



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAJIADO

COUNTY
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2013-2017

KAJIADO COUNTY VISION AND MISSION

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

KAJIADO COUNTY VISION AND MISSION	i
VISION	i
MISSION	i
LIST OF TABLES, MAPS AND CHARTS.....	vi
FOREWORD	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	viii
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	ix
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xii
CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY BACKGROUND INFORMATION	1
1.0 Introduction	2
1.1 Location and Size.....	2
1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions.....	4
1.2.1 Physical and Topographic Features	4
1.2.2 Ecological Conditions.....	4
1.2.3 Climatic conditions.....	5
1.3 Administrative and political units	5
1.3.1 Administrative Units (Sub-counties, Divisions and Locations).....	5
1.3.2 Political units (constituencies, electoral wards).....	7
1.4 Demographic Features	7
1.4.1 Population Size and Composition.....	7
1.4.2 Population of Selected Age Groups.....	8
1.4.3 Urban population	10
1.4.4 Population Projections by Constituency	12
1.4.5 Population density and distribution	12
1.5 Human Development Index (HDI).....	13
1.6 Infrastructure and Access	14
1.6.1 Road, Railway Network, ports and Airport Network	14
1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunications: Post Offices, Mobile Telephony, Landline	14
1.6.3 Financial Institutions: Banks, SACCOs, Micro Finance Institutions	14
1.6.4 Educational Institutions: Primary/Secondary Schools, Polytechnics, Colleges, Universities.....	14
1.6.5 Energy Access (Main sources of energy, Electricity coverage etc.).....	15
1.6.6 Urban Centres and Markets	15
1.6.7 Housing.....	15
1.7 Land and Land Use	15
1.8 Community Organizations and Non-State Actors	16
1.8.1 Cooperative Societies	16
1.8.2 Self Help, Women & Youth Groups.....	17
1.8.3 Non-Governmental Organizations.....	17
1.9 Crop, Livestock and Fish Production.....	17
1.9.1 Main Crops Produced	17
1.9.2 Average Farm Sizes.....	17
1.9.3 Main Storage Facilities.....	18
1.9.4 Livestock production	18
1.9.5 Ranches	18
1.10 Forestry	18
1.10.1 Main Forest Types and Size of Forests.....	18
1.10.2 Forest Products	19
1.10.3 Farm-Forestry and Green Economy	19
1.11 Environment and Climate Change	19

1.11.1	Effects of Environmental Degradation	19
1.11.2	Climate Change and its effects in the County	19
1.11.3	Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies	20
1.12	Mining	20
1.13	Tourism	21
1.13.1	Wildlife.....	21
1.13.2	Hotels and Restaurants	22
1.14	Industry	22
1.15	Employment	22
1.16	Water and Sanitation	22
1.16.2	Sanitation.....	23
1.17	Health Access and Nutrition	23
1.17.1	Health Access (Health Facilities, Personnel).....	23
1.17.2	Morbidity	23
1.17.3	Nutritional Status.....	23
1.17.4	Immunization Coverage.....	24
1.17.5	Access to Family Planning Services/Contraceptive Prevalence	24
1.18	Education	24
1.18.1	Pre-School Education	24
1.18.2	Primary Education	24
1.18.3	Secondary Education	24
1.18.4	Tertiary Education	25
1.18.5	Literacy.....	25
CHAPTER TWO: COUNTY SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES.....		26
2.0	Introduction	27
2.1	Major Development Challenges.....	27
2.1.1	Infrastructure	27
2.1.2	Illiteracy.....	28
2.1.3	Low level of diversification.....	28
2.2.4	Inaccessibility of Health Services.....	28
2.2.5	Poor coordination of development activities	28
2.3	Cross Cutting Issues	29
2.3.1	High Population growth rate.....	29
2.3.2	High Poverty levels	29
2.3.3	HIV/AIDS.....	29
2.3.4	Gender Inequality	29
2.3.5	Disaster Management	29
2.3.6	Environment and Sustainable Development.....	30
2.4	Analysis of Issues, Causes, Development Objectives and Strategies.....	32
CHAPTER THREE: COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK		49
3.0	Introduction	50
3.2	Physical Infrastructure Development	50
CHAPTER FOUR: LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS		59
4.0	Introduction	60
4.1	CIDP Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030 and the Second Medium Term Plan	60
4.2	CIDP Linkage with the Constitution of Kenya	61
4.3	Implementation of MDGs at the County Level.....	62
4.4	Linkage with Sectoral, Urban and City Plans.....	62
CHAPTER FIVE: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK.....		64
5.0	Introduction	65
5.1	Structure of the County Government	65

5.2	Role and Functions.....	66
5.3	Stakeholder Mapping	68
5.4	Citizen Participation.....	68
CHAPTER SIX: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK.....		69
6.0	Introduction	70
6.1	Revenue and Expenditure Projections.....	70
6.1.1	Revenue projections	70
6.1.2	Funds and Expenditure	72
6.2	Financial Management and Accountability.....	73
6.3	Capital Financing.....	74
6.4	Asset Management.....	75
CHAPTER SEVEN: DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND projects		76
7.0	Introduction	77
7.1	Agriculture and Rural Development	77
7.1.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	77
7.1.2	County response to sector vision and mission	77
7.1.3	Role of Stakeholders.....	78
7.1.4	Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	79
7.1.5	Projects and Programmes	80
7.1.6	Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues	89
7.2	Energy, Infrastructure and ICT.....	89
7.2.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	89
7.2.2	County Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	90
7.2.3	Role of Stakeholders.....	90
7.2.4	Sector Priorities, Constraints, and Strategies.....	91
7.2.5	Projects and Programmes	91
7.2.6	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	96
7.3	General Economic and Commercial Affairs.....	97
7.3.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	97
7.3.2	County response to sector Vision and Mission.....	97
7.3.3	Role of Stakeholders.....	98
7.3.4	Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	99
7.3.5	Projects and Programmes	99
7.3.6	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting issues	103
7.4	Health	104
7.4.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	104
7.4.2	County Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	104
7.4.3	Role of Stakeholders.....	104
7.4.4	Sector Priorities, Constraints, and Strategies.....	105
	110
7.4.6	Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues	111
7.5	Education	112
7.5.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	112
7.5.2	County Response to sector Vision and Mission	112
7.5.3	Role of Stakeholders.....	112
7.5.4	Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	112
7.5.5	Projects and Programmes	113
7.5.6	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues	120
7.6	Public Administration and International Relations (PAIR).....	120
7.6.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	121
7.6.2	County Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	121
7.6.3	Role of Stakeholders.....	121
7.6.4	Projects and Programmes	121

7.6.5 Strategies to mainstream crosscutting issues	123
7.7 Social Protection Culture and Recreation	124
7.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission.....	124
7.7.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	124
7.7.3 Role of Stakeholders.....	124
7.7.4 Sub sector Priority, Constraints and strategies	125
7.7.5 Projects and Programmes	126
7.7.6 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues	136
7.8 Governance, Justice, Law and Order	136
7.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission.....	136
7.8.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	136
7.8.3 Role of Stakeholders.....	137
7.8.4 Sub Sector Priorities, Challenges and Strategies	137
7.8.5 Projects and Programmes	138
7.8.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues	139
7.9 Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources	140
7.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission.....	140
7.9.2 County Response to sector Vision and Mission	140
7.9.3 Role of Stakeholders.....	140
7.9.4 Sector priorities, Constraints and Strategies	141
7.9.5 Projects and Programmes	142
7.9.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues	147
CHAPTER 8: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	
FRAMEWORK.....	148
8.0 Introduction	149
8.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation System.....	149
8.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix.....	149
8.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector.....	150
8.2.2 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT.....	158
8.2.3 General Economic and Commercial Affairs.....	164
8.2.4 Health Sector M&E	168
8.2.5 Education	174
8.2.6 Public Administration and International Relations (PAIR)	185
8.2.7 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	186
8.2.8 Governance, Justice, Law and Order (GJLOs)	197
8.2.9 Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources.....	199
ANNEX I: COUNTY FACT SHEET – VITAL STATISTICS	206

LIST OF TABLES, MAPS AND CHARTS

Table 1: Area and administrative units by Sub-counties	6
Table 2: County's Electoral Wards by Constituency.....	7
Table 3: Population Projections by Age Cohort	8
Table 4: Population of Selected Age Groups.....	9
Table 5: Population Projections by Urban Centres.....	11
Table 6: Population Projections for other Towns	11
Table 7: Population Projections by Constituency	12
Table 8: Population Distribution and Density by Constituency	12
Table 9 Status of Co-operative movement in Kajiado County	16
Table 10: Analysis of Issues, Causes, Development Objectives and Strategies.....	32
Map 1: Location of the County in Kenya	3
Map 2: County's Administrative/ Political Units	6
Map 3: Spatial location and regional advantage.....	50
Map 4: County Land Cover	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Map 5: Tourism and Wildlife	56
Map 6: County Water Resources and Distribution.....	52
Map 7: Urban development and trends in the county	50
Map 8: Transport Network in Kajiado County.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Chart 1.....	65

FOREWORD

One of the most significant changes introduced to Kenya's governance framework under the constitution 2010 dispensation is the creation of 47 county governments with responsibilities in agriculture, health, trade, roads, county planning and other functions. Under the Constitution, the National and County Governments are distinct but interdependent. The County government is composed of the Governor, County Executive Committee and County Assembly. The County Government responsibilities and functions are specifically spelt out under the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution. The County Executive Committee is expected to supervise the administration and delivery of services to citizens as well as conceptualize and implement policies. The County Assembly is a legislative organ and will play an oversight role on all county public institutions including the urban areas and cities.

The Constitution of Kenya 2010, County Government Act 2012, Kenya Vision 2030 and its Second Medium Term Plan (2013-2017) provide the foundation for the preparation of the first County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) for all the 47 counties in the Republic of Kenya. The CIDP is meant to assist the County Governments in prioritization of local socio-economic development issues. It provides the baseline information which will guide the execution of this function.

The process of preparing the CIDPs was a consultative engagement. The projects and programmes proposed in the CIDP were identified through various consultative forums at the county level. It is expected that increased participation by a wide cross-section of the people during identification, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes will enhance the goal of devolution of realizing social, political and economic development

H.E David Nkedianye, PhD
Governor, Kajiado County

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This is the first Kajiado County Integrated Development Plan. It has been prepared with the support and valuable contribution from individuals and other stakeholders. I would like to appreciate the role played by all who contributed to the preparation of the Plan. Special thanks go to the Governor Kajiado County, H.E. Dr. David Nkedianye, the entire County Executive Committee, and the Honourable members of the Kajiado County Assembly led by the Hon. Speaker Mr. Johnson Osoi.

I would also like to appreciate the crucial role played by the County Team from various departments that worked in close collaboration with various stakeholders including, civil society organizations, community groups and the private sector.

I would like to appreciate the role played by the team from the County Development and Planning Office and the Sub county Officers who worked hard to coordinate and prepare this report.

I am grateful for the support given by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and other sectors and institutions in providing the relevant data as well as the maps. To all that were involved, I salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater challenge lies in the actual implementation of the programs and projects identified as per the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and the Kenya Vision 2030 and its Second Medium Term Plan.

H.E. Paul Ntiati
Deputy Governor, Kajiado County

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACSM	Advocacy Communication and Social Mobilization
ACW	Annual Cultural Week
A&E	Accident and Emergency
AFF	Annual Food Festival
ANC	Ante Natal Care
AP	Authorship and Publishing
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARVs	Anti Retro-virals
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Land
ATF	Annual Thanksgiving Festival
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BROP	Budget Review Outlook Paper
CACC	Constituency HIV/AIDS Control Committee
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCC	Comprehensive Care Centre
CCDP	County Cooperative Development Policy
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDH	County Department of Health
CDPW	County Director of Public Works
CGK	County Government of Kajiado
CHEWs	Community Health Extension Workers
CHMT	County Health Management Team
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CHUs	Community Health Units
CIDC	Constituency Industrial Development Centres
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIGs	Common Interest Groups
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CPSB	County Public Service Board
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CYES	Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme
DTC	District Technical Committee on HIV/AIDS
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
FBOs	Faith Based Organisations
FPE	Free Primary Education
FSE	Free Secondary Education
FOSA	Front Office Savings Account
GAR	Gross Attendance Ratio
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GJLOS	Governance, Justice Law and Order Sector
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HMTS	Health Management Teams
HSSF	Health Sector Services Fund
ICE	Information Communication and Education
ICH	Intangible Cultural Heritage
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDC	Information and Documentation Centre
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IMR	Infant Mortality rate
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
Km	Kilometre
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
L.U	Livestock Unit
MDAs	Ministries, departments and agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoH	Ministry of Health
MSEs	Medium and Small Enterprises
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
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
PPR	Programme Performance Review
PWD	People with Disabilities
RH	Reproductive Health
SHEP	Small Holder Horticultural Empowerment Programme
SHOMAP	Small Holder Horticultural Marketing Programme
SIIP	School Infrastructure Improvement Programme
SMEs	Small and Medium Scale Enterprises
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TAC	Teachers Advisory Centres
TB	Tuberculosis
TDMP	Traditional Medical Practice

TIVET	Technical, Industrial, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training
TOTs	Trainer of Trainers
TOWA	Total War on HIV/AIDS
U5MR	Under Five-Mortality Rate
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WARMA	Water Resource Management Authority
WRUAs	Water Resource Users Associations
WSTF	Water Service Trust Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The CIDP 2013-2017 is the first integrated Plan under the devolved Government. The CIDP articulates the medium term policies and objectives which are further translated into short term strategies, programmes and projects to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

This CIDP 2013-2017 has eight chapters. Chapter one provides background information of the county in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, demographic features, settlement patterns and a brief description of various sectors.

Chapter two gives an analysis of the main challenges facing the county; development issues, causes, development objectives and strategies. A SWOT analysis of each cross cutting issue is also provided. Finally a detailed matrix giving an analysis of major development issues, their causes, objectives and the proposed strategies and targets are discussed.

Chapter three contains the County spatial framework; Spatial planning identifies development projects and programmes and locates them on specific areas in the county where they will be implemented.

Chapter four identifies the linkages of the CIDP with other plans like Vision 2030, Medium Term Plan II, sectoral plans, MDGs and the Constitution of Kenya.

Chapter five identifies the institutional framework and provides an organizational flow chart required for implementing the County Integrated Development Plan.

Chapter six gives the resource mobilization framework that should include strategies for the following: revenue raising, asset management, financial management, capital financing, and accountability.

Chapter seven provides details of programmes and projects that will be implemented in the County. These include details of strategic priorities addressed, measurable indicators of performance and budgets for the programmes and projects.

Chapter eight outlines how programmes and projects will be monitored and evaluated in compliance with section 108(1)(c) of the County Government Act.

CHAPTER ONE:

COUNTY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

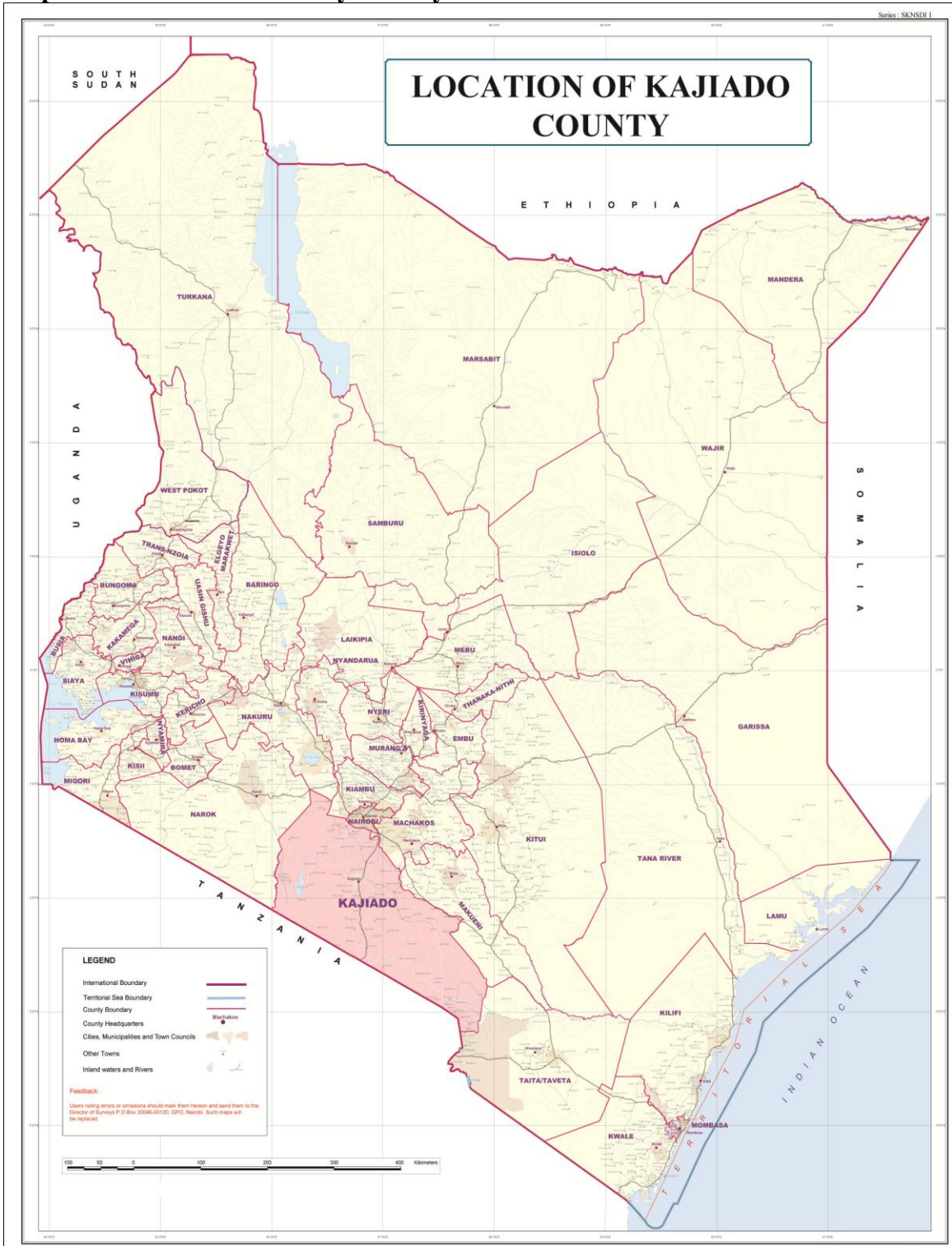
1.0 Introduction

This chapter gives background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural status of the county. It provides a description of the county in terms of the location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on infrastructure and access; land and land use; community organizations/non-state actors; crop, livestock and fish production; forestry, environment and climate change; mining; tourism; employment and other sources of income; water and sanitation; health access and nutrition, education and literacy, trade, energy, housing, transport and communication, community development and social welfare. Detailed data is presented in the fact sheet at the end of this document.

1.1 Location 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 36° 5' and 37° 5' East and between Latitudes 1° 0' and 3° 0' South. The county covers an area of 21,900.9 square kilometres (Km²).

Map 1: Location of the County in Kenya



Source: Survey of Kenya, 2014

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Physical and Topographic Features

The main physical features of Kajiado County are plains, valleys and occasional volcanic hills ranging from an altitude of 500 metres above sea level at Lake Magadi to 2500 metres above sea level in Ngong Hills. Topographically, the county is divided into three different areas namely; Rift Valley, Athi Kapiti plains and Central Broken Ground.

The Rift Valley is a low depression on the western side of the county running from north to south. It is made up of steep faults giving rise to plateau, scarps and structural plains. The depression has important physical features such as Mount Suswa and Lake Magadi. The lake has substantial deposits of soda ash and it is commercially exploited. The altitude ranges between 600 and 1740 metres above sea level.

The Athi Kapiti Plains consist mainly of gently undulating slopes, which become rolling and hilly towards the Ngong hills. The altitude ranges from 1580 to 2460 metres above sea level. The hills are the catchment areas for Athi River, which is fed by Mbagathi and Kiserian 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.

1.2.2 Ecological Conditions

The county consists of three geological regions: quaternary volcanic, Pleistocene and basement rock soils. Alluvia soils are also found in some areas. 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 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. Other sources of water for

domestic and livestock use are sub surface sources such as water pans, dams and shallow wells.

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% on heavily settled areas to about 30% on steep hills.

The county boasts of a wide range diverse fauna and flora. The animals include Wild Beasts, Gazelles, Zebras, Warthogs, Hyenas, Giraffes, Elephants, Lions, Leopards and Elands and diverse bird species. Areas designed for game reserves are; Amboseli National Park which covers a total of 392Km² and Chyulu conservation area which is 445Km². These areas fall within range lands.

1.2.3 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 (March to May) rains 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 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.

1.3 Administrative and political units

1.3.1 Administrative Units (Sub-counties, Divisions and Locations)

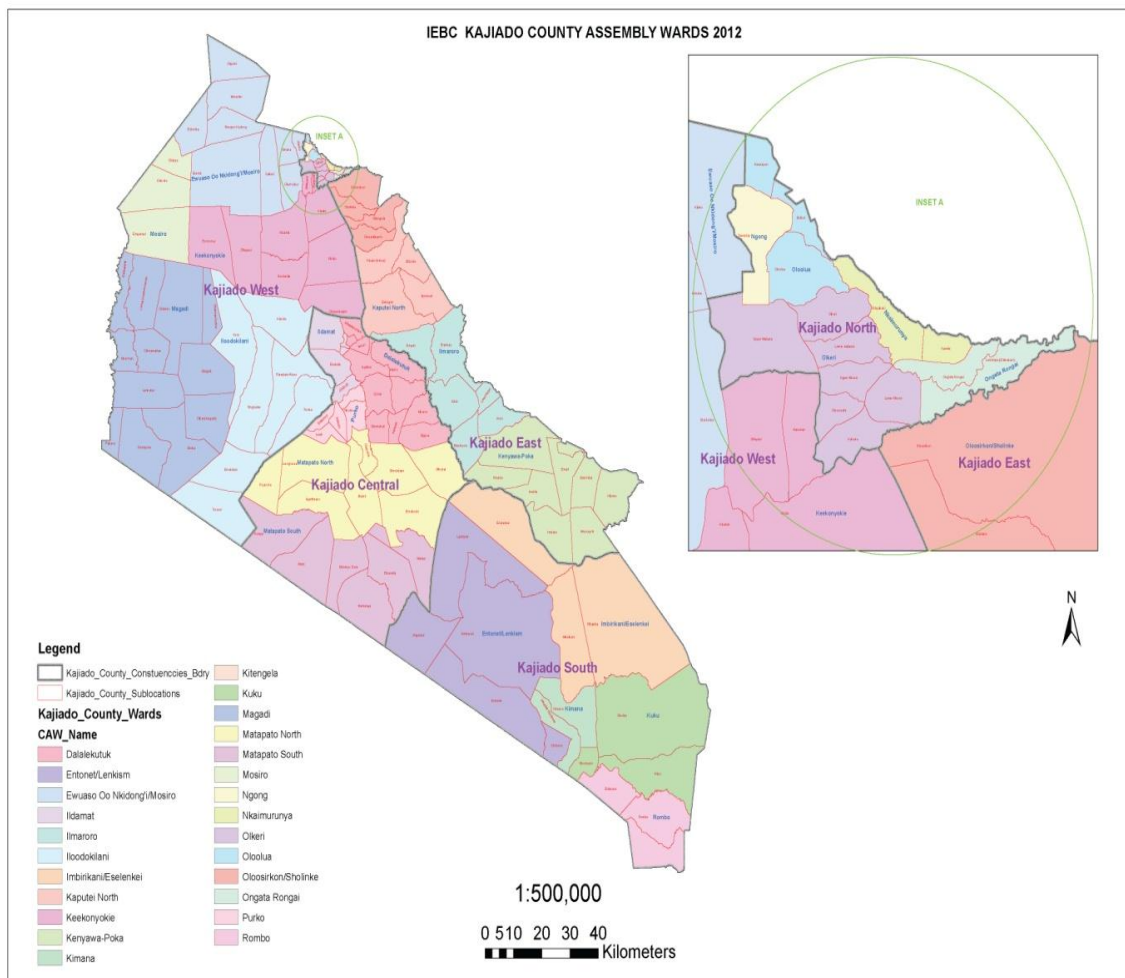
The county is divided into five administrative sub-counties namely: Kajiado Central, Kajiado North, Loitokitok, Isinya and Mashuuru, with a total of 17 administrative divisions. Table 1 shows the county's area and administrative units by sub-county.

Table 1: Area and administrative units by Sub-counties

Sub-county	Area (Km ²)	No. of Divisions	No. of Locations
Kajiado North (combined with West)	6,344.9	4	30
Kajiado Central (includes parts of West)	5,186.0	3	32
Isinya	1,056.0	2	16
Mashuuru	2,903.0	2	11
Loitokitok	6,411	6	16
Total	21,900.9	17	105

Source: County Commissioner, Kajiado, 2013

Map 2: County's Administrative/ Political Units



1.3.2 Political units (constituencies, electoral wards)

There are five constituencies in the county, namely: Kajiado North, Kajiado Central, Kajiado East, Kajiado West and Kajiado South. The county has 25 county wards. Table 2 shows population by constituency.

Table 2: County's Electoral Wards by Constituency

	Constituency	Population(2009 Census)	No. of wards
1	Kajiado North	202,651	5
2	Kajiado Central	102,978	5
3	Kajiado East	137,254	5
4	Kajiado West	106,933	5
5	Kajiado South	137,496	5
	Total	687,312	25

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, Kajiado, 2013

1.4 Demographic Features

This section provides population projections, based on the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census. The section also presents population projections for the years 2012, 2015 and 2017 with an estimated county population growth rate of 5.5%.

1.4.1 Population Size and Composition

The county has an annual population growth rate of 5.5 percent with population in 2012 estimated at 807,069 of which 401,784 were females and 405,285 males. The 2009 population and population projections for 2012, 2015 and 2017 for the different age cohorts is as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Population Projections by Age Cohort

Age cohort	2009 Census			2012 Projections			2015 Projections			2017 Projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	56172	54591	110763	65959	64103	130062	73415	71348	144763	81712	79412	161124
5-9	48440	47402	95842	56880	55661	112541	63309	61953	125262	70465	68955	139420
10-14	40160	39366	79526	47158	46225	93383	52488	51450	103938	58420	57265	115685
15-19	32318	34114	66432	37949	40058	78007	42238	44586	86824	47012	49625	96637
20-24	33929	43374	77303	39841	50932	90773	44344	56688	101032	49356	63095	112451
25-29	35722	36250	71972	41946	42566	84512	46687	47377	94064	51964	52732	104696
30-34	26909	24084	50993	31598	28280	59878	35169	31477	66646	39144	35034	74178
35-39	21693	18752	40445	25473	22019	47492	28352	24508	52860	31556	27278	58834
40-44	15178	12571	27749	17823	14761	32584	19837	16430	36267	22079	18287	40366
45-49	10912	9402	20314	12813	11040	23853	14262	12288	26550	15873	13677	29550
50-54	7460	6382	13842	8760	7494	16254	9750	8341	18091	10852	9284	20136
55-59	5161	4079	9240	6060	4790	10850	6745	5331	12076	7508	5934	13442
60-64	3716	3508	7224	4363	4119	8482	4857	4585	9442	5406	5103	10509
65-69	2305	2255	4560	2707	2648	5355	3013	2947	5960	3353	3280	6633
70-74	1885	2003	3888	2213	2352	4565	2464	2618	5082	2742	2914	5656
75-79	1083	1159	2242	1272	1361	2633	1415	1515	2930	1575	1686	3261
80+	1939	2718	4657	2277	3192	5469	2534	3552	6086	2821	3954	6775
N/S	164	156	320	193	183	376	214	204	418	239	227	466
Total	345146	342166	687312	405285	401785	807070	451092	447197	898289	502077	497742	999819

Source: KNBS 2009 Population and Housing Census

From table 3 above, the dominant age cohort 0-4 is approximately 16.1 percent of the total population whilst the smallest age cohort 80+ is approximately 0.67 percent of the total population. The population reduces throughout the age cohorts apart from age cohort 20-24 and 25-29 which slightly increases. The male-female population ratio is approximately 1:1.

1.4.2 Population of Selected Age Groups

The county population of selected age groups which include under 1s; under 5s; 6-13 (primary school going); 14-17 (secondary school going); 15-49 youthful population 15-29, (female reproductive; and 15-64 (labour force) is as shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Population of Selected Age Groups

Age Group	2009 census			2012 projections			2015 projections			2017 projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	22227	21674	43901	26094	25445	51539	29051	28328	57379	32340	31536	63876
Under 5	66992	64996	131988	78649	76305	154954	87559	84950	172509	97473	94569	192042
Primary School Age 6-13	70732	69417	140149	83039	81496	164535	92447	90728	183175	102915	101002	203917
Secondary School Age 14-17	26950	26793	53743	31639	31455	63094	35224	35018	70242	39212	38984	78196
Youth Population 15-29	101969	113738	215707	119712	133528	253240	133273	148656	281929	148365	165489	313854
Female Reproductive Age 15-49	-	178547	178547	-	209614	209614	-	233361	233361	-	259786	259786
Labour Force 15-64	192998	192516	385514	226580	226014	452594	252248	251618	503866	280812	280111	560923
Aged Population 65+	7212	8135	15347	8467	9550	18017	9426	10632	20058	10493	11836	22329

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Under 1 year: The county had 43,901 children in 2009. This population is estimated at 51,539 children in 2012 and is projected to grow to 57,379 children and 63,876 children in 2015 and 2017 respectively. This age cohort accounts for 6.3 percent of the total population of the county. The population of male child at 50.6 percent is higher than that of the female child at 49.4 percent.

Under 5 years: Population of children below five years was 131,988 in 2009 and is projected to reach 192,042 in the year 2017. It constitutes 19.2 percent of the total county population. Male children are more at 50.8 percent than females at 49.2 percent in this cohort. This calls for planning for proper educational foundation by strengthening the early childhood education. However these should be integrated with existing primary schools.

Primary School Age (6-13): The school going population between 6 to 13 years was 140,149 in 2009 and is estimated to reach 203,917 in 2017. This age group constitutes 20.4 percent of the total county population. The population of male and female in this group is 50.5 percent and 49.5 percent respectively. This calls for increase in the number of classrooms in existing schools and establishment of new primary schools, employ more teachers, provision of adequate teaching materials and awareness creation on the importance of education.

Secondary School Age (14-17): For secondary school age going children, the county had a total population of 53,743 in 2009. This constituted 7.8 percent of the total county population. This population is projected to reach 78,196 in 2017. This age group constitutes 50.15 percent male and 49.85 percent female. This is the group which is currently the potential labour force. This calls for strategies to improve accessibility to secondary education by both boys and girls.

Youthful Population (15-29): The youthful population was 215,707 in 2009 making 31.4 percent of the total county population. Females are more in this group at 52.7 percent compared to males at 47.3 percent. Population in this cohort is projected to reach 281,929 in 2015 and 313,854 in 2017.

Female Reproductive Age (15-49): This is the child bearing age group. There were 178,547 females in the year 2009 in this age group and is projected to reach 259,786 in the year 2017. The females of reproductive age are 52.2 percent of the total female population in the county. Adequate resources will need to be allocated to provide quality reproductive and other health related services so as to reduce maternal and infant mortality.

Labour Force (15-64): The county productive population stood at 385,514 in 2009 and is projected to reach 560,923 in the year 2017. The group constitutes 56.1 percent of the total population. Male are more (50.06 percent) compared to females (49.94 percent). Currently, there are limited employments opportunities in the county and efforts need to be intensified to create off-farm employment through establishment of small-scale enterprises and livestock diversification.

Aged population (65+): The aged population was 15,347 in the year 2009 and is projected to reach 22,329 in the year 2017. The group constitutes 2.2 percent of the total population. Most of the aged are females constituting 53 percent of the total. This large increase of aged population may increase the dependency ratio. The government initiative of funding the old (old persons transfer fund) may ease this but increase of employment opportunities and incomes to the labour force may be necessary to cushion families of the added burden of taking care of the aged parents.

1.4.3 Urban population

The main urban areas in the county are Kitengela, Ongata Rongai, Kiserian, Ngong, Loitokitok, Namanga, Isinya and Kajiado. The 2012 projected urban population in the county stands at 191,827 which is 23.8 percent of the total population. The population of major urban centres is as shown in Table 5 while Table 6 shows population projections for other towns in the county.

Table 5: Population Projections by Urban Centres

Urban Centres	2009			2012			2015			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kitengela	30088	28079	58167	35323	32965	68288	39325	36699	76024	43778	40855	84633
Ongata Rongai	19271	20907	40178	22624	24545	47169	25187	27325	52513	28039	30420	58459
Ngong	52453	51620	104073	61592	60614	122207	68554	67465	136019	76302	75091	151393
Kajiado Town	7458	7173	14631	8756	8421	17177	9748	9375	19123	10851	10437	21288
Total	109270	107779	217049	128295	126545	254841	142814	140864	283679	158970	156803	315773

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Table 6: Population Projections for other Towns

Towns	2009			2012			2015			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Loitokitok	4645	4565	9210	5453	5359	10813	6071	5966	12037	6758	6642	13401
Namanga	4684	4382	9066	5499	5144	10643	6122	5727	11849	6815	6376	13191
Isinya	4765	3905	8670	5594	4584g	10179	6228	5104	11332	6933	5682	12615
Sultan Hamud	1925	1930	3855	2260	2266	4526	2516	2523	5038	2801	2808	5609
Bissil	2509	2867	5376	2946	3366	6311	3279	3747	7026	3651	4171	7822
TOTAL	18528	17649	36177	21752	16135	42472	24216	23067	47282	26958	25679	52638

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

According to the Cities and Urban Areas Act, 2011; an urban area qualifies to be a town if it has a population of at least 10,000 people. According to this criteria only Kitengela, Ongata Rongai, Ngong, Kiserian and Kajiado are towns based on the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census. Population projections for 2012 show increase in population thus Isinya, Namanga and Loitokitok join the list of towns in the county. By 2017 it is projected that the population in each of these urban areas will increase but would still be less than the required number to qualify as a municipality which requires a minimum population of 250,000 (Source: Cities and Urban Areas Act, 2011).

Ngong town holds more of the urban population than any other town in the county with 41 percent of the total. The other towns are Kitengela with 23 percent, Ongata Rongai with 16 percent and Kajiado with 6 percent. The male urban population (50.4 percent) is more compared to Female urban population (49.6 percent).

Loitokitok and Namanga are border towns along the Kenya and Tanzania border. Ongata Rongai, Ngong and Kitengela are most urbanised and serve as residential areas for the working population in Nairobi. The urban areas around Nairobi are growing faster compared to other urban areas. Although growth is slow in Loitokitok and Namanga, they are

productive areas with a lot of economic potential as they serve as connections for the two countries.

1.4.4 Population Projections by Constituency

Kajiado North is the most populated constituency, and the population is expected to keep on increasing through the years. Table 7 shows population projections by constituency.

Table 7: Population Projections by Constituency

Constituency	2009 Census			2012 Projection			2015 Projection			2017 Projection		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kajiado North	101146	101505	202651	118745	119167	237912	132198	132667	264865	147167	147690	294857
Kajiado Central	50466	52512	102978	59247	61649	120896	65959	68633	134592	73428	76405	149833
Kajiado East	70779	66474	137254	83095	78040	161135	92508	86882	179390	102983	96720	199703
Kajiado West	53575	53318	106933	62897	62595	125492	70023	69687	139709	77952	77578	155529
Kajiado South	68837	68659	137496	80815	80606	161420	89970	89737	179707	100158	99899	200057
Total	344803	342468	687312	404799	402057	806856	450658	447606	898263	501688	498291	999979

Source: Kenya National Bureaus of Statistics, 2013

1.4.5 Population density and distribution

The county had a population density of 31 persons per Km² in 2009 and is expected to increase to 46 persons per Km² by 2017. Urban areas have relatively high densities compared to rural ones, hence differences in the constituencies as shown in Table below.

Table 8: Population Distribution and Density by Constituency

Constituency	2009 Census		2012 Projection		2015 Projection		2017 Projection	
	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Kajiado North	202651	1369	237912	1603	264865	1879	294857	2087
Kajiado Central	102978	24	120896	29	134592	34	149833	37
Kajiado East	137254	53	161135	62	179390	72	199703	80
Kajiado West	106933	14	125492	16	139709	19	155529	21
Kajiado South	137496	21	161420	25	179707	29	200057	33
Total	687312	31	806856	37	898263	41	999979	46

Source: Kenya National Bureaus of Statistics, 2013

Kajiado North constituency with a density of 1,369 persons per Km² is the most densely populated. The density is projected to reach 2,087 persons per Km² by 2017. This is due to presence of highly populated areas of Rongai, Ngong and Kiserian which are residential areas serving the Nairobi City. Kajiado West has a lowest density of 14 persons per Km² due to its vast area. The area is sparsely populated due to harsh climatic conditions unfavourable for farming and settlement.

1.5 Human Development Index (HDI)

Human Development Index measures human development based on the following factors; long and healthy life, acquisition of knowledge and a reasonable standard of living. These factors are measured using life expectancy, literacy rate, enrolment to primary, secondary and tertiary level, and per capita income. Other indices used to assess human development include; youth development index, gender parity index, human poverty index and gender development index.

The difference between human development index (HDI) and human poverty index (HPI) is that the former measures development in a given geographical area (country) or population group while the latter focuses on the most deprived groups in a country. The county HPI is 27.0 percent while the HDI is 59.35 percent.

Youth Development Index (YDI) is a composite measure of youth development. The index is based on understanding various aspects of youth development; these include: acquisition of wealth; access to education and training; access to labour markets; good personal and reproductive health; longevity of life; access to social services, and opportunities and conditions (availability, knowledge, attitudes, access utilization and perception).

The index is a tool developed to raise visibility of youth issues by monitoring the changes that occur in the youth overtime. The index has a direct relationship with the following youth related MDGs: Goal 2-universal primary education; Goal 3-gender equality and women empowerment (ratio of girls to boys in secondary and tertiary education, and ratio of literate females to males); Goal 6-combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; and Goal 7-environmental sustainability.

Gender Development Index (GDI) is a measure of human development that adjusts the HDI for disparities between men and women. It is therefore not a measure of gender inequality; it measures how gender inequalities in knowledge acquisition, longevity and health, and standard of living affect human development.

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.

In light of the above, GDI and GEM, the county performs poorly due to cultural practises and beliefs which negatively impact on women development. The county GDI was estimated at 0.415 compared to the national level estimated at 0.492 in 2009.

1.6 Infrastructure and Access

1.6.1 Road, Railway Network, ports and Airport Network

The total length of roads in the county is 2,344.2 Km which include 300Km of tarmac roads. The five major tarmac roads in the county are Emali-Loitokitok, Namanga-Athi River, Isinya-Kiserian, Magadi-Mbagathi and Kiserian-Ngong-Karen roads. The other road network includes 932.3Km of gravel roads and 1111.9 Km of earth roads. The county has a total railway line length of 147Km which connects Tata Chemicals Ltd (formerly Magadi Soda Company) to the Nairobi-Mombasa railway line. The railway is used to transport Soda Ash and its by-products to Mombasa. There are seven airstrips in Kajiado County, with at least one in each Sub-county. The airstrips are in Kajiado Town, Loitokitok, Olooloitikosh, Ngong, Magadi, Daraja and Amboseli National Park.

1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunications: Post Offices, Mobile Telephony, Landline

There are six post offices situated in Kitengela, Rongai, Kajiado, Ngong, Namanga, and Loitokitok. Mashuuru Sub-county, which lacks a post office, uses the one at Kajiado town. The county is also served by 20 licensed stamp vendors and three private courier service providers.

The mobile network coverage in the county is approximately 60 percent, with all urban areas covered. The mobile telephone coverage is by four operators namely; Safaricom, Airtel, Orange, and Yu networks. Most of the rural areas are not covered by mobile network. 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.

1.6.3 Financial Institutions: Banks, SACCOs, Micro Finance Institutions

There are eleven major commercial banks in the county namely; Equity Bank, Kenya Commercial Bank, Standard Chartered, DTB, Post Bank, Cooperative, Kenya Women Finance Trust, Barclays, National Bank, I&M and K-Rep; various micro finance institutions and common insurance companies. Most of the financial services focus mainly the urban areas but recent efforts by some banks have ensured banking services trickle down to the rural areas through retail and mobile banking.

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

The county has a total of 925 Early Children Development Education centres. There are 514 primary schools in the county; with a total of 2614 teachers. Distances to primary school remain a challenge with 63.8 percent of children walking for over 5Km and only 8.5 percent walking for 0-1Km away from school. There are 114 secondary schools with a total of 2,614

teachers. 68.1 percent of the students walk for more than 5Km to the nearest school compared to those living within one kilometre to the nearest school being 5.7 percent.

1.6.5 Energy Access (Main sources of energy, Electricity coverage etc.)

The main energy sources in the county are firewood, electricity, charcoal, solar and petroleum products. Out of 173,464 households across Kajiado County, only 69,098 households are connected to electricity accounting for 39.8 percent of the households, with highest number of households being in the urban areas. Other sources of energy underexploited include wind, solar and geothermal.

1.6.6 Urban Centres and Markets

As per the 2009 census, there are four urban centres in the county, namely: Ngong, Kitengela, Rongai and Kajiado town. However, the urban centres are expected to increase to seven to include Isinya, Loitokitok and Namanga by the year 2017. There are also several market centres within the county. In most rural areas there are market days with major trade items being livestock and agricultural produce such as maize, tomatoes, onions and fruits.

1.6.7 Housing

There is marked variation in housing in the urban, peri-urban and rural settlements. In urban centres there are both high-end settlements and sprawling slums. The peri urban areas have mainly permanent and semi-permanent houses. While in rural areas we have semi-permanent houses and *manyattas*.

1.7 Land and Land Use

Land is mainly used for livestock rearing and crop growing. Nomadic pastoralism is predominant throughout the county. There is a significant change in land use in the urban areas where industrial and commercial use is gaining momentum.

1.7.1 Mean Holding Size

The size of arable land in the county is 3468.4 Km² which represent 15.8% of the total land area (21,900.9 Km²). The average land holding size is approximately 9 Ha on small scale and 70 Ha on large scale.

1.7.2 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds

In general, most land in the rural areas is without title deeds compared to the urban and peri-urban areas. This may be due to lack of adequate awareness on importance of title document to the rural population, which is aggravated by few land registration offices in the county as well as communal land ownership and group ranch farms.

1.8 Community Organizations and Non-State Actors

1.8.1 Cooperative Societies

The county is well endowed with co-operative societies which play varied and crucial roles. There are over 296 cooperative societies with more than 50% being dormant. Savings and credit cooperative societies (SACCOs) and housing and livestock marketing societies are the most common in the county. Others include dairy marketing, handicraft and multipurpose co-operative societies. Table 9 shows the status of the co-operative movement in the county.

Table 9: Status of Co-operative movement in Kajiado County

Society Type		Status		Membership	Turnover(Kshs)
Activity	No.	Active	Dormant		
Dairy	8	6	2	4,839	85,040,255
Coffee	3	1	2	96	381,400
Transport Saccos	22	18	4	1,664	174,448,106
Rural Saccos	16	11	5	2,318	7,382,729
Urban Sacco	78	43	35	5,434	292,916,920
Livestock	35	3	32	1,123	1,664,000
Housing	49	40	9	625	10,340,388
Horticulture	7	2	5	421	417,800
Multipurpose	16	1	15	2,910	1,760,000
Sand harvesting	3	3	-	1,060	5,263,000
Handicrafts	8	-	8	150	-
Consumers	3	0	3	44	-
Building & construction	1	-	1	28	-
Bee keeping	3	1	2	109	125,400
Farmers Marketing	5	0	5	47	-
Jua kali	19	1	18	490	-
Youth	1	-	1	78	-
Ecotourism	1	0	1	38	-
Butchers	5	1	4	295	411,030
Hides/Skins	2	0	2		
Farm Purchase	3	3	-	554	
Land Leasing	1	1	-	-	-
Cereal/Produce	5	1	4	148	-
Whole Sales	1	-	1		
Hawkers	1	-	1		
TOTALS	296	136	160	22,471	580,151,028

Source: County Cooperatives Office, Kajiado, 2013

1.8.2 Self Help, Women & Youth Groups

Community organizations and other non-state actors play a vital role in provision of services in the county. These include promotion of education, capacity building, health, provision of water through sinking of boreholes, construction of dams, pans and sand dams and rehabilitating of the same, nutrition and disaster response.

There are over 400 active women groups mostly engaged in various income generating activities. The main activities the groups are involved in include; buying, fattening and selling of livestock, making of beaded accessories like belts, necklaces, head gears, bangles and so on. Others are cultural groups who are engaged in dancing and other forms of entertainment.

1.8.3 Non-Governmental Organizations

There are more than 30 NGOs with both local and international representation. The NGOs work closely with government departments and local communities to provide basic commodities and services. The NGOs which are spread all over the county are mostly engaged in water provision, improvement of sanitation and community empowerment activities. Community Based Organizations (CBOs) are also a major entry point for NGO and Government funded programmes. 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.

1.9 Crop, Livestock and Fish Production

Most parts of the county are Arid and Semi-Arid (ASAL) with livestock rearing being the predominant economic activity.

1.9.1 Main Crops Produced

The main food crops produced in the county are maize, beans, potatoes and vegetables. Commercial farming of onions and tomatoes is done though some are grown in small quantities. Horticulture is also gaining popularity through irrigation schemes mainly in Isinya sub-county and Kajiado North. Rain fed agriculture is not sustainable due to erratic rains. Persistent drought and famine have negatively impacted on the pastures and water availability.

1.9.2 Average Farm Sizes

There are small, average and large scale farmers in the county. Small scale farms have an average of 9 hectares while large scale farms average is 70 hectares. The total acreage under food crops is 1,067.58 hectares and the acreage under cash crops is 50.59 hectares. Most

people have small farms which are irrigated in productive areas of Loitokitok, Isinya and Nguruman. Large farms of more than 50 acres are mostly for rain fed agriculture although this is slowly becoming unpopular because of irregular rainfall patterns.

1.9.3 Main Storage Facilities

The main food storage facilities in the county are found in Kajiado, Loitokitok and Ngong towns which are National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) stores with a capacity of 116,000 metric tonnes. Most of the small scale farmers have storage facilities in their farms which are however not in good conditions leading to post-harvest losses.

1.9.4 Livestock production

Pastoralism is the main source of livelihood to majority of rural households in the county. The main livestock breeds are sheep (718,950), goat (699,658), beef and dairy cattle (411,840), commercial chicken (276,291), indigenous chicken (267,913), donkeys (63,980), pigs (6,127) and camel (1,597)-*Source: Kenya population and housing census 2009*. Livestock products in the county include, beef, milk, skins and hides. There is however very few value addition ventures in the county.

1.9.5 Ranches

The number of ranches has greatly reduced following major sub-divisions and the sale of land for human settlement. The county has a total of 38 group ranches that are completely adjudicated and 16 un-adjudicated group ranches.

1.9.6 Fish Farming

Fish farming is also being promoted in various parts of the county. There are 3500 fish ponds in the county some of which were constructed during the Economic Stimulus Program. The main fish species are tilapia, catfish, common cat (*cyprinus corpio*) and mosquito fish (*gandusia affinis*-which is reared to control mosquitoes). This however has been limited by lack of fingerlings, inadequate fresh water, low local demand and lack of cooling facilities. It has been observed that the locals are changing their attitude towards consumption of fish, and this is likely to increase demand in future.

1.10 Forestry

1.10.1 Main Forest Types and Size of Forests

The county has a total forest area of 16,866.88 Ha comprising of indigenous and exotic forests. A total of 15,626.8 Ha of the forest land is gazetted forest while 1,240 Ha is trust land. Gazetted forest areas are found at the border areas of the county, mainly Ngong hills

(3,077 Ha), Loitokitok (765.8 Ha), and Namanga (11,784 Ha). Forest in trust land includes Embakasi (573 Ha) and Ooloolua (667 Ha).

1.10.2 Forest Products

The forest resources available in the county include timber, firewood and charcoal. Trees and other plants are a source of the widely used traditional medicines.



Part of Ngong Hills forest

1.10.3 Farm-Forestry and Green Economy

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

1.11 Environment and Climate Change

The county has not been spared from effects of environment degradation and climate change. In terms of solid waste management, the county has five waste disposal sites.

1.11.1 Effects of Environmental Degradation

The impact of environmental degradation has already proven to be devastating on the social, economic, and environmental systems in the County. Environmental degradation has contributed to water pollution and worsened the quality of the already scarce water. The increase in degraded areas has resulted to decrease of pasture for livestock and low productivity of agricultural land. This has led to resource conflict due to competing demands. Air pollution from industrial activities in Kitengela and flower farms in Isinya poses a health risk and has made Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI) a common disease in the affected areas.

1.11.2 Climate Change and its effects in the County

The County is characterized by erratic rains, extreme temperatures and cyclic and prolonged droughts. The variations in intensity and frequency of the above conditions may be

manifestations of climatic changes whose full impacts are yet to be understood. Traditionally, the county has had a bi-modal rainfall pattern whose integrity could be changing as seen in recent shifts mainly occasioned by increased unpredictability and unreliability. This has had devastating effects on people's livelihoods. Crop failure in the county was reported at more than 90 percent in the drought year of 2009 while livestock losses were in the excess of 70 per cent in most areas.

Green house farming is gaining momentum with the sinking of boreholes, but this still poses a great challenge especially to underground water since it may not be sustainable in the long run. Strong winds are also experienced during the dry spells, accompanied by very high temperatures and flush floods during the short and long rains.

1.11.3 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies

Measures to mitigate effects of climate change in the county are minimal. Most programs undertaken by the government include tree planting in all major public institutions and offices, and control of soil erosion through building of gabions. The county government intends to scale up tree planting by involving all stakeholders and communities. The local pastoral communities continue to adjust to climate variability by maintaining mobility as they respond to spatial and time-related weather changes. In areas where crop farming has been practised, more farmers are planting drought resistant crops like cassava, sorghum, millet and early maturing maize varieties.

1.12 Mining

Lake Magadi is the main source of Soda-Ash. The Trona from the lake is the purest surface deposits in Africa. Tata Chemicals Limited which is the sole miner of soda ash has contributed in improving the standards of living of people living around the lake by providing employment directly or indirectly and through corporate social responsibility initiatives. Approximately 576,000 tonnes of soda-ash are harvested per year in Magadi and this makes it the largest producer both in the country and in Africa.

Sand harvesting is active in Mashuuru, Isinya and Kajiado central sub counties in all rivers which are seasonal. There is also small scale mining of gypsum, limestone and salt in the county. Other activities include: quarrying in Sholinke, Ngurunga and Noompong, and ballast mining around Kitengela.

1.10.2 Mining potentials

The county has several mining sites which are however not being done to full capacity and are prone to inefficiencies. The mining potential is still high if all activities are well coordinated and controlled. Quarrying in Kitengela, sand harvesting in Olkejuado River,

limestone and marble mining in Kajiado area can be enhanced although environmental impact assessment should be carried out first.



Tata Chemicals Limited factory at Lake Magadi

1.13 Tourism

Tourism is one of the key economic sectors in the county. This sector has a lot of potential which can be tapped for optimal gain. The county has several tourist attraction sites that include the world's famous Amboseli National Park, part of Tsavo, Lake Magadi, Ngong and Chyulu hills. Amboseli National park attracts over 130,000 visitors annually. Other tourist attraction sites include: Lake Amboseli which is mainly seasonal and very alkaline; Mt. Kilimanjaro, the vast grassland and plains; and the well conserved Maasai culture and tradition which have been very popular with international tourists. Mt. Kilimanjaro view provides beautiful scenery facing Amboseli National park.

1.13.1 Wildlife

Most of the wildlife in the county is found in the Amboseli National Park, and animal conservation areas of Chyulu hills and Kimana. The main wild animals are elephants, zebra, gnu, hippopotamus, buffalo, spotted hyena, waterbuck, Maasai giraffe, bush buck, Thompsons and grant gazelle, impala, lion and cheetah. There is also rare presence of the gerenuk and the fringed-eared Oryx in the arid northern part of the park. There are also about 420 different species of birds in the park, the largest being the Ostrich.



1.13.2 Hotels and Restaurants

Tourist class hotels are few and only found in Amboseli National Park and conservancies. There is only one four star hotel, one three star hotel, over 500 unclassified restaurants and over 750 bars and restaurants in the county.

1.14 Industry

The county is home to Tata chemicals which is a heavy industry and numerous medium and light industries like steel fabrication and glass-making.

1.15 Employment

The wage earners are eight percent of the working population in the county which stood at 17,480 persons as at 2009 according the population and housing census report. This population works in formal and informal sectors. Most of the self-employed persons are engaged in livestock trade, business retail and wholesale trade, horticulture/floriculture, industrial activities and Jua kali and tourist sector-sale of beads. According to the same report, there were 40,299 persons (21,042 male and 19,257 female) unemployed. This accounted for 10.45 percent of the productive population in the county.

1.16 Water and Sanitation

1.16.1 Water Resources and Quality

There are various sources of water in the county, namely, rivers, shallow wells, protected/unprotected springs, dams, water pans, and boreholes. The water is used for domestic, livestock and commercial use. Most of the rivers are seasonal hence not reliable and ground water is available although it contains high salt levels in some parts of the county.

Tanathi Water Services Board is charged with the responsibility of developing water resources and maintaining infrastructure. Water Services Providers are in charge of direct provision of water and sewerage services to customers and ensuring efficient and economical provision of water and sewerage services in the county.

The average distance people travel in search of water is approximately 10Km from the homesteads. Water access in urban centres is better than in rural areas because of high water connectivity by the service providers.

1.16.2 Sanitation

Sanitation in the county is inadequate. Only 2,407 out of 87,120 urban households are connected to the main sewer while 17,157 use septic tanks and cesspools. In the rural areas, 44, 203 out of 86,344 households practice open defecation representing 50 percent of the total households in the county.

1.17 Health Access and Nutrition

1.17.1 Health Access (Health Facilities, Personnel)

There are four (4) sub county hospitals, sixteen (16) health centres and sixty (60) 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. Together with these, the county has sixty two (62) community health units initiated out of which only 37 are active. The doctor population ratio is 1:26,094 and the nurse population ratio is 1:1,068. The average distance to a health facility is 14.3 km, with only 9.9% of the population within a distance of less than a Kilometer to a health facility.

1.17.2 Morbidity

The top ten most common causes of morbidity in order of prevalence according to hospital reports are: upper respiratory tract conditions (29.7%), skin diseases (8.4%), diarrhoea (7.5%), pneumonia (5.1%), eye infections (4.3%), urinary tract infection (3.5%), malaria (3.1%), accidents (2.8%), typhoid fever (2.6%), rheumatism (1.8%) and ear infection (1.8%).

1.17.3 Nutritional Status

Delivery in health facilities has gained popularity and this has assisted much in reducing child mortality and malnutrition cases in children. The malnourished are offered relief foods and supplements to improve their health. Interventions to reduce dependence on relief foods have been community trainings on how to diversify their produce instead of over relying on

meat and milk for food. Underweight (weight for age) is reported at 22.7% while stunted (height for age) is estimated to be 29.5%.

1.17.4 Immunization Coverage

The proportion of children under one year who are fully immunized in the county stand at 67.2% based on the hospital based reports. This far below the FIC target of 90%. The rural areas register very low proportions of FIC while the urban areas register better proportions.

1.17.5 Access to Family Planning Services/Contraceptive Prevalence

According to the hospital based reports (2013), 36.7% of women of child bearing age in the county use family planning commodities. This low contraceptive prevalence rate could be attributed to several factors including but not limited to: lack of information; cultural beliefs and practices; myths and misconceptions; commodity accessibility; limited choices of commodities; and limited staff skills.

1.18 Education

1.18.1 Pre-School Education

Pre-primary population stands at 52,091 for both boys and girls while the total enrolment stands at 42,565 which imply that only 76.7 percent of ECDE population has been enrolled in schools. There is therefore need for more sensitization to achieve a hundred percent enrolment rate at this stage. Currently, there are 925 ECD centres with 2211 teachers. The teacher to pupil ratio stands at 1:19.

1.18.2 Primary Education

There were 514 primary schools both public and private as at 2013, with an enrolment of 155,955 pupils, where 48 percent of the enrolled are girls and 52 percent are boys. The net enrolment rate is 86.19 percent while the teacher/pupil ratio is currently at 1:60. The transition rate from primary to secondary schools stood at 54 percent as at 2013 with majority of the beneficiaries being boys.

1.18.3 Secondary Education

There were 104 secondary schools (both public and private) as at 2013; with an enrolment of 20,122 students and 2,614 teachers hence the teacher/student ratio was 1:21. Enrolment in the secondary school was at 32 percent.

1.18.4 Tertiary Education

The county has several universities with Maasai Mara University campus being the only public university. There are also numerous middle level colleges, both public and private.

1.18.5 Literacy

The literacy rate in the county stands at 65.2 percent compared to the national literacy rate of 71.4 percent. This can be attributed to a combination of factors which include high drop outs rate, low transition rate and socio-cultural practices among others.

CHAPTER TWO:

**COUNTY SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES**

2.0 Introduction

The chapter highlights the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues that affect the development of the county. It also highlights development issues, their causes, objectives and strategies which are mapped into MTEF sectors and county functions as provided in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya.

2.1 Major Development Challenges

Sustainable development is paramount to ensure the county achieves its full potential and contributes to the achievement of the country's economic blue print –Kenya Vision 2030 – goals and aspirations. This requires concerted efforts from all stakeholders in the county in order to reduce high poverty and unemployment levels that affects majority of the population. The major challenges that impede achievement of these goals are: inadequate water supply; poor physical infrastructure; high illiteracy level; low level of diversification; inadequate marketing channels; poor coordination of development activities and inaccessibility to health services.

2.1.1 Infrastructure

The dilapidated physical infrastructure in the county is one of the major impediments to trade and investment. The county's poor and inadequate infrastructure (road, water supply, electricity telecommunications/ICT among others) has led to high cost of doing business and hindered harnessing of local potential and access to markets.

The County with a road network of 2,344.2Km has only 300Km of tarmacked road. During rainy season most of the earth roads are rendered impassable, which hampers movement of persons and goods.

The county is water deficient as most rivers are seasonal. The major sources of underground water are boreholes and springs but in some areas borehole water is saline. The county does not have adequate water harvesting structures. There has been low community involvement in construction and rehabilitation of water supply facilities. The county lacks solid waste management, sewerage system and public toilets in major towns. The county has low electricity connectivity especially in rural areas. High electricity connection tariffs hinder households, institutions and businesses from accessing electricity. This impairs their operations and growth.

There are seven airstrips in the county, with at least one in each Sub-county. The airstrips are in Kajiado Town, Loitokitok, Ololokitok, Ngong, Magadi, Daraja and Amboseli National Park.

The County also experiences low connectivity to ICT due to high cost of ICT infrastructure.

2.1.2 Illiteracy

The county has a high illiteracy rate of 35 percent compared to the national illiteracy rate of 28.6 percent. This can be attributed to a combination of factors which include high drop outs rate, low transition rate and socio-cultural practices among others. The negative cultural practices such as early marriages and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) are a major impediment to girl-child education and empowerment. In addition, young men embrace moranism while young boys take part in herding at the expense of education.

2.1.3 Low level of diversification

In some parts of the county, the economic mainstay of the population is predominantly livestock rearing/herding. This over-reliance on livestock usually exposes them to vulnerability due to recurrent drought caused by erratic weather conditions. Farmers have not been able to diversify fully into cash crop growing. Subsistence farming is mostly practiced in the medium potential areas.

There are no reliable marketing channels to assist farmers market their agricultural produce most of which is sold at throw away prices in the local markets. The situation is made worse by inadequate technical skills in post-harvest handling and lack of storage facilities. Livestock products such as milk, hides, skin and meat are also not well marketed. Poor roads also hinder access to farms and markets.

2.2.4 Inaccessibility of Health Services

There are a few health facilities in the rural areas which are poorly equipped and under staffed. The average distance to the nearest health centre is 14Km. Majority of the people cannot access basic health care and this affects their productivity. Most people in rural areas rely on traditional methods of treatment as they are cheap and readily available. There are also high occurrences of nutrition related ailments in children due to lack of food variety and adequate quantity as a result of frequent droughts.

2.2.5 Poor coordination of development activities

There is poor coordination of development activities in the county leading to duplication of effort and wastage of resources. This is caused by lack of or poor communication among various development stakeholders in the county.

2.3 Cross Cutting Issues

In addition to the above challenges, the county has other cross-cutting issues that need to be addressed. These include: high population growth rate, high levels of poverty, HIV/AIDS, gender inequality, disaster management, environment and sustainable development.

2.3.1 High Population growth rate

The annual population growth rate in the county is estimated at 5.5 percent which is higher than the national average of 2.9 percent. Challenges posed by high population growth rate include rapid urbanization, pressure on land, human/wildlife conflict, increased crime rate due to unemployment and mushrooming of informal settlements.

2.3.2 High Poverty levels

There are high levels of poverty in the county with more than 47 percent of the population living below the poverty line. Major causes of poverty include illiteracy, frequent droughts, poor infrastructure and inadequate water resources. A major effect of poverty is high rate of school dropouts as parents are unable to raise school fees. The high dropouts subsequently result to child labour as the school going children work to supplement family income. In addition, the poor often experience nutrition related conditions that contribute to high morbidity rate among children and women. Poverty has also forced some people into commercial sex work thus exposing them to HIV/AIDS especially in the urban areas. This may result to increased number of orphaned and vulnerable children and high dependency rates.

2.3.3 HIV/AIDS

HIV prevalence in the county stands at 6.1 percent compared to the national prevalence of 6.3 percent. The contributing factors to the high prevalence rate are alcohol and drug abuse, rapid urbanization and cross border movements. Preventive activities and support for those infected and affected should be focused at the family unit.

2.3.4 Gender Inequality

Women's ability to make economic decision is constrained by the fact that they are not the owners of productive resources like land and livestock. Wealth in the form of livestock and land are often owned by men.

2.3.5 Disaster Management

Disasters induced by natural and anthropogenic hazards have effects on development. The disaster concerns the county faces include: drought and famine, flash floods and winds, environmental pollution and degradation, accidents, spread of communicable diseases,

population displacement, climate exposure, damage to physical infrastructures, poor sanitation and human-wildlife conflict. Strategic interventions will be instituted to mainstream disaster risk reduction in all sectors.

2.3.6 Environment and Sustainable Development

The County is endowed with natural resources comprising of land, wildlife, forest and minerals. These resources in turn support social and economic development aspirations of the people in the county through agriculture, tourism, environmental conservation, mining and quarrying activities and human settlements.

Land use

The high population growth rate in the county at 5.5 percent per annum has led to tremendous pressure on the natural resources particularly land where sub-division is now a common phenomena. Encroachment of land in fragile areas such as water catchments, forests, wetlands and conservation areas has led to desertification in the county and breakdown of natural ecological cycles. High demand for the available land has led to human-wildlife conflict.

Quarrying and Mining

Despite the economic gains derived from quarrying and mining activities, the long-term effects can negatively impact the environment and alternative land use if the areas are not rehabilitated. This reduces land for grazing, agriculture and human settlement. There is need to have well planned and controlled exploitation of resources in the county to ensure sustainability.

Degradation of Vegetation:

As demand for wood fuel increases in the county and its environs particularly Nairobi, there has been rampant cutting of trees for firewood and charcoal production. Degradation of vegetation has also been noted where vegetation is being cleared for farming and human settlement. This has led to degradation of water catchments, riverside vegetation, hilly areas and the result has been soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, wildlife habitats and adverse climatic phenomena like recurring droughts.

Environment and Human Settlements

The major emerging environmental problem affecting human settlement in the county especially in urban centres is inadequate liquid and solid waste disposal facilities.

Environment and Global Warming

Global warming has led to adverse climatic changes. There is need to carry out environmental screening before implementation of projects and programmes in order to assess the likely environmental and socio-economic effects.

2.4 Analysis of Issues, Causes, Development Objectives and Strategies

Table 10 provides a summary of the main development Issues and challenges affecting the county, their causes, development objectives and strategies by sector.

Table 10: Analysis of Issues, Causes, Development Objectives and Strategies

Sub Sector	Issues	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Agriculture and Rural Development Sector					
Livestock	Low productivity	Poor quality genetic breeds; Livestock diseases; Low quality feeds; High costs of inputs; Livestock diseases; and Weak monitoring systems.	Improve livestock breeds; and Reduce livestock diseases.	Increase AI services; Increase linkage with breeders; Improve preventive measures; and Increase feed resources.	Scale up AI service providers; Establish breeders inventory; Rehabilitate and construct cattle dips; Establish feed reserves; Implement strategic disease control programmes; Promotion of value addition on livestock products; and Train community on grazing patterns.
	Environmental degradation	Poor farming methods; High livestock populations; and Poor pasture management and conservation.	Reduce animal population to required carrying capacity; and Improve pasture management and conservation systems.	Increase awareness levels; and Increase strategic feed reserves.	Proper livestock population management practises e.g. de-stocking, re-stocking etc.; and Environmental management
	Inadequate water for livestock	Unreliable rainfall; Inadequate water sources; Poorly designed water storage structures; High cost of management of boreholes; and Uneven distribution of	Increase water harvesting technologies; and Increase number of boreholes.	Increase roof catchment methods; and Increase number of boreholes.	Provision of water storage tanks; Sinking of more boreholes; and Excavation of more water pans.

Sub Sector	Issues	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
		boreholes.			
	Poor market infrastructure	Lack proper maintenance of existing sale yards; Inadequate inspection of livestock stock routes; and Lack of strategic holding grounds.	Improve existing and establish sale yards; Improve livestock stock routes; and Revive and establish holding grounds.	Rehabilitate existing sale yards; Map out and establish all the stock routes; and Establish status of all the holding grounds	Improve market infrastructure; and Enhance M&E
	Poor market information dissemination	Inadequate staff; Inadequate funding; and Lack of dissemination technology.	Increase extension officers; Enhance public private partnership; and Increase technology dissemination.	Hire extension staff in each ward; Increase public private partnership; and Improve ICT adoption.	Improve market information dissemination
	Low level of value addition	Lack of knowledge on value addition; Lack of technology; Lack of capital; and Low production capacity.	Develop and strengthen structures e.g. slaughter houses, tanneries, honey refineries, cooling facilities, etc.; Increase value addition technology; Increase access to capital; and Increase production levels.	Improve the existing structures; Increase value addition technologies; and Link existing processors to creditors.	Enhance value addition on animal products
	Over reliance on one livestock enterprise	Social-cultural attitudes	Widen economic base	Identify alternative social-economic activities	Diversification initiatives
Agriculture	High costs of agricultural inputs	Lack of government subsidies; Monopolistic tendencies; and High costs of imported	Increase subsidy; and Tax relief.	Increase awareness in effective use.	Form input associations; Train on effective use of inputs; and Link farmers with MFIs.

Sub Sector	Issues	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
		materials.			
	Poor agricultural infrastructure	Lack of financial support; Poor management	Improve existing structures by Increase financial support	Increase access to credit facility	Improve post-harvest management
	Low agricultural productivity	Crop diseases; Lack of farm inputs; Inadequate and reliable rain fall; Low adoption to modern farming technology; High input prices; Weak research extension-farmer linkages; and Low funding.	Increase access to farm inputs; Increase mechanisation; Increase post-harvest; management systems; Increase water harvesting technology; Increase awareness on modern technology; Increase access to credit; Increase access to market infrastructure; and Increase funding levels.	Increase number of extension staff; Develop and strengthen marketing infrastructure; Promote emerging and alternative crops; Increase food reserves; Subsidise cost of technology; and Increase funding level.	Intensify extension services; Improve infrastructure; Intensify seed bulking of HVTC; Lobby for recruitment for extension staff; Strengthen farmer-research and development institutions linkages; Subsidies and tax relief on agricultural inputs; Resource mobilisation and enhanced public-private partnership; and Avail small farm machineries to the farmer groups
	Low levels of value addition	Lack of knowledge on value addition; Lack of technology; Lack of capital; and Low production capacity.	Develop and strengthen cottage industries; Increase value addition technology; Increase access to capital; and Increase production levels.	Increase no. of cottage industries; Increase value addition technologies; Link existing processors to creditors; and Increase production levels.	Promote value addition on farm produce.
	Climate change and environmental degradation	Poor farming methods	Increase awareness; and Increase forest cover.	Increase acreage under conservation agriculture	Sustainable land use

Sub Sector	Issues	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Fisheries	Low fish productivity	Inadequate water supply; Socio-cultural practices; Poor quality feeds; Inadequate personnel; Lack transport; and Inadequate knowledge.	Increase the number of boreholes; Increase of awareness on fish farming; Train fish farmers on feed formulation; and Increase staffing levels.	Increase the number of boreholes; Increase awareness on fish farming; Increase staffing levels by 10%; and Have 1 vehicle for immediate operations.	Promotion of fish farming
Forestry	Low tree cover	Inadequate and unreliable rainfall; Over exploitation of existing tree; Damage caused by fires; Clearing for agricultural cultivation; Increased population; and High level of poverty	Increase tree cover from 0.8% to 3% by 2017	Intensify conservation and sustainable management of forest resources; Promote forest extension on farms and dry lands; and Disseminate information and technologies in forest management and on-farm tree planting.	Conservation of existing forests/trees; and Increase forest cover
Cooperative Development and marketing	Underdeveloped cooperative sector	Lack of awareness	Register and diversify cooperatives:	Revive the dormant societies and nurture the young ones.	Promote cooperative Ventures and other Innovations as profitable commercial enterprises.
Lands	Unplanned developments in the county	Lack of proper land use planning	To promote land use planning by 2030	To plan all major towns by 2017	Completion of un-adjudicated group ranches, harmonize developments,
	Uncontrolled land sub-division	High land demand	To promote consolidation of land for various development	legislation on land subdivision	Land zoning, Developing legislation on land sub-division
	poor land management	Lack of modern equipment, poor filing	To develop a framework for land management	To facilitate quick and easy access to records	Computerization of lands rec

Sub Sector	Issues	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	records	system, theft and extraction of records, lack of clear data sources	2015	and data 2015	
	Public land grabbing	High demand for land	ensure efficient management of public land	reclaim and fence all public land	institute legislation on management of public land
	Lack of proper ownership documents in urban areas.	Poor linkage between local authorities and mainstream government department; Unapproved plans; and Invalid procedure used to locate land.	Provide ownership documents; and Secure land ownership.	Issue letters of allotments; and Process title deeds.	Prepare part development plans; Pick existing settlements; Prepare squatter/occupants scheme plans to accommodate existing settlements; and Sensitize the communities on settlement needs.
	Obsolete mode of dispensing title deeds (ownership documents)	Lack of equipments; Lack of training on new methods of land management; and Lack of computers.	Improve systems of dispensing services.	Create a credible system; and Build capacity.	Employ computer literate clerks; Train clerks on new systems of operation; Liaise with land commission for information and advice; and Purchase computer and data storage systems.
	Un-adjudicated Group Ranches	Lack of funds; and Court cases	Complete adjudication of all group ranches.	Establish boundaries	surrender of public amenities group ranches
Wildlife	Human wildlife conflict	Poor land use management; and Encroachment of conservancies and wildlife migratory corridors.	To promote wildlife conservation	To demarcate and conserve all the wildlife migratory corridors by 2017	Enforcement of Wildlife Act; Fencing of protected areas; and Education and awareness.
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT					
Roads	Impassable roads	Poor drainage; and Poor	To make all roads	Grading and	Allocation of funds for road

Sub Sector	Issues	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	during rainy season	state of roads.	passable throughout all seasons	gravelling; and Improve drainage.	improvement; and Constructing road works
	Road Connectivity	Poor road network	Improve road connectivity to all our towns and rural areas	Construction of new roads	Opening up new roads
Airstrips	Undeveloped airstrip	Encroachment by private developers; and Poor runway.	Develop the airstrip to KAA standards; and Tar marking all runways.	Fencing; Grading the runway; and Erecting wind sock.	Allocating funds; and Surveying and demarcating the airstrip land.
Housing	Lack of proper design; and Unclear policies.	Poor planning	Provision of adequate and affordable housing	Enforcement of development control regulation; and Adoption of cheap construction technologies	Development of housing policies and regulations
Energy	Unreliable power supply	Vandalism and Power rationing	To increase the number of connection per household	To supply power to all areas	Encourage the use of alternative energy; Expand rural electrification program; and Installation of power lines and connection to grid.
ICT	Low connectivity; and Lack of infrastructure to support ICT utilization.	high initial cost of establishing ICT infrastructure	To increase access and utilization of ICT	To introduce ICT curriculum in primary schools and tertiary institutions	Liaise with the relevant service providers; and Develop ICT infrastructure.
General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs Sector					
Enterprise Development	Undeveloped micro and Small scale enterprises	Inadequate resources, lack of information	Promote entrepreneurship culture	Increase earnings from enterprises by 10% every year; and Increase the number of SMEs by 40%.	Promotion of entrepreneurship

Sub Sector	Issues	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Trade and Industry	Poor infrastructure	Inadequate funds to construct modern markets	Provide adequate modern markets	Create incentives for development of businesses and industries	Improve market infrastructure
Health Sector					
Health Services	Eliminate Communicable Conditions: Low immunization coverage Lack of integrated management of childhood illnesses Inadequate screening for communicable conditions Low focused Antenatal Care Low uptake of Prevention of Mother to Child HIV	-Long distances to health facilities -Inadequate cold chain facilities -Inadequate awareness about health services -Socio-cultural beliefs and practices -High cost of health services -Inadequate skills -Inadequate equipment -Shortage of test kits -Water shortage -Rampant Open Defecation	-Reduce burden of communicable conditions in the county till they are not a major public health concern	- Increase the proportion of fully immunized child from 68% to 90% by 2017 - Reduce the proportion of children under 5 years old treated for diarrhea from 30% to 10% by 2017 - Increase the proportion of newly diagnosed TB cases from 24% to 60% by 2017 - Increase the proportion of HIV+ pregnant women receiving preventive ARV's to reduce risk of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV from 74% to 85% by 2017 - Scale up the proportion of households with	- Conduct monthly integrated health outreaches by all government health facilities - Establish mobile clinic per sub county - Upgrade strategic health facilities - Build new health facilities - Adequately equip all health facilities - Recruit more health care workers - Build the capacities of the health care workers through CMEs, OJTs, CPDs and mentorship - Support community health strategy services. - Carry out community ACSM activities - Strengthen supportive supervision - Implement Community Led Total Sanitation

Sub Sector	Issues	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	<p>Transmission</p> <p>Poor hygiene practices</p> <p>Rising HIV and STI prevalence</p> <p>High prevalence of neglected tropical diseases</p>			<p>functional toilets from 35% to 90% by 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce cases of blinding trachoma to <1 per 1000 people by 2017 - Increase the proportion of school age children dewormed from 35% to 85% by 2017 	
	<p>Halt, and reverse rising burden on non-communicable conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in non-communicable diseases - Inadequate screening of non-communicable diseases - Noncom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lifestyle changes -Lack of screening tools -Few health facilities -Lack of adequate awareness of NCDs -Inadequate skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide preventive and management programs for mental health, diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases, Chronic Obstructive Airway Conditions, Blood disorders focusing on Sickle cell conditions, and Cancers 	<p>Reduce the proportion of adult population with BMI over 25 from 45% to 35% by 2017</p> <p>Increase the proportion of women of child bearing age screened for cervical cancer and breast cancer from 0.4% to 20% by 2017</p> <p>Increase the proportion of new</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procure diagnostic equipment and supplies for NCDs - Integrated NCD services at all levels - Build capacities of health care workers to manage NCDs - Community ACSM targeting NCDs - Support community health strategy services.

Sub Sector	Issues	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	<p>pliance with occupational health and safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor food quality and safety 			<p>outpatients diagnosed with mental health conditions from 0.2% to 1% by 2017</p> <p>Increase the proportion of new out-patients cases with high blood pressure from 1.5% to 3% by 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the proportion of patients treated for cancer cases from 1.2% to 2% by 2017 	
	<p>Reduce burden of violence and injuries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing cases of violence and injuries - Limited pre-hospital care - Poorly equipped outpatient / 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural beliefs and practices - Lack of rehabilitation facilities - Inadequate specialized equipment - Limited specialized skills - No comprehensive EPR plans - Few ambulances - Limited intersectoral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce the morbidity and mortalities arising from violence and injuries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the proportion of new outpatient cases attributed to gender based violence from 0.5% to 1% by 2017 - Reduce the proportion of new outpatient cases attributed to road traffic injuries from 2.6% to 2% by 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support intersectoral preventive interventions on causes of injuries and violence e.g. Sexual and Gender Based violence, Female Genital mutilation, Road Traffic Injuries, Burns/Fires, Occupational injuries, Poisoning including snake bites, Drowning, Conflict/war, and Child maltreatment. - Build capacities of health care

Sub Sector	Issues	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accident and emergency departments - Poor management for injuries - Lack of rehabilitation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> collaboration - Inadequate awareness on factors predisposing to injuries - Poor reporting of cases of violence 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce the proportion of new outpatient cases attributed to other injuries from 0.9% to 0.5% by 2017 - Reduce the proportion of deaths due to injuries from 9% to 3% by 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> workers to handle violence and injuries - Equip health facilities to manage cases of violence and injuries - Build modern A&E department at the county referral hospital - Community ACSM - Train CHVs to carry out surveillance and reporting of SGBV cases
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide essential health services Low utilization of health services Low contraceptive prevalence rates Poor newborn services Inadequate reproductive health services Inadequate diagnostic capacities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long distances to health facilities Myths and misconceptions Inadequate technical skills Shortage of commodities Shortage of equipment Inadequate health care workers health facilities Cultural beliefs and practices Poor staff attitude Inadequate staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide health services that are affordable, equitable, accessible, and responsive to client needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the proportion of deliveries conducted by skilled attendant from 27% to 60% by 2017 - Increase the proportion of women of child bearing age receiving family planning 36% to 60% by 2017 - Increase the proportion of maternal deaths audited from 20% to 60% by 2017 - Reduce the proportion of newborns with low birth weight from 14% to 5% by 2017 - Reduce the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct community outreaches integrate health Increase the number of health facilities Upgrade and equip existing facilities Recruit more and build capacities of staff Carry out community ACSM Scale up community health strategy Set up youth friendly centres at the sub county hospitals Train health care workers on youth friendly services

Sub Sector	Issues	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	<p>Poor supply chain management of medicines and medical commodities</p> <p>Lack of palliative care services</p> <p>Limited specialized clinics</p> <p>No comprehensive youth friendly services</p>	<p>capacities</p> <p>Lack of equipment</p>		<p>proportion of facility based fresh still births from 7% to 1% by 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the proportion of pregnant women attending focused four antenatal care visits from 28% to 50% by 2017 - Decrease the proportion of health facilities reporting episodes of stock-outs for any of the 22 tracer essential medicines and medical supplies for more than seven days from 64% to 30% by 2017 - Increase the number of hospitals and health centres with functional microscopes from 55% to 100% by 2017 - Increase the proportion of health facilities offering BEOC from 60% to 100% by 2017 - Increase the 	

Sub Sector	Issues	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
				proportion of health facilities offering CEOC from 40% to 100% by 2017	
	Minimize exposure to health risk factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited health education - Lack of sexual education - Substance abuse - Micronutrient deficiency - Lack of physical activity 	Poor food diversification Cultural beliefs Limited skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen health promotion services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce the proportion of population who smoke - Reduce the proportion of population consuming alcohol regularly - Increase the proportion of infants under 6 months on exclusive breastfeeding from 27% to 40% by 2017 - Proportion of households reached with health information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support community health strategy - Mark local, national and international health days - Strengthen school health programmes - Community ACSM
	Strengthen collaboration with health related sectors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of safe water - Poor sanitation and hygiene - Malnutrition - Inadequate pollution control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate of water and sewerage systems - Droughts - Poor ventilated traditional manyattas - Sociocultural practices - Lack of waste dumping sites - Inadequate electricity networks - Weak collaboration with other sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopt a 'health in all related sectors' policies' approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the proportion of population with access to safe water from 60% to 85% by 2017 - Reduce the proportion of children under 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Household water treatment - Treating of communal water sources - Support school health programmes - Support the activities of the sector stakeholder forum - Community ACSM targeting housing and feeding habits - Support therapeutic food programmes

Sub Sector	Issues	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor housing sanitation - Weak school health programmes - Poor telephone connectivity - Poor road network Population management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor road maintenance Lack of clear curriculum on school health		years of age who are stunted from 22% to 5% by 2017 Reduce the proportion of children under five years of age who are underweight from 29% to 5% by 2017 -Increase the proportion of houses with adequate ventilation from 65% to 80% by 2017	
Education Sector					
Education	High illiteracy rate	Poor /inadequate educational facilities; Low transition rate from primary /secondary schools (47%);Low enrolment rate 56%;High dropout rate of 10% (primary) & 8% (in Secondary);Inadequate staff; Negative parental attitude towards	Raise Literacy Level from 65.2 to 70%	Increase enrolment from current 56% to 70%; Improve retention rate from 47% to 60%; and Improve transition rate to 75%.	Expand physical infrastructure; Human resource development; Enforce children's Act; Create and sustain a bursary scheme; and Create community awareness on education.

Sub Sector	Issues	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
		education; Cultural practices (FGM, early marriages, moranism); and Low uptake of adult education.			
Public Administration and international Relations					
County Government	Inadequate personnel	Newly created	To recruit personnel for the County Government function	To have fully operational departments by June 2014	Personnel audit; and Personnel gaps and need assessment.
Finance	Low internet connectivity	Distance from service providers	To attain an all-time connectivity	Provide backup connectivity	Building infrastructure and enhance capacity of existing infrastructure
	Low revenue collection	Unexploited sources of revenue, untrained personnel, revenue leakages	Maximise revenue collection, capacity building of staff	Assess county revenue potential and personnel capacity	To enhance revenue collection, strengthen monitoring and evaluation mechanism
	accountability	Poor book keeping; Inadequate internal control; and Human manipulations.	To enhance accountability	Proper book keeping; Put in place adequate internal controls; and Proper asset management.	Human resource development; and Roll out IFMIS to sub-counties.
Planning	Poor coordination of development activities	Inadequate facilitation(no vehicles, funding, office staff and equipment);Inadequate data for planning; and Duplication of funding.	To attain high coordination of programs in the county	Provide coordination on all programs in the county every year	Provide funds to facilitate M&E for all programs; Staffing and equipping; and To empower communities to participate in development activities.

Sub Sector	Issues	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	Unreliable data for planning	Unsegregated data	To avail reliable data for planning by June 2014	Undertake baseline survey per sector	Creation of reliable data base for the various levels of service delivery
Social Protection Culture and Recreation					
Gender	gender imbalance ;	Cultural practices	To increase gender equality	Sensitize on importance of gender participation in development activities	Include women in decision making/development roles; and Train women/men on gender issues.
	Discrimination of physically challenged.	Socio-cultural practices	Increase participation of PWDs	- Increase advocacy for PWDs.	Establish units/integration to cater for PWDs; and Improve infrastructure.
Culture	Unexploited potentials on culture;	Lack of proper marketing agency curios; and Poorly trained cultural groups officials.	Empower over 75% of the youth population to be self-reliant.	Create opportunities for over 75% of the youth (Training, Education, Employment and link them to credit).	Promote exploitation of existing cultural practices
Children	Increase in the number of OVCs.	Breakdown of social fabric; Family negligence; and Increase in divorce and separation cases.	Provide adequate care and support to the OVCs.	Expand existing orphanages to cater for the OVCs.	Lobby and advocate against child marriages; and Link youth to credit facilities.
Governance Justice Law and Order					
Police	High crime rate	Low Police: population ratio; Unemployment; Inadequate vehicles for patrols; Poor road network; and Vastness of the County.	To reduce crime rate by 80%	To reduce crime rate by 20% annually; To hasten cases conclusion or dispensation by 70%; and De-congestion in prisons.	Build more police stations/post/patrol base; Adequate facilitation of the police (motor vehicles, fuel); Staffing (police officers); Increase the number of courts in all the sub counties; and Increase the number

Sub Sector	Issues	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
					of prisons in the county.
	Poor infrastructure	Low funding	To improve infrastructure	Mobilise resources	Mobilise resources
Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources					
Environment	Poor refuse waste management	Poor land use planning; Inadequate equipment's and utilities; and Poor Enforcement.	Efficient and effective solid waste management system to be developed	Acquisition of land for waste management	Allocation of funds; Planning; and Procure trucks and equipment's.
	Poor effluent waste management	Inadequate sewerage and waste water drainage systems; and Poor enforcement.	Development of a proper plan by county government to enhance sewage treatment	To development a sewage treatment plant in each sub-county	Private and public sector initiative and Enforcement of existing legislation.
	Environmental pollution (air, water, land/soil, noise)	Poor planning; Ignorance; Poor enforcement of the law; Population increase; and E-waste dumping.	Enhanced enforcement of existing environmental laws; Education and public awareness; and Clean technology.	Green economy; Education and awareness; and Conducting environmental days.	Use of legal instruments for sustainable management of the environment
	Climate change	Natural causes; anthropogenic causes	Carbon markets; forestry development; green energy development	Awareness creation	Implementation of the climate change response strategy; Enhancing knowledge and communication; and Reducing emissions from industries.
	Loss of biodiversity	High demand for biological resources; Bio-prospecting; Globalization; Increased poverty levels; and High population growth.	Enforcement of existing legislations; Education and awareness creation; and Public-private partnerships.	Protecting game reserves and national parks; and Gazettement of proposed management plans.	Strengthening the existing institutional frameworks for the Conservation of Biological Diversity; and Formulate workable land use policies.
Water and	Lack of adequate,	Inadequate and	Provide adequate water	Enhance water	Improve water catchment;

Sub Sector	Issues	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Irrigation	reliable and safe water for human, livestock and irrigation	unreliable rainfall; Insufficient ground water; and Inadequate water for irrigation.	for domestic and irrigation use	harvesting for livestock, domestic and irrigation use; Increase irrigated land; and Reduction of the current average walking distance to watering points.	Strengthen water quality monitoring; Community empowerment on water resource management; and operation and maintenance of water infrastructure.
Sanitation	Prevalence of sanitation related diseases; Lack of sewerage system in major towns	Lack of adequate safe and clean water; and High rate of Open defecation.	Provide safe and clean water; and Awareness creation on safe waste disposal.	Implement Community Led Total Sanitation programme	Triggering villages for ODF villages; Construction of public toilets; and Water purification initiatives.

CHAPTER THREE:

COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

3.0 Introduction

This chapter highlights the spatial planning framework to be employed by the county and also displays the necessary coordination between various sectors, e.g. transport networks and their relationship to agricultural production and markets; industrial areas and energy projects that supply them; zoning of urban-versus-rural areas; public facilities and private developments.

3.1 Overview

The spatial plan aims to achieve optimal and sustainable spatial distribution by stirring up regional competitiveness to ensure full resource exploitation. This will in turn lead to the realization of strong global and national economic development that will help improve the quality of environment and life of Kajiado citizens in general as envisaged in Vision 2030.

Specific challenges that the Plan will address include: population and demographic dynamics, environmental issues including land use patterns, inter-regional imbalances, resource-use conflicts, urbanization and human settlements, governance and related challenges identified in the planning process, poverty and rural development.

3.2 Physical Infrastructure Development

The county is strategically located to offer great opportunity for social-economic growth and development. Development of the physical infrastructure provides the required support to the growth of all the sectors.

Investment in roads is a concurrent function between the county and national government hence collaboration and prioritization of this sector is key. The county is served with five major tarmac roads namely Emali-Loitokitok, Namanga-Athi River, Magadi-Mbagathi, Kiserian-Ngong-Karen and Isinya-Kiserian roads. The later is in a dilapidated state and requires rehabilitation. The other road network includes earth and gravel roads which require regular maintenance.

Urban Development

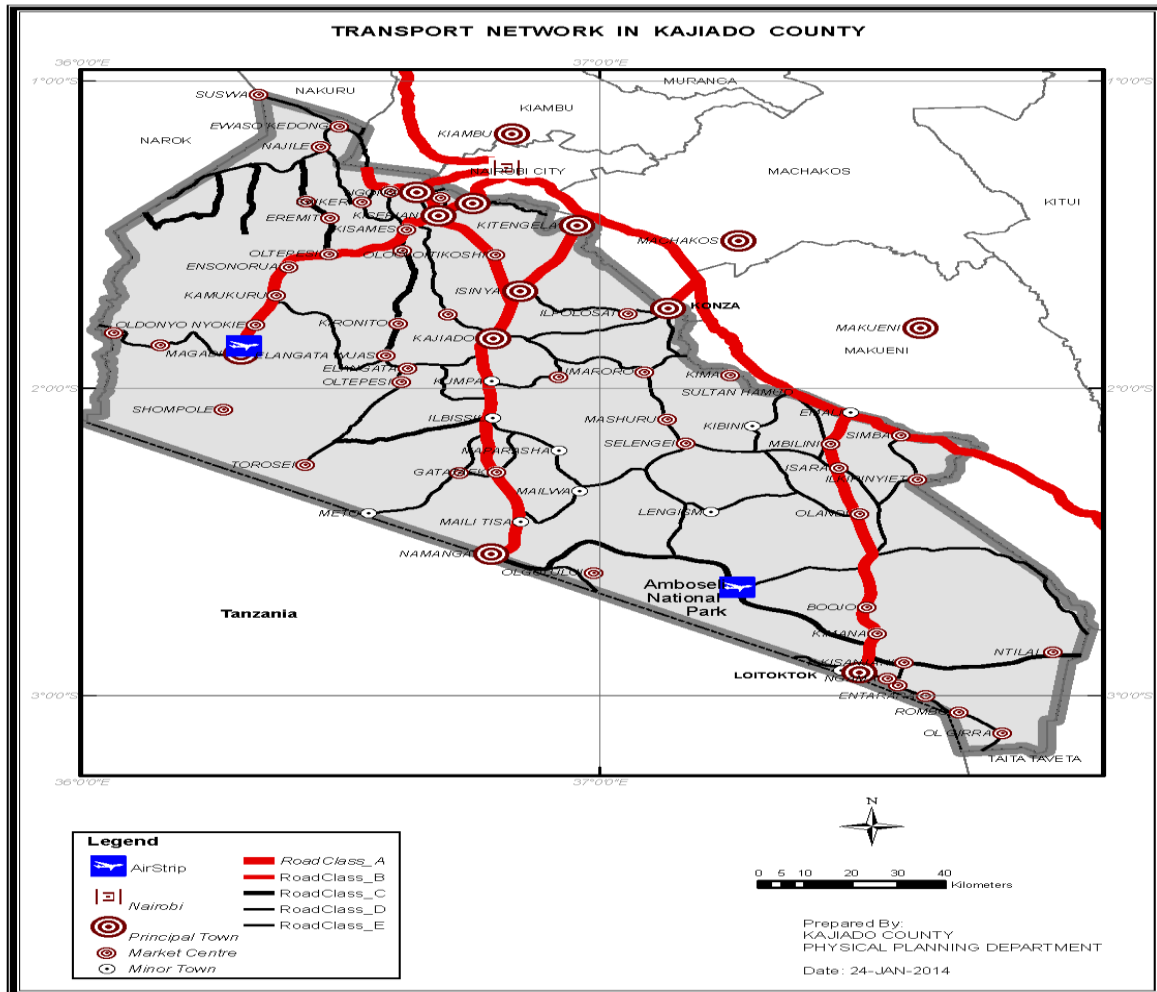
With increased urbanization, there will be need for opening of new and expansion of existing roads including vehicular movement patterns, opening of bus parks, location of truck terminals and parking lots. The county needs to plan for wholesale markets, jua kali sheds, micro stall for youth enterprises in key towns, open air markets and water & sewerage system. Development of infrastructure within livestock markets to provide adequate working environment for traders will be key.

Zonal development plans for the various urban areas shall be prepared as stipulated in the urban areas and cities Act, 2011. Zonal Plans shall indicate the areas to be declared for re-planning or redevelopment, and conservation areas. Further, the plans will provide guidance

to the residents of Kajiado County and potential investors and developers in various sectors, on which areas to acquire land for their specific as all areas within the County will be mapped and pre-zoned into nodes including as; agricultural, residential (high, low and medium), industrial, commercial, conservation areas among others. The county is well endowed with industries mostly located in Kajiado North and East Sub counties.

The county has seven airstrips distributed in the five sub counties. These facilities will be improved and proper infrastructure put in place for maximum utilization.

Map 1: Transport network



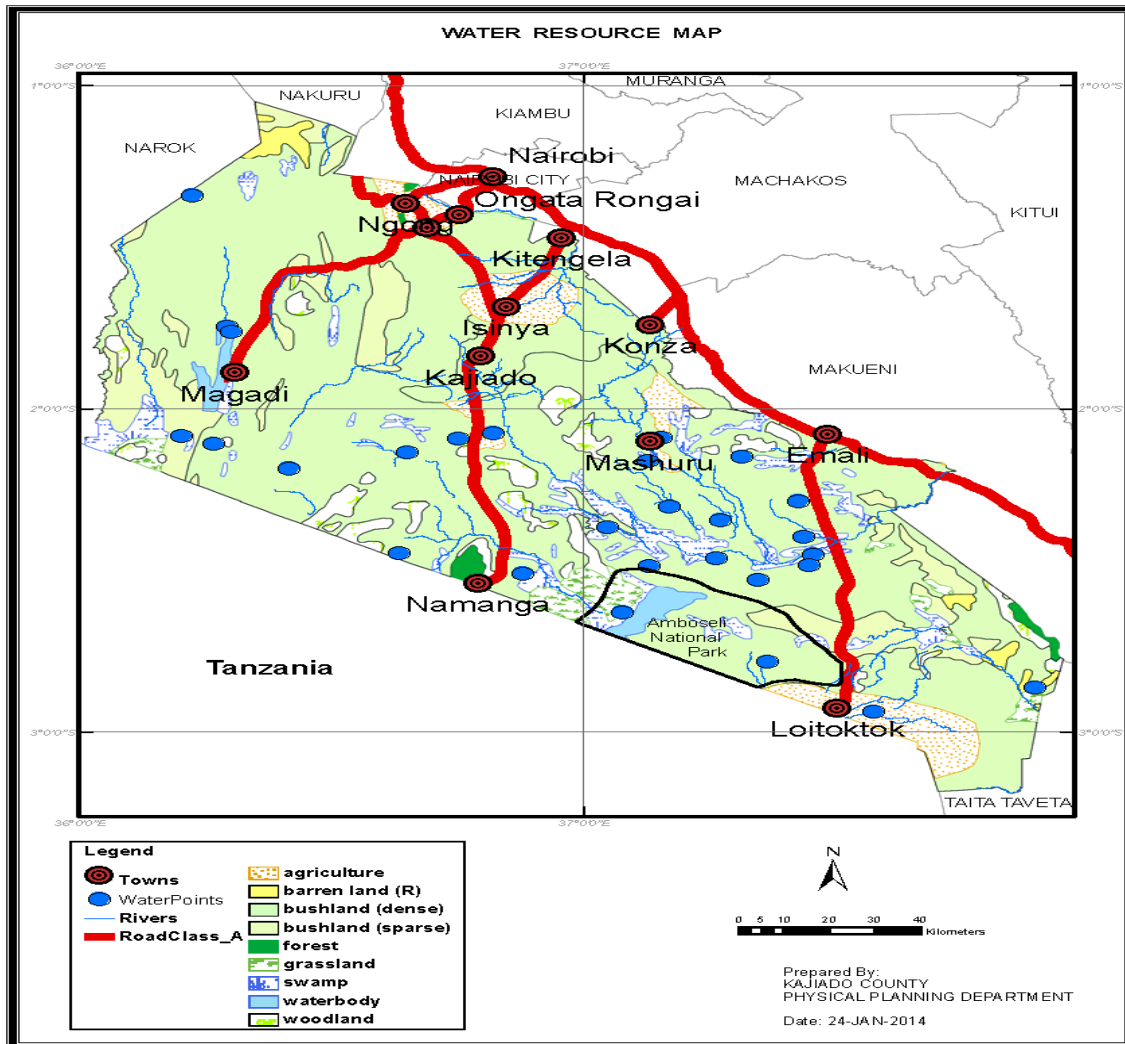
Investment in information communication and technology will enhance attainment of development agenda. This will be strengthened through integration of government services and quality monitoring and assurance. In addition, electricity and mobile connectivity are a critical component supporting development in all sectors.

Water Resources

Kajiado is categorised as a water scarce county. There are few permanent rivers, shallow wells, protected springs, dams, water pans, boreholes, and un-protected springs. Most of the rivers are seasonal hence not reliable and ground water is available although it contains high salt levels making it unsafe for drinking. There is very high demand for fresh water especially in major urban towns. Springs from Nkuruman escarpments provide water for irrigation in the area.

The Tsavo River with its main tributaries Nolturesh, Magoine and Rombo, which flows from the eastern slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro, provides water to Loitokitok Sub-county. This river is perennial in the upper parts. Ngong Hills springs also provide water in some parts of Ngong and Kiserian towns.

Map 3: County Water Resources and Distribution



Land use

The county land use is a function of various factors. These include: location, ecological factors, geology and cultural factors. The four aspects combine to determine the geographical spread of land use activities in the county. In the recent past, land use has had three key drivers. These are population, proximity to Nairobi and road corridors. Whereas population affects the size of land units, proximity to Nairobi dictates preference for land use and perceived economic gains. Road corridors on the other have created vantage opportunities that influence urbanization.

Land fronting key transport corridors is slowly and consistently undergoing transformation. Without clear policies to regulate, key practices that sustain the county economy run the risk of extinction. The plan period shall prepare policy guidelines to guide land use and enhance rational use of space.

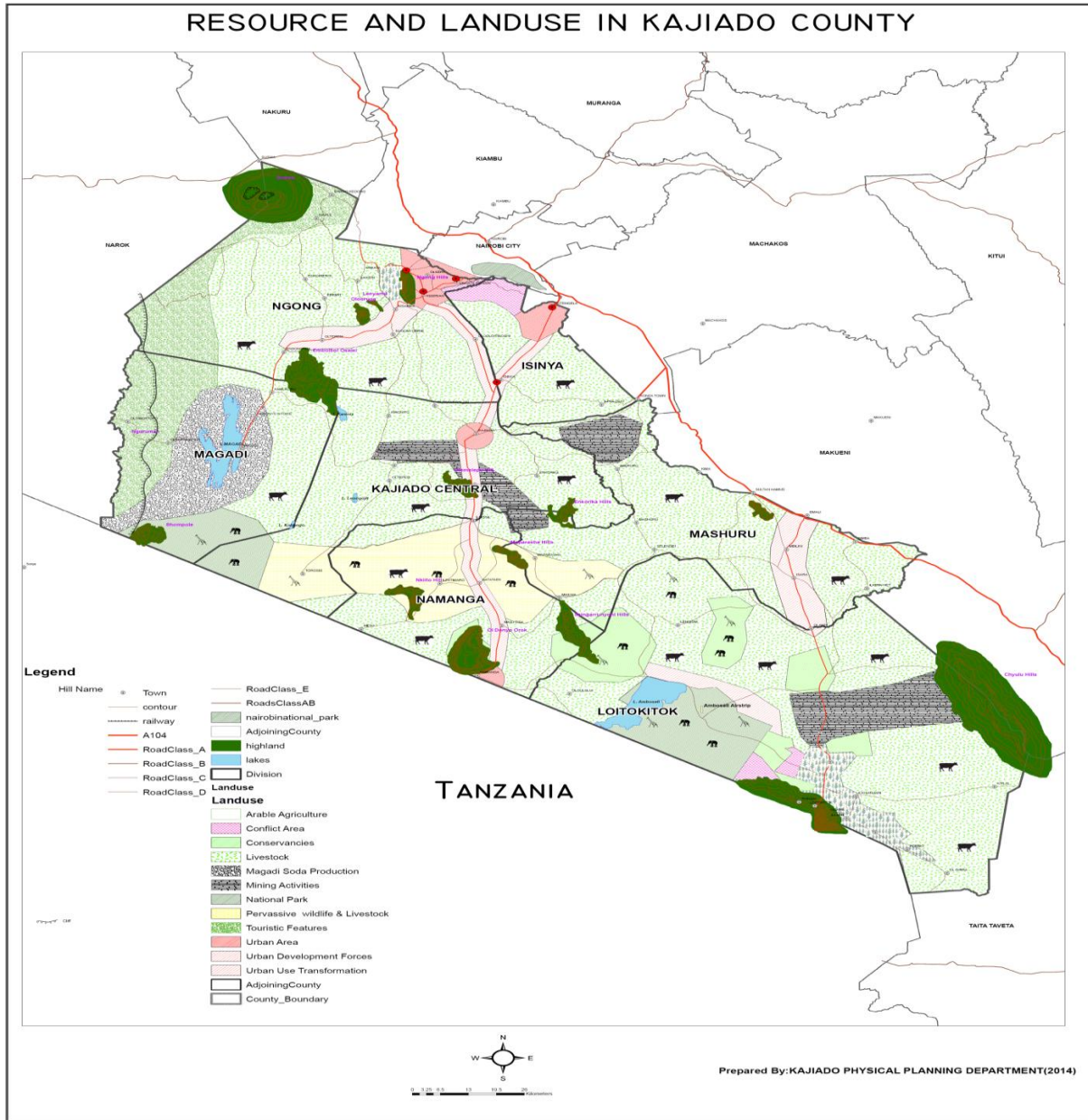
The policy measures shall include deliberate determination of land use and gazettelement of the same. Areas listed under certain functions shall be protected. Instruments that clearly rationalize use will be formulated and published. In working this journey, all stakeholders will be involved. The county assembly shall prepare legislations aimed and protecting our delicate ecosystem while maximizing on opportunities presented by the county regional advantage. The policy direction is to provide a delicate balance between rapid growing land use sectors and the traditional economic practice in the county.

The most predominant land use is agriculture. This is characterized by both livestock and crop farming. The practice occupies a great proportion of the county. Crop production is restricted to small areas in near Ngong hills and Loitoktok. This two sub regions enjoy climatic patterns that can support crop production. The patterns are however changing. Availability of ground water has help improve crop production through irrigation. During this plan period, the county government shall encourage individual effort and use of agriculture staff to offer advice to enhance crop production and food security. Programs and projects have been listed in subsequent chapters.

Second in proportion is wildlife conservation. Amboseli National park contributes strongly to the overall aggregate with supplement from conservancies and sanctuaries.

Urban land use is yet another pervasive category. The region borders Nairobi and has acted as an offloading zone for urban projects. Housing, commercial and industrial developments have registered great investments within the county. The development poses potential danger to traditional practices such as livestock keeping. It spread diminishes the land under livestock keeping. Besides these three, land in the county has also been use for mining and quarrying. Quarrying provide both stones for construction and raw materials to cement factories.

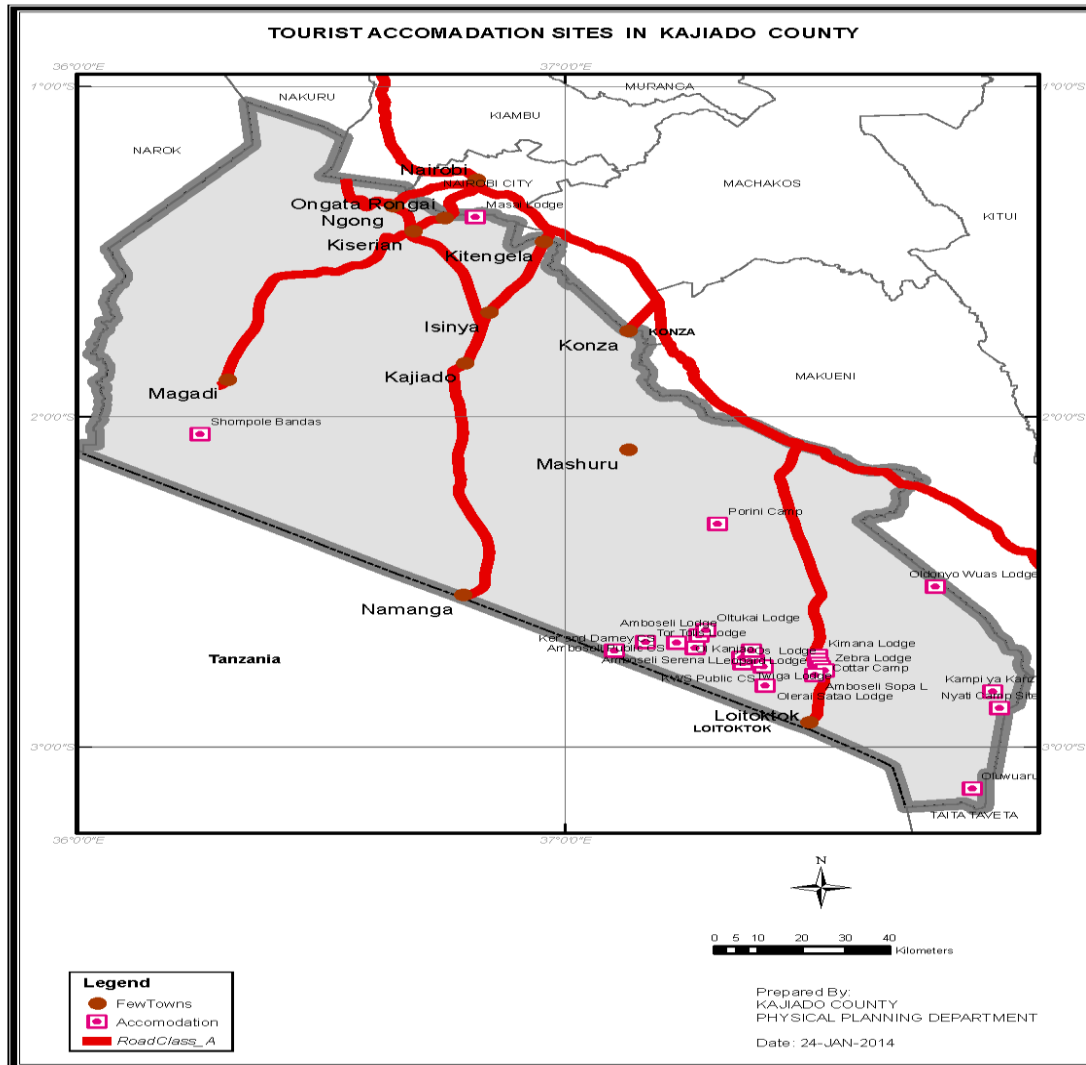
Map 4: Resource and Land Use in the County



Tourism and Wildlife

Development in the sector will be attained through mapping out the tourism potential areas in the county. Identification and development of cultural centres as potential areas for tourism diversification. Main programs in the sector include development of a tourism circuit to link Amboseli and the Masai Mara ecosystem to maximise exploitation of the areas.

Map 5: Tourism accommodation sites



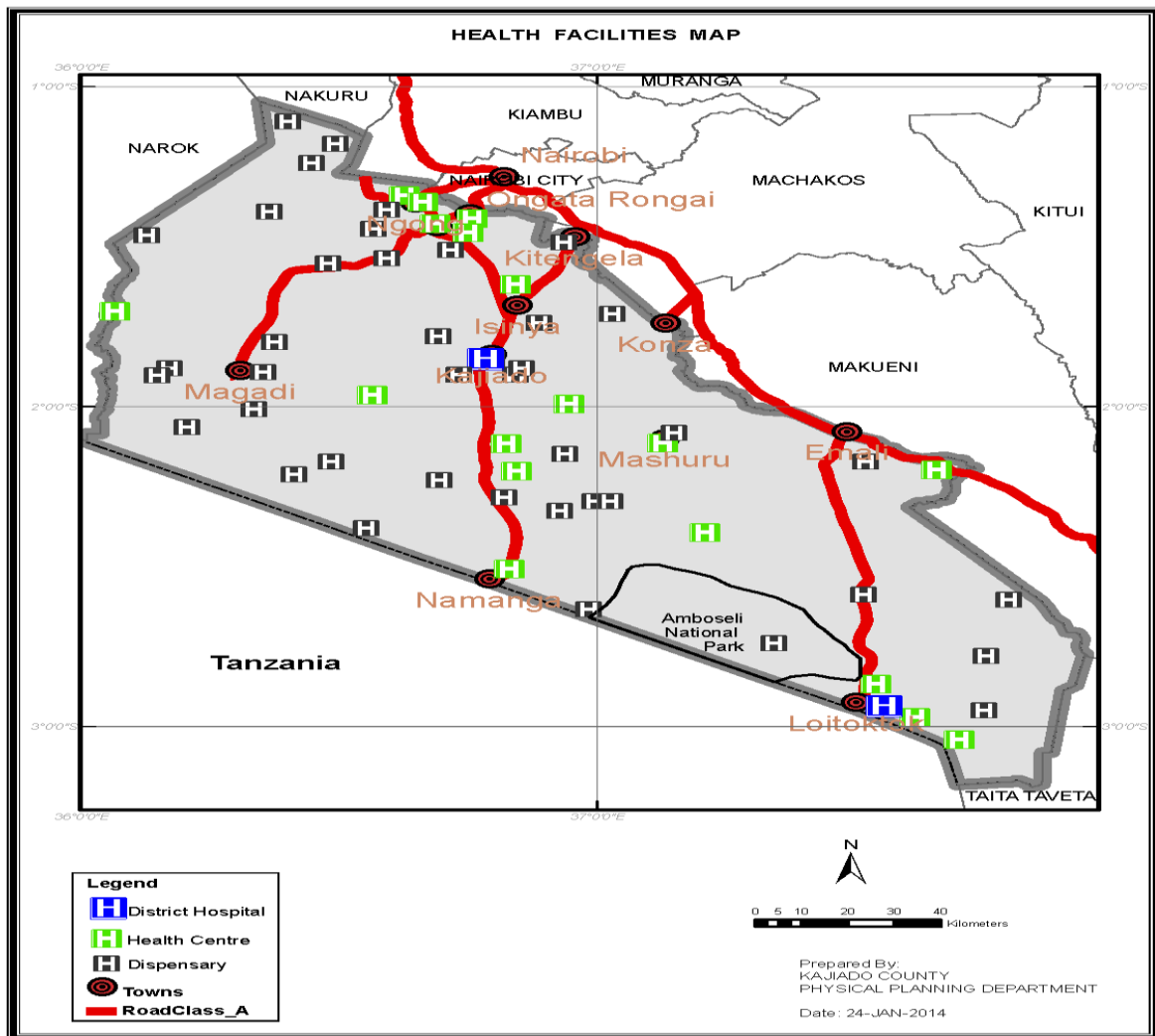
Education Development

Education is one of the most fundamental tools for individual, county and national development. Some of the major development proposals include: establishment of a university, teacher training college and upgrading of the Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) in Loitokitok to offer other health professional courses. These are to be implemented through collaboration with national government, private partnerships and donors. The sector aims at improving education infrastructure, constructing new schools to reduce the disatance covered. Model ECDE centres will be constructed in each sub county as well as refurbishing and equiping of existing youth polytechnics.

Health Development

Health of the population is pertinent to social and economic development. Access to quality health care in Kajiado is still a challenge, with majority of available health facilities lacking essential drugs, working tools and equipments. Existing hospitals, health centres and dispensaries in the county are to be upgraded and requisite facilities and staff provided so as to enable them discharge health services adequately. Distribution of health facilities is highly concentrated in the urban areas as compared to rural areas.

Map 7: Distribution of Health facilities



Sports and Cultural Development

The county needs to harness the prevailing talents in the youth of the county. Setting up of facilities to harness sports and artistic talents will help in creating employment and engaging the youth in creative and valuable lifestyles. Rehabilitation and upgrading of existing stadia to provide the necessary amenities for talent development. Presence of theatres and stadia are basic requirement as per the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 for all towns.

Energy

There exists potential to generate electricity by wind power, solar and geothermal sources. Investment in all these sources requires comprehensive feasibility studies to establish their respective capacities.

Mining

The main minerals in the county include limestone and marble and gypsum. Other extractive resources are sand, ballast, gravel and soda ash. There exists potential in the extraction of most of the resources including processing. In spite of their economic contribution, these activities have a potential to socially and economically destroy and degrade the environment, thus need for sustainable use of resources.

Conclusion

One of the core functions of the CIDP will be to ensure service delivery and improved infrastructure to support all development within the county. These will be achieved by providing for service delivery structures, monitoring programs, arbitration mechanism for spatial planning and instituting legal mechanism to guide development.

CHAPTER FOUR:

LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter describes the linkages of the County Integrated Development Plan with the county sectoral plans, county spatial plans, sub-county plans, national plans and international commitments made by the government such the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and how they apply to the county.

4.1 CIDP Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030 and the Second Medium Term Plan

Sessional Paper Number 10 of 2012 on Kenya Vision 2030 is the National Policy Economic Blueprint that entrenches Kenya Vision 2030 as the long term development strategy for Kenya. The Kenya Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens.

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

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

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

The three pillars are anchored on a number of foundations, which serve as enablers that create an environment that is geared towards the realization of Vision 2030. These include: macroeconomic stability; continuity in governance reforms; enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor; infrastructure; energy; Science, Technology and Innovation; Land Reforms; Human Resource Development; Security and Public Sector Reforms. An additional enabler, national values and ethics, has been included following the passing of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

The Kenya Vision 2030 is intended to be implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans. The Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-17) is the second in a series of successive 5-year plans under which the Kenya Vision 2030 is to be implemented. The second MTP 2013-2017 draws on lessons learnt in implementing the first MTP. It seeks to implement the flagship projects identified under Vision 2030 over the five year period together with incomplete flagship and other projects and programmes in the previous Medium Term plan. It will also take due cognizance of the devolved structure of government following promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and recent discovery of oil and mineral resources.

The broad key priority areas which will be the focus of the Second MTP include: employment creation; development of human resource through expansion and improvement in quality education, health and other social services; reducing the dependence of the economy on rain fed agriculture through expansion of irrigation; higher investment in alternative and green sources of energy; improving the economy's competitiveness through increased investment and modernization of infrastructure; increasing the ratio of saving, investment and exports to GDP; implementation of key Kenya Vision 2030 Flagship projects; improving national security; promoting national values and ethics; and continue implementing the Constitution including devolution.

Kajiado County Integrated Development Plan is aligned to the Medium Term Plan II and the Vision 2030 as required by law, County Government Act, 2012, which stipulates that county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework. As such the CIDP provides essential linkages of the National and County Governments by facilitating the implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects as well as other projects and programmes that will ensure implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 at both levels of Government. Identification of specific projects was through public participation forums at different levels.

4.2 CIDP Linkage with the Constitution of Kenya

The Constitution of Kenya prescribes national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power. It creates a two-tier government: a national government and 47 county governments. County Government of Kajiado has the following functions in accordance with schedule four of the constitution: agriculture; livestock and fisheries, county health services; Environment, water, irrigation and sanitation; trade development and regulation; pre-primary education and village polytechnics, control of drugs and pornography; county public works, roads and transport services; firefighting services and disaster management. The county endeavors to ensure participatory development and capacities developed at the county and community level.

The county government has been keen to ensure compliance with all the laws which provide the framework for devolution have been enacted, namely: Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011; The County Governments Act, 2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

4.3 Implementation of MDGs at the County Level

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are internationally accepted standards for measuring progress towards poverty alleviation. They were agreed upon at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 where world leaders made and adopted a declaration to, ‘free all men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty’. The eight MDGs to be met by 2015 are drawn from this declaration. The eight MDGs have time-bound targets and indicators for measuring progress in the areas of: poverty alleviation, education, gender equality and empowerment of women, child and maternal health, reducing HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases, environmental sustainability, and building a Global Partnership for Development. Kenya is one of the signatories to the Declaration and is committed to achieve the MDGs. This commitment has resulted in commendable progress in achieving a number of these goals though some are still facing challenges. As we pursue development agenda at the county level, we need to fast track the achievement of these goals.

With only two years to the end of the MDGs period, a group of world leaders appointed by the UN Secretary General are working together to find the best way to tackle global agenda on development after 2015. The post 2015 agenda will have shared responsibilities for all countries and with the fight against poverty and sustainable development at its core. This agenda will be cascaded in the Medium Term Plans and County Integrated Development Plans in order to build upon commitments already made and contribute to the acceleration of achievement of the targets both at the national and county levels.

4.4 Linkage with Sectoral, Urban and City Plans

The County Government Act, 2012 requires that a county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated without a planning framework. It also states that the county planning framework shall integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning. In addition to an integrated county development plan, each county is expected to have the following: County Sectoral Plan (for the county departments and other county entities), County Spatial Plan, and City and Urban Areas Plans.

The above plans serve as a basis for engagement between county government and the citizenry, other stakeholders and interest groups. They shall also serve as the basis for all the budgeting and spending in a county.

The CIDP integrates sectoral plans, from various sectors within the county, urban and city plans, spatial plans among other plans. The Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 is emphatic on the need for five year cities and urban areas integrated development planning and the need to align annual budgeting to the plan. These plans are aligned to the county integrated development plan. The Act further states that, an integrated urban or city development plan shall bind, guide, and inform all planning for development and decision-making and ensure comprehensive inclusion of functions.

The city or urban area integrated development plan is expected to be the basis for the preparation of environmental management plans, the preparation of valuation rolls for property taxation, provision of physical and social infrastructure and transportation, preparation of annual strategic plans for a city, disaster preparedness and response, overall delivery of service including provision of water, electricity, health, telecommunications and solid waste management; and the preparation of a geographic information system for a city. These are pertinent social economic development issues the CIDP intends to address.

CHAPTER FIVE:

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

5.0 Introduction

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.

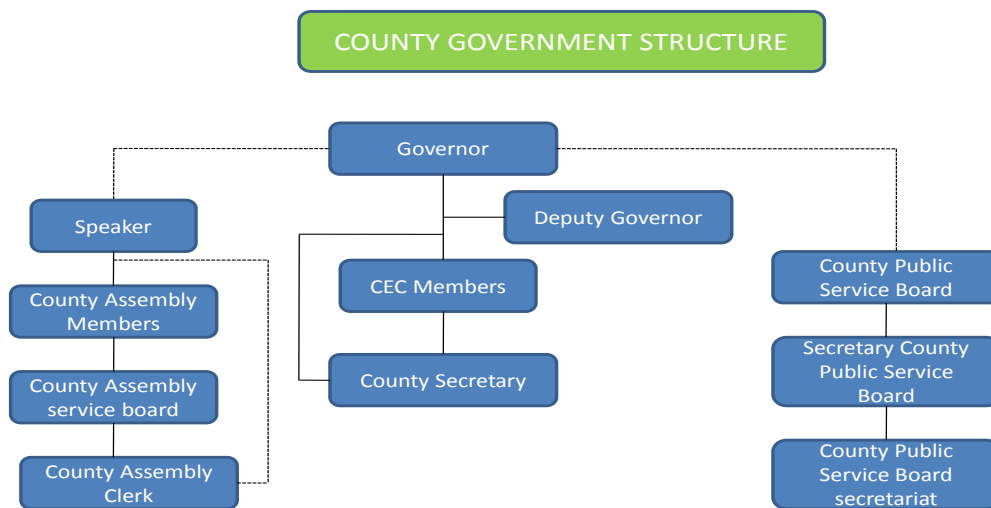
5.1 Structure of the County Government

Organisational Flow

The county shall address various challenges in its Endeavour to implement the county integrated development plan. The county government shall be committed into improving the various sectors that are core in realizing the goals and vision of the county in line with Kenya Vision 2030.

The county shall endeavour to provide practical solutions to problems faced by the various players and this will require sober approach to the development issues. To meet the implementation need of the plan, the proposed structure emphasizes leadership, technical expertise, consensus building, accountability and community outreach. The organizational structure for the County Government of Kajiado is as indicated in chart 1

Chart 1: Structure of the County Government



5.2 Roles and Functions

The Governor

As the chief executive of the county, the role of the governor shall be to diligently execute the functions and exercise authority provided for in the constitution and the county government act. The deputy governor shall deputize the governor in the execution of the governor's functions.

The County Assembly

The functions of the County Assembly include enacting appropriate laws and policies, approving and review of plans and budgets, promote investments through public investment committee, ensure value for public resources, check excesses of the executive, promote peace and stability.

The County Executive Committee

Each respective County Executive Committee Member provides policy direction in their respective ministries with the Chief Officer as the accounting officer.

The county ministries have their mandates as below.

Finance and Economic Planning

The ministry's role is coordination of development planning, mobilization of public resources and ensuring effective accountability, compliance with various regulations, Procurement for use of the resources for benefit of the county. It coordinates county government ministries in preparation of county plans, sector plans and annual county budgets.

Health

The health ministry is responsible for county health facilities and pharmacies, ambulatory services, promotion of primary health care, cemeteries, funeral parlors and crematoria, licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public and refuse removal, dumps and solid wastes disposal.

Public Works, Roads, Transport and Housing

The mandate the ministry is to provide and manage engineering works and services within the jurisdiction of the county. These works and services include development and maintenance of infrastructure, maintenance of motor vehicles and heavy equipment.

Industrialization and Enterprise Development

The ministry is charged with promotion of domestic and international trade through creation of enabling business and investment environment including capacity building of entrepreneurs . The ministry is entirely in charge of all markets, trade licensing, fair trading, local tourism and cooperative societies.

Land, Physical Planning, Environment, Wildlife and Natural Resources

The ministry undertakes physical planning, land survey and mapping, boundaries and fencing and implements policies on natural resources.

Information, Communication and Citizen Participation

The ministry's mandate is to ensure effective flow of information within the county government and the public. The ministry is also responsible for public participation and the overall management of the county stakeholders.

Education, Gender, Youth, Culture and Social Services

The core function of the ministry focuses on pre primary, youth polytechnics, home craft centres and child care facilities. Other responsibilities include cultural activities, public entertainment and amenities and community mobilization.

Public Service and e-Government

This ministry is charged with the role of human resource management and ensuring effective use of ICT to transform government processes including service delivery and information within government and to all stakeholders.

Water and Irrigation

The ministry is charged with environmental conservation including water conservation and forestry. The ministry ensures access to water for domestic, farming and livestock use including industrial use.

Agriculture, Livestock and Tourism

The mandate of the ministry is to promote and facilitate promotion agricultural and livestock production for food security and sustainable income to communities. Through multi sector approach, the sector promotes value chain management and advance agro – based industries and agricultural exports; and enhance sustainable use of land resources as a basis for agricultural enterprises.

County Public Service Board (CPSB)

Public Service Board has control over the County Public Service and ensures that the county has adequate and competent personnel.

5.3 Stakeholder Mapping

The county recognizes the role of various stakeholders and their influence in fulfilling her

Stakeholder Category	Stakeholder	Role
Governance/ Regulators	National Government	Policy formulation, guidance, service provision, enforcement of rules and regulations and overall capacity building
	Independent commissions(IEBC, JSC, CIC, COB, CRA)	Promote constitutionalism and protection of the sovereignty of the people. Provide guidelines and support in county operations
	Parliament(Senate, National Assembly)	Formulation and passage of national laws & policies, provision of a conducive environment and offer oversight.
Providers	Development Partners	Support county government effort through provision of credit, grants, material and technical support.
	CDF, WEF, YEDF etc.	Construction, rehabilitation, equipping of facilities in the county. Provide revolving funds to women and youth groups.
	Financial Institutions	Provide affordable credit; create awareness.
Influencers	CBOs; NGOs; FBOs	Complement the government's development agenda. Creation of awareness on rights and privileges of the public. Promotion of good governance and participate in decision making.
Users/ Beneficiaries	Community	Active participation in development and decision making and enhance sustainability of projects and programmes. Engage in conservation, and compliance and social audit.

5.4 Citizen Participation

The County Government shall involve the citizens in all policy formulation and decision making as stipulated in the County Government Act Part VIII. Kajiado County will put in place strategies to ensure citizen participation through timely access to information and wider involvement of the citizenry by recognizing their various roles, diversity, geographical representation, gender, age, special interest groups and other organised groups.

CHAPTER SIX:

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

6.0 Introduction

This chapter contains projected revenue and expenditure estimates for the five year plan period, sources of funds, financial management and accountability, capital financing strategies and asset management.

6.1 Revenue and Expenditure Projections

All local revenues to be collected by the county will be guided by introduction of Finance Bills to be introduced by the executive to the County Assembly outlining all sources of revenue for the county.

The budget projections required for managing the county government is projected that local revenue will grow at an average of 10 percent per year. It is expected that the allocation from the National will increase over the years matching the increase of revenue by the National Government. In the financial year 2013/2014 the allocation for Kajiado County from the National Government is Kshs 3,511,792,058 while revenue collection is projected at Kshs 516,816,520.

6.1.1 Revenue projections

Revenue type	Approved Estimates (Kshs)	Estimates (Kshs)	Projections ¹ (Kshs)	
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Application fees	51,122,202	61,346,642	73,615,971	88,339,165
Ballast Fee	0	0	0	0
Barter Market fees	20,746,155	24,895,386	29,874,463	35,849,356
Beacon Search Pointing Fee	826,391	991,669	1,190,003	1,428,004
Bed Occupancy	0	0	0	0
Building Plan Approval Fee	57,087,759	68,505,310	82,206,372	98,647,646
Building Plan Inspection Fees	1,113,600	1,336,320	1,603,584	1,924,301
Burial Fees	120,495	144,594	173,513	208,215
Business Permit Current	73,837,340	88,604,808	106,325,770	127,590,924
Business Permit Other years plus penalties	127,455	152,946	183,535	220,242
Business Permit penalties	116,711	140,053	168,064	201,677
Change of User	4,454,400	5,345,280	6,414,336	7,697,203
Charcoal Cess	4,346,868	5,216,242	6,259,490	7,511,388
Clamping Fee	43,500	52,200	62,640	75,168
Consent to Charge	522,000	626,400	751,680	902,016
Conservancy Fees	4,350,000	5,220,000	6,264,000	7,516,800
Debts Clearance Certificate Fee	4,206,452	5,047,742	6,057,291	7,268,749
Document Search Fee	2,028,405	2,434,086	2,920,903	3,505,084

¹Revenue is projected to increase by 20% p.a

Revenue type	Approved	Estimates	Projections ¹ (Kshs)	
	Estimates (Kshs)	(Kshs)	2015/16	2016/17
	2013/14	2014/15		
Enclosed Bus Park Fee	41,012,616	49,215,139	59,058,167	70,869,800
Exhauster services charge	0	0	0	0
Film Shooting	102,116	122,539	147,047	176,456
Fines and Penalties	1,283,194	1,539,833	1,847,799	2,217,359
Garbage dumping fee	0	0	0	0
Ground Rent Current Year	17,621,859	21,146,231	25,375,477	30,450,572
Ground Rent Other Years	19,352,380	23,222,856	27,867,427	33,440,913
Gypsum Royalties	0	0	0	0
Hides and Skins fee	0	0	0	0
Hire of Grader	0	0	0	0
House rent	1,985,123	2,382,148	2,858,577	3,430,293
Housing estates monthly rent Fees	623,509	748,211	897,853	1,077,424
Impounding Charges	0	0	0	0
Industrial rates	0	0	0	0
Inspection Fee	0	0	0	0
Land Rates Current Year	24,781,205	29,737,446	35,684,935	42,821,922
Land rates Other Years	29,586,819	35,504,183	42,605,019	51,126,023
Land Rates penalties	459,575	551,490	661,788	794,146
Limestone Royalties	69,068,435	82,882,122	99,458,546	119,350,256
Livestock Cess	4,768,477	5,722,172	6,866,607	8,239,928
Manure Cess	217,283	260,740	312,888	375,465
Market Entrance/Gate Fees	147,095	176,514	211,817	254,180
Market fees	0	0	0	0
Market Plot Rent	121,583	145,900	175,080	210,095
Market Stall Rent	35,888	43,066	51,679	62,014
Mineral extraction royalties (cement, silica)	0	0	0	0
Nursery School	0	0	0	0
Occupation Certificate Fees	8,568,413	10,282,096	12,338,515	14,806,218
Oltukai Lodge	0	0	0	0
Other Receipts	4,441,500	5,329,800	6,395,760	7,674,912
other vehicles enclcd Park Fees (Cars lorries)	8,700	10,440	12,528	15,034
Plot Rent	0	0	0	0
Plot Subdivision	6,528,915	7,834,698	9,401,638	11,281,965
Plot Transfer Fees	8,039,540	9,647,448	11,576,938	13,892,325
PPA I Forms	742,763	891,316	1,069,579	1,283,494
Produce Cess	3,997,215	4,796,658	5,755,990	6,907,188
Quarry Extraction Fees	6,446,043	7,735,252	9,282,302	11,138,762
Replace of Allotments	287,100	344,520	413,424	496,109

Revenue type	Approved Estimates (Kshs)	Estimates (Kshs)	Projections ¹ (Kshs)	
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Sale of council minutes/BY Laws	0	0	0	0
Sale of Livestock	204,842	245,810	294,972	353,967
Sale of Milk	0	0	0	0
Sale of old office equipment and furniture	0	0	0	0
Sale of old vehicles and Machinery	0	0	0	0
Sale of scrap	0	0	0	0
Sale Promotions	734,695	881,634	1,057,961	1,269,553
Sales of Flowers, Plants, firewood, produce etc.	0	0	0	0
Sand Gravel and Ballast Extraction fees	28,760,939	34,513,127	41,415,752	49,698,903
Sewerage Fees	18,488	22,186	26,623	31,947
Sign board and Advertisement Fees	637,060	764,472	917,366	1,100,840
Sign Board Fees	16,530	19,836	23,803	28,564
Slaughtering Fees	477,935	573,522	688,226	825,872
Soda Ash Cess	8,000,000	9,600,000	11,520,000	13,824,000
Stand Premium	197,925	237,510	285,012	342,014
Storage fee	0	0	0	0
Street Parking Fees	924,375	1,109,250	1,331,100	1,597,320
Survey Fees	0	0	0	0
Tender Document Sales	1,576,658	1,891,990	2,270,388	2,724,465
Towing Fee	0	0	0	0
Valuation Roll Charges	0	0	0	0
Wilderness Lodges	0	0	0	0
Sub Total Local Revenue	516,826,526	620,191,830	744,230,196	893,076,236

Source: Kajiado County Treasury

6.1.2 Funds and Expenditure

Funding Source/ Expenditure Category	Approved Estimates (Kshs)	Estimates (Kshs)	Projections ² (Kshs)	
	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
National Government Equitable Allocation	3,525,736,420	3,878,310,062	4,266,141,068	4,692,755,175
Local Revenue	516,826,526	620,191,830	744,230,196	893,076,236

² Expenditure and Government allocation projected to increase by 10% p.a

Funding Source/ Expenditure Category	Approved Estimates (Kshs)	Estimates (Kshs)	Projections ² (Kshs)	
	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Development Partners	0	0	0	0
Total	4,042,562,946	4,498,501,892	5,010,371,264	5,585,831,411
Expenditure				
Recurrent	2,807,899,490	3,088,689,439	3,397,558,383	3,737,314,221
Development	1,234,663,450	1,358,129,795	1,493,942,775	1,643,337,052
Total	4,042,562,940	4,446,819,234	4,891,501,157	5,380,651,273

Source: County Budget Review and Outlook Paper 2013

The county government will use the following strategies to raise and manage revenue: Seal revenue leakages resulting from inefficient revenue collection system, imprudent expenditure, tax evasion and corruption; Through wide consultations, review charges and fees and introduce new ones where necessary; Approaching development partners for grants and loans; and Public Private Partnership approach.

6.2 Financial Management and Accountability

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

In that respect, the following measures shall be undertaken:

- a) The county resources shall be used as per this integrated plan and the annual approved budgets;
- b) Financial and Accounting procedures and regulations stipulated in the FPMA, 2012 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 IFMIS and G-pay;
- 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, 2005;
- 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

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.

Internal and external audit should be strengthened to ensure proper checks and controls. Monitoring and Evaluation should be emphasized as well as it plays critical role in ensuring accountability in use of public resources.

Capacity building will play a key role in imparting relevant and adequate skills and knowledge in staff. Adequate staff motivation, recognizing and rewarding outstanding performance will help enhance overall performance of the county

The county will also implement the re-engineered IFMIS system which will enhance accountability through increased efficiency in operations, accuracy and proper financial reporting.

Adherence to procurement procedures as envisaged in the public procurement and oversight authority guide lines will prevent the malpractices associated with poor financial management. Proper management of revenues through proper and accurate record keeping and reporting, adherence to revenue collection procedures and regulations, regular banking and maintenance of bank reconciliations are the various modes that will ensure accountability in the use of resources.

6.3 Capital Financing

In line with the Public Finance Management Act 2012, at least thirty percent of the total county revenue, 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.

In addition through various investment forums, the county intends to attract potential local and foreign investors and other development partners to assist in development of the county. The county has held an investors' conference and identified willing potential investors.

The county will also consider borrowing short term and long term loans to assist in financing development projects and programmes that will have multiplier effect on the

development of the county. The county shall encourage Public Private Partnerships to implement some of the capital projects such as Build Operate and Transfer (BOT).

6.4 Asset Management

Proper asset management needs to be done by establishing 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 of 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 the obsolete and unserviceable ones.

CHAPTER SEVEN:

**DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND
PROJECTS**

7.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a highlight of projects and programmes identified in various county consultative forums. The information is presented based on the Medium Term Expenditure Framework budgeting system. Nine sectors have been used, namely, Agriculture and Rural Development; General Economic and Commercial Affairs; Energy, Infrastructure and ICT; Environmental Protection, Water and Sanitation; Health; Education; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration and International Relations; and Social Protection, Culture and Recreation.

For each of the MTEF sectors, the sector vision and mission are stated. In addition, the county's response to the sector vision and mission and the role of the stakeholders are explained. Finally, the priorities identified during county consultations are presented as new proposals. Cross Cutting issues in each sector are also included.

7.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Agriculture; Livestock Development; Lands; Fisheries Development; Forestry and Wildlife; National Land Commission and Agricultural Research & Development (ARD).

7.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: An innovative, commercially-oriented modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector.

Mission: To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture and innovative research, sustainable livestock and fisheries development, growth of a viable cooperatives sub sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources and sustainable management of forestry and wildlife resources.

7.1.2 County response to sector vision and mission

Agriculture and Livestock development sector is the most important sector in the county. The sector employs 75 percent of the total population and provides nearly 40 percent of the county's food requirements. Accelerated growth in this sector will increase employment opportunities and act as a catalyst in improving the living standards of the people. Opportunities exist in horticulture farming through greenhouses to increase productivity and food security; modern livestock keeping methods to increase productivity and introduction of new breeds of livestock like ostrich farming.

Majority of the local population engage in livestock production under semi-nomadic pastoralism. It is expected that vigorous market promotion and marketing of livestock and livestock products like hides and skins, milk and other products such as honey and manure could increase the annual turnover of the county. In addition, fish farming is being promoted in the county as communities have embraced and been trained on fish rearing for commercial and nutritional improvement.

Land ownership in the county is predominantly on group ranches. There has been conflict over ownership among the group ranch owners on the management of land. Development of social amenities like schools, health and water intended to serve communities has been a challenge where there are no title deeds. Land use patterns in the county is changing rapidly as grazing and farming land is being sold to commercial and residential developers.

Management of the forests resources is a priority for the county to ensure conservation by controlling destructive practices such as charcoal burning. Human wildlife conflict has been on the rise, and the county will therefore work towards enhancing coexistence among communities near the animal conservancies.

7.1.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Cooperative societies	Provision of farm inputs, training, savings and credit and marketing.
Department of Agriculture	Provision of agricultural extension services and farm inputs. Provision of policy Guidelines and implementation of government policies on agriculture.
Department of Cooperative Development & Marketing	To improve marketing access and value addition and marketing efficiency in cooperatives. Promoting formation of cooperative movements
Department of Fisheries Development	Provide extension services Advise fish farmers on the right species of fish to rear.
Department of Forestry and Wildlife	Forests conservation; promoting increase of forest cover. Advice on the right types of trees to be planted in different ecological zones. Conservation of wild animals
Department of Lands	Processing of title deeds; Preparation of zoning plans for the market/urban centres, survey, adjudication, registries maintains lands records
Department of Livestock Development	Provide extension services on livestock production. Undertake animal disease control, meat inspection and treatment
Donors	Supplements government efforts and networking to provide policies, nationally and internationally.
Farmers	Carry out farming activities; Adoption of skills and new technologies. Active Membership to cooperative societies.
Financial institutions	Offer credit to farmers and promote a savings culture among the public

Stakeholder	Role
Micro-Finance Institutions	Timely provision of required agricultural inputs to farmers. Provide loans to the community
National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)	Provide information on early warning. Support food security assessments
National Land Commission	Provision of policy guidelines on land matters
NGOs, CBOs, Religious bodies	Financing and technical assistance to development. Capacity building in participatory development.
Private sectors	Availing farm inputs; Marketing.
Research institutions	Research and development
Agricultural Sector Coordination Unit	Coordinate, convene and facilitate sector-wide projects along the value chain

7.1.4 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Improve food security; promote value addition and production of high quality produce	High cost of credit; High cost of farm inputs; Poor infrastructure; Pests and diseases; Low market prices; and Inadequate ground water/rain.	Link groups/individuals to Micro Finance Institutions and other financial bodies for credit facilities; and Water harvesting.
Livestock Development	Increase the production capacity of the existing pastoral system; Stimulating livestock intensification and diversification activities	Low productivity of the livestock; Inadequate water supply; Increased incidences of diseases; Inadequate technical staff; In accessibility to credit facilities; Wildlife menace; Degradation of natural resources; and Lack of access to market.	Improve on water accessibility for livestock; Improve animal husbandry; Enhance value addition in livestock products improve marketing through formation of marketing groups; Training on hay and silage making and storage; Sharing information among livestock keepers; and Entrepreneurial training for livestock.
Fisheries Development	Sensitize community on fish farming; Identify sites for introduction of fishponds; and Promote aquaculture as a profitable commercial enterprise.	Lack of funds and technical personnel; Inadequate awareness of fish farming as an income generating activity; and Poor attitude towards fish farming.	Provide funds and technical staff; Awareness of fish as a source of food and income; and Establish individual fish ponds.
Forestry and Wildlife	Mobilize and initiate community based wildlife management organizations; and	Human/wildlife conflict; Dwindling pastures; Inadequate water; Subdivision of Group ranches; and Human settlement	Promote eco-tourism; Promote and re-introduce game hunting; Fencing of the wildlife sanctuaries; and Construction of water facilities for

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Initiating income generating conservation activities.	along the wildlife corridors.	both livestock and wildlife.
Lands	Processing of title deeds; and Preparation of zoning plans for the market/urban centres, survey, adjudication, maintain lands records.	Lack of modern equipment; Inadequate staff; Inadequate of transport; Inadequate funds; and Frequent cases.	Computerization of land records; Complete un adjudicated group ranches; Geo-reference survey; and Digitize urban area plans properties.

7.1.5 Projects and Programmes

This section covers projects and programmes to be implemented in the county including flagship, on-going, stalled and new projects and programmes identified through public consultations and sector project.

i) Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Agriculture and Livestock				
Construction of a leather processing unit	Isinya	To provide market for raw skins and create jobs	One unit mini tannery	Construction of a processing tannery, underground tank and ablution block, perimeter wall, effluent treatment system, machine installation and installation of electricity
Construction of Border Post Quarantine Station	Namanga	To reduce disease incidence on livestock	One border post quarantine station	Creating disease free zone and curb cattle movement
Construction of Export Slaughter House	Mbirikani/ Loitokitok	Facilitate international trade for meat and meat products	One Slaughter house	Construction of slaughter house, office block and provision of slaughtering facilities
Fertilizer Cost-Reduction Initiative	Entasopia, Namanga, Mashuuru Rombo, Kimana, Entonet, Lenkism	To increase agricultural productivity	50 farmers per location	Distribution of subsidized fertilizers
Lands				

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Digitization of records Land records; Survey records; Planning records	County wide	Improve efficiency in land record management; To facilitate quick and easy access to record; and Minimize loss of critical and vital records.	Digital land registry, Survey record section, and Plan of urban areas	Scanning or records; Printing of records; Digitization; Storing of data; and Procurement of equipment Scanner; Plotter; Printer; G.P.S.
Planning of key urban centres	Ngong, Matasia, Kitengela, and Ongata Rongai.	Make towns habitable; Promote harmonious development; Improve aesthetics; Enhance service delivery.	Four urban centres	Secure survey maps; Pickings; Revision of plans; Plot PDPs; Secure plans for surveyor properties; Attain aerial photography; Advertise plans; Hold sensitization; and Secure approval and publish in Kenya Gazette.
Forestry				
Protection of existing water catchment areas	Ngong hills and Loitokitok	Ensure that all water catchment areas are protected and conserved	16,866 Ha of existing water catchment areas	Protection of existing forests and water catchment areas through patrols and community participation in management and protection activities; and Enrichment and rehabilitation of existing indigenous forests, water catchments and wet lands.
Establishment of forest plantations	Within gazetted forests	To increase tree cover by planting 750 ha of forest plantations by 2017	750 ha of land to be planted with trees	Seedlings production; Tree planting; Involvement of communities in planting activities; and Maintenance and protection
Increase tree cover through promotion of dry land and farm forestry tree planting	County wide	To increase tree cover by 5% in 5 years	Increase tree cover by 5%	Starting tree nurseries for adequate seedling production; Promotion of tree planting in farm lands, schools, institutions and public lands; Growing of suitable fast growing tree species for charcoal production; Establishment of wood lots, private forest plantations; and Promotion of agro-forestry practices on farm lands.
County Flagship Project				
Processing plant for tomato and other products	Kimana	To provide tomato value addition; and To provide employment opportunities.	1 processing plant	Site identification, procurement process and civil works

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Milk processing plant and establishment of collection points	Isinya	To empower communities through milk value addition.	1 processing plant and collection points along major	Site identification procurement process and civil works
Establish a County food and feed bank storage facility in each sub county	All sub-counties, Hay stores and Storage silos.	To provide food and feed reserve for the county	5 hay stores established; 5 food storage facilities rehabilitated/ constructed	Site identification procurement process and civil works
Livestock model farm	Kajiado central and Ngong	To provide a farmer demonstration site	2 model livestock farms	Rehabilitation and improvement of existing farms
Establish livestock breeding centre.	Isinya, Oltiasika, Olkiramatian, Torosei, Bisil, M46	To improve livestock breed in the county	6 site established	Site identification, development of necessary infrastructure, procurement
Upgrading of Ngong ATC to be a County fledged training centre	Ngong	To provide adequate learning facilities for agricultural practitioners	1 centre upgraded	Rehabilitation of the ATC, construction of additional facilities, conference facilities and accommodation
Revamp and equip the Agricultural Mechanisation Station(AMS)	Kitengela	To provide agricultural mechanisation services	1 station upgraded	Upgrading and servicing of existing machinery and equipment, acquisition of new equipment
Establish a seed multiplication centre	Loitokitok	To enhance quality seed production	1 seed multiplication centre	Site identification Linking with established institutions -KARI and general land preparation
Other sector projects				
Establish an Agricultural research centre	Kenyawa	Provide a centre for agricultural research	1 centre established	Site identification Linking with established institutions -KARI and general land preparation
Establish an agricultural information and resource centre	Each Sub County	Provide a central place where communities access agricultural based information	5 centres established	Site identification, construction works, Linking with established institutions -KARI and general land preparation
Establish tanneries	Mile 46; Kisamis	To provide value addition for hides and skins	2 tanneries established	Site identification and construction
Establish livestock feed manufacturing industry	Kitengela Sheep and goat farm	To improve and produce quality feeds for livestock, employment creation	1 factory established	Site identification and construction
Procure hay harvesting and baling equipment	Sub - counties	To provide feed reserve	3 equipments procured	Procurement of equipment

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of fish Breeding station	Kajiado demonstration farm	To provide quality fingerings for the farmers	1 site developed	Site identification and construction of required facilities
Develop land use plan for the county	County wide	To identify various land use needs	Plans for different sub regions developed	Conducting assessment of county land and planning
Tree planting and Rehabilitation of water catchment areas and forest areas	County wide	To improve county forest cover	Rehabilitated sites, water catchments	Community mobilization, Procurement of seedlings, and tree planting

ii. On-going Projects

Project Name	Location/ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP)	County wide	To transform the agricultural sector into an innovative, commercially oriented, competitive and modern industry.	Increase households income from agriculture by 30% by 2017	Sector-wide coordination of agricultural programmes of Value Chains Promote environmental Resilience and Social Inclusion
Livestock Disease and Pest Control	County wide	To increase livestock productivity; and To reduce livestock diseases.	80% of livestock vaccinated; 45 disease surveillance visits conducted per quarter.	Carry out vaccination campaigns; Disease surveillance; Control livestock movements through enforcement of legislation; and Control of trans-boundary/local livestock movement.
Veterinary Clinical and Extension Services	County wide	Provide veterinary extension services and	90% of reported cases treated	Attending to and treatment of all clinical cases reported; Offering of

Project Name	Location/ ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		clinical services to the community.		veterinary extension services; and Train the community on disease prevention and Management.
Artificial Insemination Services	County wide	To provide AI services to the community through public, private or groups engaged in the AI service provision in the County	30% breeding diseases reduced by 2015; 30% of dairy cattle improved for higher milk production	Control of breeding diseases through treatments and screenings of breeding herds for diseases; and Upgrading of livestock using semen from proven bulls.
Livestock extension	County wide	To impart knowledge and skills to producers and livestock traders to enhance their productivity and profit margins	50% of All stakeholders in the value chain trained	Seminars/workshops and Demonstrations Field days and education tours
Food storage safety, animal by-products development and environmental management	County wide	Ensure inspection and licensing of slaughtering points and meat processing plants; To inspect carcasses meant for human consumption; To improve skins and leather development and environmental management.	Inspect and license all slaughtering points and meat processing plants; Inspect all the carcasses meant for human consumption; and Improve on the existing	Inspection of slaughtering /meat processing points; Inspection of carcasses; Issuance of licenses and permits; and Inspection of hides and skins bandas.

Project Name	Location/ ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			hides and skins bandas and construct mini tanneries.	
Namanga border post quarantine station	Namanga (on going under ADB)	To serve as a means of disease surveillance, monitoring and control of diseases emanating from Tanzania and beyond through this border point. To be part of one stop border control point	One border post quarantine station	Fencing , construction of disease diagnostic laboratory, and construction of office block
Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Promotion and Unit Project (SHEP UP)	Kajiado North	improved livelihoods of smallholder horticulture farmers	5 farmer groups	Irrigation scheme infrastructure rehabilitation in 3 sites in 2 sub-counties; Rehabilitation of 3 irrigation scheme access Roads; Construction of livestock watering ponds; and Environmental mitigation (preparation of an ESIA study and site specific ESMP for the irrigation schemes to be rehabilitated).
KAPSLMP (Kenya Agricultural Productivity & sustainable	Kajiado North	To facilitate agricultural producers in the targeted operational	90% of farmers in Enkishuru location	Community trainings on sustainable land management practices;

Project Name	Location/ ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
land Management Project) Enkishuru location		areas to adopt environmentally sound land management practices without reducing their incomes		Development of community action plans; and Develop proposals for funding.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	County wide	To combat poverty and ensure food and income security	Organized and registered common interest groups	Capacity building and funding through grants of group proposed agriculture/livestock based projects
Promotion of drought resistant crops	County wide	Make county self-sufficient in food production	300 farmers within the Agro-pastoral zones	Supply drought tolerant seeds e.g. cowpeas and sorghum; and Sensitization on utilization and post-harvest handling.
Food security	County wide	To improve the food security by 2015; To increase farmers' income; and To increase crop yield/ha.	10% improvement of livestock breeds; and 10% increase in milk production.	Introduction of improved breeds; Promotion of drought resistant crops and traditional high value crops; Improve dry land farming skills; and Construct efficient irrigation systems
National Accelerated Agricultural Input Access Program (NAAIAP)	County wide	Enhanced food production through use of proper inputs.	500 Farmers per constituency funded	1000 farmers benefiting from inputs each to jump start food production.

Project Name	Location/ ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Water harvesting for food security	County wide	To increase irrigated land area 500ha by end of 2015; and To improve water harvesting for crop and livestock production.	1 No. Earth dam per year for each sub county; and 255,000 farmers trained on water harvesting.	Excavating of dams; Laying of pipes; Installing pumps; Formation and training of groups; and Encourage drip irrigation.
Cash crop promotion	County wide	To Diversify farmers' income by introducing cash crops by 2015	240 Hectares put under cash crop farming	Farmers training; Provision of certified seeds
School fish ponds	County wide	Revenue generation to the schools; Learning materials; and Food to the institutions	Cover 200 schools within the next 5 years	Ponds construction; Stocking; Supply feeds; and Training.
Dam stocking	County wide	Create employment; Food security; Promotion of tourism; and Clean domestic water	Stock 10 dams within the 5 years	Supply of fingerlings to private dams
Eat more fish campaign	County wide	Create awareness on how prepare, cook and eat fish	Carry out 1 eat more fish campaign per sub county during 2013/2014 financial year	Field demonstration on preparation, cooking and eating of the fish
Fodder conservation	Kajiado central, Loitokitok,	To increase feed availability	Harvest 10,000 bales	Hay harvesting and storage

Project Name	Location/ ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	Kajiado West	during the dry season	per year	
Forestry				
Rural afforestation - targeting rural areas	County wide	To enhance role of forestry in socio economic development by 2017	1 % increase in tree cover annually	Promotion of agro forestry practices Establishment and management of institutional tree nurseries
Forestry management and development	County Wide	To conserve the existing 15,627 ha of natural forests, plantations, woodlands and enhance biological diversity by 2017	Intensify the conservation and protection of existing 15,627 ha of indigenous and plantation forests; and 150 Ha of land of forest land to be planted with trees.	Tree seedling production; Intensification of forestry conservation and protection; Promotion of tree planting on farms; and Establishment of forest plantations.

iii. New Project Proposals

Project Name	Location/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction/ rehabilitation of sale yards	Kajiado Central, Kajiado East, Kajiado South and Kajiado West	To control livestock diseases and movement; and To improve livestock market accessibility.	5 sale yards constructed; and 8 sale yards rehabilitated.	Identify sites; Community mobilization; Fencing; and Construct sale yards, loading ramps, water facilities, office block and sanitary facilities.
Construction/ rehabilitation of cattle dips	Kajiado Central, Kajiado South and Kajiado West	Reduce disease incidence	3 Dips constructed; and 16 dips rehabilitated.	Identify sites; Construct dips Rehabilitate dips; and Equip
Construction/ rehabilitation of cattle crushes	Kajiado Central, Kajiado South and Kajiado West	To ease handling of livestock during vaccinations treatment and AI services	21 crushes constructed	Identify sites; Construct crushes; and Rehabilitate crushes.
Construction/ expansion of modern slaughter house facilities	County wide	To improve livestock market accessibility locally & externally; and Value addition.	3 slaughter houses constructed; and 1 slaughter house Expanded.	Identify sites; Construct S/Houses; Rehabilitate S/Houses; and Equip.
Construct Community Hay store	Kajiado Central and Kajiado West, Loitokitok	To improve feed availability during the dry season	3 Hay stores constructed	Identify site; Construct; and Equip.

Project Name	Location/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establish tree nurseries and promote tree planting	Kajiado Central Kajiado North and Kajiado South	Avail tree seedlings; Income generation; and Increase forest cover.	One per school; and 10% forest cover.	Identify sites; Establish nursery; Acquire seedlings; Plant and maintain; Mobilize community; and Plant & manage trees.
Protection of catchment areas	Kajiado Central and Kajiado North	Environmental protection	All catchment areas	Identify the sites; Community mobilization; and Fencing and tree planting.
Eradicate Ipomea weed	Kajiado Central	Increase pasture coverage; and Remove the weed	All sites	Identify sites; Mobilize communities; and Uproot and Burn.

7.1.6 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

The sector will integrate HIV/AIDS information with programs targeting farmers and the general community. Programmes and projects aimed at improving families' income include; promotion of dairy goats, kitchen gardens and nutrition value addition targeting vulnerable groups including those infected.

The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. This will include sensitizing farmers on the dangers of illegal logging, charcoal burning and protection of water catchment areas. Sensitization on the need to conserve the environment to promote sustainable development will also be pursued.

Gender mainstreaming will be enhanced by ensuring that as the sub sectors work with the communities, gender involvement is encouraged. Involvement of women in the cooperative movements and various committees will be a priority.

7.2 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

This sector has the following sub-sectors: Energy; Roads; Public Works; Transport; and Information and Communications Technology Sub-sectors.

7.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

This sector's vision is to be "A World class provider of cost-effective physical and ICT infrastructure facilities and services".

The mission is "To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities.

7.2.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This sector is important as it facilitates other sectors. A good road network is a prerequisite for economic development and poverty reduction. The county government will continue to develop and improve the road network in the county. The entire road network in this vast county is only 2,344.2 Km out of which 300Km is bitumen, 932.3Km gravel, and 1111.9Km earth road.

Kajiado County is within the buffer zone for the Konza techno city. This is a positive position for the county to tap in terms of investment and the spill over effect, infrastructural development and employment opportunities. Development of the ICT sub sector will enhance access to market information. The county is endowed with many products ranging from livestock and livestock products to natural resources such as wildlife, minerals and under-utilized tourist potential. A well-developed information and communication technology sector is crucial if these resources are to be utilized to fight high poverty levels. The sector is also crucial in the dissemination of other information on HIV/AIDS, environmental conservation awareness and general information.

The county government will commit to exploration of alternative sources of energy. The Rural Electrification Program will be enhanced to have more rural areas connected with electricity. The Public Works sub sector is committed to providing technical support to all construction projects within the county; providing timely planning, design, supervision and inspection to ensure that building standards are maintained.

Planning for proper and sufficient housing will be enhanced to avoid emergence of informal settlements in major towns.

7.2.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Roles
Department of information and communication	Ensure better access to information and effective regulation of the ever changing sub-sector
Department of Roads/ KeRRA/ KENHA	Construction of new roads and maintenance of the existing classified roads.
Department of Transport	Ensure efficient and secure movement of persons, goods and services
KenGen/Kenya Power and Lighting Company, REA & KETRACO	Generation and distribution of electricity through the rural electrification program.
Tata Chemicals Limited	Maintaining Kona-Baridi-Magadi road
Public Works	Provision of technical support for all government constructions in the county

7.2.4 Sector Priorities, Constraints, and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Energy	Promote environmental friendly sources of energy; and Upscale electricity connection.	Increasing demand due to increasing population; Cost of electricity still prohibitive for rural areas; and Reliance on traditional sources of energy.	Expend electrification programmes to rural areas; and Training on alternative sources of energy.
ICT	Ensure timely and reliable access to information and data	High initial cost of establishing ICT infrastructure; Few number of competent ICT institutions in the county.	Establish more ICT centres in the county; and Establish ICT training institutions to tap and develop talent.
Roads	Improvement of roads with high volume of traffic roads serving agricultural high potential areas and roads serving areas with natural resources	Delayed or non-issuance of funds; Inadequate resources; Road reserve encroachment; and Expansive black cotton soils.	Complete on-going projects; and Train small-scale contractors to manage and maintain selected road networks.
Transport	Provide a safe, efficient, reliable and transport network	Poor maintenance of road networks; and Poor implementation of transport policies.	Improve road maintenance in the county; and Enforcement of laws and regulations in the transport sub sector.

7.2.5 Projects and Programmes

This section covers projects and programs to be implemented in the county including flagship, on-going, stalled and new projects and programmes identified through public consultations and sector projects.

i. Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Flagships				
Energy access scale up program	County wide	To connect power to more rural households	Rural households	Installation of power lines and connection to grid
Rural Electrification program	County wide	To connect power to all trading centres, schools and public facilities	All trading centres	Installation of power lines and connection to grid
School ICT program	County wide	To introduce computer learning in schools	Identified schools	Procurement of computers and introduction of the syllabus

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
County Flagships				
Construction of modern bus park and parking bay	Kitengela, Rongai and Ngong, Namanga, Kajiado	To provide adequate parking for PSVs in the towns	4 bus parks constructed	Construction of bus parks and requisite facilities
Street lighting using solar energy -9towns	Kitengela, Rongai Ngong, Namanga, Kajiado, Kiserian, Loitokitok, Ibissil, Isinya	To improve security in the towns	Solar energy street lighting in 9 towns	Resource mobilization, procurement and installation of power
Konza-Isinya-Corner Baridi-Saikeri-Suswa road	County road	To improve connectivity	KM	Road opening and improvement to bitumen standard
Bomas –Kiserian road (Magadi road)	County road	To improve connectivity	KM	Road expansion and major repairs, bridges and culverts
County library	County headquarters	To enhance access to information	1 library constructed	Site identification, procurement and construction of requisite infrastructure

ii. On-going Programmes and Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
C58 Ongata Rongai-Olerai Pry School	To make the road all weather passable by 2017.	0.6 Km of road to gravel standard	Gravelling
Corner Baridi – Kipeto-Ololoitikoshi	To make the road gravel and improve drainage system by 2017	Improve road to gravel standard	Gravelling
D396 Amboseli-Eselenkei	To make the road all weather	47 Km of road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance and spot gravelling
D523:Kiserian – Isinya	To protect road pavement by 2017.	42 Km of road to gravel standard	Resealing
D523:Ngong – Kiserian	To make the road gravel by 2017	Improve 14 Km of road to gravel standards	Routine maintenance activities
D536 Illasit –	To make the road	Improve 9 Km of	Routine maintenance

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Engutoto	accessible and gravel	road to gravel standard 9	and gravelling patching
D536 Illasit-Rombo-Njukini	To make the road all weather and gravel by 2017	Improve 44 Km of road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance and spot gravelling
E1490:Najile - Ewaso Kedong	To make the road gravel and improve drainage system by 2017	Improve 11 Km of road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance activities
E1490A:Mosiro-Sairashe	To make the road gravel and improve drainage system by 2017	Improve 15 Km of road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance activities and construction of a new level drift
E1493:Matasia – Ololua	To make the road gravel and improve drainage system by 2017	Improve 6.2 Km of road to gravel standard	Gravelling
E1494:Matasia – Kandisi	To make the road gravel and improve drainage system by 2017	Improve 6 Km of road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance activities
E1495:Ongata Rongai-Kitengela	To make the road all weather passable by 2017.	Improve 23 Km of road to gravel standard	Gravelling
E1497:Entasopia-Magadi	To make the road gravel and improve drainage system by 2017	Improve 12 Km of road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance activities
E1824 Loitokitok – Entonet – Murtot	To make the road gravel improve the drainage	Improve 16 Km of road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance /spot gravel/ improve drainage
E1824-C102 Loitokitok – Murtot	To make the road gravel	Improve 20 Km of road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance and spot gravel
E2010:Najile-Olinga	To make the road gravel and improve drainage system by 2017	Improve 42 Km of road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance activities
E2012:Isinya – Konza	To make the road gravel and improve drainage system by 2017	Improve 38 Km of road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance activities
E399 Emukutan –	To make the road	Improve 36 Km of	Routine maintenance

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Olandi	gravel	road to gravel standard	
E406 Elangatawuas – Singiraini	To make the road gravel and improve drainage system	Improve 21 Km of road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance
E408 Jn D524 Enkorika-Nkoile	To make the road gravel and improve drainage system	Improve 2 Km of road to gravel standard	Spot improvement
E413 Mabatini-Konza	To make the road gravel and improve drainage system	Improve 36 Km of road to gravel standard.	Routine maintenance
E702:Jen C60:Embulbul – Ongata Rongai	To make the road gravel and improve drainage system by 2017	Improve 13 Km of road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance activities
Elangatawuas - Torosel	To make the road gravel and improve drainage	Improve road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance improve drainage &
Isinet – Namelok – Isinet	To make the road all weather passable	Improve 10.1 Km of road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance and gravelling
Kajiado –Mashuuru-Isara	To Make the road gravel and improve drainage system	Improve 55.4 Km of road to gravel standard	Spot improvement
Kajiado-Esokota-Olosuyian	To make the road gravel and improve drainage system	Improve 21 Km of road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance
Kenchic–Olturoto	To make the road gravel and improve drainage system by 2017.	Improve road to gravel standard	Gravelling, grading
Kimana – Namelok – Lisa	To make the road gravel	Improve 25 Km of road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance and spot gravel
Kimana – Oltiasika – Olorika	To make the road gravel	Improve 32 Km of road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance and spot gravelling
Kimuka- Kisame	To make the road all	Improve road to gravel	Gravelling, grading,

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
	weather/ gravel by 2017	standard	improve drainage
Kimuka-Kibiko	To make the road gravel and improve drainage system by 2017.	Improve road to gravel standard	Gravelling, grading
KMQ- Kiloriti	To make the road gravel and improve drainage system	Improve road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance improve drainage & level drift
Mbonjo- Njalai – Oltiasika	To make the road gravel	Improve 23 Km of road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance and spot gravelling
Murtot – Misigiyo – Serena	To make the road gravel	Improve 14.5 Km of road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance /spot gravel/ improve drainage
Ngong Township roads	To make the road all weather passable by 2015	Improve 8 Km of road to gravel standard	Gravelling
Old A104 Kitengela- Milimani-Emaus	To make the road gravel and improve drainage system by 2017.	Improve 4 Km of road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance activities
Oloyiangelani- Kipeto	To make the road gravel and improve drainage system by 2017	Improve road to gravel standard	Gravelling, grading
Rimpa-Kahuho	To make the road all weather/ gravel by 2017	Improve 3 Km of road to gravel standard	Spot improvement
Rombo – Almapinu –Njukini	To make the road accessible	Improve 22.1 Km of road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance and gravelling patching
Rombo – Enchurai – Entonet	To make the road accessible improve the drainage	Improve 8 Km of road to gravel standard	Routine maintenance improve drainage & level drift

iii. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
ROADS, BRIDGES CULVERTS AND BUS PARKS			
Road improvements	To improve connectivity	Improve 385 Km road to bitumen standard	Road opening and improvement to bitumen standard
Roads upgrading	To improve connectivity	Improve 2532 Km road to all weather roads	Road opening, gravelling/ improvement and maintenance
Bridge constructions	To improve connectivity	15 bridges Constructed	Construction of bridges as per the evaluation
Culverts construction	To improve drainage	140 No. culverts	Installation of culverts
Construction of bus parks	To provide adequate parking for PSVs in the towns	4No. bus parks.	Construction of bus parks and requisite facilities
ENERGY			
Installation of security lights	To improve security	Install 3No.highmast security lights	Installation of high mast security lights
Installation of street lighting at Kajiado North	To improve security	Install 120No.street lights	Installation of street lights
Installation of power lines and connection to grid and maintenance at; Kajiado Central, South, West	To enhance service delivery and operations.	Installation of 570Km long power lines	Installation of power lines
Introduction and installation of green energy (solar and wind energy) at Kajiado East	To enhance service delivery and operations	Introduction and installation of green energy at 50 schools	Introduction and installation of green energy
ICT			
Establishing ICT/Leaning centres at;Bissil ,Marba, Porokua, Purko, prisons, sholinke, emakoko and Kitengela primary	To enhance community access to information	Establishing 7No. ICT/Leaning centres	Construction and equipping of ICT centres.
Introduction of computer learning in primary schools at; Ewaso Kedong and Ildamat wards	To train pupils on basic computer skills	Introduction of computer learning in 58No. primary schools	Supply and installation computer software and hardware
Installation of ICT communication booster at Kajiado Central	To enhance mobile telephone communication	Installation of 7No. communication boosters	Installation of 7No. communication boosters
Huduma centres	Ensures citizens get government services from a central point	5No centres- one per sub-county	Identification of common working place; Consolidating of staff from various departments at one place

7.2.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Most of the projects in the sector are aimed at alleviating poverty by creating an enabling for the other sectors to thrive. The sector promotes access to markets, social amenities such as health and education facilities and more importantly access to information. The sector also

employs a number of young people in casual labour thus reducing youth unemployment. The youth should therefore be involved in casual works and be provided with knowledge on HIV/AIDS related issues. Involvement of women in the sector will be enhanced to ensure that their views are incorporated. This will mainstream the issue of gender in the sector. A third of the leadership positions for various management committees will be reserved for women. The sector will also seek to involve women and youth in community activities.

7.3 General Economic and Commercial Affairs

This sector has the following sub sectors: Regional Development Authorities; Cooperative Development and Marketing; Trade; East Africa Community (EAC); Tourism; Industrialization; Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI); and Productivity Centre of Kenya (PCK).

7.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “A globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic Development, where citizens operate freely across borders”.

The sector mission is “To promote, coordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programmes for a rapidly industrializing economy”.

7.3.2 County response to sector Vision and Mission

In the Trade and Industry sub sector, the main objective is to promote small-scale enterprises and medium size industries in the county. Small-scale industries will be established in the county through development of small-scale tanneries since hides and skins are readily available in the county.

The sub-sector will further endeavour to facilitate dissemination of vital information on trade matters. This includes providing business people with market information or data, to assist businessmen/cooperatives in establishing small enterprises, to identify opportunities for investment, retail and wholesale trade services, self-employment possibilities, providing potential businessmen with information on business opportunities. Furthermore, the sector will also work closely with groups involved in cottage industries such as Maasai sandals, bangles and other Maasai beadwork.

With the launch of the East African Community common markets for goods, labour and capital, the Kenya-Tanzania border at Namanga and Loitokitok will play a significant role in regional trade. There will be easy flow of goods and services, labour and capital from Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi. Cargo transported in and out of the county will take less time to be cleared at the border check points hence promoting trade and industry. The

unemployed youths from this county can also cross the border in search of better pastures. The county is also strategically positioned along the great north road that links the greater eastern Africa and the southern Africa

Major products in the county include; livestock and livestock products: milk, meat, hides and skins. Introduction of tanneries, meat and milk processing industries is necessary. This will minimize losses of some of the animal products especially during transportation to the processing points outside the county.

The county has a total of 296 Co-operative societies with the active societies being 49 percent and the dormant societies being 51 percent. The total active registered membership is only 6 percent of the population eligible to join a co-operative societies (18years and above). The Department of Cooperatives and Marketing Development shall put in place measures to revitalize the societies and further enhance community participation in the societies to ensure that they reap maximum benefits.

The Economic Stimulus Programme which was launched in 2010 saw the construction of Constituency Industrial Development Centres (CIDC) whereby traders are expected to carry out their activities under one roof. The CIDCs are expected to be fully resourced with tools and equipment to support small scale traders with a view to promote productivity at the devolved levels.

7.3.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
Community	Main stake owners in farming, business and investment
Donors	Supplement government efforts through financial and technical support.
Export Promotion Council	It links local markets to international market
Financial Institutions	Provide financial services
GOK (Department of Tourism, Trade and Industrialization, Labour)	Providing technical personnel; Research and development; Extension and supervision services; Advisory services, business permits; and Policy review and formulation.
Insurance Companies	Indemnity against farming/business risks
Kajiado County Government	Policy review and formulation; Licensing of traders; Maintenance/ construction of markets , Provides enabling climate, county policy guidelines and security
Kenya Bureau of Standard	Standardization of goods and services
Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (County Chapter)	Participates in county, national and international trade
Micro and Small Enterprises Associations	To pool resources together for the economic development

Stakeholders	Role
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Financing and technical assistance to development; Capacity building in participatory development.
Private Sector	Investing
Savings and Credit Co-operatives	Provide accessible and affordable credit

7.3.4 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Tourism	Develop tourism facilities and diversify tourism products; Enhance domestic and international marketing and promotion; Review of tariffs; and Mobilize resources to support conservation.	Competition from other tourist destinations; Crime and terrorism threat; Lack of marketing of KWS services and its products to the public; and Tourism and research activity in private and non-protected areas.	Develop wildlife management charter and tourism development guideline; Anti-terrorism unit and the Tourism Police unit have to be strengthened; and Consolidate the development of ecological monitoring and assessment systems.
Trade and Industry	To promote trade and industry	Lack of entrepreneurship skills; Limited know how, human resource and working tools for service providers; Poor market channels; Poor infrastructure; and Inadequate funding.	Provide business development services e.g. training, and advice; Improve market and information linkages; Encourage local and international investments; improve infrastructure; Encourage industry incubation; and Promote a saving culture and table banking.
Cooperative development and Marketing	Improve market for farm produce; Enhance mobilization of funds; and Increase production and products.	Low capital base; Lack of functioning marketing channels; and High illiteracy level.	Capacity building; Diversification of products; and Promotion of value additions e.g. milk products.
Cooperative Movement	Develop County Cooperative Policy; Mobilize resources to support the Coop movement.	Lack of cooperative centres of excellence and products they can offer the public	Encourage the Cooperatives to venture into various investments.

7.3.5 Projects and Programmes

This section covers projects and programs to be implemented in the county including flagship projects, on-going, stalled and new projects and programmes identified through public consultations and sector projects.

i. County Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Flagship Project				
Amboseli ecosystem security program	Loitokitok	To improve tourist, assets, and staff security	Enhanced visitors security	Establishing manned barriers at all tourist facility, providing rangers escort to filming parties, Holding public Security meeting
Amboseli/ Tsavo Game scouts association	Amboseli/Tsavo ecosystem	To enhance conservation of wildlife	Recruit more game scouts for esselengei, Kimana Olgulului & Rombo	Scouts Recruitment Training Sourcing of funds & equipments
Community tourist bandas	County Wide	To develop and market tourism products targeting domestic tourist	Establish curio/ bandas county wide	Site identification; Developing curio shop designs; Mobilize stakeholders
Develop guide books and tourist maps for Amboseli ecosystem	County wide	To promote and market Amboseli ecosystem to high end local and international tourist	Tourist map to be developed	Mapping of key tourist sites Producing tourist maps and guide book
Maasai cultural centre	County Wide	To ensure the Maasai culture is preserved and promoted	Establish Maasai culture at Lemongo in Loitokitok	Administration block; 1 no. Library; 1 no. Multipurpose Hall; 1 no. Exhibition Hall for display and sale of artifacts; Curio shops; 1 No. Dais for Outdoor Performances and Public Barazas; Botanical and Demonstration Gardens; Boundary Wall; Borehole, water tanks, water and sewerage service structures
Tourism information centres	Loitokitok	To diversify tourist experience and boost their satisfaction	Establish information centres at Iremito, Ol elunyiet, meshanani & Empusei gates	Feasibility study Generation of adequate brochures
County Flagship Projects				
Creation of a tourism circuit	Amboseli-Maasai Mara	To open up the county as a tourism destination	A complete circuit	Roads improvement, opening up of roads, extension of power lines and water services along the circuit
Construction of	Namanga	To promote processing	1 site	Site identification and

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
export processing zone		for goods for export	developed	development
Construction of modern markets	Ngong, Kitengela, Ongata Rongai Namanga and Kimana	To provide conducive environment for traders	At least 4 markets improved to modern standards	Construction, rehabilitation and expansion of markets
Establish industrial park	Ngong, Rongai and Kitengela	To provide opportunity for industrial development and create employment opportunities	Three industrial parks	Identification of sites, Infrastructure development -Roads, electricity and water and publicity
Fresh produce markets	Isinet, Rongai; and Kajiado town	To provide a conducive environment for fresh produce traders	3 markets complete and in use	Construction of market sheds and toilets

ii. Stalled projects

Project name /Location	Project Objective	Target	Activities	Reason for stalling
Constituency Industrial Development Centre (C.I.D.C) Kimana; Kajiado town and Ngong town	To provide industrial development centres	3 centres complete and in use	Construction of sheds and workshop; procurement equipping	Delay in funds disbursement

iii. On-Going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Trade			
Micro and Small enterprise training and technology project- County Wide	To instil necessary skills to micro and small entrepreneurs that will help their business to move to higher level	As many SMEs as possible	Carry out the training needs assessment; and Conduct training.
Olkejuado joint loans board scheme – County Wide	To empower traders and community to expand and establish businesses	To fund 300 businesses; and To recover 80% of nonperforming loans.	Mobilizing community groups; follow ups and capacity building of business persons on business management skills.
Cooperative Development and Marketing			
Kimana horticulture coop. society Cooperative building House construction and coolants installation –	To provide storage for perishable produce	200 member groups in the cooperative	Raising of funds for construction; construction works; procurement of coolants

Kimana			
Musangairo FCS Ltd – Cooperative building House construction and coolants installation Loitokitok	To provide storage for perishable produce	200 member groups in the cooperative	Raising of funds for construction; construction works; procurement of coolants
Ilkisonko rural farmers savings and credit society- Upgrading to Front Office Savings Account Loitokitok	To provide savings and credit services to members and non members	5000 members	Pooling of financial resources together to afford credit facilities

iv. New Project Proposals

Project Name	Location/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Trade				
Construction of go downs/ depots	County wide-areas to be determined	To provide storage for goods/promote trade	Go downs/ depots constructed	Site identification, construction
Construction/ expansion of open air markets	Kajiado Central, East, North and South	To provide a conducive environment for traders to operate from	Three markets	Site identification, construction of market and other amenities
Fencing/ Rehabilitation of markets	County wide-area to be determined	To secure the market/ control traders	Fencing of markets	Procurement and construction
Industrialization				
Construction of juakali shades for MSEs incubation.	County wide-areas to be determined	To nature talents, employment and revenue generation	Shades constructed	Site identification Construction works preparation of bill of quantities Construction works
Promotion of Cottage industries	Main urban areas	To offer employment opportunities	Four industries	Site identification Construction works
Cooperative Development and Marketing				
Promotion of dairy cooperatives society-	Loitokitok	To increase milk production	200 member groups formed	Community sensitization; recruitment of new members and registration of the

Project Name	Location/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				societies
Pre cooperatives, education, training and formation –	county wide	To revitalize, revive and register viable cooperative society in the Sub-counties	100 groups revitalised per sub county	Sensitization , awareness and recruitments
Co-operative support services	county wide	To capacity build cooperative societies members	Cooperatives societies	-to conduct training assessment needs - to carry out capacity building programs
Establish partnership with other institution, e.g. coop bank, Kuscco, CIC	County wide	To establish links and partnerships with other institutions	53 institutions identified for partnership	Follow up of the institutions
Construction of Department of Cooperative development offices-offices-	Loitokitok	To provide working space for officers at the sub county	1 office block	Site identification and procurement, tendering and civil works
Develop a County Cooperative Development Policy	County headquarters	To provide guidelines for the sector development	1 plan developed	Sector analysis and report writing

7.3.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting issues

The sector will work in partnership with other sectors to train women and youths on business and entrepreneurial skills to enable them manage their businesses prudently and participate in development activities. The skills include business development, business management and source of funding. On HIV/AIDS, the sector will sensitize business community on prevention of new infections and living positively with HIV through organizing seminars, trainings and awareness campaigns.

7.4 Health

7.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: “A prosperous and globally competitive county free from preventable diseases and ill health”

Mission: “To promote the provision of sustainable, accessible, quality and equitable health care that is evidence based, technology driven and client centred to all the people of Kajiado County”

7.4.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The County Health Sector will devise sustainable strategies of delivering accessible quality health services to all residents of Kajiado County. This will take into consideration the needs of the various localities, gender and age cohorts. The health service delivery will be based on scientifically proven methods using modern technologies adapted to the county situation to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of services. Emphasis will be put on the preventative and promotive health care services. The involvement of clients and other partners in the delivery of services will be paramount and in accordance with the national policies and guidelines.

7.4.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders category	Role
Community	Their health is the focus of the County Department of Health. Input into the strategy and programme formulation
County Assembly	Oversight and health promotion
County Executive Committee	Health policy formulation and coordination of health services
County Health sector	County health sector lead agency – health service delivery, procurement of commodities, human resource management, infrastructure development, health service management, health information management, health care financing
External actors: The bilateral, multilateral, and philanthropic actors	Support county health programmes
National Health ministry	Policy, regulation, human resource development, referral services, technical support, coordination
Non state actors: Private sector,	Support the activities of the County Department of

Stakeholders category	Role
NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, FBOs, Traditional Practitioners, media,	Health
Provincial administration	Health promotion

7.4.4 Sector Priorities, Constraints, and Strategies

Sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Health Services	<p>Access and utilization of health services; Quality of health services; Supply of medicines and medical commodities; Adequate human resource for health; Adequate working tools and equipment; State of repair of health facilities; Adequate skill mix of health care workers; Up scaling latrine coverage; Equitable staff rationalization; Referral system; Health information system; Healthcare financing; Effective health care leadership and governance; and Public Private</p>	<p>Vastness of the county; Few health facilities; Cultural beliefs and practices; Poor staff retention; Poor staff attitude; Poor road network; Lack of telephone connectivity; Inadequate financing; Inadequate ambulances; Few community health units; Inadequate management support; Lack of adequate commodity storage; Uncoordinated private practice; and Shortage of medical equipment.</p>	<p>Building and equipping of new health facilities; Initiation of new community health units; Support the existing community health units; Carry out community ACSM activities; Support integrated community outreaches; Strengthen supportive supervision; Bottom up budgeting; Legislation on expired commodities disposal; Motivation of staff through payment of hardship and responsibility allowances; Seek goodwill of the county leadership to counter interferences with staff movement; Conduct training needs assessment prior to any trainings; Motivate CHVs by payment of monthly stipends; Roll out social accountability model to all facilities; Performance contracting and appraisal; Construct the County and sub county inventory for buildings, equipment and vehicles; Carry out preventive maintenance; Capacity building on data management; Computerize health information system in all facilities; Conduct data review meetings; Strengthen Public Private Partnerships; Increase healthcare financing; Timely disbursement of resources; Resource mobilization; Legislate the regulation of private practice; Strengthen on the public private partnerships; and Implement WASH programme.</p>

Sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
	Partnerships in health.		

7.4.5 Projects and Programmes

This section covers projects and programs to be implemented in the county including flagship, on-going, stalled and new projects and programmes identified through public consultations and sector projects.

i. Flagship projects

Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
National flagship projects				
Completion of model health centres	Immurtot, Entasopia and Mile 46 health centres	To provide improved health services to the people	3 model health centres complete and in use	Completion of construction to standard wards, maternity wing; incinerator; outpatient mother to child health unit and registry.
Health Sector Services Funds (HSSF)	Countywide	To facilitate operations at the health facilities	All government dispensaries/health centres funded	Disbursement of funds for operation and management and train the HMTs on HSSF
Community led total sanitation (CLTS)	Countywide	To upscale latrine coverage to 90% by 2017	600 ODF villages and 90% latrine coverage	Promote latrine coverage and implement WASH activities
Community strategy	Countywide	To empower the community to take charge of their own health	100 community units established and functional by 2017	Support initiation of 40 additional community health units and support operations of 100 community health units
County flagship projects				
Establish	County	To strengthen	A&E department	Construct A&E

Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
County referral hospital	headquarter	county referral system	constructed; Equipment procured; and Hospital renovated and fenced.	department, equip the hospital and rehabilitate the hospital infrastructure
Upgrading of sub county hospitals	Countywide	To improve health care services delivery	Facilities upgraded	Rehabilitation and construction of requisite facilities
County medical stores	Countywide	To improve health care services	5 medical stores constructed	Construct and furnish County and Sub County medical stores
Construct CHMT offices	County headquarters	To improve health care management services delivery	CHMT offices constructed	Construct and furnish CHMT offices
Procure utility vehicles	Countywide	To improve health care management services delivery	6 Utility Vehicles for procured	Procure utility Vehicles for CHMT and SCHMTs
County emergency and ambulance services	County wide	To strengthen referral system	6 ambulances to be procured	Procure and equip ambulances
Mobile clinics	Countywide	To improve on health extension services to the community	5 mobile clinics initiated	Procure and equip 5 mobile vans

ii. On-going projects/programmes

Project / programme name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
--------------------------	----------	------------	---------	---------------------------

Project programme name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Building sanitation and safety	Countywide	To ensure all building comply with public health requirements	All building activities in the county	Approve building plans and enforce building sanitation laws
Disease surveillance and emergency services	Countywide	To intensify disease surveillance and institute emergency preparedness and response	Disease surveillance activities, Prompt notification and response to emergencies	Support disease surveillance activities, developed EPR plans and contingencies
Food and water quality control	Countywide	To reduce food and water borne/related diseases	Public eateries and water points	Carry out inspections on food premises and licensing; food sampling and water sampling; carry out health examination for food handlers; and hygiene laws enforcement
Health information systems management	Countywide	To support management of quality health data for decision making	All health facilities	Annual development of health plans; Procure ICT equipment and support collection, processing and use of health data
Health promotion	Countywide	To carry out health advocacy, communication and social mobilization targeting the community	All community members reached with ACSM activities	Reach out to the community at the household level, community institutions / activities and public places. Mark community dialogue activities, county, national and global health days

Project / programme name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
HIV/AIDS/STI /TB control and prevention	Countywide	To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence rate; and To improve the quality of life of people infected with HIV/AIDS.	To HIV/AIDS prevalence rate to 2% by 2015	Prevention of new infections and re-infections, Increased care and support to PLWAs; Scale up ART services; VCT services Home based care; Condom distribution; Offer CCC services; and PMCT Services.
Human resources management	Countywide	To improve access and quality of health care services	All health facilities	Staff remunerations and trainings
Improve Reproductive health	Countywide	To improve maternal health care services	Reduce maternal deaths by 80%	Construction of maternity wings in existing facilities
Malaria control and prevention	Countywide	To reduce malaria and malaria vector to manageable level by 2015.	60% reduction of cases of malaria	Distribution of mosquito nets Collaborate with partners in vector control and prevention, spraying of breeding sites
Medicines, medical supplies and commodities	Countywide	To improve on access to health care	All health facilities	Procurement and delivery of medicines, medical supplies (incl. immunization, reproductive health, family planning, antenatal care, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and nutrition commodities) and equipment

Project programme name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Occupational safety and health	Countywide	To ensure public health safety at workplace	All workplaces	-
Scale up immunization programme	Countywide	To reduce infant and child mortality rates by 40%	90% immunization coverage.	Immunize all children below five years; Regular supervision and supply of vaccines
Schools health program	Countywide	Improved health	All children in schools de-wormed regularly	De-worming all children in all schools in the wards; Construct abolition facilities
WASH programme	Countywide	To promote school health and hygiene in schools	Preprimary and primary school	Build abolition blocks and hand washing facilities in schools
Water treatment	Countywide	Reduce water borne diseases	Reduce water borne diseases by 50%	Procurement of water treatment chemicals and distribution to homes and schools

ii. New projects proposals

Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of new dispensary/Health centres	Countywide	To improve access to health care	25 dispensaries/ Health centres constructed and equipped	Construction of new dispensary, equipping them, and staffing
Construction of public toilets	Countywide	To improve liquid waste management	26 public toilets constructed	Put up public toilets in all urban areas of the county
Development of public mortuaries and cemeteries	Countywide	To ensure dignified and sanitary disposal of bodies	All Sub Counties	Procure land and develop public cemeteries; build 2 mortuaries
Fencing of health facilities	Countywide	To enhance security	Constructed fence for 17 facilities	Installation of perimeter fence

Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Food quality monitoring lab	Headquarter	To ensure food safety	Countywide	Establish a food quality monitoring lab.
Parqua labs	Countywide	To enhance water quality	All sub-counties	Establish five parqua
Upgrading or rehabilitation of existing dispensaries, Health centres, hospitals	Countywide	To improve access to health care	50 health facilities upgraded; 15 health facilities rehabilitated; 25 complete dispensaries; 55 staff houses built, 23 incinerators built	Expand physical infrastructure; Assessment and evaluation, procurement and construction; and Health facility WASH
Water supply to hospitals	Countywide	To ensure adequate supply of potable water to hospitals	County and all Sub County hospitals	Sink boreholes for 2 Sub County hospitals and service/repair and maintain all the boreholes

7.4.6 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

The sector will work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected or infected with the HIV/AIDS. The sector will focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT services through increased collaboration with other stakeholders. The sector will also target men to bring them on board in Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT⁺) and encourage couple testing. Further, the sector will also strive to increase provision of medical and non-medical support to the infected and affected through the provision of nutrition supplements, drugs and involving the community specifically care givers to provide home based care services.

Promotion of public health by ensuring healthy environment and disease surveillance will be critical. The county will ensure environmental sustainability by educating the communities on how best to maintain their environment.

On mainstreaming gender issues, the sector will involve women and youth in design and implementation of health related programs and activities. The county will ensure that a third of leadership positions for various management committees are reserved for women in line with the Constitution of Kenya. The county government will also strive to promote community ownership and management of the health facilities especially in the rural areas.

7.5 Education

The Education Sector comprises of Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MOEST); the Teachers Service Commission (TSC) and their affiliated Institutions.

7.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: “A globally competitive education training, research and innovation for sustainable development”.

Mission: “To provide, promote and coordinate quality education and training, integration of science, technology and innovation for sustainable socio-economic development process”.

7.5.2 County Response to sector Vision and Mission

The county will endeavour to improve performance, enrolment, transition and retention rates in schools. Communities will be empowered to actively participate in project management and improve utilization of locally available resources to improve education facilities. It will, therefore, be necessary to sensitize the community on the importance of education, so as to fully utilize their potential for development. Through education improvement, the county will be able to stimulate and empower individuals to participate fully in all sectors. The sector will develop human skills for both formal and self-employment, mobilize people and resources necessary for local development and sensitize the local communities to conserve and use local resources for development.

7.5.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
Departments of Education, Higher Education, Science and Technology	The government will provide financial resources and technical personnel to create a favourable environment for human resource development. Provide policy guidelines concerning the sector.
NGOs and FBOs	Supplement the government effort in providing sourcing and mobilizing resources. Provide human resource funds and other local resources
Private sector	Participate in local development projects and decision making

7.5.4 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
------------	------------	-------------	------------

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Adult Education	Eradication of illiteracy among adults and youth; Improving basic skills in reading, writing, communication skills and numeracy; and Ensuring sustainable literacy through post literacy and continuing education programme.	Inadequate funds for operations; Low level mobilization on the importance of adult education; Failure to link literacy and livelihood; Inadequate training for both full time and part time teachers; Poor remuneration of part time teachers; and Limited learning materials.	Provide training for teachers; Sensitize the community and institutions on functional literacy and post literacy programmes; Improve teachers remuneration; and Provide training materials.
Basic Education	Provide adequate facilities for ECD learners; Expansion of education facilities; Increase awareness on the importance of education for both girls and boys to Improve enrolment rates; and Improve retention rate.	Inadequate funds; Low awareness on the importance of education; Pastoralism and nomadic lifestyle; Disruption of school due to frequent drought and famine; and Inadequate educational facilities.	Mobilization of funds to improve schools' infrastructure; Intensive sensitization on the importance of education; Provision of boarding facilities in the rural areas; Campaigns against cultural practices; Re-introduce school feeding programme; and Support WASH programme
Tertiary Education	Promote tertiary education; and Enhance quality of education in middle level colleges.	Few tertiary education institutions; Low transition to tertiary institutions; and Poor performance in secondary level.	Establish more technical colleges; Inspection of colleges to ensure they offer quality education; and Provide funds to support needy children.

7.5.5 Projects and Programmes

This section covers projects and programs to be implemented in the county including flagship, on-going, stalled and new projects and programmes identified through public consultations and sector projects.

i. Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National flagships				
Build a centre of excellence	Kajiado South, North, Central and East constituencies	To provide quality secondary education to all children.	School going population	Upgrade facilities
Education project III –Construction of laboratory	AIC Girls Sajiloni	To improve quality of learning facilities	1 laboratory constructed	Construction of laboratory

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Free day secondary education	All public day secondary school	To enhance access in provision of secondary school	All public day schools	Procurement of learning instructional materials; support general school operation
Free Primary Education	All public primary schools	To enhance access in provision of basic education	90,000 pupils	Procurement of learning instructional materials; support general school operation
Infrastructure grants	Ibissil Girls Secondary; Senior Chief Lisa Secondary	To expand and upgrade secondary schools	2 classrooms constructed in each school	Procurement of materials; Construction works
ASAL grant for equipment and laboratory	Maparasha; Ngataek; Senior Chief Lisa; Kiluani Secondary schools	To improve science teaching in the schools	4 schools supplied with lab equipments	Procurement of lab equipments and chemicals
Promote one secondary school to National status	Isinya; Ngong	Increase the number of students in National school	School going population	Upgrade facilities
Upgrading of 1 low cost boarding school	Primary Boarding School	To improve access to pupils in pastoral communities	1 primary school	Renovation of existing facilities
Upgrading of one day primary school to a boarding primary school	Kajiado south, central and east constituencies	To ensure continuous learning in pastoral community	School going population	Construct boarding facilities.
County Flagships				
Establish Model ECDE centres	Countywide	Increase access to early childhood education	Completed and fully equipped ECDE centres	Construction works
Establish a county school for learners with special needs	Kajiado Central	To enhance access to education for learners with special needs	1 learning institutions	Site identification, procurement and construction works
Establish a public University through partnership with existing universities	Ngong/ Isinya	To enhance access to higher education	1 university established	Site identification, procurement and construction works
Establish a teacher training college	Ibissil	To provide a facility for teacher training	1 Teachers Training college constructed	Site identification, procurement and construction works

ii. On-Going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
1No. water tank, Olgos Girls- Kajiado North	To provide water in the school	1 water tank constructed	Construction of water tank in the school
2 classrooms, Entareto Sec- Kajiado North	To improve education standards	2 classes constructed	Construction of classrooms
2 classrooms, Ilaunyeti primary - Kajiado North	To improve education standards	2 classes constructed	Construction of classrooms
2 classrooms, Nkaimurunya sec - Kajiado North	To improve education standards	2 classes constructed	Construction of classrooms
2 classrooms, Peterson memorial Sec. sch Magadi	To improve education standards	2 classes constructed	Construction of classrooms
4 Classrooms, Enkasiti primary – Isinya	Improve education standards	4 classes constructed	Construction of classrooms
4 staff houses Mashuuru sec. School - Mashuuru	To provide accommodation to teaching staff	4 staff houses constructed	Construction of staff houses
Administration block, Nakeel Sec. School – Ngong division	To provide conducive environment for students to dine	1 Administration block constructed	Construction of an administration block
Completion of Olturoto Secondary school Olturoto	To improve education standards	4classrooms, Teachers’ houses, and 1 Laboratory constructed	Completion of classrooms, Construction of staff houses, and Construction of laboratory
Computer & dormitory, Bissil Girls - Kajiado Central	To improve education standards in the school	1 computer lab and 1 dormitory Constructed	Construction of dormitory and laboratory
Construction of 2 classes and 4 toilets-Marla primary school	To provide permanent learning facilities and improve sanitation	2 classroom and 4 Toilets constructed	Construction of classroom Construction of toilets
Construction of 4 classrooms, -Ilpotosat Primary School - Isinya	To improve education standards	4 classes constructed	Construction of classrooms
Construction of 5 classrooms- Lenkism Secondary School	To expand the capacity of the physical facilities	250 students housed in improved classes	Construct five classrooms and purchase furniture for the classrooms
Construction of a laboratory, Enkorika Secondary School - Kajiado central	To improve education standards	1 Laboratory block Constructed	Construction of laboratory
Construction of classes and toilets- Oyarata	To provide permanent learning facilities and	Construct 2 classrooms and 4	Construction of classrooms and toilets

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
school	improve sanitation	toilets	
Construction of classrooms- Ilmurutot primary school	To provide permanent learning facilities and improve sanitation	4 classrooms Constructed	Classroom construction
Construction of dining hall, Isinya Primary – Isinya	To provide conducive environment for students to dine	1 dining hall constructed	Construction of dining hall
Construction of Girls dormitory, Oloika primary Sch.	To improve education standards for girls	1 dormitory constructed	Construction of a dormitory
Construction of Multi-purpose hall, Noongopir sec. Sch Ngong	To provide a facility for extra curriculum activities, holding meetings	1 Multipurpose hall constructed	Construction of multipurpose hall
Construction of toilets - Nasipa school	To improve sanitation in the schools	Construct 4 toilets	Construction of toilets
Dining hall Kiluani Sc. School - Namanga division	To provide conducive environment for students to dine	1 dining hall constructed	Construction of a dining hall
Equipping of laboratory and construction of 5 classrooms- Kimana Secondary school	To expand the capacity of the physical facilities	500 students targeted for the laboratory and classes	Equip laboratory and Construct five classrooms
Esiteti Primary Boarding School	To expand the capacity of the physical facilities	120 students accommodated in the dormitory and use ablution block	Construct dormitory and ablution
PCEA Secondary school construction of laboratory, classrooms and staff houses: Ngong	To improve education standards	1 science laboratory and 4 classrooms and staff houses constructed	Construction of a science laboratory; Construction of 4 classrooms; and Construction of staff houses.
School Feeding program – selected public primary schools	To increase completion rates among the primary schools	Schools in arid areas	Provision of food ration to the selected primary schools
Staff houses Merueshi pri. School – Mashuuru	To provide accommodation for teachers	Two staff houses constructed	Construction of 2 staff houses
Staff houses Nangingoi primary school –Ewaso	To provide accommodation for teachers	Four staff houses constructed	Construction of four staff houses
To construct classrooms and toilets- Lemong'o school	To provide permanent learning facilities and improve sanitation	Construct 2 classrooms and 4 toilets	Construction of classrooms and toilets

iii) New Project Proposals

Project Name	Location/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Addition of more streams & upgrading the schools	County wide	Improve quality of education	More streams added and upgraded schools	Construction of classrooms; recruitment of teachers
Allocation of bursary	Kajiado; Central, North, West and East	Provide support for needy students and pupils in the county	Allocate adequate bursary for all needy pupils and students	Registration of people with special needs
Allocation of land	Kajiado South	to establish a school	30 acres	Identification of site; Surveying of the land
Completion of a dining hall	Kajiado Central	Provide conducive environment for dining	Completed and well-equipped dining hall	Construction and well equipping with requisite materials
Completion of administration block	Kajiado Central	Provide working space for school administration	Completed and well equipped administration block	Completion of remaining activities
Completion of boarding facilities	Kajiado Central; Kajiado West	Provide adequate boarding facilities	Completed and well equipped boarding facilities	Completion of remaining works
Completion of classrooms	County wide	Provide more learning space	Well-equipped classrooms	Completion Works
Completion of secondary schools	County wide	Improve access to secondary education	Completed and well-equipped secondary schools	Completion of remaining activities
Completion of teachers houses	Kajiado Central	Provide housing for teachers	Completed and well equipped teachers houses	Completion of remaining work
Completion of the school library	Kajiado Central	Provide conducive environment for self-study and variety of reading materials	Completed and well-equipped library	Constructing and equipping with requisite materials
Construction of public primary schools	Kajiado East	Improve access to primary education	Completed and well-equipped public primary school	Site identification, procurement and construction
Construction of a boarding school for persons with special	Kajiado West	Cater for the needs of people with special needs	Completed and well-equipped special school	Site identification; procure building materials; construction

Project Name	Location/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
needs				work
Construction of a dining hall	Kajiado; Central, West, South, and East	Provide conducive environment for dining	Completed and well-equipped dining hall	Construction and well equipping with requisite materials
Construction of a school laboratory	County wide	Provide space for carrying out experiments/practicals	Completed and well-equipped laboratory	Construction and well equipping with requisite materials
Construction of a school library	Kajiado Central; Kajiado South; Kajiado East	Provide conducive environment for self-study and variety of reading materials	Completed and well-equipped library	Constructing and equipping with requisite materials
Construction of administration block	County wide	To provide working space for school administration	Completed and well equipped administration block	Site identification; procurement of building materials; construction work
Construction of adult education centres	County wide	Reduce illiteracy levels(adults)	Well-equipped adult education centre	Site identification; procurement of building materials; construction work
Construction of boarding primary schools	Kajiado Central	Improve the quality of education	Well- equipped boarding schools	Identifying the land, procurement, construction work
Construction of class rooms in existing Primary & Secondary schools	County wide	Provide adequate learning space	Completed and well-equipped classrooms	Site identification; procurement of building materials; construction work
Construction of modern dormitories	Kajiado; Central, West, South, and East	Provide boarding facilities	Completed and well equipped modern dormitories	Site identification; procurement of building materials; construction work
Construction of school kitchen	Kajiado West	Provide space for preparing /cooking food	Well-equipped kitchen	Construction work, equipping with requisite materials
Construction of secondary schools	County	Improve access to secondary	Completed and well-equipped	Identify the land; procure building

Project Name	Location/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	wide	education	secondary school	materials; construction work
Construction of teachers houses	County wide	Provide housing for teachers	Completed and well equipped teachers houses	Site identification; procurement of building materials; construction work
Construction of water tank, conference facility and expansion of physiotherapy	Kajiado Central- AIC Kajiado child care centre	Improve children welfare	conference facility, 2 reservoir tanks & physiotherapy facility	Construction and expansion work
Employment of teachers	County wide	Improve the quality of education	Employ enough teachers in all schools	Recruitment of teachers
Establishment of a special school	Kajiado Central; Kajiado North; Kajiado West	Provide education to special groups e.g. the deaf	Completed and well-equipped special school	Identify the land; procure building materials; construction work
Establishment of computer laboratory	Kajiado North	Promote ICT skills	Completed and well-equipped computer lab	Construction and equipping with requisite materials
Expand existing special needs unit	Kajiado North	Improve quality of education	Well-equipped special needs unit	Site identification; procure building materials; construction work
Expansion of ECD centres	Kajiado; Central, North, South and East	Increase access to early childhood education	Completed and fully equipped ECD centres	Expansion works
Expansion of school facilities	Kajiado North	Provide conducive environment for learning	Well expanded school facilities	Site identification; procure building materials; construction work
Fencing of schools	Kajiado South	Improve security	Well fenced school compounds	Procure fencing materials, fencing work
Landscaping of school compound	Kajiado North	Provide a nice landscape	Well levelled school ground	Levelling of the school ground

Project Name	Location/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provide enough teaching materials	Kajiado West	Improve the quality of education	All ECDs	Procurement of teaching materials
Purchase of beds and bedding	Kajiado Central; Kajiado East	Improve children welfare	conference facility,2 reservoir tanks& physiotherapy facility	Construction and expansion work
Purchasing of school desks	Kajiado North; Kajiado West; Kajiado South	Provide conducive environment for learning	Enough desks in all primary schools	Procurement of desks
Rehabilitation/renovation of schools	Kajiado North; Kajiado South	Provide conducive environment for learning	Rehabilitated schools	Rehabilitation work
Upgrading primary school to boarding school	Kajiado Central	Improve the quality of education	Well- equipped boarding schools	Construction of boarding facilities

7.5.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

Introduction of HIV/AIDS curriculum in schools will ensure that information regarding the HIV/AIDS pandemic is passed on to pupils at different levels of education.

In mainstreaming gender issues the sector will ensure both the boy and girl child are considered equally in education. The sector also in collaboration with social protection culture and recreation will engage in adult education programs where women will be targeted. This will enhance women leadership skills which will in turn enable them to take various leadership positions in development activities both at all levels.

Efforts to promote environmental conservation are also in place by cultivating the practice among the pupils where every pupil plants trees under a program by the Ministry of Education together with the Trees for Job Program in the Department of Youth and Sports.

7.6 Public Administration and International Relations (PAIR)

It comprises the Presidency and Cabinet Affairs Office, State House, Interior and National Co-ordination, National Assembly, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Devolution and Planning, Controller of Budget, Commission on Administrative Justice, Commission on Revenue Allocation, Kenya National Audit Office, and Salaries and Remuneration Commission.

7.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: “A leading sector in legislation, public policy formulation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management.”

Mission: “To provide overall leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization, management and accountability for quality public service delivery”

7.6.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The County Executive plans to undertake provision of requisite services to the public to enhance efficiency in the public administration sector. Planning and coordination of other sectors will be given priority to promote efficiency in project and program implementation. This environment will be achieved through sound economic and financial management. The County Assembly will provide leadership county legislation and also provide oversight to the county executive.

7.6.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
County Assembly	Enact legislation and oversight on county government
County Executive	Implementation of policies and coordinate service delivery at county level
Development Partners	Provide funds for the installation of Sub-county management information systems.
Government Departments, Parastatals and Commissions	Formulate, implement and oversee implementation of government policies, Carry out their mandate and deliver services to the public efficiently and effectively
National Assembly	Enact National legislations
Private Sector	Establishment of Training institutions and train the public on ICT. Stocking of software and hardware and provide commercial internet access.
The Senate	Coordinate county issues at national level

7.6.4 Projects and Programmes

This section gives a breakdown of on-going, stalled, and new project proposals projects, national flagship projects/programmes and programmes identified by the community and the sector.

i. On-going Projects and Programs

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Project Status
Finance and Planning				
Community Empowerment and Institutional Support	To empower the community to participate in development programs	2 trainings done annually for community	Phase1: Construction of DPU; Phase2: Procurement of	On going

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Project Status
Programme (CEISP) Construction at Kajiado North Rehabilitation at Kajiado Central	within their counties; and Construction of the Sub-county Planning Unit (DPU)	leaders; CBOs; opinion leaders.	equipment; and Phase3: Community training.	
Integrated Financial Management Information System-IFMIS	To enhance financial management in the county	Entire county government	Installation of ICT equipments, training of personnel and implementation of the program	On going
Poverty Eradication Programme Kajiado Central and Mashuuru sub counties	To improve the standard of living among communities	Self-help groups	Provision of a revolving fund	On going

iii. New Projects/ Programs Proposals

Project Name	Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
County Government Services				
County Assembly Offices	County Headquarters	Provide working offices for the County Assembly	1 complex to house the Speaker, Clerk Administration Assembly and other necessary facilities	Site identification procurement and construction
County Government offices	County Headquarters	To Improve service delivery; Provide working offices for the executive	1 complex to house the Executive and Heads of department	Site identification procurement and construction
Office Construction for Sub county offices	Sub county headquarters	To provide adequate working space for Sub county level staff Improve service delivery	Office block to accommodate all sub county staff	Site identification procurement and construction/ civil works
Disaster Management	Each sub county	To ensure proactive management of disasters	Purchase of fire extinguishers and fire engines	Establish county disaster committee and develop a disaster management strategy
HIV/AIDS	County wide	To reduce HIV prevalence	Community at large	Implement activities in line with NACC strategic plan
Drug and substance abuse control	County wide	To reduce drug abuse among youth	Community at large	Prepare a policy on drug and substance

Project Name	Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				abuse control and implementation
Finance and Economic Planning				
Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation of projects and programmes	County wide	To track implementation of CIDP and national plan in the county in line with vision 2030 and the second MTP	Monthly field visits and Quarterly reports	Development of terms of reference, Constitute County and Sub-county M&E Committees planning and budgeting, training, development of work plans for a multi-sectoral M&E
Conduct sector wide baseline survey	Countywide	To establish baseline data necessary for planning	Baseline information for all sectors	Establish data requirement, Data collection, processing and analysis and report writing
Conduct Medium Term Expenditure Framework programmes	County wide	To align budgeting to planning	All sectors	Budget preparation, sector hearings, county consultative forums and report writing
Installation of revenue collection system	County wide	To increase revenue collection by at least 10% p.a	An integrated program	Procurement and installation, training and implementation of the program

7.6.5 Strategies to mainstream crosscutting issues

Coordination of HIV/AIDS activities by the health department in conjunction with other departments and agencies such as NACC will ensure that efforts by Civil Society Organizations implementing activities aimed at mitigating the effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic are harmonised.

Gender equality is being ensured in most activities of this sector including equal representation in committees, recruitments among other events. Capacity building through the Community Empowerment Initiative and Support Program is aimed at ensuring that communities participate fully in decision making and development initiatives.

7.7 Social Protection Culture and Recreation

The Social Protection, Culture and Recreation sector is made up of the following sub-sectors: Gender and Social Development, Children, National Heritage and Culture, and Youth Affairs and Sports.

7.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “Sustainable and equitable socio-cultural and economic empowerment of all Kenyans”.

The sector mission is “To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained and balanced socio-cultural and economic development of the Country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups and areas”.

7.7.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

At the county level, emphasis will be to ensure gender equity, and to address cultural beliefs that promote women discrimination. Capacity building on the communities on how to access locally available resources will be emphasized to trigger development at the grass root level. It has been realized that empowerment of communities through a well understood social infrastructure creates a conducive environment for implementation of all government projects. The sector prepares the groundwork for all other sub-sectors in terms of community mobilization, registration of self-help groups and empowerment. These groups become the entry point for any donor and government development initiative targeting poverty reduction especially in the rural areas.

7.7.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Children and Social Development Department	Provide policy guidelines concerning the sector
Community	Participate in local development projects
County Government	Policy formulation, guidelines, and supervision Provision of infrastructure and staff for support of the sector. Provision of enabling environment for the private sector
Department of Culture	Preservation and protection of cultural resources/ heritage and promotion of diverse cultural expressions.
Department of Gender	Promoting diversification of income generating activities and integration of gender in community decision-making forums
Department of Youth Affairs	Provide policy guidelines concerning the sector
Donors/Development partners	Provision of infrastructure and support of the sector programs through resource injection
National Government	Policy formulation, policy guidelines, and supervision Provision of infrastructure and staff for support of the sector.

	Provision of enabling environment for all players in the sector.
NGOs/CBOs/FBOs	Support of OVCs and provision of basic necessities to support programs in the sector; Speak on behalf of the voiceless/ promote and protect human rights
Private sector	Provision of education facilities; Provision of technical, financial, and material support; Supplement the government effort in providing sourcing and mobilizing resources

7.7.4 Sub sector Priority, Constraints and strategies

Sub sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Gender, Children and social development	Community empowerment of all; Ensuring and promoting sustainability of community initiated projects; and Diversification of income generating activities and integration of gender in community decision-making forums	Access to RH services and information	Provision of RH services and information
	Promoting issues of people living with disability into decision making	Inadequate funds Stigma among communities	Mainstreaming interests of the people with disability into decision making
	Socio-economic empowerment of women	Gender discrimination; ignorance; Low illiteracy levels	Capacity building on economic empowerment
	Ensure protection of children from all forms of abuse and discrimination	Ignorance; Limited rescue facilities; Poor implementation of Children Act	Implementation of Children Act; Awareness on children rights; Promote child participation in planning processes; and Establishment of rescue centres.
Youth Affairs and sports	Establishment and equipping of youth empowerment centres in every sub-county	Lack of land and financial resources; Lack of information	Identify, allocate land for youth centres; Capacity building of youth
	Empowerment of youth through entrepreneurship	Lack of finance; Lack of entrepreneur skills	Provide linkages to credit facilities; and Capacity building.
	Establish modern community stadiums in every ward	Lack of land and financial resources	Identify and acquire land; Stakeholder involvement
	Provision of sports equipment; and Promoting sports in all the divisions.	Lack of outdoor sports facilities; Lack of social halls; Poorly trained and inadequate sports officials; Inadequate finances; Few sports activities.	Establishment and rehabilitation of sports facilities; Increased sponsorship; Diversify sports activities; Provide high-level professional sports training of sports officials; and Increase sports activities for the destitute

Sub sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
			and physically disabled and women.
County Heritage and Culture	Promoting the exploitation of the existing cultural practices in the county	Lack of cultural centres in the Sub-counties; Lack of proper marketing channels; Exploitation by middlemen; Inadequate finances for hosting of cultural exhibitions; and Poorly trained cultural groups' officials.	Encourage research on traditional herbal medicine; Growth and establishment of cultural centres; Participation of traditional dancers in music festivals regularly; and Strengthen the Sub-county cultural office to perform its function effectively.

7.7.5 Projects and Programmes

This section gives a breakdown of on-going, stalled, and new project proposals, national flagship projects/programmes and programmes identified by the community and the sector.

i. Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
National				
Children Services				
OVCs Cash Transfer	County wide	To provide support to OVCs care takers; and Improve quality of life of OVCs.	2000 OVC supported	To undertake a mapping exercise on OVCs; To coordinate resources to assist OVCs; Develop a data base; and Prioritize the OVCs and their needs.
Gender and Social Services				
Women Enterprise Fund	County wide	To empower women economically; and To promote self-employment.	650 women groups	To mobilize, register & train women on entrepreneurship; and To train on saving culture.
PWDs -Cash Transfer	County wide	To empower PWDs economically & create employment	250 PWDs empowered	To undertake a mapping exercise on PWDS; To coordinate resources to assist PWDS; Develop a data base; and Prioritize the PWDs and their needs.
Older Persons - Cash Transfer	County wide	To provide support to the elderly; and To ensure older persons enjoy a healthy & dignified life.	500 elderly supported	To undertake a mapping exercise on older persons; To coordinate resources to assist older persons; Develop a data base; and Prioritize the older persons and their needs.
Youth Development				

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Youth Enterprise Fund	County wide	To empower youth economically; To promote self-employment	500 youth groups empowered	To mobilize, register & train youth on entrepreneurship; and To train on saving culture.
Youth market days and trade fairs	County wide	To assist youth market their products	600 youth groups assisted	Mobilization and registration of youth groups; Training youth on market intelligence.
County Flagships				
Rehabilitation of 5 polytechnics	Isinya, Meto, Namelok, Oltiasika and Entasopia	To enhance access to technical training to learners	5 polytechnics rehabilitated	Assessing of existing facilities, Rehabilitation
Establish new youth polytechnics	Sholinke, Saikeri, Kajiado North, Namanga	To enhance access to technical training to learners	4 polytechnics established	Site identification, procurement and construction works
Construction of a modern stadium and rehabilitation of other stadium facilities	A model stadium in Ngong; Rehabilitate those in Kajiado, Loitokitok and Bissil	To provide sports facilities for youths and talent development	1 model stadium established; 3 stadiums rehabilitated	Resource mobilization, construction of requisite facilities at the Ngong stadium; and Ground levelling, fencing for other stadiums.
Establish a children's home at Bissil	Bissil	To provide a modern facility for rescuing children	1 home established	Site identification, resource mobilization and construction of requisite facilities
Establish a one stop shop for persons with disability	County headquarters	To provide facilities and equipments for different needs for the PWDs	1 stop shop established	Site identification, resource mobilization, To link up with existing facilities nationally
Other sector projects - Gender and Social Services				
Development of cultural events and language	Countywide	To promote and conserve the <i>Maa</i> tradition/culture	1 cultural centre established; Language syllabus developed for schools	Prepare an action plan & budget; Mobilize and sensitize; Write and sign a MOU; Tender the project; and Hold preparatory meetings with the stakeholders.
Construct sub-modern rehabilitation	1 per sub-county	To reduce the number of alcohol & drug addicted cases;	5 rehabilitation centres	Identify land, Mobilize resources, Tender the project, Construct & equip the facility, Identify &

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
centres for persons affected by drug & substance abuse.		To provide professional counselling services; To promote ambassadors' of change.	constructed	employ 3 professional counsellors
Construct 10 modern traditional/cultural <i>manyattas</i>	3 sub counties	To promote cultural activities; To provide a conducive business environment;	10 traditional <i>manyattas</i>	Identify existing traditional <i>manyattas</i> ; Mobilize the owners for dialogue; Write sign MOUs; Tender the project; Construct & equip the facilities
Construct 5 modern Resource centres in the sub counties	Each sub county	To provide information, communication & Education to the public on various emerging issues and healthy living; To provide guiding & counselling & behavior change communication.	5 resource centres constructed	Identification of land; Mobilize resources; Tender the project; Construction & equip the facility; Identify & train 30 Counsellors; and Identify & train 40 peer educators.
Construct 5 modern Social halls in the sub counties	Each sub county	To provide a facility for holding social forums	5 modern social halls constructed	Identify land for construction; Mobilize resources; Tendering of the project; and Construct & equip the facility
Develop workplace policies on:- Gender mainstreaming; Disability mainstreaming; HIV/AIDS mainstreaming; Drug & substance abuse mainstreaming	County wide policies	To develop and implement gender policy to guide gender mainstreaming activities.	Workplace policies developed	Bid for tenders; hire consultants; identify participants & venues; develop action plan & budgets; conduct workshops; compile reports; submit draft work place policies
Psycho-social support at the work place & Community	County wide policies	To provide psycho-social support to employees affected by drugs, HIV/AIDS, PWDs, alcohol and general family social	Well organized and supportive psycho-social support	Establish a counseling unit; Establish a county chaplaincy; Establish referral mechanism; Establish employee assistance programmes; Organize family get together & bonding sessions; Conduct community outreach

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		problems so as to improve organizational productivity & community wellness.		programmes.
Culture				
Construction of County Library at County headquarters	Kajiado Central	To provide a well-equipped ultra-modern library services to improve academic and standards and promote reading culture	1 library constructed	Prepare designs and tender documents; Undertake all tender processes; Site visits; and Monitoring and Evaluation.
Construction of Kajiado County & Sub-County Cultural Centres	Each sub county	-To create a one-stop facility for cultural development, excellence and exposition	5 cultural centres constructed	Prepare designs and tender documents; Undertake all tender processes; Site visits; and Monitoring and Evaluation.
Construction of County and sub-county Culture Offices	County headquarters and in each sub county	To provide adequate working space	5 office blocks constructed	Prepare designs and tender documents; Undertake all tender processes; Site visits; and Monitoring and evaluation.
Protection of historical sites - Ol Orgesailie, Chyulu Hills and Construction of Recreation facilities	Ol Orgesailie, Chyulu Hills	To preserve the sites and Monument for posterity, research and tourism by 2014	The two sites preserved	Legislation to have Chyulu Hills gazetted as county prehistoric site and Orgesailie is managed at county level from the National Museums; Prepare designs and tender documents; and Construction of requisite facilities.
Children Services				
Construction of a safe house to hold children whose cases are ongoing in court at Kajiado Town	Kajiado	To provide safe haven for children whose cases are on in court	1 house constructed	Undertake all tender processes; Site visits; and Monitoring and Evaluation.
Construction of a rescue centre	Bissil	To provide 1 no. rescue centre shelter and protection to OVCs by 2014	1 rescue centres constructed	Prepare designs and tender documents; Undertake all tender processes; Site visits; Monitoring and Evaluation.
Youth Training				
Constructing more new classrooms,	All youth polytechnics	To provide an enabling leaning and research	Classrooms, workshops, libraries and	Prepare designs and tender documents; Undertake all tender processes; Site visits; and

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
workshops, libraries and dining halls in all new Youth polytechnics		environment by 2016	dining halls constructed	Monitoring and Evaluation.
Construction of a model youth polytechnics in county headquarters and a new polytechnic	Kajiado central and Kajiado North	To erect and compete an ultramodern youth polytechnics in the county by 2016	1 model polytechnic constructed, 1 polytechnic constructed in Kajiado North	Prepare designs and tender documents; Undertake all tender processes; Site visits; and Monitoring and Evaluation.
Construction of County youth training offices	Headquarters, Loitokitok, Mashuuru Kajiado North and Isinya	To create an enabling physical working environment for all officers at the county and the 5 sub-county level by 2015	5 office blocks constructed	Prepare designs and tender documents; Undertake all tender processes; Site visits; Monitoring and Evaluation
Youth Development				
Youth capacity development	County wide	To provide a one stop centre for youth empowerment	1 youth development centre per sub county complete with facilities	Completion of stalled youth development centre in Isinya, Kajiado North and Loitokitok, equip the facilities and develop programs targeting youth needs to be offered at the centres
Construction of youth empowerment centre	Kajiado West	To provide a one stop centre for youth empowerment	1 youth development centre constructed	Site identification, procurement and construction, equipping the facility and develop programs targeting youth needs to be offered at the centre
Sports				
Construction of County sports academy	To be identified	To nurture local and national talents, create employment and generate revenue by 2017	1 complex sports academy constructed	prepare designs and tender documents; Undertake all tender processes; Site visits; Monitoring and Evaluation
Construction of Ultra-modern International sports stadium	To be identified	To promote sports tourism by 2017.	1 stadium constructed	prepare designs and tender documents; Undertake all tender processes; Site visits; Monitoring and Evaluation
County	County wide	To identify and	Annual	Preparation of budgets and

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
tournaments		nurture potential sports men & women to participate in local, national & international tournaments by 2017.	events	imprest; Organize media publicity and coverage; Organize and coordinate various sporting clubs; Work plan

ii. On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
GENDER AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
Community development grants	To empower groups economically to improve their living standards; and To promote Income generating activities.	20 groups	To ensure existing businesses are expanded; To rescue groups from economic misfortunes.
Community mobilization and organization	To mobilize and organize communities into groups for socio-economic functions and development all year round; and To organize communities for public participation forums	The whole county	To register groups to be able to access funding and participate in Income generating activities; Capacity building; and Networking & linkages
CULTURE			
Maasai Cultural Centre-Lemongo, Kimana, Loitokitok	To create a one-stop facility for cultural development, excellence and exposition; To provide infrastructural support for preservation of artworks, artefacts, traditional architecture, cultural information medicinal plants and indigenous food crops; To provide an enabling environment for cultural dialogue, interaction, integration, and expressions; and To provide facility culture and other	Construction of remaining; 1No. Boundary wall finishes and modern gate; 1 No. library; 1 No. hall for temporary display and sale of artworks; 1 No hall for permanent display of artefacts (museum); 1 No. botanical garden; 1 No. <i>Manyatta</i> ; 1 No. Dias; 1 No. campsite; 1 No. restaurant; 4 No. cottages-for 8 each Playgrounds; and 1	To erect, complete and equip 1 no County Cultural office Block at Kajiado County headquarter and 1 No. at Loitokitok sub-county by June, 2014; Preparation of designs, BQs and other tender docs.; Tendering project(s); Site inspection visits; Preparation of monthly, quarterly and annual reports; and Preparation and issuance of payment, completion, good defects, handover certificates.

Project Name Location/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	areas of research.	No. Borehole and 4No. ground and raised water tanks occupancy by 2014	
Kajiado County Annual Cultural Week (ACWs)	To provide a platform for showcasing cultural products, services, and opportunities and chart the way forward for future cultural development on annual basis	1000 visual arts exhibitors, 1 no symposium, 5 no fashion shows, 100 dance groups, 100 choirs, 50 companies, 50 NGO, FBOs CBOs, 3000 attendants participate in 5 annual Cultural weeks(ACWs)	Preparation of organizing committee meetings and foresee all its activities; Preparation and invitation of culinary artists; Preparation of budgets; Organize media publicity and coverage; Organize VIP luncheon; Organize and coordinate exhibitors; and Preparation of venue.
Kajiado County Annual Food Festival(AFF)	To provide an opportunity for developing culinary arts and healthy eating habits; To develop food as a product of tourism; To provide an opportunity for increasing dietary choices with a view to ensuring proper nutrition; To provide a platform for learning traditional and cost effective methods of food preparation and preservation; and To bring stakeholders to chart the way for culinary arts.	To organize and host 1 county annual food festival	Preparation of organizing committee meetings and foresee all its activities; Preparation and invitation of culinary artists; Preparation of budgets and imprests; Organize media publicity and coverage; Organize VIP luncheon; Organize and coordinate exhibitors; and Preparation of venue.
Kajiado County Inter-denomination Annual Thanks giving Festival(ATF)	To provide a platform for integrated spiritual development for Kajiado community; To provide a platform for thanksgiving for achievements and offer an opportunity for spiritual reflection and divine guidance; and To provide an integrated opportunity for assisting the needy in the society.	To organize and host one inter-denomination annual thanks giving festival	Kajiado County Prayer Breakfast; Interdenominational Worship Service; Visit to children homes and hospitals Ceremonial gift offering Service; and Ceremonial Repentance and vigil Service.
Development of	To identify artist to exhibit	1000 performing	products (cultural exchange

Project Name Location/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Creative cultural Industries- Performing Arts (Music and Dance, Drama, acrobatics poetry, storytelling, public speaking, theatre)	at the national and international level and create marketing opportunities for creative cultural products; To bring performing artist in music, drama, skits, comedy, storytelling, public speaking to a contest for purposes of setting standards in PAs; To set standards for music development, evaluation and award; To show case available music and dance products for public entertainment, creation of employment; and To provide a platform identifying artist for cultural exchange programme.	artists; 30 capacity building workshops; and 30 annual Kenya Music and Cultural Festival Kajiado chapter held at county and Sub-county level.	programmes); Hold capacity building workshops; Refer performing artists to training institutions; Baseline surveys; Profile visual artists; Create performing artists; Patent creative works; identify artist to exhibit at the national and international level and create marketing opportunities for creative cultural products (cultural exchange programmes); and Monitoring and Evaluation
Development of Creative Cultural Industries- authorship and publishing (AP)	To develop Kiswahili and other indigenous languages for information, communication and preservation of the culture; and To promote reading culture and encourage publishing in local language and about local situation for development.	30 literary pieces written in Kiswahili and 10 in Maasai language; 20 Kajiado language, authors publishers and readers day (RAPD and workshops held; and 5 language symposia.	Kajiado language, authors publishers and readers day (RAPD and workshop; Organize publication of Kajiado Culture newsletter; and Organize symposia
Development of Traditional medical practice(TMP)	To develop TMP to a gainful economic activity and improve on standards of practice; and To celebrate successes of Traditional Medical Practice (TMP) in Kenya and share experiences of global trend in TM.	30 professionals; 50 herbal plants conservationists; 3 county botanical gardens; 30 private botanical gardens; and 5 symposia.	Organize International Traditional medicine day (TMD); Organize capacity building workshops; Networking and linkages; Organize traditional medicine symposia; Patenting individual and community Knowledge; and Herbal plant gardening.
Preservation of sites and monuments, artefacts and	To ensure preservation of cultural and historical heritage for research, education, tourism and	3 traditional ceremonies protected; and 5 cultural sites gazetted.	Research, Documentation and Gazettement

Project Name Location/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
intangible cultural heritage (ICH)	posterity		
SPORTS			
Football Development	To identify football clubs in Kajiado North, Central, East, West and South and to coach them to become professional footballers	5 football clubs to be identified; and Couch 110 professional footballers	Identification and preparation of football playing grounds; Identification of footballers; Formation of football clubs; Hiring of football coaches; Training of footballers; Carrying out football clubs exchange programmes; and Organizing one football tournament.
YOUTH TRAINING			
Construction and renovation of selected structures of Youth Polytechnic, Namelok, Isinya, County headquarters, Mashuuru and Kajiado North	To modernize existing structures for 5 Youth polytechnics by 2017 to benefit 1000 trainees	Renovate all structures in 5 Youth polytechnics to benefit 1000 trainees; and Replace semi-permanent structures with permanent ones in the Youth polytechnics.	Renovate existing permanent structures; Equipping the completed girls hostel in Namelok youth polytechnics; Construction of dorms, classrooms, workshops, dining halls and staff houses; and Equip classrooms, dormitories, workshops and offices.
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT			
Construction of youth empowerment centre in Kajiado North sub-county	To empower youth in various fields; To provide “one Stop shop” youth information centre; To provide business incubation services, ICT services; and To provide leisure, recreation and sporting activities, youth friendly VCT and reproductive health services.	10 pit latrines to be constructed	Construction of pit latrines

iii. Stalled Projects

Project Name	Location	Description of activities	Reasons for stalling
Completion of Youth Empowerment Centres in Isinya and Kajiado Central	Isinya Kajiado Central	Construction works	Lack of funds

Completion of Isinya youth polytechnic administration block	Isinya	Substructure done	Lack of funds
-------------------------------------------------------------	--------	-------------------	---------------

iv. New Project Proposals from Public Consultations

Project Name	Location/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Child protection centre	Kajiado Central	To promote child protection	1 centre	Construction of Children protection centre. (Dalalekutuk)
Construction of County Archives	County headquarters	To promote tourism	2 centres constructed	Construction of one archive for culture preservation (Dalalekutuk, Kajiado town)
Construction of Public Library	County headquarters	To promote reading culture	1 public library constructed	Establish a County library and equip it with ICT infrastructure (Kajiado town)
Construction of Social halls	Kajiado Central	To provide a facility for holding social forums	3 social halls constructed	Construction of social hall for community development (Dalalekutuk, Mopia, Nkoile centre)
Construction of Stadiums	Kajiado Central, Kajiado North, South and East	To promote sports & development	5 stadiums constructed	Construction of stadiums for talent development (Dalalekutuk, Kajiado town, Kumpa)
Establish Talent and sports academy	Kajiado Central	To nurture local & national talents, create employment and generate revenue by 2017	1 academy; and a Mentorship programme	Construction of one talent academy (Dalalekutuk); Development of mentorship programme for youth empowerment (Dalalekutuk, Kajiado Town, Purko Ward)
Youth enterprise fund	County wide	To empower youth economically, To promote self-employment	Youth targeted groups	Establish revolving youth enterprise fund
Women enterprise fund	County wide	To empower women economically; To promote self-employment	Women targeted groups	Establish revolving women enterprise fund

7.7.6 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

The sector will continue mainstreaming the issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth and more effort will be geared towards developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups.

HIV/AIDS greatly affects this sector. The sector will be involved in community mobilization of the economically productive age group to participate in HIV/AIDS related activities. The sector will also work with other sectors to address the needs of vulnerable groups e.g. youth, migrant workers etc. The most economically productive segments of the society are greatly affected by the policies, strategies and priorities pursued in this sector. Active participation of all community members will be necessary while addressing issues on environmental conservation among other activities.

7.8 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The sub sectors include: Interior and Coordination; Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs; State Law Office; The Judiciary; Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC); Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC); and Immigration and Registration of Persons. Others are Commission for Implementation of the Constitution (CIC); Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR); Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP); National Police Service Commission (NPSC); Gender and Equality Commission; Office of the Registrar of Political Parties; Witnesses Protection Agency (WPA); and Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA).

7.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: “A secure, just, cohesive, democratic, accountable, transparent and conducive environment for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya”.

Mission: “To ensure effective and accountable leadership, promote a just, democratic and environment and establish strong governance institutions to empower citizens for the achievement of socio-economic and political development”.

7.8.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The county government will work towards provision of a secure environment, enforcing law and order, ensuring good governance and accountability in public resources, management of electoral process, rehabilitation of all categories of offenders, providing immigration services and maintaining law and order for the citizens.

7.8.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
CBOs; FBOs; NGOs	Provides checks and balances to the Government
Government Departments and commissions	Undertake their mandate; Provide resources including technical expertise.
Judiciary	Administration of justice

7.8.4 Sub Sector Priorities, Challenges and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Home Affairs	Custody for prisoners; Rehabilitation of prisoners; and Increased support to OVCs.	Inadequate housing for staff and prisoners; inadequate personnel funding; High HIV/AIDS prevalence in prison facilities	Mobilize resources for construction of staff houses and prison wards; Integrating OVC support to the extended families; and Reduction of HIV/AIDS infection and re-infection among prisoners.
Immigration and Registration of persons	Register all persons of 18 years and above; and Providing immigration services.	Inadequate resources; Inadequate office space at all levels; Inadequate funding; Understaffing; Financial constraint, insecurity; and Corruption.	Decentralization of registration of persons; Increase registration access; Constitute corruption eradication measures; and Networking with other stakeholders.
Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission	Voter education to enable informed decisions for free and fair elections; and Public relations and marketing strategy.	Lack of a uniform curriculum, methodology and quality standards; and Inadequate funds.	Provide strategic education to organisations involved in civic and voter education; Incorporate electoral education in formal educational system and adult education; and Resource mobilisation from stakeholders.
Interior Coordination	Coordinating national government activities at the devolved levels; and To ensure conducive environment for social, economic and political development.	Inadequate personnel; Issues of governance; and Inadequate transport and funds.	Implement and sensitise the community on public sector reforms; Coordinate all governments agencies and activities; Involvement of the community in development activities; Streamlining feedback channels; and Promote community policing.
Judiciary	Administration of Justice; Increase transparency and ensure the rule of law is upheld; Avail affordable legal services to the community; and Improve accessibility	Insufficient personnel; Lack of equipment for court registry; Corruption and poor administration of justice; Lack of organizations providing legal services to the poor; Unscrupulous legal officers; Poor public education on	Sensitization of the community on the role of the judiciary and rights of citizen; Speedy delivery of justice; Provision of legal services to the poor; Ensure that legal officers adhere to work ethics; and Sensitize the public on legal services and procedures available.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	of legal services.	legal services; and High cost of legal services.	
Police Department	To reduce crime rate	Shortage of vehicles. Inadequate police officers; Insufficient housing facilities and offices; Lack of regular training opportunities	Procure vehicle and put up additional police stations/posts; Mobilize community to participate in community policing and construction of police stations/posts
Probation Services	Conducting social enquiry reports and presentation of the same to courts and penal institutions; Implementation of community service orders programme; Rehabilitation and supervision of non-custodial offenders; and Crime prevention activities; Resettlement and re-integration of offenders in the community; Reduction of drug dependence and abuse; and Aftercare/through care service.	Inadequate funding; Inadequate personnel; Lack of reliable transport; Negative attitude by community towards offenders; Inadequate social and material support to ex-inmates; Social stigma on ex-inmates; Lack of community awareness in the resettlement programme; HIV/AIDS and drug & substance abuse; No financial allocation on crime prevention; and Limited space for inmates under through care.	Need to increase financial resource base; Increase number of staff; Improve collaboration/partnership among stakeholders and networking; Create community awareness on resettlement of offenders; Need for community change of attitudes through sensitization; Need for poverty alleviation; Need for concerted efforts in fighting HIV/AIDS pandemic; Engaging stakeholders in all crime prevention initiatives; Improve publicity materials; and Expansion of through care facilities.

7.8.5 Projects and Programmes

This section gives a breakdown of on-going, stalled, and new project proposals. Flagship and other projects/programmes are also enumerated.

i. On-Going Projects/Programmes

Project Name: Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Community service order-tree nursery.	To impart afforestation skills to CSO offenders.	CSO offenders; Raise A.I.A; Improve environment.	Tree planting; Seed sowing
Generation of information for courts & penal institution	To assist in prosecution and administration of justice	Timely reports produced for court's decision making	Home visits conducting social inquiries

Rehabilitation of offenders empowerment & integration	To rehabilitate and empower offenders	Complete all pending cases	Home visits; agency visits empowerment; Counselling.
Restitution and conflict resolution	To integrate offenders into the society	Resolve 30% conflicts	Promote resolution; Counselling of offenders
Prisons Department			
Construction of a perimeter fence –Kitengela- Athi river GK prison	To improve the security of the prison	Reduce cases of prisoners sneaking.	Construction of a perimeter wall
Mixed block/prisoners ward –Kitengela and Kajiado	To Reduce congestion by providing additional wards/cells; To expand the general capacity of the facility and modernization.	Improved inmates' accommodation and congestion.	Construction of block/prisoners ward

ii. New Project/ Programme Proposals

Project Name	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities Activity
Capacity development for all public committees e.g. SMCs, PMCs	Enhance capacity to handle security issues	Enhanced capacity of all management committees	Training of all management committees; Training of trainers
Construction and rehabilitation of AP camps	Improve security	Well-equipped AP Camp	Construction of AP Camp
Construction and rehabilitation of police post;	Improve security	Well-equipped police post	Construction of a new police post
Construction of cells in every police post	Improve security	Male and female cells in every police post	Construction works
Construction of Police houses	Provide shelter; Improve security	Completed police houses	Construction works
Construction of three parallel chief offices	Improve security	3 complete parallel chief offices	Construction works
Equipping of the police stations	Improve security	Increased capacities in terms of personnel, housing and equipment	Recruitment of more personnel; construction works; procurement of equipment
Establishment/Revive Community policing	Improve security	1 police station with personnel	Community mobilization; Train people on community policing

7.8.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

On HIV/AIDS issues, the sector will continue to sensitise the public through *Barazas* on prevention measures on new infections and ways of positive living with HIV/AIDS. The

sector will also ensure that laws and policies are adhered to, to reduce drug abuse by ensuring that those involved in the vice face the law.

On gender mainstreaming, the sector in conjunction with other sectors such as education will promote empowerment of both genders and ensure that they participate in development activities.

Environmental degradation remains a key concern for the county and the nation in general. To address this concern, forestry, KWS departments and NEMA will ensure that cases of degradation are reduced and environmental management is observed. Cases of illegal logging will be eliminated and culprits who engage in such activities severely punished. The sector will also undertake sensitization of the community on disaster preparedness to ensure that the communities are protected from adverse effects.

7.9 Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources

This sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Environment and Natural Resources; and Water and Irrigation.

7.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: “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 national development”.

7.9.2 County Response to sector Vision and Mission

The county government commits to promote environmental conservation and reduction of environmental degradation. Environmental degradation leads to global warming hence the unpredictable weather and severe drought in the county with negative impact on the economic growth and development.

Provision of adequate water is a priority for the county for agriculture, domestic and industrial use. The county is however water deficient, thus promotion of water harvesting and underground water utilization will be emphasized.

7.9.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
County Government	Ensure proper waste disposal, management and distribution of clean water to the community within the area of operation
Development Partners	Funding community water projects.

Stakeholder	Role
NEMA	Regulate the usage of natural resources by conducting of EIA
NGOs; CBOs; FBOs	Implementation of water projects; Capacity building of communities
Private Sector	Collaborate with government to provide water to the residents; provide water infrastructure equipments; contracted to install water equipments.
Tanathi Water Services Board	Offer technical advice, regulate and licence water providers, plan investments and Implementation
Water Department/ WARMA	Regulate water resources, gives permit on water abstraction.
EPZ- Kitengela	Provide water to Kitengela Town
Community	Provide local resources like land, management, operation and maintenance of community owned water projects.

7.9.4 Sector priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Irrigation	Increase area under irrigation, food security and farmers income; and Provision of adequate and reliable water supply for irrigation farming.	High cost of developing irrigation schemes; High cost of developing water schemes; High dependency on livestock keeping by community; and Low regard for development of irrigation water schemes in relation to water for livestock.	Construction of water harvesting structures: dams, pans, sand dams; Detailed feasibility study& design; Construction of intake, distribution boxes and water troughs, lining of canals and pipe laying; and Laying of drip kits.
Sanitation	Increase accessibility to clean sanitation facilities in urban areas; To increase access to basic sanitation at household level in rural areas; and Proper sewerage systems in urban areas.	High cost of developing sewerage system; Lack of land for treatment works; and Poor attitude on use of latrines in rural areas.	Construct proper sewerage systems in all towns; Increased construction and use of latrines in rural areas; and Educate rural communities on basic hygiene and sanitation.
Water	Increase access to clean and safe domestic water; Provision of adequate and reliable water supply; and Reduced wastage of uncounted for water.	High water demand for livestock use; Low regard for domestic water; Destruction of water catchment areas; Sand harvesting in the major seasonal rivers; High cost of developing gravity water schemes and sewerage system; and High number of non- operational boreholes.	Drill boreholes; Water harvesting; Rehabilitated breakdown boreholes; De-silt water pan/dam; Discourage sand harvesting, charcoal burning and destruction of catchment areas; and Educate communities on projects sustainability.

7.9.5 Projects and Programmes

This section gives a breakdown of on-going, stalled, and new projects and programmes. Flagship and other projects/programmes are also enumerated.

i. County Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location/ward/Constituency	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
County Flagships				
Establishment of one Mega Dam per Sub-County/Constituency	Each sub county	Increase water storage capacity for domestic, livestock& irrigation use	5 mega dams in the county	Site Identification , Planning, Design and construction
Construction of Sewerage system in Major towns	Major towns	To improve on human waste management	Sewerage system in major towns	Resource mobilization, planning and laying of infrastructure
Establishment of 2 Modern Solid Waste Management facilities	Ngong and Kitengela	To improve on solid waste management	At least 2 solid waste complexes	Site identification, planning, design and construction

ii. On-Going Projects/Programmes

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
KAJIADO CENTRAL SUB COUNTY			
Elang'ata Wuas water project	Improve water supply for residents	1200 people 3000 L.U	Rehabilitation of existing pipeline
Ilmorelian water project	Provide water supply for Kumpa residents	1500 people 3000L.U	Pipe laying and construction/rehabilitation of water tanks in Kumpa
Olelepo borehole	Improve water supply for residents	500 people 5000L.U	Rehabilitation of the existing storage tank; and Construction of gabions to protect the water structures
Oloosuyian boreholes	Provide water supply for Kajiado Town residents	37,000 people	Pipe laying and construction/rehabilitation of water tanks in Kajiado town
ISINYA SUB COUNTY			
Matari b/hole	Provide clean drinking water and reduce the trekking distance	Over 2000people and 6000livestock unit will benefit	Equipping, and construction of pipeline supply community.
Osiligi water project (pipeline extension)	To reduce the trekking distance for Kikayaya	1500 people	Pipeline extension and construction of water

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	Primary school & surrounding community		storage tank and water kiosk
Sholinke water project	To increase the storage and take water close to the people	To serve school dispensary and the upcoming town	Site identification drilling and equipping of new borehole
MASHURU SUB COUNTY			
Ngatu community borehole, Kajiado East, Mashuru Division, Imaroro location.	Provide clean and potable water for Ngatu shopping centre, schools and churches	1200pple 5000 L.U	5Km Pipeline extension and construction of watering facilities
Olkatetamai community borehole, Kajiado East, Kenyewa Division, Merrueshi locate on.	Supply of enough water to Olkatetamai community, school and churches	1100pple 8000L.U	4Km pipeline extension watering facilities
Olkoilang'a community borehole, Kajiado East, Kenyewa Division, Kenyewa location	Provide clean and safe water for the residents and livestock of Olkoilang'a community	1129pple 6000L.U	5Km pipeline extension and construction of watering facilities
Oloikarra community water project, Kajiado East, Kenyewa Division, Poka location	Increase supply in water for livestock and the Oloikarra community	970pple 5600L.U	Installation of Gen-set and the pumping system.
Oltukai community borehole, Kajiado east, kenyewa division, kenyewa location.	Supply clean and adequate water for domestic use	950pple 4670 L.U	Equipping and construction of watering facilities.
LOITOKITOK SUB COUNTY			
Esukuta water project – Rombo Location	Supply water for domestic and livestock	Supply water to Esukuta village	Construction of pumping unit and pipeline
Loitokitok Secondary school Borehole	Supply water for domestic and livestock	Supply water to Loitokitok	equipping of the Borehole construction of pump house and pipeline
Rongai Pipeline – Entonet Location	Supply water for domestic and livestock	Supply water to Rongai, Olchorro and Panai community	Construct intake from Tanzania and pipeline of 5 Kms.
KAJIADO NORTH SUB COUNTY			
Kirkuria Borehole	Increase water accessibility	2000 Persons	Borehole Equipping
Kiserian Dam	Improve water supply	Cut-off drain on the slopes to the dam	Construction of Cut-off drain
Naboisho Borehole	Improve water supply	1800 Persons	Borehole Equipping
Oloishobor Borehole	Improve water supply	2500 Persons	Borehole Equipping
Oloolaiser - Ongata Rongai Public Sanitation	To increase accessibility to hygienic sanitation	3,500 people to access clean	Construction of 1No. Block with showers, toilets and

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
in Ongata Rongai Division, Kajiado North Constituency	facility	sanitation facility in Ongata Rongai Open Air Market and Bus park	shop; Construction of septic tank

iii. Stalled Project

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Reasons for stalling
WATER			
Emakoko	Sholinke/Olosirikon	Equipping of the borehole, construction of 2Km pipe line , cattle trough and elevated plastic tank to supply the upcoming Kisaju trading centre & institution around	Equipping of borehole and pipeline extension not yet done
Kisaju	Isinya	Equipping of the borehole, construction of 8Km pipe line and 225m ³ masonry storage tank to supply the upcoming kisaju trading centre the institution around	Drilled by Olkejiado county council but was not equipped
WARMA			
Catchment rehabilitation: Tree planting; Wetland reclamation; Riparian pegging; River bank stabilization	Kimana, water sources, In Stony Athi and Mbagathi catchment	Reclaim wetland, plant trees, peg riparian areas	Inadequate resources

iv. New Project Proposal

Project Name	Location/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
WATER AND IRRIGATION				
Construction new boreholes	County wide	Increase water accessibility and reliability for community and Improve water source hygiene / sanitation	100 No. boreholes	Siting; Drilling, design & equipping of borehole; Construct, storage tank, watering troughs, communal watering point, sanitation facilities and management& borehole operators trainings
Rehabilitation of boreholes	County wide	Improve water accessibility and reliability for community and Improve water	100 No. boreholes rehabilitated	Re-equipping of borehole; Construct watering facilities, sanitation facilities and management& borehole operators trainings and

Project Name	Location/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		source hygiene / sanitation		retraining
Construction new pans and medium size dams	County wide	Increase water accessibility and reliability for community and irrigation	30 No. Pans/dams	Site identification; design & excavations; Construction of spillway, draw off system, watering troughs, communal watering point, sanitation facilities, drip irrigation facilities, fencing and management trainings
Rehabilitation of pans and small dams	County wide	Improve water accessibility and reliability for community and irrigation	50 No. Pans/dams	Design & excavations/desilting/expansion; Construction of draw off system, watering troughs, communal watering point, sanitation facilities, drip irrigation facilities, fencing and management trainings
Construction of sand dams	County wide	Improve water accessibility and reliability for community and irrigation	20 No. Sand dams	Siting, design & construction of embankment well with hand pump, drip irrigation facilities, fencing and management trainings
Establishment of Rock Catchment	Kajiado central, South and West	Improve clean water accessibility and reliability for community and irrigation	10 No. rock catchment	Site , design & construction of embankment, storage tanks, piping watering facilities sanitation facilities, drip irrigation facilities, fencing and management trainings
Pipeline extension	County wide	Provide clean drinking water and reduce the trekking distance	Pipeline of various diameter and material	Design & construction of pipelines, watering facilities and management trainings
Construction of roof catchment storage in public institutions	County wide	Provide clean drinking water	500 No. Plastic tanks and accessories	Design & installation of gutters, construction of , storage tanks slabs, installation of watering facilities
Spring protection	County wide	Provide clean drinking water	20No. Springs	Siting, design& construction of protection facilities, management training
Construction of standard public toilets in town centres market,	County wide	Improve sanitation in public areas.	20No. Standard toilets	Siting, design & construction of standard toilets installation storage tanks management training

Project Name	Location/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
bus park and recreation public parks				
Expanding the Irrigation network	Kajiado West, Kajiado South	To increase land under irrigation and increase crop production	10No. Project	Site identification, design& construction irrigation infrastructure management training
Upgrade / rehabilitate monitoring network	County wide	Get accurate and reliable data	12No. RGS stations	Installation of automatic level recorder
Undertake County baseline assessment of Water resources	County wide	To establish county water potential, demand and balance	Kajiado county including stony Athi and Mbagathi catchment	Conduct baseline survey in whole Kajiado county
Monitoring of abstraction and pollution surveys	County wide	To establish abstraction and pollution points	In Tsavo, Namanga and Athi river systems including Stony Athi and Mbagathi catchment	Identify abstractors and pollution points
Develop/Review and implement Water Allocation Plans	headquarters	To establish Equitable allocation of water	Tsavo, Namanga, Athi river system	Conduct abstraction survey
Enhance catchment and wetland conservation.	County wide	To reclaim and conserve 19 No catchment areas	17 no Destroyed catchment within the county	Delineate, gazette, plant trees Identify areas; Delineate areas; Gazette areas; Restore wetlands; Classify water bodies; and Resource quality objectives (baseline criteria).
Develop and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives	County wide	To enhance water resource conservation	10 catchment areas, 30no pans at farm level to 50no	Plant vegetation, construct pans and introduce alternative energy saving at household level
Establish new monitoring networks	County wide	Get adequate data	6 No RGS and 10no Rainfall stations	Installation of concrete post, gauge plates and rain gauges within the county
Regularize data	Headquarters	Data analyzed and	All monitoring	Analyzed data

Project Name	Location/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
analysis and information dissemination		simplified for customer use	stations	
Annual planning and quarterly reviews	headquarters	To review and plan ahead	1 meeting per quarter for 5 years	Meeting and workshops
Projects M&E and reporting	headquarters	Monitor and evaluate projects	All on-going projects	Field visits and meetings

7.9.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will address the social needs of the community through provision of basic social infrastructure and services. It will also ensure clean water is available to every household and for livestock. The sector also employs a number of youths in casual labour thus mainstreaming youth agenda.

Soil and water conservation efforts are usually applied so as to protect the environment since most of the projects have an impact on the environment. Construction of dams/water pans and drilling of boreholes will ensure that distance to the watering points has been reduced hence, more time available for women to attend to other activities. In addition, it will enable the girl child to attend to school.

CHAPTER 8:

**IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION
FRAMEWORK**

8.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used at the county and sub-county level to track progress on implementation of projects and programmes. At the National level, Monitoring and Evaluation is conducted through National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), whose main aim is to improve the effectiveness and quality of tracking of implementation of various development policies, strategies and programmes.

Monitoring and Evaluation is a continuous process. Annual and mid-term reviews will be conducted to provide progress made in the implementation of the plan.

8.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation System

The National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation system (NIMES) was developed to give policy direction on an integrated and all inclusive result-oriented M&E. It further gauges the effectiveness of public investment activities and the extent to which the implemented activities are meeting stated objectives in line with short, medium and long-term strategies.

The County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CM&EC) will spearhead M&E at the county level while complimenting the National M & E system. Sub county M&E committees will enhance the operations of the county M&E in the respective jurisdictions. The system will take cognizance of the projects and programmes included in this development plan as well as indicators facilitating the process, and development aspects of the county. The county government will put in place an oversight committee to ensure quality is enhanced in program and project implementation.

The main M & E tools will be through field visits, quarterly and annual progress reports, and annual reviews, monitoring meetings and expenditures reports.

8.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

This sub-section presents a summarized M&E matrix for projects and programs as stipulated in chapter seven. It gives projects by names and respective estimated costs to be implemented within the plan period, monitoring indicators and tools. It further highlights the implementing agencies and sources of funds for the implementation of the projects and program.

8.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Agriculture and Rural Development sector							
Construction of a leather processing unit	7.5	2013-2016	% of work done No. of leather processed in tonnes	Field visits Progress reports	Livestock Department	CGK	On going
Construction of Border Post Quarantine Station	8	Continuous	No. of disease free zones created and sustained	Field visits Progress reports	Veterinary Department	GoK	On going
Construction of Export Slaughter House	22	2013-2017	% of work done No. of office blocks constructed No. of slaughter facilities constructed	Field visits Progress reports	Livestock Department	CGK	On going
Fertilizer Cost-Reduction Initiative	1	Continuous	% decrease on fertilizer cost % increase of farmers buying fertilizer	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	GoK	On going
Digitization of records Land records; Survey records; Planning records	300	2013-2017	No. of records digitized No. of urban plans in digital records	Progress reports	Lands department	CGK	New
Planning of key	125	2013-2017	No. of plans revised	Progress reports	Physical planning	CGK	New

Project Name	Cost (Kshs Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Agriculture and Rural Development sector							
towns in the county			Stakeholder meetings No. of planning notices		department		
Protection of existing water catchment areas	10	2013-2017	No. of water catchment areas	Field visits Progress reports	Forestry department	CGK	New
Establishment of forest plantations	10	Continuous	No. of forest plantations established	Field visits Progress reports	Forestry department	CGK	
Increase tree cover through promotion of dry land and farm forestry tree planting	10	Continuous	No. of trees planted and have 100% survival	Field visits Progress reports	Forestry department	CGK	
Processing plant for tomato and other products-	200	2013-2016	% of work done No of tonnes of products processed	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	To be established
Milk processing plant and establishment of collection points	720	2013-2016	% of work done No. of collection points established No. of litres processed No. of milk processing plants established	Field visits Progress reports	Livestock and Agriculture Department	CGK	To be established
County food and feed bank	35	2013-2017	No. of food storage facilities established	Field visits Progress reports	Livestock Department and Agriculture	CGK	To be established

Project Name	Cost (Kshs Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Agriculture and Rural Development sector							
and food storage facility in each sub county			% of work done No. of food and feed stored in tonnes		Department		
Livestock model farm	100	2013-2015	No. of farms rehabilitated and improved	Field visits Progress reports	Livestock Department	CGK	To be established
Establish livestock breeding centre	80	2013-2016	% of work done No. of cattle improved	Field visits Progress reports	Livestock Department	CGK	To be established
Upgrading of Ngong ATC to be a County fledged training centre	100	2013-2016	% of work done	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	Not started
Revamp and equip the AMS station	200	20014-2017	% of renovation done and no. of equipment procured	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	Not started
Establish a seed multiplication centre -	10	2013-2016	% of work done % of quality seeds produced	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	To be established
Establish an Agricultural research centre	100	2013-2017	% of work done	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	To be established

Project Name	Cost (Kshs Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Agriculture and Rural Development sector							
Establish an agricultural information and resource centre	50	2013-2017	% of work done	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	To be established
Establish tanneries	50	2013-201	No. of tanneries established	Field visits Progress reports	Livestock Department	CGK	To be established
Establish livestock feed manufacturing industry	200	2013-2016	No. of feed manufacturing industry	Field visits Progress reports	Livestock Department	CGK	To be established
Procure hay harvesting and baling equipment	45	2013-2015	No. of equipment procured	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	To be established
Construction of fish Breeding station	3	2013-2016	% of work done	Field visits Progress reports	Fisheries Department	CGK	To be established
Develop land use plan for the county	30	2013-2017	No. of sub-regions with well-planned land use	Field visits Progress reports	Lands Department	CGK	To be established
Tree planting and rehabilitation of	20	continuous	No. of seedlings procured % increase of forest cover No. of	Field visits Progress reports	KFS	CGK	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Agriculture and Rural Development sector							
water catchment areas and forest areas			catchment areas rehabilitated				
Development of 2 model conservancy	200	2013-2017	No. of model conservancy developed	Field visits Progress reports	KWS	CGK	
Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP)	50	2013-2017	No. of value chains developed and sustained	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	GOK	On going
Livestock Disease and Pest Control	100	Continuous	No. of trainings for the community on Tsetse control; No of cattle dips rehabilitated No. of workshop of dip management committees % Decrease of tick-borne diseases	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	Continuous
Veterinary Clinical and Extension Services	50	Continuous	No. of clinical cases treated No. of trainings carried out No. of farmers/staff trained	Field visits Progress reports	Veterinary Department	CGK	On-going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Agriculture and Rural Development sector							
Artificial Insemination Services	75	Continuous	% decrease of breeding diseases % increase in milk production No. of dairy cattle improved	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	On-going
Livestock extension	10	Continuous	No. of farmers accessing the services	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	On-going
Food storage safety, animal by-products development and environmental management	25	Continuous		Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	On going
Namanga border post quarantine station	GoK/ADB funded	continuous	Quarantine station established	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	GoK/ADB funded	On going
Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Promotion and Unit Project (SHEP UP)	Funded by JICA/GoK funded	continuous	Irrigation scheme rehabilitated No. of irrigation schemes access roads rehabilitated No. of livestock watering ponds.	ESIA study report Progress reports Field visits	Agriculture department	JICA/GoK	On going
KAPSLMP (Kenya Agricultural Productivity	10	2005-2013	No of farmers trained; No. of sustainable land	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK/World Bank	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Agriculture and Rural Development sector							
& sustainable land Management Project) Enkishuru location			management projects in place				
<i>Njaa Marufuku</i> Kenya	12	Continuous	No. of farmer groups Amount disbursed	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	GOK	On-going
Promotion of drought resistant crops	10	Continuous	No. of drought resistant crops distributed	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	On-going
Food security	50	Continuous	% increase in food crop % increase in milk production % increase in production in food crop	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	Continuous
National Accelerated Agricultural Input Access Program (NAAIAP)	14	2013-2017	% increase in food production; No. of farmers funded	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK/ GoK	On-going
Water harvesting for food security	62.5	2013-2017	% of land area irrigated % of improved water harvesting for crop and livestock production	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture department	CGK/ GoK	On-going
Cash crop promotion	10	Continuous	% of Ha under cash crop No. of farmers trained	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	On-going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Agriculture and Rural Development sector							
School fish ponds	56.5	2013-2016	No. of schools with fish ponds	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	New
Dam stocking	4.5	2013-2017	No. of dams stocked with fish	Field visits Progress reports	Fisheries Department	CGK	New
Eat more fish campaign	3.15	Continuous	No. of campaigns Conducted	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	New
Fodder conservation	15	Continuous	% increase of fodder conserved	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	On-going
Rural afforestation - targeting rural areas	50	2013-2017	% of tree cover in rural areas	Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	New
Forestry management and development	10	Continuous	% of coverage	Progress reports	Forest Department	CGK	On going
Construction / rehabilitation of sale yards	41	2013-2017	No. of sale yards constructed/rehabilitated	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	On going
Construction / rehabilitation of cattle dips	41	2013-2017	No. of cattle dips constructed/rehabilitated	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	On going
Construction / rehabilitation of cattle crushes	10.5	2013-2017	No. of cattle crushes constructed/rehabilitated	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	On going
Construction / expansion of modern slaughter house facilities	86	2013-2017	No. of modern slaughter house facilities constructed/expanded	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	New

Project Name	Cost (Kshs Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Agriculture and Rural Development sector							
Construct Community Hay store	21	2013-2017	No. of community hay stores constructed	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	New
Establish tree nurseries and promote tree planting	5	Continuous	No. of seedlings availed	Field visits Progress reports	Forest department	CGK	Continuous
Protection of all catchment areas	10	Continuous	No. of catchment areas protected	Field visits Progress reports	Forest Department	CGK	On-going
Eradicate Ipomea weed	To be determined	2013-2017	% decrease of Ipomea weed	Field visits Progress reports	Agriculture Department	CGK	New

8.2.2 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT							
C58 Ongata Rongai-Olerai Primary School	9	2013-2017	No. of Km gravelled	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
Construction and upgrading of bus parks	1,000	2013-2017	No. of bus parks constructed and upgraded	Field visits and Progress reports	County Public Works Department	GOK	On going
Construction of bridges	100	2013-2017	No. of bridges constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
Corner Baridi – Kipeto-Ololoitikoshi	20	2013-2017	No. of Km gravelled	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
D396 Amboseli-Eselenkei	6	2013-2015	No. of Km gravelled	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT							
				reports			
D523:Kiserian – Isinya	22	2013-2017	No. of Km gravelled	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
D523:Ngong Kiserian	5	2013-2017	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
D536 Illasit – Engutoto	8	2013-2015	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
D536 Illasit-Rombo-Njukini	10	2013-2015	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
E1490:Najile Ewaso Kedong	15	2013-2015	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
E1490A:Mosiro-Sairashe	5	2013-2015	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
E1493:Matasia Ololua	9	2013-2015	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
E1494:Matasia Kandisi	17	2013-2015	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
E1495:Ongata Rongai-Kitengela	15	2013-2015	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
E1497:Entasopia-Magadi	8.2	2013-2015	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT							
E1824 Loitokitok – Entonet – Murtot	9	2013-2015	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
E1824-C102 Loitokitok – Murtot	9	2013-2015	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
E2010:Najile-Olinga	22	2013-2015	N.o of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
E2012:Isinya – Konza	10	2013-2015	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
E399 Emukutan – Olandi	10	2013-2015	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
E406 Elangatawuas – Singiraini	8	2013-2015	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
E408 Jn D524 Enkorika-Nkoile	9	2013-2015	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
E413 Mabatini-Konza	10	2013-2017	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
E702:Jcn C60:Embulbul – Ongata Rongai	6	2013-2015	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
Isinet – Namelok – Isinet	22	2013-2015	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT							
Kajiado – Mashuuru-Isara	12	2013-2015	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
Kajiado-Esokota-Olosuyian	9	2013-2015	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
Kajiado-Esokota-Olosuyian	10	2013-2015	No of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
Kenchic – Olturoto	8	2013-2015	No of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
Kimana – Namelok – Lisa	15	2013-2015	No of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
Kimana – Oltiasika – Olorika	6	2013-2015	No of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
Kimuka- Kisame	20	2013-2015	No of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
Kimuka-Kibiko	16	2013-2015	No of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
KMQ- Kiloriti	10	2013-2015	No of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
Mbonjo- Njalai – Oltiasika	9	2013-2015	No of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT							
Murtot – Misigiyo – Serena	5	2013-2015	No of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
Ngong Township roads	10	2013-2015	No of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
Old A104 Kitengela- Milimani-Emaus	6	2013-2015	No of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
Oloyiangalani- Kipeto	7	2013-2015	No of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
Rimpa-Kahuho	10	2013-2015	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
Road construction and opening of feeder roads - various	12	2013-2017	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
Road improvement and maintenance - various	10	2013-2017	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
Rombo – Almapinu – Njukini	7	2013-2015	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
Rombo – Enchurai – Entonet	11	2013-2015	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
Elangatawuas – Torosei	15	2013-2015	No. of Km constructed	Field visits and Progress reports	KeRRA	GOK	On going
Construction and	30	2013-	No. of culverts	Field visits	KeRRA	GOK	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT							
rehabilitation of culverts		2017	constructed	and Progress reports			
Electricity connection in public facilities	16	2017	No. of public facilities connected with electricity	Quarterly reports; annual progress reports	REA/ Partners	GOK/CGK	Not started
Electricity connection/ installation- introduction of green energy	10	2017	No. of electricity connections/ No. of alternative sources of energy introduced	Quarterly reports; annual progress reports	REA/ Partners	GOK/CGK	Not started
Energy access scale up program	23	2017	No. of households connected with electrify	Quarterly reports; annual progress reports	REA	GOK/CGK	On going
Installation of security lights	300	2017	No. of towns covered with security lights	Quarterly reports; annual progress reports	CGK	GOK/CGK	Not started
Rural Electrification program	100	2017	No. of trading centres connected with electricity	Quarterly reports; annual progress reports	REA	GOK/CGK	On going
Establishing ICT learning centre	100	2017	No. of ICT learning centres established	Quarterly reports; annual progress reports	MoIC/ CGK	GOK/CGK	Not started
Establishment of Huduma centres	50	2014-2017	No. of centres established	reports	CGK	CGK /GoK	To establish
Installation of ICT communication booster	50	2017	Percentage of mobile network	Quarterly reports; annual	CCK/ mobile telephone operators	GOK/CGK	Not started

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT							
			connectivity	progress reports			
School ICT program	20	2017	No. of schools offering ICT program	Quarterly reports; annual progress reports	MoIC/ MoE/ CGK	GOK/CGK	On going

8.2.3 General Economic and Commercial Affairs

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
General Economic and Commercial Affairs sector							
Amboseli ecosystem security program	-	Continuous	No crimes reported and arrested	Quarterly reports; annual progress reports	Department of Tourism	CGK/GOK	On going
Amboseli/ Tsavo Game scouts association	-	2015	No of active scouting groups	Quarterly reports; annual progress reports	Department of Tourism	CGK/GOK	On going
Community tourist bandas	-	Continuous	No of operational curial shops	Quarterly reports; annual progress reports	Department of Tourism	CGK/GOK	On going
Develop guide books and tourist maps for Amboseli ecosystem	-	2015	No of guide books developed	Quarterly reports; annual progress reports	Department of Tourism	CGK/GOK	On going
Maasai cultural centre	-	2015	Completed phases of construction, no of tourists visiting the museum	Quarterly reports; annual progress reports	Department of Tourism, Department of Culture	CGK/GOK	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
General Economic and Commercial Affairs sector							
Tourism information centres	-	2015	No of tourism information centres	Quarterly reports; annual progress reports	Department of Tourism	CGK/GOK	On going
Creation of a tourism circuit	500	2017	No of roads opened/ rehabilitated;	Quarterly reports; annual progress reports	Department of Tourism	CGK/GOK	Not started
Constituency Industrial Development Centre (C.I.D.C)	300	2013-2015	No of CIDCs constructed	Quarterly reports; annual progress reports	Department of Industrialization	CGK/GOK	On going
Construction of Micro and Small Enterprise shades	300	2013-2017	No of MSE shades constructed	Quarterly reports; annual progress reports	Enterprise Development Authority	CGK/GOK	Not started
Micro and Small enterprise training and technology project	20	Continuous	No of trainings conducted on MSEs	Training reports, quarterly and annual reports	Enterprise Development Authority	CGK/GOK	Not started
Promotion of Cottage industries	2	2013-2017	No of sites identified and allocated for cottage industries	Quarterly reports; annual progress reports	Department of Industrialization	CGK/GOK	Not started
Construction of go downs/ deports	300	2013-2017	No of go downs/ deports constructed	Quarterly reports; annual progress reports	Department of Trade	PPP	Not started
Construction/ expansion of open air market	200	2013-2017	No of markets constructed/expanded	Quarterly reports; annual progress reports	Department of Trade	CGK/GOK	Not started
Fencing/Rehabilitation of markets	50	2013-2017	No of markets rehabilitated	Quarterly reports;	Department of Trade	CGK/GOK	Not started

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
General Economic and Commercial Affairs sector							
				annual progress reports			
Fresh produce markets	50	2013-2015	No of fresh produce markets constructed	Quarterly reports; annual progress reports	Department of Trade	CGK/ GOK	Not started
Develop a County Cooperative Development Policy	1	2014-2015	Number of stakeholder meetings; CCDP developed	Report, Attendance list, Plan	Cooperative Department	CGK/ GOK	Not started
Promotion of Dairy Cooperative Society-Loitokitok	10	2013-2015	Amount of Share capital, Membership No of milk markets	Committee minutes Progress reports Field visits	Cooperative societies Cooperative development	County Government	On-going
Pre cooperative movement education, training and formation of cooperatives	1.1	2013-2017	No of community training sessions held No of Registered cooperatives	Progress reports, field visits	Cooperative development	County Government	On-going
Co-operative support services	40	2013-2015	% increase volume of business handled by Cooperative societies	Quarterly progress reports	Cooperative Department	CGK	Not started
Partnership with other institutions e.g. Cooperative Alliance of Kenya(CAK), Coop Bank, Kuscco, CIC Jitegemee – Countywide	2	2013-2017	No of partners and stakeholders	Progress reports field visits	Cooperative societies; Cooperative development Cooperative Alliance of Kenya(CAK) Coop bank KUSCCO; Jitegemee	CGK	On-going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
General Economic and Commercial Affairs sector							
Kimana horticulture coop. society- Cooperative building House construction and coolants installation – Kimana	30	2013-2016	Share capital Membership Building premises	Committee minutes Progress report Field visits	Cooperative societies Cooperative development	Members contribution	Not started
Musangairo FCS Ltd – Cooperative building House construction and coolants installation - Loitokitok	30	2013-2015	Amount of Share capital Membership Building premises	Committee minutes Progress reports Field visits	Cooperative societies Cooperative Department	Members contribution	On-going
Ilkisonko rural farmers savings and credit society- Upgrading to Front Office Savings Account -Loitokitok	5	2013-2016	Amount of share capital No of registered members	Committee minutes Progress reports Field visits	Cooperative Department Cooperative Societies	CGK	On-going
Capacity build Sand cooperatives society- Mashuru and Kajiado Central	1	2013-2015	Amount of share capital Premises Building Sand banks	Field visits Progress reports	Cooperative Department	CGK Cooperative societies	New
Construction of Department of Cooperative development offices- offices- Loitokitok and Isinya	20	2013-2015	Office block completed and in use	Committee minutes; Quarterly progress reports	Cooperative department	CGK	Not started
Olkejuado Joint Loans Board Scheme	10	Continous	No of traders advanced the funds	Quarterly reports; annual progress reports	Department of Trade	CGK/ GOK	Not started

8.2.4 Health Sector M&E

Project name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Sources of funds	Implementation status
Health Sector							
Completion of model health centres	15	2013-2017	No. of health centres completed	Designs, Progress reports, Site visit reports	MoH, County Departments of Health and Public Works	CGK, MoH	Flagship / On going
Health Sector Services Funds (HSSF)	400	2013-2017	No. of facilities funded; Amount of money disbursed	Quarterly reports	MoH and County Department of Health (CDH)	CGK, MoH, Partners	Flagship / On going
Community led total sanitation (CLTS)	400	2013-2017	No. of ODF villages; No. of households with latrines	Monthly reports	CDH, Public health	CGK, MoH, development Partners	Flagship / Continuous
Community strategy	805	2013-2017	No. of CHUs initiated; No. of active CHUs	Monthly reports	CDH, Public health	CGK, MoH, development Partners	Flagship / Continuous
Establishment of county referral hospital	200	2013-2017	No. of works completed; No. of patients referred	Designs, Progress reports, Site visit reports	CDH and Department of Health and Public Works (CDPW)	CGK and development Partners	Flagship / New

Project name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Sources of funds	Implementation status
Health Sector							
Building sanitation and safety	45	Continuous	No. of building plans approved; No. of cases prosecuted	Monthly reports	CDH, Public Health	CGK	Continuous
Construct CHMT offices	10	2013-2017	No. of works completed	Designs, Progress reports, Site visit reports	CDH and CDPW	CGK	New
Construction of new dispensaries/health centres	640	Continuous	No. of new dispensaries/Health centres constructed	Designs, Progress reports, Site visit reports	CDH and CDPW	CGK	New
Construction of public toilets	520	2013-2017	No. of toilets constructed	Designs, Progress reports	CDH, Public Health, and CDPW	CGK	New
County emergency and ambulance services	120	2013-2017	No. of ambulances procured; No. of emergencies responded to;	Delivery notes; Monthly reports	CDH	CGK	Continuous
County medical stores	30	2013-2017	No. of works completed	Designs, Progress reports, Site visit reports	CDH and CDPW	CGK	New
Development of public mortuaries and	120	2013-2017	No. of mortuaries	Title deeds,	CDH, Public	CGK	New

Project name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Sources of funds	Implementation status
Health Sector							
cemeteries			and cemeteries developed	Designs, Progress reports	Health, and CDPW		
Disease surveillance and emergency services	30	2013-2017	No. of probable diseases reported	Weekly reports; Monthly reports	CDH, MoH, Public health	CGK, MoH	Continuous
Fencing of health facilities	85	2013-2017	No. of facilities fenced	Progress reports	CDH and CDPW	CGK	New
Food and water quality control	15	Continuous	No. of eateries inspected; No. of food handlers examined; No. of cases prosecuted	Monthly reports	CDH, Public Health	CGK	Continuous
Food quality laboratory	30	2013-2017	No. of laboratories constructed	Progress reports	Public Health Department	CGK	Not started
Health information management system	20	Continuous	No. of facilities reporting; No. of review meetings held	Delivery notes; Monthly reports; Quarterly review reports; Annual review reports	CDH, MoH	CGK	Continuous

Project name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Sources of funds	Implementation status
Health Sector							
Health promotion	20	Continuous	No. of health days marked; No. of community barazas conducted;	Monthly reports	CDH, Public Health	CGK, Partners	Continuous
HIV/AIDS/SI/TB control and prevention	10	Continuous	No. of condoms issued; No. of patients under ARVs No. of persons visiting VCT centres	Progress reports	Health Department	CGK; GOK; Development Partners	Continuous
Human resources management	5,000	Continuous	No. of staff recruited; No. staffs retained	Quarterly staff returns	CPSB	CGK, Partners	Continuous
Improve Reproductive health	10	2013-2017	No. of couples visiting health centres for advice	Progress reports	Health Department	CGK; Development partners	Continuous
Malaria control and prevention	10	Continuous	No. of patients treated; No. of nets	Progress reports	Health Department	CGK; GOK	Continuous

Project name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Sources of funds	Implementation status
Health Sector							
			issued				
Medicines, medical supplies and commodities	6,500	Continuous	No. of facilities receiving drugs; No. of facilities with stock outs of essential drugs	Delivery notes; Monthly reports	CDH, MoH	CGK, MoH	Continuous
Mobile clinics	125	2013-2017	No. of mobile clinics procured; No. of mobiles health outreaches conducted	Delivery notes; Monthly reports	CDH	CGK, Partners	Flagship / New
Occupational health and safety	5	Continuous	No. of work places inspected	Monthly reports	CDH, Public Health	CGK	Continuous
Parqua Labs	3	2013-2017	No. put up	Progress reports	Public Health Department	CGK	Not started
Procure utility vehicles	30	2013-2017	No. of vehicles procured	Delivery notes;	CDH	CGK	New
Rehabilitation of dispensaries, health centres, hospitals	370	2013-2017	No. of facilities rehabilitated	Designs, Progress reports, Site visit reports	CDH, CDPW, Public Health, and MoH	CGK, MoH	Continuous
Scale up	10	2013-	No. of	Progress	Health	CGK;	Continuous

Project name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Sources of funds	Implementation status
Health Sector							
immunization programme		2017	children immunized	reports	Department	GOK	
Schools health program (Deworming and inspections)	5	2013-2017	No. of pupil dewormed; No. of schools benefited and inspected	Progress reports	Health and Education Departments	CGK	Continuous
Upgrading of health facilities	306	2013-2017	No. of facilities upgraded	Designs, Progress reports, Site visit reports	CDH and CDPW	CGK	New
Upgrading of sub county hospitals	400	2013-2017	No. of works completed; No. of patients seen	Designs, Progress reports, Site visit reports	CDH and CDPW	CGK	New
WASH programme	500	Continuous	No. of schools with hand washing facilities and sanitary facilities	Monthly reports	CDH, CDE, Public Health	CGK, Partners	Continuous
Water supply to hospitals and health centres	100	2013-2017	No. of boreholes sunk; No. of	Progress reports	CDH, Public Health, CDWS	CGK, Partners	Continuous

Project name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Sources of funds	Implementation status
Health Sector							
			boreholes serviced				
Water treatment and quality monitoring	5	2013-2017	No. of units given out	Progress reports	Public Health Department	CGK	Continuous

8.2.5 Education

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Education Sector							
Build centres of excellence	100	2013-2017	No of centres constructed -	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	GOK	On going
Free day secondary education	5,000	2013-2017	Amount allocated per pupil per year; no of learning materials purchased	Annual reports to coordinating committee	Ministry of Education School Management Committee	GOK	On going
Free Primary Education	5,000	2013-2017	Amount allocated per pupil per year; no of learning materials purchased	Annual reports to coordinating committee	Ministry of Education School Management Committee	GOK	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Education Sector							
Infrastructure grants - Ilbissil Girls Secondary; Senior Chief Lisa Secondary	2.1	2013-2017	No. of classes Constructed/ facilities constructed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	School Management Committee; Works Office	GOK	On going
ASAL grant for Equipment and Laboratory	10	2013-2017	No. of laboratories constructed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	GOK	On going
Promote one secondary school to National status	10	2013-2017	No. of facilities constructed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	GOK	On going
Upgrading of 1 day primary school to a boarding primary school	10	2013-2017	No. of facilities constructed in the school; enrollment	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	GOK	On going
Upgrading of one low cost boarding school	10	2013-2017	No. of facilities constructed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	GOK	On going
Establish a teacher training college	50	2013-2018	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	GOK, CGK, Development partners	Not started

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Education Sector							
Establish a public University through partnership with existing universities	100	2013-2017	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	GOK, CGK, Development partners	Not started
Establish a county school for learners with special needs	50	2013-2017	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	GOK, CGK, Development partners	Not started
School Feeding program – selected public primary schools	10	Continuous	No of schools benefiting in the feeding program	Progress reports to the coordinating committee	Education Department	GOK;WFP; Other donors and PTA	On going
Allocation of bursary	50	Continuous	No of students benefiting	Annual reports Progress reports to coordinating committee	Education Department	CGK/GO K/ Development partners	Not started
1No. water tank, Olgos Girls-Kajiado North	0.5	2014	1. tank Constructed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	School Management Committee; Works Officer	CDF	On going
2 classrooms, Entareto Sec-Kajiado North	1	2014	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	CDF	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Education Sector							
2 classrooms, Ilaunyeti primary - Kajiado North	1	2014	2 No. of classes Constructed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	School Management Committee; Works Officer	CDF	On going
2 classrooms, Nkaimurunya sec - Kajiado North	1	2014	2 No. of classes Constructed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	School Management Committee; Works Officer	CDF	On going
2 classrooms, Peterson Memorial Sec. sch Magadi	1	2014	2 No. of classes Constructed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	School Management Committee; Works Officer	CDF	On going
4 Classrooms, Enkasiti primary – Isinya	1	2014	4 No. of classes Constructed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	School Management Committee; Works Officer	CDF	On going
Completion of 4 staff houses Mashuuru Secondary School - Mashuuru	1	2014	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	CDF	On going
Administration block, Nakeel Sec. School – Ngong division	1	2014	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	CDF	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Education Sector							
Completion of Olturuto Secondary school Olturoto	0.5	2014	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	CDF	On going
Computer & dormitory, Bisil Girls - Kajiado Central	2	2014	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	CDF	On going
Construction of 2 classes and 4 toilets-Maral primary school	1	2014	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	CDF	On going
Construction of 4 classrooms, - Ilpotosat Primary School - Isinya	1	2014	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	CDF	On going
Construction of 5 classrooms- Lenkistem Secondary School	2	2014	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	CDF	On going
Construction of a laboratory, Enkorika Secondary School - Kajiado central	5	2014	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	CDF	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Education Sector							
Construction of classes and toilets- Oyarata school	1	2014	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	CDF	On going
Construction of classrooms- Ilmurutot primary school	1	2014	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	CDF	On going
Construction of dining hall, Isinya Primary – Isinya	1	2014	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	CDF	On going
Construction of girls dormitory, Oloika primary Sch.	2	2014	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	CDF	On going
Construction of Multi-purpose hall, Noongopir sec. Sch Ngong	2	2014	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	CDF	On going
Construction of toilets -Nasipa school	1	2014	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	CDF	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Education Sector							
Dining hall Kiluanji Sec. School - Namanga division	1	2014	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	CDF	On going
Equipping of laboratory and construction of 5 classrooms- Kimana Secondary school	2	2014	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	CDF	On going
Construction of Esiteti Primary Boarding School	5	2014	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	CDF	On going
PCEA Secondary school construction of laboratory, classrooms and staff houses: Ngong	2	2014	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	Department of Education, Works and school management committees	CDF	On going
Construction of Staff houses Naningo, Merueshi primary school	10	2014	No. of staff houses Constructed	Progress reports to coordinating committee	School Management Committee; Works Officer	CDF	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Education Sector							
Construction classrooms and toilets- Lemong'o school	5	2014	No. of classrooms/ toilets constructed	Quarterly and annual reports Progress reports to coordinating committee, Designs, plans maps, BQs	Education Department	CDF	On going
Construction of 261 ECDE centres	2.35	2014-2017	No. of completed ECDE centres	Quarterly and annual reports Progress reports to coordinating committee, Designs, plans maps, BQs	Education Department	CGK GOK Partners	Not started
Expansion of ECDE centres county wide	2	2014-2017	No. of completed ECDE centres	Quarterly and annual reports Progress reports to coordinating committee, Designs, plans maps, BQs	Education Department	CGK GOK Partners	Not started
Construction of water tank, conference facility and expansion of physiotherapy	5	2013-2017	No. completed	Quarterly and annual reports Progress reports to coordinating committee, Designs, plans maps, BQs	Education Department	CGK GOK Partners	Not started

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Education Sector							
Purchase of beds and bedding	5	2013-2017	No. purchased	Progress reports	Education Department	CGK GOK Partners	Not started
Construction/ Completion of class rooms in existing Primary & Secondary schools	35	2014-2017	No. of classrooms completed	Quarterly and annual reports Progress reports to coordinating committee	Education Department	CGK GOK and Partners	Not started
Construction/ Completion of 2 administration blocks	15	2014-2017	Percentage of works completed and equipments procured	Progress reports, field visit reports	Education Department	County Government GOK Donors	Not started
Upgrading/ Construction of primary school to boarding school	50	2014-2017	Retention rate in primary level	Quarterly/Annual reports. Field visits reports	Education Department	CGK GOK Development partners	Not started
Construction/ Completion of teachers houses	10	2013-2017	No. of teachers houses constructed	Quarterly and annual reports Progress reports to coordinating committee	Education Department	CGK/ GOK/ Development partners	Not started
Construction/ Completion of school library	20	2013-2017	No. of library units constructed	Quarterly and annual reports Progress reports to coordinating committee	Education Department	CGK/ GOK/ Development partners	Not started
Construction/ Completion of 3 dining halls and school kitchen	50	2013-2017	% of completed works	Annual reports Progress reports to coordinating committee	Education Department	CGK/ GOK/ Development partners	Not started

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Education Sector							
Establishment of a special school/ Expand existing	100	2013-2017	Enrolment of learners	Annual reports Progress reports to coordinating committee	Education Department	CGK/ GOK/ Development partners	Not started
Construction/establishment of adult education centres	5	2013-2017	Enrolment rate in the centres	Quarterly/Annual reports. Field visits reports	County Government Parents	CGK GOK Development partners	Not started
Employment of ECDE teachers	5,000	Continuous	No. teachers recruited	% employed	CGK	CPSB	Continuous
Establishment/completion of computer laboratory	5	2013-2017	No of computer laboratory established	Quarterly/Annual reports. Field visits reports	County Government Parents	CGK GOK Development partners	Not started
Rehabilitation/renovation of schools/ landscaping of school compound/ fencing	20	2013-2017	School landscaped/ compounds fenced	Quarterly/Annual reports. Field visits reports	County Government Parents	CGK GOK Development partners	Not started
Provide enough teaching materials and equipment/ furniture	1	2013-2017	No of teaching materials and equipment provided	Quarterly/Annual reports. Field visits reports	County Government Parents	CGK GOK Development partners	Not started
Construction of a boarding school for persons with special needs	80	2013-2017	Special needs boarding school completed	Quarterly/Annual reports. Field visits reports	County Government Parents	CGK GOK Development partners	Not started
Construction of new public primary schools	100	2013-2017	No of new completed and equipped public primary schools	Quarterly/Annual reports. Field visits reports	County Government Parents	CGK GOK Development partners	Not started

8.2.6 Public Administration and International Relations (PAIR)

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Finance and Economic Planning							
Poverty Eradication Programme Revolving loan fund	4	2013-2017	No of groups benefiting	Progress reports, field visit reports	Sub County Planning - Kajiado Central	GOK	Revolving loan issued in two rounds. repayment on-going
Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation of projects and programmes	35	Continuous	No of progress reports given per projects	Monitoring and Evaluation reports	County Economic Planning Department	CGK	Planning stage
Community Empowerment and Institutional Support Programme (CEISP)	6	2013-2015	Percentage of works completed and equipments procured	Progress reports, field visit reports	Sub County Planning – Kajiado Central, North and Isinya	ADB/GO K	New
Integrated Financial Management Information System- IFMIS	50	2013-2014	No of systems uploaded in the system	Monthly reports	County treasury	CGK/GO K	On going
Conduct baseline survey for sectors	10	2013-2014	No of baseline survey report	Survey report	County Economic Planning Department	CGK	Not started
Installation of revenue collection system	200	2014-2017	Percentage annual increase in revenue collection	Monthly reports	County Treasury	CGK	Not started
County MTEF Programme	30	2014-2017	No of reports	Sector report, PBB reports, PPR reports, County	County Economic Planning Department	CGK	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
				MTEF report			
County Government Services							
County Government offices	500	2013-2015	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports, field visit reports	The executive	CGK/GO K	New
Construction of sub County/ Ward offices	1000	2013 - 2015	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports, field visit reports	The Executive	CGK	New
County Assembly Offices	200	2013-2015	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports, field visit reports	County Assembly	CGK	New
Office Construction for sub county offices	1,000	2013-2015	Percentage of works completed	Progress reports, field visit reports	Office of the County Commissioner and other departments	GOK	New
Disaster Management	300	Continu ous	No of disaster management meetings held	Meeting reports	County Government	CGK/GO K	Not started
HIV/AIDS	100	Continu ous	No of coordination meetings held	Meeting reports	County Government	CGK/GO K	Not started
Drug and substance abuse control	100	Continu ous	No of coordination meetings held	Meeting reports	County Government	CGK/GO K	Not started

8.2.7 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Social Protection							
Community development	25	Continu ous	Amount disbursed;	Progress reports;	Social services	CGK/ partners	On-going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
grants			No. of groups benefitted; % of socio-economic improvement	project designs; minutes, list of participants photographs & videos			
Community mobilization, organization and empowerment	120	Continuous	No. of groups mobilized, sensitized & empowered No. of new groups formed & registered No. of groups actively involved in socio-economic activities	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Social services	CGK/ partners	On-going
Establish a one stop shop for persons with disability	100	2013-2017	No. of shops	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Social services Department	CGK/ partners	New
Older persons/PWDs - Cash Transfer	172.5	Continuous	No. of groups funded; amount	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list	Social Services Department	CGK/ GOK	Continuous

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
			disbursed	of participants, photographs & videos			
Psycho-social support at the work place & community	5	2013-2017	No. of people supported	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Social Services	CGK/partners	New
Construct modern rehabilitation centres for persons affected by drug & substance abuse.	30	2013-2017	Rehabilitation centre completed	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Social services	CG/partners	Not started
Children's Services							
Construction of a safe house to hold children whose cases are on-going	3.5	2013-2017	Safe house completed	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Children Department	CGK/partners	New
Construction of child protection centre	20	2013-2017	No. of centres	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs	Children department	CGK/partners	New

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
				hs & videos			
Establish a children's home	30	2013-2017	No. of children homes	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Children Department	CGK/partners	New
OVCs Cash Transfer	2.4	2013-2015	No. of OVCs benefitted Amount disbursed	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Children department	CGK/partners	on-going
Construction of rescue centres	80	2013-2017	No. of children rescued No. of rescue centres	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Children Department	CGK/partners	New
Youth							
Constructing new classrooms, workshops, libraries and dining halls in all Youth polytechnics	100	2013-2017	No. of classrooms, Libraries, Dining halls	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Youth Training Department	CGK/partners	New
Construction and renovation of selected	10	2013-2017	No. of structures	Progress reports;	Youth training	CGK/Partners	New

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
structures of Youth Polytechnics				project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	department		
Construction of youth empowerment centre	20	2013-2017	No. constructed	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Youth Development Department	CG/partners	Yet to start
Construction of model youth polytechnics in county headquarters and a new polytechnic	400	2013-2017	No. of polytechnics	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Youth training department	CG/partners	New
Construction of County youth training offices	10	2013-2017	No. of offices	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Youth Training Department	CG/partners	New
Youth capacity development	10	2013-2017	No. of youth trained; no. of trainings held	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list	Youth development Department	CGK/partners	New

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
				of participants, photographs & videos			
Establish new youth polytechnics	200	2013-2017	No. of polytechnics	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Youth Training Department	CGK/ partners	New
Rehabilitation of 5 polytechnics	50	2013-2017	No. of polytechnics	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Youth Training Department	CGK/ partners	New
Youth market days and trade fairs	12.5	Continuous	No. of market days; trade fairs held	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Culture Department	CGK/ partners	Continuous
Completion of Isinya youth polytechnic administration block	20	2013-2017	No. of administration blocks	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs &	Youth training department	CGK/partners	New

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
				videos			
Culture and Recreation							
Completion of Maasai Cultural Centre	164	2013-2017	No. of completed facilities	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Sector/CG	CGK	On-going
Construct 10 modern Social halls and resource centres	50	2013-2017	No. of centres constructed	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Social services	CGK/partners	Not started
Construction of County and sub-county Culture Offices	5,000	2013-2017	No. constructed	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Culture Department	CGK/partners	Not started
Construction of County Archives	10	2013-2017	No. of archives	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants	Culture department	CGK/partners	New

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
				S, photographs & videos			
Construction of County Library	100	2013-2017	No. of libraries constructed	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Culture Department	CGK/Partners	New
Construction of Kajiado County & Sub-County Cultural Centres	50	2013-2017	No. of centres	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Culture Department	CGK/Partners	New
Construction of Public Library	100	2013-2017	No. of libraries	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Culture Department	CGK/partners	New
Development of Creative Cultural Industries (Authorship and Publishing-AP)	10	2013-2017	No. of AP developed	Progress reports; project designs; minutes,	Culture Department	CGK/partners	New

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
				list of participants, photographs & videos			
Development of Creative cultural Industries- Performing Arts (Music and Dance, Drama, acrobatics poetry, storytelling, public speaking, theatre	40	2013-2017	No. of creative cultural industries performing arts	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Culture Department	CGK/partners	New
Development of cultural events and language	10	2013-2017	No. of events and language developed	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Department of culture	CGK/partners	New
Kajiado County Annual Cultural Week (ACWs), Food Festival(AFF), Inter-denomination thanks giving Festival, visual arts exhibitions, cultural exchange programmes, International	100	Continuous	No. of events cultural conducted	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Sector/CGK/partners	CGK/partners	Continuous

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
traditional medicine day							
Preservation of sites and monuments, artefacts and Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH)	50	2013-2017	No of site, monument and ICH	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Culture Department	CGK/partners	New
Protection of historical sites - Olorgesailie, Chyulu Hills and Construction of Recreation facilities	6	Continuou s	No. legal documents, facilities completed	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Culture Department	CGK/partners	New
Construct 10 modern traditional/cultural manyattas on a rolling budget	50	2013-2017	No. of cultural bomas constructed	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Social services	CGK/partners	Not started
Sports							
Construction of a modern stadium and rehabilitation of other stadium facilities	1,000	2013-2017	No. of stadiums	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list	Culture Department	CGK/partners	New

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
				of participants, photographs & videos			
Construction of County sports academy	50	2013-2017	No. of sports academies	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Sports Department	CGK/partners	New
Construction of Ultra-modern International sports stadium	1,000	2013-2017	No. of stadium	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Sports Department	CGK/partners	New
Football Development	2	Continuou s	No. of football clubs identified, athletes and trained	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Sector/CGK	CGK	Continuous
County tournaments	10	Continuou s	No. of tournaments conducted	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants,	Sector/CGK/ partners	CGK/part ners	New

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
				photographs & videos			
Women/Youth Enterprise Fund	175.5	Continuous	No of groups funded; amount disbursed	Progress reports; project designs; minutes, list of participants, photographs & videos	Social Services Department and Youth Development Department	CGK/G OK	Continuous

8.2.8 Governance, Justice, Law and Order (GJLOs)

Project Name	Project cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Capacity building for public committees (SMCs, PMCs etc.)	10	2013-2017	No. of committee trained No. of TOTs	Reports Active TOTs	Interior and coordination department	GOK, CGK, Partners	Flagship
Construction and rehabilitation of AP Camps	5	2013-2017	No. of AP camps	AP camps	Interior and coordination department	GOK, CGK, Partners	Flagship
Construction and rehabilitation of police posts	10	2013-2017	No. of crimes reported No. of police posts	Police posts Reports Photos	Police department	GOK, CGK, Partners	Flagship
Construction of Police houses	10	2013-2017	No. of police officers housed	Reports to coordinating committees	Police department	GOK, CGK, Partners	Flagship
Construction of block/prisoners' ward	10	2013-2017	No. of prisons ward constructed	Progress reports Site meetings & minutes	Prisons department	GOK, CGK, Partners	Flagship

Project Name	Project cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Generation of information for courts and penal institutions	5	Continuous	Amount of data generated No. of homes visited	Data bank Social enquiry reports	Probation department	GOK, CGK, Partners	New
Equipping of police posts	20	2013-2017	No. of recruited personnel & Equipment purchased	Reports to coordinating committees	Police department	GOK, CGK, Partners	Flagship
Construction of Chief's offices	10	2013-2017	No of Chief offices constructed	Reports, site meetings/minutes	Interior and Coordination	GOK ; CGK and partners	Not started
Establishment / reviving of community policing	20	2013-2017	No. of community meetings No. of people trained	Reports Meetings minutes	Interior and coordination department	GOK, CGK, Partners	Flagship
<i>Nyumba Kumi Initiative</i>	100	2013-2017	No. of villages with <i>Nyumba Kumi Initiative</i>	<i>Reports from the Village, Ward, Sub county and County committees</i>	Interior and coordination department	GOK, CGK, Partners	Flagship
Perimeter wall construction	5	2013-2014	Rate of construction Kms fenced	Progress reports Site meetings Site minutes	Prisons department	GOK, CGK, Partners	Flagship
Rehabilitation/ empowerment & integration of offenders	20	2013-2017	No. of homes visited No. of persons rehabilitated No. of persons reformed	Reformed per person Rehabilitated persons	Judiciary	GOK, CGK, Partners	Flagship

Project Name	Project cost (Kshs. Millions)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Restitution and conflict resolution	10	2013-2017	No. of persons integrated No of cases resolved	Integrated persons Cases resolved	Judiciary	GOK, CGK, Partners	Flagship
Tree nursery for Community Service Order	20	Contin uous	No. of trees planted No. of trees nursery Rate of trees survival	Trees planted and 100% survived	Probation department	GOK, CGK, Partners	Flagship

8.2.9 Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources

Project Name	Costs (Kshs. Millions)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Establishment of one Mega Dam per Sub-County/Constituency	3000	2014 - 2017	No of dams constructed; no of households/ livestock accessing water	Field reports	Water Department	CGK/GOK and Partners	New
Construction of Sewerage system in Major towns	1200	2014 - 2017	No of towns served with sewerage system	Field reports	Water Department	CGK/GOK and Partners	New
Establishment of 2 Modern Solid Waste Management facilities	500	2013 - 2017	No. of complexes constructed Volume of solid waste recycled	Recycled waste	Water department	CGK/GOK/ Partners	County flagship
Elang'ata Wuas water project-rehabilitation of pipeline	15	2013 - 2017	No. of people and livestock supplied with water No. of water facilities constructed	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	County Gov/GOK/ Partners	On going
Ilmorelian water project-Piping & rehabilitation of tanks	20	2013 - 2017	No. of people and livestock supplied with water No. of water facilities constructed	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	County Gov/GOK/ Partners	On going
Olelepo borehole rehabilitation of	5	2013 -	No. of people and livestock supplied	Reports, Site	Water Department	County Gov/GOK/	On going

Project Name	Costs (Kshs. Millions)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
water tanks/ construction of gabions		2017	with water No. of water facilities constructed	meeting minutes, Pictures		Partners	
Oloosuyian boreholes piping and rehabilitation of water tanks	20	2013 - 2017	No. of people and livestock supplied with water No. of water facilities constructed	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	CGK/GOK/ Partners	On going
Matari b/hole equipping and piping	20	2013 - 2017	No. of people and livestock supplied with water No. of water facilities constructed	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	County Gov/GOK/ Partners	On going
Osiligi water project (pipeline extension)	8	2013 - 2017	No. of people and livestock supplied with water. Litres of water supplied to Kikayaya primary school	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	CGK/GOK/ Partners	On going
Sholinke water project -Drilling of borehole	6	2013 - 2017	No. of people and livestock supplied with water in the community and upcoming town Litres of water stored Litres supplied to dispensary and school	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	County Gov/GOK/ Partners	On going
Ngatu community borehole -pipeline extension/ construction of watering point	20	2013 - 2017	No. of people and livestock supplied with water No. of water facilities constructed	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	County Gov/GOK/ Partners	On going
Olkatetemai community borehole (pipeline extension/ watering point)	15	2013 - 2017	No. of people and livestock supplied with water No. of water	Reports, Site meeting minutes,	Water Department	County Gov/GOK/ Partners	On going

Project Name	Costs (Kshs. Millions)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
			facilities constructed	photos			
Olkoilang'a community borehole(pipeline extension/ watering point)	15	2013 - 2017	No. of people and livestock supplied with water No. of water facilities constructed	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	County Gov/GOK/ Partners	On going
Oloikarra community water project Install. of Gen-set and the pumping system	6	2013 - 2014	No. of people and livestock supplied with water	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	CGK/GOK/ Partners	On going 50%
Oltukai community borehole(pipeline extension/ watering point)	6	2013 - 2015	No. of people and livestock supplied with water	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	CGK/GOK/ Partners	On going 40%
Esukuta water project- Construction of pumping unit and pipeline	10	2013 - 2015	No. of people and livestock supplied with water	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	County Gov/GOK/ Partners	On going
Loitokitok Secondary school Borehole - Equipping	7	2013 - 2015	No. of people and livestock supplied with water; Volume of water supplied to Loitokitok residents	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	CGK/GOK/ Partners	On going
Rongai Pipeline- Entonet Loc- intake and piping	15	2013 - 2015	No. of people and livestock supplied with water	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	County Gov/GOK/ Partners	On going
Kirkuria Borehole- Equipping	7	2013 - 2015	No. of people and livestock supplied with water	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	County Gov/GOK/ Partners	On going
Kiserian Dam- cut-off drain	40	2013 - 2015	No. of people and livestock supplied with water; Volume of water	Reports, Site meeting minutes,	Water Department	CGK/GOK/ Partners	On going

Project Name	Costs (Kshs. Millions)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
			supplied	photos			
Naboisho Borehole-Equipping	7	2013 - 2015	No. of people and livestock supplied with water	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	County Gov/GOK/ Partners	On going
Oloishobor Borehole-Equipping	7	2013 - 2015	No. of people and livestock supplied with water	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	County Gov/GOK/ Partners	On going
Oloolaiser - Ongata Rongai Public Sanitation	30	2013 - 2015	No. of people accessing the sanitation facility	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	CGK/GOK/ Partners	On going
Emakoko-Equipping borehole and piping	15	2013 - 2015	No. of people and livestock supplied with water	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	CGK/GOK/ Partners	Stalled
Kisaju-Equipping	7	2013 - 2015	No. of people and livestock supplied with water	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	CGK/GOK/ Partners	Stalled
Catchment rehabilitation: Tree planting; Wetland reclamation; Riparian pegging; River bank stabilization	15	2013 - 2017	No of trees planted No. of wetlands reclaimed No. of riverbanks stabilized	Photos Reports Site minutes	Water Department	CGK/GOK/Partners	Stalled
Construction new boreholes	700	2013 - 2017	No. of people and livestock supplied with water	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	CGK/GOK/ Partners	Stalled
Rehabilitation of boreholes	200	2013 - 2017	No. of people and livestock supplied with water	Reports, Site meeting minutes,	Water Department	CGK/GOK/Partners	New

Project Name	Costs (Kshs. Millions)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
				photos			
Construction new pans and medium size dams	350	2013 - 2017	No. of people and livestock supplied with water	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	CGK/GOK/Partners	New
Rehabilitation of pans and small dams	150	2014 - 2017	No. of people and livestock supplied with water	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	CGK/GOK/Partners	New
Construction of sand dams	100	2013 - 2017	No. of people and livestock supplied with water	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	CGK/GOK/Partners	New
Establishment of Rock Catchment	200	2013 - 2017	No. of people and livestock supplied with water	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	CGK/GOK/Partners	New
Pipeline extension	300	2013 - 2017	No. of people and livestock supplied with water	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	CGK/GOK/Partners	New
Construction of roof catchment storage in public institutions	100	2013 - 2017	No. of roof catchment storage constructed Volume of water collected	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	CGK/GOK/Partners	New
Spring protection	100	2013 - 2017	No. of trees planted No. of gabion boxes constructed No of community awareness meetings held	Reports, Site meeting, Photos minutes	Environment department	CGK/GOK/Partners	New
Construction of standard public toilets in town centres market, bus park and recreation	100	2013 - 2017	No. of toilets, markets, bus parks and public parks constructed	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	CGK/GOK/Partners	New

Project Name	Costs (Kshs. Millions)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
public parks							
Expanding the Irrigation network	300	2013 - 2017	No. of irrigation projects initiated and running	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	Water Department	CGK/GOK/ Partners	New
Upgrade / rehabilitate monitoring network	50	2014 - 2017	No. of units rehabilitated	Reports, Site meeting minutes, photos	WARMA	CGK/GOK/ Partners	New
Undertake County baseline assessment of Water resources	42	2013 - 2017	No. of baseline survey conducted	Data collected on water resources	WARMA	WARMA, CGK/GOK/ Partners	New
Abstraction and pollution surveys	38	2013 - 2017	No. of surveys conducted	Data collected	WARMA	WARMA, CGK/GOK/ Partners	New
Develop/Review and implement Water Allocation Plans	38	2013 - 2017	No. areas allocated	Data available	WARMA	WARMA, CGK/GOK/ Partners	New
Catchment and wetland conservation.	15	2013 - 2017	No. of Delineated/gazetted , no of trees planted No. of classified water bodies	Data collected Gazette notice Planted and 100% survived trees	WARMA	WARMA, CGK/GOK/ Partners	New
Develop and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives	2	2013 - 2017	No. of catchment areas with planted vegetation No. of constructed pans	Field visits, Progress reports	WARMA	WARMA, CGK/GOK/ Partners	New
Establish new monitoring networks	5	2014 - 2017	No. monitoring units established	Reports	WARMA	WARMA, CGK/GOK/ Partners	New
Regularize data analysis and information dissemination	1	2014 - 2017	Data base established	Report	WARMA	WARMA, CGK/GOK/ Partners	New

Project Name	Costs (Kshs. Millions)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Annual planning and quarterly reviews	1	2014 - 2017	No. of reviews held	Reports	WARMA	WARMA, CGK/GOK/P partners	New
Projects M&E and reporting	3	2014 - 2017	No of reports	Reports	WARMA	WARMA, CGK/GOK/P partners	New

ANNEX I: COUNTY FACT SHEET – VITAL STATISTICS

Information Category	Data
Total area (Km ²)	21,900.9
Water mass(Km ²)	142
Gazetted forests(Ha)	16866.88
National reserves(Ha)	837
Arable Area (KM ²)	3468.4
Non Arable Area (KM ²)	18,434.5
Total Urban Areas	4
No. of towns	5
Topography and Climate	
Lowest altitude (Meters) Magadi	500
Highest altitude (Meters) Ngong hills	2500
Temperature range	
High (°C)	34
Low (°C)	10
Rainfall	
High (mm)	1250
Low (mm)	400
Annual Mean Rainfall (mm)	434.8
Average Relative humidity (mm)	56.4
Wind speed (Knots)	6
Demographic and Population Profiles – 2012	
<i>Population size 2012</i>	
Total Population	804796
Total number of males	404142
Total number of females	400653
Sex ratio (females/males)	1:1
<i>Infantile Population 2012</i>	
Females aged one year and below	26026
Males aged one year and below	25379
Total population	51405
<i>Population under five 2012</i>	
Female population under five	76106
Male population under five	78443
Total	154549
<i>Pre-school population (2012)</i>	
Female population aged between 3-5 yrs	24476
Male population aged between 3-5yrs	26405
Total population	50881
<i>Primary school age group (2012)</i>	
Female population aged between 6-13 yrs	81283
Male population aged between 6-13yrs	82822
Total population	164105
<i>Secondary School Age Group (2012)</i>	

Information Category	Data
Female population aged between 14-17 yrs	31373
Male population aged between 14-17yrs	31557
Total population 14-17 yrs	62930
<i>Youthful Population (2012)</i>	
Female population aged between 15-29yrs	133179
Male population aged between 15-29yrs	119399
Total population 15-29 yrs	252578
<i>Labour Force (2012)</i>	
Female population aged between 15-64yrs	225423
Male population aged between 15-64yrs	225988
Total population 15-64 yrs	358,514
<i>Reproductive Age Group (2012)</i>	
Female population aged 15 -49 years	209066
<i>Aged Population (2012)</i>	
Female population aged between 65yrs and above	9526
Male population aged between 65yrs and above	8445
Total population 65yrs and above	17971
Eligible Voting Population 18 years and Above by Administrative Constituency	
Kajiado Central	59451
Kajiado North	116993
Kajiado West	61711
Kajiado East	79238
Kajiado South	79378
Total population 18yrs and above	396771
Total Registered Voters: (2012)	
Kajiado Central	41042
Kajiado North	106132
Kajiado West	52453
Kajiado East	74386
Kajiado South	41040
Total population 18yrs and above	315053
Urban Population (2012)	
Female	94831
Male	96494
Total	191327
Rural population (2012)	
Females	
Males	230426
Total	231082
	461507
Constituency With Highest Density (Persons/ Km ²); Kajiado North	1369
Constituency with Lowest density (persons/ Km ²) Kajiado west	14
County population density	37
Crude birth rate	40.9/1000
Crude death rate	8/1000

Information Category	Data
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	47/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	50/1000
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	41/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	80/1000
Under 5 mortality rate (U5MR)	80/1000
Life expectancy	
Females (Years)	64
Males (Years)	64
Fertility rate	5.8
Female/Male ratio (2009)	104:100
Total No. of Households	173,464
Average household size	4.0
Female headed households	38162
Crop Farming	
Average farm size -large scale farmers (Ha)	70
Average farm size -Small scale farmers (Ha)	9
Total acreage under food crops (Ha)	1067.58
Percentage of farmers with title deeds	50
Total acreage under cash crops (Ha)	50.59
Main crops produced	Vegetables, water melons, millet, potatoes, maize, beans, flowers, green grams, Irish potatoes
Major type of farming	Irrigation
Main storage facility	NCPB
Livestock Farming	
No. of cattle	411,840
No. of camels	1,597
No. of goats	699,658
No. of Sheep	718,950
No. of Donkeys	63,980
No. of pigs	6,127
Indigenous chicken	267,913
Chicken commercial	276,291
Bee Hives (Assorted)	11,613
Average Milk Production per year	
Quantity (Litres)	30,241,491
Value (KSHs)	907,244,730
Average Beef Production per year	
Quantity (KGS)	16,831,950
Value (KSHs)	4,376,307,000
Average Mutton Production per year	
Quantity (KGS)	2,021,670
Value (KSHs)	646,934,400
Average chevons production	

Information Category	Data
Quantity (KGS)	2,999,205
Value (KSHs)	959,745,600
Average Egg Production per year	
Quantity (Trays)	52,839
Value (KSHs)	443,853,144
Average Poultry meat Production per year	
Quantity (KGS)	297,544
Value (KSHs)	123,511,800
Average Honey production per year	
Quantity (KGS)	33,477
Value (KSHs)	16,738,500
Average Pork production per year	
Quantity (KGS)	250,000
Value (KSHs)	75,000,00
Fisheries Production	
Fishermen/Fish Farmers (No.)	2500
Fish Farm Families	7500
Fish Ponds (No.)	3500
Area of Fish Ponds (M ²)	7,500,000
Main species of fish catch (Annual catch by fish type in Metric tonnes)	
Tilapia nilotica	3.5
Cat fish	1.5
Ornamental fish (Pcs)	1500
Fishing gears (No.)	
Fishing nets	5
Hooks	None
Traps	None
Motor Boats	None
Dhows	None
Canoes	None
Fish harvest	
Quantity (KGS)	5,000
Value (KSHs)	2,250,000
Ornamental	
Quantity (Pcs)	1500
Value (KSHs)	675,000
Transport & Communication	
Length of Earth surface(Km)	1111.9
Length of Gravel surface(Km)	932.3
Length of Bitumen surface(Km)	300
Railway line length(Km)	147
No. of railway stations	1
No. of sea/lake ports	Nil
No. of airstrips	7

Information Category	Data
No. of telephone connections	567
% of mobile network coverage	60
No. of Post Offices	6
No. of Sub-Post Offices	3
No. of cyber cafes	60
No. of private courier services	3
No. of licensed stamp vendors	20
Community distribution by distance to nearest post office:	
0 – 1 Km	22.4
1.1 – 4.9 Km	0.0
5 Km and more	77.6
Children Services	
No of orphans under 18	100,000
No. of working children under 15	50,000
Child-Headed households	N/D
Children in need of special protection	N/D
Child Labour	-
Orphans	-
No. of physically handicapped	17597
No of Orphans and Vulnerable Children	150555
Distribution of population by disability type	
Visual	4,686
Hearing	2,907
Speech	2,668
Physical/self-care	4,626
Mental	1,470
Other	1,107
Poverty indicators	
Absolute poverty (%)	
Kajiado North constituency	40
Kajiado Central Constituency	48
Kajiado East	48
Kajiado West	50
Kajiado South	50
Contribution to national poverty (%)	2
No. of Population Poor	
Kajiado North constituency	94923
Kajiado Central constituency	57882
Kajiado East	77147
Kajiado West	62586
Kajiado South	80504
Rural poor (%)	
Kajiado North constituency	15.7
Kajiado Central constituency	27

Information Category	Data
Kajiado East	27
Kajiado West	50
Kajiado South	48
No. of Rural Population Poor	
Kajiado North constituency	80020
Kajiado Central constituency	45729
Kajiado East	60946
Kajiado West	61960
Kajiado South	78893
No. of Urban poor	
Kajiado north constituency	14903
Kajiado central constituency	12155
Kajiado East	16201
Kajiado West	626
Kajiado South	1611
Food poverty	
No. of food poor Population	186,456
% of Food Poor Population	40
Contribution of Sectors to Household Income	
Agriculture - livestock & crop (%)	70
Rural self employed (%)	12.8
Wage employment (%)	8
Urban self employment (%)	5.6
No. of Employed Per Sector	
Agriculture - livestock & crop	342,244
Rural self employed	39,496
Wage employment	17,480
Urban self-employment	16,742
Wildlife Resources	
No. of Animal by types	
Impala	507
T. Gazelle	1794
G. Gazelles	1563
Zebra	4716
Giraffe	3585
Ostrich	521
Kori bustard	203
Gerenuk	917
Wild beasts	4672
Elephants	1400
No. of wildlife estates-private by type	5
No. of KWS staff	176
No. of KWS camps	9
Average no. of poachers arrested per year	184

Information Category	Data
No. of firearms confiscated (1 AK47) 2012	1
Mines, Minerals and estimate quantities	
Mineral type	Name of the Mining area
Gypsum	Korompoi
Limestone	Kitengela
Salt	Magadi
Soda ash	Magadi
Sand	Kajiado river,
Ballast	Kitengela
Type of the Mineral and estimated quantity (tonnes)	
Gypsum	30,000
Limestone	23500
Salt	25,000
Soda Ash	576,000
Life span of the mine in years	-
Lands	
No. of adjudicated/completed group ranches	38
No. of un-adjudicated/uncompleted group ranches	16
No. of planned towns of markets	20
No. of unplanned towns and markets	45
Forestry	
No. of Gazetted Forests	5
No. of non-gazetted Forests	2
Size of gazetted forest (Ha)	15,626.8
No. of non-gazetted Forests	1,240.08
Main forest products Quantity (Tonnes)	
Timber	400,000
Charcoal	4,200
No. of people engaged in forestry	1800
No. of seedlings produced per year	435,000
Farms engaged in farm forestry	54
No. of community forest association (CFA)	5
Non-timber forest products harvested	Honey, medicinal products, forage, water, wild fruits, weaving materials, forest soil, murram and quarry stones.
Cooperatives	
No. of cooperative societies	296
No. of active cooperative societies	146
No. of dormant cooperative societies	150
Total registered membership (Active)	7808
Total registered membership (Dorman)	14,663
Total turn-over (KSHS)	617,303,164
Education	

Information Category	Data
Pre-Primary Education	
No. of ECD centres	925
No. of ECD Teachers	2211
Enrolment	
Boys	21880
Girls	20668
Total	42565
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:19
Drop-out rate	5
Net enrolment rates (%):	76.7
Average years of school attendance (years)	5
Completion rate	88.5
Retention rate	92.4
Transition rate	98.8
Primary Education	
No. of Primary Schools	
Public	353
Private	161
Total	514
No. of Teachers	2614
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:60
Enrolment	
Boys	81309
Girls	74646
Total	155955
Net enrolment rates (%):	86.19
Dropout rate	35.5
Completion rate	64.4
Retention rate	56.8
Transition rate	54.18
Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%):	
0 – 1KM	8.5
1.1 – 4.9KM	27.7
5KM and more	63.8
Total drop-out rates (%)	35.5
Average years of school attendance (years)	7-14
Secondary Education	
No. of secondary schools	
Public	58
Private	56
Total	104
No. of teachers	2614
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:21

Information Category	Data
Enrolment	
Public	15484
Private	4638
Total	20122
Gross enrollment rate %	22.66
Net enrollment rate %	34.99
Completion rate%	72.23
Drop-out rate %	27.77
Average years of school attendance (years)	4
Communities' distribution by distance to the nearest public secondary school (%):	
0 - 1 Km	5.7
1.1- 4.9 Km	18.2
5Km and more	68.1
Tertiary Education	
No. of public universities	-
No. of private universities	2
No of university campuses/colleges	2
No of national polytechnics	-
No. of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc.)	3
No. of Teachers' Training Colleges	-
No. of Medical Training College	1
No. of Commercial colleges	50
No. of Institutes of Technology	-
Literacy (population aged 15+)	
Adult education enrolment	
Male	2882
Female	344
No. of centres	153
Ability to read:	
Can read (%)	71.6
Cannot read (%)	26.5
Ability to write:	
Can write (%)	72.0
Cannot write (%)	28.0
Ability to read and write:	
Can read and write (%)	71.8
Cannot read and write (%)	27.2
Adult education	
No. of adult literacy classes:	
Full time	20
Part time	49
Self Help	14
NGO sponsored	12

Information Category	Data
Total	95
Enrolment by sex:	
Men	1054
Female	1583
Total	2637
No. of adult attending classes by sex:	
Male	678
Female	1054
Total	1732
Literacy rate (%)	65
Water and Sanitation	
No. of households with access to piped water	48,283
No. of households with access to potable water	172,139
No. of permanent rivers	8
No. of shallow wells	1,160
No. of protected springs	52
No. of un-protected springs	40
No. of water pans	415
No. of boreholes	1050
No. of dams	8
Households with roof catchments	1325
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:% Households distribution by time to fetch drinking water	
0	23.0
1 – 4	26.7
5 – 14	34.7
15 – 29	8.9
30 – 59	4.3
60+	2.3
Number of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) Established	3
Households with Latrines	42,141
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%):	
Flush toilet	7.0
VIP Latrine	1.2
PIT Latrine	60.6
Uncovered Pit Latrine	41.3
Covered Pit Latrine	19.3
Bucket	0.0
Other	0.0
Open defecation	31.2
None	0.0
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):	
Collected by local Authority	2.4

Information Category	Data
Collected by Private firm	1.4
Garbage pit	28.9
Burning	56.5
Public garbage heap	9.4
Farm Garden	0.8
Neighborhood Community group	0.8
Average distance to nearest potable water point (Km)	10
Number of water resource users association (WRUA) established	3
Household by main mode of human waste disposal	2,407
Main sewer	17,157
Septic tank	478
Cess pool VIP pit latrine	7,580
Pit latrine (covered/uncovered)	101,097
Bucket	232
Bush	44,203
Other	316
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):	
Collected by local authority	2.4
Collected by private firm	1.4
Garbage pit	28.9
Burning	56.5
Public garbage heap	9.4
Farm garden	0.8
Neighbourhood community group	0.8
Health	
Number of health posts	
Hospitals (public)	
National referral	0
County	4
Sub - county	4
Nursing homes	13
Health Centres(public)	16
Health Centres(private)	7
Dispensaries (public)	60
Dispensaries (Mission/NGO)	27
Private Clinics	97
Mission facilities	9
Bed capacity public health facilities	395
Bed capacity private health facilities	385
Bed capacity Mission/NGO health facilities	236
Doctor/Population ratio	1:26,094
Nurse/Population Ratio	1:1,068

Information Category	Data
PHO/population ratio	1:8000
Average distance to health Centre (Km)	14.3
Community distribution by distance to the nearest health facility (%)	
0 -1 Km	9.9
1.1 – 4.9 Km	28.8
5 Km and more	61.3
Expectant Mothers Attending ANC (%)	21.8
Expectant mothers who deliver in health facilities (%)	41.3
Contraceptives acceptance (%)	26.5
Children Immunization Coverage (%)	68.2
No. of Traditional Birth Attendants	30
No. of Community Health Workers	1,700
Five most prevalent diseases in the County (%)	
Flu	36.1
Malaria/fever	11.8
Respiratory diseases	
Upper	11
Lower	1.2
Stomach ache	6.1
Diarrhoea	2.9
Malaria control:	
Children under five who sleep under bed net (%):	
Untreated net	34.1
Treated net	24.3
Morbidity rates (%)	
Male	26.2
Female	28.6
Total	54.8
Delivery place (%):	
Hospital	23.5
Health Centre	9.7
Dispensary/ clinic	1.8
Maternity home	6.0
At home	58.7
Delivery assistant (%):	
Doctor	9.3
Midwife	32.0
TBA	53.1
Self	2.0
Trained TBA	3.6
HIV/AIDS	
HIV Prevalence Rate (%)	6.1
No. of institutions offering ARVS	13
No. of VCT centres	30
No. of trained counselors at each VCT (Average of 2-3 counsellors per facility)	69

Information Category	Data
Average tested per month at each VCT	140
No. of Home Based Care groups	57
Energy	
No. of households with electricity connection	69098
No. of trading centres connected with electricity	31
No. of trading centres without electricity	49
Secondary schools with electricity	16
Secondary schools without electricity	15
HH distribution by main cooking fuel (%):	
Firewood	38.5
Grass	-
Paraffin	28.2
Electricity	-
Gas (LPG)	5.0
Charcoal	26.5
Biomass residue	-
Biogas	-
Other	1.8
HH distribution by main lighting fuel (%):	
Fuel wood	2.2
Tin lamp	35.8
Electricity	39.8
Gas (LPG)	0.4
solar	1.1
pressure lamp	0.8
lantern	18.9
other	1
HH distribution by cooking appliance type (%):	
Traditional fire stone	38.1
Improved traditional stone fire	1.9
Ordinary jiko	11.8
Improved jiko	20.0
Kerosene stove	21.4
Gas cooker	4.4
Electric cooker	-
Other	2.4
Institutions using improved wood-fuel cooking stoves	98.0
Institutions using LPG	1.5
Institutions using kerosene	0.5
Institutions using solar energy	0.0
Institutions that have established wood lots	0.0
Wholesale And Retail Trade & Industry	
No. of trading centres	42
No. of registered retail traders	4370
No. of registered wholesale traders	230

Information Category	Data
Industry	
No. of manufacturing industries	7
No. of bakeries	1
Total production by industries (tones)	4700
Total consumption (tones)	6200
Surplus/ deficiency	Deficiency
No. of Jua Kali Associations	2
No. of Jua Kali Artisans	178
Tourism: No of hotels	
Five star	0
Four star	1
Three star	1
Two star	0
One star	0
Unclassified Hotels	566
Bars and restaurants	750
Financial Services	
No. of banks	8
No. of micro-finance institution	7
No. of village banks	0
Building society	0
Village banks	0
Insurance companies / branches	5
Housing	
HH distribution by main wall materials (%):	
Stone	27.6
Brick/block	7.6
Mud or wood	22.7
Mud/cement	3.3
Wood only	8.3
Corrugated iron sheet	26.5
Grass / reeds	2.1
Tin	0.5
Other	1.4
HH distribution by main floor materials (%):	
Cement	57.3
Tiles	4.0
Wood	0.3
Earth	38.7
Other	0.1
HH distribution by roofing materials (%)	
Corrugated Iron sheet	67.1
Tiles	3.9
Concrete	3.4
Asbestos sheet	3.2

Information Category	Data
Grass	10.6
Makuti	0.4
Tin	0.4
Mud/dung	10.3
Other	0.7
Government houses by category	
LG	254
MG	234
HG	26
Environment:	
EIAs endorsed (No.)	644
Environmental audit executed	153
Solid waste management sites	5
Hill tops and slope and mountain areas protected	3
Rivers , lakes and wetlands protected	0
Number of quarry sites renovated	1
Number of climate change adaptation projects/programs	0
Culture	
No. of women cultural groups	35
No. of youth cultural groups	20
Types of cultural artefacts & No. of cultural groups engaged in each	
Beads	55
Leather belts	23
Household items	16
Necklaces/bungles	35
Approximate No. of people engaged in cultural works by sex:	
Females	1050
Males	450
Total	1500
Community Development and Social Welfare	
Active groups	
No. of male groups	100
No. of female groups	400
No. of Community based projects	150
No. of PLWHAs support groups	50
No. of community based projects	255
No. of youth groups	53
Funding sources of community based projects	GOK, NGOs , Bi-Lateral Organizations,
PWDs	25
No. of old age groups	20
Youth Training	
No. of youth groups	100
No. of youth polytechnics	

Information Category	Data
Public	5
Private	8
Student population(Public)	245
Student population(Private)	600
Culture	
Creative Cultural Industries/Visual and fine artists	
No. male bead work artist	10
No. female bead work artist	3000
No. of fine artists	10
No. of sculptors	50
Fashion and Apparel Designers	100
Photo Artists and Screen Printers	50
Weaving Artists	50
Leather and rubber work artists	500
Hair and nail artists	50
Culinary artists	30
Graphic designers	60
Curio shops and art gallery	50
Performing arts Cultural festivals and Traditional Ceremonies	
No. of cultural festivals and traditional ceremonies	6
No. of Religious Festival	6
County Music and Cultural Festival (CM&CF)	6
County Drama Festival (CDF)	6
Cultural Exchange Programmes	8
Sports	
No. of football clubs	15