

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAJIADO



COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2018-2022

Fostering Socio-Economic and political development for Sustainable Growth



VISION

“A prosperous, globally competitive county, offering quality life”.

MISSION

“To promote equitable and sustainable socio economic development through efficient resource utilization and inclusive participation”

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAJIADO</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>LIST OF TABLES</i>	<i>vii</i>
<i>LIST OF MAPS/FIGURES</i>	<i>vii</i>
<i>ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS</i>	<i>viii</i>
<i>FOREWARD</i>	<i>x</i>
<i>PREFACE</i>	<i>xi</i>
<i>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</i>	<i>xiii</i>
<i>CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>1.1 County Overview</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>1.2 Position and Size</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>1.3. Physiographic and Natural Conditions</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>1.3.1. Physical and Topographic features</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>1.3.2. Ecological conditions</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>1.3.3 Climatic conditions</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>1.4. Administrative and Political Units</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>1.4.1. Administrative Subdivision</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>1.5. Demographic Features</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>1.5.1. Population size and composition</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>1.5.2. Population density and distribution</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>1.5.3. Population projection for special age groups</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>1.5.4. Population of persons with disabilities</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>1.5.5. Demographic Dividend</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>1.6. Human Development Approach</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>1.6.1 Human Development Index (HDI)</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>1.6.3 Gender Development Index (GDI)</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>1.7. Infrastructure Development</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>1.7.1. Roads, Rail Network and Airstrips</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>1.7.2. Information, Communication Technology</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>1.7.3. Energy access</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>1.7.4. Housing</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>1.8. Land and Land Use</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>1.8.1. Land ownership categories/ classification</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>1.8.2. Percentage of land with title deeds</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>1.8.3. Incidence of landlessness</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>1.8.4. Settlement patterns</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>1.8.6. Type and size of land</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>1.9. Employment</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>1.9.1. Wage earners</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>1.9.2. Self-employed</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>1.9.3. Labour force by sector</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>1.9.4. Unemployment levels</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>1.10. Irrigation infrastructure and schemes</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>1.10.1. Irrigation potential</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>1.10.2. Irrigation schemes (small/ large scale)</i>	<i>31</i>

1.11. Crop, Livestock, Fish Production and Value addition.....	31
1.11.1. Main crops produced.....	31
1.11.2. Acreage under food and cash crops	32
1.11.3. Average farm sizes.....	32
1.11.4. Main storage facilities.....	32
1.11.5. Agricultural extension, training, research and information services.....	32
1.11.6. Main livestock breeds and facilities	32
1.11.7. Ranching.....	32
1.11.8. Apiculture (Bee keeping).....	33
1.11.9 Fisheries	33
1.12. Oil and Other Mineral Resources.....	33
1.12.1. Mineral and Oil potential.....	33
1.12.2. Ongoing mining and extraction activities.....	33
1.13. Tourism and Wildlife	33
1.13.1. Main tourist attractions and activities.....	33
1.13.2. Classified / major hotels.....	33
1.13.3. Main wildlife.....	34
1.13.4. Wildlife conservation areas	34
1.13.5. Total number of tourists	34
1.14. Industry and Trade.....	34
1.14.1. Markets.....	34
1.14.2. Industrial parks	34
1.14.3. Major industries	35
1.14.4. Types and number of businesses.....	35
1.14.5. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME).....	35
1.15. Forestry, Agro Forestry and Value addition	35
1.15.1. Main Forest types and size of forests (Gazetted and Un-gazetted forests).....	35
1.15.2. Main Forest products	35
1.15.3. Agro-forestry.....	36
1.16. Financial services.....	36
1.16.1. Number of banks, Micro finance institutions, mobile money agents	36
1.16.2. Distribution /coverage of financial services by sub-county.....	36
1.17. Environment and Climate Change.....	36
1.17.1. Major degraded areas / hotspots and major contributions to environmental degradation.....	36
1.17.2. Environmental threats	37
1.17.3 Climate Change.....	37
1.17.4. High spatial and temporal variability of rainfall	37
1.17.5. Change in water levels	37
1.17.6. Solid waste management facilities.....	37
1.18. Water and Sanitation	38
1.18.1. Water resources.....	38
1.18.3. Water sources and access.....	38
1.18.4. Water Management	39
1.18.5. Sanitation.....	39
1.19. Health Access and Nutrition	40

1.19.1. Health Access	40
1.19.2. Morbidity.....	40
1.19.3. Nutritional status.....	40
1.19.4. Immunization coverage	40
1.19.5. Maternal health care	41
1.19.6. Access to family planning services/Contraceptive prevalence	41
1.19.7. HIV and AIDS prevalence rates and related services	41
1.20. Education, Skills, Literacy and Infrastructure.....	41
1.20.1. Pre- Primary Education	41
1.20.2. Primary Education	41
1.20.3 Secondary Education.....	42
1.20.4. Technical and Vocational Training Centres (TVETs).....	42
1.20.5. Tertiary Education.....	42
1.20.6. Adult and continuing Education and Non formal Education.....	42
1.21. Sports, Culture and Creative Arts.....	43
1.21.1. Sports facilities	43
1.21.2. Talent Academies.....	43
1.21.3. Museums, Heritage and Cultural sites	43
1.21.4. Libraries /information documentation centres/ Citizen Service centres.....	43
1.21.5. Traditional Herbalists and Medicine	44
1.22. Community Organizations/Non-State Actors.....	44
1.22.1. Cooperative Societies	44
1.22.2. Public Benefits Organizations (PBOs).....	44
1.22.3. Development Partners	44
1.22.4. Youth empowerment and social inclusion	44
1.23. Security, Law and Order.....	45
1.23.1. Number of police stations and posts by Sub- County	45
1.23.2. Types, trends and crime prone areas.....	45
1.23.3. Types and number of courts.....	45
1.23.4. Prisons and probation services	45
1.23.5. Number of public prosecution offices	46
1.23.7. Community policing activities	46
1.23.8. Immigration facilities	46
1.24. Social Protection.....	46
1.24.1. Number of Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVCs).....	46
1.24.2. Cases of Street children.....	46
1.24.3. Child care facilities and Institutions.....	46
1.24.4. Social net programmes in the county.....	47
CHAPTER TWO: LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030 AND OTHER PLANS.....	49
2.1 Overview	49
2.2 CIDP Linkage with the National and County Spatial Plans	49
2.2.1 CIDP linkage with National Spatial Plan 2015-2045	49
2.2.2 CIDP linkage with County Spatial Plan.....	49
2.2.3 CIDP Linkage with Sectoral Plans.....	50
2.3 CIDP Linkage with the National Long-term Development Plans and Strategies.....	50

2.3.1 The Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans	50
2.3.2 CIDP Linkages with the Big Four Agenda.....	51
2.4 Integration of the international Obligations.....	51
2.4.1 CIDP linkage with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).....	51
2.4.2 CIDP Linkage with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 2015 - 2030.....	56
2.4.3 The integration of Agenda 2063 into the CIDP.....	56
CHAPTER THREE: REVIEW OF PREVIOUS CIDP AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS	59
3.1 Introduction.....	59
3.2 Status of Implementation of the 2013-2017 CIDP.....	59
3.2.1 Analysis of the County Revenue Streams.....	59
3.2.2 County Expenditure Analysis by Sector.....	61
3.2.3 Analysis of Resource Allocation versus Resource Utilization	61
3.2.4 Summary of key achievements	62
3.2.5 Challenges in the implementation of the 2013-2017 CIDP.....	66
3.2.6 Lessons learnt.....	67
CHAPTER FOUR: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES.....	69
4.1. Introduction.....	69
4.2. Spatial Development Framework.....	69
4.3 Natural Resource Assessment.....	70
4.4 Development Priorities and Strategies.....	71
4.4.1. County Flagship Projects.....	71
4.4.2. The Foundation/Enablers for County Transformation.....	72
4.4.3 Economic Pillar.....	92
4.4.4 Social Pillar.....	114
CHAPTER FIVE: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	144
5.1 Institutional Framework.....	144
5.2 Resource Requirements by Sector	147
5.3 The Resource Mobilization Framework	148
CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK	157
6.1 Introduction.....	157
6.2 Data collection, Analysis, and Reporting.....	157
6.3: Summary of M&E Outcome Indicators.....	159
6.3.1 Foundations/Enablers for County Transformation	159
6.3.2 Economic Pillar.....	161
6.3.3 Social Pillar.....	163

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Area by Sub-county and ward	18
Table 2: Population Projections by Age Cohort	20
Table 3: Population Projections by Urban Centres	21
Table 4: Population distribution and density by Sub-county	22
Table 5: Population projection by special age groups	22
Table 6: People living with disabilities by type and sex	24
Table 7: Demographic Dividend Potential.....	25
Table 8: Revenue Projection Versus Revenue Received by streams (2013/14 - 2017/18).....	59
Table 9: Sectors' Total Resource Allocation versus Utilization (FY 2013/14 - 2016/17)	61
Table 10: County Spatial Development Strategies by Thematic Areas	69
Table 11: Natural Resource Assessment.....	70
Table 12: Summary of Proposed Budget by Sector	148
Table 13: Equitable Share Revenue Projections	149
Table 14: Local Revenue Projections Per Revenue Stream.....	151
Table 15: Summary of Revenue Projections.....	152

LIST OF MAPS/FIGURES

Figure 1: Location of Kajiado County	17
Figure 2: County's Administrative and Political Units.....	20
Figure 3: Land use/ Cover in the County	29
Figure 4: Resource and Land Use	30
Figure 5: Water sources in Kajiado County	39
Figure 6: Comparison of local revenue performance to the equitable share	60
Figure 7: Analysis of County Own Source Revenue per Streams	60

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Ante Natal Care
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARVs	Anti Retro-Virals
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BROP	Budget Review Outlook Paper
CACC	Constituency HIV/AIDS Control Committee
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCC	Comprehensive Care Centre
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDH	County Department of Health
CGK	County Government of Kajiado
CHEWs	Community Health Extension Workers
CHMT	County Health Management Team
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CHUs	Community Health Units
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CPSB	County Public Service Board
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FPE	Free Primary Education
FSE	Free Secondary Education
GAR	Gross Attendance Ratio
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GJLOS	Governance, Justice Law and Order Sector
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HDI	Human Development Index
HSSF	Health Sector Services Fund
ICE	Information Communication and Education
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IMR	Infant Mortality rate
Km	Kilometer

KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MSEs	Medium and Small Enterprises
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
NNP	Nairobi National Park
NNMR	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PBB	Programme Based Budgets
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Therapy
PNNMR	Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
PWD	People with Disabilities
RH	Reproductive Health
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TAC	Teachers Advisory Centers
TB	Tuberculosis
TDMP	Traditional Medical Practice
TIVET	Technical, Industrial, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training
U5MR	Under Five-Mortality Rate
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing

FOREWARD

My fellow Kajiado residents, it is with great pleasure that I present to you this CIDP covering the period 2018-2022. This plan is a succession of the 2013-2017 CIDP which was implemented by the previous administration and facilitated establishment of governance structures as per the County Government Act, 2012. The first CIDP recorded key milestones in service delivery thus providing the foundation the current administration. There were noted key milestones in terms of service delivery. Kajiado County aims to maintain a progressive and sustainable socio-economic growth over the and beyond the plan period. This CIDP outlines the policies, programmes and projects which my administration intends to implement for the next five years.

My administration aims to deliver accelerated and inclusive economic growth, improved standards of living, better education and skills development, improve access to water and health care, increased job creation especially for the youth, enhance livestock productivity for increased rural incomes and food security, value addition on agricultural and livestock produce to contribute to the manufacturing sector.

The 2018-2022 CIDP is aligned to the Medium Term Plan III and the Kenya Vision 2030. The plan further links to the delivery of the big four agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) where programmes and projects are aligned to achievement of the national agenda.

The Plan was prepared through an inclusive and wide-ranging consultative process which conforms to the requirements of the Constitution of Kenya on public participation in public policy-making. Its implementation framework will be anchored the governance structures of the County Government and most importantly the role of the National Government and other stakeholders/development partners at the county.

This plan provides for institutionalization of performance management to ensure efficient and effective service delivery. Measures that the county government is putting in place include Performance Contracting, Monitoring and Evaluation and an elaborate project management framework.

I therefore call upon all our residents to commit themselves to the pursuit of unity, and to play their part in the implementation of this plan, so that we move forward to the future as a united and prosperous county. The County Government on its part is committed to coordinating all the all the stakeholders including the Citizens, Development Partners, National Government including independent commissions, in the implementation of this plan. I call upon the National Governments, our development partners, and the private sector to join us as we seek to ensure that the objectives of this plan to improve the livelihoods of all residents are fully realized.

H.E Joseph Ole Lenku
Governor.

PREFACE

The theme of the 2018-2022 CIDP is “Fostering social economic and political development for sustainable growth”. The plan implementation period coincides with the term of the current county government administration hence its emphasis on the full implementation of aspirations of the county residents. This plan sets out the programmes and projects, financing framework and the timelines that will guide the implementation the county priorities in the five years.

The plan is aligned to the Medium Term Plan III pillars (Social, Economic and Political/ Governance) and is further classified into the structure of County Government. On Social pillar, the county aims to focus on accessible and affordable healthcare; Quality, relevant and accessible pre-school education; Skills development and youth empowerment, women and persons with disabilities; environmental management and accessibility to clean water. Economic pillar will mainly focus on Agriculture and Livestock production and productivity; and promotion of trade and tourism. The plan also focusses on Infrastructure development including roads, parking and energy; and Information Communication Technology (ICT) clustered as foundations/enablers.

The plan further lays out the County Transformative Projects to create the expected economic and social impact that will facilitate growth. This include: Hay production and conservation; Upgrading of Kajiado Sub county hospital into a teaching and referral hospital; Construction of a technical university; Upgrading of the sports infrastructure; *Unganisha* urban roads network; Construction of mega dams; Establishment of solid and sewerage waste management system; Irrigation for sustainable school feeding program for schools.

The plan outlines programmes and projects with clear outputs, targets and indicators and further lays out the expected outcomes. The County has therefore developed an indicator handbook to facilitate tracking and reporting for results. This will form the basis for the annual performance contracts across the county government departments to facilitate result management. County departments have prioritized specific policies and legislations required to facilitate implementation of this plan. The County Assembly will work hand in hand with departments to facilitate enactment of laws to support the plan implementation.

The County Government aims at establishing a robust Monitoring and Evaluation framework, through a policy to guide policy reform and formulation of corrective action where necessary. An effective Monitoring and Evaluation system will monitor and report progress in the implementation of the CIDP. The policy will support implementation of an automated Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES). It further reporting levels and communication structures from the lowest level of administration to the headquarters. The county will prepare Annual Progress Reports which will be adopted by the County Executive Committee and submitted to the County Assembly.

In formulating this plan, we take cognizance of the lessons learnt from the previous plan (2013-2017) on the need to planning and budgeting more tightly, this has informed formulation of a programme based plan. The County Treasury will coordinate formulation Annual Development Plans and subsequent annual budgets to ensure alignment with the CIDP 2018-2022 to ensure successful implementation of the Plan and the government's priorities.

To the Kajiado residents, what will matter most is the delivery of services promised to them by the government and implementation of this Plan will be successful if we can demonstrate improvement in the quality of life for our people.

The preparation of the CIDP 2018-2022 commenced in November 2017. Since then, many people have been involved in the Plan's preparation. I take this opportunity to thank the Citizens for their input in identifying development needs and priorities in our county consultation forums. Important stakeholders in the private sector, professional bodies, institutions of higher learning, development partners, independent commissions, National Government Departments at the County and National level. Their inputs have been of immense value in the preparation of this document. I would also like to thank the Council of Governors for coordinating support to counties. The Ministry of Devolution and Planning and the UNDP staff who facilitated technical and financial support. I recognize the support and leadership provided by H.E the Governor, the entire County Executive Committee and the County Assembly in supporting the entire process of preparing this Plan. Lastly is to acknowledge the input of the County Steering Committee and the Secretariat for the effort they put in putting this document together, and ensuring the consistency between the many objectives in the Plan.

Mr. Michael Semera
CEC-County Treasury

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2018-2022 County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) has been prepared according to the Constitution of Kenya 2010, Article 220 which provides for National legislations to prescribe the structure of county plans and budgets. The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) Section 126 (1) provides that every County Government shall prepare a development plan in accordance with Article 220(2) of the Constitution. The development plan shall include strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans as well as a description of significant capital developments. The Plan is prepared in line with the guidelines issued by the State Department for Planning and Statistics. It constitutes eight chapters.

Chapter one provides the county background information on position and size, physiographic and natural conditions, administrative and political units, demographic features and human development approach. It also gives the status of different productive and development sectors within the county as well as the infrastructure.

Chapter two describes the linkages of the CIDP with the county plans among them sectoral, spatial, and Annual Development Plans. It also describes the linkages to the National Plans among them Medium Term Plan III and Vision 2030 as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the African Union Agenda 2063 and their significance.

Chapter three provides a brief overview on status of implementation of the previous CIDP (2013 - 2017). The chapter presents analysis the county revenue streams, resources allocation versus utilization by sectors, summary achievements in the last five years, challenges faced during the implementation of the previous CIDP and lessons learnt.

Chapter four highlights the spatial development framework, natural resources analysis, key county development programmes and strategies as identified by county stakeholders. It also highlights development needs, objectives and strategies to be implemented in this plan. It carries out a situational analysis pointing out key opportunities and threats in each sector.

Chapter five outlines the Plan implementation framework and organizational flow that will be followed in implementing the plan. It outlines the stakeholders in the county, the roles that they play and how their functions are accommodated to avoid duplication. The chapter further outlines the resource requirements and mobilization to facilitate the Plan implementation.

Chapter six outlines the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and its implementation in the county. It further lays the process and mechanism for data collection, analysis and reporting, dissemination and communication. A matrix outlining a summary of M&E outcome indicators.

CHAPTER ONE:

COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION

CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION

Introduction

This chapter provides the county background information on position and size, physiographic and natural conditions, administrative and political units, demographic features and human development approach. It also gives the status of different productive and development sectors within the county. It further provides information on county infrastructure that is roads, railway transport and air strip; energy, housing, transport and communication; crop, livestock and fish production; land and land use; forestry, environment and climate change; mining; tourism; employment and other sources of income; water and sanitation; health access and nutrition, education and literacy, trade, community organizations/non-state actors; community development and Social Welfare.

1.1 County Overview

Kajiado County is one of the 47 counties with its headquarters in Kajiado town. It enjoys the benefits of being within the Nairobi Metropolis which consists of 4 counties; Nairobi, Kiambu, Machakos and Kajiado. The county's projected population for 2018 stands at 1,112,823, with male constituting 50.2 percent and female 49.8 percent. The county is highly cosmopolitan with almost every ethnic community in Kenya represented in the major urban areas. The county continues to experience rapid urbanization and urban growth as a result of high migration from other parts of the country and within the borders. The county boasts of a rich *Maasai* culture that is recognised worldwide. Wildlife is a predominant feature in the county with Amboseli National park being one of the major tourist attraction site among other sites like Olorgesailie pre-historic site and the Ngong Hills. Ngong Hills provides a beautiful scenery for picnics and hiking, it is also useful as a site for wind power generation and also useful in providing bearing for aircrafts landing at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.

Pastoralism is a major economic activity in the county with major stocks being cattle, sheep and goats. Livestock trade, livestock products that include milk, beef and chevon, hides and skins forms the main part of employment contributing to a higher percentage of the household incomes. The vastness of the county and proximity to Nairobi City provides a competitive advantage by enhancing access to markets and other business opportunities. This has boosted establishment of manufacturing industries, large scale farming especially floriculture and horticulture. Other sectors that have developed includes real estate development in major towns (Kitengela, Ngong, Ongata Rongai, Kiserian Isinya) and the extraction industry.

The County is also mineral-rich with soda ash found in Lake Magadi, marble stones in Loodokilani; Limestone and sand extracted from the many seasonal rivers which traverse the county.

1.2 Position and Size

Kajiado County is located in the Southern part of Kenya. It borders Nairobi County to the North East, Narok County to the West, Nakuru and Kiambu Counties to the North, Taita Taveta County to the South East, Machakos and Makueni Counties to the North East and East respectively, and the Republic of Tanzania to the South. It is situated between Longitudes 360 5' and 370 5' East and between Latitudes 10 0' and 30 0' South. The county covers an area of 21,900.9 square kilometres (Km²).

1.3. Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.3.1. Physical and Topographic features

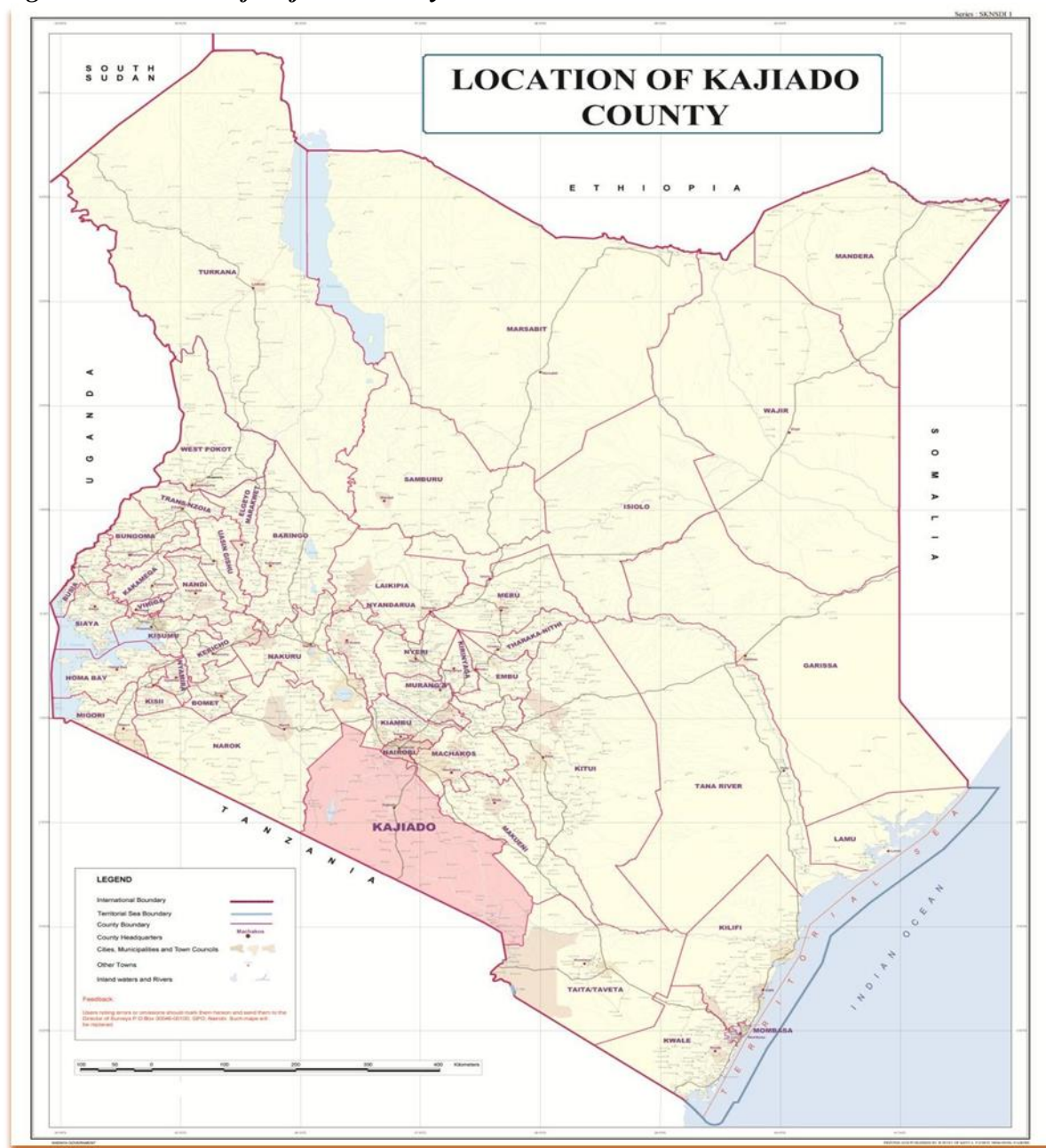
Kajiado County is characterised by plains, valleys and occasional volcanic hills. The lowest altitude is about 500 metres above sea level at Lake Magadi while the highest is 2500 metres above sea level in Ngong Hills. The landscape within the county is divided into Rift Valley, Athi Kapiti plains and Central Broken Ground. Lays

The Rift Valley is an elongated depression on the western side of the county running from North to South. It is characterised by steep walls forming plateaus, scarps and structural plains which forms features such as Mount Suswa and Lake Magadi. The lake is formed of deposits of soda ash and is approximately 100 square kilometers in size laying in an endorheic basin formed by a graben. The lake water forms a dense sodium carbonate brine, precipitates vast quantities of trona (sodium sesquicarbonate). Commercial exploitation of trona is a major activity in the lake. The altitude ranges between 600 and 1740metres above sea level. Mount Suswa is a shield volcano which has a unique double crater with a moat-like inner crater surrounding a tilted block of rock with a high potential of tourism activities.

The Athi Kapiti plains are a critical dispersal area for Nairobi National Park (NNP), and act as a wet season concentration area for wildlife dispersing out from Amboseli National Park to the south. It's also a preferred calving ground for the wildebeest migrating from the southern plains of Tsavo West, Chulu and Amboseli. Species consist of plains game such as wildebeest, Kongoni and zebra with attendant Thomson's gazelle and Grant's gazelle. Cheetah and hyena are also common. The Nairobi and Amboseli National Parks are both Important Bird Areas and hold more than 500 bird species with over 40 birds of prey. The altitude ranges from 1580 to 2460 metres above sea level. The Ngong hills are the catchment areas for Athi River, which is fed by Mbagathi and Kiserian rivers tributaries.

The Central Broken Ground is an area stretching 20-70 kilometres wide from the North Eastern boarder across the county to the southwest where altitude ranges from 1220 to 2073 metres above sea level.

Figure 1: Location of Kajiado County



Source: Survey of Kenya, 2018

1.3.2. Ecological conditions

The County has three geological regions namely Quaternary volcanic, Pleistocene and basement rock soils. Quaternary Volcanic soil is found in the Rift Valley. Basement System Rocks which comprise various gneisses, cists, quartzite and crystalline limestone, are found mainly along the river valleys and some parts of the plains. Pleistocene soils are found in the inland drainage lake system around Lake Amboseli. Quarrying of building materials is also done within the county.

Most rivers in the eastern part of the Rift Valley drain toward the east while those within the floor of the valley are restricted to the small depressions and lakes that have no major outlets. It is within this region that Lake Magadi is found.

The amount of surface water varies from area to area. Vegetation type in the county is determined by altitude, soil type and rainfall. In many instances it has been modified by animal and human activity. Grazing, browsing, charcoal burning, extraction of fuel wood and cultivation are the major causes of vegetation reduction. In the lower parts of Mt. Kilimanjaro, indigenous trees have been cleared to create room for agriculture. Vegetation is scarce in low altitude areas and increases with altitude. Ground cover throughout the county varies seasonally with rainfall and grazing intensity. Canopy cover ranges from less than 1 percent on heavily settled areas to about 30 percent on steep hills.

1.3.3 Climatic conditions

The county has a bi-modal rainfall pattern. The short rains fall between October and December while the long rains fall between March and May. There is a general rainfall gradient that increases with altitude. The bimodal rainfall pattern is not uniform across the County. The long rains (March to May) are more pronounced in the western part of the county while the short (October to December) rains are heavier in the eastern part. The rainfall amount ranges from as low as 300mm in the Amboseli basin to as high as 1250mm in the Ngong hills and the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro.

Temperatures vary both with altitude and season. The annual rainfall trend for Kajiado East, North, Central and West vary from the years 1970 to 2013 and indicates high level of inter-annual variation. Rainfall is becoming highly variable and unpredictable especially in recent decades and the year 2000 was recorded as the driest year. The highest temperatures of about 34⁰C are recorded around Lake Magadi while the lowest of 10⁰C is experienced at Loitokitok on the eastern slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro. The coolest period is between July and August, while the hottest months are from November to April.

1.4. Administrative and Political Units

1.4.1. Administrative Subdivision

Kajiado County is divided into 5 sub-counties and 25 Wards with Kajiado West being the largest and Kajiado North Sub-county being the smallest in terms of area in Km² as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Area by Sub-county and ward

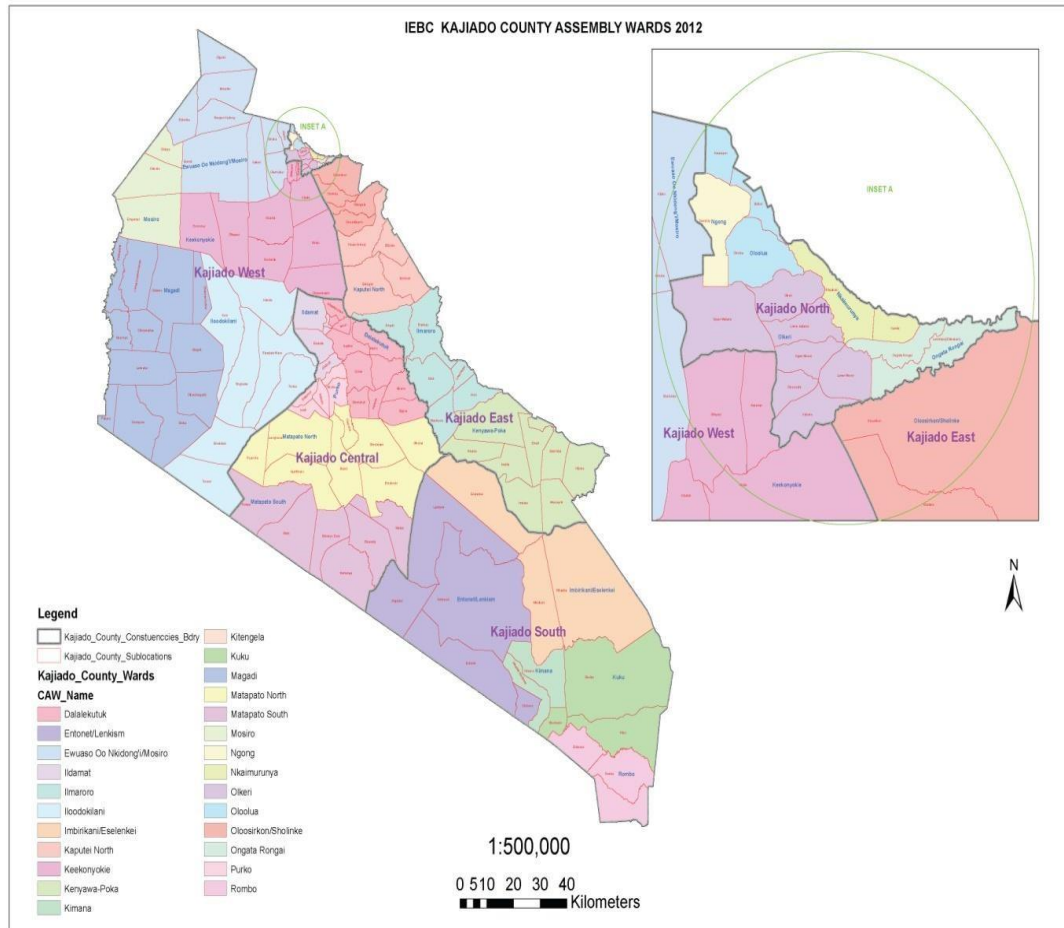
Sub County	Area In Sq. Km	Ward	Area In Sq. Km
Kajiado Central	4212.6	Dalalekutuk	757.8
		Ildamat	274.3
		Purko	209.5
		Matapato North	1659.6

		Matapato South	1311.4
Kajiado West	8519.8	Keekonyoike	807.6
		Mosiro	486.7
		Ewuaso Nkidong'	2129.4
		Iloodokilani	2010.6
		Magadi	3085.5
Kajiado East	2610.3	Kaputiei North	88.7
		Kitengela	102.9
		Oloorsirkon/Sholinke	287.4
		Kenyawa Poka	1340.4
		Imaroro	790.9
Kajiado South	6410.2	Rombo	526.7
		Kimana	358.8
		Kuku	1280.3
		Imbirikani/ Eselenkei	1923.4
		Entonet/ Lenkism	2321.0
Kajiado North	148	Ngong	42.6
		Oloolua	19.3
		Olkeri	59.7
		Ongata Rongai	16.5
		Nkaimurunya	9.9

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2018

The county has 101 locations and 212 sub-locations but is yet to establish villages. The County has 5 Constituencies namely which follow the sub county boundaries and names as shown on table 1 above.

Figure 2: County’s Administrative and Political Units



Source IEBC, 2018

1.5. Demographic Features

1.5.1. Population size and composition

The 2018 projected population stands at 1,112,823 with male population constituting of 50.2 percent and female population constituting of 49.8 percent of the total population. The population is projected to be 1,236,723 in 2020 and 1,306,723 at the end of plan period as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Population Projections by Age Cohort

Age cohort	2009 Census			2018 Projections			2020 Projections			2022 Projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	56172	54591	110763	90948	88388	179336	101227	98378	199605	112668	109497	222166
5-9	48440	47402	95842	78429	76748	155177	87293	85423	172716	97160	95078	192237
10-14	40160	39366	79526	65023	63737	128760	72372	70941	143313	80552	78959	159511
15-19	32318	34114	66432	52326	55234	107560	58240	61477	119717	64823	68425	133248
20-24	33929	43374	77303	54934	70227	125161	61143	78164	139307	68054	86998	155052
25-29	35722	36250	71972	57837	58692	116529	64374	65326	129700	71650	72709	144360
30-34	26909	24084	50993	43568	38994	82562	48493	43402	91894	53973	48307	102280

35-39	21693	18752	40445	35123	30361	65484	39093	33793	72886	43511	37612	81124
40-44	15178	12571	27749	24575	20354	44928	27352	22654	50006	30444	25215	55658
45-49	10912	9402	20314	17668	15223	32890	19664	16943	36608	21887	18858	40745
50-54	7460	6382	13842	12078	10333	22412	13444	11501	24945	14963	12801	27764
55-59	5161	4079	9240	8356	6604	14960	9301	7351	16651	10352	8182	18533
60-64	3716	3508	7224	6017	5680	11696	6697	6322	13018	7453	7036	14490
65-69	2305	2255	4560	3732	3651	7383	4154	4064	8218	4623	4523	9146
70-74	1885	2003	3888	3052	3243	6295	3397	3610	7007	3781	4018	7798
75-79	1083	1159	2242	1753	1877	3630	1952	2089	4040	2172	2325	4497
80+	1939	2718	4657	3139	4401	7540	3494	4898	8392	3889	5452	9341
N/S	164	156	320	266	253	518	296	281	577	329	313	642
Total	345146	342166	687312	558824	553999	1112823	621985	616615	1238600	656194	650529	1306723

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2018

The county's population growth is 5.5 percent occasioned by migration from the neighbouring counties attracted by employment opportunities and availability of land for settlement. Analysis of the county's population depicts that children between ages 0-4 years are more than other population categories contributing 16 percent of the total population. Ages 5-9 years and 10-14 years follows accounting for 14 percent and 12 percent respectively. Population aged 60 years and above represents 3.3 percent of the population. The 2018 projected population reflects a sex ratio of 1:1 reflecting an equal population of female to male.

Urban Population

The total urban population is 395,051 representing 35 percent of the total population. This constitutes of 199,738 males and 195,314 females. The urban population is projected to increase to 439,700 in 2020 and 489,399 in 2022 as shown in Table 3

Table 3: Population Projections by Urban Centres

Urban Centres	2009			2018 Projections			2020 Projections			2022 Projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kitengela	30088	28079	58167	48715	45463	94178	54221	50601	104822	60350	56320	116670
O/Rongai	19271	20907	40178	31202	33850	65052	34728	37676	72404	38653	41935	80588
Ngong	52453	51620	104073	84926	83578	168504	94525	93024	187549	105209	103538	208747
Kajiado	7458	7173	14631	12075	11614	23689	13440	12926	26366	14959	14387	29346
Loitokitok	4645	4565	9210	7521	7391	14912	8371	8227	16597	9317	9156	18473
Namanga	4684	4382	9066	7584	7095	14679	8441	7897	16338	9395	8789	18184
Isinya	4765	3905	8670	7715	6323	14038	8587	7037	15624	9558	7833	17390
Total	123364	120631	243995	199738	195314	395051	222313	217387	439700	247440	241958	489399

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2018

1.5.2. Population density and distribution

There is a marked variation in population density in the county. The county's 2018 average population density stands at 51 persons per square kilometre with Kajiado North with the highest density at 2217 persons per KM² and Kajiado West with the lowest density at 20 persons per KM².

Table 4: Population distribution and density by Sub-county

Constituency	2009 Census		2018 Projection		2020 Projection		2022 Projection	
	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Kajiado North	202651	1369	328111	2217	365196	2468	406472	2746
Kajiado Central	102978	24	166731	40	185576	44	206551	49
Kajiado East	137254	53	222227	85	247344	95	275300	105
Kajiado West	106933	14	173135	20	192703	23	214483	25
Kajiado South	137496	21	222619	35	247780	39	275786	43
Total	687312	31	1112823	51	1238600	57	1378592	63

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2018

1.5.3. Population projection for special age groups

Table 5: Population projection by special age groups

Age Groups	2009 census			2018 projections			2020 projections			2022 projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 5	66992	64996	131988	108466	105235	213701	120726	117129	237855	134371	130367	264738
Grade 1-Grade6 Pop (Age 7-12)	70732	69417	140149	114522	112393	226914	127466	125096	252561	141872	139235	281107
Junior and Senior High School Pop(Age 13-18)	26950	26793	53743	43635	43380	87015	48566	48283	96850	54056	53741	107796
Youth Pop (Age 15-29)	101969	113738	215707	165097	184153	349250	183758	204966	388724	204527	228133	432659
Female Reproductive Pop (Age 15-49)	-	178547	178547		289084	289084		321758	321758		358125	358125
Labour Force Pop (15-64)	192998	192516	385514	312482	311702	624184	347800	346932	694732	387110	386144	773254
Aged Population 65+	7212	8135	15347	11677	13171	24848	12997	14660	27657	14466	16317	30783

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2018

Under 5 years: Population of children aged 5 years and below is estimated at 213,701 which represents 19.2 percent of the total county population. It is projected to grow to 237,855 in 2020 and 264,738 by end of plan period from 131,988 in 2009. The County in line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 is committed to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being of children in this category. In order to reduce the County's maternal mortality, there is need to strengthen preventive care at community level. The county aims to scale up immunisation programme to attain 90 percent coverage and reduce infant and child mortality by 40 percent.

Access to education for this population is critical as it is the preparatory stage where learners are expected to start their academic journey. The county has to ensure that education facilities for the early learners are available and accessible to all children across the county. The county has to invest in fully fledged Early Childhood Development Centres (ECDE) that are fully equipped. Programs to support retention of learners such as feeding, school shamba program to supplement nutritional requirements for children in this age category.

Age 7-12 (Grade1-Grade6): The New Education Curriculum System grade 1 to grade 6 accommodates children between the ages 7 to 12 years. In 2009 Census, the population was 140,149 and projected to grow to 226,914 in 2018 and 281,107 in 2022. This population constitutes 20 percent of the total projected population. In order to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, there is a need to ensure 100 percent enrolment, retention and

transition to junior and senior school. The County need to implement programs that promote enrolment and retention of the girl child to ensure that the population of girls is not left out in accessing education. Such measures will be aimed at addressing negative cultural practices such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) early marriages and child pregnancies which are some of the challenges facing the girl child in the county.

Age 13-18 (Grade7 –Grade 12): This is the junior and Senior School going age with options to join Technical Education in between. The population is approximated at 87,057 constituting 7.8 percent of the total population. In order to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, there is need to ensure 100 percent retention and transition rates to technical education and university. Introduction of Free Secondary Education (FSE) programme is meant to reduce the dropout rate and save the current wasting population. Tuition subsidy for the tertiary and technical institutions to promote access to higher and technical courses. The county should also invest in awareness creation to parents and learners on the importance of education at all levels.

Youthful Population (15-29): While the youthful population was estimated at 215,707 in 2009, it is projected to grow to 349,250 in 2018 and 432,649 by end of plan period. This shows a major increase in the youthful population by 62 percent. The County Government will need to support various youth programmes aimed at addressing unemployment, drug and substance abuse, and HIV & Aids. The county should also invest in sports by providing adequate facilities and talent development which will ensure that the youth are engaged and that they benefit through sports.

Female Reproductive Age (15-49): The 2018 projected female reproduction population stands at 289,084 and projected to grow to 321,758 in 2020 and 358,125 in 2022. This constitutes 26 percent of the total population. There is need to ensure effective utilisation of essential maternal and reproductive health services by the child bearing population. The county needs to invest in facilities to enable access to maternal and reproductive health services, reducing the distance covered to access this services and provide supportive ambulatory services.

Labour Force (15-64): The county productive population is projected 2018 at 624,184 and is projected to grow to 694,732 and 773,254 in 2020 and 2022 respectively. This makes 56% of the total population. There is need to address employment situation through provision of appropriate skills and new technology; formulation of favourable policies; empowerment programs targeting various interest groups like youth and women; business information; access to affordable capital; The county should also invest in programs to mainstream HIV Aids, drugs and substance abuse to ensure a more productive society.

Aged population (65+): Population above 65 years currently stands at 24,848 constituting 2 percent of the total population. This is projected to grow to 27,657 in 2020 and 30,783 in 2022. Due to the fast increasing trends, there is need to introduce social net programmes for the aged,

improve accessibility to health care, integrate the aged in development activities and build their capacity in peace making process.

1.5.4. Population of persons with disabilities

The 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census indicated that 17,466 persons representing 2.8 percent of the population were living with different types of disabilities across the county. The major types of disabilities were noted to be physical, visual, hearing and speech as discussed on table 6.

Table 6: People living with disabilities by type and sex

Particulars	2009 Census	
	M	F
Hearing	1471	1436
Speech	1395	1273
Visual	2171	2517
Mental	760	710
Physical / Self-Care	2319	2307
Other	509	598
Total	8625	8841

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2018

1.5.5. Demographic Dividend

Demographic Dividend refers to the accelerated economic growth that may result from a decline in a country's mortality and fertility and the subsequent change in the age structure of the population. This can be done by making strategic investments in the Health and well-being; Education and skills development; Employment and Entrepreneurship; and rights, governance and youth empowerment sectors.

The Demographic Window is a period when the proportion of those aged below 15 years permanently falls below 30 percent of the total population while the proportion of those above 64 years is still below 15 percent of the total population. According to 2015 National Adolescent and Youth Survey, Kajiado County demographic window will open in the year 2041 and its estimated to close at in 2081.

The table7 indicates that the population below 15 years stagnates at 42 percent throughout the plan period. The population above 65 years is the lowest and stagnates at 2 percent across the plan period. The population between 15-64 years is the majority population and stagnates at 56 percent while the dependency ratio takes a downward trend. It is therefore imperative for the county to prioritize interventions that will enhance the achievement of demographic dividend and hence economic transformation as follows:

Health and Well-being: the county needs to establish an integrated adolescent and youth friendly health services; Ensure access to family planning services; Foster sustainable investments in health system; Scale up promotion and implementation of policies, community engagements and strategies and behavioural change measures to enhance reproductive rights of women and adolescent girls; Promote policies and programmes to improve child survival; Foster inter-sectoral action for health at all levels; and create an enabling environment by empowering communities and strengthening the role of men in improving access to sexual reproductive health and reproductive rights services.

Education and Skills Development: Education is seen as a means of improving people’s welfare as it provides an opportunity for people to access higher income and standard of living. Investment in education should be well guided to promote equity in access and quality education across the county. These investments should address existing gaps at all levels, from ECDE to tertiary level.

Rights, Governance and Youth empowerment: There is need to eliminate barriers to active/effective participation of youth in nation building including in political spaces; Enhance the empowerment of youth through the integration of civic education in national educational curricula, media platforms and other channels; Enforcement of legal requirements against discrimination of youth and women; and strengthen independent youth formations, networks and organisation.

Employment and Entrepreneurship: Develop and support transformative youth development initiative towards building entrepreneurial skills; Enhance access of young people to government procurement and financial services; and Invest in sectors with high-job multiplier effects.

Table 7: Demographic Dividend Potential

Category	2009*	2018	2020	2022
Population Size	687312	1112823	1238600	1378592
Population below 15 (%)	42	42	42	42
Population 15-64 (%)	56	56	56	56
Population above 65 (%)	2	2	2	2
Dependency ratio	78	48	43	39
Fertility rate	56	56	56	56

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2018

1.6. Human Development Approach

1.6.1 Human Development Index (HDI)

HDI integrates three basic dimensions of human development. Life expectancy at birth reflects the ability to live a long and healthy life. Mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling reflect the ability to acquire knowledge. Gross income per capita reflects the ability to achieve a decent standard of living. The county HDI stands at 0.55 comparing to the national HDI which is 0.59. Human Poverty Index gives a focus to the most deprived groups in an area in the three essential elements of a human life reflected in HDI. The county HPI is 27.0 percent. Other indices used to assess human development include; youth development index, gender parity index, human poverty index and gender development index. HDI measures development in a given geographical area or population group.

1.6.2 Youth Development Index (YDI)

The Youth Development Index measures progress on youth development in terms of the levels of education, health and well-being, employment and opportunity, as well as civic and political participation. In order to achieve and maintain a high YDI, there is need to ensure the youths complete the equitable and quality education, increase the percentage of youth with relevant knowledge and skills to promote sustainable development and achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

1.6.3 Gender Development Index (GDI)

The GDI measures gender gaps in human development achievements by accounting for disparities between women and men in three basic dimensions of human development: Health; Knowledge and living standards using the same component indicators as in the HDI. The other related measure to GDI is Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM). The GEM measures gender equity in political and economic power by assessing the level of female representation at various levels such as political representation, professional and management positions, and earned incomes. The county GDI was 0.60 in comparison to national which is 0.55 in 2013.

1.7. Infrastructure Development

1.7.1. Roads, Rail Network and Airstrips

The total length of roads in the county is 2,419.2 Km which include 1,111.9 Km of earth roads, 932.3 Km of murrum and 375 Km of bitumen (County Statistical Abstract 2015). The five major tarmac roads in the county are Emali-Loitokitok; Namanga-Kitengela, Isinya-Kiserian, Magadi-Mbagathi and Kiserian-Ngong. The County has two modern bus parks namely Kitengela and Ngong.

The Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) traverses the county through parts of Kajiado East and North with a major SGR terminus at Emali. A major underpass tunnel which covers 4.5km situated in Em-Bulbul – Ngong is near completion. The metre gauge railway is used as a means

of transport for soda-ash and other by-products and as well serving residents with commuter services in towns and areas such as Singiraine, Kenya Marble Quarries (KMQ), Kajiado and Elangata-Wuas. There are seven airstrips in Kajiado County, with at least one in each Sub-county. The airstrips are in Kajiado town, Loitokitok, Ololokitokosh, Ngong, Magadi, Daraja and Amboseli National Park.

1.7.2. Information, Communication Technology

Mobile telephony connectivity in the county is at 60 percent with major signal instabilities in parts of Kajiado West, South and Central. Internet connectivity have been enhanced within the county headquarters due to availability of fibre optic cables but have major signal oscillations in other parts of the county. Most areas are served with radio and television services with some areas having low signal frequencies. According to the 2009 census, landline connectivity was 0.9 percent in Kajiado Central constituency, 0.6 percent in Loitokitok and 10.6 percent in Kajiado North.

Kajiado County has three (3) huduma Centres located within Kajiado town, Ngong and Kisamis. This has enhanced transparency, efficiency and easy accessibility of public services to all. There are six (6) post offices situated in Kitengela, Ongata Rongai, Kajiado, Ngong, Namanga, and Loitokitok.

1.7.3. Energy access

The County is one of the frontier counties in the development green energy. Ngong Hills wind power station is connected to the national power grid with a capacity of 25.5 MW. Kipeto 1&2 wind power project, Magadi solar project and Mt. Suswa geothermal project are also underway. The major sources of lighting energy are electricity, solar, lantern and tin lamp. The Analytical Report on Housing Conditions, Amenities and Household Assets 2012 indicates that the percentage distribution of households using electricity is 39.8, tin lamp 39.8 and lantern 18.9 percent. The major sources of cooking energy are Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), paraffin, firewood and charcoal. The percentage distribution of households using the smoky cooking fuels (paraffin, firewood and charcoal) in rural areas is 94.6 and 74.5 percent in urban areas. Firewood is the most used cooking fuel in rural areas with 75.3 percent of households while charcoal is mostly used in urban areas with 35.6 percent households. LPG is mostly used for cooking in urban areas followed by electricity with 21.4 and 2.0 percent respectively

The county has great potential in the area of green energy, specifically wind, solar, biogas among others. In order to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, the county needs to increase accessibility and increase the share of renewable energy in the national grid. The government has put a ban on charcoal production in the country and is promoting tree planting to improve the country's tree cover, there is need to promote use of alternative sources of energy for domestic and industrial use.

1.7.4. Housing

As per the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, the total number of households stood at 173,063. Household distribution by stone (wall materials), cement (floor materials) and corrugated iron sheet (roofing materials) was 27.6, 57.3 and 67.1 percent respectively which is mainly urban population. Household distribution by mud (wall materials), earth (floor materials) and mud/dung (roofing materials) was 22.7, 38.7 and 10.3 percent respectively which is mainly rural population. Due to the occurrence of rapid urbanisation and mushrooming of informal settlements, there is need for access to adequate, safe and affordable housing across the county using Appropriate Building Technology (ABT).

1.8. Land and Land Use

Land is considered an important factor of production and development. The county is endowed with vast land and diverse land resources within the arid and semi-arid zones of Kenya. It must therefore be put to best and sustainable use. The county. The predominant activity on the land is livestock farming where majority of the local residents in rural areas (particularly the *Maasai*) practice pastoralism. There are however areas where small and medium scale crop farming is practiced in high potential areas such as Ngong, Loitokitok, and Nkuruman. Flower farming is mainly practiced in large scale within Isinya and Kitengela areas. Horticultural farming is also picking targeting both the local and international markets.

Due to increased demand on land and pressure from the Nairobi City, rapid urban development is also taking place across the county. These include industrial development, massive housing developments, quarrying/mining, among others. The county is also home to important natural resources such as Amboseli National Park, Ngong Hills, Oloolua Forest, Lake Magadi, Oldonyo Orok in Namanga, Maparasha Hills, Oloorgisalie historical site, several wildlife sanctuaries such as Kimana, among others. The high demand for land for various use has significantly contributed to increased land subdivision and fragmentation of agricultural land into unsustainable portions hence affecting rural livelihoods.

1.8.1. Land ownership categories/ classification

Land in Kajiado is categorized as community land, private land or public land and registered as leasehold or freehold interest.

1.8.2. Percentage of land with title deeds

The percentage of land with title deeds in the county is estimated at 95 percent in rural areas and 5 percent in townships

1.8.3. Incidence of landlessness

Though the county is endowed with expansive land resources, there are a few reported cases of landlessness as a result of irregular sale and transfer of matrimonial land particularly in rural areas. This can be estimated at 2 percent of the county's rural population. Additionally, there are

people living in slums and squatter settlements such as Mathare and Gichagi in Ngong, Kware in Ong’ata Rongai and Majengo in Kajiado who have no land. This urban population is estimated at 1 percent of the urban population.

1.8.4. Settlement patterns

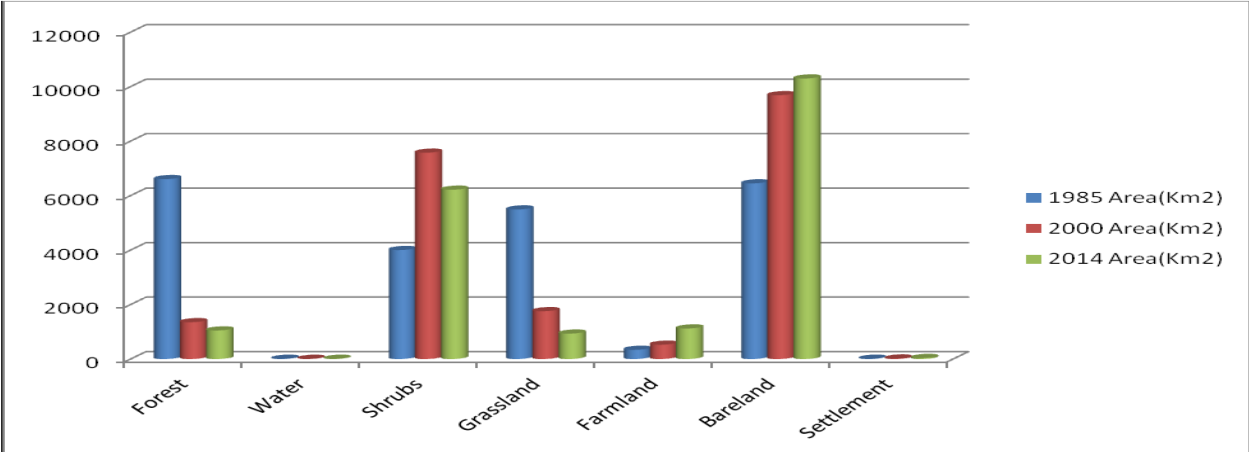
Human settlement pattern in the county is divided into urban and rural, with majority of the population settling in urban areas compared to rural areas. The county has experienced intensified population pressure that has triggered land use/cover change compounded by climate change. Expansion of settlement areas due to population influx from the City has increased the demand for housing and other infrastructural development in the county. This has seen sprawling of settlements with and outside the borders of major towns in the county. Major urban areas include Ngong, Ongata Rongai, Kitengela, Ngong and Loitokitok.

Privatization of land tenure, subdivision and commercialization of communal rangelands have resulted to further disaggregation of human settlement in the county. The rural community who were formally nomadic pastoralists settle and have to alternatively manage cattle on their parcels thus leading to land degradation while reducing flora and fauna. This has further compounded into human-wildlife conflict that is rampant across the county.

1.8.6. Type and size of land

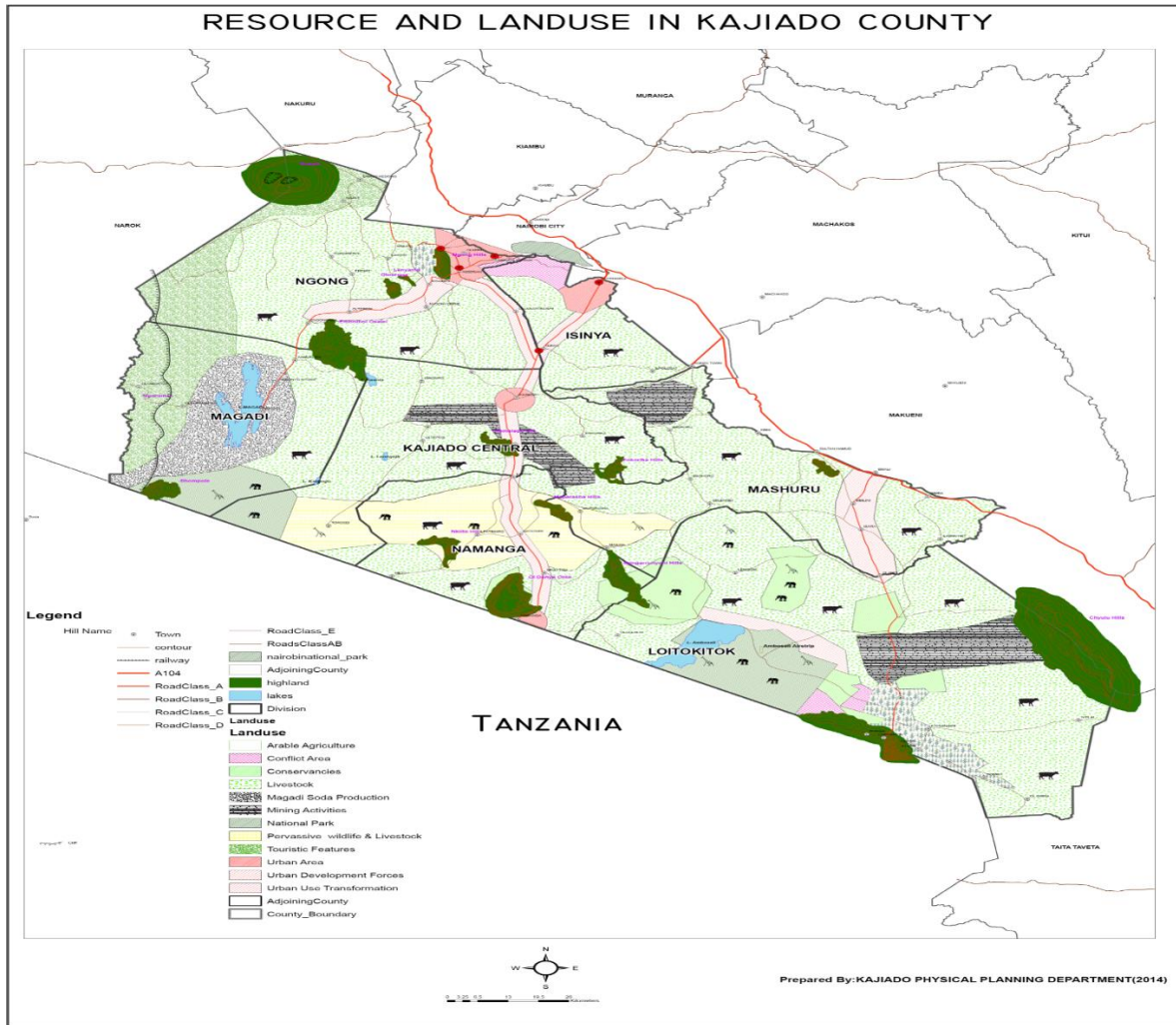
Land use/Land cover in 2014 showed that most of the area was bare or rocky especially the upper and the lower regions. The region that neighbours Nairobi County had a lot of settlement with farmlands to the lower side. Shrub land occupied a large area especially in the middle part and in other scattered areas with minimal portions of grassland. Forest cover was quite minimal and in isolated places.

Figure 3: Land use/ Cover in the County



Source: Min of Lands (Survey of Kenya)

Figure 4: Resource and Land Use



Source: Lands and Physical Planning Dept.

1.9. Employment

As per the analytical report on Labour Force Dynamics 2012, the total number of employed persons was 381,521 comprising of 55.5 percent of the entire population. The employed persons between the ages 15-64 was 238,373 representing 34.7 percent of the population. The working population in the county mainly work in formal and informal sectors. Most of the self-employed persons are engaged in livestock trade, retail and wholesale trade, horticulture and floriculture, industrial activities, Jua kali, tourism sector (tour guide and sale of cultural artefacts and beads).

1.9.1. Wage earners

According to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, the employment rate in Kajiado North remained high at 65.3 percent representing 144,409 of the working population. The employment rate in Kajiado Central and Loitokitok stood at 52.9 and 63.6 percent.

1.9.2. Self-employed

Self-employed people generally find their own work rather than being provided with work by an employer, earning income from a trade or business that they operate. Micro Small and Medium Enterprises employ about 40 percent of the total population.

1.9.3. Labour force by sector

The 2018 projected population of the labour force is 624,184 indicating a rapid expanding workforce. The major employers are agriculture, manufacturing, construction and transport sectors. Kajiado County Statistical Abstract 2015 indicates that the public sector employs 0.7 percent of the total population.

1.9.4. Unemployment levels

Unemployment rates in Kajiado rank at 9.7 percent lower than the national rate which stands at 11 percent. According to Analytical Report on Labour Force 2012, Kajiado North recorded the highest rate at 7.9 percent in comparison to Kajiado Central and Loitokitok which stood at 7.7 percent and 7.0 percent respectively. The number of unemployed persons between the ages 15-64 was 29321 which comprised of 4.2 percent of the total population.

1.10. Irrigation infrastructure and schemes

1.10.1. Irrigation potential

Irrigation investments depend on geographic, hydrologic, agronomic and economic factors. Kajiado County has a potential to boost agricultural productivity to a high extent although some regions depend on the rains. The area which has been used for irrigation is approximately 6000 Ha where furrow irrigation is dominant at 70 percent and 20 percent drip irrigation system.

1.10.2. Irrigation schemes (small/ large scale)

There are 80 No. of small scale irrigation schemes and 2 No. large scale irrigation scheme. Completion of Namelok irrigation scheme in Kajiado South and Nkurumani irrigation scheme in Kajiado West may help to double the agricultural productivity and incomes for the food producers. The annual turnover for Namelok and Nkuruman irrigation schemes is Ksh.742 million and 512 million respectively.

1.11. Crop, Livestock, Fish Production and Value addition

1.11.1. Main crops produced

The main food crops produced are maize, beans, Irish potatoes, tomatoes, capsicum, water melon, cow peas, vegetables and bananas. Kajiado South Sub County is the main producer of maize for both subsistence and commercial purposes. In Kajiado South sub county, the area under maize production is 25,950 Ha annually, while the area under beans is 40,650 Ha annually. Tomato farming is also common in the county with 1,510 Ha across the county and Kajiado South leading with 940 Ha under cultivation. The county is in the process of completing

a tomato processing factory in Namelok in Kajiado South with an aim of tomato chain and value addition.

1.11.2. Acreage under food and cash crops

The total acreage under food crops and cash crops is 52,775 Ha and 17,354 Ha respectively.

1.11.3. Average farm sizes

The average farm sizes for small scale is 0.5 Ha and 10 Ha for large scale farming.

1.11.4. Main storage facilities

Kajiado South have a main storage facility as National Cereal and Produce Board (NCPB) stores and receives a substantial harvest for maize crops although it's mainly from subsistence farming. The farmers have home granaries and stores. Kajiado Central and Kajiado north also have their main storage facility as NCPB.

1.11.5. Agricultural extension, training, research and information services

Kajiado County has an agricultural extension service whose role is training farmers on how to improve livestock and crop production and productivity. There are 19 agricultural extension officers in Kajiado Central, 30 in Kajiado East, 18 in Kajiado West, 19 in Kajiado North and 27 in Kajiado South. These officers offer livestock production, veterinary, agriculture and fisheries extension services. Through the Government Subsidy programme, a total of 4,772 farmers have been registered in the whole county with Kajiado South leading with 3,317 registered farmers. There are 11 No. plant clinics across the county with a major representation in Kajiado South. There are two (2) training and breeding farms within the county; Agricultural Training Centre (ATC) in Ngong and Demonstration farm in Kajiado Central. The National Rabbit Breeding and Training Centre is also located at the Vet farm in Ngong.

1.11.6. Main livestock breeds and facilities

The county major cattle breeds are sahiwal, zebu, borans and exotic. Kajiado demonstration farm provides sahiwal breeding bulls to the pastoralists. The main sheep breeds are red maasai and dorper. Goat breeds are galla, small east african and german alpine. Average annual milk production per year is 912,721 litres, beef production is 6639 tonnes, mutton production is 642,750 kgs, chevon production is 536,505, poultry production is 345,600 and egg production is 1,440,000 trays.

1.11.7. Ranching

There are 10 No. grazing communal ranches mostly in South and West Kajiado for grazing livestock mostly for beef production. The land tenure system in the county has greatly changed, from 56 group ranches across the county to only 10 grouped where private ownership

1.11.8. Apiculture (Bee keeping)

The art of apiculture in Kajiado has a high potential owing to availability of natural flora that provides bee forage. However, there is low adoption rate owing to unavailability of apiculture training site. According to the County Statistical Abstract 2015, there are 14,096 assorted beehives across the county producing about 31,543Kg of honey annually.

1.11.9 Fisheries

The county practices both capture and culture types of fish farming. Main fish species are tilapia Nilotica and cat fish with an annual production of 16,000 and 14,000 metric tonnes respectively. The capture fish farming is practised in the rivers, wetlands ecosystems, and in water reservoirs. There are 85 No. fish ponds occupying an area of 36,000 m² across the county with Kajiado South leading with 45 No. ponds.

1.12. Oil and Other Mineral Resources

1.12.1. Mineral and Oil potential

There is a high potential of oil deposits in Magadi and Suswa areas – Kajiado West. A multi-billion exploration exercise is underway. There is also a recent discovery of mysterious odourless natural gas in Inkorkirdinga Farm at Kipeto village suspected to be Methane gas.

1.12.2. Ongoing mining and extraction activities

The major quarrying sites are Kenya Marble Quarries in Loodokilani - Kajiado West; Portland in Ngatataek in Kajiado Central; Kibini, Sholinke, Nkurunka and Kitengela in Kajiado East; and Mbirikani in Kajiado South. The main quarry products are Marble Stones, limestone, sand, ballast and construction stones.

1.13. Tourism and Wildlife

1.13.1. Main tourist attractions and activities

Tourism in Kajiado is mainly an economic and social occurrence. Amboseli National Park is one of the 9 No. major tourist attraction sites sitting on 39,206 Ha; and home to a range of African wildlife and over 400 species of birds. Other attraction sites include: Lake Magadi; Lake Kwenia; Ngong Hills, Chyulu Hills; Olorgesailie pre historic site; Mt Suswa, a remarkable double crater volcano with a complex braided system of lava tubes and caves; Ol Doinyo Orok Mountain and; Nguruman Escarpment; rich Maasai culture among others.

1.13.2. Classified / major hotels

According to the Tourism Regulatory Authority Regulations, (2014) there are three (3) classified tourism hotels within the County. Amboseli Sopa Lodge has 83 rooms with 166 bed capacity while Kibo Safaris Camp has 60 rooms with 120 bed capacity, which are three star hotels.

Amboseli Serena Lodge Kajiado has 92 rooms and 184 bed capacity, which is a four-star hotel. These hotels are located in Kajiado South Sub-County.

1.13.3. Main wildlife

The County hosts a variety of wildlife including leopard, cheetah, wild dog, buffalo, elephant, giraffe, zebra, lion, hippos, hyenas, blue wildebeest, crocodile, mongoose, hyrax, gerenuk, lesser kudu, porcupine and a prolific birdlife that features over 600 species among others.

1.13.4. Wildlife conservation areas

There are 24 wildlife conservancies sitting on 314,691Ha with Amboseli ecosystem in Kajiado South having 18 conservancies with 190,607Ha and the rest of the county having 9 Conservancies covering 124,084Ha. The major conservancies include Shompole (15,000Ha), Eselenkei (15,000Ha); Olgulului Ololarrashi (12140Ha), Olkiramatian (10,000Ha), Ilaingurunyoni (12,000Ha); Kitenden (10,400Ha), Empaash (12,140Ha); Rombo Emampuli (10,000Ha) and Olenarika (10,000Ha).

1.13.5. Total number of tourists

According to Economic Survey, 2017, number of visitors to Amboseli national park increased from 86,900 in 2015 to 114,600 in 2016, representing a rise of 31.9 percent. However, number of visitors to Ologressailie historical site reduced from 1,100 in 2015 to 400 in 2016, indicating a decrease of 63.6 percent (Economic Survey, 2017). The County Government in collaboration with other stakeholders needs to enhance tourism promotions and diversification of tourism products to attract more tourists.

1.14. Industry and Trade

1.14.1. Markets

There are 14 established markets with 11 markets duly completed and 3 at various levels of completion. Currently, Ngong, Kitengela and Olekasasi markets are set to benefit from Nairobi Metropolitan Service Improvement Programme (NaMSIP) conditional grant. The County Government plans to set aside Kshs 85M in order to benefit from the grant. Ngong market will eventually benefit to a tune of Kshs 700M for the purpose of completion of the project.

1.14.2. Industrial parks

Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP) aimed at constructing and equipping one ‘juakali’ site in every constituency. Under the Ministry of Industrialisation, 4 juakali sheds in Kajiado town, Kimana, Kitengela and Ngong were constructed and currently needs to be equipped. This was targeting to facilitate participation of youth as artisans and entrepreneurs in massive social infrastructure projects and construction works.

1.14.3. Major industries

Kajiado County offers a harmonious and stable business working environment to industries and factories to ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns. It holds a number of extractive, manufacturing and tertiary industries spread across the county. There are 10 major manufacturing industries and factories; and 15 mining & Natural resources extractors. The factories and industries production range from plastics, glass, cosmetics, blocks, engineering, agro, among others spread across Kajiado North and Kajiado East.

1.14.4. Types and number of businesses

Kajiado County has a wide range of service, merchandising, manufacturing and hybrid type of businesses. There are a total number of 24,453 registered and licensed businesses spread within 117 trading centres with a high concentration in Kajiado North and Kajiado East. Small and Medium traders forms the greatest part which is about 52 percent of the total registered and licensed businesses.

1.14.5. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME)

MSMEs are basically enterprises having between 1-99 employees (GOK, 2005). They cover a range of sectors of the economy, operating formally or informally, seasonally or year round located in areas such as markets, streets and household. As per the Micro, Small and Medium Establishments Basic Report 2016, Kajiado County has a total of 46,100 licensed and 101,900 unlicensed MSMEs. The micro sized establishment constituted more than 90 percent of the licensed establishments placing Kajiado among the top five counties with the greatest number of MSMEs. MSMEs is therefore a major employer absorbing at least 36 percent of the 2018 projected population.

1.15. Forestry, Agro Forestry and Value addition

1.15.1. Main Forest types and size of forests (Gazetted and Un-gazetted forests)

The total size of gazetted forests is 16,866.88 Ha comprising of indigenous and exotic forests comprising of 1,240 Ha of trust land. The forests include Entarara forest in Kajiado South (765.8 Ha), Ngong Forest in Kajiado North (3,077 Ha) and Ol Donyo Orok Forest in Kajiado Central (11,784 Ha). Forest in trust land includes Embakasi (573 Ha) and Oloolua (667 Ha).

1.15.2. Main Forest products

The major forest products in the county include timber, firewood and charcoal. This forests have a large variety of plants, herbs and also several animal species not found in the surrounding semi-arid lowlands. In the mountain valleys there are natural water catchments created by the high altitude rains and the high humid climate. They are a source of clean water and provides pasture even during the dry seasons.

1.15.3. Agro-forestry

Agro-forestry involves planting trees alongside crops. There are 54 farms involved in agro-forestry across the county. Kenya Forests Service is promoting this concept to increase forest cover and act as wind breakers. Agro-forestry also involves growing of fruit trees, wind breakers and tree species used for medicinal purpose.

1.16. Financial services

1.16.1. Number of banks, Micro finance institutions, mobile money agents.

Kajiado County has a total of 81 banks, Micro Finance Institutions, Mobile money agents. The leading commercial banks are Equity Bank, Kenya Commercial Bank, Standard Chartered Bank, Diamond Trust Bank, Post Bank, Family Bank, Cooperative Bank, Kenya Women Finance Trust, Barclays Bank, National Bank, I&M and Sidian Bank; various micro finance institutions and common insurance companies.

1.16.2. Distribution /coverage of financial services by sub-county

Kajiado North has the highest concentration of banks, micro finance institutions and mobile money agents. It is closely followed by Kajiado East and Kajiado Central. However, there is a major gap on the presence of financial services in Kajiado West with some areas being served by the neighbouring counties.

1.17. Environment and Climate Change

1.17.1. Major degraded areas / hotspots and major contributions to environmental degradation

Major degraded areas are Olkeriai River and its tributaries cutting across Kajiado Central and East, Toroka River in Kajiado West sub-county and Olkejuado ‘Dead River’ in Kajiado Central. This is mainly because of sand harvesting along the river bends which has been exploited for commercial purposes. Kajiado is a major supplier of sand to local market, Nairobi County, Machakos County among other areas. Ballast is also exploited for commercial purposes by private investors in Kajiado East.

Oldepe in Mosiro ward, Ewuaso ward, Oltepesi in Lodokilani ward, Torosei, Mailua, Meto, Ilmarba, Ilpatimaro, and Lorngosua all in Kajiado Central have been highly degraded. Illegal logging and illegitimate charcoal burning have been the major causes of degradation. Charcoal burning has been a major economic activity especially in Kajiado West and Central. This charcoal is supplied to urban areas including Kitengela, Rongai and Ngong as well as Nairobi. Areas that are highly affected include communal land in Torosei. The County has enacted charcoal harvesting Act, 2015 to guide in management of the forest resource and collaborates with the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) in enforcement.

1.17.2. Environmental threats

Kajiado being an ASAL is characterised by prolonged periods of abnormally low rainfall and shortage of water. This results to substantial impact on the ecosystem and agriculture harming the local economy. The above mentioned areas have been highly degraded by illegal tree felling, charcoal burning, over harvesting of sand risking loss of bio-diversity, pollution and loss of aesthetic value. Flash floods are a common menace during long rains season mainly because of erosion and lack of vegetation cover.

1.17.3 Climate Change

The major types of disasters that occur in the county are drought and famine; flash floods and winds; and environmental pollution and degradation. The adverse weather conditions can be attributed to serious environmental degradation resulting from human activities. Crop failure was reported at more than 90 percent during 2009 drought while livestock losses were in the excess of 70 percent. The local pastoral communities continue to adjust to climate variability by maintaining mobility as they respond to spatial and time-related weather changes. Farmers are planting drought resistant crops like cassava, sorghum, millet and early maturing maize varieties. In order to combat climate change and its impacts, there is need to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters. There is need to develop an early warning system to alert members of the community at risk of these disasters and thus allow efficient response.

1.17.4. High spatial and temporal variability of rainfall

The county has a bi-modal rainfall pattern which happens to be non-uniform across the County. Long rains fall between March and May with short rains falling between October and December. There is a general rainfall gradient that increases with altitude. The long rains are more pronounced in the western part of the County while the short rains are heavier in the eastern part. The rainfall amount ranges from as low as 300mm in the Amboseli basin to as high as 1250mm in the Ngong hills and the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro.

1.17.5. Change in water levels

The occurrence of ground water depends on climate, topography as well as origin of the underlying rocks. Ground water yields vary throughout the county from 0.01 to 35.77 cubic metres per hour. Average ground water is reported as good quality and is used for domestic, livestock and irrigation purposes. High yielding springs are found on the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro with an average yield of 20m³/hr to 50m³/hr.

1.17.6. Solid waste management facilities

There are seven public dumpsites managed by the County Government. The dumpsites include Kajiado, Kitengela, Bissil, Ngong, Loitokitok, Mashuuru and Isinya dumpsites. The County Government has availed 8 No. garbage collection trucks and loaders which collect garbage at

designated areas within the urban areas. There are 10. No litter bins in Rongai, Ngong and Kiserian. There are several private investors mandated to collect garbage from homesteads at a fee ending at the dumpsites. However, plans have been initiated to relocate Ngong dumpsite with World Bank conducting feasibility studies. The County introduced the *taka ni mali* initiative with the aim of promoting and sensitizing the community to take charge of waste as they generate income.

1.18. Water and Sanitation

1.18.1. Water resources

The County lies in the semi-arid and arid zones with mean annual precipitation being approximately 400 mm/year (1983-2015, ARC2 data). Largely, the county does not have a reliable source of water with the main sources of water being seasonal rivers, shallow wells, prings, dams, water pans and boreholes.

1.18.2. Water supply schemes

There are five Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) managed by the communities at the grass root levels. There are also several water providers within the County among them Nolturesh-Loitokitok Water and Sewerage Company in Kajiado South; Olkejuado Water and Sewerage Company (OWASCO) in Kajiado Central and Nolturesh Water and Sewerage Company Limited in Kajiado North. The companies are wholly owned subsidiaries of the County Government of Kajiado. Plans are underway to streamline the services of the water providers with an aim to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

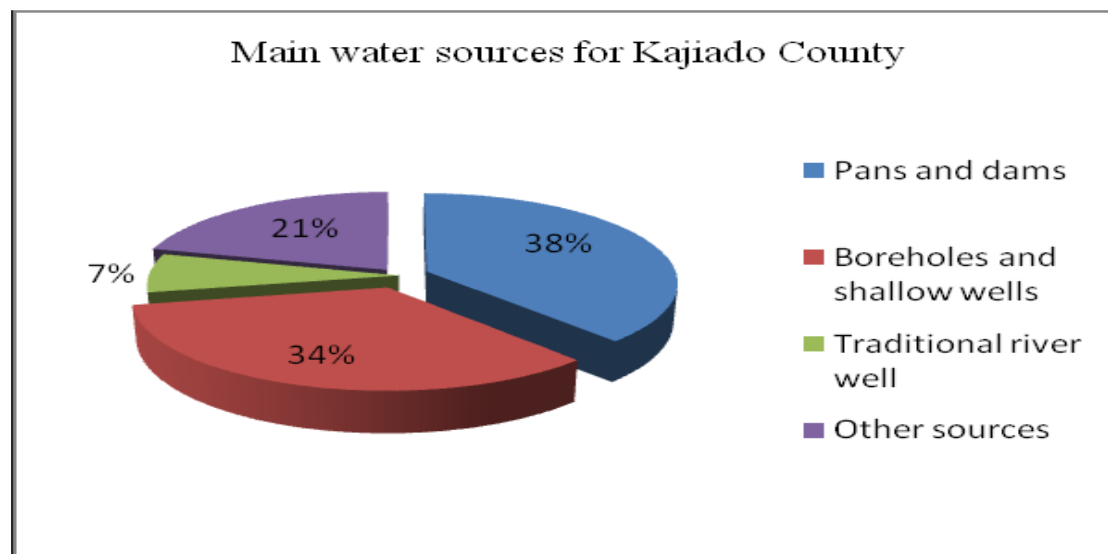
1.18.3. Water sources and access

Kajiado County is an Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) characterised by an acute shortage of clean and safe water for drinking and other domestic uses. According to the County Statistical Abstract 2015, only 67.2 percent of the total population have access to safe water. The number of households (HH) with an access to piped and portable water is about 36.8 percent of the total population.

The main sources of water in the rural areas are water pans, dams and protected springs with the most reliable source being boreholes. There are 1150 public boreholes which are commonly managed by communities. However, the county is still water stressed. In order to ensure availability and sustainable management of water, there is need to achieve universal equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water. Plans are underway to expand water distribution infrastructure by extending Nolturesh water pipeline by 100 Kms; Construction of 3 mega dams; and Construction of 80 sand dams by the end of plan period and sinking of boreholes to public schools.

Because of the off-season rains in January 2018, the average return distance that people travelled during the month to fetch water for domestic use reduced slightly to 4.9 km from 5.8 km in December 2017. In areas like Kunchu, Mbirikani, Mosiro and Torosei households covered about 20 km one way to access water.

Figure 5: Water sources in Kajiado County



Source: NDMA, 2018

1.18.4. Water Management

The County has initiated the process of instituting the Kajiado water management board through a merger of the various water companies in the county. This will enable the county to develop and implement a framework for sustainable water resource use in the county.

1.18.5. Sanitation

Sanitation is a constitutional right in Kenya, the responsibility for which rests with the County Government. Universal access to improved sanitation yields maximum health, social and economic benefits. Percentage distribution of persons accessing toilets/latrines is very low at 26 percent in rural areas and 47 percent in the urban areas. Open defecation is still practiced in the county with only 25 Open Defecation Free certified villages hence the need to focus on behavior change strategies. Hand washing with soap is the single most effective and inexpensive way to prevent diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections (ARI), as automatic behavior performed in homes, schools, institutions and communities.

Urbanization is occurring at a rapid rate with major developments anticipated giving rise to an increase in effluents discharged, which will require effective disposal management system in all major towns. At present, the county lacks a sewerage system and most households depend on

ineffective waste water disposal systems such as septic tanks or Urine Diverting Toilets (UDDDTs).

1.19. Health Access and Nutrition

1.19.1. Health Access

There are four (4) sub county hospitals; Kajiado, Loitokitok, Ngong and Kitengela; sixteen (17) health centres and seventy-eight (78) dispensaries run by the county government. There are also six (6) hospitals, thirteen (13) nursing homes, seven (7) health centres, twenty-seven (27) dispensaries and one hundred and one (101) clinics which are either run by private, faith based, community based and other non-government organizations. The county has 92 community health units initiated out of which only 78 are active. The doctor population ratio is 1:26,094, Public Health Staff is 1: 7,619, and the nurse population ratio is 1: 1,068. The average distance to a health facility is 14.3 km with only 9.9 percent of the population within a distance of less than a Kilometre to a health facility.

1.19.2. Morbidity

The top five most common causes of morbidity in order of prevalence are: Disease of Respiratory System (45.1 percent), Diarrhoea (9.1 percent), Skin Disease (8.1 percent), Pneumonia (6.5 percent), and Urinary Tract Infection (5.0 percent).

1.19.3. Nutritional status

Hunger and inadequate food supply are still affecting large parts of the County's population with serious consequences for health and well-being, especially in children. Undernutrition and malnutrition in childhood interfere with physical and mental development, thus compromising whole lives. So far, efforts are ongoing to combat undernutrition and malnutrition, and make progress towards achievement of Sustainable development goals to 'End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture'. Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age stands at 25.3% while Prevalence of wasting (low weight-for-height) in children under 5 years of age is at 10% based on SMART survey results (2018). Malnutrition will represent an often-invisible impediment to the successful achievement of the SDGs as well as County's Development agenda.

1.19.4. Immunization coverage

The proportion of children under one year who are fully immunized in the county stand at 84 percent based on the hospital-based reports which is slightly below the national Fully Immunized Children (FIC) target of 90 percent. The rural areas register very low proportions of FIC while the urban areas register better proportions.

1.19.5. Maternal health care

The Kenya Demographic Health Survey 2014 indicates that 96.7 percent of women between ages 15-49 receive antenatal care from a skilled provider; 62.4 percent of births are delivered in a health facility; 63.2 percent are delivered by a skilled provider and 45.9 percent of women receive postnatal check up in the first two days. The county Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is 299 per 100,000 live births.

1.19.6. Access to family planning services/Contraceptive prevalence

Kenya Demographic Health Survey 2014 indicates that at least 99.3 percent and 100 percent of currently married men and women at the age of 15-49 have heard of a modern contraceptive method. At least 45.2 percent of women aged 15-49 currently use any method of contraception. However, 45.5 percent of women of the same age don't use any contraception.

1.19.7. HIV and AIDS prevalence rates and related services

The county records high awareness on HIV and AIDS, with 99.3 percent of women and 100 percent of men reporting awareness, KDHS 2014. The county HIV prevalence rate is 3.9 percent compared to the National prevalence of 6 percent. The county aims to attain 90 percent awareness where all people living with HIV know their status, 90 percent of all people diagnosed with HIV infection receive sustained antiretroviral therapy and 90 percent of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy have viral suppression by 2020.

1.20. Education, Skills, Literacy and Infrastructure

1.20.1. Pre- Primary Education

Kajiado County has a total number of 888 ECD Centres with a total population of 61,225 children. Out of this, the percentage of boys enrolled stands high at 53 percent in comparison to the population of girls which is 47 percent. Kajiado North leads in the enrolment which is 27,468 representing 45 percent of the total enrolment. Net enrolment rate is 86 percent. There are 3 facilities that cater for children with special needs: Enkijape Pre-Primary in Loitokitok for hearing impaired; Primary Boys boarding in Kajiado for the visually impaired; and AIC Childcare in Kajiado for multiple needs. The overall retention rate stands at 67 percent with Kajiado East leading at 98 percent. The completion and transition rates are relatively high which stands at 83 and 89 percent respectively. However, the dropout rate stands at 19 percent which may necessitate the Education department to carry out a research and work towards its reduction.

1.20.2. Primary Education

The County has a total of 771 primary schools comprising of 446 public and 325 private schools. The total population of pupil stands at 154,677 translating to a teacher / pupil ratio of 1:43. The net enrolment rate is substantial at 77 percent with the highest record in Kajiado North. Nonetheless, the County Government has a responsibility of attaining 100 percent enrolment rate. The retention and completion rates stands at 63 percent and 77 percent. This may mean that

a sizeable number of children drop out of school hence lacking the minimum basic education especially in the rural areas. This may be attributed to the distribution of distance to nearest public primary schools which shows a population of over 60 percent trek between 1.1- 4.9 Kms. Lack of mobile school programme attributes to the high dropout rate especially during the drought seasons.

1.20.3 Secondary Education

The county has a total record of 121 secondary schools with 70 being public and 51 private schools. The net enrolment rate stands at 54 percent with the county recording a substantial drop out rate at 15 percent with the rural areas still taking the lead at an average dropout rate of 30 percent. Community distance distribution to the nearest public secondary school still remains high especially in the remote areas across the County. This may attribute to the high dropout rate together with lack of mobile education program in the county.

1.20.4. Technical and Vocational Training Centres (TVETs)

TVETs are aimed at equipping trainees with practical skills and entrepreneurial skills that will enable them get opportunities and help better their lives as they contribute towards achieving the countries aspirations under the Vision 2030. The county is home to the Maasai Technical Training Institute (MTTI).

Vocational Training Centres is a sole mandate of the county government. Kajiado county has five operational polytechnics (Olekasasi in Kajiado North; Isinya in Kajiado East; Oltiasika and Namelok in Kajiado South; and Entasopia) in Kajiado West. Meto polytechnic is non-operational while the county plans to open two more in Ooloolua and Saikeri. Trainees acquire varied skills in courses offered including fashion design and garment making; Motor vehicle mechanic; Carpentry and joinery; Information, Communications and Technology (ICT); Building and Construction; Hair dressing and Beauty therapy; Leather work; Electrical and electronic courses among others.

1.20.5. Tertiary Education

The County has five private universities and two private university campuses. Other training institutions include teachers training colleges and commercial colleges spread across the main towns. The county plans to establish Olkejuado University of Applied Technology (OLKUAT), a public university aimed at providing technical skills aimed at providing the much needed manpower in varied fields of the economy.

1.20.6. Adult and continuing Education and Non formal Education

Literacy level in the county is 65 percent with higher literacy levels being registered in urban areas compared to rural areas. The County has 156 Adult Education Centres which include basic,

non-formal, adult and continuing education alongside a Multi-Purpose Training Centre. Overall enrolment is 2,775 adults.

1.21. Sports, Culture and Creative Arts

1.21.1. Sports facilities

Kajiado County is committed to upgrade the sports infrastructure to host outdoor sports and other events. Ngong stadium is work in progress and is aimed to host ball games (football and volleyball) and field events. Other stadia that needs a major facelift include Kitengela, Loitokitok, Kajiado, Kimana and Olekasasi.

1.21.2. Talent Academies

Talent academies are basically meant to identify special abilities especially in youth, train and offer networking platforms. Despite lack of a talent academy in the county, the department of Youth, Sports, Gender and Social Services programme “Kajiado talent bila drugs” gather youths to showcase their talents. The talents identified range from spoken word, modelling, rapping, artists, dancers, actors, orators and newscasters.

1.21.3. Museums, Heritage and Cultural sites

Maasai community is deemed as a ‘*Symbol of Kenyan Culture*’ due to their deep rooted cultural values and traditional way of life. Amboseli National Park being a tourist attraction centre, holds around 15 Cultural Bomas within and at its periphery. This has seen the mushrooming of male and female bead work artists although spreading to other parts of the county. There are approximately 4000 people engaged in cultural works of whom 3000 are women and 1000 men across the County. The cultural sites and monuments also includes 1 archaeological site, 9 traditional sites and 1 bird watching site. The County promotes cultural activities and have in the past taken part in the County Music and Cultural Festival as well as County Drama Festival.

1.21.4. Libraries /information documentation centres/ Citizen Service centres

The county is in the process of completing the construction of a mega public library. Previously, the county had an operational information and documentation centre in Kajiado Central, this facility is no longer operational as a result of office space constraints. There is need to re-establish the documentation centres to ensure storage and dissemination of government information.

Kajiado County has one Huduma Centre located within Kajiado town. This has enhanced transparency, efficiency and easy accessibility of public services to all. There exist social halls across the county although not fully equipped but they are utilised in hosting community meetings.

1.21.5. Traditional Herbalists and Medicine

The traditional dominant community within Kajiado are known for pastoralism and warriors. However, they are also keepers of vulnerable traditional medicinal herbs and knowledge. There are 120 plants in use for their nutritional and medicinal values and 10 ceremonial trees and trees for peace building across the county.

1.22. Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

1.22.1. Cooperative Societies

Cooperative Societies may include non-profit community organisations, business cooperatives, worker cooperatives, housing cooperatives, credit unions, etc. Kajiado County has 420 Cooperative Societies of which 300 are active and 120 dormant. There are 12,000 registered members of whom 5,000 are active and 7000 are dormant. The County has set plans to revive and make the dormant societies active. The Cooperative Societies have a total Annual Turnover of Kshs 3.2 million. The County Government targets to revitalize the cooperative movement with the aim of attaining its manufacturing goals.

1.22.2. Public Benefits Organizations (PBOs)

The county has a representation of more than 30 local and international Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The organisations offer supportive programs to the County Government in major sectors namely Water, Health, Agriculture and Education. Other organisations support advocacy initiatives on social and economic issues affecting the community as well as civic education. The local Community Based Organizations (CBOs) covers a series of activities at the community level aimed at bringing about desired improvement in the social wellbeing of individuals, groups and neighborhoods. There are more than 2,000 CBOs in the county which are registered with the department of Gender and Social Services. The county has 255 community based projects; and 53 youth groups mainly funded by the Government of Kenya, NGOs and other development partners.

1.22.3. Development Partners

The county has a representation of development partners such as World Bank, World Food Programme, Red Cross Society, World Relief Kenya, Africa Development Bank, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF), Arab bank, and Belgium Development Cooperation among others. This partners play an important role in the socio-economic development through projects/programs support and technical assistance.

1.22.4. Youth empowerment and social inclusion

Youth empowerment in the county has been a focus in the last plan period. The county initiated programmes to empower the youth by providing job opportunities through government procurement including garbage collection and waste management, supplies and small works.

Currently, the County Government introduced the *Vijana Tujiajiri* programme in collaboration with the Kenya Commercial Bank. The programme aims at developing the requisite skills among the youth through training and to provide capital to start-up businesses.

The National Government through the Ministry of Youth, Gender and Social Services constructed 3 Youth Empowerment centres in the county, within Kajiado North, Central and South. While the three projects are not wholly complete and operational, the aim was to creatively engage young people with a view to tapping their talent and creating opportunities for them.

This will further minimize the prevalence of drug and substance use among the youth. The Centre's need to be equipped to provide services such as voluntary counselling and training centers, ICT facilities, library and information services, training and performance facilities in music, dance and performing arts.

1.23. Security, Law and Order

1.23.1. Number of police stations and posts by Sub- County

The core functions of the police service is maintenance of law and order; Preservation of peace; Protection of life and property; Prevention and detection of crime; Apprehension of offenders; and enforcement of laws and regulations. There are 11 police stations/posts within the county.

1.23.2. Types, trends and crime prone areas

The major types of offences within the county are traffic offences, stealing, offences against persons, offences against morality, homicides, break-ins, robbery, vehicle and other thefts, dangerous drugs, criminal damage and economic crimes. The offences are mostly recorded to happen over the weekends and during festivities and mostly committed by youth. The crime prone areas are mostly in informal settlements within the major urban centres. Kajiado North has been leading in crime statistics.

1.23.3. Types and number of courts

Courts provide a forum to resolve disputes, test and enforce laws in a fair and rational manner. The high court has a supervisory jurisdiction over all other subordinate courts and any other persons, body or authority exercising a judicial or quasi-judicial function. Majority criminal cases are first heard in a magistrate court. There is a high court in Kajiado town and magistrate courts in Ngong, Kajiado and Loitokitok.

1.23.4. Prisons and probation services

Prisons are correctional facilities where inmates are forcibly confined and denied a variety of freedoms. Probation office is charged with the responsibility of generating advisory reports and penal organs for purposes of bail, sentencing and pre-lease decision making. There is a prison located in Kajiado town and 3 probation offices in Kajiado, Loitokitok and Ngong towns.

1.23.5. Number of public prosecution offices

Public prosecution involves hearing of criminal matters and other related incidents. The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) was recently established in Kajiado town to coordinate public prosecution matters.

1.23.7. Community policing activities

Community policing is an approach that focusses on building ties and working closely with members of the society. Community policing activities within the county ranges from dissemination of government policies, directives and programs; Solving of domestic cases; Providing information about crimes to the government; Identification of residents; and witnessing in solving criminal cases. In order to promote peaceful and inclusive society, there is need to promote community integration and co-existence.

1.23.8. Immigration facilities

Immigration offices offer the cross border management services such as facilitation of legitimate trade and protection of society from illegal entry and exit of immigrants. Kajiado County borders the Republic of Tanzania to the south with two immigration offices in Namanga - Kajiado Central and Tarakea - Kajiado South.

1.24. Social Protection

1.24.1. Number of Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVCs)

Social protection concerns with safety of children at risk and overcoming situations that adversely affect them. Most children in Kajiado are at risk due to increase in divorce and separation cases, family negligence and breakdown of social fabric. There are 26,719 Children in need of social protection within the county.

1.24.2. Cases of Street children

Kajiado County does not experience many cases for homeless children living on the streets. However, a few cases are experienced in Rongai, Kiserian, Ngong and Kitengela.

1.24.3. Child care facilities and Institutions

Kajiado County has 88 charitable children institutions where the Children department has a direct mandate to oversee their operations. They are 56 in number in Kajiado North and West, 22 in Kajiado East, 6 in Kajiado Central and 4 in Kajiado South. The high number of vulnerable children is associated either with death of biological parents or high number of parents not willing to take care of their children. The department of children services is established in each of the sub counties to ensure coordination and protection of children rights.

1.24.4. Social net programmes in the county

The combination of economic, health and social vulnerability put children at serious risk. Social Transfer Program give a helping hand to caretakers of the most vulnerable, ultra –poor children promoting their physical and mental welfare. Kajiado County benefits at least 3,911 households from the Orphans and vulnerable cash transfer (OVC).

Kajiado County benefits from the recently introduced Presidential Secondary School Bursary for Orphans and Vulnerable children. The main objective is to increase the number of orphans and Vulnerable Children enrolled, retained and transiting from secondary school. Currently, the programme supports 364 students.

CHAPTER TWO:

LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030 AND OTHER PLANS

CHAPTER TWO: LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030 AND OTHER PLANS

2.1 Overview

This chapter describes the linkages of the County Integrated Development Plan with other key global, regional and national development plans. They include National Spatial Plan, County Spatial Plan, County Sectoral Plans, the Kenya Vision 2030 and its third Medium Term Plan, Urban and City Plans, and international commitments such as the East Africa Community Vision 2050, African Union Agenda 2063, Sendai Framework and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This CIDP will be implemented through the Annual Development Plans.

2.2 CIDP Linkage with the National and County Spatial Plans

2.2.1 CIDP linkage with National Spatial Plan 2015-2045

Nation Spatial Plan (NSP) 2015-2045 provides a national spatial structure and defines the general trend and direction of spatial development for the country, covering the entire 47 Counties and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The plan is expected to provide physical planning policies supporting economic as well as sectoral planning and guides the preparation of regional, county and local physical development plans.

Specifically, the plan provides a platform for strengthening national economic planning by anchoring/grounding national economic policies; Coordinating sectoral agencies by providing the spatial expression to sector policies to mitigate duplication and reduce wastage of limited resources; Formulate physical/spatial planning policies to support socio-economic and sectoral planning; and Guide the preparation of regional, county and local spatial plans.

To align with the national spatial planning agenda, Kajiado county CIDP will endeavour formulating development strategies and programs addressing national challenges including urbanization, regional imbalances/inequalities, rural development, environmental degradation, transportation and underutilization of the massive resources available in the country. Through this holistic approach, the county envisages to enhance its competitiveness in sustainable exploitation of its natural resources for socio-economic development.

2.2.2 CIDP linkage with County Spatial Plan

Kajiado County initiated the preparation of its ten-year County Spatial Plan which is yet to be finalised during the 2018-2022 planning period. The spatial plan will not only aim to define the strategic vision and the general trend and direction of spatial development for the county but also facilitate the achievement of the land policy principles of efficiency, equity, sustainability and productivity.

The envisaged Count Spatial Plan will address the following specific objectives:

- To create a spatial planning context that enhances economic efficiency and strengthens county competitiveness.
- To optimize utilization of land and natural resources for sustainable development.
- To create liveable and functional human settlements in both urban and rural areas.
- To secure the natural environment for high quality of life.
- To establish an integrated transportation network and infrastructure system

2.2.3 CIDP Linkage with Sectoral Plans

The National economic planning framework envisages development of long term development plans among them Sectoral Plans. Sectoral plans are ten-year plans highlighting the thematic areas of development, strategies for achieving them and the implementation framework. Like many other County Governments, Kajiado County is yet to institutionalize sectoral planning. With guidance from the National Government, the county will embark in developing the sector plans that will be guiding targeted sectoral development planning including programs feeding into the subsequent CIDP processes for consistency and continuity.

2.2.4 City or Municipal Plans

The county has two municipalities (Ngong and Kajiado) which are expected to initiate the preparation of municipal plans which shall be the instrument for development facilitation and control within the municipality. Each municipality shall have the following plans:

- Municipal land use plans;
- Municipal building and zoning plans;
- Urban area building and zoning plans;
- Location of recreational areas and public facilities

These plans will provide for: functions and principles of land use and building plans; location of various types of infrastructure within the city or municipality; and development control in municipality within the national housing and building code framework. Municipal plans will incorporate the programmes/projects in the CIDP in order to create synergy during implementation.

2.3 CIDP Linkage with the National Long-term Development Plans and Strategies

2.3.1 The Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans

The Kenya Vision 2030 is a long term development strategy for Kenya which aims at transforming Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens. The Vision is anchored on three pillars: Economic Pillar aiming at achieving an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10 percent per annum and sustain the same till 2030; the Social Pillar seeking to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment and the Political Pillar envisaging 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 Kenya Vision 2030 is implemented in successive five-year Medium Term Plans. Currently, the National governments' third Medium Term Plan 2018-2022 capture various flagship projects

traversing the county. Among them include the SGR phase II project among others which were identified during the Kajiado MTP III stakeholder consultative forum. Besides, the current Government has four areas for synergies and collaborations with the national government that will act as the focal point in economic growth, faster job creation and reduction of poverty and inequality.

2.3.2 CIDP Linkages with the Big Four Agenda

In December 2017, the National Government elaborated the specific agenda commonly referred to as “The Big Four” to guide development in the next five years. The Agenda entails boosting manufacturing, universal healthcare, food security and affordable houses for accelerated socio-economic transformation, increased job creation and improved quality of life for all Kenyans. This Agenda have been aligned with the Third Medium Term Plan (2018-2022); what the agenda envisages resonate well with Kajiado county development aspirations guiding CIDP II priorities. To achieve the maximum impact on poverty reduction and the attainment of quality of life to all Kenyans, the county will seek collaboration and partnership with all stakeholders in order to successfully contribute to the achievement of the agenda. The areas of focus for the county in the next five year include:

- Expand manufacturing sector through establishment of food and non-food industries for value addition such as, tomato; leather; and meat industries among others.
- Enhance agricultural production by investing heavily in irrigation, modern technologies of farming, climate change initiatives and hay production project as well as reducing post-harvest loses
- Improving healthcare services by increasing accessibility and affordability of healthcare services by investing in health infrastructure and services including insurance cover
- Improving the living conditions of people in slums and informal settlements in upcoming urban areas and municipalities.

2.4 Integration of the international Obligations

2.4.1 CIDP linkage with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In September 2015, United Nations (UN) member countries adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets. As part of implementing the SDGs, the government of Kenya published and launched its Road Map to achieving SDGs. The Road Map envisages a partnership with all stakeholders as well as building capacity for devolved governments to implement the SDGs.

The programmes/projects outlined in this CIDP will continue to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs. This is because the County will integrate these goals in its planning framework through implementing targeted investments under the various goals, tracking respective indicators and reporting on performance to feed in the national statistics.

The respective SDGs and the envisaged initiatives are as outlined in the subsequent sections.

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

The spirit of sustainable development is to provide people the support they require to lift themselves out of poverty in all its manifestations. This goal emphasises on ending poverty by implementing interrelated measures such as building the resilience of the poor, enhancing social protection systems and decent employment.

To contribute to the realization of this goal, the Kajiado CIDP II will focus investments in enhancing access to basic services such as safe and clean drinking water and sanitation; food security through increased agricultural and livestock production mechanisms and resolving climate change issues; social safety nets initiatives such as supporting vulnerable groups, gender mainstreaming, disability mainstreaming, and social protection; among others.

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

This goal aims at ending all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, making all people have access to sufficient and nutritious food and the means by which it can be sustainably secured for everyone. In this regard, Kajiado CIDP II will focus on promoting agricultural productivity through projects such as: The Hay Production Project; offering support to small scale farmers through provision of subsidized fertilizers; drought resistant crops and; promotion of agricultural mechanization. It also concentrates on improved livestock production measures especially on the dairy project, which shall be supported by the Hay Production Project. The County is set to invest heavily on ways of harnessing water for irrigation through the construction of mega dams.

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages

This goal addresses all major health priorities and calls for improving reproductive, maternal and child health; ending communicable diseases; reducing non-communicable diseases and other health hazards; and ensuring universal access to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines and vaccines as well as health coverage.

To support this, Kajiado County will continually make significant investments to renovate, upgrade, and operationalize existing health facilities countywide. This plan will seek to enhance provision of quality preventive and promotive care through strategies such as: awareness creation on essential health products, technologies, services, measures, adoption healthy lifestyle, and reproductive health, among others; enhanced child immunization; and sensitization on environmental health services.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

The aim of this goal is to ensure that all people have access to quality education and the opportunity for lifelong learning. The Goal goes beyond school enrolment and looks at proficiency levels, the availability of trained teachers and adequate school facilities, and disparities in education outcomes

Towards this, the County will seek to increase access to Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) through the construction/rehabilitation and equipping of pre-schools;

implementing the school feeding program to enhance enrolment and retention; and continuous capacity building of ECDE instructors. The County Government will also invest in initiatives promoting retention and transition at all levels of learning by providing school bursaries to needy and bright students, issuing with free, sufficient and quality sanitary towels, providing the requisite infrastructure as well as legislation to support the same. Vocational and tertiary training institutions will focus on developing new, expanding and equipping existing TVET infrastructures to enhance access to relevant skills offered through the development of curriculums, which have a cutting edge on the development needs required in the society.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Gender inequality remains a big problem in the world, denying women and girls of their basic rights and opportunities. Achieving gender equality as well as the empowerment of women and girls will call for more vigorous efforts, including legal framework, to counter deeply rooted gender-based discrimination often resulting from masculine attitudes and associated social norms.

In order to contribute to the achievement of this goal, Kajiado County will focus on the following: sensitization of the community on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM); Anti-FGM advocacy campaigns; formulation and implementation of a Gender Policy and; rescue missions of girls against early marriages, FGM, and Gender Based Violence (GBV) among other strategies. Women will continually be empowered through training on entrepreneurial skills, supporting women through projects such as the Ushanga project and; providing funds through the Women Enterprise Development Fund.

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

This goal aims to tackle challenges linked to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation for populations, in addition to water-related ecosystems. Without quality, sustainable water resources and sanitation, progress in many other areas across the SDGs, including health, education and poverty reduction, will also be held back.

Water scarcity affects more than 40 percent of people around the world, an alarming figure that is projected to increase with the rise of global temperatures as a result of climate change. CIDP II will therefore institute strategies to deal with water scarcity which been a challenge in Kajiado. Among them include increasing the number of households, markets, schools and hospitals among others with piped water; drilling, equipping and piping community boreholes; constructing water pans; constructing water pans; construction of mega dams- flagship project-; rehabilitation of gullies; construction of storm water drains and sand dams; increasing acreage under irrigation and; and enhancing water harvesting.

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

The increasing emission of greenhouse gas has created drastic changes in the climate system with the negative impact being felt in every continent. For this reason, this goal focuses on encouraging not only increasing the number of people accessing electricity, but clean, safe, affordable, reliable and sustainable sources of energy. In order to achieve this goal, Kajiado

County will focus on installation and maintenance of street lights and high mast lights and; awareness creation on alternative and clean sources of energy; curbing destruction of forests through charcoal burning as well as developing relevant of policies and laws to support the same.

Goal 8: Promote sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Economic growth is a principal driver of sustainable development. When this growth is sustained and inclusive, more people can escape poverty as opportunities for full and productive employment expand. To allow future generations to benefit from today's economic growth, such growth should be environmentally sound and exploitation of resources should be sustainable.

The principal driver of sustainable development is economic growth, which should be sustained and inclusive so as to benefit the current and future generations. The focus of this goal is to promote sustainable economic growth, higher levels of productivity and technological innovation. Under this goal, the County will invest in providing training to the youth and women on entrepreneurial skills to build their capacity on business skills. In addition, the county will continue to provide credit services to the youth and women through the Kajiado County Youth and Women Enterprise Development Fund (KCYWEDF). In terms of promoting trade, the county will complete and equip markets in major towns in order to enhance trade and income generating opportunities. The government also has plans to enhance tourist attraction and promotion for instance through promoting the Maa culture as a powerful brand to the national, regional and international markets.

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

This goal seeks to develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all. In this regard, Kajiado County will concentrate on developing basic infrastructure such as roads, information and communication technologies, sanitation, and water among others. Enhanced road connectivity will reduce transportation costs and improve access to agricultural and livestock markets, schools, health facilities and other important public facilities.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

This goal targets to empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status by 2030. The county will be committed to promote equality by providing equal opportunities to all through inclusion in decision making through public participation; disability mainstreaming; women empowerment through training in entrepreneurial skills and; offering equal employment opportunities to all without discrimination.

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

This goal focuses on ensuring access to safe and affordable housing, and upgrading slum settlements. It also involves investment in public transport, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in a way that is both participatory and inclusive. To deliver on this goal, the County will establish municipalities in order to enhance the management of these urban areas; undertake slum upgrading project is an initiative to improve the living conditions of residents; constitute and Operationalize Urban Managements Boards to ensure effective and efficient management of the municipalities. Additionally, the county will ensure that real estate developers/individuals follow to the later the required standards during construction to ensure citizenry safety.

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

This goal gears towards sustainable and production patterns to facilitate efficient resource use so as to reduce the impact of economic activities on the environment. It focusses on ensuring that chemicals and wastes are managed in a way that minimizes their impact on human lives and the environment. To contribute to this goal, the county will implement programmes and projects such as industrialization development by establishing industrial parks, cottage industries, jua kali sites among others. It will also focus to address air, water and soil pollution across the county.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

This goal targets to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters by improving education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning. A number of initiatives earmarked for investment by the county include; training the community on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning; construction of solid waste management infrastructure e.g. dump sites and recycling plants; restoring forest cover by planting drought resistance trees; formulation and implementation of the Charcoal policy, Sand Policy, and Quarry and Mining Policy; increasing investments in natural resources exploitation and; rehabilitation of quarry mines among others.

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

The goal is meant to ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements. The County Government of Kajiado will focus on investing in tree planting and management initiatives, sustainable forest management and conservation for increased forest cover. The county will also focus on wildlife conservation and management to address issues of human-wildlife conflict and ending poaching to address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products. These initiatives will help combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all level

Without peace, stability, human rights and effective governance, based on the rule of law, it is difficult to attain sustainable development. To ensure peace and coexistence the county will be keen on ensuring that public services are delivered effectively and efficiently while observing high levels of transparency, integrity and accountability. The Leadership will ensure effective representation, legislation, governance and oversight is observed. Collaboration and partnership with the National and other county Governments will be sought in finding lasting solutions to emerging conflict and insecurity.

Goal 17:

2.4.2 CIDP Linkage with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 2015 - 2030

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted at the Third UN World Conference in Sendai, Japan, on March 18, 2015 as a successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015. The Sendai Framework is built on elements aimed at ensuring continuity with the work done by States and other stakeholders under the HFA and introduced a number of innovations emphasizing on disaster risk management as opposed to the conventional disaster management. The framework focuses on actions within and across sectors by states at local, national, regional and global levels. The four priority areas in this framework are:

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk;

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience; and

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Kajiado is prone to drought and famine; flash floods and winds; environmental pollution and degradation as well as adverse weather conditions leading to loss of livestock and massive crop failure calling for investment in resilience and adaptive capacity of the country citizenry. The development initiatives in CIDP 2018-2022 will therefore be informed by the four priority areas in the Sendai Framework for DRR. The initiatives will ensure enhanced understanding of disasters, adequate preparedness, timely response, effective management and recovery from possible disaster were incorporated in the proposed programs and projects.

2.4.3 The integration of Agenda 2063 into the CIDP.

Agenda 2063, a plan for Africa’s structural transformation, was agreed upon by the African Union Golden Jubilee of May 2013. The aspirations converging voices of Africans of different backgrounds painted a clear picture of what they desire for themselves and the continent in the future. From the converging voices, a common set of aspirations emerged:

- A Prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development;
- An Integrated Continent, Politically United, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism;

- An Africa of Good Governance, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law;
- A Peaceful and Secure Africa;
- An Africa with a strong Cultural Identity, Values and Ethics;
- An Africa whose development is people-driven, especially relying on the potential offered by its women and youth; and
- Africa as a Strong, Resilient and Influential Global Player and Partner.

The County government will implement its programs under the CIDP 2018-2022 taking into account the above seven aspirations envisaged in the Agenda 2063 of the African Union.

CHAPTER THREE:

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS CIDP AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

CHAPTER THREE: REVIEW OF PREVIOUS CIDP AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a brief overview on status of implementation of the previous CIDP (2013 - 2017). The chapter presents analysis the county revenue, resource allocation versus utilization by county departments, summary of achievements in the last five years, challenges faced during the implementation of the previous CIDP and lessons learnt.

3.2 Status of Implementation of the 2013-2017 CIDP

The 2013-2017 CIDP was prepared and implemented under the first administration of the County Government. The plan was aligned to the national planning framework of sectors with an estimated resource requirement of Ksh.57.1 billion. The County Government mobilized a total of Kshs.25 billion of the resources required to implement the plan representing 44 percent of the set target.

Implementation of the CIDP was financed through the annual budgets through resources mobilized from the National Government equitable share; conditional grants from both GOK and donors; and own source revenue. Projects were also financed directly by the National Government and Major partners through Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs). This are projects implemented through the Nairobi Metropolitan, Regional Development Authorities among others.

3.2.1 Analysis of the County Revenue Streams

County Government resources during the period under review were mainly sourced from the equitable share, grants and county own source revenue which include property rates, natural resources royalties, cesses, various service charges and fees.

Performance of the equitable share over the plan period was progressive and within the targeted amount of Kshs.22 billion. Donor funding totaled to Ksh.734 million reflecting 3 percent of the budget financing. Table 8 illustrates revenue projection and actual performance.

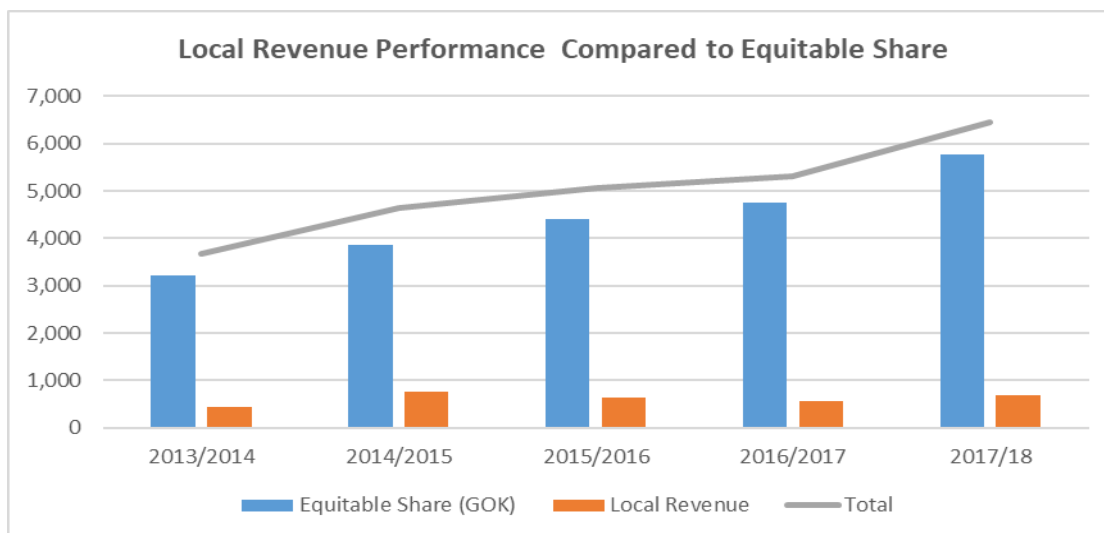
Table 8: Revenue Projection Versus Revenue Received by streams (2013/14 - 2017/18)

Funding Source	Approved Estimates (Kshs)					Revenue Received/Collected				
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Equitable Share (GOK)	3,525,736,420	3,878,310,062	4,412,625,800	4,761,279,539	5,768,200,000	3,227,409,859	3,865,164,568	4,412,625,800	4,761,279,539	5,768,200,000
Local Revenue	516,826,526	959,045,150	984,801,354	1,248,371,716	1,040,784,334	435,532,193	772,577,000	650,928,888	557,094,069	680,000,000
Development Partners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,042,562,946	4,837,355,212	5,397,427,154	6,009,651,255	6,758,984,334	3,662,942,052	4,637,741,568	5,063,554,688	5,318,373,608	6,448,200,000

Source: County Treasury

The County demonstrated a high dependency on the equitable share as a source of revenue to finance the budget at an average of 12 percent in the last five financial years. In 2014/15 Financial Year, local revenue performance was the highest, contributing 17 percent to the total resources for that year. The least performing financial year was 2016/17 reflecting 10 percent of the total resources for the financial year. Figure 3.1 illustrates comparison of local revenue performance to the equitable share.

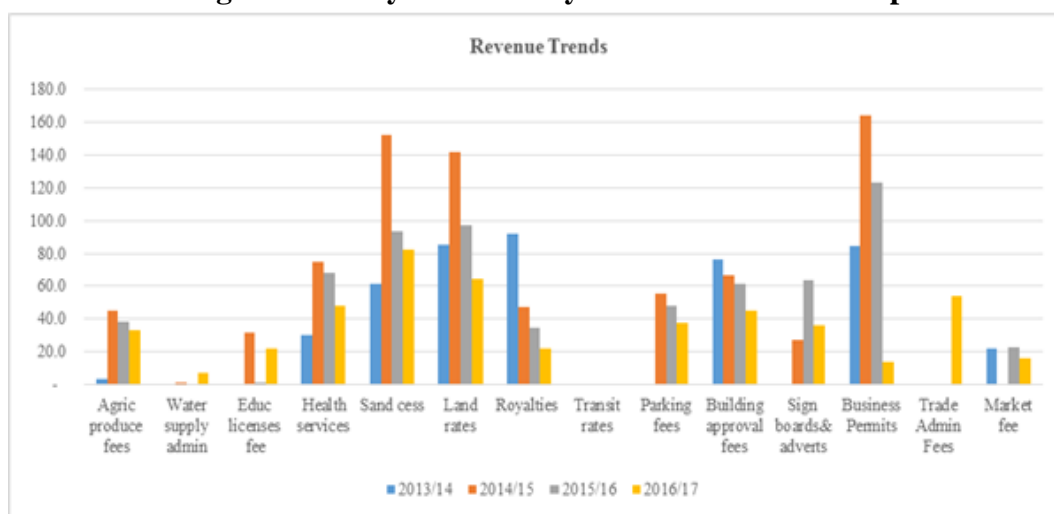
Figure 6: Comparison of local revenue performance to the equitable share



Source: County Treasury

The County own source revenue target for 2013/14 to 2017/2018 Financial Years amounts to Kshs.4.7 billion. During the period, the county mobilized Ksh.3 billion reflecting 65.4 percent of the target.

Figure 7: Analysis of County Own Source Revenue per Streams



Source: County Treasury

The most important sources of own source revenue include the Business Permit (20.4%), Sand Cess (15.3%), Land rates (15.3%), Building plans (10%), Royalties (8.4) and general hospital fees at 8.2% as shown in figure 3.2.

The shortfall in collection of local revenue is attributed to factors such as: pilferage of revenue and fraud, laxity in compliance among the taxpayers, overreliance on the manual system of revenue collection, under exploitation of the main revenue sources, weak enforcement of the Finance Act, inadequate capacity in terms of personnel, equipment and funds and structural inefficiencies in revenue administration. There is however efforts by the County Government to ensure improvement in revenue collection in this plan period, by putting in place a revenue collection system that ensures maximum collection and minimal losses of revenue.

3.2.2 County Expenditure Analysis by Sector

During the period under review, the County Government implemented annual budgets amounting to Kshs.17.6 billion out of the allocated budget of Kshs.23.2 billion. This reflects 75 percent absorption of the allocated resources. The shortfall in expenditure is mainly attributed to the under collection of the County Own Source Revenue. The sectors' resource allocation versus utilization for the period 2013/14 to 2016/17 is as shown in table 9:

Table 9: Sectors' Total Resource Allocation versus Utilization (FY 2013/14 - 2016/17)

Sector	Total Allocation	Total Expenditure	Percent Allocation	Absorption Rate
Office of the Governor	680,000,102.00	629,238,328.00	4	93
County Public Service Board	297,481,473.00	275,912,122.00	2	93
Education, Youth, Sports and Culture	2,681,486,355.00	1,604,167,021.00	9	60
Health Services	4,322,912,475.00	3,523,139,638.10	20	81
ICT, Gender and Social Services	506,032,191.00	343,107,572.55	2	68
Agriculture, Livestock Production and Fisheries	917,082,315.00	762,708,416.15	4	83
Water and Irrigation	1,608,325,679.00	895,879,726.25	5	56
Public Works, Roads, Energy and Transport	2,775,386,634.00	1,725,791,209.75	10	62
Finance and Economic Planning	1,840,517,306.00	1,553,725,910.80	9	84
Industrialization and Enterprise Development	875,505,401.00	546,041,623.50	3	62
Lands, Physical Planning, Environment, Wildlife And Natural Resources	732,085,290.00	511,808,946.25	3	70
County Assembly	2,811,473,447.00	2,159,948,633.05	12	77
Public Service, Administration And Citizen Participation	3,215,299,827.00	3,098,217,337.55	18	96
Total	23,263,588,495.00	17,629,686,484.95	100.00	76

Source: County Treasury

3.2.3 Analysis of Resource Allocation versus Resource Utilization

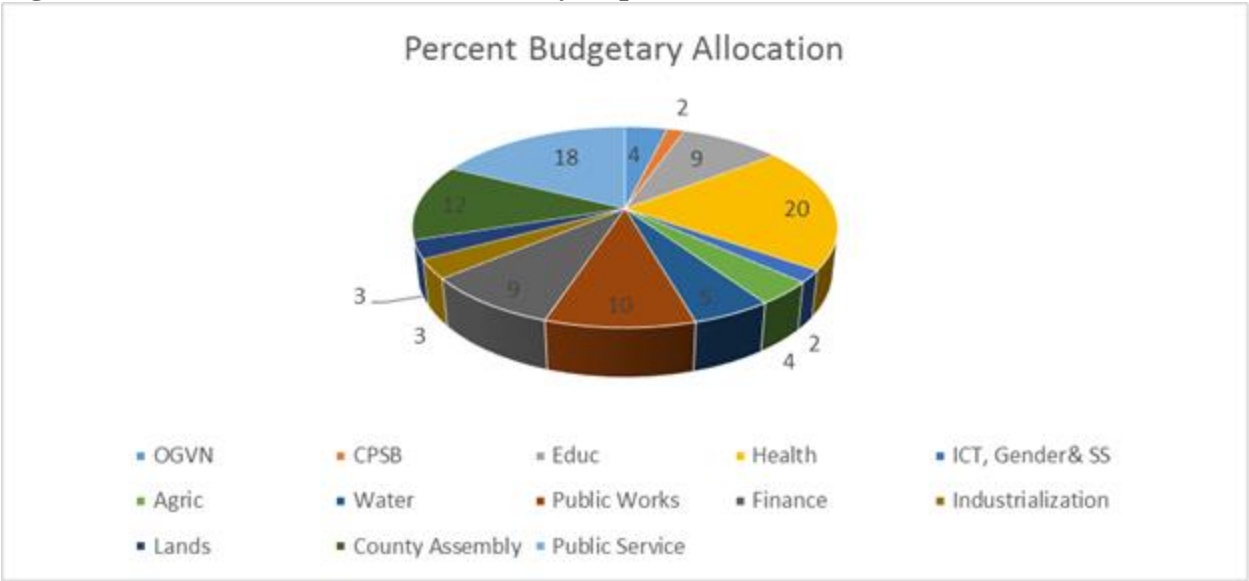
The department of Public Service, Administration and Citizen Participation, the Office of the Governor, the County Public Service Board recorded the highest absorption of the resources allocated compared to other county departments with over 90 percent absorption rate. Water and Irrigation sector followed by Education recorded the lowest of 56 percent and 60 percent respectively in absorption of the allocated resources over the review period.

Analysis of the overall allocation to county departments indicates that department of Health

Services received the highest allocation of the county resources at 20 percent, the next highest was Public Service, Administration and Citizen Participation at 18 percent. The County Assembly was third highest in allocation receiving 12 percent of the county resources followed by the Public Works, Roads, Energy and Transport at 10 percent.

Departments allocated the lowest share of the county resources include the County Public Service Board and the department of ICT both at 2 percent. This are closely followed by the Departments of Lands, Physical Planning, Environment& Natural Resources and the department of Industrialization& Enterprise development both receiving 3 percent. Figure 5 illustrates resource allocation by county function.

Figure 7: Resource Allocation Per County Department



The county government allocated a total of Kshs.23.2 billion through annual budgets for the period 2013/14 to 2016/17 Financial Years. Development allocation totaled to Kshs.8.6 billion reflecting 37.2 percent. Recurrent expenditure was allocated Kshs.14.6 billion, reflecting 63 percent of the total budget. The average absorption of the county allocated resources is 76 percent for Financial Years 2013/14 to 2016/17. The recurrent budget absorption rate average is 89 percent while development budget average absorption rate is 53 percent.

3.2.4 Summary of key achievements

Kajiado County has made fundamental milestones in service delivery to its residents. The key

achievements realized during the implementation of the CIDP (2013 - 2017) are discussed under each sector:

1. Health Sector: Access to health services has greatly improved in the county over the plan period. Under health care infrastructure through upgrading and equipping of hospitals, construction, completion, renovation, equipping, of several dispensaries and health centres (although with missing components that still needs to be addressed) and increasing staffing levels within the last 5 years across the county. Some of the key achievements under health sector include the upgrading and equipping of all level 4 hospitals to offer more specialized and comprehensive services, upgrading and equipping of various health centers to offer maternity and laboratory services, construction of 37 new dispensaries, and completion and renovation of several other health facilities. Considerable gaps still exist in meeting the established norms and standards of the established level of service delivery. The department employed over 300 health workers to enhance accessibility of healthcare services.

Community health services greatly improved through operationalization of 92 community units. In addition, despite increased growth in urban centres, the county does not have critical services such as sewerage system and exhauster services. Several public toilets were constructed in major towns such as Kajiado Town, Namanga, Nkaimurunya, Kiserian and Loitokitok. There is need to invest in more sanitation facilities in all the urban areas and public facilities.

Overall the health sector was able to record progress especially on key health indicators; Immunization coverage has improved from 69 percent in 2013 to 80 percent in 2016. In handling skilled deliveries, the county has recorded progress from 40 percent to 48 percent. Family planning uptake has also improved from 43 percent to 5 percent. There is need to sustain the already established services to ensure that health service provision is maintained.

2. Education Sector: The county constructed 327 Early Childhood Development (ECD) classrooms across the county to improve learning infrastructure in areas where education came second to livestock herding and where long distances from learning centres deterred enrolment. The county also complemented the national government initiative by construction of laboratories, dormitories, administration blocks, toilets and classrooms of secondary schools. Fencing of primary school grounds, construction of additional classrooms are among the projects undertaken by the department of education. The county also hired 560 ECDE care givers and deployed them to various schools across the county. In revamping of the vocational training centres, Meto, Saikeri, Isinya and Olekasasi polytechnics were upgraded. Construction of workshops, equipping, face-lifting and construction of staff quarters are some of the projects undertaken and are at various levels of completion. The county department of Education has coordinated disbursement of bursary funds targeting bright needy learners.

3. Sport and Social Services: Construction of the Ngong stadium is underway, with the aim of developing a modern sports facility in the county. Olekasasi stadium was also levelled and fenced to make the facility secure and conducive for sporting activities. The county has 3 youth empowerment centres, Kajiado North empowerment centre construction is complete and requires equipping. The other facilities are stalled thus the need to complete and have them operational to support youth activities.

4. Infrastructure, Transport and Energy: The county has recorded major progress in of major infrastructural works supported by the County Government financing and Partners. Construction of the Ngong bus park was financed under the (Nairobi Metropolitan Services Improvement Projects (NaMSIP) project, Kitengela Bus Park and modern stalls, construction of a box culverts; motorcycle sheds are some of the main projects implemented in the period under review. Several access roads have been constructed with the scope of works including grading, gravelling, murruming and paving of roads. These activities have been critical in opening up remote areas while providing access to markets, schools and health facilities. Bridges constructed include Oltepesi, Iseuri and Ilorero have been critical in connecting villages.

Installation of 23 high mast lights in strategic areas within the urban areas through the NaMSIP and the County Government. These include installation of high mast flood light at Sholinke Town, Ibissil Trading Centre, Rongai, Ngong town, Kimana Town, Nkaimurunya (Chief's Office, Gituguta JCN, Nakeel Grounds) and Embulbul Trading Centre; This has contributed to security improvement in the areas. Through the same programme, the County received fire engines to support fire emergency response.

5. Trade, Tourism, and Industrialization: The County initiated construction of 11 modern markets across the county with main markets being; Kimana, Loitoktok, Isinya, Rongai, Kiserian, Bulbul, and Kitengela while quite a number are under development in various parts of the county. Through the cooperative development, the County procured three milk-cooling machines and were issued to groups to boost the cooperatives and enhance value addition. The cooperative sector has grown tremendously with over 200 active cooperatives and annual turnover of more than 470 million.

6. Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries: The sector registered progress in promoting agriculture and livestock productivity. Under Agriculture, farmers were supported with 10 green houses in Nguruman, Matasia, Arroi, Kitengela, Oloyiankalani and Namanga. In an effort to manage postharvest grain losses, the County launched construction of a grain drier in Rombo, the dryer equipment is already on site awaiting completion of the housing. Construction of hay ban at the Kajiado Demonstration Farm, Continuous livestock vaccination campaigns against trans boarder diseases like anthrax and Rift valley fever. Construction of a quarantine station in Namanga is ongoing. The county was able to construct vaccination crushes in various sites. The

department has enhanced extension services to support farmers with trainings and information that is vital to support both crop and livestock production.

In promoting value addition, the County invested in completion of the Construction/rehabilitation of Mbirikani abattoir. On the other hand, construction of sale yards in various sites across the county has improved animal welfare and county revenue collection. Isinya tannery is under construction with an aim of providing value addition to by-products such as hides and skins. The county has supported fish production by construction of fish ponds and providing inputs as well as extension services to farmers.

7. Water and irrigation: The County is largely water deficient as most of the rivers are seasonal, no adequate water harvesting infrastructure, while ground water is not adequate and salty. Towards this, the County invested in bore holes (drilling and equipping), construction and extension of pipeline and storage facilities, construction of small dams and water pans in various places to harvest flush floods and provide water after the rains.

The County has also constructed irrigation canals to support crop farming and enhance production.

Construction of Oloitokitok and Kiserian sewerage system is underway, feasibility studies have been finalized, and both projects are supported by different partners.

8. Information, Communication and Technology. Efforts have been made to promote use of ICT services by the county government, the department implemented the LAN to enhance communication at the county headquarters. The county will facilitate implementation of WAN to ensure connectivity across the county. The County Treasury has managed to initiate automation of revenue collection through the ICT support, establishment of the GIS Lab which was started in 2013/14 FY needs to be completed to support data management at the Lands department. Digitization of the County Land registry was one of the most successful projects that has seen conflict resolution among plot owners. The Kajiado County Library is under construction with the substructure infrastructure complete. The project while complete will be beneficial to learners and researchers within Kajiado.

9. Lands Physical Planning and Urban Development: The 2018-2028 County Spatial Plan is one of the major projects under the department with an aim of providing a framework for development planning in the county. The department installed biometric and CCTV surveillance at the land registry to enhance land data and information management. Validation of plots in over twelve towns including, Kajiado, Isinya, Kisaju, Noonkopir, Oloosirkon, Olekasasi, Ogata Rongai, Ilasit in Kajiado South.

The Department of Lands has finalized town plans for Ilbisil in Kajiado Central, Ilasit in Kajiado South. Under the Environment department, construction of perimeter walls in five dumping sites and also secured 20-acre land at Kibiko to be used as a dump site.

10. Public Service, Administration and Citizen Participation: The department has coordinated public service for the county government by ensuring service delivery at all levels, from the county, sub county and ward levels. Management of personnel issues, trainings, staffing and discipline matters. Coordination of the inspectorate unit to ensure that County Government Policies and Laws are enforced. The Kajiado West sub county administration offices were constructed and are awaiting equipping.

11. Finance and Economic Planning: Coordination of public finance management and economic planning for the County Government is the main role of the department. Achievements include; adoption of the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) in 2014, use of the IFMIS in management of public resources has currently been integrated to the e-Procurement module and the revenue module. This has enabled the linkage of the County Treasury operations such as, planning, budgeting, expenditure management and control, accounting, audit and reporting. Revenue automation is a key milestone of the department to ensure that there is minimal cash handling by officers. This has greatly minimized leakages and promoted revenue growth.

12. County Assembly: In performing the legislative role, the Assembly was able to enact several laws that facilitated operations of the County Government. Timely approval of the annual Appropriation Laws, Finance Acts, Funds Management Acts (Emergency Fund, Bursary Fund, Car Loan and Mortgage Act) are some of the laws approved. The County Assembly Launched its 2016-2020 Strategic Plan with construction of a new chamber as one of the major projects. The county assembly coordinated *mbunge mashinani* initiative where the assembly proceedings are held at the local level/ ward or sub county to create awareness among residents.

3.2.5 Challenges in the implementation of the 2013-2017 CIDP.

Challenge	Cause
Funding	Insufficient funds to finance the plan; Delay in release of funds from the National Treasury; Bureaucratic processes in accessing funds to finance the plan; Under performance of the Own Source Revenue Non prioritization of county programs and overambitious plans
Human resource	Lack of relevant skills to carry out various functions; Lack of a proper mechanism to award employees, Varied reward system, no staff motivation;

Challenge	Cause
	Lack of a training mechanism to ensure growth of employees capacity/skills;
Stakeholder coordination	Lack of a proper framework to coordinate partners and the county departments to ensure synergy; Poor communication
Monitoring and evaluation	Inexistence of an M&E framework to facilitate tracking of development programmes, projects and policies. Inadequate capacity to support M&E operations; Inadequate funding to support M&E.
Data and Information	Lack of an established framework to manage data; Lack of capacity to manage institutional data
Research and Development	Inadequate resources to facilitate research; Lack of capacity to support R&D

3.2.6 Lessons learnt

Formulation of a program based plan with key priority areas identified through the annual development plan and the medium term strategy. This will ensure that only priority programs and projects receive resource allocation.

Revenue collection strategies –The county will undertake research and document the best revenue collection strategies to ensure maximum collection of its own source revenue. Investing in revenue data collection to facilitate actual forecasting to arrive at realistic revenue targets per stream. Revenue administration reforms are necessary to have in place a supportive framework that will enhance efficiency. The county should provide requisite legislations to support revenue collection as there exist gaps in the existing legislations with some of the critical revenue streams relying on the Finance Act.

The County will establish a monitoring and evaluation framework to facilitate management of the county programmes and projects. A policy framework will highlight the roles and responsibilities of the M&E players, information management and the feedback mechanism and how the information is channelled to inform decision making in the county.

The County will adopt an elaborate performance management system with the aim of aligning the county government development goals with the available resources, that is human resources and other material resources.

CHAPTER FOUR:

**COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND
STRATEGIES**

CHAPTER FOUR: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

4.1. Introduction

This chapter highlights the spatial development framework within which development programmes will be implemented, natural resource assessment, county development programmes and strategies by sector.

4.2. Spatial Development Framework

Spatial development framework guides utilization of land which is a finite resource that has to be properly managed so as to reap maximum benefits. It aims at achieving integrated, balanced, sustainable and organized development in the county by addressing land use, socio-economic as well as environmental issues. This framework informs future use and distribution of activities within the county space for better county organization. The key thematic areas in the county are as highlighted in Table 9 below.

Table 10: County Spatial Development Strategies by Thematic Areas

Thematic Area	Overview/Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Area	Lead Agencies/Departments
Land use planning	Diverse land use activities due to increasing demand for land	Prepare a land use plans for guiding various land use activities	Entire county	CGK – Physical Planning department, NLC, NG-Physical Planning Directorate
Urban development	Major investments in urban space leading to rapid urbanization	Creation of municipalities and formation of municipal boards for effective management of urban areas	Kajiado, entire Kajiado North sub-county, Kitengela	Office of the Governor, CG -Urban Development Department, NG – Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan
Economic and industrial development	Increasing number of micro economic activities and enterprise development	Establish small and micro-enterprise industrial zones/hubs	Kimana, Ngong, Isinya, Oltinga, Namanga	Office of the Governor, Departments of Economic Planning, ICT,
Environment and natural resource management	Diverse range of natural resources such as wildlife, minerals, natural sceneries and cultural heritage	Protection of eco-fragile ecosystems and increasing the vegetation cover by planning trees	All government and private schools Amboseli National Park, Ngong Hills, Oldonyo – Orok, Lake Magadi, All mining/quarrying sites	Department of Environment, NEMA
Housing Development	High demand for low cost housing due to increased population in rural and urban spaces	Upgrade of slums	Gichagi, Kware, Makaurini (in Loitokitok), Embulbul, Mathare	Dpt of Housing, Dpt of Urban Development, Public Works
Agriculture and livestock development	There is a high demand for livestock and agricultural products within and outside the county	Promote value addition in livestock and agricultural production through development of agro-processing plants, fish processing plants and abattoirs Open up markets for livestock and agricultural product through development of local marketing offices	Kimana, Entarara, Rombo, Nguruman, Ibissil, Kiserian, Mashuuru, Suswa, Mosiro, Ngong, Kajiado, Loitokitok	Dpt of livestock, fisheries and agriculture, office of the Governor
Governance	Increasing public awareness and demand for effective and efficient service delivery	Decentralization of government services	All electoral wards and villages	Office of the Governor
Water	High demand for accessible clean and safe water	Harnessing and supply of rain though strategic construction of two dams in each sub-county	Each sub-county	Department of water, office of the Governor

4.3 Natural Resource Assessment

The county is endowed with natural resources in form of wildlife, land, minerals, energy, culture, pre-historic sites, water, forests, flora and fauna, oil and gases. Assessment of these natural resources are as tabulated in Table 11.

Table 11: Natural Resource Assessment

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
Lake Magadi	Tourism Mining	Mining of trona	Sustained demand for soda ash Potential tourist attraction site	Siltation; declining water levels and soda ash volumes	Ecosystem management of source water (Ewuaso Nyiro) to curb siltation
Wildlife (The Big five, birds among others)	Tourism	Established National Park (Amboseli) and various conservancies Park managed by the National Government	Potential tourist attraction	Encroachment resulting to human wildlife conflict and diminished migratory corridors	Development and enforcement of the land management policies, legislation and regulations; Spatial Planning
The Maa Culture	Tourism Culture	Preserved culture – cultural events (e.g rites of passage); Maasai Bomas; cultural sites (Lemong’o);	Preserve of identity and promotion of tourism	Culture erosion due to promotion of western culture	Cultural tourism promotion Patenting cultural products
Olorogessailie Pre-historic site	Tourism	Protected site (origin of human kind) and ancient tools	Tourist attraction	Inadequate marketing -locally and internationally	Collaboration with the National Museums of Kenya in marketing
Land	Tourism Livestock Mining Housing	Pastoralism; park and conservancies; real estate development; farming; industrial development; and minerals extraction	Expansive and underdeveloped lands	Poor land management practices; soil erosion	Sustainable land use Enforcement of land legislations
Limestone, Gypsum, Ballast, sand Pozzollana and other minerals	Industrialization Mining Housing	Mining activities across the county	Increased demand of minerals	Environmental degradation	Policy formulation and implementation
Wind, Solar, and Geothermal Energy	Industrialization Trade	Established wind power stations- at Ngong Hills Wind Power Station; Kipeto I and II Wind Power projects; Magadi Solar Project; Mt. Suswa Geothermal are under way	Increased investment opportunities in green energy	Huge capital requirements Low uptake of green energy technologies	Pursue PPPs Awareness and sensitization on green energy technologies
Oil and Gas	Industrialization Trade	Exploration ongoing at Magadi Basin	2D seismic exploration data yielded hydrocarbon potential Investment opportunities exists	Limited technical capacity; capital intensive venture.	Pursue PPPs Capacity building on oil and gas exploration
Forest	Tourism Environment and Natural Resources	Gazetted Forests (Oloolua, Ngong, Entarara)	Potential for exploitation of ecotourism activities and	Logging and charcoal burning; Minimal exploitation for	Enforcement of existing legislations; Forest conservation; Control charcoal

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
			herbal medicine	ecotourism;	burning; Development of ecotourism; Water catchment protection;

4.4 Development Priorities and Strategies

This section present an analysis of county development priorities and strategies aligned to the national development agenda. The section is organized into County Flagship projects and programmes per sector grouped into three pillars namely; Enablers, Economic and Social.

4.4.1. County Flagship Projects

During this planning period, Kajiado County identified transformative/flagship projects. The projects are considered to have high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness and revenue generation.

Flagship/ Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Target	Time frame (Start - End)	Implementing Agencies	Source of Funds	Total Budget in Ksh. (Million)
Unganisha Urban Roads Network	Ngong; Ongata Rongai; Olkeri; Kiserian; Kitengela ; Kajiado; Loitokitok; Isinya; Kimana and Ewuaso towns	To enhance movement of goods and access to services within the urban centres	Enhanced movement of goods and access to services	Kms. of urban roads tarmacked	153 Kms	2018-2022	Roads, Transport, Public Works, Housing and Energy	CGK/Partners	4,200
Hay production	Kajiado Central, East, West and South (Demo farm, Oloseos MRDC (PCEA), MRTC (ACK), TARDA Emali, Holding Grounds – Oltiasika, Torosei)	To improve animal production and productivity	Increased animal production and productivity	Ha. of rangeland under hay production;	4,000Ha.	2018-2022	Agriculture, Livestock, fisheries and Co-op Development	CGK/Partners	500
				No of hay bales produced annually (Millions)	1				
				No of strategic hay barns constructed	5				
Kajiado Teaching and	Kajiado Sub County	To improve access to	Increased access to healthcare	Modern OPD (Renovation;	1	2018-2022	County Department of Health	CGK/Partners	3,500

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Target	Time frame (Start - End)	Implementing Agencies	Source of Funds	Total Budget in Ksh. (Million)
Referral hospital	Hospital	healthcare services	services	expansion and Equipping)					
				Modern casualty department and Equipping	1	2018-2022	County Department of Health	CGK/Partners	
				Wards (maternity, Amenity, Male, Female and Equipping)	4	2018-2022	County Department of Health	CGK/Partners	
				Administration block; Staff housing and Fencing	1 block; 100 staff units	2018-2022	County Department of Health	CGK/Partners	
				Teaching facility	1	2018-2022	County Department of Health	CGK/Partners	800
Mega dams	Kajiado East, West and South	To increase access to safe and clean water	Increased access to safe and clean water	No. of mega dams constructed (94Million cubic meters each)	3	2018-2022	Water, Environment & Natural Resources	CGK/Partners	8,000
Solid & Sewage Management	Major urban areas (Ngong, Kitengela, Rongai, Kajiado, Loitokitok)	To manage solid and liquid waste management	Management of solid and liquid waste	Ngong solid waste management plant	1	2018-2022	Water, Environment & Natural Resources	CGK & National treasury and Italian Agency for Dev. Corp(IADC)	2,000
				Sewerage system	5	2018-2022	Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation	GoK/CGK/Partners	5,000
Olkejuado University of Applied Technology	Kajiado Central	To enhance access to Tertiary Education	Increased access to Tertiary Education	Administration Block; Lecture Halls; Laboratory; Workshops; Fencing and Landscaping	1	2018-2022	Education and Vocational Training	CGK/Partners	700

4.4.2. The Foundation/Enablers for County Transformation

The realization of the targets and objectives of this plan lies heavily on successful implementation of the foundations/enablers for county transformation. The sectors which make up the foundations/enablers are: Roads, Public Works, Transport, Energy and Housing;

Information Communication and Technology (ICT); Lands and Physical Planning; Public Service, Administration and Citizen Participation; and the County Treasury.

Roads, Transport, Public Works, Housing and Energy Sector

The sector mandated to ensure that there is efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable, economic growth and development through construction, modernisation, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructural facilities within the county.

Sector Composition

The sector is composed of Roads, Transport, Public Works, Housing and Energy sub-sectors.

Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: A world class provider of quality and affordable physical infrastructure facilities and services

Mission

To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and management of all infrastructural facilities

Sector Goal

The overall goal is to provide reliable and affordable infrastructure for sustainable development and economic growth.

Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development Challenge/Issue	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Roads				
Poor road network (Murrum, Tarmac and drainage)	Poor quality work by contractors.	To improve the road network	Promotion of professionalism to improve the quality of roads	Implement the agreed code and standards of roads and infrastructure; enhance supervision during implementation
	Unclassified roads		Roads to be upgraded and classified.	Carry out a survey to determine all roads that are unclassified and upgrade them.
	Lack of continuous maintenance of the roads		To continuously maintain all-weather roads	Regular roads maintenance
	Low involvement of the public in the supervision of the road construction and maintenance		Promote public participation in roads construction and maintenance	To form project supervision committees which should include the community members
	Encroachment of road reserves		Reduce encroachment road on road reserves	Enforce the existing legal framework; Provide information on road reserves.
	Low funding for roads maintenance work.		Increase budgetary allocation for road works	Increase budgetary allocation for roads to be maintained to gravel standard
Energy				
Inadequate and	Undeveloped energy	Provide adequate	To develop energy	Expand rural electrification

Development Challenge/Issue	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Strategies
unreliable supply of electricity and other renewable sources of energy	infrastructure;	and reliable energy	infrastructure.	programme; Installation of power lines and connection to the Grid; Installation of street lighting and high mast lights in urban area.
	Low knowledge on green energy.		To enhance awareness on green energy	Promote use of alternative energy (wind, solar, biogas); Establish partnership in green energy development.
	High installation costs		To reduce the cost of power installation	County government to partner with Kenya Rural Electrifications and other partners to enhance supply of power
Weak fire response emergency system	Lack of fire stations and necessary equipment	Strengthen fire response emergency system	To establish a well-equipped fire station	Establishment of fire stations in each sub county; Procure essential equipment (radio calls, fire engines, trucks).
	Delayed response to fire emergencies		Ensure rapid response to fire emergencies	Conduct frequent emergency of security drills; enhance capacity of the fire marshals
Housing				
Inadequate Housing	High cost of housing	Provision of adequate and affordable houses	Promote construction of affordable houses.	Establish partnerships in providing affordable housing; Refurbishment of the old existing buildings; Enforcement on Development control; and enforcement of laws and regulations; Train residents on modern technology
	Lack of a county Housing policy		Develop a county housing policy	
	Lack of modern technology.		Ensure modern technology construction methods available to residents of Kajiado	
	Low enforcement on Development control		Creation of housing enforcement team	
Use of inappropriate housing materials	Lack of knowledge on safe housing materials	Promote use of safe housing materials	Enhance knowledge of community on safe building materials	Sensitize community on safe housing materials; Remove and dispose all asbestos roofing as per NEMA Guidelines; Promote use of Appropriate Building Technologies (ABT)
Transportation				
Inadequate county transport system to facilitate efficient service delivery	Lack of a fleet management system	Ensure adequate transport services	Ensure adequate number of motor vehicles in the county; To enhance management of county vehicles	Purchase of more county vehicles; Introduce a fleet management system/ Centralization of the management of all county vehicles
	Inadequate parking spaces in urban areas		Ensure adequate parking spaces in the county	Construct modern bus parks in urban areas; Construct parking bays in urban areas; Construct motorbike parking bays
	Inadequate budgetary allocation for maintenance		Ensure there is enough budgetary allocation for vehicle maintenance	Increase budget for vehicle maintenance
	Lack of transport policy		Ensure compliance with the transport laws and regulations	All departments should understand the contents of the transport policy and regulation in place and adhere to them

Opportunities and Threats

Opportunities	Threats
Roads and Transport	

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of roads development government agencies (KURA, KeNHA, KeRRA) Flat terrain that makes it cost effective to construct new roads Availability of affordable local resources for road construction Political goodwill Well trained personnel in the transport department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonal flash floods that are destructive to road infrastructure Vandalism Political interference Encroachment to road reserves High cost of construction Stakeholders' resistance to change. Vastness of the county
Energy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government commitment to development of the energy sector Increased demand for renewable energy Supportive stakeholders (development partners, producers, retailers, research institutions, project developers, non-governmental organizations, and manufacturers) High potential for green energy development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of energy production Reliance on donor funds Climate change
Housing and Public Works	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Government commitment as part of the government big four Access to credit Civil servant housing schemes Availability of raw materials Acceptability of the Real Estates Investment Trust Market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use, ownership and management conflicts Rapid population increase in urban centres Uncontrolled urbanisation

Programmes for 2018-2022

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget Kshs. Millions
						Year 1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	
Programme: Roads, Transport and Public Works Infrastructure Development											
Objective: To enhance accessibility in both urban and rural areas											
Outcome: Enhanced accessibility in the County											
Road construction and rehabilitation	Roads constructed and maintained	Km of new roads opened	CGK KeNHA, KeRRA, KURA	CGK & Partners	-	100	110	120	130	140	50
		Kms of roads maintained	CGK KeNHA, KeRRA, KURA	CGK & Partners	1,960	200	200	300	200	200	796
		Kms. of roads gravelled	CGK KeNHA, KeRRA, KURA	CGK & Partners	1,000	200	200	200	200	200	1160
		No. of bridges/foot bridges constructed	CGK KeNHA, KeRRA, KURA	CGK & Partners	4 box culverts	5	6	7	8	10	360
		No. of meters of drainage works done	CGK KeNHA, KeRRA, KURA	CGK & Partners	8039	1,904	1,000	1,100	1,310	1,331	300
		Kms of tarmac roads constructed	CGK KeNHA, KeRRA, KURA	CGK & Partners	375	25	35	45	55	65	6,750
	Road reserve management	Proportion of road reserves managed	CGK KeNHA, KeRRA,	CGK & Partners	-	100	100	100	100	100	5

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget Kshs. Millions
						Year 1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	
	nt		KURA								
County Government Transport management	Bus parks constructed and maintained	No. of bus parks constructed and maintained	CGK KeNHA, KeRRA, KURA	CGK & Partners	3	-	-	1	-	1	130
	Parking bays constructed and maintained	No. of parking bays constructed and maintained	CGK KeNHA, KeRRA, KURA	CGK & Partners	2	-	-	1	-	1	40
	County Government vehicle management system	Operational fleet management system	Dept. of Roads and Public Works	CGK	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Public Works	Projects effectively managed	Percentage of projects designed and completed annually	Dept. of Roads and Public Works	CGK	-	100	100	100	100	100	25
Programme: Energy Development											
Objective: To increase access to affordable and reliable energy											
Outcome: Increased access to affordable and reliable energy											
Street lighting	Street lighting installed and maintained within Kajiado urban centres	No. of street lights installed and in use	Dept. of Roads and Public Works	CGK & Partners	20	40	40	40	40	40	35
		No. of high mast lights installed and in use by urban centres	Dept. of Roads and Public Works	CGK & Partners	4	5	5	5	5	5	45
		Proportion of street lights/masts maintained/ solar installed	Dept. of Roads and Public Works	CGK & Partners	36	100	100	100	100	100	100
Promotion of alternative source of energy	Knowledgeable community on alternative sources of energy	No. of trainings forums on alternative use of energy conducted	Dept. of Roads and Public Works	CGK & Partners	0	2	2	2	2	2	10
	Established partnership	No. of established partnerships on green energy	Dept. of Roads and Public Works	CGK & Partners	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Programme: Fire-fighting services											
Objective: To strengthen fire emergency response											
Outcome: Efficient and effective fire emergency response system											
Fire disaster management	Operational fire stations across the county	No. of fire stations established and in use	Dept. of Roads and Public Works	CGK & Partners	0	1	1	1	1	1	633
		No. of fire engines procured and operational	Dept. of Roads and Public Works	CGK & Partners	8	1	1	1	1	1	110
		No. of water tracks procured and operational	Dept. of Roads and Public Works	CGK & Partners	0	0	1	1	1	1	30
		No. of trainings/drills conducted	Dept. of Roads and Public Works	CGK & Partners	-	1	1	1	1	1	2

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget Kshs. Millions
						Year 1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	
			Public Works								
		Proportion of fire incidences responded to	Dept. of Roads and Public Works	CGK & Partners	-	100	100	100	100	100	
Programme: Housing development and human settlement											
Objective: To ensure access to affordable and decent housing											
Outcome: Increased access to affordable and decent housing											
Housing development and human settlement	County Government Offices developed	No office blocks constructed and in use	Dept. of Roads and Public Works	CGK & Partners	0	1	1	1	1	1	400
	Social and affordable houses constructed	No of social and affordable housing units constructed	Dept. of Roads and Public Works	CGK, KUSP & Partners	--	0	10	10	10	10	80
	Slum upgrading	No of slums upgraded	Dept. of Roads and Public Works	CGK, KUSP & Partners	0	0	1	1	1	1	500
	County houses and offices maintained	No of houses/offices rehabilitated/ Renovated	Dept. of Roads and Public Works	CGK & Partners	0	10	10	10	10	10	10

Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development

The sector undertakes physical planning, land survey and mapping, boundaries, fencing and urban development.

Sector Composition

The sector is composed of Lands; Physical Planning and; Urban Development Sub-Sectors.

Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A well planned and environment friendly County responsive to population needs through sustainable use of natural resources.

Mission

To provide sound and effective framework for sustainable land use and eco-friendly environment

Sector Goal

The county will focus on enhancing coordination of county physical planning, land survey and mapping and urban development planning.

Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development Challenges	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development				
Ineffective Land Management and administration	Non-compliance to existing land laws and policies	Ensure effective and efficient land management and administration	Enhance compliance with the land laws and policies	Enforcement to land laws and policies
	Corruption and malpractices		Enhance high standards of transparency and integrity in land transaction	Reduce bureaucracies in land transaction; Create public awareness on land matters; Timely access to information on land and documents
	Limited capacity of land department		Improve capacity of land department	Capacity building of land department Staffing
Ineffective land use planning and Development control therefore hampering service delivery	Lack of proper development planning	Ensure proper planning for harmonious development and service delivery	Improved physical planning.	Develop County Spatial Plan; Effective land use plans
	Poor service delivery in the urban areas		Improved service delivery in the urban areas	Create and operationalize municipalities as per the law
	Weak enforcement of planning standards		Strengthen enforcement of planning standards	Enforcement of planning standards
	Inadequate capacity of physical planning department		Increase capacity of physical planning department	Build capacity of physical planning department
	Encroachment on road reserves		Ensure adherence to physical planning standards	Enforcement of the planning standards; Demolition of structures along the road reserves
Grabbing and Mismanagement of public land	Lack of proper records for public land	Recover and secure all public land	Improve public land records management	Develop a database for all land set aside for public utility; Issue title deeds for all public utilities; Recover grabbed public lands.

Opportunities and Threats

Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development	
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased public awareness on land rights and issues E-government initiative and emerging technologies. Vastness of land Constitution of Kenya and other legislations Rapid urbanization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflicts in land use patterns Political interference Competing land resource management institutions Corruption

Programmes for 2018-2022

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget Kshs. Millions
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme: Land Planning, Management and Administration											
Objective: To ensure effective administration, management and development of land											
Outcome: Improved land administration, planning and management											
Physical planning	County Spatial Plan (2018-2028)	County Spatial Plan developed	Dept. of Lands	of CGK & Partners	0	1	0	0	0	0	100
	Local Physical Development Plans for townships	No. of towns with local physical development plans developed	Dept. of Lands	of CGK & Partners	12	3	3	3	3	3	60
	Part Development Plans (PDPs) for various public utilities	No. of part development plans for public land prepared	Dept. of Lands	of CGK & Partners	26	10	10	10	10	10	8
	Urban boundaries reviewed and delimited	No. of urban boundaries reviewed and gazetted	Dept. of Lands	of CGK & Partners	0	2	2	2	2	2	40
	Land Use Planning and Policy Legislation developed	County Land Use and Development Control Legislation	Dept. of Lands	of CGK & Partners	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Land survey and mapping	Digitized Topographical and thematic maps	% of Topographical and thematic maps updated and digitized	Dept. of Lands	of CGK & Partners	0	50	100	100	100	100	20
	New roads surveyed and beacons	Km of new roads surveyed and beacons	Dept. of Lands	of CGK & Partners	0	600	600	600	600	600	20
	Geospatial data developed	No. of towns captured into cadastre database	Dept. of Lands	of CGK & Partners	0	3	3	3	3	3	80
	Land disputes and conflict resolved	% of land disputes reported and resolved	Dept. of Lands	of CGK & Partners	-	100	100	100	100	100	15
	Land information Management systems developed	No. of GIS lab established	Dept. of Lands	of CGK & Partners	0	1	-	-	-	-	100
% of Land Information and Management System installed and operationalized		Dept. of Lands	of CGK & Partners	0	40	70	100	-	-	100	
Land administration and management	Land ownership documents issued	No. of plots with land ownership documents	Dept. of Lands	of CGK & Partners	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	2,000	30
	Valuation roll updated and completed	No. of valuation roll updated and completed	Dept. of Lands	of CGK & Partners	12	40	80	100	100	100	100

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget Kshs. Millions
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	Public land audited	% of public land audited	Dept. of Lands	CGK & NLCG	0	40	60	80	100	100	8
	Land banking	Acreage of land purchased	Dept. of Lands	CGK & Partners	-	200	200	200	200	200	180
	Group ranch officials trained on Community land management	Number of group ranches official trained on Community land management	Dept. of Lands	CGK & Partners	None	30	30	30	30	30	8
	A full-fledged County Lands Registry and Data Management Centre developed	% level of completion of One-stop lands registry	Dept. of Lands	CGK & Partners	0	0	40	70	80	100	40
Urban Management and Development	Informal settlement upgraded	No. of informal settlements upgraded	Dept. of Lands	CGK, NG & Partners	-	1	1	1	1	1	100
	Urban municipal managements boards established and operationalized	No. of urban managements boards established	Dept. of Lands	CGK & Partners	0	0	2	-	-	1	100
	County Urban Management Policy	A County Urban Management Policy Developed	Dept. of Lands	CGK & Partners	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
	Integrated Urban Development Plans for Municipalities developed and implemented	No. of Municipal /Urban Integrated Development Plans developed and operationalized	Dept. of Lands	CGK & Partners	0	-	1	1	-	-	1,000

Public Service, Administration and Citizen Participation

This sector is responsible for human resource development and management; county administration; county legislation, oversight and representation as well as use of ICT to effectively deliver services.

Sector Composition

The sector is composed of the Public Service, Administration and Citizen Participation; Information Communication Technology; Office of the Governor and the Deputy Governor; Public Service Board and County Assembly sub-sectors.

Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

An enabling environment for efficient and effective service provision in the county

Mission

To play a facilitative role in providing an enabling environment for efficient and effective service delivery within the county

Sector Goal

To provide overall leadership in legislation, public policy formulation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management for quality public service delivery

Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Developmental challenges/Issues	Causes	Developmental Objective	Immediate objectives	Strategies
Public Service, Administration and Citizen Participation				
Inefficient service delivery	Inadequate capacity	Improve public service delivery	Increase capacity for effective service delivery.	Training of county staff; Knowledge exchange with other counties; staffing
	Inadequate legislation on county government administration		Strengthen administration of service delivery in the county	Drafting of county administration Act; Enforcement of county government laws; Strengthen county government administration structures up to the village level
	Weak coordination of service delivery at the sub county and ward level		Seamless execution of duties/chain of command	
Low citizens participation on county development matters	Limited civic education	Increase citizen participation on county development matters	Increase civic education to county residents;	Conduct more civic education forums
	Limited mechanism for citizen mobilization		Create awareness to the citizens on government policies, projects and programmes.	Use of mass media, public forums, focus group discussion
	Vast geographical area		Reach more county residents	Take public participation to lower levels of the community
	Inadequate information and data on county development		Provide information/data on county development	Departmental clinics; Create awareness to the citizens on government policies, projects and programmes.

Developmental challenges/Issues	Causes	Developmental Objective	Immediate objectives	Strategies
	Weak guidelines on citizen participation		Ensure comprehensive guidelines on citizen participation	Review citizen participation guidelines.
Weak human resource management systems	Lack of HR policies	Strengthen human resource management systems	Develop human resource policies	Develop and implement HR policies and guidelines
	Ineffective organizational structure		Establish effective county government organization structure	Finalize and adoption of organization structure
	Lack of HR succession management county government plan		Strengthen HR succession planning	Establish a county HR succession plan
	Weak human resource capacity development		Strengthen the county human resource capacity	Establish human resource capacity development framework
Weak performance management	Lack of performance management system	Improve county performance	Strengthen county performance management	Put in place county performance management system
Information Communication Technology (ICT)				
Limited use of ICT	Underdeveloped ICT infrastructure	Promote use of ICT	Develop ICT infrastructure	Purchase and install ICT equipment; Continuous maintenance and upgrading of ICT infrastructure Seek partnership and collaboration in developing ICT infrastructure
	Inadequate technical capacity		Enhance capacity to use ICT	Capacity building and training on ICT
	Slow uptake of automation of government services		Upscale automation process of government process	Procure a system to host all government services
County Assembly				
Delayed enactment of bills	Inadequate drafting capacity	Timely enactment of bills	Enhance drafting capacity	Training/hiring drafters
Office of the Governor				
Disasters	Weak disaster response system	Strengthen disaster preparedness and response	Enhance disaster response system	Build response capacity; map out disaster prone zones; put in place early warning systems; create awareness on disaster risks
Delayed service delivery	Court cases	Enhanced service delivery	Reduce court cases	Enhance legal advisory services
	Workers strike and demonstrations		Reduce workers strike and demonstrations	Implement staff motivation initiatives

Opportunities and Threads

Public Service, Administration and Citizen Participation, Public Service Board	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supportive HR policies The Constitution of Kenya and various legislations Supportive partners (NGOs, CBOs, Government Agencies) Existence of media e.g. local radio stations to carry out civic education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political interference Information distortion
ICT	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vibrant private sector and stakeholders Increased demand for ICT services Increased government support Potential for further partnerships for Government Enterprise Architecture through CSR Increasing mobile phone and internet penetration Technological advancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyber insecurity Poor services and congestion of network Resistance to change
County Assembly	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizen support Cordial relationship with the county executive Support from other government agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Misinformed citizenry
Office of the Governor	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing devolution laws Supportive development partners and other government agencies Citizens support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequent disasters Misinformed citizenry Court cases

Programmes for 2018-2022

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget Kshs. Millions
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme: Human Resource Management and Development											
Objective: To improve service delivery in the county government											
Outcome: Improved public service delivery											
Human Resource (HR) Planning	Job evaluation carried out	Job evaluation reports prepared and implemented	Public service	CGK	-	1	-	-	-	-	8
	Schemes of service developed/reviewed for all cadres	No. of schemes of service developed /reviewed	Public service	CGK	-	-	3	3	2	2	8
	County organizational structure	Organizational structure reviewed and adopted	Public service	CGK & Partners	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
	HR Audit reports prepared	No. of reports prepared	Public Service	CGK	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
	Biometric register developed	Biometric register developed and implemented	Public Service	CGK	0	1	-	-	-	-	3
Human resource management	A framework for HR management developed	HR policies, Guidelines and manuals developed	Public service	CGK	-	1	2	2	1	1	10
	Human Resource plan developed	No. of plans developed	Public service	CGK	0	1	-	1	-	1	6
	Human resource succession plan developed	No. of succession plans developed	Public service	CGK	0	1	1	1	1	1	2

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget Kshs. Millions
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	HR record management	No. of registries established	Public service	CGK	0	-	1	-	-	-	2
	Performance management system developed and in use	Performance management system	Public service	CGK & Partners	-	1	-	-	-	-	25
	HR welfare and benefits management adopted and implemented	No. of county staff covered under County medical scheme	Public service	CGK	-	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	370
		Amount of Car loan and Mortgage issued	Public service	CGK	-	100	100	100	100	100	250
		Amount of remuneration for county employees (Millions)	Public service	CGK	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000	9,740
	County human resource capacity developed	% of county staff trained	Public service/CPSB	CGK	-	25	25	25	25	25	40
	Recruitment of staff	No. of staff recruited	CPSB	CGK	1500	150	120	100	50	0	80
	An operational discipline management System	No. of HoD/ Senior staff Sensitized on Discipline management system	CPSB, Public Service	CGK	20	50	100	150	200	0	10
		% of complaints lodged resolved	CPSB	CGK	0	100	100	100	100	100	5
	Public service values and professional ethics instilled	Proportion of staff trained on professional and ethical conduct in the public service	CPSB	CGK & Partners	-	10	30	50	70	100	10
	Management of rewards and sanctions	No. of reports on rewards and sanctions offered	CPSB	CGK	-	1	1	1	1	1	10
Programme: Governance and National Values											
Objective: To enhance compliance to national values and principles of governance in public services											
Outcome: Enhanced compliance to national values and principles of governance in public services											
Civic education	Awareness of national values & principles	No. of citizens sensitized on national values & principles	CPSB	CGK	3000	400	400	400	400	400	10

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget Kshs. Millions
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Compliance and Quality Service	Declarations of incomes, assets and liabilities administered	No. of declarations of incomes, assets and liabilities done	CPSB	CGK	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
	Compliance audits conducted	No. of compliant audit reports	CPSB	CGK	0	1	1	1	1	1	10
	Develop citizen service delivery charter	Citizen service delivery charter developed	CPSB	CGK	0	-	1	-	-	-	1
	Quarterly M&E reports on CPSB policies and guidelines	No. of reports developed	CPSB	CGK	2	4	4	4	4	4	5
Programme: County Administration and Law Enforcement Services											
Objective: To ensure compliance with County Government laws and policies											
Outcome: Enhanced compliance with County Government laws and policies											
County administration and enforcement	Effective and efficient service delivery	No. of government service delivery reports prepared (quarterly)	Administration and enforcement	CGK	0	4	4	4	4	4	3
	County laws/bills enacted and enforced	County Inspectorate service Act developed	Administration and enforcement	CGK	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
		No. of bills developed (Order of precedence and titles act, County administrative act.)	Administration and enforcement	CGK	0	0	1	1	1	0	9
Programme: Civic Education and Public Participation											
Objective: To increase citizens participation in county development agenda											
Outcome: Enhanced citizen participation in county development agenda											
Civic Education and Public Participation	Civic education forums conducted	No. of civic education forums conducted	Citizen participation	CGK, Partners	-	4	4	4	4	4	30
	Public participation forums	No. of dissemination forums conducted	Citizen participation	CGK & Partners	-	2	2	2	2	2	3
		No. of sectoral public participation forums held	Citizen participation	CGK & Partners	-	4	4	4	4	4	20
		Public participation guidelines reviewed and disseminated	Citizen participation	CGK & Partners	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Programme: Information Communication and Technology											

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget Kshs. Millions
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Objective: To improve access to government services											
Outcome: Enhanced access to government services											
Information and Communication Services	Efficient communication of government information	Operational county Website	ICT	CGK	-	1	-	-	-	-	70
		No. of media supplements/magazines/Brochures	ICT	CGK		12	12	12	12	12	
		No. of documentaries developed	ICT	CGK		1	1	1	1	1	
		No. of Radio/TV shows done	ICT	CGK	-	8	8	8	8	8	
		Communication and branding	ICT	CGK	0	1	-	-	-	-	2
ICT Infrastructure	Efficient communication/ connectivity	LAN (Local Area Network)	ICT	CGK & Partners	HQ Connected	2	2	2	2	2	80
		WAN(Wide Area Network)	ICT	CGK & Partners	-	500	200	200	200	200	35
		No. of ICT equipment procured	ICT	CGK & Partners	-	20	40	40	40	40	40
e-government services	Government services automated	No. of services available on e-government platform	ICT	CGK & Partners	-	0	0	5	5	5	50
		% of government systems automated	ICT	CGK & Partners	-	50	60	75	85	95	
Policy Formulation	ICT policy developed	ICT policy developed	ICT		0	1	-	-	-	-	3
Programme: County Executive Affairs											
Objective: To provide strategic policy leadership in county development agenda											
Outcome: Enhanced strategic policy leadership in county development agenda											
County Executive Affairs and advisory services	Development partnership established	Partnerships/agreement collaborations discussed and approved	OGVN & Dep. GVN	CGK	-	2	2	2	2	2	10
		County Government policy and legislative direction adopted and implemented	Proportion of policies discussed and approved	OGVN & Dep. GVN	CGK	-	100	100	100	100	100
		Proportion of Acts assented into law	OGVN & Dep. GVN	CGK	-	100	100	100	100	100	
	County and state functions planned and held	No. national functions organised	OGVN & Dep. GVN	CGK	20	3	3	3	3	3	15
		Annual state of the county address	OGVN & Dep. GVN	CGK	5	1	1	1	1	1	10

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget Kshs. Millions
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	Intergovernmental relations	No of successful programmes initiated	OGVN & Dep. GVN	CGK NG & Partners	0	0	0	1	2	3	6
Legal and advisory services	Reduced litigation issues	% change of litigation issues	OGVN & Dep. GVN	CGK	100	90	50	35	20	10	150
Disaster management	Disaster management	Disaster management framework developed	OGVN & Dep. GVN	CGK NG & Partners	0	0	1	0	0	0	400
	Disaster preparedness	Disaster risk preparedness reports	OGVN & Dep. GVN	CGK NG & Partners	0	1	1	1	1	1	
	Disaster and emergencies responded to	% of disasters and emergencies responded to	OGVN & Dep. GVN	CGK NG & Partners	-	100	100	100	100	100	
Programme: Legislation, Representation and Oversight											
Objective: To strengthen legislation, representation and oversight roles in the county											
Outcome: Enhanced legislation, representation and oversight roles in the county											
Legislation	County Bills/Laws	% of relevant legislation bills debated and enacted	Kajiado County Assembly	CGK/Partners	-	100	100	100	100	100	3,000
		Standing orders amended	Kajiado County Assembly	CGK	-	1	-	-	-	-	
		No. of Committee reports on legislations	Kajiado County Assembly	CGK	-	30	20	20	20	10	
	Relevant policies Approved	Proportion of policies tabled and approved/rejected	Kajiado County Assembly	CGK	-	100	100	100	100	100	
		No. of Assembly policy manuals developed	Kajiado County Assembly	CGK/Partners	-	5	5	5	5	5	
	County appropriations approved	No. of annual budgets approved	Kajiado County Assembly	CGK	5	1	1	1	1	1	
	Kajiado County Assembly strategic plan reviewed	No. of strategic plans reviewed	Kajiado County Assembly	CGK/Partners	0	1	-	-	-	-	
Representation	No. of petitions considered	% of petitions received and acted upon	Kajiado County Assembly	CGK/Partners	-	100	100	100	100	100	
		No. of Statements	Kajiado County	CGK/Partners	-	10	15	20	10	10	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget Kshs. Millions
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		issued	Assembly								
	Motions	No of Motions issued	Kajiado County Assembly	CGK/Partners	-	40	30	25	20	15	
	Statements and questions issued	No. of statements and questions issued	Kajiado County Assembly	CGK/Partners	-	10	15	20	10	10	
	Civic Education	No. of civic education conducted	Kajiado County Assembly	CGK/Partners	-	2	2	2	2	2	
Oversight	Oversight over usage of public resources	No. of budget implementation reports received and acted upon (quarterly)	Kajiado County Assembly	CGK/Partnership	0	4	4	4	4	4	
		No. of audit reports received and acted upon	Kajiado County Assembly	CGK/Partnership	5	1	1	1	1	1	
	County officers vetted	% of government offices vetted	Kajiado County Assembly	CGK/Partners	-	100	100	100	100	100	
	Sectoral committees reports prepared, implemented and audited	No. of Sectoral house committees prepared implemented and audited	Kajiado County Assembly	CGK/Partners	-	10	10	10	10	10	
General Administration, Planning and Support Services	County Assembly complex and Speaker's Resident constructed	County Assembly complex and Speaker's Resident	Kajiado County Assembly	CGK/Partners	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	County Assembly capacity enhanced	% of legislators and staff trained	Kajiado County Assembly	CGK/Partners	-	60	70	80	85	85	

The County Treasury

The role of the County Treasury is to provide leadership in development and implementation of financial and economic policies, monitor, evaluate and oversee management of public finances and economic affairs. The sector is also responsible for mobilization of public resources and ensuring effective accountability procurement for use of the resources.

Sector Composition

The sector is composed of Accounting Services, Internal Audit, Supply Chain Management, Revenue, Budget and Economic Planning sections.

Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: An institution of excellence in economic planning and financial management

Mission: To create an enabling environment for accelerated and sustained economic growth through pursuit of prudent economic, fiscal and monetary policies and coordination of county government financial operations.

Sector Goal

The goal of the sector is to enhance efficiency in public financial management, economic planning and policy formulation as well as monitoring, evaluation and reporting for the county government.

Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Developmental challenges/Issues	Causes	Developmental Objective	Immediate objectives	Strategies
Inadequate financing	Limited revenue streams	Adequate financing of county government programmes and projects	Expand revenue base	Enforcement of the finance act
	Delayed disbursement of funds from The National Treasury		Timely disbursement of funds	Strengthen partnership with the national government; compliance with the requirements
	Overreliance on the Equitable share		Diversify revenue streams	Pursue PPPs; donor funding; credit financing
	Inefficient revenue collection system;		Develop an efficient revenue collection system	Automation of revenue streams; capacity building of county revenue collectors
	Missed local revenue projected target		Enhance revenue administration systems	Implement performance management system
Mismanagement of public resources	Inadequate capacity	Prudent management of public finances	Enhance capacity	Capacity building (Training, staffing, equipping) of county officers
	Corruption		Enhanced integrity in handling public resources	Regular audit of public entities and implementation of audit reports; Enforcement of existing laws; declaration of wealth and interest
Ineffective project management	Weak project investment analysis;	delivery of development programmes/projects		
	Prolonged procurement processes		Provide an efficient procurement system	Regular training on e-Procurement system;
	Lack of an M&E system		Institutionalization of M&E	development of a M&E policy; establishment of M&E structures;
	Inadequate technical capacity		Enhanced staff technical capacity	Capacity building (Training, staffing, equipping) of county officers

Opportunities and Threats

Opportunities	Threats
---------------	---------

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of national economic framework (Kenya Vision 2030, MTP III) Support from international development partners and stakeholders Political goodwill Existing of supportive institutions (COG, CoB, CRA, OAG, The National Treasury and Planning) Constitution of Kenya, PFMA, County Government Act and other legislations Devolved structures of governance Technology advancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High turnover of skilled staff A rapidly evolving political environment; Climate change Corruption;
---	--

Programmes for 2018-2022

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget Kshs. Millions
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme: Public Finance Management											
Objective: To enhance transparency and accountability in management of public resources											
Outcome: Enhanced transparency and accountability in management of public resources											
Resource Mobilization	Increased resources from development partners	Proportion of external resources to the total county budget	County Treasury; OGVN	CGK/partners	0	10	12	15	17	20	20
	Increased revenue	% of local revenue collected against the target	County Treasury	CGK	68	100	100	100	100	100	50
		% level of automation of all revenue streams	County Treasury	CGK; Partners	-	50	100	100	100	100	200
Budget formulation coordination and management	Timely county budgets and other fiscal documents	No. of budgetary policy documents prepared	Budget Office	CGK	15	3	3	3	3	3	50
		Budget implementation report (quarterly)	Budget Office	CGK	0	4	4	4	4	4	15
Internal Audit Services	Audits conducted and acted upon	No. of annual audits conducted and acted upon	Department of Audit	CGK	4	1	1	1	1	1	50
Accounting services	Accounting reports	No. of Accounting reports Prepared	Accounting services	CGK	5	1	1	1	1	1	10
		Monthly, Quarterly expenditure and revenue reports	Accounting services	CGK	12	16	16	16	16	16	10
Supply Chain Management Services	Efficient procurement process	Proportion of goods, services and works procured annually	Supply Chain Management Dept.	CGK	-	100	100	100	100	100	100
		Rate of e-Procurement utilization	Supply Chain Management Dept.	CGK/Partners	50	50	60	65	70	75	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget Kshs. Millions	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
		Proportion of suppliers trained on e-Procurement	Supply Chain Management Dept.	CGK/Partners	0	100	100	100	100	100	5	
Programme: Economic and financial policy formulation and management												
Objective: To facilitate formulation of sound economic and financial policies												
Outcome: Sound and responsive economic and financial policies												
Fiscal Policy Formulation, Development and Management	CIDP 2018-2022 developed and disseminated	CIDP II	Economic Planning Dept.	CGK	1	1	-	-	-	-	20	
	Annual Development Plans	No. of ADPs developed	Economic Planning Dept.	CGK	5	1	1	1	1	1	10	
	Implementation of CIDP tracked	No. of County Annual Progress Reports	Economic Planning Dept.	CGK/Partners	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	
	Institutionalization of M&E	County M&E Policy		Economic Planning Dept.	CGK	0	1	-	-	-	-	3
		No. of operational M&E committees		Economic Planning Dept.	CGK	0	2	3	3	3	4	50
		Automated system for project data management – CIMES		Economic Planning Dept.	CGK	0	-	-	1	-	-	20

Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

The programmes under this pillar are crosscutting in nature as it supports other pillars in execution of their mandates. Thus execution of its programmes is vital to the successful implementation of programmes/projects of other departments.

4.4.3 Economic Pillar

This pillar comprises of the following Sectors: Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development; Trade, Tourism and Wildlife. The sectors spur the county's economic growth as well as promote sustainable development. This pillar contributes to socio-economic development of the county through enhancing food security; foreign exchange earnings; income generation; employment; wealth creation; mobilization of financial resources; enhancing collective marketing and market access.

Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development

This sector consists of Agriculture, Livestock Production, Fisheries Development and Cooperative Development subsectors. The sector directly contributes to the county's economy through enhancing food security, income generation, employment as well as wealth creation. Pastoralism is a major source of livelihood among the rural community while crop farming is practiced in small scale.

Vision

A food secure and wealthy County anchored on an innovative, commercially oriented and competitive agriculture.

Mission

To improve the livelihood of County residents/Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock, fisheries and cooperative development

Analysis of Opportunities and Threats

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of vast grazing land for livestock rearing • Availability of arable land for farming • Women groups participating in agricultural activities such as buying, fattening and selling of livestock • Presence of seasonal rivers within the county • Presence of small scale irrigation schemes • Trained personnel in the fields of agriculture, livestock, fisheries and cooperative development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most part of the land in the county is ASAL • Dependency on livestock for household income • Recurrent drought • Erratic rains • Occurrence of floods • Human-wildlife conflict • High prevalence of pests and diseases affecting both livestock and crops • Low capital base and high illiteracy level.

Development needs, priorities and strategies

Developmental Issues	Causes	Developmental Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Agricultural Development				
Low Agricultural production and productivity	Poor farming methods	Increase agricultural production and productivity	Increase adoption of best farming practices	Capacity building to farmers on best farming methods
	Inadequate and Ineffective extension services	Increase agricultural production and productivity	Improve extension services	Scaling up of extension services within the county; Conduct

Developmental Issues	Causes	Developmental Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
				agricultural researches
	Crop pests and diseases	Increase agricultural production and productivity	Reduce crop pests and disease prevalence	Promote increased surveillance of pests and diseases; creation of farmers awareness on pests and diseases control; supply of agrochemicals to farmers
	Declining soil fertility	Increase agricultural production and productivity	Improve soil fertility	Capacity build farmers on soil fertility management
	Inadequate access to critical farm inputs	Increase agricultural production and productivity	Increase access to farm inputs	Awareness creation to farmers on use of critical farm inputs; subsidize farm inputs; provide farm inputs to farmers
	Inadequate Training Facilities	Increase agricultural production and productivity	Improve farmers knowledge and skills	Equip and Modernize the Agricultural Training Facility (ATC)
	Outdated farming methods	Increase agricultural production and productivity	Increase adoption of modern methods	Promote Agricultural Mechanization services
Food insecurity	inappropriate food security initiatives	Enhance food security	Increase food security initiative	Promote food security initiatives
	Over-reliance on rain fed agriculture	Enhance food security	Reduce crop failure	Promote irrigated agriculture; introduction of drought resistance crops
	Limited area under food crop production	Enhance food security	Increase area under food production	
Inadequate market and market infrastructure for agricultural products.	Poor road network	Increase market access for agricultural produce	Improve road network	Collaboration with the roads subsector on roads upgrading
	inadequate marketing infrastructure	Increase market access for agricultural produce	Improve marketing infrastructure	Construction of new markets; rehabilitation of existing infrastructures;
	Limited market information	Increase market access for agricultural produce	Increase market awareness	Provide market and marketing information
Low income from agricultural crops	Low prices for agricultural products	Value addition on agricultural products	Develop value chains	Develop database on agricultural market prices and marketing channels; establish value addition plants/factories; capacity building on Value addition for agricultural products
High post-harvest losses	Lack of adequate storage facilities	Reduce post-harvest losses	Improve food storage facilities	Construction and completion of food storage facilities
	Limited knowledge and skills in post-harvest handling of agricultural products	Reduce post-harvest losses	Increase farmer's knowledge and skills	Training of farmers on post-harvest technologies
	Lack of proper post management technologies	Reduce post-harvest losses	Increases in post-harvest management technologies	Introduction of post-harvest management technologies
Fisheries Development				
Low fish production	High cost of fish production	Increase fish production	Lower the cost of fish production	Construction of fish ponds by the CGK;

Developmental Issues	Causes	Developmental Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
				subsidize fish farming inputs; awareness creation on low cost fish feeds.
	Low local demand for fish	Increase fish production	Increase local demand for fish	Conduct fish eating campaigns
	Low quality fish breed	Increase fish production	Improve fish quality breeds	Fish Genetics improvement
	Invasion of juvenile and mature fish by predators	Increase fish production	Reduce invasion of fish by predators	provision of Antipredator nets; create awareness on predator control
	Lack of research integration in the management of capture fisheries	Increase fish production	Increase information on integrated capture fisheries management	Socio-economic studies of Aquaculture potential areas dwellers to provide information regarding their dependency on the resource as well as alternative livelihood opportunities
	inadequate skilled personnel in the field of Aquaculture	Increase fish production	Improve aquaculture skills in Kajiado county	Training and exposure of technical staff & farmers on fisheries and aquaculture management
	Lack of fish storage facilities	Increase fish production	Provide fish storage facilities	Construction of fish processing and storage facilities
Livestock Development				
Low livestock productivity	High Livestock pests and diseases prevalence	Increase animal production	Reduce livestock pests and disease prevalence	Provision of extension services; creation of awareness to farmers on control of pests and diseases; Animal Disease surveillance and control
	Recurrent droughts	Increase animal production	Reduce incidence of animal death	Disseminate early warning systems to farmers' condition; train farmers on animal feed production and conservation; create awareness to farmers on best livestock practices.
	High cost of livestock inputs	Increase animal production	Reduce cost of livestock inputs	Create awareness on use of locally available raw materials
	Low quality of livestock inputs	Increase animal production	Improve quality of livestock input	Law enforcement on quality standards of animal health products and feeds
	Low adoption of appropriate technologies	Increase animal production	Increase uptake of appropriate technologies	Create awareness to farmers on appropriate technologies
	lack of awareness on animal welfare issues	Increase animal production	Increase awareness on animal welfare	Awareness creation to farmers
	Low quality of livestock breeds	Increase animal production	Improve livestock breeds	Promote animal breeding technologies
Low income from livestock products	Inadequate access to markets for livestock and livestock products	Increase livestock farmers income	Increase market access for livestock and livestock products	Provision of market information to farmers; provide of sufficient

Developmental Issues	Causes	Developmental Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	Low prices for livestock products	Increase livestock farmers income	Value addition on livestock products	livestock marketing infrastructure Develop database on livestock market prices and marketing channels; capacity building on Value addition of livestock products
Human morbidity and mortalities due to zoonotic diseases	High risk of occurrence of zoonotic diseases	Reduced morbidity and mortality due to zoonotic diseases	Reduce incidences of zoonotic and food borne diseases in human	Diseases surveillance; capacity building of animal sourced food chain actors on food borne diseases and risks and zoonotic diseases control
Cooperative Development				
Weak and dormant Cooperatives	Poor management of cooperatives	Strong and vibrant cooperative societies	Improve management of cooperatives	Capacity building of cooperative officials
	Low uptake of cooperative concept within the community		Increase cooperative membership	Awareness creation among the community

Programmes for 2018-2022

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency /Unit	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme : Crop Production and Management											
Objective: To increase agricultural crop production and productivity											
Outcome: Increased crop production and productivity											
Agricultural extension services and research	Extension services provided to farmers (field days/ trade fairs, demonstrations and exhibition)	No. of farmers reached	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	15,500	6124	6124	6124	6124	6124	100
		No. of farmer groups reached	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	320	250	250	250	250	250	3
	Plantwise	No. plant clinics established	County Dept. of Agriculture	CABI/GoK	10	2	2	2	2	2	3
		No. of queries received and addressed	County Dept. of Agriculture	CABI/GoK	300	600	600	600	600	600	
Crop pest and disease control services	Reduced incidences of crop pest and disease attacks	No. of farmers trained on crop pest and diseases control	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	405	185	185	185	185	185	10
		No. of farmers	County	CGK	700	500	500	500	500	500	6

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency /Unit	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		supplied with agrochemicals	Dept. of Agriculture								
		Quantity of agrochemicals supplied	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	300	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
		No. of pest and disease surveillance reports prepared and acted upon	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	60	20	20	20	20	20	2
Agricultural mechanization and farm capacity Development	Agricultural farm machineries supplied to farmers	No. of farm machineries purchased and supplied to farmers	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	3	15	15	15	15	15	250
		No. of farmers leasing farm machineries	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	40	200	200	200	200	200	0
	Soil and water conservation management and best farming methods promoted	% of farmers adopting best farming practices and soil and water conservation management practices	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	10	20	20	25	25	30	0
		No. of farmers trained on soil and water conservation management and best farming methods	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	10
Farm Inputs	Fertilizer supplied to farmers	No. of farmers supplied with subsidized fertilizer	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK/GoK	3900	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	0.5
	Farm inputs supplied to farmers	No. of farmers supplied with drought tolerant assorted seeds	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	500	1875	1875	1875	1875	1875	55
		Quantity (tonnes) of Drought Tolerant Crops supplied to farmers	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	30	55	55	55	55	55	
Post-Harvest management	Post-harvest loss of agricultural products reduced	No. of food storage facilities established	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	0	1	1	1	1	1	45

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency /Unit	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		No. of farmers trained on post-harvest management of crops	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	375	300	300	300	300	300	3
		No. of assorted post-harvest equipment distributed to farmers	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	0	10	10	10	10	10	5
Irrigation	Irrigation schemes established and rehabilitated	No. of hectares under irrigation	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK/partners	6,000	100	100	100	100	100	300
Small-Scale Irrigation and Value Addition Project	Irrigation scheme developed	Area under irrigation scheme developed (Ha)	County Dept. of Agriculture	AfDB/GoK		0	0	277	300	0	320
	Crop and livestock value chains supported	No. of processing equipment/IGA units provided	County Dept. of Agriculture	AfDB/GoK	-	0	0	1	0	0	
	Construction of grading/marketing facilities	No. of grading shade constructed	County Dept. of Agriculture	AfDB/GoK	-	0	0	1	0	0	
	Construction/rehabilitation of livestock market infrastructure	No. sale yards constructed/rehabilitated	County Dept. of Agriculture	AfDB/GoK	-	0	0	1	0	0	
	Development of access road infrastructure	Length of access road developed(km)	County Dept. of Agriculture	AfDB/GoK	-	0	0	27	0	0	
	Training for farmers and staff	No. of farmers trained	County Dept. of Agriculture	AfDB/GoK	-	100	100	100	100	100	
		No. of staff trained	County Dept. of Agriculture	AfDB/GoK	-	0	10	10	20	10	
Kenya Climate-Smart Agriculture Project	Climate-Smart Agricultural practices up scaled	No. of direct project beneficiaries in CIGs	County Dept. of Agriculture	World Bank/GoK	-	340	170	200	2700	0	468

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency /Unit	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
(KCSAP)		No. of direct project beneficiaries in VMGs	County Dept. of Agriculture	World Bank/GoK	-	30	180	226	302	0	
		No. of direct project beneficiaries in County investments	County Dept. of Agriculture	World Bank/GoK	-	0	500	3000	3000	500	
	Adoption of TIMPs promoted by the project	No. of target beneficiaries (in CIGs/VMGs) who have adopted at least one TIMP promoted by the project	County Dept. of Agriculture	World Bank/GoK	-	0	150	700	1000	1000	
	Micro-project grants provided for CIGS, VMGs, PPPs	Grants approved for CIGs, VMGs and PPPs	County Dept. of Agriculture	World Bank/GoK	-	17	51	61	87	0	
		No. of county investments	County Dept. of Agriculture	World Bank/GoK	-	0	1	1	1	0	
	Agricultural Mechanization Project	Enhanced availability and access to agricultural machinery services	No. of machinery units provided as grant	County Dept. of Agriculture	GoK	-	0	26	26	26	
Agricultural Sector Development Support Project II (ASDSP II)	Value chain productivity increased	No. of VCAs and service providers' capacity built.	MOALF	GoK, CGK and SIDA	-	1500	1500	2000	2500	3000	20
	Entrepreneurial skills increased	No. of VCAs and service providers trained on entrepreneurial skills.	MOALF	GoK, CGK and SIDA	-	90	90	120	150	180	17
	Market Access increased	No. of Market information providers supported	MOALF	GoK, CGK and SIDA	-	5	5	10	15	20	21
	Structures and capacities for consultation, collaboration and coordination enhanced	No. of initiatives for establishment of structures for consultation collaboration and co-ordination strengthened.	MOALF	GoK, CGK and SIDA	-	15	15	20	25	30	30
Programme: Agribusiness and Market Development											
Objective: To improve farmers income											
Outcome: Increased farmers income											
Crop market development	Producer organization and market linkages formed	No. of producers organizations formed in the county	County Dept. of	CGK	13	7	7	7	7	7	3

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency /Unit	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			Agriculture								
	Agro input suppliers trained	No. of agro input suppliers trained	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	266	200	200	200	200	200	5.0
	Incentives for commercial crop production offered	No. of beneficiaries from incentives	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	-	50	100	150	200	200	0.5
Crop Value Chain Development	Farmers trained on value addition	No. of farmers trained on value addition	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	827	500	500	500	500	500	1.5
	Crop value chains developed	No. of crop value chains developed	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	2	1	1	1	2	2	7.0
Programme: Animal Production and Management											
Objective: To improve animal production and productivity											
Outcome: Increased animal production and productivity											
Livestock Production	Farmers trained on livestock keeping knowledge and skills, pasture conservation, and appropriate livestock technologies	No. of farmers trained	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	10,000	2500	2780	2830	3200	3350	30
	Quality livestock inputs stocked and supplied to farmers	% of compliance by input suppliers	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	40	45	55	60	65	70	3
Rangeland Management	Increased quantity of livestock feeds	Ha. of rangeland rehabilitation through reseeding	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	-	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	0.5
		No. of hay bales produced	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	35,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	40
		No. of hay barns constructed	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	2	1	1	1	1	1	80
Animal Disease Control and management	Reduced outbreaks of animal diseases	No. of animals vaccinated and treated	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	7,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	360

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency /Unit	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			ture								
		Cases of Transboundary livestock diseases outbreak reported	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	6	0	0	0	0	0	
		No. of surveillance reports prepared and acted upon	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	61	34	34	34	34	34	
	Field laboratory facilities constructed & equipped	No. of field laboratory facilities constructed & equipped	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
	Vaccination crushes/ cattle dip constructed/ rehabilitated	No. of vaccination crushes/ cattle dip constructed/ rehabilitated	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	15	5	5	5	5	5	15
Veterinary Services and animal welfare	Extension outreaches carried out	No. of farmers reached through extension outreaches on livestock	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	25,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	5
	Livestock policies and bills	No. of policies and bills	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	0	0	1	1	0	0	6
	Inspections and supervisions of animal health and input service providers conducted	No. of inspections & Supervisions of animal health and input service providers conducted	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	4	2	2	2	2	2	3
	Clinical services handled	No. of clinical cases handled	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	60,500	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	10
	Animal welfare outreaches/ advocacy conducted	No. of animal welfare outreaches/ advocacy conducted	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	7	4	4	4	4	4	3
Breeding and Genetic Improvement	Artificial Inseminations (A.I) done	No. of artificial inseminations done	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	28552	12500	12500	12500	12500	12500	8
		Percentage A.I success	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	60	65	70	75	80	90	

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency /Unit	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			ture								
	Certified and licensed A.I service providers	No. of A.I service providers certified & licensed	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	200	50	50	50	50	50	3
	Livestock breeding and multiplication farms established	No. of livestock breeding and multiplication farms established	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK/ partners	0	0	0	0	1	0	200
	Breeding stock distributed to farmers	No of breeding stock supplied to livestock keepers	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	0	10	10	10	10	10	50
Livestock Extension and research liaison	Pastoral Field Schools (PFSs)	No. of pastoralists trained	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	100	150	150	150	150	150	35
		No. of Active PFSs	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	4	5	5	5	5	5	
		No. of PFSs Trainers	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	-	5	5	5	5	5	
		No. of field education exchange tours	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	-	10	10	10	10	10	
	Extension services provided to livestock keepers (field days/ trade fairs and exhibitions held)	No. of livestock keepers reached	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	12,900	15580	17660	21700	22850	25,040	50
Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project	Infrastructures for water resources access developed/ rehabilitated.	No. of water infrastructures operational and sustainably managed at least 6 months after completion of investment	County Dept. of Agriculture	GoK	-	0	3	3	0	0	60
	Rangelands rehabilitated through reseeding and invasive species controlled	No. of acres rehabilitated through reseeding and invasive species controlled	County Dept. of Agriculture	GoK	-	0	72	100	0	0	7
	Community groups' capacity	No. of community groups capacity	County Dept.	GoK	-	0	3	3	0	0	3

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency /Unit	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	build on pastures seeds and hay conservation, and utilization of rangeland resources.	build	of Agriculture								
	Livestock feed storage facilities constructed	No. of livestock feed storage facilities constructed	County Dept. of Agriculture	GoK	-	0	1	1	0	0	5
	Pastoral populations and relevant stakeholders capacity build on marketing information systems	No. of pastoral populations and relevant stakeholders capacity build on marketing information systems	County Dept. of Agriculture	GoK	-	0	100	100	0	0	1
	Livestock holding grounds developed and rehabilitated	No. of livestock holding grounds developed, rehabilitated and sustainably managed	County Dept. of Agriculture	GoK	-	0	1	1	0	0	15
	Pastoralists capacity build on cooperative and contract marketing	No. of beneficiaries (segregated by gender) from the cereal/food storage	County Dept. of Agriculture	GoK	-	0	105	100	0	0	1.5
	Disease and vector surveillance and control strengthened	No. of selected disease outbreak reported to OIE	County Dept. of Agriculture	GoK	-	0	4	4	0	0	1.5
		No. of vaccination campaigns against FMD, CBPP, PPR and CCPP carried out	County Dept. of Agriculture	GoK	-	0	2	2	0	0	12
	Alternative livelihoods value chains developed	No. of alternative livelihood activities and sub-projects realized and sustainably	County Dept. of Agriculture	GoK	-	0	2	2	0	0	5
	Contingency plans (systems and capacities for effective response) developed and operationalized	No. of contingency plans developed and operationalized	County Dept. of Agriculture	GoK	-	0	1	1	0	0	1.5
	Ex-ante risk reduction measures for effective disaster management developed and implemented	No. of CMDRRs developed	County Dept. of Agriculture	GoK	-	0	11	11	0	0	7

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency/Unit	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme: Livestock Market Development											
Objective: To increase income from livestock											
Outcome: Increased income for animal products											
Livestock value chain development	Slaughter houses/slabs constructed & equipped	No. of slaughter houses/slabs constructed & equipped	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	1	1	0	1	0	0	50
	Slaughter, Hides & skins facilities inspected and licensed	No. of Slaughter, Hides & skins facilities inspected and licensed	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	58	70	70	70	70	70	5
	Rural Tannery constructed & equipped	No. of Rural Tannery constructed & equipped	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	1	1	1	1	0	0	45
	Livestock holding grounds and livestock markets developed	No. of livestock holding grounds and livestock market	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	-	16	16	16	16	16	10
Program: Veterinary Public Health											
Objective: To reduce the risk of zoonotic disease occurrence											
Outcome: Reduced risk of zoonotic disease occurrence											
Veterinary public health	Animal sourced food chain actors trained on risks food borne diseases	No. of animal sourced food chain actors trained	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	30	50	50	50	50	50	5
	Farmers trained on prevention and control of zoonotic diseases	No. of farmers trained	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	5,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
	Livestock products inspected	% of livestock products inspected	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	70	75	80	88	92	97	5
	Control of stray animals	No. of interventions on control of stray animals	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	8	10	10	10	10	10	8.2
	Formation of One Health Platform	No. of one health platforms established	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	0	1	1	1	1	1	2
Program: Fish production and Fisheries management											
Objective: To increase fish production and income											
Outcome: Increased fish production and fish farming income											
Fish Production	Fish ponds constructed and equipped	No. of ponds constructed & equipped	County Dept.	CGK	31	5	5	5	5	5	3

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency /Unit	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			of Agriculture								
	Subsidized fish farming inputs supplied to fish farmers	No. of fish farmers supplied with fish farming inputs	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	150	0	25	0	25	25	1.8
		No. of mini pelletizing machines supplied to fish farmers	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	0	0	25	25	25	25	4.0
		No of Anti-predator nets provided	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	15	0	10	10	10	10	1.3
		No. of fish fingerlings supplied to farmers	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	45,000	122500	122500	122500	122500	122500	6
	Awareness creation to fish farmers on fisheries and aquaculture management	No. of farmers trained on fisheries and aquaculture management & farm trials conducted	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	150	50	50	50	50	50	1.4
	Fish farming extension services provided to farmers	No. of inspections & assessments done	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	1	2	2	2	2	2	0.875
	Management and Conservation of Fresh water capture Fisheries Ecosystems	No. of fresh water wetlands identified, explored and conserved for capture fisheries	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Certified fish seeds producing farms	No. of fish seeds producing farms identified and authenticated	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	2	1	1	1	1	1	0.4
Fish Value Chain market Development	Fish farmers organization groups formed	No. of cluster groups formed	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	6	2	2	2	2	2	6
	Fish eating campaigns conducted	No. of fish eating campaigns conducted	County Dept. of Agriculture	CGK	6	1	1	1	1	1	1.6
	Fish processing and storage facilities	No. of fish processing and storage facilities	County Dept.	CGK	0	0	1	0	1	0	2

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency /Unit	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	constructed	constructed	of Agriculture								
Programme: Cooperative Development and Management											
Objective: To improve governance and management of cooperative societies											
Outcome: Vibrant cooperative societies											
Cooperatives management	Cooperative societies capacity building	No. of cooperative management officials trained	Cooperative Development	CGK	120	1200	360	480	7200	108	8
		No. of Cooperatives Societies members trained	Cooperative Development	CGK	2500	5000	525	900	1050	200	
		No. of exchange and exhibitions held	Cooperatives	CGK	5	6	6	6	6	6	
	Cooperative societies formed and operational	No. of cooperative societies formed and operational	Cooperative Development	CGK	590	10	10	10	10	10	2
		Proportion of dormant cooperative societies revived	Cooperative Development	CGK	0	55	70	85	90	100	
		Annual Turnover (Millions)	Cooperative Development	CGK	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.0	
	Audited and compliant cooperative societies	No. of audited and auditable cooperative societies	Cooperative Development	CGK	300	400	500	550	550	550	4
		No of compliant societies	Cooperative Development	CGK	250	350	400	420	450	500	
	Cooperative development	County Cooperative development fund	No. of cooperative societies accessing the fund	Cooperative Development	CGK	0	0	5	10	50	100
Cooperative development policy developed		Cooperative development policy	Cooperative Development	CGK	0	-	1	-	-	-	4
Cooperatives and partners Linkages created		No. of cooperatives linked to partners	Cooperative Development	CGK	-	3	3	5	10	10	1

Trade, Tourism and Wildlife

This sector comprises of Trade, Tourism and Wildlife subsectors. It is mandated to promote trade, tourism and wildlife development that contributes to the economic development of the county.

Vision

A globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable commerce, industrialization, culture and tourism

Mission

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

Analysis of opportunities and Threats

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emerging markets Availability of raw materials Diverse geographical features Growing focus on value addition activities Strategic geographical location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competition from emerging tourist destinations in other counties Proliferation of counterfeit and substandard goods into the county. Climate change which has adversely affected other sectors with strong linkages with trade and tourism. Rising costs of doing business Underdeveloped infrastructure Limited access to affordable credit

Development needs, priorities and strategies

Developmental Issues	Causes	Developmental Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Limited trade	Lack of policies that promote trade	Enhanced trade	Strengthen policy framework for trade	Development of trade policy
	unconducive environment to conduct business		Create a conducive environment to conduct business	Provide incentives for traders
	Lack of entrepreneurial capacity for self-employment		Improve technological capacity	Training on entrepreneurial skills
	Undeveloped micro and Small scale enterprises		Improve the level of micro and small scale enterprises performance	Create conducive environment for micro and small scale enterprises within the county
	Poor market infrastructure		Improved market infrastructure	Put up modern market infrastructure in all major towns; Maintenance of existing Market infrastructure
	Limited market information		Increase access to market information	Market information dissemination
	Limited markets and marketing channels		Increase in good markets	Creation of new markets and marketing channels
Consumer exploitation by businessmen	Unstandardized measuring equipment and	Enhanced consumer protection	Standardize measuring equipment and working	Carry out inspections and law enforcement

Developmental Issues	Causes	Developmental Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	working kits		kits	
	Lack of awareness on consumer rights		Increase awareness on consumer rights	Awareness creation on consumer rights
Industrialization and Enterprise Development				
Low number of investors	Lack of modern industrial parks	Promote investments	Create a conducive environment to investors	Provide land to establish industrial parks and other amenities for investors; hold investors forums
Under developed MSE enterprises	Limited no. of designated working sites for MSEs,	Developed MSE enterprises	Provide/improve working sites	Construction of juakali sheds for MSEs incubation; Train entrepreneurs on entrepreneurial skills; create marketing channels
High level of unemployment	Lack of entrepreneurship culture	Create employment and income generation	Create employment	Promote entrepreneurship culture
	Lack of business information		Provide business information	Carry out business surveys; create business communication channels
Tourism and wildlife				
Low number of tourists/visitors in the county	Limited no. of hotels	Promote tourism	Increase number of bed occupancy	Provide incentives for investment in the hotel industry
	Lack of diverse tourism products		Increase number of tourism products	Develop new tourism products
	Under exploitation of some tourists sites		Improve tourists sites	Expansion of existing tourists sites
	Limited awareness on tourism		Increase awareness on tourism	Tourism awareness creation
Increasing incidents of human wildlife conflict	Unprotected game reserves	Reduce incidents of human wildlife conflict	Enhance environmental management	Fencing of game reserves; carry out surveillance; promote community conservancy
	Destruction of the ecosystem			

Programmes 2018-2022

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Base line	Planned Targets					Total Budget (millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme: Trade Promotion and Development											
Objective: To improve trade in the county											
Outcome: Enhanced trade and development in the county											
Trade promotion	Trade and investment policy developed	Kajiado County trade and investment policy developed	Trade	CGK/P partners	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
	Entrepreneurs capacity building	No. of businessmen trained on entrepreneurship	Trade	CGK/P partners	40	100	100	100	100	100	3
	Loans issued	Amount of money disbursed to entrepreneurs (Millions)	Trade	CGK/P partners	5	10	10	10	10	10	30

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Base line	Planned Targets					Total Budget (millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		No. of traders benefiting from the loan	Trade	CGK/P partners	39	50	50	50	50	50	
	Market information disseminated	No. of trade, investments and SMEs digitized data bases developed	Trade	CGK/P partners	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
	Markets and marketing channels developed	No. of exhibitions showcasing their products	Trade	CGK/P partners	50	1	1	1	1	1	7
		No. of marketing channels developed	Trade	CGK/P partners	0	3	3	3	3	3	
	Producer Business Group (PBG) linked to industry experts for product development	No. of PBG linked to industry experts for product development	Trade	CGK/P partners	7	10	15	20	25	30	3
	Market infrastructure developed and rehabilitated	No. of new market infrastructure constructed	Trade	CGK/P partners	12	3	2	2	2	2	450
		Construction and equipping of Ngong market	Trade	CGK/World Bank		0	1	0	0	0	800
		No. of market infrastructures rehabilitated	Trade	CGK/P partners	4	2	2	2	2	2	55
Programme: Consumer Protection											
Objective: To Ensure consumers protection											
Outcome: Reduced exploitation of consumers											
Consumer Protection	Weighing and measuring instruments/equipment verified	% coverage on instruments/equipment verified	Weights and Measures	CGK/P partners	100	100	100	100	100	100	5
		% of consumer complaints reported and acted upon	Weights and Measures	CGK/P partners	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	Awareness campaigns on consumer rights conducted	No. of awareness campaigns conducted	Weights and Measures	CGK/P partners	0	4	4	4	4	4	5
	Cattle weighers constructed	No. of cattle weighers constructed	Weights and Measures	CGK/P partners	0	1	1	1	1	1	20
	Sand weigh bridges constructed	No. of sand weigh bridge constructed	Weights and Measures	CGK/P partners	0	0	1	1	0	0	8
Programme: Industrialization and Enterprise Development											
Objective: To strengthen industrial and enterprise development											
Outcome: Strengthened industrial and enterprise development											
Industrial development	Constituency Industrial Development Centre established– Kimana, Kajiado and	No. of Constituency Industrial Development Centre established	Industrialization & Entp devt.	CGK/ KIE/Partners	0	-	-	1	1	1	45

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Base line	Planned Targets					Total Budget (millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	Ngong										
	Export Processing Zone EPZ established-Namanga	Export Processing Zone EPZ established-Namanga	Industrialization & Entp devt.	CGK/KIE/Partners	0	-	-	-	1	-	80
	Cottage industries established	No. of cottage industries established	Industrialization & Entp devt	CGK/KIE/Partners	0	-	1	-	1	1	8
	Technological innovations for industrial goods transferred	No. benchmarking missions done	Industrialization & Entp devt	CGK/KIE/Partners	0	-	1	-	1	-	4
Enterprise development	Jua kali sites developed and rehabilitated	No. of Jua Kali sites rehabilitated and equipped	Industrialization & Entp devt.	CGK/P partners	4	1	1	1	1	1	25
Programme: Tourism Promotion and Development											
Objective: To increase tourists arrival and revenue collected											
Outcome: Increased tourists arrival and revenue											
Tourism promotion and marketing	Tourism and wildlife policy developed	Tourism and wildlife policy	Tourism and Wildlife	CGK/P partners	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	Tourism products marketed	County documentary prepared	Tourism and Wildlife	CGK/P partners	0	1	1	1	1	1	15
		Tourism information developed	Tourism and Wildlife	CGK/P partners	0	-	1	-	-	-	2
	Tourism promotion events held	No. of tourism promotion events held	Tourism and Wildlife	CGK/P partners	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Tourism facilities developed	No. of curio shops/tourism bandas developed-Loitokitok and Namanga	Dept. of Tourism	CGK/P partners	0	-	-	2	2	1	8
	Tourism circuit created (Tsavo-Amboseli-Shompole-Loita- Mara)	Kms of roads opened and improved	Dept. of Tourism	CGK/P partners	0	-	-	50	50	50	250
Tourism Product Development & Diversification	Tourism products developed	No. of new tourism products developed	Dept. of Tourism	CGK/P partners	2	1	1	1	1	1	25
Programme: Wildlife Conservation and Management											
Objective: To enhance wildlife conservation											
Outcome: Enhanced wildlife conservation											
Human-Wildlife Conflict	Amboseli ecosystem security	No. of security initiatives established	Dept. of Tourism/KWS	CGK/KWS/Partner	-	-	1	1	1	1	5

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Base line	Planned Targets					Total Budget (millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Management	program			s							
	Conservancies established-Olkiramatian/Shompole and Amboseli	No. of conservancies established and gazette	Dept. of Tourism/KWS	CGK/KWS/Partners	-	-	-	1	1	-	15
	County Conservation Trust Fund established	Trust Fund	Dept. of Tourism/KWS	CGK/KWS/Partners	0	0	0	10	15	15	30
	Wildlife community conservancies sensitized	No. of communities sensitized	Dept. of Tourism/KWS	CGK/KWS/Partners	0	-	4	4	4	4	8

Cross-Sectoral Impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development				
Crop Production and Management	Trade, Tourism and Wildlife	Increased crop production will provide constant supply of industrial raw materials	-	Establish more crop processing factories and industries for value addition
	Water, Environment and Natural Resources	-	Establishment of irrigation schemes will result to competition for water for irrigation and for domestic use	Policy guidelines to be developed to guide on water resource use
		-	Use of agrochemical in pesticide and disease control in crops may cause pollution to the environment;	Regulate on the agrochemical supplies; Enforce the law to ensure use of standard pesticides; Educate farmers on best use of pesticides and other agro-chemicals
		-	Poor farming methods may lead to soil erosion thus leading to land degradation	Train farmers on best farming methods and practices
	Land and Physical Planning	-	Demand for more land for agriculture use will limit space for other economic use of land	Controlled land use
Health	Production of variety of crops will curb malnutrition among the residents	Use of pesticide may have detrimental effects to the human health	Promote and encourage growing of variety of crops for subsistence use and commercial; Regulate on the agrochemical supplies; Enforce the law to ensure use of standard pesticides; Educate farmers on best use of pesticides and other agro-chemicals	
Agribusiness and Market Development	Trade, Tourism and Wildlife	Formation of producers organizations increase volume traded and profitability of farm products	-	Promote formation of more farmer organization groups; capacity build producer organizations.

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
		Value chain development promotes establishment of more business enterprises Such as crop processing plants	-	Create conducive environment for establish more crop processing plants and factories; capacity build farmers on value addition
Animal Production and Management	Industrialization and entrepreneurship Development	Production of animal products require value addition so as to fetch better prices	-	Establish more animal products processing facilities such as slaughter houses, tanneries etc. Create conducive environment for attracting industrialist
	Trade	More production of animal products provides goods for trade within and outside the county	-	Establish new markets for animal products within the and outside the country; Create conducive environment for livestock traders
	Education and Vocational Training	Establishment of pastoral schools and institutes promotes knowledge and skills development among the livestock keepers; Livestock keeping offers an opportunity for researchers	-	Establish a collaboration ,between the pastoral institutes and the academic institutions; Empower the pastoral community and establishment of more pastoral schools
	Health	-	Over-use of drug on animals may have a detrimental effects on human health	Create awareness to livestock keepers on correct type and quantity of animal drugs to use; Train more veterinary officers to offer veterinary services to livestock
	Water, Environment and Natural resources	Growing of pasture by livestock keepers will control soil erosion	Over-grazing may lead to land degradation	Encourage growing of pastures in barren and degraded lands; Create awareness to farmers on sustainable number of livestock to keep; Train livestock keepers on best livestock keeping practices that are environment friendly
Livestock Market Development	Health	-	Sale and use of uninspected animal products may be harmful to human health	Law enforcement on animal products inspection; Ensure that all animal products entering into markets are inspected
Fish production and Fisheries management	Youth, Sports, Gender and Social Services	Fish farming can be used to empower youth and women in the county	-	Train more women and youth on fish farming; Provide support to youth and women initiatives on fish farming
	Trade, Tourism and Wildlife	Increased fish farming provides goods for trading in the market. This creates employment and increase market generated revenue	-	Provide more fish processing facilities for value addition; Establish new markets for fish products; Provide fish storage facilities to fish farmers
	Health	Fish is a good source of protein and other essential nutrients required for better human health	-	Create awareness to the county residents on benefits of eating fish; Extract and package for sale the fish by-products that are useful to human health
Cooperative Development and Marketing	Trade, Tourism and Wildlife	Formation of cooperatives promotes trade by encouraging its members to produce more products for sale.	-	Organize for more trade fairs and exhibitions for knowledge and skills transfer among the society members; Encourage the residents within the county to form cooperative societies as window for marketing their goods and services
	Industrialization	The linkage created	-	Create awareness to cooperatives on

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
	and enterprise development	between the cooperative societies and partners (industries) provides a constant supply of raw materials to the industries		benefits of partnership with industries that make use of their produces; Facilitate the creation of linkages between the cooperatives and other partners
Trade, Tourism and Wildlife				
Trade Promotion and Management	Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	Establishment of markets and marketing channels will provide market for agricultural, livestock and fish products	-	Establish more markets and marketing channels for farm produce
	Youth, Sports and Gender and Social Services	Capacity building for entrepreneur to offers special opportunities for youth and women engaged in business	-	Train youth/women on entrepreneurship to promote self-employment
	Education and Vocational Training	Offer credit for graduates interested to venture in business	-	Provide adequate funds, create awareness on availability of credit; enhance graduates entrepreneurial skills
Industrialization and enterprise development	Youth, Sports and Gender and Social Services	Establishment of industries will provide employment for youth and women	Establishment of industries in urban areas encourages rural-urban migration leading to betting, crime, illegal drug trade etc.	Educate more youth and women to provide labor in the industries; establish more industries to absorb more labor; establish industries both in rural and urban areas to reduce rural-urban migration.
	Water, environment and natural resources	-	Discharges from industries will cause environmental and water pollution	Carry out Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) prior establishing industries; create awareness on measures of controlling environment and water pollution; Law enforcement.
	Education and Vocational Training	Industries and large scale enterprises will provide opportunities for attachments, internships and employment for the skilled and educated population	-	create linkage between industries and schools and Vocational training colleges
	Lands and Physical Planning		Encroachment of agricultural and settlement land by industries	Develop and implement spatial and physical plans
Tourism promotion and development	Education and Vocational Training	Tourist facilities and sites will provide opportunities for attachments, internships and employment for the skilled and educated population.	-	Create linkages between tourists/sites and academic institutions
	Youth, Sports, Gender and Social Services	Tourist facilities/sites to provide employment opportunities for youth and women	Sex tourism, dilution of culture, drug abuse	Create more tourists facilities/sites to provide employment opportunities for the youth/women; Create awareness on tourist facilities and sites; Sensitize the youth not to engage in negative behaviors
	Lands and Physical Planning	Provide land for establishment of tourists facilities	-	Develop spatial and physical plans
	Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	Tourist facilities (hotels) will provide market for farm produce	Destruction of crops by wildlife; Human-wildlife conflict	Create awareness on wildlife conservation
	Water,	Tourism will contribute	Pollution of environment may	Create sound waste disposal

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
	Environment and Natural resources	to Environment and Natural resources conservation	scare away tourists	mechanisms

4.4.4 Social Pillar

The overall objective of the Social Pillar is investing in the people of Kajiado County in order to improve quality of life. The social pillar comprises of the following sectors: Medical Services, Public Health & Sanitation; Education and Vocational Training; Youth, Sports, Gender and Social Services; Culture and Arts; and Water, Environment & Natural Resources. This plan will focus on implementing policies, programmes and projects that will contribute towards a prosperous, just and cohesive society with equitable social development. Details on the Programs and development initiatives under this pillar are as captured per sector in the subsequent sections.

Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation

The role of this sector is to provide accessible, affordable and quality health services to all residents of the County. The sector’s mandate includes: county health facilities and pharmacies; ambulatory services; promotion of primary health care; cemeteries; funeral parlors and crematoria; licensing and control of undertakings and; sanitation.

Sector composition

The departments under this sector include Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation.

Vision and Mission

Vision: A healthy, productive and competitive county

Mission: To promote provision of sustainable, accessible, quality and equitable health care that is evidenced based, technology driven and client centered to all the people of Kajiado County.

Sector Goal

The goal of the health sector is to provide equitable, affordable and quality healthcare; and improve all sanitation related issues across the county.

Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Developmental Issues	Causes	Developmental Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Limited access and utilization of essential healthcare services	Poorly coordinated Integrated Outreach Services	Increase access to healthcare services	Improved Integrated Outreach Services	Enhanced coordination Integrated Outreach Services
	Inadequate healthcare facilities		Increase healthcare facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Equipping of new and existing healthcare facilities -Expansion of health facilities -Completion of stalled and ongoing projects -Strengthen the management of the public cemeteries and mortuaries -Expansion of the public cemeteries and mortuaries -Development of public cemeteries and mortuaries

Developmental Issues	Causes	Developmental Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
				-Investment in healthcare ICT
	Drugs and medicine shortage, commodities, and supplies especially at facility and public health level		Increase supply of drugs and medicine	Forecast, quantify and supply all essential health products and technologies at facility and public health level
	High cost of health services in sub-county and referral hospital.		Reduce cost of healthcare services	-Subsidize health services -Sensitization to the public on enrolment to NHIF
	Inadequate community units		Increase coverage of community health services	-Establish and operationalize community health units -Re-activate non-operational community units
	Attrition of community health work force		Improve working conditions	Recruitment, capacity building and remuneration of community health volunteers, staff motivation incentives
	Inadequate Social Accountability in Health Care Service Delivery.		Increased demand and utilization of health care services by citizens	Community engagement in health services through social accountability forums in all health facilities.
	Inadequate Advocacy, communication and social mobilization in health care service delivery		Increased behaviour change and adoption of health lifestyles by communities	Development of social behaviour change communication strategy for all health programs
Low quality of healthcare services	Ineffective emergency and referral services.	Improved quality of healthcare services	strengthen emergency and referral system	Establish fully functional emergency and referral system
	Poor supervisions on private health facilities		Strengthen supervisions of private facilities	Regular monitoring of private facilities
	Poor Management of health facilities		Strengthen management of health facilities	-Strengthen the governance structures within the sector areas (HFMC/ CHCs / BOARDS) - Conduct regular supportive supervisions
	Dilapidated health facilities		Improve existing health facilities	Rehabilitate/ Renovate health facilities
	Inadequate Human Resources for Health by all cadres		Increase health personnel	Employ more staff for the health sector
	Minimal Training capacity building and development of HW		Increase capacity of health personnel	-Develop leadership and management capacity at all levels - Develop Pre& in- Service investment plan based on emerging health needs
Emergence and re-emergence of Communicable and non-communicable diseases	Late diagnosis of non-communicable diseases (NCDs)	Reduce Incidences of communicable and non-communicable diseases	Increase number of patients going for early tests	-Create awareness and early detection of NCDs and Communicable diseases - equipping of healthcare facilities and public health posts with diagnostic equipment and supplies for NCDs and Communicable diseases
	Poor sanitation and hygiene		Increase access to improved sanitation	-Behaviour Change Communication
	Periodic disease outbreaks		Reduce occurrence of disease outbreaks	-regular immunizations; Strengthening disease surveillance and emergency response -Establish disease emergency preparedness

Developmental Issues	Causes	Developmental Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	Inadequate pollution control		Promote environmental health and safety	and response fund -Enforcement of regulations and laws -Water and food sampling and quality control -Implement Occupational Health and Safety program -Environmental Impact Assessment of projects
	Poor diets and sedentary life		Scale up nutrition services	Strengthening of nutrition coordination at all levels; Create awareness and early detection of NCDs and Communicable diseases
Low uptake of RMNCH services and Family Planning	Inadequate information on family planning methods	Increase uptake of RMNCH services and Family Planning	Increase family planning awareness	Create awareness on family planning methods
	Poor access and underutilization of maternal and new born health services		Increase access and utilization of maternal and new born health services	-Incrementally address the supply and demand side barriers with focus on BEmONC and CEmONC. -Ensure equitable coverage and utilization of RMNCH and FP services
	Low Demand of RMNCH and FP services		Increase demand of RMNCH and FP services	Strategic communication with key stakeholders and demand side financing
	Fragmented funding, planning and reporting on vertical programs		Increase funding, planning and reporting of vertical programs	-Leveraging of resources for HIV and RMNCH and FP services -Integrated training models and unified data collecting tools
	Commodity accessibility and choice		Increase access to birth control commodities	-Community awareness -Ensure availability of family planning commodities
HIV/AIDS prevalence	Drug abuse and substance use	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	Reduce drug abuse and substance use	Fight drugs and substance use; rehabilitate the addicts
	Inadequate awareness at community level.		Increase knowledge	Focused awareness among the youths: Create awareness to the general population on HIV/AIDS prevention Community Counselling at the community resource centres
	Inadequate support groups among the infected and affected		Increase No. of support groups to the infected and affected	Formation of more support groups
High maternal and infant mortality rates	Low immunization coverage	Reduced maternal and infant mortality rates	Increase child and infant immunization coverage	Upscale immunization coverage for all under 1
	Malnutrition		Improve MIYCN nutrition	Scale up BFCI and HINI at all levels
	Lack of integrated management of childhood illnesses		Reduce childhood illnesses	Scale up IMCI both at the facility and community level. Scale up Vitamin A supplementation, deworming and EBF
	Unskilled deliveries		Reduce number of unskilled deliveries	Create awareness at the community level on skilled deliveries; Train and recruit more medical practitioners on maternal health care; Changing the roles of TBA to referral role. Strengthen linkages and referrals at level

Developmental Issues	Causes	Developmental Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	Inadequate capacity on maternal healthcare		Improve capacity of maternal healthcare facilities	using community strategy -Provision and equipping of healthcare facilities to provide quality maternal services; -Training of health care personnel.
	Limited access to antenatal and postnatal care		Increase awareness on importance of antenatal and postnatal care	Create awareness on importance of antenatal and postnatal care Male engagement in maternal and neonatal health care create community awareness on maternal nutrition
Low access to sanitation and hygiene	Indiscriminate disposal of waste	Improved sanitation and hygiene services	Ensure proper disposal of waste	-ACSM on waste management -Advisory on appropriate actions to hazards - Plan and mobilize resources for development of public sanitation conveniences, promotion of good hygiene and sanitation - Plan and mobilize resources for construction of a well-managed modern sewage systems for every town/urban Centre - Plan and mobilize resources from county and partners for development of modern capacity solid waste disposal plants (for every town/urban Centre)
	Weak law enforcement		Enhance law enforcement	- ACSM at the different levels (law courts, Community etc.) -Training of Public health personnel on prosecution - Intensify inspection of industries, trade premises, and food premises to ensure compliance - Enforcement of relevant legislations
	Poorly coordinated WASH program		Upscale implementation of WASH program	-Strengthen School WASH -Strengthen Behaviour Change Communication -Strengthen Community WASH (CLTS/ULTS) - Upscaling sanitation marketing
Poor access, utilization and implementation of school health and nutrition services	Weak nutrition and school health services	To improve nutrition and school health services	Increase access, utilization and implementation of school health and nutrition services	-Scale up school health and nutrition programs -Complementing targeted health sector nutrition interventions with wider cross sector approaches to improve household food security, enhanced access to safe water and sanitation, and use of locally available nutritious foods.
High prevalence of Neglected Tropical Diseases	Increased rodent and vermin infestation	Reduce Incidences of neglected tropical diseases	Reduce rodent and vermin infestation	- Vector and intermediate host control -Environmental management
	Increased prevalence on NTDs		reduce significantly the morbidity caused by five widely distributed NTDs (four helminthiasis plus	-Preventive chemotherapy -Elimination of Blinding Trachoma - Build capacity in general health services to plan, implement and monitor preventive chemotherapy programmes as routine delivery of public-health services

Developmental Issues	Causes	Developmental Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
			trachoma)	- Intensified case-detection and case management - Provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene
	Increased Zoonotic diseases		Reduced zoonotic diseases	-Enhance Veterinary public health surveillance and diagnosis
Reduce burden of violence and injuries	Inadequate emergency preparedness and response facilities and equipment's	To improve emergency preparedness and response in health facilities	Reduce the morbidity and mortalities arising from violence and injuries	-Construction of emergency preparedness and response facilities (A&E and trauma centres) -Construction of rehabilitation centers -Equipping (Specialized equipment's) and purchase of ambulances for health facilities
	Limited specialized skills		Increase capacity on management of violence and injuries	-Build capacities of health care workers to handle violence and injuries

Opportunities and Threats

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global and national commitment to SDG on investments in health Emphasis on inter-sectoral collaboration by County government Existence of legislative frameworks Political goodwill Stakeholders support Public Private Partnerships Available training institutions for health programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recurring disease outbreaks, disasters and emergencies High dependency on donor funding, especially for priority programs Inconsistent health seeking behaviour in the population High levels of poverty and inequality High ignorance, retrogressive cultural beliefs, and low awareness level

Programmes for 2018-2022

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Base Line	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme: Healthcare Access Services											
Objective: To improve access to healthcare services											
Out Come: Increased access to healthcare services											
Integrated outreach healthcare services	Nomadic clinics established	No. of established mobile/nomadic clinics	County Department of Health	CGK/GOK/Partners	3	2	2	2	2	2	20
		No. of integrated outreaches conducted	County Department of Health	CGK/GOK/Partners	62	310	310	310	310	310	40
Primary Care Facilities	Public primary care facilities established / upgraded/equipped and	No. of public primary care facilities established/upgraded/equipped and rehabilitated	County Department of Health	CGK/GOK/Partners	99	5	15	17	15	15	500

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Base Line	Planned Targets					
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget (Millions)
	rehabilitated										
	Community health units established	No. of established and operational community units	County Department of Health	CGK/ GOK/ Partners	86	106	126	146	166	186	525
Hospitals & Medical Training Colleges	Existing facilities upgraded and equipped to level 4 status	No. of health facilities upgraded/ equipped to level 4 hospital and have master plans- Ngong, Kitengela, Loitokitok and Kajiado West	County Department of Health	CGK/ GOK/ Partners	0	-	1	1	1	1	1,500
	Medical Training Centres upgraded	Medical Training Centre upgraded- Loitokitok	State Department of Health	CGK/ GoK/ Partners	1	-	-	1	-	-	450
Emergency and referral services	Standard ACLS Ambulances acquired and equipped	No. of functional ambulances in every ward and hospital	County Department of Health	CGK/ GoK/ Partners	7	2	2	2	2	2	180
	Emergencies/ outbreaks responded to	% of outbreaks responded within 24 hours	County Department of Health	CGK/ GoK/ Partners	-	100	100	100	100	100	12
Drugs, Medicines, Commodities, and public health Supplies	Modern stock management system established	No. of facilities with modern stock management system	County Department of Health	CGK/ GoK/ Partners	0	-	2	1	1	1	3,200
	Clear HPTs management & distribution and redistribution strategies established	Proportion of health facilities and posts supplied with health supplies and equipment	County Department of Health	CGK/ GoK/ Partners	100	100	100	100	100	100	
		Proportion of facilities with standard storage facilities	County Department of Health	CGK/ GoK/ Partners	0	50	60	80	90	100	
Programme 2: Healthcare Quality Assurance											
Objective: To improve the quality of healthcare access services											
Outcome: Improved quality of healthcare services											
Healthcare Human Resource management	Capacity building conducted	% of health staff receiving in-service training/Continuous Professional Development course	County Department of Health	CGK/ GoK/ Partners	10	20	25	30	35	40	9,700
	Public health facilities and posts staffed	% of public health facilities staffed	County Department of Health	CGK/ GOK/ Partners	0	5	10	15	20	25	
Health Leadership and governance	Support supervisions conducted	No. of scheduled support supervisions visits conducted by CHMT, SCHMTs,	County Department of Health	CGK/ GOK/ Partners	6	48	48	48	48	48	150

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Base Line	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		HMTs									
		% of Private facilities inspected and submitting monthly reports	County Department of Health	CGK/GoK/Partners	10	100	100	100	100	100	
	Functional Health Committees	No. of health facilities with functional committees and boards	County Department of Health	CGK/GoK/Partners	88	100	106	112	118	124	8
Health Information	National policies, guidelines and laws customized	% of health facilities with health policies and guidelines disseminated	County Department of Health	CGK/GoK/Partners	40%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	30
		No. of policies domesticated/developed	County Department of Health	CGK/GoK/Partners	0	4	3	3	3	3	
	Sectoral and strategic and investment plans developed	No. of health sectoral plans developed	County Department of Health	CGK/GoK/Partners	0	-	-	1	-	-	5
		No. of strategic and investment plan developed	County Department of Health	CGK/GoK/Partners	1	-	1	-	-	-	
	Health facilities with robust ICT infrastructure	No. of health facilities with robust ICT infrastructure	County Department of Health	CGK/GoK/Partners	0	4	5	4	4	4	400
		No. of facilities and public health posts with functional radio, mobile systems	County Department of Health	CGK/GoK/Partners	10	14	20	26	30	36	
		No. of Health facilities with EMR Systems	County Department of Health	CGK/GoK/Partners	0	3	3	3	3	3	
Programme 3: Preventive and Promotive Services											
Objective: To reduce the disease burden											
Outcome: Reduced disease burden											
Health Promotion and disease prevention	Community awareness on NCDs, CDs and NTDs and their mitigation measures created	No. of community awareness forums held on adoption of healthy lifestyle practices and their mitigation measures created	County Department of Health	CGK/GoK/Partners	-	310	310	310	310	310	80
HIV/AIDS and TB Prevention	TB Prevented	% of TB defaulters traced and referred	County Department of Health	CGK/GoK/Partners	30	50	60	70	75	80	80
		Proportion of case fatality among HIV/AIDS infected	County Department of Health	CGK/GoK/Partners	6.1	5	4.5	4	3.5	3	

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Base Line	Planned Targets					
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget (Millions)
		TB patients		rs							
		Proportion of case notification of MDR-TB	County Department of Health	CGK/ GOK/ Partners	31	40	50	60	65	75	3
	HIV/AIDS prevented	% of all people living with HIV that know their HIV status	County Department of Health	CGK/ GOK/ Partners	55	67	75	80	85	90	40
		% of all people diagnosed with HIV infection that receive sustained antiretroviral therapy	County Department of Health	CGK/ GOK/ Partners	53	65	75	80	85	90	15
		% of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy that have viral suppression	County Department of Health	CGK/ GOK/ Partners	41	50	60	70	80	90	14
Maternal and Child Healthcare	Improved maternal healthcare	Proportion of public facilities offering comprehensive RMNCH and FP services	County Department of Health	CGK/ GoK/ Partners	20	23	26	29	32	35	250
	Improved child healthcare	No. of immunization mop ups conducted	County Department of Health	CGK/ GoK/ Partners	-	5	5	5	5	5	6
		% of children that were fully immunized	County Department of Health	CGK/ GoK/ Partners	79	82	85	87	90	90	65
		% of facilities providing IMCI services	County Department of Health	CGK/ GoK/ Partners	100	100	100	100	100	100	40
		% of community units providing IMCI services	County Department of Health	CGK/ GoK/ Partners	100	100	100	100	100	100	
		% of HIV exposed infants uninfected	County Department of Health	CGK/ GoK/ Partners	11.1	9	7	6	5	4	10
Environmental Health Services	Food and water safety and hygiene monitoring conducted	No. of water and food samples taken and appropriate action taken	County Department of Health	CGK/ GoK/ Partners	-	50	50	50	50	50	4
		% of food/ trade premises licensed	County Department of Health	CGK/ GoK/ Partners	-	100	100	100	100	100	5
		% of food handlers examined	County Department of Health	CGK/ GoK/ Partners	-	100	100	100	100	100	2

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Base Line	Planned Targets					
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget (Millions)
				rs							
	Excreta/Solid Waste Disposal interventions done	Proportion of villages declared Open Defecation Free	County Department of Health	CGK/GOK/Partners	26	35	45	50	52	55	120
		Proportion of urban and peri-urban sanitation coverage	County Department of Health	CGK/GOK/Partners	49.2	55	60	65	70	75	
		No of HH treated with chemical, physical and biological agents	County Department of Health	CGK/GoK/Partners	15,245	17,005	18,350	19,207	20,123	22,142	
		No. of urban towns with functional sewerage systems and proper treatment facilities-Loitokitok, Kiserian, Ngong/Rongai, Kitengela, Kajiado	State Department for Water and Sanitation	CGK/GoK/Partners	0	1	1	1	1	2	0
		% of received Building Plans Evaluated	County Department of Health	CGK/GoK/Partners	100%	100	100	100	100	100	3
		% of Public Institutions (non-food) monitored	County Department of Health	CGK/GoK/Partners	50	100	100	100	100	100	3
		% of reported Vector Infestations investigated & monitored	County Department of Health	CGK/GoK/Partners	100%	100	100	100	100	100	3
		No. of public toilets in public places constructed	County Department of Health	CGK/GoK/Partners	12	2	2	2	2	2	50
	Cemeteries upgraded/	No. of cemeteries upgraded	County Department of Health	CGK/GoK/Partners	-	0	-	1	-	-	20
Nutrition Services	Nutritional status of children and adults improved	% of targeted under 5's provided with Vitamin A and deworming	County Department of Health	CGK/GoK/Partners	32	50	60	70	80	90	10
		% Schools providing complete school health & Nutrition package	County Department of Health	CGK/GoK/Partners	0	20	25	30	35	50	8
		Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age	County Department of Health	CGK/GoK/Partners	25.3	15	12	9	6	3	15

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Base Line	Planned Targets					
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget (Millions)
		Prevalence of wasting (low weight-for-height) in children under 5 years of age	County Department of Health	CGK/GOK/Partners	22.5	15	12	9	6	3	12
		Prevalence of overweight and obese among women of reproductive age	County Department of Health	CGK/GOK/Partners	33	30	27	24	21	18	15
		Percentage of infants less than 6 months of age who are exclusively breast fed	County Department of Health	CGK/GOK/Partners	76.5	79	82	8	88	90	7

Water, Environment and Natural Resources

The role of the sector is to enhance access to safe and clean water; Enhance clean, safe and sustainable environment; and enhance optimal exploitation and use of the natural resources within the county.

Sector composition

The sector is made up of two sub-sectors namely: Water & Irrigation; and Environment and Natural Resources.

Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

Ensure sustainable access to adequate water in a clean and secure environment

Mission

To promote, conserve, and protect the environment and improve access to water for sustainable county development.

Sector Goal

To enhance sustainable management of environment, water, irrigation and natural resources.

Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Water Resource Management				
Inadequate access to clean and safe water for domestic, institutional and livestock	Under developed water supply systems	Increase access to clean and safe water for domestic,	Development of additional sources of water Increase water distribution infrastructure	Construction of 3 mega dams Construction of new and rehabilitation of old pipelines

Development Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
consumption.		institutional and livestock consumption.	Explore and abstract ground water Ensure access to safe water for Institutions (learning and health)	Construction of water kiosks, reservoirs and cattle troughs and related facilities Drilling of boreholes and shallow wells Construction/Rehabilitation of tanks and gutters in schools -Drilling boreholes and wells for schools and health facilities
	Inadequate management capacity of water services providers (Rural & Urban)		Increase efficiency in water supply for urban & rural consumers Coordination of management of Rural water supply in the county Registration and regulation of private water service providers	Clustering of all water service providers in the urban settlements in the County Restructuring of the County water management systems Develop legal instruments to facilitate merger of existing WSPs Capacity building of rural water management committees through trainings & benchmarking in consultation with our stakeholders Formation of water management policy through County Legislature Assembly
Degradation and encroachment of water catchment areas	Uncontrolled Sand harvesting in water catchment areas and depletion of water reserves in river beds	Protect water catchment areas	Promotion of sustainable sand harvesting mechanisms Conserve water in subsurface river flows for water improved storage	Construction of sand dams across sandy rivers in the County Formulate and implement a policy on extraction of natural resources
Irrigation				
Overreliance on rain fed agriculture	Under developed irrigation infrastructure	To provide adequate water for farming	Develop irrigation infrastructure; increase availability of water for irrigation	Construct irrigation schemes (canals)
	Inadequate water for irrigation			Construction of water harvesting facilities (dams and pans)
Environment Management and Protection				
Environmental degradation	Non adherence to pollution policies, laws and regulations	Reduce pollution (e.g from industrial and road construction)	Enforcement of existing laws regarding pollution	Enforce polluter pays principle and mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for all projects; Conduct environmental audit for industries; Awareness creation for communities on pollution encourage them to participate in EIA; Mapping and development of a data base for all industries in the county Acquire good quality noise level meter and air quality monitors
	Greenhouses gases emissions from industries causing global warning	Mitigate against climate change effects	Implement climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives Building resilience and adaptive capacity of local communities	Training/awareness creation the community, legislators and officers on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning Creation of a climate change unit in every county department Investing in renewable energy such as solar and biogas Develop a County Climate Change Policy Resource mobilization for climate change Support the establishment of environmental friendly industries

Development Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Solid Waste Management	Inadequate systems and structures for solid waste management	Efficient and effective solid waste management	Establish a waste management plan that ensures proper reduction, reuse and recycle of all types of waste across the county.	<p>Training all consumers and producers on waste management (public awareness)</p> <p>Pursuing alternative sources of funding through Public private partnership</p> <p>Promote environmental friendly packaging</p> <p>Develop requisite infrastructure for solid waste management (e.g. dump sites, sewerage systems and recycling plants)</p> <p>Identifying and Opening up of services lanes</p> <p>Development of County Environment Action Plan (CEAP)</p>
Natural Resources Management and Protection				
Degradation of natural forests	Encroachment into gazetted forests	Conserve natural forests	Eliminate encroachment	Mapping of community forests and wetlands
	Deforestation		Protect and promote afforestation and regeneration of degraded areas and forest	<p>Tree planting- Adopt A Tree, one school per ward</p> <p>Curb rampant charcoal burning</p> <p>Sensitization and training of the community on forest management</p> <p>Implementation of Reduce Emission of Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) project</p> <p>Formulation and implementation of the charcoal policy</p>
	Encroachment of riparian zones		Protect riparian zones	<p>Mapping of riparian zones</p> <p>Development of wetland and woodland management plans</p>
Underutilization of the available natural resources	Limited capacity for exploiting the available natural resources	Full utilization of the available natural resources	<p>Develop the capacity to exploit the available resources</p> <p>Protect and sustainably manage the county's natural resources</p> <p>Develop laws, policies, and regulations on efficient natural resource management</p>	<p>Completion of sand policy</p> <p>Mapping of all natural resources in the County (e.g. ballast, gypsum, limestone, cement, marble, oil, gas and other resources)</p> <p>Incentivize firms and industries investing in natural resources exploration</p> <p>Create natural resources research and development fund</p> <p>Investing in green and sustainable energy: Wind (Kipeto 1&2); Solar (Magadi) and Geothermal (Ewaso)</p> <p>Development of a quarrying and mining policy and natural resources management plans</p>

Opportunities and Threats

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing natural resources Favourable climatic conditions for green energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depletion of natural forests from charcoal burning Rapidly increasing human population Increasing pollution due to industrial toxic emissions Climate change

Programmes for 2018-2022

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency/Unit	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme: Water Resources Management and Supply											
Objective: To increase access to safe water for domestic, livestock and institutional consumption											
Outcome: Increased access to safe water for domestic, livestock and institutional consumption											
Water Infrastructure Development	Piped water supplied to households and other consumers	No. of new consumers connected to piped water	Dept. of water	CGK & Partners	500000	10000	15000	20000	25000	30000	900
	Boreholes drilled, equipped and supplying water	No. of households supplied with water	Dept. of water	CGK & Partners	575000	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	500
	Water dams/pans constructed	No. of households supplied with water from the facilities	Dept. of water	CGK & Partners	87000	200	200	200	200	200	100
	Public institutions connected to clean and safe water systems rehabilitated	No. of public facilities connected to safe water systems and rehabilitated	Dept. of water	CGK & Partners	140	25	25	25	25	25	100
Water supply services management	Kajiado County Water Company established	Kajiado County Water Company established	Dept. of water	CGK & Partners	0	-	1	-	-	-	7
	County water policy formulated	Water policy formulated	Dept. of water	CGK & Partners	Draft Water Policy	1	-	-	-	-	
	Community water committees trained	No. of water management committees trained	Dept. of water	CGK & Partners	1150	20	20	20	20	20	
Storm Water Management	Storm water infrastructure developed	No. of gullies rehabilitated	Dept. of Water	CGK & Partners	10	5	5	5	5	5	20
		No. of storm water drains constructed	Dept. of Water	CGK & Partners	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Water Catchment area Conservation and pollution control	Sand dams constructed	No. of sand dams constructed	Dept. of Water	CGK & Partners	100	20	20	20	20	20	70
	Existing boreholes diesel engines replaced with solar energy	No. of Existing diesel engines replaced with solar energy	Dept. of Water	CGK & Partners	0	5	5	5	5	5	70
Programme: Irrigation Services											
Objective: To increase land under irrigation											
Outcome: Increased land area under irrigation											
Irrigation Infrastructure Development	Acreage under irrigation increased	No. of canals constructed/rehabilitated	Dept. of water	CGK & Partners	13	3	3	3	3	3	150
Water Harvesting and Storage	Storage capacity increased	No. of 200m ³ capacity storage holes with dam liner roof	Dept. of water	CGK & Partners	5	5	5	10	10	10	200

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency/Unit	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		catchment for irrigation storage tanks constructed									
	Reservoirs and water pans constructed	No. of sand dams incorporated with shallow wells for irrigation constructed	Dept. of water	CGK & Partners	14	2	2	4	4	4	90
Programme: Environment Management and Protection											
Objective: To improve management and conservation of the environment											
Outcome: Improved management and conservation of the environment											
Environment Policy formulation	County Environment Act	Kajiado County Environment Act prepared	Dept. Water & Irrigation	CGK & Partners	Draft County Environment Act	-	-	1	-	-	3
	County Environment Action Plan (CEAP) developed	County Environment Action Plan (CEAP) developed	Dept. Water & Irrigation	CGK & Partners	0	-	1	-	-	-	3
Climate Change, Adaptation and Mitigation	Community trained on climate change	No. of people trained	Dept. Water & Irrigation	CGK & Partners	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	7
	Climate change units created in every county department	No. of departments with climate change units	Dept. Water & Irrigation	CGK & Partners	0	-	10	-	-	-	1
	County Climate Change Policy	County Climate Change Policy developed	Dept. Water & Irrigation	CGK & Partners	0	-	1	-	-	-	2
Solid waste Management	Community awareness on environmental conservation and management	No. of people trained	Dept. Water & Irrigation	CGK & Partners	5,000	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	5
	Infrastructure developed	No. of dump sites established	Dept. Water & Irrigation	CGK & Partners	6	3	3	3	3	3	50
		No. of specialized trucks acquired	Dept. Water & Irrigation	CGK & Partners	1	1	1	1	0	0	50
	Value addition of recyclables (Taka ni Mali)	No. of recycling equipment acquired	Dept. Water & Irrigation	CGK & Partners	1	2	3	3	4	5	90
		No. of groups trained	Dept. Water & Irrigation	CGK & Partners	1	2	3	3	4	5	5
	Privatization of Garbage collection	No. of licensed private garbage collectors	Dept. Water & Irrigation	CGK & Partners	1	3	4	5	5	6	0

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency/Unit	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	Decommissioned Dumpsites	No. of dumpsites decommissioned	Dept. Water & Irrigation	CGK & Partners	0	1	2	1	0	1	30
	Landfill constructed	No. of landfills constructed	State Dept. of Water & Irrigation	GoK/CGK/Partners	0	0	0	1	0	0	500
Pollution Control	Environmental audit for industries conducted	No. of audits conducted	Dept. Water & Irrigation	CGK & Partners	0	1	1	1	1	1	2
	EMC Act enforced	Proportion of projects with Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports	Dept. Water & Irrigation	CGK & Partners	60	70	80	90	90	100	2.5
	Pollution monitoring equipment acquired	No. of noise level meters acquired	Dept. Water & Irrigation	CGK & Partners	2	-	1	1	1	1	1
		No. of air quality monitors acquired	Dept. Water & Irrigation	CGK & Partners	0	2	2	1	-	-	1
Programme: Natural Resources Management and Protection											
Objective: To enhance sustainable utilization of natural resources											
Outcome: Enhanced sustainable utilization of natural resources											
Forest Conservation and Management	Forests restored	No. of trees planted and nurtured	KFS & CGK	KFS & CGK/Partners	50000	20000	200000	20000	20000	20000	7
		No. of seedlings produced annually	KFS & CGK	KFS & CGK/Partners	-	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	7
		No. of Community Forest Associations (CFAs) formed	KFS & CGK	KFS & CGK/Partners	3	2	2	2	2	2	3
	Beautification & Public Parks	No. of parks developed	KFS & CGK	KFS & CGK/Partners	1	-	-	1	1	1	8
	Reduce Emission from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) project implemented	No. of forest with REDD+ project	KFS & CGK	KFS & CGK/Partners	0	1	-	-	-	-	2
	Riparian zones protected	No. of riparian zones mapped and protected	Dept. Water & Irrigation	CGK/Partners	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Natural Resource Management	Policies and plans formulated and implemented	Natural Resource policy developed	Dept. Water & Irrigation	CGK/Partners	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
		Natural resources	Dept. Water &	CGK/Partners	-	1	-	-	-	-	2

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency/Unit	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		management plans (NRMP) developed	Irrigation	Partners							
	County natural resources (e.g. ballast, gypsum, etc.) mapped	County Natural Resource Map	Dept. Water & Irrigation	CGK/Partners	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Quarry mines rehabilitation	No. of mines field rehabilitated	Dept. Water & Irrigation	CGK/Partners	0	1	1	1	1	1	4

Education and Vocational Training

This sector is mandated to ensure provision of quality basic and vocational education.

Sector composition

The sector comprises two sub-sectors namely Pre-primary education and Vocational Technical Training.

Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To be a national leader in provision of high quality, diversified and equitable education and training.

Mission

To provide, promote and coordinate quality education and training for sustainable development.

Sector Goal

To provide an enabling learning environment for all children in ECD centers and to enhance youth empowerment. In liaison with the national government, the sector also addresses issues of primary and secondary education.

Development needs, priorities and strategies

Development Issue	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Early Childhood Development				
Low enrolment and retention at Early Childhood Development (ECD) level	Food poverty for early learners	To increase enrolment and retention at ECD level	To address food poverty for ECD learners	Formulate and implement school health feeding program in all ECD centres
	Inadequate institutional management capacity		To enhance the capacity of the ECD management staff	Capacity build Senior Management Committees (SMCs); Separate and independently manage ECD centers and primary schools.
	Inaccessibility to ECD facilities (Long distance and poor road infrastructure)		To improve access to ECD centers	Construction of Modern ECD centres; improvement of road infrastructure
	Inadequate and		To improve the learning	Construct/rehabilitate and equip ECDE

Development Issue	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	dilapidated ECD infrastructure, training materials and equipment		environment	Centers; provision of adequate learning materials
	Inadequate ECD care givers		To employ and retain ECD teachers	Develop ECD schemes of service Employ qualified ECDE teachers and care givers. Enhance remuneration ECD teachers for teachers Training of ECD teachers
Vocational and Technical Training				
Low uptake of vocational training (Low enrolment)	High incidence of Poverty	Enhance uptake of vocational training (enhance enrolment)	To support students from poor families	Reintroduce subsidized vocational training; provide school bursaries to needy students
	Negative attitude and ignorance towards Vocational Training		To create public awareness of VTCs and their importance/benefits	Conduct intensive Public sensitization on the benefits of Vocational training through; newspapers, radios, television, social media, barazas, seminars etc. so as to change the attitude
	Lack of up to date & market oriented tools, equipment and training materials		To deliver quality training Equip VTCs with modern and market oriented resources	Provide modern and market oriented tools, equipment, books, training materials, buildings
	Mismatch between available courses and market demand; Ineffective curriculum delivery in VTCs		Review VTCs curriculum Improve infrastructure	Offer market-tailored courses that address community development needs
Inadequate VTCs infrastructure and support services	Dilapidated and inadequate infrastructure	Develop VTCs infrastructure and support services	Develop requisite infrastructure	Construction/rehabilitation of VTC infrastructure Providing phone network connectivity, roads
	Understaffing		Employ and retain VTCs teachers	Employ qualified VTC instructors and other staff Refresher courses for VTC instructors Increase motivation for VTC instructors through incentives
Under-developed home craft centres	Lack of a framework to promote home craft centres in the county	Increase employment opportunities	Develop a framework to support development of home craft centres	Market HCC products/ services Sensitize the public on the existence/ benefits of HCCs Provide adequate infrastructure and equipment Create partnerships for further funding

Opportunities and Threats

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of a responsive clientele • Availability of land for schools' development and future expansion • Knowledgeable and committed members of staff on duty. • Peace and tranquillity in the county. • The synergy existing among departments • Involvement of ministerial staff in the budgeting processes • Most of the BOM Members in the ECDE Centers are committed to the success of their centers • Adequate training facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought and other unforeseen natural calamities • Negative attitude towards vocational training and early childhood education. • Poverty • Nomadic lifestyle

Programmes for 2018-2022

Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Base line Data	Planned Targets					Total Budget in Kshs. (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme: Access to Basic and Tertiary Education											
Objective: To enhance access to Basic and Tertiary Education											
Outcome: Enhanced access to Basic and Tertiary Education											
Access to Early Childhood Development and Education	Pre-schools constructed/rehabilitated and equipped	No. of preschools constructed/rehabilitated and equipped	Dept. of Education	CGK/Partners	41	5	5	5	5	5	150
Special Needs Education	SNE services offered to learners with special needs	No. of Psycho-education assessments and placements for children with special needs and disabilities done	Dept. of Education	CGK/Partners	24	28	37	40	42	45	6
		No. of newly identified blind persons trained	Dept. of Education	CGK/Partners	0	2	4	5	6	8	5
	Disability friendly infrastructure developed	No. of Disability friendly infrastructure developed	Department of Education	CGK/Partners	0	10	20	30	40	50	80
Vocational Training Centres (VTCs)	VTC infrastructure improved	No. of VTC infrastructure improved/renovated/rehabilitated	Dept. of Education	CGK/Partners	7	0	2	2	2	1	80
	Specialized tools and equipment procured	No. of VTC fully equipped	Dept. of Education	CGK/Partners	0	1	2	2	1	1	200
	Private VTC registered and licensed	% of private VTC registered/licensed	Dept. of Education	CGK/Partners	-	50	60	80	90	98	3
Programme: Quality Assurance and Standards											
Objective: To improve the quality of education in the county											
Outcome: Improved education quality and standards											
Teachers Capacity Development	Staffing levels improved	No. of ECD teachers recruited	Dept. of Education	CGK/Partners	600	50	50	50	50	50	150
		No. of VTCs instructors	Dept. of Education	CGK/Partners	34	20	10	10	-	-	20

Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Base line Data	Planned Targets					Total Budget in Kshs. (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		recruited	on								
Teachers/Instructors trainings	Special Needs Education (SNE) Teachers /instructors trained	No. of SNE teachers/instructors trained	Dept. of Education	CGK/Partners	2	10	10	10	10	10	8
		No. of ECD teachers trained	Dept. of Education	CGK/Partners	624	100	100	100	100	100	15
		No. of VTCs instructors trained	Dept. of Education	CGK/Partners	15	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Teaching/ learning materials procured	Proportion of ECD centers provided with teaching/ learning materials	Dept. of Education	CGK/Partners	50	60	70	80	90	95	50
		Proportion of VTCs provided with teaching/ learning materials	Dept. of Education	CGK/Partners	50	60	70	80	90	95	80
Alternative Basic, Adult & Continuing Education	Instructors and teachers trained	No. of instructors and teachers trained	State department of Education	GoK	30	100	-	40	-	30	15
Programme: Learners retention in Educational Institutions											
Objective: To retain learners throughout the learning period											
Outcome: Enhanced retention throughout the learning period											
Learners retention in Educational Institutions	School feeding programme	Proportion of public ECD centres on the feeding programme	Dept. of Education	CGK/Partners	12	20	25	30	35	40	800
		Kajiado County school feeding policy Developed	Dept. of Education	CGK/Partners	0	1	-	-	-	-	3
		No. of schools implementing the school shamba program	Dept. of Education	CGK; Partners	5	50	15	20	25	30	5
	Sanitary towels Programme	No. of school girls receiving sanitary towels	State department of Education	GoK/Partners	24834	2500	2600	2700	2800	2900	10
	Bursary and Scholarship	No. of students on bursary/ scholarships	Dept. of Education	CGK/Partners	7229	7500	8000	8500	9000	9500	400
		No. of VTCs trainees on bursary	Dept. of Education	CGK; Partners	38	100	120	150	180	200	
	Community awareness against retrogressive cultural practices conducted	% of schools sensitized against FGM; Early and forced marriages; Child pregnancies in the county	Dept. of Education	CGK; Partners	-	60	65	70	75	80	2
	Community advocacy on VTCs	No. of sensitization forums on VTCs	Dept. of Education	CGK; Partners	0	2	2	2	2	2	3
Programme: Home craft Centres											
Objective: To establish Home Craft Centers											

Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Base line Data	Planned Targets					Total Budget in Kshs. (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Outcome: Operational Home Craft Centres											
Home Craft Centers	Home craft centers established	No. of home craft centres established	Department of vocational Training	CGK/P artners	15	0	1	0	1	1	5
	Exhibitions conducted	No. of exhibits conducted on Home Craft Centre products	Department of vocational Training	CGK/P artners	1	0	1	1	1	1	5

Youth, Sports, Gender and Social Protection

The sector's primary focus is youth, sports and gender development; and social protection.

Sector Composition

The sector is made up of four sub-sectors. They include: Youth Development and Empowerment; Social Development and Children Services; Gender Equity and Women Empowerment; Sports Development; Culture and Arts.

Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A productive workforce, just, resilient and equitable society, a vibrant sports industry and cultural heritage and arts industry.

Mission

To promote sustainable employment, productive workforce and gender equity; empower communities and vulnerable groups; nurture diverse sports talent to enhance cohesiveness and county competitiveness while promoting cultural heritage.

Sector Goal

The goal of the sector is to promote gender equality and empower women, girls and youth; enhance inclusion and participation of all vulnerable groups in socio-economic development and to attain cultural appreciation, conservation, and celebration for sustainable development.

Development needs, priorities and strategies

Development Issue	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Youth Development				
Youth unemployment	Limited employment opportunities	Enhance youth participation in socio-economic activities	Promote handcraft and community based tourism initiative Promote entrepreneurship Develop a youth policy	Networking and collaboration with existing organizations, Formation of CBOs associations, co-operatives and companies for youth empowerment

Development Issue	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	Gaps in productive knowledge and skills		To build the capacity of the county youths on entrepreneurship Develop youth talent	Training on entrepreneurship skill Capacity building on financial management Establish youth/ community empowerment centres
	Limited access to financing		Enhance youth access to financing	Enhanced access to development funding (Youth Fund, Women Fund, Uwezo Fund) To mobilize resources from potential donors/partners for IGAs Provide seed grants for innovative and sustainable ventures
Sports Development				
Inadequate sport facilities	Limited investment in sporting infrastructure	Develop additional sport facilities	Mapping of potential sites, Resource mobilization	Construct modern stadia in every sub county. Establish Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) for funding Development of sports and talent centers
Untapped talent	Lack of talent nurturing	To nurture & promote youth talents	Identify and exploit untapped talents To promote & sustain sports & cultural activities for cities, Counties & Municipalities Construct talent centers/sports academy	Promote talent initiative activities (KICOSCA, michezo mashinani, KISYA) Training on professional referring, coaching & managers
Gender Equity and Women Empowerment				
Gender inequality and low women and girls empowerment	Retrogressive cultural practices	Enhance equality and empowerment of women and girls	Eliminate harmful practices (early and forced marriages, FGM, and teenage pregnancies). Ensure full and effective participation of women in decision making (political, economic and social) Enhance women access to economic resources To increase participation and representation of women in all county programs. To sensitize women and youth groups on county programmes, their rights and gender mainstreaming policy Launch and implement the County Social Protection policy and strategic plan	Carrying out sensitization and training initiatives against early and forced marriages, FGM, and teenage pregnancies Prosecute the perpetrators of the retrogressive and outlawed cultural practices including FGM Review and implement FGM policy
		Eliminate Gender-Based Violence	Establish rescue centers in the county; Empower the community on GBV issues	Establish a framework to respond on GBV in the county To sensitize women on county programmes, their rights and gender mainstreaming policy; Develop and review relevant gender policies and laws.

Development Issue	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Social Development and Children Services				
Increased number of vulnerable groups (Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs), Elderly Persons, Severely PWDs)	Death of parents/guardians	Enhanced care and support for the vulnerable groups	To provide social protection for the vulnerable groups	Rehabilitation program for orphans and vulnerable children
	Increased breakdown of social fabric			Provide Cash Transfers for qualified the vulnerable groups
	Poverty			Develop county social protection policy for the vulnerable groups Mobilize funding for the care and support of vulnerable groups
HIV/AIDS and Drugs and Substance abuse Mainstreaming				
High HIV/AIDS prevalence rate and Drugs & Substance Abuse among the Youth, Women & Vulnerable groups	High poverty levels, retrogressive cultural practices, peer influence	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence rate and Drugs & Substance Abuse among the Youths, Women & Vulnerable groups	Socio-economic empowerment of affected women, youth and vulnerable groups To rehabilitate drug and substance abusers	Capacity build affected groups for economic empowerment Develop and implement a rehabilitation program Training and sensitization on HIV/AIDS preventive and care services, against retrogressive cultural practices, and drugs and substance abuse
Disability Mainstreaming				
Vulnerability of Persons with Disability (PWDs)	Low involvement of PWDs in socio-economic activities Disability unfriendly infrastructure	Enhance social and economic support for Persons with Disability (PWDs)	Increase PWDs involvement in socio-economic activities Mainstreaming disability needs in infrastructure	Awareness and Sensitization campaigns on available opportunities for persons with disabilities; Promote Access to the County Disability Fund; Ensure Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGAPO) by PWDs; Disability mainstreaming in infrastructure design and planning
Betting and Casinos				
Proliferation of betting and gambling industry	Poverty, idleness	Control the betting and gambling industry	Empower and engage the youth on income generating activities	Mapping out and registering betting and gambling machines; Develop a policy
Liquor Licencing				
Increased alcohol abuse	Mushrooming of liquor outlets High unemployment rates Inadequate enforcement of the existing laws	Reduce alcohol drug and substance abuse	Ensure controlled liquor licensing processes Ensure proper and effective implementation of existing laws Establish rehabilitation centers	Carryout a mapping exercises on outlets & brands Automate the liquor licensing process and provide prompt & timely calendar for liquor licensing Encourage impromptu raids Carry out surveillance for compliance Rehabilitate those affected by alcohol
Culture and Arts				
Untapped cultural heritage	Inadequate legislative and policy framework	To exploit the rich cultural heritage	To provide a conducive environment for exploitation and preservation of cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and map cultural heritage • Develop legislative and policy framework • Cultural product development and product promotion
Loss of Cultural heritage	Generational gaps in knowledge	To safeguard intangible cultural	To promote preservation of cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a County Museum & park

Development Issue	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	transfer	heritage as per UNESCO Convention 2003 & 2005		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural information dissemination • Creation of cultural heritage portal • Protect cultural and natural heritage sites; • Organize cultural events

Opportunities and Threats

Opportunities	Threats
Youth, Sports, Gender and Social Services	
Political goodwill	Climate change
Presence of willing partners/donors	Cross boarder issues
Conducive working experience	Retrogressive culture
Effective communication	Levels of illiteracy
Infrastructural growth	Poverty levels
Culture and Arts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial development in arts • Existence of Natural Products Initiative • Availability of land and indigenous knowledge on traditional medicine • Support from development partners on preservation of cultural heritage • Amboseli biosphere and Orgesalie archaeological sites are opportunities for development of cultural tourism • The growth of cultural tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infiltration of western culture • Environmental degradation • Growth of conventional medicine

Programmes for 2018-2022

Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Baseline Data	Planned Targets					Total Budget in Kshs. (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme: Youth Development and Empowerment											
Objective: To reduce youth unemployment											
Outcome: Reduced Youth Unemployment											
Youth Development Services	Youth mentored and capacity built	No. of youth capacity built on economic empowerment (AGPO, internships, apprenticeship, entrepreneurial skills)	Dept. of Youth	CGK/Partners	-	100	150	150	150	150	8
	Youth Empowerment Centers (YEC) Resource Centers equipped and operational	No. of YEC/ Resource Centers equipped and operational	Youth Dept.	CGK/partners	0	0	1	1	0	1	15
	Youth talent nurtured	No. of talent shows held	Youth dept.	CGK/Partners	-	0	1	1	1	1	5
Youth Empowerment	Access to various development Fund	No. of youth groups accessing Kajiado County Youth and Women Enterprise Development Fund (KCYWEDF)	Youth Dept.	CGK/partners	-	10	10	10	10	10	50
	Youth entrepreneurship empowerment program in partnership with KCB	No. of youths empowered through entrepreneurship trainings conducted	Youth Dept.	CGK/Partners	0	300	500	500	500	500	45
Programme: Sports Development											
Objective: To nurture and promote youth talent											
Outcome: Increased participation of youth in sporting activities											
Sports infrastructure	Sports infrastructural facilities developed	No. of stadia developed	Sports Dept.	CGK/Partners	0	1	1	1	1	1	300
		No. of talent centers/sports academy constructed	Sports Dept.	CGK/Partners	0	0	1	0	1	0	50
Sports Competition	Sports/talents/culture events held	No. of sports events held (KICOSCA, KISYA, michezo mashinani, athletics)	Sports Dept.	CGK/Partners	5	5	5	5	5	5	100
Sports Administration	Policy formulated/developed	Kajiado County Sports Policy developed	Sports Dept.	CGK/Partners	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
	Training and capacity building	No. of sports trainings conducted	Sports Dept.	CGK/Partners	0	3	3	3	3	3	10 +

Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Baseline Data	Planned Targets					Total Budget in Kshs. (Millions)	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
	conducted											
	Sports practices standardized	Kajiado County sports council established	Sports Dept.	CGK/Partners	0	-	1	-	-	-	10	
		No. of county leagues registered	Sports Dept.	CGK/Partners	0	1	1	1	1	1		
Programme: Gender Equity and Women Empowerment												
Objective: To minimize gender disparities												
Outcome: Reduced Gender disparities Across all Levels and Sectors												
Gender socio-economic empowerment	Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF) rolled out	% of WEDF disbursed	Gender Dept.	CGK/Partners	-	100	100	100	100	100	50	
		No. of women groups benefiting from the fund	Gender Dept.	CGK/Partners	-	10	10	10	10	10		
Anti-Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)/Gender Based Violence (GBV)	Develop a GBV response framework	GBV response framework established	Gender Dept.	CGK/Partners	0	-	-	1	-	-	3	
	Girls rescued from FGM and early child marriages	% of rescue cases handled	Gender Dept.	CGK/Partners	0	0	100	100	100	100	5	
	Sensitization on GBV /anti FGM conducted	No. of sensitizations/campaigns done on GBV/anti FGM	Gender Dept.	CGK/Partners	0	0	4	4	4	4	6	
	Establishment of a GBV safe home (recovery centre)	GBV safe home (recovery centres) established	Gender Dept.	CGK/Partners	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	
Programme: Social Protection and Children Services												
Objective: To enhance social protection of the vulnerable groups												
Outcome: Enhanced social protection of the vulnerable groups												
Social Welfare and Vocational Rehabilitation	Elderly persons enrolled to medical schemes	Proportion of elderly persons enrolled to NHIF	Social Services	CGK/Partners	-	50	60	70	80	90	2.5	
	Elderly persons accessing Elderly Cash Transfer Fund	Proportion of elderly persons enrolled to elderly cash Transfer Fund	Social Services	GoK/Partners	-	100	100	100	100	100	60	
	Modern Vocational Rehabilitation Centers (VRCs) established	No. of Modern Vocational Rehabilitation Centers (VRCs) established		Social Services	CGK/Partners	0	0	1	0	0	0	15
		No. of PWDs trained in VRCs		Social Services	CGK/Partners	0	0	0	100	100	100	3
		No. of placements of the VRCs graduates		Social Services	CGK/Partners	0	0	0	10	15	20	2
Disability mainstreaming	Persons with Severe Disability (PWSDs) benefiting from Cash Transfer	Proportions of Persons with Severe Disability (PWSDs) benefiting from	Social Services	CGK/Partners	40	0	60	70	80	90	80	

Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Baseline Data	Planned Targets					Total Budget in Kshs. (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	Fund	Cash Transfer Fund									
	Sensitize PWDs on AGPO	No. of trainings on AGPO held	Social Services	CGK/Partners	0	1	1	1	1	1	2.5
	PWDs talent nurtured	No. of sports activities held (e.g. desert wheel race competitions)	Social Services	CGK/Partners	3	1	1	1	1	1	4
		No. of fashion shows held	Social Services	CGK/Partners	3	1	0	1	0	0	2
		No. of exhibitions held	Social Services	CGK/Partners	3	1	0	1	0	0	2
Child Care, Support and Protection	Child protection policy developed	Kajiado county Child protection policy developed	Social Services	CGK/Partners	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
	OVCs benefiting from Cash Transfer Fund	Proportion of OVCs benefiting from Cash Transfer Fund	Social Services	GoK/Partners	-	70	75	80	90	100	50
	OVCs supported with education scholarship	No. of OVCs supported with education scholarship	Social Services	GoK/Partners	0	0	0	20	30	50	80
	Modern child protection centres established	No. of modern child protection centres established	Social Services	CGK/Partners	0	0	0	0	0	1	45
	Street children integrated with their families	proportion of street children integrated with their families	Social Services	CGK/Partners	0	0	0	20	40	60	5
Control of alcohol and drug abuse	Liquor outlets registered and licensed	No. of liquor outlets registered and licensed	Social Services	CGK/Partners	1322	1322	1455	1600	1760	1936	5
	Anti-drug abuse campaigns conducted	No. of campaigns (e.g. Kajiado Talent Bila drugs) conducted	Social Services	CGK/Partners	1	3	3	3	3	3	8
	Rehabilitation centre developed	One rehabilitation centre developed	Social Services	CGK/Partners	0	0	0	0	1	0	4.5
	Support groups formed	No. of support groups formed	Social Services	CGK/Partners	0	2	2	2	2	1	3
	Alternative livelihoods identified and supported	No. of alternative livelihoods identified and supported	Social Services	CGK/Partners	0	2	3	4	5	6	5
	ADC policy reviewed	ADC policy reviewed	Social Services	CGK/Partners	0	-	-	1	-	-	0.5
Betting and gambling	Betting and gambling	No. of betting and gambling	Social Services	CGK/Partners	0	0	2000	1500	1000	500	5

Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Baseline Data	Planned Targets					Total Budget in Kshs. (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
control	outlets registered and licensed	outlets registered and licensed									
	Betting and gaming policy developed	Betting and gambling policy developed	Social Services	CGK/Partners	0	-	-	1	-	-	3
Programme: Culture and Heritage Conservation											
Objective: To conserve cultural heritage											
Outcome: Conserved cultural heritage											
Conservation of Cultural Heritage	County museum established	No. of County Museums established	Culture and Arts Dept.	CGK/Partners	0	-	-	-	-	1	80
	Cultural sites protected	No. of cultural sites identified and protected	Culture and Arts Dept.	CGK/Partners	0	5	5	5	5	5	20
	Cultural policy developed	Kajiado County culture policy developed	Culture and Arts Dept.	CGK/Partners	0	-	-	1	-	-	3
	Cultural heritage safeguarded	No. of Maasai rites of passage nominated to UNESCO	C G K & Ministry of Sports, Culture and Arts	CGK/Partners	1	1	1	1	-	-	5
		No. of Annual Cultural Festivals Held	Culture and Arts Dept.	CGK/Partners	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
	Cultural heritage sites identified and mapped	No. cultural heritage sites identified and mapped	Culture and Arts Dept.	CGK/Partners	0	5	5	5	5	5	4
	Masai cultural centre developed-Loitokitok	Masai cultural centre developed	Culture and Arts Dept.	CGK/Partners	-	-	-	1	-	-	8
	Community culture language centres established	No. of Community culture and language development centers established	Culture and Arts Dept.	CGK/Partners	0	-	-	1	-	-	8
	Language contests and games held	No. of Language contests and games held	Culture and Arts Dept.	CGK/Partners	0	1	1	1	1	1	8
	Cultural exchange programs done	No. of cultural exchange programs done	Culture and Arts Dept.	CGK/Partners	0	4	4	4	4	4	8
Alternative passage of rites	No. of section(oloshon) passage of rites calendar developed	Dept. of Tourism	CGK/Partners	0	-	1	1	1	1	3	
Natural Products Industry Initiative	Indigenous medicinal plants planted and conserved	No. of indigenous medicinal plants planted	Culture and Arts Dept.	CGK	0	10,000	10,000	15,000	0	0	4

Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Baseline Data	Planned Targets					Total Budget in Kshs. (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
(NPI)		and conserved									
County Library	Library constructed	County library completed and equipped	Culture and Arts Dept.	CGK	0	-	-	-	-	1	90
Programme: The Arts											
Objective : To develop and promote arts industry											
Outcome: Developed arts industry											
Development and promotion of Arts	Arts industry developed	No. of arts industry established	Culture and Arts Dept.	CGK	0	1	1	1	1	1	4
	Ushanga arts industry	No. of ushanga sheds constructed	Culture and Arts Dept.	CGK	0	4	3	1	1	1	80
		No. of ushanga groups businesses developed	Culture and Arts Dept.	CGK/GoK	0	50	100	100	100	100	40

Cross Sectoral Impacts

Programme Name	Sub-Sector Linkage	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Medical Services, Public Health & Sanitation				
Promotive and Preventive	Education	Provision of vitamin supplements, vaccinations and sanitation related services	Mishandling the administration of vaccines	Engaging qualified practitioners in vaccines administration
	Culture	Promotion of health services against retrogressive cultural practices	Conflicts and domestic abuse	Sensitization and counseling of the community; Rehabilitation of the affected
Water, Environment and Natural Resources				
Water Resources Management and Supply	Health	Collaborates with the health sector to promote health standards	Untreated water causes waterborne diseases	Sensitization of households on water treatment methods
	Agriculture	Provision of water and irrigation infrastructure to Agriculture	Conflicting uses of water e.g. livestock verses industrial use	Conduct stakeholder consultations Prepare proper designs of water systems
	Education	Availing water to learning institutions	Possibility of water contamination	Sensitization of learning institutions on water treatment methods
Irrigation (mega dams)	Agriculture	Enhancing food production	Balancing between food and cash crop production	Proper farm planning to promote cash and food crop production
Environment and Natural Resources	Agriculture	Promotion of agro-forest	Human-wildlife conflict	Enhanced land-use planning; Community-based natural resource management
	Tourism	Promotion of tourism	Pollution and environmental degradation	Implement environmental conservation measures
Education and Vocational Training				
Access to basic and tertiary education	Agriculture	Promotion of food security in schools (school shamba project); Support agricultural related IGAs in VTCs	-	Sustainable water supply in schools
Youth, Sports, Gender and Social Services				
Youth empowerment and development	Finance	Promotion of the 30% contracts to the youths, women and persons with disabilities	-	Sensitization on AGPO
	Cooperative	Train youths on entrepreneurship	-	Create awareness on cooperative

Programme Name	Sub-Sector Linkage	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
	Development	skills		development
	Education	Provide scholarship and bursary	-	Ensure equity in bursary disbursement; coordinated administration of bursary in the county
Gender	Trade	Collaborate on economic empowerment activities for women, youths and PWDs	Unsustainable projects	Develop sustainability strategies
	Health	Sharing of data on GBV and FGM; Referring GBV and FGM survivors to health facilities	Inaccessibility and inability to afford medical services by survivors	Promote free/subsidized NHIF health policy
Social Protection	Health	Provide free screening and treatment for street families and Orphans and vulnerable children; Sensitization on prevention, VCT, ARVs, nutrition and formation of support groups	Increased dependence of street families on free services	Offering psycho-social support; Trainings on behaviour change communication , installation and equipping of condom dispensers
Culture and Arts				
Development and promotion of Arts	Youth, Sports, Gender and Social Protection	Promoting arts and progressive culture	-	Enhance awareness on importance of arts
Natural products Industry Initiative (NPI)	Health	Provision of preventive and curative services Use of hospital diagnostic technology Expansion of knowledge on nutrition Collaborative research Information sharing across sectors for improved health	Unlicensed practitioners compromising quality health services Poor diagnosis Low uptake of indigenous knowledge for health promotion In collaborative research, THP have often been short-changed Lack of structured framework for information sharing	Ensure licensing of all traditional herbalists Collaboration, research Establishment of a value chain for development of NPI Establishment of NPI processing factories in Kenya.
	Environment, Natural Resources	Promotes propagation of indigenous plants Planting trees that have the benefit of carbon credits	Lack of aggressive campaigns for propagation of trees important for environment and NPI Markets for NP largely found abroad	Increased planting of indigenous trees
	Industrialization	Provision of raw materials for NP industrial development	Industries for processing NP may not be fully developed here in Kenya	Fully develop industries for processing NP in Kenya

CHAPTER FIVE:

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

CHAPTER FIVE: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

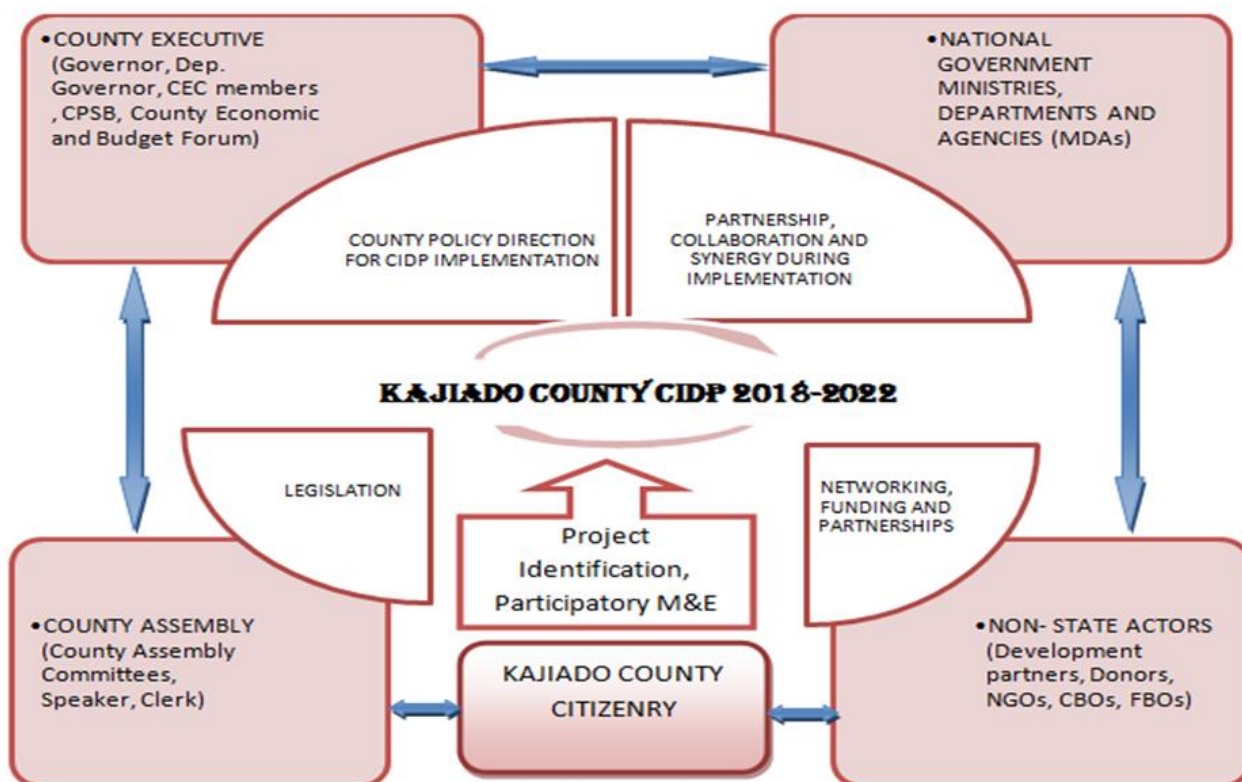
The chapter outlines the institutional framework and organizational flow that will be followed in implementing the plan. It outlines the stakeholders in the county, and the roles that they play and how their functions are accommodated to avoid duplication.

5.1 Institutional Framework

To effectively and efficiently deliver services as envisaged in the 2018-2022 CIDP, a wide range of actors will be engaged. They comprise of the Kajiado County Government departments, County Assembly, National Government Ministries, departments and Agencies (MDAs), development partners and donors, Non-Governmental organisations, civil society as well as the Kajiado County Citizenry. Therefore, an organizational structure with clear roles and responsibilities is necessary in guiding and coordinating the actors to harness the existing potential of every partner.

Figure 8 captures the linkages and interactions of the various categories of actors involved in the CIDP implementation.

Figure 8: CIDP Implementation Institutions



As outlined in the Constitution of Kenya and County Government Act 2012, the roles and responsibilities of these actors are as discussed in the subsequent section.

The County Executive

The Governor

As the chief executive of the county, the governor has the executive role which he shall attentively execute deputized by the deputy governor. It is his responsibility to supervise, implement and direct through his executive functions as provided for in the constitution and the county government act.

The County Executive Committee Members

The County Executive Committee Members shall implement county legislation as well as national legislation to the extent that the legislation so requires; manage and coordinate the functions of the county administration and its departments. Each respective County Executive Committee Member provides policy direction in their respective ministries with the Chief Officer as the accounting officer.

The County Assembly

This category consists of elected and nominated members of the County Assembly, Speaker and the Clerk. The County Assembly is the legislative arm of the County Government which makes laws to govern certain operations for the purpose of representing his electorates. The assembly also has oversight responsibilities on the county's operational activities. Other functions include approving and review of plans and budgets, promoting investments through public investment committee, ensuring value for public resources, check excesses of the executive as well as promoting peace and stability.

National Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)

The fourth Schedule of the CoK 2010 retained 35 functions at the National Government and devolving fourteen (14) functions. Critical functions affecting citizens including matters of Youth Development, Education, Social Services, Children, Security among other still falls under National Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs. In the 2018-2022 planning period, Kajiado County will seek to enhance partnerships, collaborations and synergies with MDAs.

Legally Established Committees and County CIDP Implementation Organs

The Kenyan legislative framework establishes various bodies to support the implementation of the development initiatives. Among them is the County Economic and Budget Forum (CBEF) comprised of the County Executive Committee; community representatives from women youth,

persons living with disability, civil society, elderly persons and private sector and professional associations. CBEF is expected to play a vital role in advising the allocation of resources to development priorities, preparation of budget statements, advising the executive on strategic investments and representing the community aspirations.

Non-State Actors

Kajiado County envisages working closely with non-state actors within the county in delivering CIDP priorities. The actors include Plan International, World Vision, UNDP, UNICEF Bilateral SIDA, USAID, Red Cross, AMREF as well as International Faith Based Organizations among others. The county will create an enabling environment for collaboration and partnership. Non-state actors are expected to play a critical role in participating and supporting policy formulation processes, financing projects and programmes, providing civic education to the citizenry, providing watchdog roles on CIDP implementation as well as supporting resource mobilization initiatives.

Kajiado County Citizenry

CIDP programmes, projects and initiatives (PPIs), are meant to enhance service delivery to the Citizens. However, Kajiado County citizenry will also be involved in implementation process through participating in decision making processes, identification of development priorities monitoring and evaluation, and demand for accountability from leaders and duty bearers. Community representatives, community based organizations, private sector, professional bodies, farmers, business community, community groups; civil society organizations will be engaged through various forums including public participation forums to drive the county development process either directly or indirectly.

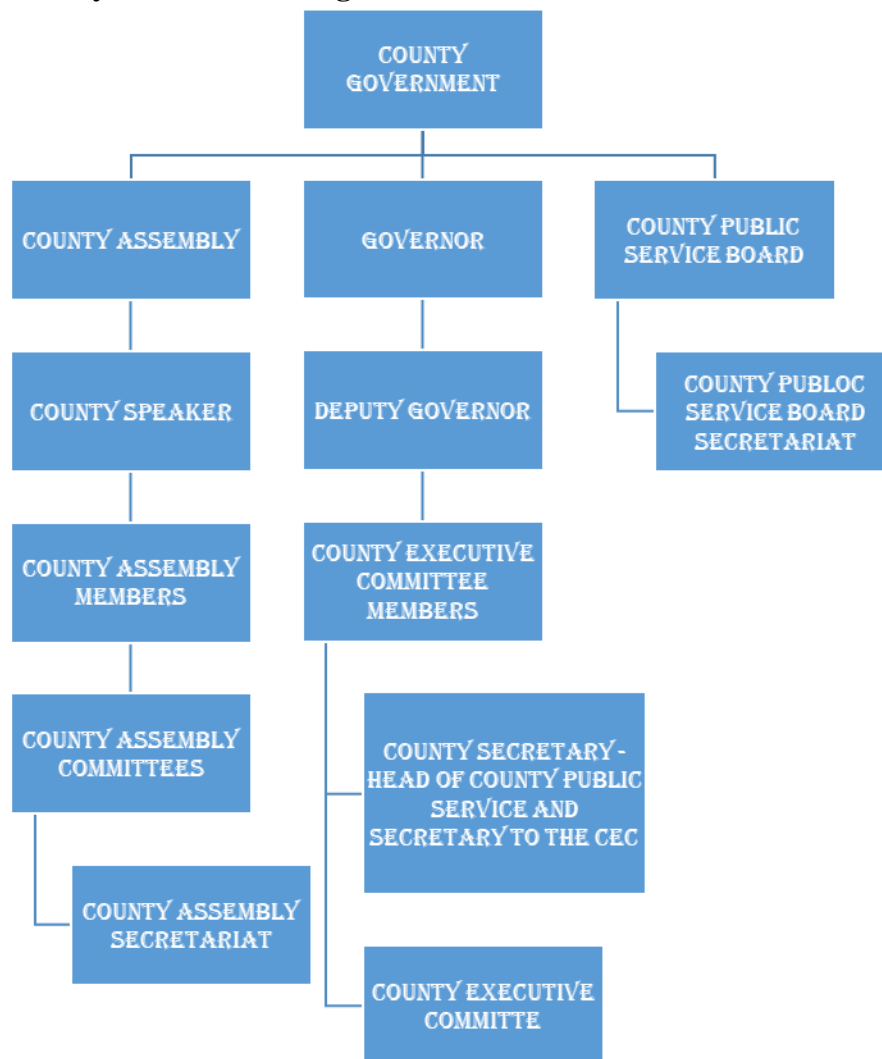
Administration and County CIDP Implementation

According to the County Government Act 2012, Kajiado County Government is organized into ten (10) functional departments headed by the County Executive Committee Members (CECMs) with County Chief Officers (COs) as accounting officers. The departments include County Treasury; Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation; Roads, Transport, Public Works, Housing and Energy; Trade, Tourism, Culture and Wildlife; Land, Physical Planning and Urban Development; Education and Vocational Training; Public Service, Administration and Citizen Participation; Water, Environment and Natural Resources; Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development; and Youth, Sports, Gender and Social Services.

Below the County Executive Committee Members (CECMs) are County Chief Officers (COs) who are the accounting officers. The various departments have directorates headed by directors who link the respective directorates to the Sub County, ward and village administrators then the citizens. The officers at this level will be involved in project identification, supervise implementation, support M&E, generate reports, and ensure value for public money

Figure 9 captures the organogram depicting the administrative structure for Kajiado County.

Figure 9: County Government Organisational Flow



5.2 Resource Requirements by Sector

Implementation of the 2018-2022 CIDP requires a total of Kshs. 82 billion which is to be financed through government funding; Equitable Share and Own Source Revenue (OSR), grants from the National Government and Development Partners. Resource requirement by sector indicates has Health services with the highest allocation of 32 percent followed by Roads, Works and Housing. The County Treasury has the lowest resource allocation. Table 5.1 illustrates resource requirement by each of the county sector.

Table 12: Summary of Proposed Budget by Sector

Sector/Department Name	Budget Requirement (Million Kshs.)	As a Percentage (%) of the Total Budget
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	3,635	4
Trade, Tourism and Wildlife	1,917	2
Education and Vocational Training	2,705	3
Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation	26,600	32
Youth, Sports, Gender and Social Services, Culture and Arts	1,429	2
Water, Irrigation, Environment and Natural Resources	12,998	16
Roads, Transport, Public Works, Housing and Energy	15,688	19
Land, Physical Planning and Urban Development	2,115	3
County Treasury	1028	1
County Administration	14,168	17
TOTAL	82,283	100

Source: Kajiado County Treasury

5.3 The Resource Mobilization Framework

The county revenue streams include equitable share from the national government, locally generated revenue and grants from development partners. According to the County Government Act, 2012 counties are required to put in place additional strategies to finance their development priorities. The main contributors of revenue include internal sources, county investments and debt financing guaranteed by the national government.

To finance the 2018-2022 CIDP, an elaborate resource mobilization framework leveraging on the existing sources of revenue both locally and externally is required. The Kajiado County Resource Mobilization Strategies (RMS) is discussed in the subsequent section:

Equitable share from the national government

National Government transfers revenue to counties in form of equitable share, conditional grants raised nationally and other targeted funding from donors. The criterion for sharing the equitable share to counties is determined by the Commission of Revenue Collection (CRA). The National Government transfers which is a consolidation of the equitable Share, conditional Grants fund from World Bank - Universal Care Project, User fee reimbursement, World Bank loans to supplement health care financing, Roads Maintenance Fuel Levy, grants for the development of youth polytechnics, DANIDA, World Bank (HSSF) and Kenya Devolution Support Programme (KDSP), accounts for 80 percent of the total revenue which is spent on both recurrent and development expenditures.

The Equitable Share from the National Treasury is projected to grow at 0.5 percent annually for the next five years while the Grants from National Government and development partners are projected to remain constant. In the financial year 2017/2018 the county received an allocation of Kshs. 5.78 billion from the Equitable Share, grants amounted to Ksh.381 million.

Table 13 Presents the projection of equitable share from the national government as expected to be received during this planning period.

Table 13: Equitable Share Revenue Projections

Type of Revenue	Revenue Source / Type	Revised Estimates	Approved Estimates	Projection (Kshs)			
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
a)Equitable Share	GoK Transfer	5,768,200,000	6,345,020,000	6,979,522,000	7,677,474,200	8,445,221,620	9,289,743,782
b)Grants & Other Sources	Other Grants – DANIDA	25,719,948.00	25,719,948.00	25,719,948.00	25,719,948.00	25,719,948.00	25,719,949.00
	WB - Universal Care Project	42,954,113.00	42,954,113.00	42,954,113.00	42,954,113.00	42,954,113.00	42,954,113.00
	User fee reimbursement	16,955,365.00	16,955,365.00	16,955,365.00	16,955,365.00	16,955,365.00	16,955,365.00
	World Bank loans to supplement	37,645,000.00	37,645,000.00	37,645,000.00	37,645,000.00	37,645,000.00	37,645,000.00
	Roads Maintenance Fuel Levy	188,008,411.00	188,008,411.00	188,008,411.00	188,008,411.00	188,008,411.00	188,008,411.00
	Youth Polytechnic Grants	26,990,230.00	40,345,000.00	40,345,000.00	40,345,000.00	40,345,000.00	40,345,000.00
	Kenya Development Support Program	42,829,648.00	42,829,648.00	42,829,648.00	42,829,648.00	42,829,648.00	42,829,648.00
	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture	-	117,000,000.00	117,000,000.00	117,000,000.00	117,000,000.00	117,000,000.00
	Kenya Urban Support Program	-	265,960,300.00	292,556,330.00	321,811,963.00	353,993,159.30	389,392,475.23
		Subtotal	6,149,302,715	7,122,437,785	7,783,535,815	8,510,743,648	9,310,672,264
c)Equalization Fund	Total Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL REVENUE	6,149,302,715.00	7,122,437,785.00	7,783,535,815.00	8,510,743,648.00	9,310,672,264.30	10,190,593,743

Source: County Treasury

In addition, Kajiado County also expects to benefit from equalization funds following the revision the revenue sharing formulae by CRA in the current implementation period. This will contribute in narrowing the resource gap towards financing the CIDP priorities.

Local Revenue

Article 209 (3) of the Constitution mandates county governments to impose property taxes and entertainment taxes and any other as may be legislated by parliament. During the 2013-2017 CIDP implementation period, Own Source Revenue was majorly raised through rates on

property, entertainment taxes, and charges for services rendered. This constituted 20 percent of the total revenue raised. County Own Source Revenue collection is projected to grow at 20 percent annually to the end of the plan period. This will be achieved through pursuing a number of strategies that include:

- Full automation of all revenue streams: Currently, only some revenue streams are automated while others are still manually receipted. Complete automation will help in sealing the leakages inherent in manual receipting.
- Enhancing revenue enforcement: A revenue enforcement team will be constituted and subjected to thorough sensitization on county fees and charges as spelt out in the Finance Act, modalities of dealing with customers - both compliant and defaulters, regular monitoring to ensure compliant. Provision of equipment and other resources, this include vehicles and impounding equipment.
- Enactment of a county enforcement law
- Approaching development partners for grants and loans
- Engaging the private sector to join in Public Private Partnerships on some projects
- Expanding own-source revenue generation mechanisms: The internal measures include; taxes, fees, fines, rates, accruals, cess, Appropriations in Aid (AIA), Royalties, cross border trade and contributions by civil society organizations and private sector.
- Formulation of relevant policies and laws: The County Government will focus on formulation of relevant policies, laws and regulations to enhance both generation and effective utilization of existing resources.
- Mainstreaming and enhancing local revenue sources growth. Local revenue mapping will help in establishing revenue potential. An in depth analysis of revenue streams to inform on areas that need further investment to grow these sources will be a priority.

Table 14: Local Revenue Projections Per Revenue Stream

Department	Revenue Type/Stream	Revised Estimates	Projection				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Devt.	Receipts from Sale of Agricultural Goods	21,260,949	23,387,044	25,725,748	28,298,323	31,128,155	34,240,971
	Other Cesses and fees	15,883,571	17,471,928	19,219,121	21,141,033	23,255,136	25,580,650
	Slaughter Fee	11,935,320	13,128,852	14,441,737	15,885,911	17,474,502	19,221,952
	Institutional fees (AMS, ATC-Ngong)	3,042,891	3,347,180	3,681,898	4,050,088	4,455,097	4,900,606
	Marketing and Cooperative Audit	335,669	369,236	406,159	446,775	491,453	540,598
	Sub Total	52,458,400	57,704,240	63,474,664	69,822,130	76,804,343	84,484,778
Water, Irrigation, Environment and Natural Resources	Water Supply Administration	552,972	608,269	669,096	736,006	809,606	890,567
	Sub Total	552,972	608,269	669,096	736,006	809,606	890,567
Education and Vocational Training	License Fees	577,564	635,320	698,852	768,738	845,611	930,173
	Sub Total	577,564	635,320	698,852	768,738	845,611	930,173
Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation	Food Preparation Premises Hygiene Services Fee	37,477,246	41,224,971	45,347,468	49,882,214	54,870,436	60,357,479
	Health Centres Services Fees	46,489,464	51,138,410	56,252,251	61,877,477	68,065,224	74,871,747
	Sub Total	83,966,710	92,363,381	101,599,719	111,759,691	122,935,660	135,229,226
Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Devt.	Land Rates Current Year	153,737,975	169,111,773	186,022,950	204,625,245	225,087,769	247,596,546
	Land Rates Penalties	201,369	221,505.90	243,656.49	268,022.14	294,824.35	324,306.79
	Other Cesses	10,145,897	11,160,486.70	12,276,535.37	13,504,188.91	14,854,607.80	16,340,068.58
	Ground Rent - Current Year	37,036,620	40,740,282.00	44,814,310.20	49,295,741.22	54,225,315.34	59,647,846.88
	Sand, Gravel, and Ballast Extraction Fees	195,180,608	214,698,668.80	236,168,535.68	259,785,389.25	285,763,928.17	314,340,320.99
	Quarry Extraction Fees	7,808,836	8,589,719.60	9,448,691.56	10,393,560.72	11,432,916.79	12,576,208.47
	Mineral Extraction Royalties (Cement, Silica, etc.)	32,466,583	35,713,241.30	39,284,565.43	43,213,021.97	47,534,324.17	52,287,756.59
	Garbage Dumping Fee	15,161	16,677.10	18,344.81	20,179.29	22,197.22	24,416.94
	Burial/ Mortuary Fees	43,964	48,360.40	53,196.44	58,516.08	64,367.69	70,804.46
	Sewer Use Charge	709,410	780,351.00	858,386.10	944,224.71	1,038,647.18	1,142,511.90
	Survey Fee	1,268,820	1,395,702.00	1,535,272.20	1,688,799.42	1,857,679.36	2,043,447.30
	Sub Total	438,615,243	482,476,767	530,724,444	583,796,888	642,176,577	706,394,235
	Roads, Transport, Public Works, Housing and Energy	Fees under Traffic Act	601,390	661,529.00	727,681.90	800,450.09	880,495.10
Transit Toll Charges		28,493,138	31,342,451.80	34,476,696.98	37,924,366.68	41,716,803.35	45,888,483.68
Parking Fees - Local Authority Revenue		7,382,600	8,120,860.00	8,932,946.00	9,826,240.60	10,808,864.66	11,889,751.13
Impounding Charges		517,238	568,961.80	625,857.98	688,443.78	757,288.16	833,016.97
Change of User Fee		291,160	320,276.00	352,303.60	387,533.96	426,287.36	468,916.09
Buildings Plan Approval Fee		96,921,760	106,613,936.00	117,275,329.60	129,002,862.56	141,903,148.82	156,093,463.70
Sub Total		134,207,286	147,628,015	162,390,816	178,629,898	196,492,887	216,142,176
Public Service, Admin and Citizen Participation	Sign Boards & Advertisement Fee	31,209,151	34,330,066.10	37,763,072.71	41,539,379.98	45,693,317.98	50,262,649.78
	Film & TV documentary	169,128	186,040.80	204,644.88	225,109.37	247,620.30	272,382.34
	Liquor regulatory/Licensing	36,345,903	39,980,493.30	43,978,542.63	48,376,396.89	53,214,036.58	58,535,440.24
	Sub Total	67,724,182	74,496,600	81,946,260	90,140,886	99,154,975	109,070,472
Trade, Culture Tourism and	Single Business Permit	196,399,642	216,039,606.20	237,643,566.82	261,407,923.50	287,548,715.85	316,303,587.44
	SBP Penalties	3,107,753	3,418,528.30	3,760,381.13	4,136,419.24	4,550,061.17	5,005,067.28

Department	Revenue Type/Stream	Revised Estimates	Projection	Projection (Kshs)			
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Wildlife	Weights & Measures Fees	1,356,817	1,492,498.70	1,641,748.57	1,805,923.43	1,986,515.77	2,185,167.35
	Market Stalls Rent	3,758,793	4,134,672.30	4,548,139.53	5,002,953.48	5,503,248.83	6,053,573.71
	Market Shelters Fee	30,393,947	33,433,341.70	36,776,675.87	40,454,343.46	44,499,777.80	48,949,755.58
	Enclosed Bus Park Fee	27,675,025	30,442,527.50	33,486,780.25	36,835,458.28	40,519,004.10	44,570,904.51
	Sub Total	262,691,977	288,961,175	317,857,292	349,643,021	384,607,324	423,068,056
GRAND TOTAL		1,040,794,334	1,144,873,767	1,259,361,144	1,385,297,259	1,523,826,984	1,676,209,683

Source: Kajiado County Treasury

Table 15: Summary of Revenue Projections

Type of Revenue	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Local revenue	1,144,873,767	1,259,361,144	1,385,297,260	1,523,826,984	1,676,209,683	6,989,568,837
Equitable share	5,768,200,000	5,997,400,000	6,297,270,000	6,612,133,500	6,942,740,175	31,617,743,675
Conditional grants	381,102,715	777,417,785	804,013,815	833,269,448	865,450,644	3,661,254,407
Equalization fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7,294,176,482	8,034,178,929	8,486,581,074	8,969,229,932	9,484,400,502	42,268,566,920

Source: County Treasury

The county resource envelope is expected to grow over the plan period considering that the overall economic performance at the country level is prospective.

Estimated Resource Gap and Measures of Addressing It

As presented in table 12, the Kajiado CIDP 2018-2022 is estimated to cost Kshs. 82 Billion. The projected revenue for the next five years is approximated to be Kshs. 42 Billion (table 15). This implies that the county is expected to devise mechanisms to fill the funding gap of Kshs. 40 Billion.

Kajiado County will seek to implement the following strategies as proposed in the resource Mobilization framework to fill the resource gap:

Capital Financing

In line with the Public Finance Management Act 2012, at least thirty percent of the total county revenues - locally generated revenue and transfers from the National Government shall be used in the implementation of capital projects. The county will look into ways of enhancing revenue collection and achieving greater efficiency in terms of cost savings in recurrent expenditure to ensure priority is given to the development projects. Lean workforce will assist in checking the wage bill.

Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)

The CIDP 2018-2022 envisages implementing major infrastructure projects which are capital intensive. Therefore, strategic financing approaches such as Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) will be pursued. In addition, through various investment forums, the county intends to attract

potential local and foreign investors and other development partners to complement the County Government development effort. Among the Public Private Partnerships to be pursued to implement some of the capital projects are Build Operate and Transfer (BOT).

National Government Budgetary Allocations

The national Government, through various acts established various funds such as National Government Constituencies Development Fund, Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF; Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF; UWEZO Fund), Secondary School Bursary Funds; Joint Trade Board Development Loans; SME Funds, HIV/AIDS fund, Youth Fund and Micro Financial Institutions. These funds are administered by various national government agencies. The County Government will institute appropriate mechanisms to leverage utilization of these funds in supporting targeted development initiatives in the CIDP.

Debt Management

The County will formulate a medium term debt strategy to facilitate management of public debts. Financing county government expenditure through debt will be a last resort only to be considered in cases of emergency or where no other source is tenable. Such financing should only be directed to development expenditure. The County Government shall at all times negotiate for favourable debt terms in light of the terms and rates available in the market. The ratio of debt to revenue should be maintained at less than 5 percent.

The County government shall endeavour to regularly honour its debt obligations in line with the respective loans and financing agreements. Regular servicing of loans must be given priority and adequate annual budgetary allocation provided to ensure smooth servicing of loans to avoid default penalties. In addition, settlement of pending bills should also be given priority in the annual budgets to avoid huge debt obligations.

Financial Management and Accountability

Financial management of the county resources shall be guided by the Constitution of Kenya, Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012 and the PFM Act Regulations 2015 and other relevant financial regulations. The Constitution requires openness, prudence, accountability and public participation in all public finance matters.

The county will put in place systems, procedures and processes to ensure compliance with various financial and accounting requirements, regulations and guidelines, as per various legislations and circulars. This will enhance accountability in terms of instilling financial discipline. In that respect, the following measures shall be undertaken:

- a) The county resources shall be used in line with this integrated plan and the annual approved budgets;

- b) Financial and Accounting procedures and regulations stipulated in the PFM Act, 2012, the PFM Act, Regulations 2015 and other relevant legislations shall be complied with;
- c) Annual estimates shall be prepared and approved in time;
- d) All expenditures must be within the approved Budget;
- e) Automation of financial management processes through use of IFMIS, G-pay e-Procurement and project management system;
- f) The county shall prepare annual procurement plans and strictly adhere to them;
- g) The county shall ensure adherence to Public Procurement and Disposal Act, 2015;
- h) The county shall keep proper books of account and produce financial reports, for audit purpose; and
- i) The county shall ensure expeditious implementation of audit reports recommendations

Internal and external audit should be strengthened to ensure proper checks and controls to enhance efficiency in application of resources and prudence in financial reporting. Monitoring and Evaluation should be institutionalised in all county operations as it is a critical tool in ensuring accountability in use of public resources.

Implementation of performance management will be a priority to enhance county operations and overall service delivery. Performance management system will provide mechanisms for reward including measures for capacity building. Adequate staff motivation, recognizing and rewarding outstanding performance will help enhance overall performance of the county

Increased automation of government services will be prioritized to enhance accountability through increased efficiency in operations, accuracy and proper financial reporting. Integration of various financial management services including project management will enhance reporting and provision of real time data to inform decision making.

Adherence to procurement procedures as envisaged in the public procurement and oversight authority guidelines will prevent the malpractices associated with poor financial management.

Revenue management will require accurate data/record keeping and reporting, adherence to revenue collection procedures and regulations, regular banking and maintenance of bank reconciliations to ensure accountability in the use of resources.

Asset Management

Proper asset management needs to be done by establishing an Asset Inventory Management System software, asset registers, valuation models and use of proper depreciation methods. There

is need to develop policies that will govern acquisition of both financial and non-financial assets and also define the modes and guidelines for disposal of these assets.

Assets will be acquired and disposed in accordance with the requirements of the Public Procurement and Disposal Act and regulations thereof. A board of survey will be done on all county assets to ascertain their economic value and dispose of obsolete and unserviceable ones.

CHAPTER SIX:

**IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND
EVALUATION FRAMEWORK**

CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

6.1 Introduction

The Kenya Constitution (2010) provides the basis for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) that demonstrates the commitment of the government towards transparency, accountability, and results based management of county programmes, projects and policies. An effective and efficient M&E system is crucial for the implementation of County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), Annual Development Plans (ADPs) and Sector Plans among other plans. Currently, the county lacks a coordinated M&E framework, however, an M&E Policy draft has been formulated awaiting approval.

6.2 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation

The National Government implements the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) to track the implementation of programmes, projects and policies. Similarly, counties are required to implement the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES). The county is expected to prioritize implementation of monitoring and evaluation to facilitate effective tracking of the implementation of this plan.

The county government will facilitate institutionalization of monitoring and evaluation through establishment of a legal framework and policy enactment. The county monitoring and evaluation committee shall be established and mandated to coordinate monitoring and evaluation at the county level. Departmental monitoring and evaluation committees and the sub county M&E committees shall be operationalized to coordinate activities as prescribed in the policy.

6.2 Data collection, Analysis, and Reporting

The County Treasury through the department of Economic Planning shall play a key role in coordinating M&E at all levels. Data collection tools, analysis and reporting shall be developed through collaboration with various stakeholders in the county. State and Non-state actors shall be mandated to submit timely, accurate and informed annual progress reports of programmes, projects and policies.

The county shall coordinate participatory monitoring and ensure that data collection, entry, and compilation is done in a consultative manner to ensure ownership of the M&E reports. The secretariat shall carry out data analysis and reporting every quarter of a fiscal year and produce quarterly and annual reports.

Project management information system is vital where the county will benefit from an electronic system to ensure efficient project data management. The secretariat shall maintain a project database and regularly update and analyze the information in the domain to provide guidance for policy interventions. Data will be analyzed through the use of descriptive statistics; the key mandatory indicators, progress to reach the set targets, and more importantly to describe development trends, patterns and relationships. Analyzing data so as to summarize them and look for patterns is an important part of every M&E exercise.

6.3: Summary of M&E Outcome Indicators

6.3.1 Foundations/Enablers for County Transformation

Programme	Outcome	Key Outcome Indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline (Situation in 2018)	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Roads, Transport, Public Works, Housing and Energy							
Road development and construction	Enhanced accessibility in the County	Km of tarmacked roads	Dept. of Roads	Dept. of Roads and	375	458	528
		Km of gravelled/murramed roads	Dept. of Roads	Dept. of Roads	1000	4600	7500
Energy	Increased access to affordable and reliable energy	% of households and institutions using alternative renewable sources of energy	Dept. of Energy	Dept. of Energy	-	20	30
Fire-fighting services	Efficient and effective fire emergency response system	% of successful response to fire emergencies	Dept. of Fire-fighting services	Dept. of Fire-fighting services	-	100	100
		Average response time(minutes)	Dept. of Fire-fighting services	Dept. of Fire-fighting services	-	30	20
Housing development and human settlement	Increased access to affordable and decent housing	% of population using ABT	Dept. of Housing	Dept. of Housing	-	20	40
Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development							
Land administration, planning and management	Improved land administration , planning and management	Proportion of urban population living in informal settlement or inadequate housing	Dept. of Lands/KNBS	Dept. of Lands	1	0.8	0.5
		No. of operational urban municipalities	Dept. of Lands	Dept. of Lands	0	2	3
		No. of plots with land ownership documents	Dept. of Lands	Dept. of Lands	10,000	25,000	30,000
		No. of townships and public utilities with PDPs	Dept. of Lands	Dept. of Lands	26	56	76
		Average time taken to access information on land and related documents	Dept. of Lands	Dept. of Lands	Search- 3 Days Allotment Letters- 1Month	Search- 1 Days Allotment Letters-2 Weeks	Search-30 minutes Allotment Letters-1 Weeks
Public Service, Administration and Citizen Participation							
Human resource management and development	Improved public service delivery	Customer satisfaction level	Public Service and CPSB	Public Service and CPSB	-	80	90
		% change in client complaint	Public Service and CPSB	Public Service and CPSB	-	30	10
		Employee satisfaction level	Public Service and CPSB	Public Service and CPSB	-	80	100
		% change in the gap between staff establishment and in-post.	Public Service and CPSB	Public Service and CPSB	-	20	10
Governance and National Values	Enhanced compliance to national values and principles of governance in public	County governance index	CPSB	CPSB	-		
		Corruption index	CPSB	CPSB			

Programme	Outcome	Key Outcome Indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline (Situation in 2018)	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	services						
County Administration and Law Enforcement Services	Efficiency in service delivery	Percentage of customer satisfaction	Public Service, Administration and Citizen Participation	Public Service, Administration and Citizen Participation	-	80	100
Civic Education and Public Participation	Enhanced citizen participation in county development agenda	% change in citizen participation	Public Service, Administration and Citizen Participation	Public Service, Administration and Citizen Participation	-	70	100
Information Communication and Technology (ICT)	Enhanced access to government services	% automation of government systems	ICT	ICT	50	80	100
		% of services available on e-government platform	ICT	ICT	-	80	100
County Executive Affairs	Enhanced strategic policy leadership in county development agenda	Partnerships/agreement collaborations discussed and approved	Office of the Governor and Deputy Governor	Office of the Governor and Deputy Governor	-	6	10
		Average time taken to respond to disasters	Office of the Governor and Deputy Governor	Office of the Governor and Deputy Governor	-	1 Month	2 Weeks
Legislation, Representation and Oversight	Enhanced legislation, representation and oversight roles in the county	Proportion of policies tabled and approved	County Assembly	Kajiado County Assembly	-	100	100
		% of relevant legislation bills debated and enacted	County Assembly	Kajiado County Assembly	-	100	100
		% of petitions received and acted upon	County Assembly	Kajiado County Assembly	-	100	100
County Treasury							
Public Finance Management	Enhanced transparency and accountability in management of public resources	Annual audit opinion Disclaimer – 0 Adverse - 1 Qualified - 2 Unqualified – 3	County Treasury	County Treasury	1	3	3
Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management	Sound and responsive economic and financial policies	2018-2022 CIDP implementation level (%)	County Treasury	County Treasury	45	60	90

6.3.2 Economic Pillar

Programme	Outcome:	Key Outcome indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline (Situation in 2018)	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives Development							
Crop Production and Management	Increased crop production	No. of crop tonnes produced per annum (tonnes)	Dept. of Agriculture/KNBS	Dept. of Agriculture			
		Maize (Tonnes)			71,983	79,181	86,380
		Beans (Tonnes)			18,357	20,193	22,028
		Irish Potatoes (Tonnes)			1,768	1,945	2,121
		Tomato			36,460	43,752	49,221
		Bulb Onions			1,630	1,956	2,201
	Increased crop productivity	No. of crop tonnes produced per hectare	Dept. of Agriculture/KNBS	Dept. of Agriculture			
		Maize			2.2285	2.4514	2.6742
		Beans			0.4096	0.4506	0.4916
		Irish Potatoes			3.0800	3.3880	3.6960
		Tomato			23.5074	28.2089	31.7350
		Bulb Onions			8.9071	10.6885	12.0246
Agribusiness and Market Development	To improve farmer's income	Total crop value per annum (Kshs.)	Dept. of Agriculture/KNBS	Dept. of Agriculture			
		Maize			1,814,862,000	1,996,348,200	2,177,834,400
		Beans			1,056,999,500	1,162,699,450	1,268,399,400
		Irish Potatoes			37,799,540	41,579,494	45,359,448
		Tomato			989,740,000	1,187,688,000	1,336,149,000
		Bulb Onions			119,930,000	143,916,000	161,905,500
Animal Production and Management	Increased animal production	Quantity of animal products per annum	Dept. of Agriculture/KNBS	Dept. of Agriculture			
		Beef (kgs)			9,777,820	12,707,500	16,011,320
		Mutton (Kgs)			842,832	1,038,456	1,246,158
		Chevon (Kgs)			858,045	1,115,115	1,405,050
		Milk (Litres)			21,529,998	27,127,797	34,181,025
Livestock Market Development	Increased farmers' income	Total animal products value per annum	Dept. of Agriculture/KNBS	Dept. of Agriculture			
		Beef			1,692,315,000	2,199,375,000	2,771,190,000
		Mutton			245,826,000	302,883,000	363,462,750
		Chevon			300,315,750	390,290,250	491,767,500
		Milk			1,076,499,900	1,356,389,874	1,709,051,241
Fish production and Fisheries management	Increased fish production	Tonnes of fish produced per annum	Dept. of Agriculture/KNBS	Dept. of Fisheries	18	46	92
	Increased fish farming income	Total value of fish products realized in a year	Dept. of Agriculture/KNBS	Dept. of Fisheries	5,550,000	16,650,000	27,750,000
Cooperative Development and Management	Vibrant Cooperatives	Annual turnover (Millions)	Dept. of Cooperative Development	Dept. of Cooperative Development	3.2	4.4	5.0
Trade Promotion and Management	Increased registered and operational businesses in the county	No. of registered and operational business in the county	Dept. of Trade	Dept. of Trade	24,453	28,345	32,523

Programme	Outcome:	Key Outcome indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline (Situation in 2018)	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives Development							
Consumer Protection	Reduced exploitation of consumers	% reduction in the number of consumer complaints reported	Dept. of Trade	Dept. of Trade	-	10	30
Industrialization and Enterprise Development	Increased registered and operational industries in Kajiado County	No. of registered and operational industries/factorie s	Dept. of Trade	Dept. of Trade	25	27	30
Tourism Promotion and Development	Increased tourists arrival and revenue	% increase of tourist arrivals per year	Dept. of Tourism /KNBS	Dept. of Tourism	32	35	43
		% annual income increase from tourism activities	Dept. of Tourism /KNBS	Dept. of Tourism	-	5	10

6.3.3 Social Pillar

Programme	Outcome:	Key Outcome indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline (Situation in 2018)	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation							
Healthcare Access Services	Increased access to healthcare services	% of people accessing health care using social insurance (NHIF)	HMIS/CDH/ NHIF	County Department of Health	5	65	90
		% of facilities and public health posts staffed	IHRIS/HMIS	County Department of Health	0	65	90
		Per capita utilization rate	HMIS	County Department of Health	81	90	92
Healthcare Quality Assurance	Improved quality of healthcare services	% of maternal deaths audits	HMIS	County Department of Health	85	100	100
		Average length of stay (ALOS)	HMIS	County Department of Health	13	10	7
		Client satisfaction index	Survey Report	CGK/ County Department of Health	-	1	1
		% of facilities and public health posts with adequate public health supplies, Medicines and equipment's	LMIS/Activity Report	County Department of Health	-	100	100
Preventive and promotive health services	Reduced disease burden	TB treatment successive rate	HMIS/TIBU	County Department of Health	88	90	91
		HIV/ AIDS prevalence	HMIS/ NACC Reports/ Survey	County Department of Health	4.4	3.5	3.0
		% eligible children that were fully immunized	HMIS	County Department of Health	79	87	90
		% of reported Communicable Diseases investigated / monitored	HMIS	County Department of Health	100	100	100
	Enhanced maternal health	% of eligible population accessing FP services	HMIS	County Department of Health	39	53	61
		% deliveries conducted by skilled attendant	HMIS	County Department of Health	49	58	64
		% of pregnant women attending 4 ANC visits	HMIS	County Department of Health	43	52	58

Programme	Outcome:	Key Outcome indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline (Situation in 2018)	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		% of women of reproductive age (15-49 years of age) with anaemia	HMIS/Survey	County Department of Health	55	40	30
	Enhanced child health care	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age	HMIS/Survey	County Department of Health	25.3	9	3
		Prevalence of wasting (low weight-for-height) in children under 5 years of age	HMIS/Survey	County Department of Health	10	9	3
		% of infants less than 6 months of age who are exclusively breast fed	HMIS/Survey	County Department of Health	76.5	85	90
		% of infants born with low birth weight (< 2,500 grams)	HMIS/Survey	County Department of Health	8	6	4
		Improved environmental health	% of rural households with improved sanitation	HMIS/Survey/Wash Hub	County Department of Health	26	40
	% of urban & Peri-urban households with improved sanitation		HMIS/Survey/ Wash Hub	County Department of Health	49.2	60	70
	% of the population with access to safe drinking water		HMIS/Survey	County Department of Health	-	40	60
	% of households reached through health promotion		HMIS/Survey	County Department of Health	-	50	80
Water, Irrigation Environment and Natural Resources							
Water Resources Management and Supply	Increased access to safe water	Average distance covered by households to the nearest water point	Dept. of Water and Irrigation/KNBS	Dept. of Water and Irrigation/KNBS	4.8	4.5	4.3
		% household with access to clean & safe water	Dept. of Water and Irrigation/KNBS	Dept. of Water and Irrigation/KNBS	67.2	69	71.3
Irrigation Services	Increased land under irrigation	Area under irrigation	Dept. of Water and Irrigation/KNBS	Dept. of Water and Irrigation/KNBS	6000	6350	6850

Programme	Outcome:	Key Outcome indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline (Situation in 2018)	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		(Ha.)					
Environment Management and Protection	Improved management and conservation of the environment	% Households using main sewer, septic tank, or cesspool	Dept. of Water and Irrigation/KNBS	Dept. of Water and Irrigation/KNBS	11.3	13	16
Natural Resources Management and Protection	Enhanced sustainable utilization of natural resources	% forest cover/tree in the county	Dept. of Water and Irrigation/KNBS	Dept. of Water and Irrigation/KNBS	3.6	4.0	4.3
Education & Vocational Training							
Access to Basic and Tertiary Education	Enhanced access to basic and tertiary education	ECD net enrolment rate	Dept. of Education and Vocational Training/KNBS	Dept. of Education and Vocational Training	86	90	95
		Primary school net enrolment rate	State Dept. of Education/KNBS	State Dept. of Education	77	79	81
		Secondary school net enrolment rate	State Dept. of Education/KNBS	State Dept. of Education	54	57	59
Quality Assurance and Standards	Improved education quality and standards	ECD Pupil Teacher Ratio	Dept. of Education and Vocational Training/KNBS	Dept. of Education and Vocational Training	23:1	22:1	20:1
		Primary Pupil Teacher Ratio	State Dept. of Education/KNBS	State Dept. of Education	59:1	51:1	45:1
		Secondary Student Teacher Ratio	State Dept. of Education/KNBS	State Dept. of Education	24:1	25:1	27:1
		County Literacy Rate	Dept. of Education and Vocational Training/KNBS	State Dept. of Education	65	66	67
Learners Retention in Educational Institutions	Enhanced learners retention	Transition rate from ECD to Primary	Dept. of Education and Vocational Training/KNBS	Dept. of Education and Vocational Training/KNBS	77	79	80
		Transition rate from primary to secondary school	State Dept. of Education/KNBS	State Dept. of Education	54	56	58
		Transition rate from secondary school to tertiary level	State Dept. of Education/KNBS	State Dept. of Education			
Youth, Sports, Gender and Social Protection							
Youth Development and Empowerment	Reduced Youth Unemployment	% county contracts implemented by youth (AGPO)	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	16	19	25
Sports Development	Increased participation of youth in sporting activities	No. of youth participating in professional sports activities	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services			
Gender Equity and Women Empowerment	Reduced Gender disparities across all Levels and Sectors	% of county government staff who are women	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	-	20	30
		% of county	Dept. of Youth, Sports	Dept. of Youth,	10	12	15

Programme	Outcome:	Key Outcome indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline (Situation in 2018)	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		contracts implemented by women (AGPO)	and Social Services	Sports and Social Services			
		% of participants who are women in public decision making for a	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	-	20	30
Social Protection and Children Services	Enhanced social protection of the vulnerable groups	Proportion of elderly people enrolled to cash transfer fund	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	20	30	40
		% of OVC under Social Protection Fund	State Dept. of Labour and Social Protection/KNBS	State Dept. of Labour and Social Protection			
		No. of OVC under Cash Transfer Fund	State Dept. of Labour and Social Protection/KNBS	State Dept. of Labour and Social Protection	3,911	4,200	4,400
		% of county contracts implemented by PWDs (AGPO)	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	1	5	10