

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KWALE

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Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Nation



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KWALE

FIRST COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2013



County Vision

A competitive, industrialized and socio-economically self-sustaining and secure county.

Mission Statement

To provide quality and efficient services through innovative and sustainable utilization of resources for a better quality of life of all citizens of Kwale County.

Core Values

1. Transparency and accountability /integrity
2. Inclusiveness and Equity
3. Empowerment
4. Quality/Result oriented
5. Innovation

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Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ARVs	Anti-Ritro Virals
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
CDA	Coast Development Authority
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CDF	Community Development Fund
CFAs	Community Forest Associations
CHC	Community Health Committees
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CMK	Coteck Mining Kenya
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ESP	Economic Stimulus Program
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GII	Gross Inequality Index
GoK	Government of Kenya
GHG	Green House Gases
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency
ICT	Information Communication Technology
KBC	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
KPA	Kenya Ports Authority
KFS	Kenya Forest Services
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estates
KIRDI	Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute
KTB	Kenya Tourism Board
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NCPD	National Cereals and Produce Board
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority

NCST	National Council for Science and Technology
TOWA	Total War on AIDS
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
PEC	Poverty Eradication Commission
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
PPP	Public Private Partnership
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund

Glossary of Terms

Kazi Kwa Vijana	Is a government program aimed at creating Jobs for youth in form of casual/ manual labour in government civil works.
Matanga	It is a traditional moaning period observed by the Mijikenda, Taita, Pokomo, Waata, Boni and the Swahili tribes in Coastal Kenya after the death of a loved one.
Jua Kali	This is a Kiswahili word for the informal self employment sector
Rutile	Is a class of Titanium mineral in Kwale that comes out as Titanium Dioxide. Rutile has among the highest refractive indices of any known mineral and also exhibits high dispersion.
Rare earth minerals	Is a set of seventeen chemical elements in the periodic table which includes niobium found in Kwale.

Foreword

On behalf of the people of Kwale County, I am delighted to introduce to you the first County Integrated Development Plan (2013-2017). This Plan sets out an ambitious but realistic and achievable development strategy for Kwale County. It provides a framework for realizing rapid economic growth and the generation of employment opportunities for wealth creation and poverty eradication. The County development focus for the next 5 years is well articulated in Chapter 2 while its attendant program delivery framework is clearly elaborated in chapter 7 of this document.

Our aim is to achieve a sustainable balance in terms of development across the County so that all people of Kwale can realize the quality of life which they aspire to achieve. The achievement of this shared aspiration is dependent on our capacity to fully harness the County's business opportunities, diverse social-cultural assets and our ability to fully utilize existing natural resources for the benefit of our people.

The Kwale County Government commits itself to work with its people in creating more opportunities for rapid growth of the economy. Partnerships between the national government, private sector and other stakeholders are encouraged so as to build a strong consortium of actors to steer the full process of county development in the next 5 years.

As a government we will strive to make Kwale County the ideal and internationally competitive investment destination in Kenya. This will be achieved through review of policies, laws and regulations that will ensure; visiting, living and doing business in Kwale to be the most rewarding and fulfilling experience to every person. Investments in multi-sectoral infrastructure will be fast tracked as an enabler of development. We will also invest in building a strong human capital base which meets the labour demands of the market while nurturing a generation of young people who are job creators rather than job seekers.

Our program delivery approach is anchored on inclusive development, citizen participation and respect for diversity. We shall strengthen our institutions and service delivery systems to serve the people of Kwale in transparent and accountable manner that contribute to their socio-economic prosperity.

Salim Mvurya

**Governor
Kwale County Government**

Acknowledgement

I wish to express my appreciation to the people of Kwale for their participation in the development of this inaugural County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). Most of the suggestions forwarded to the planning team were considered and included in this document as a reflection of the shared aspiration of the Kwale people. In this regard, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the CIDP planning committee and all the County heads of departments who supported this process for a work well done. I am particularly indebted to the efforts of Hon Patrick Mtsami for leading the CIDP planning process alongside Hon Hemed Mwabudzo, Hon Safina Kwekwe and Hon Bakari Sebe. I would also like to recognize the efforts of Dr. Issa Chipera and Kenyatta Maitha for working diligently alongside the County CIDP planning team in collecting, collating and reviewing all key submissions received from the public, partners and stakeholders and for assisting in the drafting of this document. This overwhelming enthusiasm, spirit of participation from the people should continue as we start the implementation phase of the CIDP. My government commits itself to provide an enabling environment for the successful implementation of this plan. We seek to create an environment where every individual, partners and stakeholders will be given an equal chance to join us in the path of success. We shall pursue our shared vision of building a prosperous society where every person can enjoy a better quality of life while nurturing a predictable future that offers opportunities for future generations.

Salim Mvurya

**Governor
Kwale County**

Executive Summary

This Plan mirrors the aspirations of Kenya's national development strategy Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plan (2013-2017). Vision 2030 is Kenya's national long-term development blue-print that aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country by the year 2030. Vision 2030 is anchored on three key pillars namely economic, social and political governance. This document is also consistent with the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and the provisions of the County Government Act 2012. The Act identifies county integrated development planning as an integral step in organizing and coordinating the affairs of county government for effective delivery of public services. Equally, the plan is grounded on lessons learnt from the previous District Development Plans which were operational in the 4 main Sub-Counties of Kwale. This plan is a product of wider consultations with the people of Kwale county and development partners.

The county plans to realize her vision through 9 strategic platforms. The first will be investment in education technical and vocational training to meet the human capital needs of the county. Agriculture, livestock and fisheries is another sector of focus in the next 5-years. The county government will ensure more prospects for research, extension services and improvement in production, processing and marketing of agricultural related products. It will endeavour to make the county food secure and provide more opportunities for job creation among the urban and rural populations. Land and environment is the third platform in the county development agenda. Taking cognizance of the squatter problem and adverse competition in terms of natural resource use which often breeds conflicts, the county government will engage the National Land Commission to address the land tenure issues. It will strengthen the capacity of natural resources management institutions to provide a clean and sustainable environment. Kwale will leverage on its competitive edge in terms of trade, industry, mining and tourism due to its strategic location and natural assets. As the fourth thematic development priority, the county government will create conducive investment environment through formulation of attractive policies and legislations that provide competitive and regulatory safeguards to investors while ensuring that the county retains commensurate share of the revenue generated.

The county recognizes that a healthy population is key to achieving rapid economic development. In this regard, the county will invest in health infrastructure, staffing, and medical supplies and other critical components essential to effective health service delivery. The County views Good governance as key to building an accountable and transparent county government and will take deliberate efforts to ensure citizen participation in county decision making processes and that institutions will be reformed to ensure service delivery. For any meaningful development to occur, the county needs a stable and secure environment where people can live without fear of losing their life's or property. The county government will work with agencies of government and community institutions to address historical grievances that trigger perpetual conflicts. Deliberate efforts will be made to create job opportunities through increased investments in the county for young people to deter them from engaging in criminal activities. The county government will initiate social and

cultural investment programs to tap on the diverse social and cultural assets available. Successful implementation of this 5 year CIDP will require a budget of KES 36 billion with KES 20 billion going towards development expenditure and KES 16 billion for recurrent.

For ease of communicating, the document is arranged in eight chapters. Chapter One provides the background information of the County that includes the position and size of the county, physiographic and climatic conditions and demographic data. Chapter Two outlines the County development analysis focussing on the developmental strategies the county will adopt. It proposes specific policies that the county government will put in place to address the current challenges and previous development shortfalls. Chapter three describes the spatial framework within which development projects and programmes will be implemented. Chapter four provides the linkages of the County Integrated Development Plan with the county sector plans and national plans as well as international commitments made by the national government such as the MDGS, and how they apply to the county. It mirrors projects in the County that are anchored on the Flagship projects of Vision 2030 in the County. Chapter five outlines the systems and structures necessary for successful implementation of the County Integrated Development Plan. Chapter six explain the resource mobilization framework including strategies for revenue raising, asset management, financial management, capital financing, and accountability. The County development programs and projects identified for implementation are analysed in chapter 7, and finally chapter 8 provides the implementation, monitoring and evaluation structures.

CHAPTER ONE

Background

This chapter gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the development of the county. It gives the county's location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. It provides information on infrastructure and access; land and land use; community organizations including non-state actors; crop, livestock and fish production. The chapter further gives information on forestry, environment and climate change; mining; tourism; employment and other sources of income. It details water and sanitation situation; health access and nutrition; education and literacy; trade; energy; housing; transport and communication; and community development and social welfare.

1.1 Position and Size of the County

Kwale County is one of the six Counties in the coastal region. It borders Taita Taveta County to the North West, Kilifi County to the North East, Taita Taveta and Kilifi to the North. Mombasa County and Indian Ocean are located to the East and United Republic of Tanzania to the South of Kwale. The County is located in the South-eastern corner of Kenya, as shown in Map 1, lying between Latitudes 30 3' and 40 45' South and Longitudes 380 31' and 390 31' East.

The county covers an area of 8270.2 Km², of which 62 Km² is under water. The area excludes the 200-miles coastal strip known as the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ). The position of the county puts it in a strategic location for accelerated economic growth in the Kenyan Coast.

Figure 1: Location of Kwale County in Kenya



1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

This section provides information on the main physical features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development of the county.

1.2.1 Physical and Topographic Features

Kwale County has four major topographic features namely the Coastal Plain, the Foot Plateau, the Coastal Uplands and the Nyika Plateau. The coastline in Kwale County is about 250 kilometres. This strip of land consists of corals, sands and alluvial deposits. The Foot Plateau, behind the Coastal Plain lies at an altitude of between 60 and 135 meters above sea level. The plateau has a flat plain surface with high potential permeable sand hills and loamy soils. This zone is composed of Jurassic rocks and sandy hills consisting of Magarini sands ideal for sugar cane growing.

The county is also known for its white sand beaches. These land formations is a build up of eroded reef material whose deposits form a stretch of coastline covering approximately 250 km.

The area has one of the most productive coral reefs which occur as coral flats, lagoons, reef platforms and fringing reefs. They cover an estimated total area of 50,000 Ha. Stony coral cover averages between 30% and 40%. Coral reefs are important for fisheries and in sustaining the general ecology of the marine ecosystem.

The Coastal Uplands, commonly known as Shimba Hills is an area of medium to high agricultural

potential. The area rises steeply from the foot plateau at an altitude of between 135 to 462 meters above the sea level. This zone is made up of sand stones hills that include the Shimba Hills (420m), Tsimba (350m), Mrima (323m) and Dzombo (462m). The Nyika Plateau, also referred to as the hinterland is a semi-arid area with largely poor soil that rises gradually from about 180 meters on the western boundary of the county. The region is characterised by basement rocks system with exception of occasional patches of reddish sand soils and occupies over a half of the county. . The main activity here is livestock rearing.

Generally the county is well drained by seven major rivers among them Ramisi, Marere, Pemba, Mkurumuji, Uмба, Mwachema and the Mwachi River. It is also served by numerous minor streams. Of the seven (7) rivers, three (3) are permanent. All Kwale rivers flow into the Indian Ocean.

Table1: Main Rivers in Kwale County

River	Source	Areas Traversed	Volume M ³ /D	Quality	Destination
Marere	Marere Spring Shimba rain forest	Shimba Hills National Park	9087	Good	Indian Ocean at Bombo Creek
Pemba	Marere Spring Kinango area	Kinango-Tsunza	7605	Good saline at destination	Indian Ocean at Bombo Creek
Mkurumudzi	Shimba Hills	Shimba Hills – Msambweni	9917	Good saline at destination	Indian Ocean at Gazi - Msambweni
Uмба	Usambara Mountains	Lunga-lunga – Vanga	6104	Good saline at destination	Indian Ocean at Vanga
Ramisi	Chenze Ranges	Mwereni – Shimoni	8190	Good saline at destination	Indian Ocean at Bod/ Shimoni
Mwachema	Majimboni- Msulwa	Majimboni- Gombato – Diani	341.73	Good saline at destination	Indian Ocean at Diani
Mwache	South Samburu	South Samburu	-	Good saline at destination	Indian Ocean at Mazeras

Kwale has great ground water potential because of its abundant rainfall and porosity of the underlying rock. The water quality is largely determined by the geology of the area. The Duruma sandstone series occupy a great part of the middle area of the region, Kinango and Samburu Divisions. Most of underground water in this series is saline and found in greater depths. The coastal belt has a great potential for potable underground water with six main underground water catchments and/or reservoir.

Tiwi Catchment: The aquifer has a width of 20km with good quality water and a through flow of 42,000m³/hr. This reduces to 25,000m³/hr to the north of Ng'ombeni due to the decrease in permeability (GoK 1999). Of the total capacity, only 20,000m³/day is obstructed through shallow boreholes and the National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation.

Msambweni Catchment: This covers about 42 km² with a through flow of 27,440m³/hr. Out of the total capacity, only 13,720m³/hr can be obstructed without changes in water quality during the dry spell. Currently 17,800m³/day is obstructed through 251 shallow boreholes (GoK 1999).

Diani Catchment: The aquifer covers 19 km² and has a very low recharge due to high clay content which decreases permeability. A number of shallow boreholes have been drilled in the area.

Ramisi Catchment: This is a very large catchment that reaches westward to include outcrops of the Duruma sandstone series. Due to this reason surface runoffs are saline.

Mwachema Catchment: It has low potential for fresh water due to increased clay content and sea water intrusion.

Uмба and Mwena Catchments: The underlying geology of this area consists of the Duruma sandstone series, which is highly mineralized. Water in these catchment sis therefore saline.

Geologically, the area is underlain by four groups of rocks. The basement rocks which occur as gneisses, schists, quartzites and granitoids, and crystalline limestone found in the North West. The Karoo sediments also called Duruma Sandstones comprise of the Taru Formation, the Maji-ya-Chumvi Formation, the Mariakani Formation and the Mazeras Formation which cover the middle strip of the county to the foot of Shimba Hills. Thirdly, the rock underlying the Coastal strip (the Jurassic –Cretaceous Rocks) includes Kambe limestone found between the North East of Shimba Hills and on the Western shores of Mombasa Island. Lastly, there are recent sediments and deposits that consist of the Marafa and the Magarini formations.

1.2.2 Ecological Conditions

The county is divided into agro-ecological zones in terms of agricultural potential. Medium potential and marginal lands constitutes 15 per cent and 18 per cent of the total land area respectively. The rest of the land, about 67 per cent is range, arid and semi-arid land suitable only for livestock and limited cultivation of drought resistant crops. Annual rainfall is less than 800mm on the average and is extremely unreliable.

Table 2: Agro-Ecological Zones

No	Agro-ecological zones	Characteristics	Economic activities
1	Lowland Sugarcane Zone, L2	long to medium cropping season and intermediate rains	Production of grain, pulses, tubers, oil crops, vegetables. Tropical fruits, coconuts, bixa. rice, Sugarcane, cashew nuts, Pasture and forage for animals is available in this zone. Generally, it is a high potential zone.
2	Coconut, Cassava Zone, L3	Good to fair yield potential (20 - 40 per cent of the optimum).	This zone is also suitable for grain, tubers, pulses, tropical fruits, oil crops, vegetables, Coconuts,
3.	Cashew nut-Cassava Zone, L 4	Intermediate rains.	The zone is marked by high potential for production of cashew nuts, cassava and sisal; medium potential for grain, pulses, tubers, oil crops. Pasture and forage.
4.	Lowland Livestock Millet Zone, L5	It is a poor-to-fair potential zone. Small leaved bush land is predominant.	It suitable for sorghum, millet, green grams, and cassava. Livestock rearing is predominant activity
	Lowland Ranching Zone, L6	It is a lowland ranching zone with bimodal rainfall. Short grass mixed with small leaved bush land is predominant.	Livestock rearing (cattle, sheep and goats)

1.2.3 Climatic Conditions

The county has monsoon type of climate marked by hot and dry weather from January to April/ May and cool temperatures from June to August. . The long rains are experienced from March/ April to July. The total annual rainfall varies from 900mm– 1500mm per annum along the coast to 500mm to 600mm per annum in the hinterland. The average annual rainfall ranges from 600mm in the hinterland to 1200mm at the coastal belt. The coastal belt receives an average annual rainfall of a 1000mm with a marked decrease in intensity to the north and the hinterland. Average temperatures ranges from 26.30C to 26.60C in the coastal lowlands, 250C to 26.60C in Shimba Hills, and 24.60C to 27.50C in the hinterland.

1.2.4 Vegetation and Wildlife

The distribution of vegetation and wildlife in Kwale County as a region is controlled by climate, the geological formation (soil) and human interaction (tree cutting, clearing and grazing). The total area covered by forests in the region is about 7 per cent, 54,544 hectares (35,043 hectares gazetted and 19,500 hectares not gazetted). The following categorization of the vegetation will support their sustainable management.

Terrestrial Wildlife: The remnant of the tropical forest in the region has been gazetted for conservation as the Shimba Hills National Reserve and the Mwaluganje Elephant Sanctuary. Among animal species found in the reserves are elephant, eland, sable antelope, giraffe, yellow baboon, Angolan columbus, sakes monkey, Grimm’s bush buck, hyena, leopard, buffalo, and water back. The ranches of Kinango and Samburu Division are home to the zebra, impala, Grant

gazelles, eland oryx, gerenuk, lesser kudu and the lion. Some of these ranches such as Kuranze have potential for tourists’ attraction. The sable antelope has been gazette as endangered. The County has also recorded 111 forest birds’ species of which 20 are coastal birds.

Marine Wildlife: The mangrove forests and sea grass beds perform vital functions in protection and enrichment of the coast eco-system. They serve as habitat for many species of fish octopi and holothurians that are exploited commercially. Mangrove forests are habitat for a variety of terrestrial and aquatic plants and animals. The terrestrial fauna includes many species of birds, reptiles, mammals and insects. Among the aquatic fauna are prawns, crabs and molluscs. Sea grass beds are also feeding ground for endangered species such as the green turtle, the hawksbill turtle and the dugong. The Kisite Mpunguti Marine Reserve has been established to protect and conserve some of the endangered species such as the green turtle, the hawksbill turtle and dugong and their breeding grounds.

Table 3: Vegetation Zones in the County

Type	Category	Size	Features	location
Forests	Tropical Rain Forest	29,000 ha.	These are mainly exotic species	Shimba Hills Plateau, Mrima and Dzombo Hills and Buda, Muhaka and Gongoni
	Planted Forest (90% is soft wood and 10% indigenous type)	1000 ha	90% is soft wood and 10% indigenous type	Shimba Hills Plateau and all other of the County
	iii. Dry land Forest		Natural vegetation	Marenje Forest, the area behind Shimoni and the area in the northern escarpment of Shimba Hills, west and south of Mkongani and Kaya forests
	iv. Bushes and Grassland		Most of the bushes have been cleared and the most dominant feature is now grass	It covers areas next to tropical forest, dry land forest and uncultivated areas outside these two areas.
	Farmland Most of this vegetation is		Along the coast and in areas of good rainfall.	This type of vegetation is composed of coconuts, cashew nuts and mango trees, citrus, maize and cassava among others

Type	Category	Size	Features	location
Marine vegetation	Mangroves	Approximately 8000 ha.	Poles traditionally harvested for building material	Gazi, Vanga, Funzi, Tsunza mangrove systems
	Sea grass Beds		They serve as an important habitat for many species and as sediment trap to keep coastal beaches pristine	Sea grass beds occur along the region's coastline usually adjacent to or associated with coral reefs.

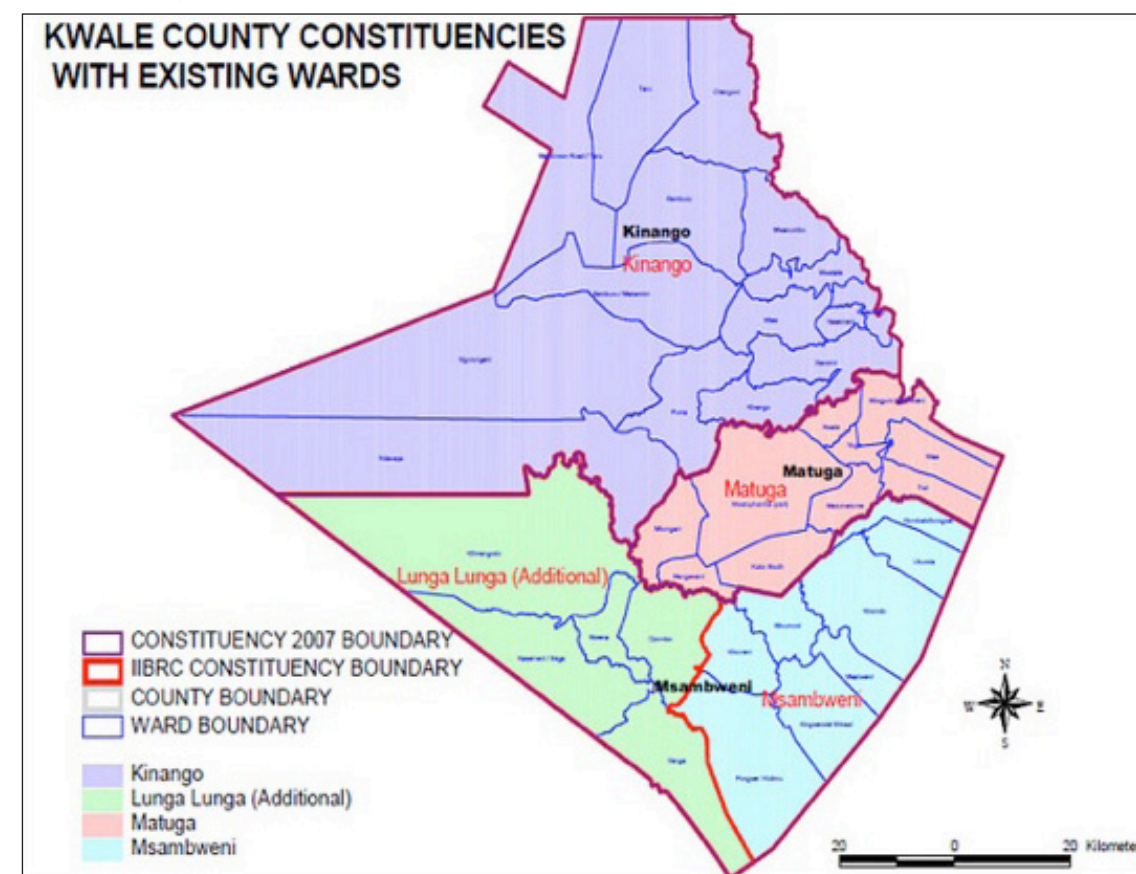
1.3 Administrative and Political Units

Kwale County is divided into three administrative Sub-counties namely Matuga, Kinango and Msambweni. The three sub-counties are further divided into a total of nine divisions, 37 locations and 84 sub locations as indicated in table 4 below.

Table 4: Area and Administrative Units by Constituency

Sub-County	Constituency	Division	Area (Km ²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Matuga	Matuga	Matuga	342.1	6	12
		Kubo	472.8	6	16
		Shimba Hills National Reserve	216.3	-	-
		Total	1031.2	12	28
Kinango	Kinango	Samburu	1,803.1	5	10
		Kasemeni	592.0	5	12
		Kinango	1,060.7	3	6
		Ndavaya	555.9	1	4
		Total	4011.7	14	32
Msambweni	Msambweni	Msambweni	346.3	4	10
		Diani	232.4	2	5
		Lunga - Lunga	2648.5	5	9
		Total	3,227.2	11	24
Total			8270.2	37	84

Figure 2: Map of Kwale County Constituencies



1.4. Population size and Composition

The total population of Kwale County was projected to be 713,488 persons in 2012 comprising of 346,898 males and 366,589 females. This is a 9.8 per cent increase from 649,931 in 2009. The county population growth rate is 3.1 per cent, and the sex ratio is 95 males per 100 females. Population projection from 2012 to 2017 by age and sex is detailed in the table 5;

An analysis of the Kwale population structure reveals a remarkable youth character. The under 15 years in 2012 constituted 47.23 per cent of the total population while the proportion of the elderly (over 60 years), accounted for only 4.95 per cent in the same year. Table 3 below shows population projections for selected age groups by sex that are important for planning purposes.

Table 5: Population Projections 2009- 2017 by Age Cohorts

Age Cohort	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projection)			2015 (Projection)			2017 (Projection)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	58,558	57,996	116,554	64,284	63,667	127,952	70,571	69,894	140,465	75,100	74,379	149,479
5-9	51,722	51,303	103,025	56,780	56,320	113,100	62,333	61,828	124,161	66,333	65,795	132,128
10-14	44,109	43,265	87,374	48,422	47,496	95,918	53,158	52,141	105,299	56,569	55,487	112,056
15-19	34,631	34,538	69,169	38,018	37,915	75,933	41,735	41,623	83,359	44,414	44,295	88,708
20-24	22,949	31,662	54,611	25,193	34,758	59,951	27,657	38,157	65,814	29,432	40,606	70,038
25-29	20,245	26,447	46,692	22,225	29,033	51,258	24,398	31,872	56,271	25,964	33,918	59,882
30-34	18,197	21,379	39,576	19,976	23,470	43,446	21,930	25,765	47,695	23,337	27,418	50,756
35-39	14,875	15,519	30,394	16,330	17,037	33,366	17,927	18,703	36,630	19,077	19,903	38,980
40-44	11,143	10,750	21,893	12,233	11,801	24,034	13,429	12,955	26,384	14,291	13,787	28,078
45-49	9,469	9,350	18,819	10,395	10,264	20,659	11,412	11,268	22,680	12,144	11,991	24,135
50-54	7,889	9,123	17,012	8,660	10,015	18,676	9,507	10,995	20,502	10,118	11,700	21,818
55-59	6,380	5,902	12,282	7,004	6,479	13,483	7,689	7,113	14,802	8,182	7,569	15,751
60-64	5,103	5,415	10,518	5,602	5,945	11,547	6,150	6,526	12,676	6,545	6,945	13,489
65-69	3,458	3,376	6,834	3,796	3,706	7,502	4,167	4,069	8,236	4,435	4,330	8,765
70-74	2,973	2,890	5,863	3,264	3,173	6,437	3,583	3,483	7,066	3,813	3,706	7,519
75-79	1,703	1,697	3,400	1,870	1,863	3,733	2,052	2,045	4,097	2,184	2,176	4,360
80+	2,593	3,322	5,915	2,846	3,647	6,493	3,124	4,002	7,126	3,334	4,261	7,585
Total	315,997	333,934	649,931	346,898	366,589	713,488	380,822	402,439	783,261	405,262	428,266	833,527

Table 6: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	2009 (Census)			2012 Projection			2015 Projection			2017 Projection		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	12,252	12,013	24,265	13,450	13,188	26,638	14,765	14,477	29,243	15,713	15,407	31,120
Pre- School Age 3-5	34,647	34,251	68,898	38,035	37,600	75,636	41,755	41,277	83,032	44,434	43,926	88,361
Under 5	58,558	57,996	116,554	64,284	63,667	127,952	70,571	69,894	140,464	75,100	74,379	149,479
Primary school Age(6 - 13)	76,817	75,982	152,799	84,329	83,412	167,741	92,576	91,569	184,145	98,517	97,446	195,963
Secondary school Age (14 -17)	30,022	28,735	58,757	32,958	31,545	64,503	36,181	34,630	70,811	38,503	36,852	75,355
Youth Population (15 - 29)	77,825	92,647	170,472	85,436	101,707	187,142	93,790	111,653	205,443	99,809	118,818	218,628
Reproductive	-	149,645	149,645	-	164,279	164,279	-	180,344	180,344	-	191,918	191,918
age- female (15 - 49)												
Labour force (15 - 64)	150,881	170,085	320,966	165,636	186,718	352,353	181,833	204,977	386,811	193,503	218,132	411,634
Aged Population 65 +	10,564	11,105	21,669	11,597	12,191	23,788	12,731	13,383	26,114	13,548	14,242	27,790

Below is an analysis of the projected population for the special age groups:

Age Under 1 Years (Infants): The table shows that populations below the age of 1 year will increase significantly from 26,638 in 2012 to 29,243 and 31,120 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. This implies that the childcare and immunization component should be given priority in the health sector as well as improving maternal health.

Age Group 3-5 Years (Pre-School Age): The projected population in this group in 2012 is 75,636 comprising 38,035 and 37,600 boys and girls respectively. This implies that the Early Childhood Development (ECD) should be prioritised and as well as pre-primary school educational facilities improved. It also means hiring of more ECD teachers. .

Age Group 6-13 Years (Primary School Age): This is the primary school going population. The projected 2012 population in this group is a total of 167,741 persons up from 152,799 persons in 2009. This is projected to reach, 184,145 and 195,963 persons in years 2015 and 2017 respectively. This necessitates build more primary schools, improving facilities in the existing schools and employing more teachers to maintain a reasonable teacher/pupil ratio.

Age Group 14-17 (secondary school Age): The projected population in this category is 64,503 persons, up from 58,757 persons in 2009, constituting 9 per cent of the total population in the county. It is projected to reach 70,811 and 75,355 persons in 2015 and 2017 respectively. Only 34 per cent of the population in this age group is currently enrolled in 54 secondary schools. The investment in secondary schools, employment of more teachers and development of tertiary and vocational training institutions to prepare this population for the labour market is essential. More efforts will be needed to enhance enrolment, increase transition rate from the current 27.78 percent and address the alarming drop out in secondary school. Provision of relevant and practical training will be encouraged as well. Access to credit for small-scale business with the assistance of the private sector, NGOs and other development partners will be encouraged.

Age Group 15-29 (Youth): This age group population was estimated at 187,144 persons in 2012 up from 170,472 persons in 2009 representing 26 per cent of the whole population. This is projected to reach 205,443 in 2015 and 218,628 in 2017. This is the population that constitutes 53 per cent of the workforce. It is a very active group that needs to be engaged in income generating activities, and extracurricular activities. It calls for Educational-awareness forums on HIV and AIDS, and drug and substance abuse are important as this is the most vulnerable group as well as investment in sporting facilities.

Age Group 15-49 (Reproductive Age): The number of females in the reproductive age was projected at 164,279 persons in 2012, up from 149,645 persons in 2009. It is expected to reach 180,344 persons and 191,918 persons in 2015 and 2017 respectively representing 23 per cent of the total population. This age group is the main determinant in natural population growth and its increase will result in a corresponding growth of population. The fertility rate of 6 children per woman, if unchecked, will contribute to rapid population growth. There is therefore urgent need to engage in vigorous family planning, maternal health care and girl child education. This also calls for heavy investment in health services and facilities.

Age Group 15-64 (Labour Force): The labour force stood at 352,353 persons consisting of 165,636 and 186,718 male and female respectively in 2012 representing 49 per cent of the total population. This age group is projected to increase to 386,811 and 411,634 people in 2015 and 2017 respectively. Women and youth constitute the majority of the labour force. This means giving more attention to training to the group to make it more productive. Majority of the labour force is engaged in the agricultural sector, with about 90 per cent in subsistence farming. In order to absorb the increasing labour force, investments in diverse sectors such as modern agricultural, agri-business, eco-tourism, tourism, *jua kali* sector and agro-based industries are required.

Dependent population (under 15 Years and 65+): Young population (under 15 years) represents 51 per cent of the total population in 2012. As result the county has a high age-dependency ratio of 102.3. This implies that a lot of resources are used to provide food and social amenities such as schools, social protection and health care. This situation translates to high consumption and leaves very little for investment and capital formation and contributes to high poverty level.

Urban population: Kwale County has three major towns namely Kwale, Ukunda/Diani and Msambweni with a population of 28,252, 62,529, and 11,985 persons respectively in 2009. The other major urban centres are Kinango and Lunga-Lunga with a population of 7,958 and 3,670 persons respectively as shown in Table 7.

This urban population account for 17.6 per cent of the total county population. Ukanda/Diani which is the most populated accounted for 9.62 per cent of the total county population in 2012 largely because it lies along the Mombasa-Lunga Lunga highway and along the coastline where major activities are carried out. It also has better infrastructure including piped water, telecommunications, electricity which makes it a focal point for commercial activities and employment opportunities. , One of the vision 2030 flagship projects i.e. Resort Cities is expected to be established in this town and its presence is likely to lead to more migration from all parts of the country that may lead to increased population in the town in future.

1.4.2 Population Density and Distribution

Population density and distribution in Kwale County is strongly influenced by the topography and the agro-ecological set-up. Significant variations in density occur at the divisional level. The Kwale County population density was 86 persons/Km² in 2012. The density varies from a minimum of 57 persons/Km² in Kinango Constituency to 376 persons/ Km² in Msambweni Constituency as indicated in Table 8.

Table 7: Population Projections by Urban Centres

Town	2009		2012 Projection			2015 Projection			2017 Projection			
	Males	F/males	Total	Males	F/males	Total	Males	F/males	Total	Males	F/males	Total
Ukunda/ Diani	32,011	30,518	62,529	35,141	33,502	68,644	38,578	36,779	75,357	41,054	39,139	80,193
Kwale	13,671	14,581	28,252	15,008	16,007	31,015	16,476	17,572	34,048	17,533	18,700	36,233
Msamb- weni	5,819	6,166	11,985	6,388	6,769	13,157	7,013	7,431	14,444	7,463	7,908	15,371
Sub-Total	51,501	51,265	102,766	56,537	56,278	112,816	62,067	61,782	123,849	66,050	65,747	131,797
Other Urban Centres (Unclassified)												
Kinango	3,895	4,063	7,958	4,276	4,460	8,736	4,694	4,897	9,591	4,995	5,211	10,206
Lun- ga-Lunga	1,847	1,823	3,670	2,028	2,001	4,029	2,226	2,197	4,423	2,369	2,338	4,707
Sub-Total	5,742	5,886	11,628	6,304	6,461	12,765	6,920	7,094	14,014	7,364	7,549	14,913
TOTAL	57,243	57,151	114,394	62,841	62,740	125,581	68,986	68,875	137,861	73,413	73,295	146,709

Table 8: Population distribution and density by Constituency/Sub-county

Constitu- ency	Area (Km ²)	2009 Projection		2012 Projection		2015 Projection		2017 Projection	
		Popula- tion	Density	Popula- tion	Density	Popula- tion	Den- sity	Popula- tion	Den- sity
Matuga	1031.2	151,978	147	166,840	162	183,156	178	194,910	189
Kinango	4,011.7	209,560	52	230,053	57	252,550	63	268,758	67
Msambweni	362.60	124,295	343	136,450	376	149,793	413	159,407	437
Lunga Lunga	2864.80	164,098	57	180,145	63	197,762	69	210,454	73
County	8270.2	649,931	79	713,488	86	783,261	95	833,528	101

Matuga and Msambweni Constituencies are most densely populated with population density of 162 and 376 persons per Km² respectively. These constituencies lie along the Mombasa – Lunga-Lunga highway and well developed infrastructure such as water, road network, and electricity. There are also more industries and tourism hotels along the ocean that serve as sources of employment and markets for farm produce. These constituencies also enjoy favourable climatic condition for farming. Kinango Constituency had the highest population of 230,053 in 2012 up from 209,560 in 2009 and is projected to reach 252,550 and 268,758 in 2015 and 2017 respectively, followed by Lunga Lunga Constituency. Msambweni is the least populated with a total population of 136,450 persons but it's the most densely populated.

Table 9: Population Projections by Constituency/Sub-county

Constituency	2009(KPHC)			2012 (Projections)			2015(projections)			2017(projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Matuga	74,323	77,655	151,978	81,591	85,249	166,840	89,570	93,586	183,156	95,318	99,591	194,910
Kinango	99,369	110,191	209,560	109,086	120,967	230,053	119,754	132,796	252,550	127,439	141,318	268,758
Msamweni	63,216	61,079	124,295	69,398	67,052	136,450	76,184	73,609	149,793	81,073	78,333	159,407
Lunga Lunga	79,089	85,009	164,098	86,823	93,322	180,145	95,314	102,448	197,762	101,430	109,023	210,454
TOTAL	315,997	333,934	649,931	346,898	366,589	713,488	380,822	402,439	783,261	405,262	428,266	833,528

1.5 Human Development Approach

The human development approach is a response to the growing criticism of the use of economic development as a measure of the standard of living. The approach examines broader human development issues and is concerned with both building up human capabilities and full utilization of the human capabilities. It underscores the expansion of opportunities so that the disadvantaged can do more for themselves through economic, social and political empowerment. Human development approach recognizes that there is no automatic link between economic growth and human development. Economic growth provides resources to support health care, education, and advancement in other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The use of Human Development Index (HDI), normally in the Human Development Reports (HDR) is measure a country's development. The composite index measures average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development to reflect a country's achievements in health and life expectancy, education (measured by adult literacy and combined primary, secondary, and tertiary enrolments), and living standard (measured by GDP per capita in purchasing power parity terms). Achievement in each area is measured by how far a country has gone in attaining the following goals: life expectancy of 85 years, adult literacy and enrolments of 100 percent, and real GDP per capita of \$40,000 in purchasing power parity terms. It would be important in future, for counties to measure their development by calculating and using the specific HDI and GD

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

The constitution requires that the youth access relevant education and training opportunities to participate in political, social, economic activities, It guarantees them access to employment as well as protection from harmful cultural practices.

1.5.2 The Gender Inequality Index (GII)

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

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

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

1.6 Political Units (Constituencies and County Assembly Wards)

Kwale County has four constituencies namely Matuga, Kinango Msambweni and Lunga Lunga. The county has twenty (20) County Assembly Wards as shown in Table 10 below.

Table 10: County Electoral Ward by Constituency

Constituency	County Assembly Ward	Area (Km2)	Population (2009)
MATUGA	TSIMBA GOLINI	178.70	34,002
	WAA	114.00	37,783
	TIWI	49.40	19,409
	KUBO SOUTH	475.50	23,466
	MKONGANI	213.60	37,318
	TOTAL	1,031.20	151,978
KINANGO	CHENGONI/SAMBURU	697.50	32,641
	NDAVAYA	555.90	27,816
	PUMA	860.30	19,860
	KINANGO	305.40	32,571
	MACKINON ROAD	1105.60	31,128
	MWAVUMBO	277.10	31,902
	KASEMENI	209.90	33,642
	TOTAL	4011.7	209,560
MSAMBWENI	GOMBATO BONGWE	55.70	34,846
	UKUNDA	25.10	38,629
	KINONDO	151.70	22,857
	RAMISI	130.10	27,963
	TOTAL	362.60	124,295
LUNGALUNGA	PONGWE/KIKONENI	346.00	51,842
	DZOMBO	223.50	41,509
	MWERENI	2040.40	34,628
	VANGA	254.90	36,119
TOTAL	2,864.80	164,098	
TOTAL		8,270.2	649,931

1.6.1 Eligible and Registered Voters by Constituency

Kwale County had an eligible voter population of 332,629 people in 2012 as reflected in Table 11 below. But only 173,447 are registered which translates to 57.24 per cent of total eligible voters. Matuga and Msambweni Constituencies have the highest proportion of the registered voters at 64.6 per cent and 67.5 per cent respectively compared to Kinango and Lunga Lunga with 52.4 per cent and 47.6 per cent respectively..

Table 11: Registered Vs Eligible Voters by Constituency

s/no	Constituency	Eligible Voters (2012)	Registered Voters (2012)	Proportion of Registered Voters (%)
1.	Matuga	77,781	45,782	58.86
2.	Msambweni	69,112	42,465	61.44
3.	Lunga Lunga	78,485	34,020	43.35
4.	Kinango	107,251	51,180	47.72
	Total	332,629	173,447	52.14

1.7 Infrastructure and Access

1.7.1 Road, Rail Network, Ports, Airstrips and Jetties

Kwale County has a total of 1,483.1Kms of classified roads of with 187.7Kms Bitumen surface (paved surface), 425.2Kms gravel surface and 871.2Km of earth surface roads/rural access roads. An international trunk road traverses the county from Mombasa to Lunga Lunga on the Kenya – Tanzania border. On the northern side the Mombasa – Nairobi Highway virtually forms the boundary of Kwale and Kilifi County. There are 4 Kms of railway line and four (4) airstrips at Ukunda/Diani, Shimba Hills National Reserve, Msambweni and Kinango although only one is operational. Air transport has contributed to the growth of tourism sector, which significantly contributes to the economic growth of the county. There is a small port at Shimoni/Vanga which is mostly used for water transport by boats controlled by Kenya Wildlife Service. Water transport potential in the county remains largely unexploited.

1.7.2 Posts and Telecommunications

Telephone and postal services are available at Kwale, Msambweni, Kinango, Ukunda, Shimba Hills, Lunga-Lunga, Vanga, Kikoneni, Shimoni, Lukore, Diani and Matuga. Other areas are Mackinnon Road and Samburu.. With emergence of mobile phones and courier services, utilization of Telkom Kenya services and those of the Postal Corporation of Kenya has since declined and their facilities open to vandalism.

The three major mobile telephone providers in the county are part of the Country's Mobile infrastructure. The network coverage for Kwale County stands at about 75 per cent. Most of the mobile services are concentrated in major towns and the highway from Likoni to Lunga Lunga

and Mombasa – Nairobi Highway. The hinterland is either completely uncovered or experience difficulty in accessing the networks. Access and uptake of ICT is very poor in the county with only eight (8) cyber cafes all found at Diani/Ukunda. G4S courier services are available in Ukunda and Kwale Towns.

Radio, television and the print media are powerful tools for information dissemination, entertainment and education. The county is well covered by the national broadcaster, the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC) among other FM stations. Over 75 per cent of households in the region own radios making it the most prevalent medium of communication. Television coverage is mainly concentrated in urban centres. KTN, KBC, Citizen, KISS, NTV TV channels cover the area. The region is supplied by nationally distributed newspapers, the Daily Nation, the Standard, the Star and the Kiswahili Paper, Taifa Leo.

1.7.3 Financial Institutions

The county has 9 commercial banks and four micro-finance Institutions with most of the banking services concentrated in Ukunda and Kwale towns. This has seen the small traders in Kinango, Lunga Lunga and Msambweni towns starved of banking facilities. . Kwale town is served by Post Bank, Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB) and Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT). Credit and loan facilities are inaccessible to majority of the people, most of who do not have title deeds accepted by the bank as collateral. As a consequence, the population as resorted to informal merry-go-rounds by women and village banking as well as the on-going mobile and agent banking by most banks to alleviate the situation

There are 38 cooperative societies in the Kwale County out of which only even are active while the rest have been grounded due to poor management. The societies can be broadly put into three categories namely, Marketing Cooperative Societies, Farmers'/fishermen's Cooperative Societies, and Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs) and recently Matatu operator SACCOs.

1.7.4 Educational Institutions

Kwale County has a total of 820 Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres, a total of 415 primary schools comprising of 363 public and 52 private. There are 55 secondary schools and one college. The county has no university but plans are under way to establish a private university at Kinango and Ukunda

1.7.5 Energy Access

The most common source of energy in Kwale County is wood fuel with 80.2 per cent of households depending on it for cooking, and 0.5 per cent for lighting. Paraffin is used by 5.7 per cent and 95.5 per cent for cooking and lighting respectively, whereas 11.5 per cent of household use charcoal for cooking with 10.6 per cent using electricity for lighting. Petroleum is used mainly in transport and households e.g. water pumps and generators. Kerosene is the main source of lighting in rural areas. It is also used for cooking in both urban and rural areas. The county has potential for solar, wind and biogas but which remain largely exploited.

1.7.6 Markets and Urban Centers

There are a total of 68 market centres spread throughout the county. Most of the goods traded in these markets are foodstuffs and livestock. There is a wholesale and fresh produce market at Kombani under Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP).

1.7.7 Housing: Types

The statistics on dwelling structures in Kwale County indicate poor housing conditions with no water or sanitation facilities. Majority of the household structures are thatched using coconut tree leaves (makuti) as roofing materials at 49.8 per cent, while corrugated iron sheet account for 37.1 per cent. The main materials used for the construction of walls include mud and wood, stones. . Most houses do not have piped water or water closets.

1.8 Land and Land Use

Along the coastal strip and the coastal uplands, land is mainly owned by absentee landlords, leading to the perpetual squatter settlement problem. The trust and government land within these areas have since been adjudicated and government settlement schemes established. In the drier areas of the Nyika Plateau in Kinango, Kasemeni, Samburu Ndavaya and some parts of Lunga Lunga Divisions land is held in trust and under group ranches.. In most areas adjudication has not been done. Most of the group ranches currently are non-functional and this has resulted in unplanned human settlements in the land. The land is also used for small scale farming, mining and quarrying..

1.8.1 Mean Holding Size

Land as a resource is evidently under-utilized in Kwale County. According to 2005/06 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) the main holding size is 4.4 acres.

1.8.2 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds

Only 22.5 per cent of the land in the county has title deeds. Most land in Kinango, Msambweni and Matuga Sub-counties do not have title deeds.

1.8.3 Incidence of Landlessness

There is a high incidence of landlessness and squatting in Kwale County. Most households are landless specifically in Matuga and Msambweni constituencies. Such households are clearly vulnerable because of their low incomes and inaccessibility to land.

1.9 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

1.9.1 Non-Governmental Organizations

There are about 30 local and international non-governmental organizations distributed throughout the county. These are involved in various activities such as education, health, HIV and AIDS, children's rights, livestock keeping among others. Some of the major NGOs include Plan International, World Vision and Action Aid.

1.9.2 Self Help, Women & Youth Groups

The aim of the community based organizations is to build the people's capacity and to help them in undertaking development programmes that lead to direct impact on their welfare. Their activities are geared towards improvement of the quality of their lives, the capacity to organize themselves for cooperative action and their ability to use locally available resources. There are 1018 registered women groups, 186 self-help groups and 709 youth groups. Of these only 162 and 195 women and youth groups respectively are active.

Most of the groups receive funding from their own contributions in membership and donor support as well as government grants. Some of the sources of grants are government revolving loan fund schemes such as Women Enterprise Fund (WEF), Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF), Poverty Eradication Commission (PEC) Revolving Loan Fund (RLF), Total War against HIV and AIDS (TOWA), among others. Most groups engage in multi-sectoral activities ranging from HIV & AIDS related activities, health, education, agriculture and savings mobilization among others.

1.10 Crop, Livestock and Fish Production

1.10.1 Main Crops Produced

The main food crops grown in Kwale County include maize, cassava, beans, peas, grams and semi-commercial crops like coconuts and mangoes. The cash crops grown are cashew nuts, sugarcane, cotton, simsim, bixa and tobacco.

1.10.2 Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops

Total acreage under food crops and cash crops production is 69,014.08 Acres and 112,171.98 Acres respectively.

1.10.3 Average Farm Size

The average farm size for Kwale County is 4.4 Acres and 100 Acres for small Scale and large scale respectively.

1.10.4 Main Storage Facilities

The storage facilities in the county are traditional granaries for on-farm and NCPB stores at Kwale town for off-farm. The county NCPB store is mostly used for storage of surplus cereals from the county and from neighbouring counties.

1.10.5 Main Livestock

Livestock production is the main economic activity of the Nyika Plateau which receives rainfall of below 700mm and covers about two thirds of the county. According to the 2009 Census the population of livestock stood at 255,143 cattle, 349,755 goats, 83,133 sheep and 433,827 indigenous chicken. The main cattle breeds are Zebu and Boran for beef and Crosses of Ayrshire and Sahiwal for dairy.

1.10.6 Number of Ranches

There are 13 ranches in the county with an average size of 15,055 Hectares. Out of these five are company ranches and eight group ranches most of which are in Kinango Sub-county.

1.10.7 Main Fishing Activities

Kwale has abundant fish reserves along the coastline. Major fish reserves include: Shimoni, Vanga, Msambweni, Diani, and Tiwi. There are 40 landing sites and the main types of fish catch are Rabbit Fish, scavengers, Jack Fish and King Fish. In addition, there are 338 fish ponds in the county and the number is expected to rise as a result of the ongoing Fish Farming Enterprise and Productivity Programme under the Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP).

1.11 Forestry and Agro Forestry

1.11.1 Main Forest Types and Size of Forests

Kwale County does not have commercial plantations. There is one rain forest that is Shimba Hills Forest. There are a number of indigenous forests commonly known as Kayas which are sacred sites and are maintained by the Miji Kenda Councils of elders. The size of the gazetted forest is 350.45Km² and 1900Km² for non-gazetted forest.

Forestry is a major source of income, food and medicine to local communities. The many indigenous forests facilitate ecotourism by providing tourists with nature trails, scenic attraction, animal viewing, and bird and butterfly watching. They also provide wood and timber for construction purposes as well as charcoal on which over 90 percent of rural households depend. The mangrove forests sustain bee-keeping that produces high quality honey and provide shelter to some fish species and oysters. Additionally, mangrove poles are used in the making of fishing traps and in construction. Forests also provide raw materials for the manufacture of mosquito repellents, tooth brushes, glue, dyes, shampoos, soaps and rope.

1.11.2 Promotion of Agro-Forestry and Green Economy

Most farmers have adopted agro-forestry and green economy as a result of ongoing promotion of agro-forestry and tree planting sensitization programmes in the county. This is expected to reduce dependency on indigenous forest for wood fuel. Kaya rehabilitation is ongoing to maintain Kaya Catchment for ground water rejuvenation as well as protection of Marere Water Catchment in Shimba Hills Forest. There is horticulture farming at Kubo and Msambweni Division for both domestic consumption and commercial use.

1.12 Environment and Climate Change

1.12.1 Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation in the County

The main contributor to environmental degradation in the county is solid waste such as plastic bags; bottles; cans; garden and kitchen waste; vegetable waste and oil waste. Logging for timber and charcoal burning, bush fire (burning vegetation by farmers), overgrazing, dumping of solid waste by the hotels next to the ocean are other threats. Mining and sand harvesting also contribute to environmental degradation by leaving behind sites that are not rehabilitated as well as mines and materials that have radioactive emissions.

1.12.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation

The effects of environmental degradation are diverse and include but not limited to persistent droughts, increased human-wildlife conflict, decreased land productivity, reduced water sources and increased water borne diseases among others.

1.12.3 Climate Change and Its Effects in the County

Kwale County being a coastal region is prone to climate change resulting from emission of greenhouse gases that lead to rising temperature and sea-level rise. This has and continues to have a negative effect on environment as rise in sea level will cause flooding and other damages. . Although climate data from the Kenya Meteorological Department for the county is scanty, there is evidence of a changing climate evidenced by increased frequency and severity of extreme events. Some of the observed changes in the seasons include shortened rainy seasons and the delayed onset of rains.

These changes present additional challenges to the socio-economic development of the county in a number of ways. Within the agriculture sector, which is most vulnerable to impacts of climate change, the impact has resulted in reduced yields leading to food insecurity in the county. Rising temperatures are associated with high prevalence of pests and diseases that affect both crop and livestock productivity. Moreover, shifting seasons means changes in planting dates which affect crop performance, while drought results in reduced pasture.

Health is another sector affected by climate change and variability. Rising temperatures provide an environment conducive for malaria vectors to thrive. As a result, the health facilities are confronted with additional burden. Kwale County has experienced increased incidences of malaria infections in recent years due to the described environmental changes. Biodiversity is also affected through wildlife loss due to lack of pasture and water leading to increased cases of human-wildlife conflicts. There is also declined in water quality and quantity as well as destruction of road infrastructure by frequent and heavy rains and floods.

1.12.4 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies

In view of the above situation relating to climate change, mitigation measures which seek to reduce Green House Gases (GHG) emissions in the county should be put in place. These include use of cleaner more efficient technologies such as solar and wind energies, among others. Other measures should include actions that aim at increasing GHG sinks e.g., afforestation or tree-planting, protection of wetlands, or any relevant change in consumption behaviours that lead to reduction in GHG emissions. Traditionally, communities living in the county have devised strategies to cope with climate change and variability that worked well under traditional management regimes that are no longer in place. In modern times, measures to cope with the effects of climate change come in the form of hard' or soft' applications or measures. Hard measures mainly involve engineering/ technological options such as construction of dykes, water harvesting technologies, efficient water uses, migration to other regions, famine relief etc.

Soft measures include early warning systems, education and awareness campaigns, research on adaptive agriculture/livestock production, introduction of new breeds and insurance covers, law enforcement and better community management of environment and natural resources management. The Kwale County Government should endeavour to adopt the above measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change and variability.

1.13 Mining

1.13.1 On-going Activities

The county has several on-going mining activities such as exploitation of limestone at Waa and Titanium at Nguluku and Mrima by Coast Calcium Limited and Base Titanium Limited respectively. Two other Companies namely Pacific Wildcat Resources Corps (PAW), the Canadian firm and its partner Cortec Mining Kenya (CMK) have been prospecting for niobium at Mrima Hills and have found huge deposits of a rare mineral sparking a race for exploitation. The companies have extended operations to more regions of the county that are rich in the mineral.

Similarly, Milli Glass Limited, Kenya Breweries Glass Limited and Eastern Chemicals are exploiting Silica Sand in the county. In addition, small scale mining of gemstones is going on in the county.

1.13.2 Mining Potentials

The mineral potential of sedimentary rocks of the Kenyan coast has been recognized since the turn of the last century. Silica sands for manufacture of glass are being exploited at Waa, Ramisi and Msambweni. But much more potential exists for its exploitation. Kwale County has potential for the exploitation of dozens of minerals which have not been fully exploited:-

The minerals include Titanium (rutile, ilmenite, zircon) at Nguluku and Shimba Hills; Gemstones at Kuranze; Rare Earth Elements (niobium, phosphates) at Mrima Hills and Samburu; Silica Sand at Waa, Tiwi and Ramisi; Zinc, Lead and copper at M'kang'ombe, Mwache, Dumbule and Dzitenge; Baryte at Lunga-lunga; Coal at Maji ya Chumvi; Sandstones at Mariakani; Limestone at Shimoni and Waa; Coral at coastline and Oil/Gas at onshore and offshore.

But exploitation of some of the minerals has faced consistent opposition from environmentalists due to their perceived high radioactivity. There has also been the issue of compensation, as well as community benefits-sharing. As we exploit these minerals care must be taken to ensure adherence to Chapter 5 of the Constitution dealing with Land and Environment.

1.14 Tourism

1.14.1 Main Tourist Attractions, National Parks/Reserves

The main tourist attraction sites in Kwale are Shimba Hills National Reserve, Mwaluganje Sanctuary, marine reserves and parks, historic sites (Shimoni Holes and Diani Mosques), forest, coral and sandy beaches, bird habitat areas, hotels and turtle breeding grounds. There still exist potential in this sector such as untapped cultural resources and plenty of potential tourist sites that could offer accommodation facilities and sport tourism.

1.14.2 Main Wildlife

The dominant wildlife species include elephants, baboons, monkeys, buffalos, giraffes and sable antelope (only found in Shimba Hills in Africa).

1.14.3 Tourist Class Hotels/Restaurants, Bed Capacity

There are 22 tourist class hotels in the county with a bed capacity of 5098. The county has high potential for investment in the tourist hotel sector particularly implementation of vision 2030 flagship project namely Diani Resort City whose construction is on course.

1.15 Industry

Kwale County has 4 manufacturing industries that include Coast Calcium Limited, Base Titanium, Bixa Limited and Kwale International Sugar Company. By their description, these industries are engaged in mining and agricultural activities. Other industries include 2 bakeries and two water distilling companies. There is a substantial potential for establishing industries and factories for coconut and cashew nut processing in this area.

1.16 Employment and Other Sources of Income

1.16.1 Wage Earners

Gainful employment is still very low within the county, with most of the employment being in the hospitality sector. As a result, the wage employment in the county contributes 8.6 per cent of household income. The employed include general labourers, those employed in production and manufacturing sector, teachers and public servants.

1.16.2 Self-Employed

The contribution of self-employment to household income is at 1.9 per cent and 6.2 percent for rural and urban areas respectively. A big number of this group is engaged in the *jua kali* sector and other Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). The agriculture sector, mainly subsistence farming contributes 80.6 per cent to the household income employing about 62,681 people in the County.

1.16.3 Labour Force

The county labour force (15-64) years is 352,353 people comprising of 165,636 and 186,718 male and female respectively representing 49 percent of the total county population. This is projected to increase to 386,811 and 411,634 people in 2015 and 2017 respectively. The labour force category is dominated by females and youth. A large proportion of the labour force is either unskilled or semi-skilled limiting its productivity.

1.16.4 Unemployment Levels

About 30 per cent of the total labour force aged between (15-64 years) is either unemployed or underemployed. . The youths are the most adversely affected in this regard. To address youth unemployment the government initiated various labour intensive projects such as Kazi Kwa Vijana (KKV) and Economic Stimulus Project (ESP).

1.17 Water and Sanitation

1.17.1 Water Resources and Quality

The main water resources in Kwale County comprise of seven rivers, some 693 shallow wells, 56 springs both protected and unprotected, water pans, 6 dams (6) and 110 rock catchments and boreholes. However, most of the rivers are seasonal and cannot be relied upon to supply the much needed water in the county for both agriculture and household uses.

1.17.2 Water Supply Schemes

Kwale Water and Sewerage Company is mandated by the Coast Water Services Board to supply/distribute, control and manage all the water supply schemes within the county. Private water service providers in liaison with the Kwale Water Services Board have been supplying water to the community to ensure water is available for all. Other water supply schemes include community

owned and managed boreholes, dams and water pans. Local community participation in the projects has been poor in both operation and maintenance.

1.17.3 Water Sources

The main sources of water are boreholes, springs, dams, water pans and rock catchments. The average distance to the nearest water point in the County is two (2) Kilometres. This is well above the internationally required five (5) meters distance to the nearest water source. More stakeholders are encouraged to invest in the provision of this important resource to improve the lives of majority of the population in the county.

1.17.4 Sanitation

Latrine coverage is a key component in household sanitation. The pit- latrine is the main type of toilet facility in the County accounting for 34.7 per cent of the total population followed by uncovered pit latrine at 33.5 per cent. The latrine coverage stands at 41.4 per cent which is generally below the national target of 90 per cent.

1.18 Health Access and Nutrition

1.18.1 Access to Healthcare

The County has a total of three (3) government hospitals, eight health centres and sixty- four (64) dispensaries located in Msambweni, Kwale and Kinango constituencies. The doctor and nurse population ratio stands at 1: 76,741 and 1: 3,133 respectively. In addition, the county has two (2) private hospitals both located in Diani town. The average distance to the nearest health facility within the County is seven (7) kilometres which is far short of the required maximum of three (3) kilometers.

1.18.2 Morbidity

The five most common diseases as recorded in the health facilities within the county are Malaria, Diarrhoea, Flu, Respiratory diseases and Stomach- ache with a prevalence rate of 37.7, 4.6, 16.4, 5, and 3.1 per cent respectively. These diseases highly contribute to the County's morbidity rate of 22.5 per cent. This calls for concerted efforts to address this health challenge in the community.

1.18.3 Nutritional Status

Nutritional status in the county is very low especially in the arid and semi-arid areas of the county. The predominant form of manifestation of malnutrition in the county are stunting, underweight and acute malnutrition accounting for percentages 35, 21 and 6 respectively.

1.18.4 Immunization Coverage

Immunization against preventable diseases is key to ensuring a healthy future human resource generation. Current immunization coverage in the county stands at 77 per cent of children under one year is short of the national target of 85 per cent.

1.18.5 Access to Family Planning Services/Contraceptive Prevalence

Family planning (FP) and contraceptive use for the fertile generation of between 15- 49 years recorded at 38 per cent is still very low in the County. In order to realize improvement in contraceptive usage, more health facilities need to be established in addition to up scaling of the services in the existing facilities. This will improve access to the services at the health facilities and reduce the average distance to a health facility which currently stands at seven kilometers.

1.19 Education and Literacy

1.19.1 Pre-School Education

The Early Childhood Development (ECD) has been recorded noticeable improvement in the recent past mainly as a result of private sector support. The County has a total of 820 ECD centres spread evenly with total enrolment of 43,874 pupils comprising of 22,042 boys and 21,832 girls. This translates to a gross enrolment of 57.95 and 58 per cent for boys and girls respectively. The teacher pupil/ ratio is at 1:32 and the average ECD attendance age is 4.5 years. However, the ECD enrolment of 58 per cent is very low and this may account for the poor performance at national examinations due to weak educational foundation as some of pupils join primary school without having attended ECD education.

1.19.2 Primary Education

Kwale County has a total of 415 primary schools comprising of 363 and 52 public and private primary schools respectively. The total enrolment stands at 167,318 pupils which constitute a gross enrolment rate of 99.7 per cent. The primary school teacher population is 3,192 which translate to a teacher/pupil ratio of 1:52. The major concern lies in the poor performance in national examinations. . The main challenges include poor and inadequate and dilapidated school infrastructure mainly classrooms, toilets and desks as well as inadequate teachers.

1.19.3 Literacy

The literacy levels in the county have increased over the last few years. With the introduction of the free primary education for all and adult classes in the County, the literacy levels have reached an average of 57 per cent. However, the female literacy levels stands at 47.4 per cent against 66.6 per cent for the male. There are a total of 143 adult education learning centres in the county with a total enrolment of 5,870 learners.

1.19.4 Secondary Education

The county has a total of 54 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 19,194 students comprising of 10,037 and 9,157 boys and girls respectively. This constitutes a gross enrolment rate of 29.75 per cent. The secondary school teacher population is 572 this translates to a teacher student ratio of 1:37 though the teacher distribution is uneven with hinterland schools experiencing high teacher shortage.

1.19.5 Tertiary Education

The tertiary institutions in the county include a Kenya School of Government (KSG), Kenya Medical Training College and 4 registered youth polytechnics. The county has no national university to offer training at this level to the local population despite the growing demand for higher education. There are a few commercial colleges mostly at Ukunda/Diani that offer courses related to hospitality, salon and beauty, computer and IT training, among others.

In conclusion, there is need for tabular information, containing population data as at the last national census, current estimates, and medium-term projections. Similar projections should be done for urban population in key towns in the County, and population distribution & density per division and constituency. Analysis of each table should be done.

CHAPTER TWO

County Development Analysis

2.1. Introduction

This chapter provides an analysis of the major challenges and shortfalls that Kwale County faces in fostering its development. For each of the priority development sectors identified during the CIDP consultation process, a close examination of the issues that adversely affect or impact on the sectors development and its root causes are examined. The impact of cross cutting issues particularly climate change and disasters, HIV and AIDS, gender and youth on the development of the county is also analysed.

The chapter looks at how the outlined development issues will be addressed. It provides a matrix of the development objectives, both long and immediate term and proposes strategies that the county government will undertake in the next five years.

2.2 Major Development Challenges

Kwale County faces a myriad of challenges across sectors of social and economic development. Although some of the challenges are common across most sectors, such as poor infrastructure and poor management system among others, quite a number are unique to specific sectors. This section highlights the key challenges in the nine priority areas asthmatically outlined in the social and economic development arena.

2.2.1 Poor education standards and inadequate skilled human resource

This include review of curriculum of tech institutions to respond technical skills needs of the county.

Of major education issues of concern include poor education standards, low transition rates, limited technical skills and low literacy levels. The poor standards of education in the county are evidenced by poor national examination results in K.C.P.E and K.C.S.E. In 2012, for example the

mean grade in Msambweni and Lungu Lungu Sub-counties was 214.935 and 3.343 for KCPE and KCSE respectively. Kwale County has consistently been among the bottom ranked five in national examinations in the last three years. If the current trends continue, Kwale County will not be able to generate adequate skilled human resources required for the development of the county. The challenge on poor education standards and inadequate human resources is attributed mainly to the following causes;

2.2.1.1 Negative attitudes towards education by communities.

Communities in general and parents in particular have had a very low and negative attitude towards education. Their support and commitment to the education of their children has been minimal. Most parents and community members rarely get involved in school development and management activities. Parents seldom follow-up and support the progress of their children in school.

2.2.1.2 Inadequate trained teachers and instructors in technical training institutions.

Some primary schools have only 2 trained teachers with 8 classes to teach. In secondary schools, where majority of the teachers, about a third, are untrained and employed on part time basis by either the school Board of Management (BOM) or the Parents Teachers Associations (PTA). It is common to find form four school leavers employed as secondary school teachers. Compounding the problem of inadequate teachers in the county is the chronic problem of teacher absenteeism recorded at an alarming 30-40 percent.

Vocational institutions such as Village polytechnics equally lack qualified trained instructors. In a bid to bridge the gap, the available few instructors are forced to teach in areas in which they are not specialised – e.g. a mechanical engineering instructor teaching electrical engineering or even textile technology. The problem is mainly that of unattractive terms of service and inadequate budgetary allocation for training.

2.2.1.3 Poor management of schools

Poor governance in schools is a wide spread phenomenon that adversely affect the performance of schools in Kwale county in the national examinations. Teachers are with just five years of teaching experience, get promoted to position of school heads without the necessary management training. They therefore lack the necessary experience in effective school management. At secondary school levels, members of the school board of governors are not properly inducted in their roles, while in primary school level PTAs seldom have the requisite educational qualifications.

2.2.1.4 Student truancy and drop-out

Student and pupil absenteeism and drop-out from school is yet another phenomenon that bedevils the education and training sector in Kwale. This is attributed to negative cultural practices such as the prevalence of broken marriages, child marriages and child labour, among other factors. Broken marriages, prevalent in most part of Kwale County, force school children to miss or

drop out of school as they are compelled to move with one of their parents, mostly the mother. Child marriages that are rampant amongst the county's local communities is another factor that adversely affect the education of the girl child. Other cultural practices that have contributed to low levels of education are traditional funerals (*mahanga maitisi na mahanga maivu*) and festivities (*harusi, ngoma etc*).

The belief that being a beach boy or beach girl is more rewarding than attending school is another root cause to student absenteeism and drop out. Many boys and girls are increasingly attracted to the quick money from tourists as beach boys and girls than concentrating on their education.

2.2.1.5 Access to and quality of school infrastructure

In the last decade Kwale county has experienced significant improvement in the quality of physical educational facilities mainly classroom and dormitories. Most of the current 820 Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres, 415 primary schools and 55 secondary schools have permanent structures although the main challenge is that distribution. The effect of this is that here are students who walk more than ten kilometres to access pre-primary, primary or secondary school. Access to post-secondary education institutions is even worse. There are very few wards with a village polytechnic/vocational training centres.. There is only one middle technical college and no full-fledged university or a university college. In addition to lack of adequate schools and lack of higher learning institutions, education institutions in the County lack school equipment and learning or teaching materials. Secondary schools lack adequate laboratory facilities, textbooks and other teaching and learning aids.

2.2.2 Low agriculture, livestock and fisheries production

Kwale County has the potential to feed itself and export surplus to neighbouring Counties. However the county face perennial food shortages and food insecurity due to low levels of productivity. Only 30% of the population in Kwale County both in urban and rural areas are food secure. The root causes of low productivity in agriculture, livestock and fisheries in Kwale County include:

2.2.2.1 Reliance on Rain fed agriculture

Farmers rely largely on rain-fed agricultures. Although the County has huge irrigation potential, there are very few and small size irrigation schemes.

2.2.2.2 Land Ownership

The biggest challenge in land ownership is the lack of title deeds. Most the smallholders who are the majority farmers do not have title deeds. Only 22.5 per cent of the farmers in Kwale have title deeds to their farms. Others are squatters who may be evicted at any time thus limiting their capacity to use land for sustainable development. Consequently, this has led to poor land use systems leading to environment degradation which further undermines the exploitation of County agricultural potential. Lack of titles also limits farmers' ability to access credit facilities as they cannot use the land as collateral.

Fish production has also been hampered by the illegal acquisition of fish landing sites by unscrupulous private developers. The few fish landing sites that are not yet grabbed remain at high risk of illegal acquisition as they lack proper documentation.

2.2.2.3 Poor Crop and Livestock husbandry

Kwale County farmers use poor agronomic practices that lead to low farm yield and productivity. This is because farmers have limited skills and knowledge on both crop and livestock husbandry due to low uptake of technology. There are also inadequate Agricultural extension personnel to train them.

Despite having a 250 km coastline stretching from Mombasa to Vanga, Kwale county accounts for only 25% of the total fish produced in the Kenyan coastline. Fish production is further hampered by crude fishing methods, lack of appropriate deep sea fishing gear and inadequate technical staff.

2.2.2.4 Human Wildlife Conflict

Farmers in the neighbourhoods of Shimba Hills National Reserve and Buda Forest, Mrima, Marenje and Muhaka forest reserves face serious threat from wild animals. Not only are their crops and their property at risk but their lives as well. Elephants, buffaloes, baboons, wild pigs etc, from these natural reserves occasionally move out to neighbouring farms and destroy crops discouraging communities living near them from farming. Due to proximity to game parks and forests, cattle, goats, and sheep are attacked by the wild animals and often infested by tsetse flies, ticks and other parasites that transmit animal diseases such as east coast fever.

2.2.2.5 Pest and Diseases

Kwale County is faced with numerous crop and livestock pest and diseases such as ticks, maize borer, citrus greening diseases etc. Majority of farmers plant crop varieties that are not disease resistant yet they rarely use farm pesticides as they cannot afford. Privatization of the vector control and management system led to the collapse of all cattle dips leaving livestock farmers with no regular dipping facilities to control ticks. . Research and information dissemination findings on crop and livestock disease is also a challenge.

2.2.2.6 Low quality breeds and crop varieties

Availability and the cost of high quality livestock breeds is a major cause to low crop and livestock production. Following the privatisation of artificial insemination services, livestock farmers have resorted to using low quality seers. Farmers in Kwale County mainly use uncertified planting materials as certified high yielding planting materials are either unavailable or too expensive.

2.2.2.7 Unorganised markets and poor post-harvest handling

The general lack of market information and skills amongst the farmers and business community has hampered the expansion of markets for products from the county. Weak and inadequate farmer's cooperative societies and associations coupled with poor roads condition in the county is

a major hindrance to marketing process. Poor organisation of farmers groups has opened farmers to be exploited by middlemen during harvest.

The county lacks industries to process and preserve agricultural produce, dairy, and fish products. As a result, products such as mangoes, citrus fruits tomatoes, pawpaw, passion fruits, fish and milk go to waste. Most cereal harvest mainly maize, sorghum and millet are also lost as 90 per cent of farmers within the county use untreated traditional methods of cereal storage.

This disorganisation of the market and marketing system has also affected the cash crops such as cashew-nuts, coconuts and bixa. Due to low prices farmers have been forced to cut down production.

2.2.2.7 Agriculture Inputs and Machinery

Agricultural inputs distribution and access to agricultural machinery is a big challenge to farmers. Poor quality of the inputs has meant that what is available in the markets does not meet the quality specification. The cost of the inputs is also prohibitive. Agricultural machinery services are very limited forcing farmers to use inappropriate farming equipment. The result of this has been low production.

2.2.3 Poor Land and Environment Management

Poor management of land, natural resources and the environment are key challenges to both the present and future development of Kwale County. Over-exploitation of natural resources and emission of wastes and pollutants into the environment leading to degradation poses the greatest threat. Some of the underlying causes and consequences of poor land and environment management are:

2.2.3.1 Ownership and control of the land resource

The problem of land ownership in the County is a perennial problem dating back to pre independence period. This has meant that the majority of the indigenous communities in the county have been denied their right to own and control land turning them to squatters. There are also instances where land has been set aside but the target communities do not have control over it. Examples include fish landing sites, beach access routes, group ranches etc. Due to the lack of control by the community, these areas have remained potential grounds for grabbing. The long history of the ownership of the ten miles coastal strip is another perennial problem that has for a long time been a source of tension between the local community and other communities.

2.2.3.2 Pollution and waste management

Pollution of the environment especially related to land, water and air as well as poor waste management have had adverse effects on animal and human health and the quality of the environment. Waste (solid, liquid and gaseous), which is primarily generated as a result of human activity, is not well managed in Kwale County. A great deal of waste is illegally dumped leading to physical accumulation or discharge into fresh water as effluents. Urban centers (Ukunda, Kwale,

Msambweni and Kinango) lack waste treatment systems and raw household or industrial waste is either discharged to cesspit which later sip to water sources or are directly discharged to rivers, ponds and the Indian ocean. Collection and disposal of garbage is inconsistent and not well managed.

The challenge of waste management is compounded by lack of appropriate technologies and modern facilities. Improper waste disposal has further contributed to land degradation and reduced the quality of the environment.

2.2.3.3 Deforestation

Extensive and rampant destruction of forests due to illegal logging and excisions among other threats has led to serious deforestation in Kwale County. This has subsequently led to destruction of water catchment areas. Loss of trees has significantly reduced the vegetation cover which act as natural sinks for carbon dioxide. The forest cover in the county stands at less than 4%, much less than the required 10%. Deforestation has enhanced climate change and its impacts. In addition, it has resulted in increased occurrence of floods, soil erosion and drought. Deforestation could lead to the reduction in water volumes and affect hydro-electric power supply. This could in turn lead to increased production costs of goods and services which will ultimately slow down the County's economic growth.

The cutting down of mangrove trees has adversely affected the breeding of fish. The key factors that have led to the massive destruction of the forest include uncontrolled logging and charcoal burning. Lack of incentives to the community to plant and manage trees has led to cutting of trees for land for farming, charcoal burning and logging. The illegalization of charcoal, which has made it a lucrative trade, further exacerbates the wanton destruction of trees.

2.2.3.4 Poor land use

Poor land use has led to land degradation resulting in desertification, loss of water, soil infertility, poor crop yields and loss of biodiversity. Land degradation has further reduced soil productivity and opportunities for livelihoods' potential to contribute to county development. The root cause of poor land use is lack of tittles for land ownership, poor skills in land management and farming techniques as well as over-grazing.

2.2.3.5 Low public and private sector participation

The economy of Kwale County is primarily based on agriculture and natural resources. However, initiatives for sustainable management of environmental and natural resources do not receive high priority in budgetary allocation. There is need to create awareness on the value of the environment in order to enhance individual and corporate responsibility towards the same. Participation in environmental activities will influence ownership, positive change of attitude and change of behavior. Public and private sector participation in environmental protection and care provides an opportunity for involvement, ownership and partnerships in environmental management.

2.2.4 Low and stagnating investment in trade, industry, and tourism

Kwale County is endowed with vast natural resources as well as trans-boundary advantage which are strategic for trade, industry and tourism development. However investment in trade and tourism has, over the years, remained low or has stagnated in the case of tourism. Low participation of local in investment, lack of collateral and a weak capital base, overdependence on traditional tourism products, poor governance and lack of technology are some of the underlying causes. Others are the county's inability to fully exploit the available resources; lack of affirmative action by its leadership to incentivize investments; and unfavourable tax regimes that scares away foreign direct investments.

2.2.4.1 Low Participation of Locals in Trade, Tourism and Industry

There is a dearth of local investment in trade, industry and tourism. Very few local entrepreneurs have investments in medium and large businesses enterprises. Local entrepreneurs lack collateral and have limited skills and experience to invest and set-up sizeable commercial enterprises.

Despite the trade, industry and tourism sectors in the county generating millions of shillings each year, very little of this money filters back to the communities. Due to lack of skills and expertise, few of the local people are employed in senior positions. Revenue to the county is still limited despite high revenue collection from national reserves like Shimba-Hills national park and huge profits made from the emerging mining companies, tourist hotels and cottages and other commercial interests domiciled in the County.

2.2.4.2 Overdependence on traditional tourist attraction

The tourism industry has mainly focussed on marketing traditional attractions such as leisure and wildlife. Other products like cultural attractions, sports tourism, events tourism and conferencing are not fully developed due to lack of resources and inhibitive regulatory framework. Kenyan beaches are public by nature and therefore are used by all and sundry to merchandise their wares. But doing business on the beaches has become a nuisance because a section of traders have specialised in pestering and harassing the tourists. This has adversely affected the image of Kenyan beaches as a preferred holiday destination.

2.2.4.3 Lack of collateral and weak capital base

Micro Small and medium business enterprises are considered high risk and commercially unviable ventures. This has restricted them from accessing credit from mainstream financial institutions. Other restricting factors include lack of collateral, high interest rates and poor business management skills. A largely disorganized MSMEs sector in the county has affected trade especially in agricultural products whose prices are highly susceptible to exploitation by middlemen and cartels.

Local entrepreneurs fear accessing commercial loans for investment because of lack of exposure and fear of losing their property. Those who invest normally raise the required investment capital

through individual or family saving or sale of land. As noted above, lack of investment capital limits participation of the locals in investment in the trade, industry and tourism sectors.

2.2.5 Poor delivery of quality health services

The county delivery of health services is still poor. As a result child mortality rate is very high at 149 compared to the national figure of 116 deaths for 1000 live births. Most mothers - 77.2%- still deliver at home without the assistance of skilled health personnel. Morbidity rate in the county is at 22.5 and Malaria prevalence rate is at 40 percent which is higher than the national average. Poor delivery of health services is a major challenge in Kwale County and is attributable to a number of causes:

2.2.5.1 Inadequate health workers

Health services delivery is poor largely due to inadequate health workers in the health facilities. Currently the 73 health facilities comprising of 3 district hospitals, 5 health centres and 65 dispensaries are manned by only 612 staff both medical and non-medical. The deficit of health workers in the county is estimated at 300. Kwale's lack of adequate health workers is attributed to a shortage of local trained health professionals as a result of inadequate training opportunities available. Locals who are qualified to undertake medical courses are unable to get admission to medical training institutions because of the centralized system of recruiting students for medical courses. Health workers from other parts of the country posted to the county often resign when they are taken to remote health facilities.

2.2.5.2 High disease incidences

Prevalence of preventable diseases such as malaria, diarrhoea, HIV/AIDS among others is high mainly due to lack of information. Poor practice and behaviour change on disease prevention and control by the community is prevalent in the county as well. Due to inadequate trained, staff required to promote preventive primary care to the community the while level of health knowledge and health seeking culture is still quite low.

2.2.5.3 Shortage of medicines, medical supplies and equipment

Shortage of medicines, medical supplies and medical equipment is a common phenomenon in all public health facilities in the county. Patients who visit health facilities are often requested to purchase medicines and other medical supplies such as gloves from private pharmacies. These perennial shortages are mainly caused by poor management of the supply chain for medical supplies. Inadequate capacity of health staff makes difficult for them to properly manage the stock of medicines and medical supplies and provision of timely information for re-stocking.

Poor maintenance and wear and tear of old medical facilities results in breakdown .and replacement with modern equipment is often not forthcoming. The county's referral hospital lacks specialized diagnostic and treatment equipment such as CT scan, X-Ray machines, Ultrasound machine, cryotherapy machine, dialysis machine, and radiotherapy machine. Machines and equipment for specialized laboratory tests such as CD4 machine, coulter machine, urea and electrolyte,

thyroid function tests are inadequate or unavailable. Sub-county hospitals which are expected to offer basic diagnostic and treatment services, lack basic equipment such as X-Ray machines, Ultrasound machine, and specialized laboratory tests. . The situation is worse in Health centres and dispensaries where equipment required for offering basic diagnostic and treatment services such as basic lab equipment, delivery beds, blood pressure machines, BMI machines are lacking and where available are not in a working order.

2.2.5.4 Inadequate health facilities

Medical facilities in Kwale County are not only inadequate in terms of medical supplies and equipment but also in the number of health centres and the service provided to the local population. People travel long distances to seek treatment, with the average distance to the nearest health facility being 7 kilometres. This coupled with poor road network, force many to forgo treatment. Over the years skewed budget allocation has resulted in disproportionate location of health facilities and health services. The few facilities available in the County are largely under-resources and inaccessible to patients.

2.2.5.5 Poor management of health facilities

Poor management of health facilities is a key contributor to the poor delivery of health services in the county. The hospital management boards of the three district hospitals are unable to effectively discharge their responsibilities and deliver on their mandate. Political interference, lack of budgets, lack of commitment among the board members and lack of cooperation and team work between the boards and the hospital management teams are some of the key reasons for poor performance of the hospital management boards.

As a result of the poor management of the health facilities the limited resource available are not well utilized. Theft of medicines by health workers and chronic absenteeism from duty, leave hospital pharmacies depleted and hospital equipment not properly maintained and patients not served well.

2.2.6 Poor infrastructure

The infrastructure required for social and economic development in Kwale County is generally poor as a result of the following factors:

2.2.6.1 Poor Road Network

Existing road network in the County is insufficient and the existing systems are in a deplorable condition. Of the County's total classified road network of 1,483 kilometres, only 187.7 kilometres (or 12.6 percent) is of bitumen standard. But the tarmac road network only serves the coastal strip (Mombasa – Lunga Lunga) and the northern part of the county (Mombasa – Nairobi Road). Kwale town is also served by a tarmac road network. The rest of the county is served by earth roads which are impassable during rainy seasons.

The deficient condition of the county's roads has impacted negatively on the local community in a variety of ways namely, high cost of transportation leading to high prices of farm inputs and products that cannot compete nationally. It has also meant inaccessibility of medical facilities by those who need them. Roads to high impact socio-economic areas such as the Kwale-Kinango to Samburu, Lunga-Lunga to Kinango and Kinango to Mariakani and, Msambweni – Lukore road are not tarmac. The southern beach stretch extending from Majoreni to Vanga is yet to be opened up for serious tourism activities. Earth roads are not regularly and professionally maintained. The Likoni ferry crossing is time-wasting, unreliable and therefore unacceptably costly to the economy of the entire South Coast and the neighbouring Republic of Tanzania. The continued delay in the construction of the Dongo Kundu bypass project has continued to adversely affect economic development of the county.

Encroachment on public utility land including access roads, riparian reserves and forest are rampant. This delays and limits expansion of roads in the county.

2.2.6.2 Shortage of and unreliable electricity

Electricity is a major problem in Kwale County with only 10.6 per cent of households connected. Most of the electricity supply is limited to towns along the major road. Even then, the supply is highly unreliable due to frequent interruptions that affect investment and productivity in the county. Inadequate distribution of rural electrification stifles local development efforts and slows the economy. Small industries are unable to operate time and cost-saving machinery while health facilities cannot make use of modern equipment. Power shortage has equally limited ICT development in the county. The county relies on the national grid for its electricity needs despite the potential for production of its own solar and small scale hydroelectric energy, which remain largely exploited.

2.2.6.3 Unreliable Water Supply

The persistent water shortage in Kwale County depresses agricultural output and income by limiting the adoption of irrigation techniques and watering systems for livestock. The lack of clean water increases occurrences of water-borne diseases and illnesses among the local population in most parts of the county. The unreliability of the water supply system is mainly occasioned by old and outdated infrastructure. Existing water systems are centred around urban/commercial centres which create disproportionately low access and water portability in sparsely populated rural areas.

Most families walk long distances to fetch water for domestic and economic use. About 50 percent of the population leaving in rural areas access water from water sources that are more than 2 km away. In addition, in some areas where the water levels are too high, the water is contaminated through pit latrines. Along most settlements close to the Indian Ocean and in some of the semiarid areas, the underground water is saline and hence not fit for domestic use.

2.2.6.4 Poor Sanitation and Solid Waste Management

The toilets and sanitation coverage is as low as 41.4 percent and coupled with poor solid waste management leads to environmentally related diseases like cholera and dysentery, which pose

serious health hazards. Urban centres such as Diani/Ukunda, Msambweni, Kwale, Kinango and Samburu do not have an urban waste management system and household either use pit latrines or individual cess pits.

2.2.7 Neglected social and cultural development

Kwale County has a very rich social and cultural heritage and history that can be used as an enabler in spurring social and economic development. Unfortunately this rich heritage and cultural activities have over the years not been mainstreamed in development. Some of the major factors that have led to the neglect of the social and cultural activities are:

2.2.7.1 Under exploitation of local cultural heritage

Local music, dances, poetry, artefacts and technologies (such as lala, ryaka, etc) and natural resources like the Kaya have not been fully exploited for the benefit of the people of Kwale. Despite the county having one of the largest shares of tourists, the local cultural heritage is not aggressively promoted as one of the tourist attractions.

The rich cultural heritage has been undermined by negative cultural practices such as witchcraft which keep away the youth away from promoting even the positive cultural heritage and values. If not well managed and properly exploited, Kwale county risks losing its cultural treasures.

2.2.7.2 Poor promotion of sports and recreation activities

Sports talent both in school (among 8-18yrs) and out of school (among 18-30yrs) is poorly managed in the county. Little effort is put in by both teachers and parents to support and develop sporting talent. This has contributed to the current downward trends in the development of all forms of sports in the county. Sports fields and equipment both to support sports in school and out of school are either inadequate or not available altogether. Another big problem that sports and recreation in Kwale face is the grabbing of land set aside for sports and recreational activities. Majority of land allocated for both sports and recreation has been either grabbed or converted to other use. The promotion of sports and other talents as a source of employment or livelihood lacks structure. Talented youths fizzle out to become beach boy's or boda boda operators as they lack support and facilities for further development of their talents. It is for this reason that in the last decade Kwale County has lagged behind in sporting activities, music and dance, as well as cultural activities.

2.2.8 Poor Governance

Kwale County has faced governance challenges mainly arising from political differences that continually divide the masses along political lines. As a result, political fanaticism compounded by a largely poor and disengaged community has culminated in a culture of "quick fixes" thus leading to erosion of the basic foundations of democratic governance. Combined with retrogressive cultural practices and illiteracy, these have compromised capabilities for decision making, implementation of development programmes and proactive civic engagement. The consequence poor governance in the county has been manifested in high number of incomplete projects, and duplication of

projects leading to resources wastage. That partly explains why Kwale still remains one of the least developed counties in the country notwithstanding the presence of many development actors. The root causes of poor governance are:

2.2.6.1 Poorly formulated public policies and weak institutions

Before the advent of devolution, most policies were formulated at national level with many of those policies having limited or no relevancy to the county governance concerns. As a result, implementation and enforcement of those policies has remained quite challenging. The non-adherence and noncompliance to good governance has led to complacency and rampant impunity, particularly among leaders.

2.2.6.2 Lack of information on public programmes and policies

The community and the public at large do not have access to public information on policies and programmes earmarked for implementation in the county. This has hindered their involvement and participation in development programmes and in ensuring transparency and accountability in their implementation.

2.2.6.3 Uncoordinated and weak citizen participation

The problem of uncoordinated development and weak citizen participation in shaping the affairs of the county has slowed social, economic and political progress in the county. Citizens are not aware or sensitised on their role in decision making process and in the development process. Ignorance and the high level of illiteracy remains the major barrier to their participation.

2.2.9 Insecurity

Guaranteeing security to citizens and their property has remained a major challenge not only in Kwale but in the whole country. Insecurity in the county has been manifested in the sporadic incidences of civil strife and general crime. Some of the causes of insecurity include drugs and substance abuse and attendant vices, witchcraft related crimes and the emergence of militia groups radicalised by historical injustices and politically instigated violence.

The situation is made worse by the culture of mistrust and suspicion between security personnel and administrators on the one hand and communities on the other hand. This has led to apathy and lack of cooperation in combating crime. In addition pervasive norms such as corruption, chauvinism arising from rigid patriarchal systems and favouritism have led to skewed resource allocation and uneven development in the county. This has precipitated dissent and fuelled insecurity. It is also a fact that previous local leaders were, to a large extent detached from issues affecting communities hence leading to dissatisfaction, dissent fuelling act of hooliganism particularly among the youth. Low technical and professional skills especially amongst the youth have made them easy prey for misuse for criminal activities. Furthermore, the high poverty levels, ignorance and high unemployment have led to idleness and despair. This situation has further contributed to haphazard and uncoordinated disposal of community assets such as land thereby causing conflict.

2.2.10 Cross Cutting Issues

2.2.10.1 HIV and AIDS

HIV and AIDS prevalence remains high in Kwale County. According to the data availed by the Ministry of Health, the rate of infection in the county was at 4.2 per cent in 2007. This high infection rate in the county has been attributed to slow response to behavioural change, irresponsible sex, and breakdown of social structures due to negative influences of tourism, poverty and low levels of education.

Assessment of demographic patterns and attendant socio-economic impact of HIV and AIDS in Kwale reflects increased mortality rates particularly in the 15-35 age-group. This may result in the decline of productive population leading to inadequacy of the much required skilled labour force.

Agriculture as a rural development sector is being threatened by death of the most active group leading to dependence and depressed production. The AIDs scourge has also meant the redirection of the meagre resources available to the rural population to fight the AIDs pandemic. Household with people living with HIV and AIDS spend a large proportion of their income on health care thus reducing savings and investments. HIV and AIDS also increase the pressure on the already overstretched health services. In addition to diverting productive time to caring for the sick particularly for women, HIV and AIDS contributes to an increase in school dropout rates and or irregular school attendance as affected children look after ailing parents thus lowering education quality. An increase in orphans is expected to raise the dependency ratio in the county even further. These have ultimately affected the social and economic development of the county.

2.2.10.2 Climate Change and Disasters

Climate change is another fact that has and continues to have a major impact on the growth and development of the county of Kwale. Rampant tree cutting, the ever increasing incidences of charcoal burning, poor agricultural practices and emission of carbon gases are the main causes of changes in climate that are experienced in the county. The effect of climate change has been reflected in flooding or more frequent and longer droughts. The other consequences of climate change include the increase in water scarcity for both urban and rural populations in the county. Prolonged drought and water scarcity will subsequently exacerbate the food insecurity and the rate of rural to urban migration. The reality of increased rural to urban migration will put pressure on basic infrastructure which at present is grossly in short supply in many parts of the county. Besides, the county risks losing beaches in the coming decades because of coastal floods and rising sea levels, with severe consequence on fish production.

Despite frequent disasters such as droughts, flooding and outbreaks of disease in Kwale, disaster management is still not integrated in development programmes. Consequently, management of disasters is poorly coordinated due to the presence of many actors responsible for implementing and coordinating disasters.

To significantly manage climate change, control disasters and reduce poverty, Kwale County needs to sustain and boost its investments in climate change and disaster risk management. To this end,

the county should drive intervention programmes that help communities mitigate and adapt to climate change.

2.2.10.3 Gender Equality and Youth Empowerment

Under the Constitution of Kenya promulgated in 2010, at least 30% of the either gender should be presented in all decision making organs. Attaining this gender parity remains a major challenge in Kwale County. This is largely brought about by high illiteracy rate among women that keeps them out of the decision making processes as well as other social and economic development initiatives. Majority of indigenous Duruma and Digo ethnic groups still hold to the traditional misconception that women cannot make decisions. The upshot is that women are under-represented in almost all spheres of life including property ownership, education, political leadership and corporate decision making organs. This situation is the outcome of the interplay of a myriad of factors ranging from discriminatory property ownership laws and practices to deep-seated cultural biases that consign the female gender to subordinate status in the local communities. This situation has led to underutilization and miss-utilization of productive potential among gender and hindered the full realization of women's human capacities. It has additionally fuelled unnecessary social frictions which have further compromise the entire system's of women empowerment.

Though Kwale women have demonstrated commendable leadership qualities in community informal organization and public offices, they remain under represented in spheres of art, culture, sports, media and the law thus reducing their impact and contribution. At the household level the unequal division of labour and responsibility in favour of men severely limits the opportunity for women to develop skills to effectively participate in decision making.

Similarly, youth and youth empowerment are not fully mainstreamed in the counties development programmes. Kwale County has over 709 registered youth groups but their role in development is very minimal. Yet the youth form a large proportion of the county's labour force, and are the most affected by the high levels of unemployment and underemployment. Negative attitude by the youth towards agriculture has had a profound effect on agricultural productivity. Youth find it difficult to engage the strenuous farm work performed by older people. Many of them move to urban centres in search of white colour jobs. Even with the encouraging youth empowerment programmes, youths in Kwale County are not fully utilising in such initiatives as *Kazi kwa Vijana*, Youth Enterprise Development Fund and recently the *Uwezo* Fund. This is partly because the youth are not well sensitised and do not have the requisite technical skills.

Another scourge that Kwale County is faced with as a result of high youth unemployment and low levels of literacy and general despair is the high incidence of drug and substance abuse.

2.2.10.4 Vulnerable and excluded groups and communities

For development to be equitable, it must be inclusive. Unfortunately there are several groups and communities in Kwale that are not fully integrated into the development programmes of the county. People with disability, small indigenous tribes such as the Achifundi, Atswaka, Aale and Avumba, as well as up country settlers and other minorities still feel excluded. Exclusion of these minority groups and communities has led to lopsided sided economic development. Often

areas inhabited by the minorities have been neglected in the provision of such social amenities such as health and education facilities, a situation which has negatively impacted on the overall development of the county.

Outdated and discriminative cultural and traditional beliefs and misconceptions have seen people living with disability and minorities despised and discriminated. This is not only a clear violation of their human rights as enshrined in the constitution of Kenya, but it also tends to cause animosity in the county. The feeling of mistrust, discrimination and apparent hatred leads to exclusion and hence adversely affects the unity and stability that are critical for growth and development in the County.

2.3.5 Retrogressive cultural practices, traditions and beliefs

As already stated, Kwale County is prone to various retrogressive or negative cultural and traditional practices such as witchcraft, wife inheritance, early marriage that have contributed to slow pace of development in the county. Moreover the socialization process has enforced gender inequalities where the women and the girl child is only seen as a factor of production and is less favoured when it comes to opportunities for advancement such as education, land ownership and economic development. Due to fear of witchcraft and the unknown, some of the educated and professional members of the community have tended to keep away from their local homes preferring to invest elsewhere. Consequently, local communities have few role models who are actively involved in social, economic and political activities in their communities that the youth can emulate. Poor leadership and bad governance has contributed to historical injustices, land grabbing, and corruption, and nepotism resulting in the slow pace of development and high rates of poverty.

2.3 Addressing Development Challenges - Proposed Policy Strategies

2.2.1 Introduction

The challenges facing Kwale County in its path to a competitive, industrialized and socio-economic self-sustainability and secure county, though enormous, can be overcome. Working in collaboration with the national government, the private sector and providing space for full participation and involvement of the community will be critical in realising the envisaged development and transformation.

The county can provide quality and efficient services through innovative and sustainable utilization of resources for a better quality of life of all citizens of Kwale County. This can be done through the implementation of the key priority programmes as detailed in chapter 7. This section outlines the policy strategies and strategic priorities that will guide the development of the county. It provides a matrix of how each of the identified challenges and its root causes will be addressed. The matrix spells out both the immediate and long term development objectives and the implementation strategies to be adopted.

2.3.2 Overarching Development Policy Strategies

Development in Kwale County shall be guided first and foremost by the county's core values of transparency, accountability and integrity, inclusiveness and equity, empowerment, quality results and innovation. These core values will be enforced and applied as the minimum benchmark for the conduct of the county public service in delivery of programmes, projects and services to the people of Kwale. The strategy will address the challenges Kwale faces and to meet the desire of people to enjoy better quality and standards of life through access to quality and efficient facilities and services. To achieve these objectives, the following policies strategies will be adopted:

2.3.2.1 Working in collaboration with the National government

Kwale County recognises the nurturing of the symbiotic relation between the county and national government as an important link in achieving its development agenda. While efforts will be made to work with other like-minded counties to push for policies to further entrench devolution and allocate all functions to the counties, we will strive to provide a conducive environment for the national government to deliver on its role and responsibilities.

Some of the priority areas where the county government will closely work with the national government are the implementation of Vision 2030. We shall identify and vigorously pursue relevant projects under Vision 2030 such as development of national education policies that are favourable to the county. These will include but not limited to the establishment of a university and other tertiary institutions, development of air and sea ports, and construction and completion of national roads such as Dongo Kundu bypass among others.

2.2.3.2 High impact integrated programmes and projects

The development needs of Kwale are enormous and require substantial resources to implement. With the limited resources available Kwale County's development will focus on priority programmes with very high impact and benefit to the target communities. Under this Integrated Development Plan, emphasis will therefore be directed towards agriculture, livestock and fisheries integrated programmes and projects in order to improve the livelihoods of the majority of population in rural areas. In designing and implementing these integrated programmes, the county will, as a matter of policy, ensure that the priority needs, interests and aspirations of the poor and vulnerable groups are addressed first.

As outlined in chapter 3, integrated development programmes and projects will be established in various economic hubs across the county. The determination of location and choice of the programme will be based on a combination of factors such as geographical and ecological suitability and environmental sustainability.

2.2.3.3 Building and strengthening local capacity, skills and expertise

For faster realisation of development that will benefit the majority of the local people, it will be imperative that they are anchored on local resources both natural and human. While natural resources such as land, minerals, water and others are readily available, the challenge will be in harnessing and nurturing human resources capacity, skills and expertise.

The county will accordingly prioritise the training of human resources in deficient areas such as medicine, relevant engineering, business entrepreneurship, development studies and marine studies. A county human resource strategy will be developed that will guide the bridging of the current and future skills gaps through provision of scholarships, education assistance programmes, educational revolving fund etc. As part of the human resource development policy, a human resource skills and needs assessment will be conducted to inform the priority areas for investment in training and development of human resource requirement for the county and the surplus for other counties and overseas economies in future.

2.2.3.4 Promoting Good Governance and Leadership

The county strategic approach to good governance and leadership will be the linchpin to achieving Kwale's vision and mission. In establishing the various devolved county government units, the county government will endeavour to enact laws and formulate policies that will entrench transparency, accountability and servant leadership at all levels.

To avoid previous mistakes, we shall emphasise on good governance systems that allow for participation of the citizen. In so doing, mechanism for regular social audits and participatory community monitoring and evaluation systems will be established.

2.2.3.5 Sustainable, participatory and inclusive development

Another overarching development strategy is the formulation and enforcement of policies that promote equitable, just, participatory and inclusive development. All development programmes shall mainstream and integrate interests of the marginalised communities and vulnerable groups. Community participation will be made mandatory in all county development programmes and projects from the village to sub-county and ultimately county level. No large or medium scale investment will be undertaken in the county without conducting an environmental impact assessment (EIA) so as to ensure their environmental suitability. To promote social and economic sustainability, investors will be encouraged to incorporate social corporate responsibility and community economic empowerment programmes in their investments plans.

2.3.4 Development Strategic Enablers or Pillars

The five priority policies strategies outlined above will be anchored and supported by four strategic enablers or pillars namely investment in ICT, promotion of Public Private Sector Partnerships (PPP), diversification of the economy and building strong county institutional structures.

2.2.4.1 Investment in Information and technology

Development in Kwale County will be supported by the information and communication technology (ICT). Investment in ICT will be in two fronts. The first and most important will be in setting up a full-fledged e-county government with most of the services (payment of licences and other fees, registration of business, etc) provided on-line. A Kwale county website will provide up to date information on all programmes and services. The county land, assets and other records will be computerised and accessed to the public. It is envisaged that the cost of doing business will

be significantly reduced through the use of ICT in county business processes and service delivery in general. The second front will be provision of investment incentives to the private sector to invest in ICT. Kwale County will promote itself as a tourism and ICT heaven.

2.2.4.2 Promoting public private partnership

The investment required to pull the county out of the grinding poverty is enormous. The county and national governments alone do not have the wherewithal to bring about the aspired changes. To secure more resources, strategic partnership will be established with the private sector to promote high impact investment. Focus in this regard will be given to education and human resource, tourism, energy generation, agriculture, livestock, fisheries infrastructure and ICT development.

The County Government will make deliberate efforts to attract private companies to invest in the county. Investment conferences will be organised annually where the county will showcase its resources and investment opportunities and potential. A public private partnership advisory council shall be formed to facilitate public-private sector investments.

2.2.3.3 Diversification of the economy

Currently, the economy is too reliant on beach tourism, agriculture livestock, fisheries and trade. The third pillar that will hold and propel the county to faster growth will be diversification into new economic frontiers. To ensure sustained growth in tourism, tourist products will be diversified to include water sports, conference, culture and eco-tourism. ICT will come in handy to provide a new investment front.

The emerging mining sector provides the best opportunity for diversification of the economy. Apart from mining of Titanium, niobium, silica sands and limestone, mining of coal, and gemstones will be promoted. But for Kwale County to successfully diversify its economy, infrastructure, energy, particularly electricity and water will have to be improved. It is envisaged that this will be done through the second enabler or pillar of PPP.

2.2.3.4 Building strong county institutional structures

The people and leadership of Kwale County strongly believe that the county present and future development sustainability will largely hinge on the strength of the county's developmental institutions. Most critical in this respect will be institutions established under the County Government Act. In order to ensure that this pillar is robust and able to deliver, only men and women of impeccable character and integrity will be appointed to manage them. We shall strengthen institutional capacity for both new and existing structures established under the local government. In addition to the structures envisaged in the various devolved government acts and the constitution, Kwale County will formulate and establish its own institutional structure specifically to ensure faster growth and development as envisages in this CIDP. Some of structures that are envisaged to make this institutional pillar robust are the county economic and social council, the PPP Advisory Council, the county Investment Promotion Board among others.

2.2.5 Table 12 : Matrix of summarising development issues and strategies to address them

Development Issue	Causes	Development objective	Immediate objectives	Strategies
Poor education standards and inadequate human resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative attitudes towards education by communities Inadequate trained teachers and instructors in technical training institutions. Poor management of the schools Student truancy and drop-out Access to and quality of school infrastructure 	A county whose human resource responds to the industrial, social and economic development needs of its residents	To have a functional and well educated workforce that contributes to the holistic development in the County	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening School Governance and Management: Model Primary and Secondary School each sub-county Support to needy Students – through normal bursaries and establishment of a well-managed county loan scheme Community Awareness and Sensitisation on Education Establish vocational institution in each ward and a University Training of school heads, SMCs and BOM members.
Low agriculture, livestock and fisheries production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliance on Rain fed agriculture Land Ownership Poor Crop and Livestock husbandry Human Wildlife Conflict Pest and Diseases Low quality breeds and crop varieties Unorganised markets and poor post-harvest handling Agriculture Inputs and Machinery 	An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries Sector.	To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture and innovative research, sustainable livestock and fisheries development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote integrated agriculture, livestock and fisheries Programmes Set up an agriculture mechanisations support unit through PPP, Revive farmer groups and corporative and transform them to agricultural marketing companies Establishment agriculture markets and storage facilities in each sub-county Support the setting of small scale irrigation Schemes
Poor Management and conservation of Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution and waste management Deforestation Poor land use Low public and private sector participation Ownership and control of land 	A well-managed environment where land, mining and natural resources are utilized sustainably to create wealth for the citizens of the county.	To Create an enabling environment for accelerated investments on land, mining and natural resources to achieve rapid industrialization of the county	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a mineral resource map and review and update land use plans for Kwale County Formulate and implement mineral resources development and exploitation policy to promote and guide sustainable mining activities. Rehabilitate and restoration of all mining and forest degraded sites and areas as per the EMP and historical ecological constituents Formulate community sensitization and awareness campaigns on environment conservation and land preservation and management

						<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Promote commercial tree growing and afforestation as a buffer for protecting indigenous forests. 6. Update agro-ecological zones for the County land area to inform relevant socio-economic activities 7. Adjudicate land for distribution and allocation to local communities 8. Establish taskforce to investigate past land dealings and injustices
Low and stagnating investment in trade, industry, and tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Participation of Locals in Trade, Tourism and Industry • Overdependence on traditional tourist attraction • Lack of collateral and weak capital base 	A globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic development	To promote, co-ordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programs for a rapidly industrializing economy.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Policy and tax incentives for diversification of the tourism sector 10. Promotions of Medium and Small Scale Enterprises through enactment of appropriate laws and collaboration with national industry and investment promotion agencies e.g. KIRDI and NCST, IPC etc 11. Enact policies for reducing the cost of doing business 12. Promotion of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Investment 		
Poor delivery of quality health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate health workers • High disease incidences • Shortage of medicines, medical supplies and equipment • Inadequate health facilities • Poor management of health facilities 	A county whose health services and facilities resonate with the health needs of its residents for sustained development in the county.	To facilitate delivery of quality health services that are affordable and within reach of all the citizens of the County.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Training of more medical workers particularly clinical officers, nurses at certificate level, nutrition, laboratory technologists and pharmaceutical technologists. 14. Equip health facilities at all levels with necessary medical equipment 15. Strengthening health systems management at all levels of the health units 16. Establish a robust supply chain system that integrates a county level pull supply system with the centralized procurements from KEMSA/MEDS for quality assurance. 17. Revamp the Health Management Boards in all health facilities 18. Promote community level mitigation of Health Risk Factors 		

Poor Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Road Network • Shortage of and unreliable electricity • Unreliable Water Supply • Poor Sanitation and Solid Waste Management 	A county whose physical infrastructure responds to the industrial, social and economic development needs of its residents	To have a fully networked County with infrastructural connectivity that stimulates sustained multifaceted and holistic development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Road network improvement and expansion; 2. Rehabilitation and Expanding water supply system 3. Connecting more households and market centres to electricity through reduction of connection cost. 4. Conducting feasibility and technical studies for solar and small scale hydro-electricity schemes
Neglected social and cultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under exploitation of local cultural heritage • Poor promotion of sports and recreation activities 	Transformed social institutions utilizing their common cultural assets to achieve development	To harness the counties ethnic and cultural diversity and heritage as a resource to foster accelerated development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance socio-cultural integration. 2. Enhance women and youth empowerment 3. Promote sports and cultural activities. 4. Address negative cultural practise 5. Drive positive cultural transformation and perception change to support development. 6. Enhance integrity in leadership at all levels . 7. Promote meaningful public participation in all aspects of development.
Poor Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poorly formulated public policies and weak institutions • Lack of information on public programmes and policies • Uncoordinated and weak citizen participation 	Improved governance structures and increased citizen participation for quality service delivery	To create an enabling environment for the participation of citizens in county decision making and service delivery	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Good Governance Capacity Development for County Leadership in policy development, decision making, and leadership skills 2. Community Participation and Social Audit 3. Formulation of policies for promoting participatory Economic Empowerment.
Raising Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drugs and substance abuse and attendant vices, • Witchcraft related crimes • Emergence of militia groups • Mistrust and suspicion between police/administration and communities on • Pervasive norms - corruption, chauvinism, favouritism and uneven development 	A secure and safe county where the life's and property of citizens and visitors are well protected	To promote peaceful co-existence of people in the county through addressing root causes of conflicts and increasing opportunities for employment among the youth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Improving Delivery of Security Services: 5. Improve accountability and transparency of the Police Service 6. Streamline security policy implementation processes through increased public participation to build community ownership and self determination 7. Establish a commission to address past historical injustices perpetrated to the citizen of the county

Cross cutting issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change and Disasters • Gender Equality and Youth Empowerment • Vulnerable and excluded groups and communities • Retrogressive cultural practices, traditions and belief 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop alternative livelihood scheme for charcoal burners 2. Improve coordination of county disaster mitigation, prevention, and response. 3. Establish a functional community base disaster early warning system 4. Domesticate the gender equality laws and policies and facilitate their operationalization 5. Mainstream and integrate marginalised communities and vulnerable groups and all aspect of county development 6. Promote positive cultural transformation and perception change to support development
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CHAPTER THREE

County Spatial Framework

3.1 Introduction

Spatial location of projects and programs in the Kwale County is determined by a number of factors key among them are the following:

1. Geological formations in the county which provide natural resources
2. Climatic conditions in the county, especially rainfall patterns
3. Flow of main rivers in the county providing irrigation potential and access to other water based resources,
4. Agro-ecological zones which make soils and landscapes suitable for different land use patterns
5. Human settlement to provide for labour required in production
6. Developed infrastructure especially; roads, electricity, water, port and shipping services; and
7. Proximity or access to major commodity and service markets

In this chapter we classify spatial location of projects and programmes according to the main factors. The Agriculture and livestock projects go by the following ecological zones

3.2. Spatial Zoning of Development Project

3.2.1 Ecological Zoning

Table 13: Projects suitability based on ecological zones

Ecological Zone	Resources	Projects	Place/Geographic Area	Land Tenure
Coastal Lowland CL 2	High to medium crop potential	Production of Sugar, pulsies, tubers, oil crops, vegetables. Tropical fruits, coconuts, bixa. rice, cashew nuts,	Ramisi, Majoreni, Vanga, Msambweni, Makongeni, Ukunda, Tiwi,	Private land
Coconut, Cassava Zone, CL 3	Good production potential	This zone is also suitable for grain, tubers, pulses, tropical fruits, oil crops, vegetables, Coconuts,	Dzombo, Kikoneni, Mkongani, Shimba hills, Tsimba, Matuga	Private/Public
Cashew nut-Cassava Zone, CL 4	Intermediate rains.	Production of cashew nuts, cassava and sisal; medium potential for grain, pulses, tubers, oil crops.	Ndavaya, Kasemeni, Lungalunga	Community land/private
Lowland Livestock Millet Zone, CL5	It is a poor-to-fair potential zone..	Production of sorghum, millet, green grams, Livestock rearing	Kinango, Samburu, Mwereni, Makamini,	Community land
Lowland Ranching Zone, CL6	It is a lowland ranching zone with bimodal rainfall.	Livestock Production	Taru, Mackickinnon, Puma	Community/private land

3.2.2 Geological Zoning

Table 14 below details the minerals and natural resources found in specific geological formations and projects for their extraction and processing.

Geological Formation,	Mineral Type	Location	Existing projects	Proposed projects	Land Tenure
Basement rocks	Gemstones	Kuranze	Informal small scale mining	Small scale Mining	Trust land
Intrusive rocks	Rare Earth Elements, Niobium	Mrima Hill/Samburu		Mining at Mrima	Public/private land
Karoo Sediments	Sandstones	Mariakani	Artisanal extraction of slates	Cutting and polishing at Maji ya chumvi, makamini, Lungalunga,	Community land

Recent Sediments	Titanium , Silica Sand	Nguluku/Maumba Msambweni/ Ramisi/ Tiwi	Titanium mining at Maumba / Nguluku	Flat Flast Factory	Private land
	Limestone	Shimoni, Waa, Majoreni	Coral blocks cutting – waa, Tiwi, Shimoni	Cement factory – Shimoni	Private land

3.2.3 Water Resources Based Development Projects

3.2.3.1 River Basin Projects

Irrigation projects and other water based projects are dependent on the main river drainage systems in the county. Accordingly, the county's seven rivers are crucial for water resource based development. Rivers such as Ramisi, Marere, Pemba, Mkurumuji, Umba, Mwachema and the Mwachi River will be prioritized for irrigation purposes.

Table 15: Projects along rivers basins

Name of River	Project	Project location	Project catchment area	Land tenure
Umba	Waga/Machame Irrigation projects for rice production-	Jego- Vanga	Irrigate 190 HA / 700 HH	Private land
	Vichigini / Matoroni project for rice production -	Vanga	Irrigate 135 HA / 130 HH	Private
Mwache	Mwache dam project	Kasemeni	Domestic water for kinango sub-county	Public Land
Marere	Marere piped water project	Marere – Mombasa, Kwale and kinango	Domestic water supply	Public land
Pemba	Proposed irrigation project	Mteza, Mwaluganje, Tsunza	Irrigation	Public land
Mkurumudzi	Koromojo Dam for sugar irrigation, upper Koromojo	Msambweni, Nguluku/ Maumba	Sugar Irrigation, Titanium processing	Private land

3.2.3.2 Ground Water reserves

Ground water potential is a function of rainfall and porosity of the underlying rock. Its quality is largely determined by the geology of the area. The coastal belt has a great potential for potable underground water with six main underground water catchments and/or reservoir. This includes the Tiwi catchment whose aquifer has a width of 20 Km² and a through flow of 42,000m³/hr. Others are the Msambweni catchment with a width of 42Km² aquifer and a through flow of 27,440m³/hr. Further the Diani catchment has an aquifer that covers 19 Km² with a through flow of 1400m³/hr. The Ramisi Catchment is a very large catchment that reaches westward to include outcrops of the Duruma sandstone series. While the Mwachema catchment is also significant, it

has low potential for fresh water due to increased clay content and sea water intrusion. Further, the Uмба and Mwena catchment consists of the Duruma sandstone series, which is highly mineralized. Water in these catchments, is therefore relatively saline.

Table 16: Projects that are determined by ground water reserves:

Underground Aquifer	Project	Project location	Catchment area	Land tenure
Tiwi Aquifer	Augmentation of Tiwi Aquifers to serve Tiwi, Diani, Ukunda and proposed resort city	Tiwi	Tiwi, Diani, Ukunda and proposed resort city	Private/Public land
Msambweni Aquifer	Shallow wells and proposed Augmentation for supply to Ukunda and Msambweni. Irrigation schemes	Magaoni, Msambweni	Ukunda and Msambweni	Public and private land
Ramisi Aquifer	Proposed domestic water supply and small scale irrigation schemes	Ramisi, Mwangwei, Majoreni, shimoni	Ramisi, shimoni,	Public and private land

3.2.3.3 Fishing projects are determined by rich coral reef formations along the coastline:

The proposed project here is the Shimoni Fisheries Integrated Project with the following components that will require space.

- i) Fish landing sites with cold storage facilities at Shimoni, Vanga, Gazi, Mwaepe, Migwani, Kikadini, Nyari, Kongo, Mvuleni, Mwakamba;
- ii) Fish processing plants at Shimoni and Fisheries College at Shimoni.

All land designated for fish landing site is public land.

3.2.4 Forest Resources

Kwale County has one main rain forest that is Shimba Hills Forest and five small gazette forests namely: Gogoni, Buda, Mrima, Marenje and Mwache. Additionally the County has a number of indigenous ungazetted forests commonly known as Kayas which are sacred sites and are maintained by the Miji Kenda Councils of elders. These are Kaya Mrima, Kinondo, Muhaka, Diani, Ukunda, Tiwi, Similani, Bombo, Gandini, Mtswakara, Chonyi, Kwale, and Chitsandze. The gazetted forest cover 350.45Km² and 1900Km² for non-gazetted forest. In addition, the County is home to mangrove forests spread in three main areas of Gazi, Bodo/Funzi, Vanga. Farmers here have adopted agro-forestry and green economy as a result of ongoing promotion of agro-forestry and tree planting sensitization programmes in the county. This programme has expanded the area under forest cover in the County. All gazetted forests are on public land and planted forests fall on both private and public land.

3.4 County Development Programs And Projects

Planned and ongoing programmes and projects for Kwale County are highlighted in table 17 below. Some of the projects have also been identified in various documents and forums including, Vision 2030 and the first MTP dissemination forums; MTEF consultative forums; the 2nd MTP Consultations and other development consultations at other devolved levels. Projects in italics are county flagships projects while the rest are new proposals. Nine sectors have been identified based on main development issues for the County, namely, Agriculture, Livestock and fisheries; Land, environment and natural resources, Education and Training, Trade, Industry and Tourism; Health; Governance; Security; Social services and Culture; and Infrastructure.

Table 17: Spatial location of more on-going and proposed projects is provided below:

Sector	Project /Programme	Location	Land tenure
Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Kwale Integrated Agricultural Development Project	Along Uмба and Mwache rivers	Private/public land
	Kwale Integrated Livestock project	Kinango and L/Lunga sub-counties	Community land
	Kwale Integrated Fisheries project	Shimoni, Vanga, Msambweni, Gazi	Public and private
Land, environment	Rehabilitation of degraded forests and landscapes	County wide	Public, private and community land
Education, Training and Labour	Establishing 16 schools of excellence	County wide	Public land
	Establishment of a University /College	Matuga/Ukunda	Public land
	Establishment of Teacher College	Kinango	Public land
Trade, Industry and Tourism	Fruits processing Plants	Kikoneni/Dzombo, Mkongani	Public
	Diani Resort City	Kinondo/Gazi	Public land
Health	Expand KMTC to train local health workers	Msambweni, Matuga	Public
	Establishment of functional Community health units	County wide	Not applicable
Governance	Establishment of governance research and documentation centre		Public land
Security	Establishment of more police stations/posts	County wide	Public land
Social and Culture	Establishment of youth talent centre	Matuga	Public land

Infrastructure	Tarmacking of Taru, Kinango, Samburu road	Kinango sub-county	Public land
	Upgrading and expansion of Ukunda airstrip to airport	Ukunda	Public land
	Construction of three large water dams	Kinango and L/lunga sub-counties	Public land
	Augmentation of Tiwi Aquifers to serve Tiwi, Diani, Ukunda and proposed resort city	Ukunda, Tiwi, Diani	Public land

3.5 SPATIAL PLANS FOR URBAN CENTRES

Kwale is served by a total of 68 trading centres spread across the county with foodstuffs and livestock being the most common commodities of trade. The county has three (3) classified towns namely Ukunda/Diani, Kwale and Msambweni:

3.5.1 Diani-Ukunda Area.

It covers the entire Ukunda and Gombatto Wards and sections of Kinondo ward. The town borders Mwachema River in the North and Makongeni in the South. It is endowed with clean and pristine beaches with 26 beach hotels of three to five star rating. The area equally boasts of a lengthy coral reef which is being conserved as a fish breeding site and attraction for tourists. Additionally, there are the sacred Kaya forests namely Diani, Likunda, Kinondo, Tibwa, Mivumoni and Chale.

The town has a commercial centre covering Diani and Ukunda. It extends from Darling to Conna ya Musa along the Mombasa-Lunga Lunga road. Along the same road is the Mwabungo commercial centre. Another section of the commercial centre of the town runs along the beach road. Large parts are occupied with residential and commercial premises to cater mainly for the tourism industry. Also common are low to middle class residential estates along the Mombasa – Lunga Lunga road and high cost residential cottages along the beach road. A lot more space is available in these areas for further development of residential estates. Base Titanium company fall in the upper part of Ukunda town and provides great potential for growth in terms of commercial facilities and residential services. Ukunda/Diani has a town zoning and infrastructure plan which will be enforced during the plan period for faster growth of the town.

3.5.2 Kwale Town

Kwale town is at the heart of the County and serves as the County seat of Government. It covers the large part of Golini sub-location with a population of 14074 and a geographical area of 51.9 km². Physical planning for the town has partly been undertaken and zones for commercial and social utilities including markets, industries, cemetery, and education and TVET institutions have been provided. Planning and zoning for the remaining part of the town will be undertaken in year 2013/2014. As the headquarters of the County, a ¼ of the town is occupied by or reserved for public offices and other utilities. The town borders the Shimba hills national reserve which also serves as an important attraction for tourists. An important physical feature for Kwale town is the

escapement around the hill overlooking the sea, Mombasa and the hinterland areas. This location is very attractive for development of high value touristic facilities and residential houses.

3.5.3 Msambweni

Msambweni is the third classified town in Kwale County and covers the current Msambweni location and Kingwede sub-location of Kingwede/Shirazi location. It has an area of 41.46 with a total population of 22,576 people. Zoning and infrastructure planning for the town will be undertaken in 2014 to pave way for its development. The town has provision for public utility land, part of which is occupied by the county hospital, government offices, medical training college and that earmarked for construction of the market centre. The town has beaches with cottages whose potential is yet to be fully exploited. The western outskirts of the town have extensive deposits of silica sand which can be used to establish glass and other industries. The proposed Kwale International sugar nucleus farm and factory is expected to endear further growth of the town.

CHAPTER FOUR

Linkages with other Plans

4.1 VISION 2030

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the national long-term development blue-print that aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment by the year 2030 in a clean and secure environment. The Vision is anchored on Sessional Paper Number 10 of 2012 and is to be realized in blocks of five year development plans. The vision is anchored on three key pillars; economic, social and political governance.

4.1.2 Medium Term Plan of Vision 2030 (2013-2017)

Vision 2030 is being implemented in five year successive Medium Term Plans (MTPs) with national flagship projects already identified under Vision 2030. The second MTP focuses on employment creation, development of human resource through expansion and improvement of quality education, health and other social services. It proposes reduction of dependence of the economy on rain fed agriculture through expansion of irrigation. The Vision further emphasises higher investment in alternative and green sources of energy; improvement of the economy's competitiveness through increased investment and modernization of infrastructure and increasing the ratio of saving, investment and exports to GDP.

4.1.1.1 Economic Pillar

The Economic Pillar aims to enable Kenya 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. Others sectors include manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and financial services with oil and mineral resources as the new entrant. Under the economic pillar, Vision 2030 has set out a number of flagship projects to be implemented in the entire country. Kwale County is one of the Counties

earmarked for the flagship projects and the Kwale County Integrated Development Plan commits itself in ensuring that there is an enabling environment for the planned projects to succeed. Some of the projects earmarked for Kwale under Vision 2030 include the proposed resort city to be constructed between the Ukunda, Gasi and Chale tourism Corridor. Also to be implemented is The Dongo Kundu by-pass connecting Mombasa Island with Kwale County. The bypass is considered a strategic infrastructure that is expected to ease traffic flow and reduce the high cost of doing business due to traffic congestion at the Likoni Ferry. Other proposed projects under the Vision 2030 include a fish port, silica plant, and cement factory and the marina and cruise ship facility at Shimoni. This CIDP proposes the strengthening of inter-governmental coordination between the Kwale County Government and the National Government towards successful planning and implementation of the proposed Vision 2030 projects in the County. Vision 2030 secretariat has also identified other potential investments which the County Government considers key in the revitalization of the Kwale Economy. This includes mineral explorations for rare earth (niobium) in Mrima and Shimba Hills and coal exploration along the Taru basin as well as the proposed skin and hides factory in Mariakani.

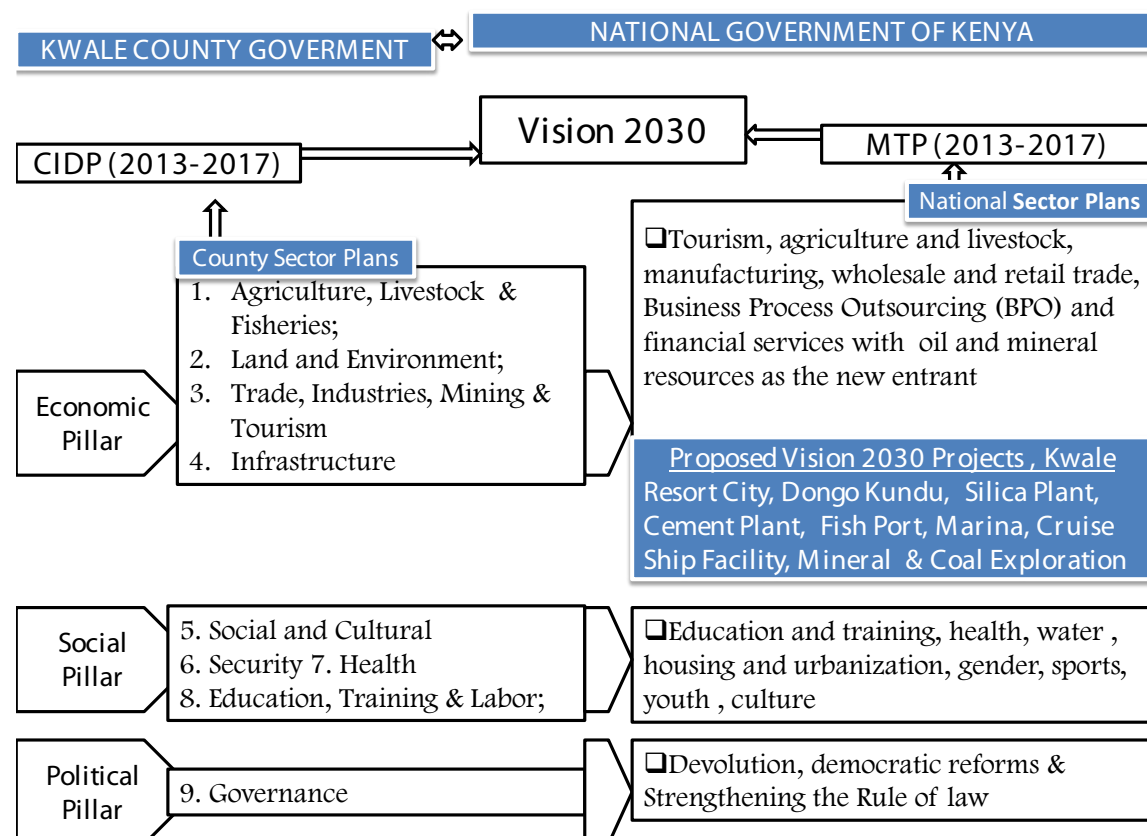
4.1.1.2 Social Pillar

The Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity. It identifies clean and secure environment, education and training, health, water and irrigation, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture as the main drivers. This CIDP also puts emphasis on investing in the people of the County in order to improve the quality of their lives of the majority. It has equally prioritized education and training, health, environment, Gender, culture, children, Youth and sports. To address insecurity, the county seeks to invest in strengthening inter-agency collaboration on security matters so as to make Kwale a safe and secure county for all. Peace building and conflict management and resolution are some of the strategies to be applied to ensure that reconciliation and social cohesion exists in the County.

4.1.1.3 Political Pillar

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 Kwale CIDP recognises its role in promoting political democracy and has put emphasis on fostering a united leadership and vibrant democratic system that is issue based, people centred, and result oriented and accountable to the public. The CIDP strategies in this direction are geared towards transforming the counties political governance system across the following areas; the rule of law – (respect for the Kenya Constitution 2010 and attendant legislations), responsible political dialogue, peaceful electoral process, transparent and accountable public service delivery.

Figure 3: Program Linkages between National and Kwale County Government



4.2 THE CONSTITUTION OF KENYA, 2010

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) prescribes national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power by creating a 2-tier system of government at national and county levels. It provides for shared functions and responsibilities between the two tier governments. Functions devolved to the counties include county planning and development; agriculture; county health services; control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising. Other devolved functions include cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities; county roads and transport; animal control and welfare; trade development and regulation. Pre-primary education and village polytechnics and specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation are also devolved. So are county public works and services; fire fighting services and disaster management and control of drugs and pornography. Since the actualisation of devolution in 2013, The Kwale county government has been setting up institutions to ensure that the devolved functions are effectively managed beyond the transition period.

4.3 COUNTY INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Five national laws provide the framework for devolution namely: the County Governments Act, 2012; The Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 Others are The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management (PFM). Act, 2012. County Government Act, 2012 and the Public Financial Management Act, 2012 that provide for preparation of a County Integrated Development The CIDPs plans must be aligned to the National Development Plan and provide the essential linkages for flagship projects at both levels of government for realization of Kenya's Vision 2030.

Article 125 of the PFM Act requires the budget process for county governments to consist of integrated development planning process in long term and medium term as well as financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term. Articles 126 of the Act further obligates each county government to prepare an integrated development plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans. It gives a description of how the county government will respond to changes in the financial and economic environment; and, in the approach to programmes to be delivered. The County Governments are composed of the County Executive Committee and County Assemblies. The County Executive Committee is expected to supervise the administration and delivery of services to citizens as well as conceptualize and implement policies and county legislation. The County Assembly is a legislative organ that plays an oversight role on all County public institutions.

4.4 MILLENNIUMS DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In the Year 2000, the United Nations signed the Millennium Declaration that was endorsed by 189 members. The declaration was the commitment by the world to reduce extreme poverty by creating an environment conducive to human development. The Declaration resolved to put in place actions (Millennium Development Goals – MDGs) that will lead to marked improvements in the human conditions by 2015. Kenya's Vision 2030 is mirrored in achieving and sustaining MDG targets beyond 2015.

Table 18: Linkages between Vision 2030, CIDP and MDGs

Vision 2030	Kwale CIDP	MDG's
Economic Pillar Objective; To maintain a 10% economic growth rate annually.	1. Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; 2. Land and Environment; 3. Trade, Industries and Tourism; 4. Infrastructure.	1. To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger 2. To achieve gender equality and empower women 3. To build Global partnerships for development

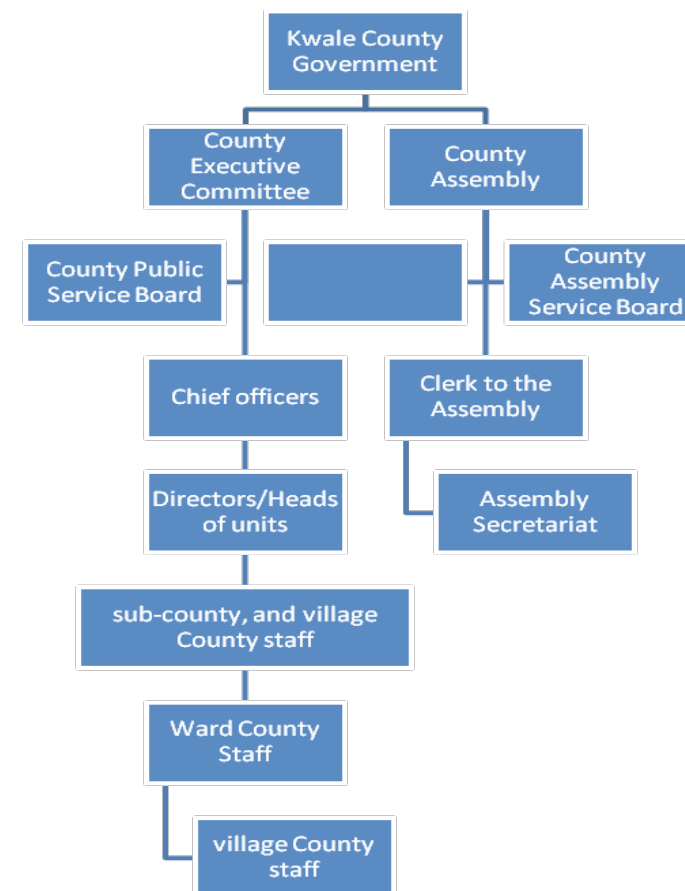
<p>Social Pillar</p> <p>Objective To build a just and co-hesive society that enjoys equitable social development in a clean and secure environment</p>	<p>5. Education, Training and Labour; 6. Health 7. Social and Cultural transformation 8. Security</p>	<p>1. 2. Achieve universal primary education 2. 4. Reduce child mortality 3. 5. Improve Maternal health 4. 6. Combat HIV/AIDS Malaria and other diseases 5. 7. Ensure environmental sustainability.</p>
<p>Political pillar Objective; To strengthen rule of law and ensure good governance in the country.</p>	<p>9. Governance</p>	<p>Millennium Declaration that Developing countries will spare no effort to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law, respect internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including right to development.</p>

CHAPTER FIVE

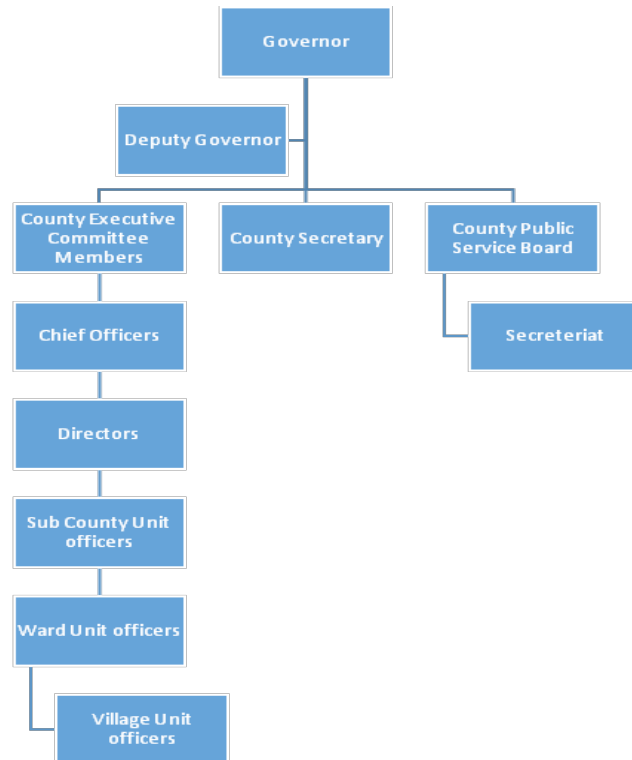
Institutional Framework

This chapter outlines the systems and structures necessary for successful implementation of the County Integrated Development Plan.

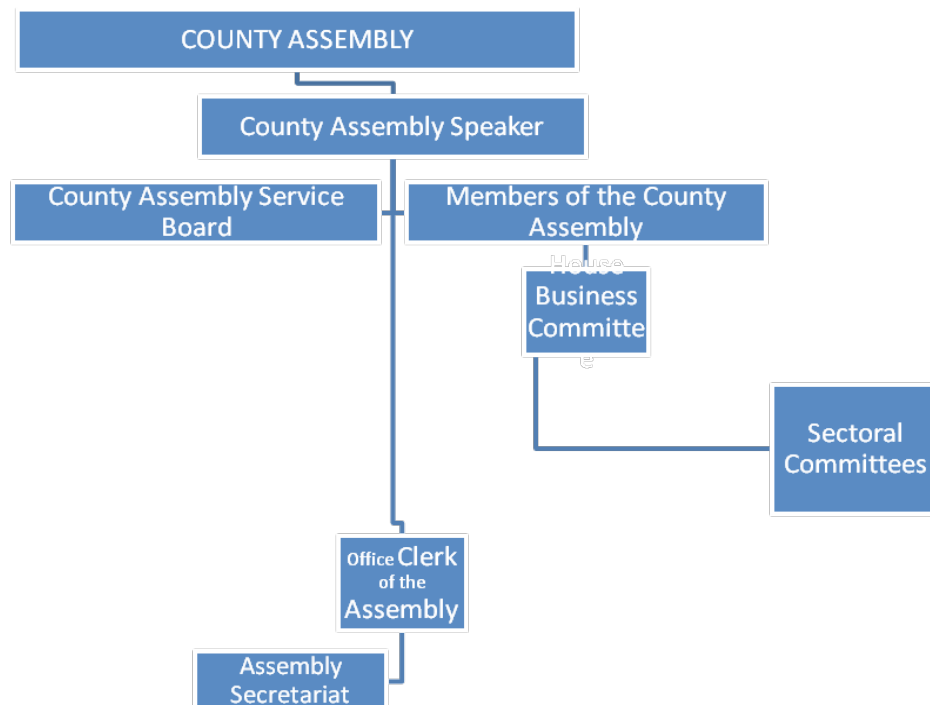
5.1 KWALE COUNTY GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE



5.2 COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE STRUCTURE



5.3 COUNTY ASSEMBLY STRUCTURE



CHAPTER SIX

Resource Mobilisation

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter identifies the financial, human and operational resources required for successful implementation of the County development plan programmes and projects. The 5 year cumulative county budget required to finance this CIDP is projected to be KES 36.2 billion with KES 19.9 billion in recurrent expenditure and KES 16.3 billion in development expenditure. The budget allocation for infrastructure is put at about KES 8.1 billion, followed by Trade, Industry with proposed investment of KES 1.8 billion. Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries has a combined share of KES 1.7 billion and Education and Training KES.1.5 billion. The other sector allocations include Social and Cultural Cluster at KES 1.1 billion, Health at KES 977 million, Governance/ County Administration at KES 673million Land, Environment and Natural Resources at KES 321 million, Security at KES 122 million and cross-cutting themes budgeted at KES 70 million.

6.2 FINANCIAL RESOURCES

For budgeting purposes, these sources can conveniently be subdivided into four main categories: (a) rates, i.e. development levy, property tax and produce cess; (b) miscellaneous

6.2.1 Government Disbursement

The share of funds from the National Government will be the key source of revenue to finance programs and operations of the County.

6.2.2 Internal revenue sources

Internally, the County will generate revenue in form of rates charged on land and property within the county. Other internal sources will include revenue collected from issuance of business permits, liquor licenses, video shows and hiring licenses, betting and casinos and other forms of gambling, racing and fishing licenses. The county will further generate revenue from fees and charges levied

on services it provides to the public. This includes cess, parking fees, survey fees, building approval fees, and water and sewerage charges. Royalties from the exploitation of mineral resources within the county will form another source of internal revenue.

This refers to revenue collected by the county government .

6.2.3 Borrowing

The government may also raise funds through borrowing to finance its operations through

- i. Debt Issuance; The county government may issue debt securities like treasury bills and bonds
- ii. Mobilize funds from local banks and other financial institutions mainly in form of bridging finance to provide short-term finances to finance projects;

Borrow from international agencies such as the World Bank, to undertake big capital projects such as water and sewerage, road works and housing.

6.2.4 Other Internal Financial resources

The county government will further generate revenue from profit corporations like the Kwale County Economic Corporation and other public investment entities in form of dividends.

The county government may also raise revenue from disposal of its assets in accordance with the Public Procurement and Disposal Act.

6.2.5 Capital grants

Further the County will additionally engage potential donor agencies and development partners to secure grants for financing investments through Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) approaches

6.3 HUMAN RESOURCES

With regard to recurrent expenditure, the major component of the revenue will go to staff salaries and benefits for existing and additional staff recruited by the County Public Service Board. This will account for about KES 9.9 billion followed by procurement of goods and services at KES 8.3 billion, capital expenditure KES 1 billion, disaster management and emergencies KES 399.4 million and procurement of assets at KES 295 million

CHAPTER SEVEN

County Development Programs and Projects

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Kwale County has identified 9 thematic areas as priority sectors that need to be addressed to achieve the County's vision and mission namely: these are;

1. Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries;
2. Education, Training and Labour;
3. Land and Environment;
4. Trade, Industries and Tourism;
5. Health;
6. Governance
7. Security;
8. Social and Culture and
9. Infrastructure.

This chapter details the development projects to be undertaken in the five years in each of these 9 sectors. It will also outline the strategies to be used and indicators to measure progress.

7.2 COUNTY PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

7.2.1 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

The County of Kwale has the potential to feed itself and export surplus to neighbouring Counties. That notwithstanding, food security for Kwale residents is a key priority. It is therefore imperative

to address agriculture, livestock and fisheries issues as a priority sector for Kwale County. The aim is to harness its potential to create employment and improve income and standard of living for the people.. The county will strive to attain adequate food production both for subsistence and commercial purposes through promotion of agriculture, livestock and fisheries initiatives in collaboration with other stakeholders. The efforts in this respect will focus on Sector capacity building on agri-business, harvesting of rain water for small-scale irrigation and promotion of more productive and adaptive crops. To facilitate a vibrant livestock sub-sector, production and conservation of fodder will be promoted and the menace of diseases addressed through the rehabilitation of cattle dips and extension service.

7.2.1.1 Sector vision and mission

- *The vision of the sector is: An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries Sector.*
- *The mission of the sector is: To improve the livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture and innovative research, sustainable livestock and fisheries development*

7.2.1.2 County Response

The County's response addresses the key issues that cause food shortages; challenges facing livestock development and fishing industry. This is intended not only to enhance productivity to guarantee food security but also to act as stimulus for trade through agricultural marketing and agro business for economic development. These shall be attained through:

1. *Integrated Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Programmes* to be addressed through investments in the three subsectors of agriculture i.e. – crop, livestock and fisheries to ensure sustainability and linkages between the subsector and other sectors of the economy vide:
 - Integrated Agriculture Programmes that will encompass establishment of a large irrigation scheme in the county and four small scale irrigation schemes at each sub county to serve between 50-100 farmers. These will incorporate components of food production and processing, environmental conservation, fish farming, water supply for domestic and livestock use, power generation etc.
 - Livestock integrated programme entailing all aspects of livestock production, marketing and processing will be undertaken. This will be done through rehabilitation of current ranches; breed improvement and replacement; establishment of international standard abattoirs; animal fattening and holding grounds. It will further involve introduction of new types of livestock such as ostrich, guinea fowls and other birds. Also to be addressed will be diseases control and establishment of livestock related industries such as tanneries, animal feeds, meat processing and beauty accessories amongst others.
 - Fisheries Integrated Development Programme whose components shall be rehabilitation of the Shimoni port and jetty so as to allow the landing of large fishing vessels; reclamation of grabbed landing sites; establishment of a fish processing plant

and support to local fishermen to engage in deep sea fishing through provision of necessary equipment and skills.

2. *Agriculture Mechanisation:* Use of agriculture technology is still rudimentary in Kwale County as most farmers still use the hoe or oxen plough. To address this, the county government will provide incentives to private sector and farmer groups to invest in agricultural machinery hire services. The county will establish demonstration agricultural machinery hire services in each sub county as models for similar ventures.
3. *Establishment of agricultural markets and storage facilities* to provide modern storage facilities and a ready market for the County's farmers and agricultural traders from Tanzania and Taita Taveta County.

7.2.1.3 Strategies & Interventions

Table 19: Matrix of objectives verses interventions and indicators

Strategic objective	Key interventions	Indicators
1. Enhanced sustainable food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To introduce appropriate participatory extension approaches. • To establish disease-free zones. • To form farmers' production and marketing co-operatives. • To initiate irrigated agriculture along all major river basins and rain-water harvesting • Avail affordable farm inputs schemes • Introduce Revolving fund and Saccos for farmers • Construct and operationalize existing cold storage facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of approaches developed • No of dips, number of animals dipped and sprayed • Number of Cooperatives formed • Number of Irrigation schemes initiated • Increased farm inputs acquired • Revolving fund and saccos in place
2. Repossess illegally acquired fish landing sites.		
3. Create an enabling environment for Agriculture development through domestication of legal and policy framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ domesticate existing national policies and laws into County legal instruments 	No. of County legal instruments in place

7.2.2 Trade, Industry Investment and Tourism

Kwale County is endowed with vast natural resources as well as trans-boundary advantage which essentially are strategic for industrial development. However due to various challenges, this potential has not been exploited. . As a result, low investor participation, a dysfunctional and poorly organized small and medium business enterprises sector, non diversified tourism products coupled with poor beach management systems are more of the norm than the exception.

7.2.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

- *The sector's vision is: A globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic development.*
- *The sector's mission is: To promote, co-ordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programs for a rapidly industrializing economy.*

7.2.2.2 County Response

The county will contribute to diversified trade and investment by providing a conducive environment for conducting business. It will encourage promotion of credit facilities, training and extension services to traders. Investments in key areas geared towards the promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) through the construction of industrial development centres, establishment of an SME park and a Special Economic Zone will be done. To sustain the great tourism potential within the county, a beach management strategy to streamline the operations of the beach associations and groups shall be crafted and implemented.

Accordingly, Kwale county will concentrate efforts on key strategic interventions namely:

1. *Diversification of the tourism sector:* The county government will provide necessary policy and environment guidelines for investors in tourism to diversify their products. Investors who will invest in cultural, conference, water sports, health (e.g. partnerships in medical camps) and eco-Tourism will be provided with tax exemptions and other incentives. To protect tourist from harassment by beach boys, the county will enact appropriate legislations to deal with the menace. These will be complimented by security enhancement as a means of attracting and retaining investment in all economic sectors.
2. *Promotion of Medium and Small Scale Enterprises:* Local entrepreneurs will be supported through interventions that shall improve the physical business infrastructure in collaboration with other actors like the Micro and Small Enterprise Authority (MSEA) and Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) it will seek to boost capital base of operators by linking them to financiers and organize them into producer and marketing entities and providing continuous specialized business trainings to meet the need of the business community amongst others. The County government will collaborate with National government institutions such as Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI) to establish industrial incubation units for MSMES and National Council for Science and Technology (NCST) for skills upgrade and technology development. The county government will give preference to qualifying MSMEs that tender for County contracts and restructure the former local government trade loan facility into a county trade revolving fund.
3. *Packaging Kwale as a favourable investment destination:* In order to attract investors, Kwale county shall take deliberate efforts to reduce the cost of doing business in the county through harmonization of licences so as to avoid multiple licensing. This will be achieved through computerization of licensing processes to facilitate online and timely applications; and consolidate issuance of licences at a 'one stop' center.

4. *Promotion of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Investments:* Kwale County will profile and market its investment potential to investors through bi-annual investment conferences and other similar forums. It will promote opportunities for partnership between the county and other public institutions and the private sector. Clear PPP policies and provision of incentives such as land and tax waivers for private investors will put in place to attract private sector investors that want to partner with the county government. This will augmented by the establishment of the Kwale County Economic Corporation to address; County mining company; County hotel; Utility providers like the Water companies; Industrialization of quarrying sector.

7.2.2.3 Strategic Interventions

Strategic Objective	Interventions	Indicators
1. Equip MSMEs with technical and business management skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish business incubation units • Reviewing of the technical training curriculum and equipping of available technical training institute • Linking MSMEs to agencies like KIRDI and NCST to develop modern skills and technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Business incubation units at the 4 sub counties • New training curriculum • Fully equipped Technical Training Institutions • Improved product design and development
2. Availing cheap and affordable credit to MSMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund • Linking business enterprises to Micro Financing Institutions and other government agencies funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of active loan beneficiaries
3. Providing linkages between large enterprises and MSMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up measures to encourage large investors to subcontracting their operation to MSMEs • Formulation of a bill of preference and reservation for prequalification of tenders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of MSMEs subcontracted vs no. of contracts awarded • No. of prequalified bidders • Enactment of the bill
4. Formulate policies to enhance PPP investment models for sensitive sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding frequent investment forums to provide consultative platform between the County government, investors and other stakeholders • Government to partner with private companies to provide internship placement to empower the local community • Develop CSR guidelines to encourage responsive and responsible CSR • Provide incentives to private investors e.g land,waivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of participants • Report • No. of interns • Impact of CSR projects • Value of Investment
5. Affirmative action on collapsing and start-up industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up food processing plants for value addition • Revive collapsing industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of plants set up • Quality of products • Market share • No. of plants revived

6. Review and harmonization of licenses and computerization of licensing procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of business licensing schedule • Automation of licensing procedure • One stop shop for all licenses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New business licensing schedule • Reduction of waiting period • Increased no. of licenses issued
7. Restriction of dumping of counterfeit and substandard goods in the market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enact laws to discourage dumping of substandard goods in the market 	Value of goods confiscated
8. Organised marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of legal entities e.g Co-operatives and Associations for easy access of markets • Sensitization and advocacy programs on clustering and OVOP concept 	No. of active cooperatives and associations formed
9. Diversification of tourism products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of other form of tourism attractions • Intensive marketing of Kwale County as an ideal tourism destination 	No. of new products developed No. of tourists visiting the county
10. Carry out market research, to gather market information for eventual dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up a fully fledged business research unit 	No. of business ideas developed and adopted
11. Embracing ICT advancement in production and marketing of goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automate the service delivery systems. • Setting up fibre optic cable connections • E-commerce 	No. of automated systems developed and adopted Reduction in transaction time and costs

7.2.3 Infrastructure

For faster realization of sustainable exploitation of its natural resources, Kwale County will focus on improvement and expansion of both physical and social infrastructure needs to be developed as enablers of other economic sectors. The move is further expected to provide employment opportunities to the labour force. The Sector consists of Energy; Roads; Public Works; Transport; and infrastructural facilities in provision of ICT, water, health and education services in the County.

With only 212.5 Kms of tarmac, 120 Kms of gravel and approximately over 1695.5 Kms of earth roads, the existing road network in the County is deplorable and in poor condition. Coupled with excessive time wasting at Likoni ferry crossing, the cost of doing business in Kwale County is prohibitive to investments and development.

Water infrastructure in the County is unreliable with most piped water systems centred around urban/commercial centres thus disproportionately affecting access and water portability in sparsely populated rural population.

Similarly, electricity concentration is in urban/commercial centres. The high cost of electricity coupled with frequent and erratic power outages add to the cost of doing business and consequently affect industry and trade related livelihoods.

In the ICT sub-sector, mobile phone operators shall ensure coverage of all areas with appropriate internet infrastructure.

7.2.3.1 Sector vision and mission

- *Vision is: To have a fully networked County with infrastructural connectivity that stimulates sustained multifaceted and holistic development*
- *Mission: A county whose physical infrastructure responds to the industrial, social and economic development needs of its residents*

7.2.3.2 County Response

Pursuant to the five year plan, the Kwale County government shall undertake infrastructure development programmes to open up the County for investment and improve the lives of its citizens by doing the following:

1. *Road network improvement and expansion:* Roads to areas within the county with high social and economic impact will be opened and improved. Tarmacking of roads linking key circuits namely Kwale-Kinango-Samburu; Lungalunga - Kinango; Ukunda- Shimba hills- Mamba-TM and Kinango- Mariakani will be prioritised. The aim will be to open linkages with other national and international markets. The southern beach stretch extending from Majoreni to Vanga will be opened up so as to promote tourism activities. In addition Lungalunga - Vanga Road and Majoreni – Jego Road will be tarmacked in order to tap the full potential of the areas especially agriculture, tourism, fisheries and cross border trade. Several earth and murrum roads will regularly and professionally be maintained. To protect roads reserves from encroachment, regulatory policies will be strengthened and fully enforced. Furthermore, new earth roads will be opened up so as to reduce distances between communities and economic centres in the County. The Kwale County government shall continuously engage the National Government towards accelerating the pace of implementation of the Dongo Kundu bypass project.
2. *Rehabilitation and Expanding water supply system:* To improve access and reliability of water supply, efforts will be focused on rehabilitating the supply system of the existing water supply systems and construction of new systems. Among the existing water supply system that will be rehabilitated include the Marere water supply system, the Tiwi and Waa boreholes, the Mwananyamala-Kikoneni water supply and the Msambweni (Mkurumudzi) water supply systems. Tiwi and Msambweni aquifers and the Uмба and Pemba rivers shall be exploited to provide the adequate water for the anticipated increased demand as a result of anticipated irrigation schemes , domestic and livestock water needs and the anticipated development of the Resort City. In order to ensure that rural population access safe portable water, community managed small scale water supply

systems will be established to harness water from springs, earth dams and boreholes across the county. In addition, the County shall adopt integrated approach to infrastructure development whereby development projects integrate construction and provision of water, electricity, road projects as spatially planned. Moreover, all institutions will be compelled to include roof catchment in all building plans.

3. *Connecting more households and market centres to electricity:* One strategy of spurring growth and improving the standard of living in the County will be provision of power supply for both domestic and commercial use in both urban and rural areas. Feasibility studies will be conducted to assess the viability of hydro-electricity production along river Uмба and Marere as well as coal power from the Taru basin and thermal power production in Ukunda through public private partnerships. To encourage rural communities to use electricity instead of firewood and charcoal, the electricity distribution programme will be expanded. Possibilities will be explored to subsidize electricity connection charges for rural communities. Through this strategy, the county government will endeavour to connect each ward headquarters and all primary and secondary schools with electricity from the national grid. Bio gas technology using of human and animal waste for lighting populated public centres and other institutions will also be encouraged.

7.2.4 Land and Environment

The sub-sectors in this sector include: Land, Natural Resources, Environment and mining.

7.2.4.1 Sector vision and mission

- Vision: A well managed environment where land, mining and natural resources are utilized sustainably to create wealth for the citizens of the county.
- Mission: Eeabling environment created for accelerated investments on land, mining and natural resources to achieve rapid industrialization of the county

7.2.4.2 County Response

Under the environment sub-sector, degraded sites shall be rehabilitated and environment audits and impact assessments will be regularly conducted. Increased public and community engagement in development in the mining sector shall be encouraged and efforts geared towards securing tenure of land by locals in the County will be a priority.

7.2.4.3 Strategic Interventions

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Indicators
Mining		
Develop a mineral resource map for Kwale County	Produce a resource map indicating details of the mineral types in Kwale County.	Resource map for mineral deposits in the County
	Gazette all the mineral deposit sites identified	Gazette notices for deposit sites
	Make land accessions on vulnerable areas that are identified to be rich in mineral deposits	Land accession documents for vulnerable deposit sites
Formulate and implement mineral resources development and exploitation policy	Develop a policy documents that guide surveying, prospecting, and mining of minerals	Relevant policy documents
	Develop guidelines for artisanal mining and community engagement in mining	Relevant guidelines document
Promote and implement mechanisms for sustainable mining activities.	Establish a mining task force to monitor miners adherence to policies and guidelines	Operating task force
Ensure rehabilitation/restoration of all mining sites as per the EMP in the EIA.	Maintain records of mining activities including the EMP	Updated mining activity records and follow up plans
	Progressive monitoring of the mining and rehabilitation/restoration as per the EIA/EMP	
Environment		
Develop relevant policies and guide lines for the environmental issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce policy document for conflict resolution mechanisms; • Produce policy for wildlife damage/loss compensation; • Produce policy for natural resource access and utilization (including minerals, oil & gas) • Produce guidelines for benefit sharing accruing from natural resources • Produce guidelines for development activities and engagement • Policy on disposal of toxic wastes and pollutants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respective policy documents • Respective guidelines documents

Establish sensitization and community awareness campaigns to enlighten the community on environment and related agenda.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize community awareness programs through County administrators to inform community on their rights and responsibilities in environmental management and utilization • Develop educational materials with information on rules and regulations governing the environment. • Produce policy briefs to summarize different policies, guidelines and processes related to environment • Use local media to inform communities on environmental issues, processes and laws • Establish community committees charged with environmental education, management and utilization. • Support community groups (CFAs) to participate in PFM activities (Forest Management Plan; Agreement Plan; Business plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better informed community in environment issues • Increased PFM activities • Increased community benefits from sustainable conservation • Better conserved forest and other natural landscapes • Educational posters and brochures • Operational committees on environment
Identification, demarcation and fencing protected areas to discourage straying wild life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey protected areas • Develop resource map for the protected areas • Fence all the forest reserves, national reserves and <i>kaya</i> forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource maps • Protected/fenced boundaries
Develop tree growers initiatives to cater for timber, poles and fuel resource needs as a buffer for the indigenous forests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish tree growers associations with defined benefits • Develop commercial tree nurseries to serve tree growers demands • Avail credit facility for tree growers to encourage tree farming as an agri-business • Undertake vocational training for tree growers in farming and business skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registered tree growers associations • Increased number of commercial tree nurseries • Loan facility for tree growers • Training programs for tree growers
Rehabilitate degraded forest areas and other landscapes as per historical ecological constituents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake inventories on the establish degraded areas • Literature review on historical floral and faunal composition of degraded areas • Develop rehabilitation plan and monitoring system for each degraded area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory data (benchmarks) • Research output on flora and fauna of affected areas • Monitoring plan in place
Land		
Update agro-ecological zones for the County land area to inform relevant socio-economic activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research action to review the agro-ecological data • Develop updated maps indicate 'new' boundaries of the agro-ecological areas • Revise socio-economic activities advice as per the updated agro-ecological information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated agro-ecological maps • Reviewed socio-economic action plan
Adjudicate the relevant land for distribution to native communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop database of squatters and landless persons in the County • Establish settlement scheme in favor of the deserving native community members • Issue title deeds to beneficiaries of the settlement scheme • Effect gender balance in the beneficiary selection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database of squatters and landless persons • Successful implemented settlement schemes • Persons issued with title deeds

Establish sensitization and community awareness campaigns to enlighten the community on land acquisition process and management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize community awareness program through the Chief's office to inform community on land issues (acquisition, documents and levies). • Develop educational materials with information on land use and development. • Produce policy briefs to summarize different land policies and legislation • Use local media to inform communities on best practices in land management • Establish community committees charged with conflict resolution on land issues. • Support farmer groups to engage in conservation agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community knowledgeable on land issues (conservation and utilization) • Posters and brochure on land information • Policy briefs on land policies and legislation • Local media materials on land issues • Vibrant community committees mitigating conflicts on land issues
Establish taskforce to investigate past land dealings and injustice, for correctional action, and irresponsible office bearers taken to task.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish county land commission equivalent • Audit of land ownership and legality in acquisition • Prosecution of corruption and other malpractices among individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County land issues taskforce • Transparent land transactions • Prosecution if need arise
Land banking as well as setting aside land for industrial development activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish land needs for the county government • Identify potential land to be acquired • Putting down mechanisms to acquire the land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no of acres required for land banking • land use map developed • land acquired for various county use
Relevant County executive office fully mandated to transact land issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land allocations through consultation with the County executive office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative engagements between County office, Land Commission, and Lands office.

7.2.5 Education, Training and Labour

Major challenges in this sector include inadequate facilities for education, training of technical and professional practitioners and low income levels that affect funding of post primary education by the community. This translates to limited technical skills and low retention, dismal transition and completion rates leading low literacy levels and poor education standards. This is evidenced, by the county's dismal performance in K.C.P.E and K.C.S.E in 2012 in which the mean grade was 214.935 and 3.343 for KCPE and KCSE respectively, placing Kwale County among the bottom five in national examinations.

Although Kwale has experienced a significant improvement in the quality of physical educational facilities such as classroom and dormitories, the number of schools still remain inadequate forcing learners to walk long distances to school. The county is currently served by 820 Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres, 415 primary schools and 55 secondary schools. Village polytechnics/vocational training centres and the one middle technical college are equally insufficient. The situation is worsened by the absence of a full-fledged university, university college or even campus in the county.

7.2.5.1 Sector vision and mission

- Vision: To have a functional and well educated workforce that contributes to holistic development in the County.
- Mission: A county whose human resource responds to the industrial, social and economic development needs of its residents.

7.2.5.2 County Response

Kwale County shall endeavour to reverse the downward trend in the performance of the education sector. This will be achieved through six strategic interventions.

1. *Strengthening School Governance and Management:* All school management boards, head teachers and their deputies and PTA members shall receive mandatory training on school management. The county government shall develop school management standards that all County Boards of Governors (BOG) and Parents Teachers Associations (PTA) members will be expected to adhere to. The county will ensure that only people with demonstrated interest and experience in education will be involved in school governance structures. A forum for BOG will be established and facilitated to meet twice every year to review progress and share experiences.
2. *Model Primary and Secondary School:* Each sub-county will identify a primary and secondary school to be upgraded to model status. The model schools shall be turned into boarding facilities and be equipped with all equipment, materials and adequately staffed with trained teachers to enrol best students from across the county.
3. *Support to needy Students:* Kwale County's absolute poverty stands at 74.9% hence majority of parents cannot afford school fees for their children. Deliberate efforts will therefore be made to increase the funding for bursaries and grants for needy pupils and students and streamline management of disbursing bodies. Regular reviews will be made to ensure that the support is equitable and targets the intended beneficiaries. In addition, the county government will establish a well-managed university student's revolving fund to serve alongside the nation, the Higher Education Loans Board scheme. The fund will mainly support students who undertake courses in areas where the county has a deficit such as medical, engineering, business studies and entrepreneurship etc.
4. *Community Awareness and Sensitisation on Education:* The County government will partner with CSO and other stakeholders in education to address the various negative cultural and traditional practices such as early marriage that adversely affect education. Parents and communities will be sensitised on the national and county laws at all levels. Local professionals will be encouraged to be role models in their communities and supported to counsel and motivate students to work hard in their education.
5. *Establishment of Tertiary Institutions:* To address the lack of tertiary educational institutions in the county, two strategies will be adopted:
 - Lobbying and negotiating with institutions of higher learning such as the Public National Universities and national polytechnics or institutes of technology to

establish full-fledged colleges or campuses in the County. To start with, the County will negotiate with one of the Public Universities to establish a constituent college with three years of the first CIPD period. Some of incentives to attract investment will include allocation of land to Public and private institutions that seek to establish colleges in the County.

- Construction of village polytechnics/vocational training centres in all the County Wards that have none. In the Wards where village polytechnics exist, priority shall be given to equipping and staffing them. New courses that are relevant to the development of Kwale County shall be introduced in the refurbished vocational training centres.
6. *Improving learning Resources in Schools:* The county government will annually support identified primary and secondary schools with learning materials, facilities and equipments in the next five years. . Under this intervention schools that are understaffed shall be supported to recruit teachers.
 7. On training and labour, emphasis shall primarily be placed on *advocacy on workplace safety, improved returns to labour and building technical and professional skills* within the County. Priority will be given to the establishment of a labour college, and upgrading of youth polytechnics to technical training colleges.

7.2.5.3 Strategic Interventions

Strategic objective	Interventions	Indicators
To sensitize the community on the benefits of education and training.	Organise education and exhibitions days	Improved enrolment
	Organize exchange programs with other counties	Improved transition rate
	Organize sporting competition within the county	Better informed community
	Make use of role models	Improved participation by the community
To provide adequate teaching / learning resources and supervision	Establish at least one TTC and Diploma Technical College	Increased of qualified staff
	Employ more qualified QAS officers, teachers, and instructors	Increased number of staff
	Establish teaching/learning resource centres	Improved quality of education and training
	Supply adequate tools and equipments to youth polytechnics	More courses offered Improved quality of training
	Provide adequate and timely financial support to schools and youth polytechnics	Timely and properly learning programs

To improve education and training management skills	Train head teachers and managers on management skills	Improved management of schools and training institutions
	Appoint/elect qualified boards management	Better schools and training institutions
To improve development infrastructure, social amenities and communications networks in the rural areas in order to reduce rural urban migration by the youth by 70% by the year 2017.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a policy framework for industry to be distributed evenly. 2. Upgrading social amenities and distributing them evenly. 3. Improvement and upgrading road and other communication infrastructures. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More productive age bracket motivated in staying and working in the rural areas. 2. Improved infrastructure. 3. Improved social economic status of the residents.
To impose favourable tariff, good environment and incentives to the external investors and local entrepreneurs as a motivation to invest in order to create 10,000 job opportunities per year.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce land rates by ½ for investors whose activities are labour intensive. 2. Enhance security network backed up by technology.(CCTV etc) 3. Reduce the process/bureaucracy of acquiring license and other documents. 	1- More Jobs are created.
To improve basic education institutions and develop tertiary and higher institution of learning at county level in order to achieve affordable education, employable skills and increase transition rate to 80% by 2017.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lobby National Government to devolve basic education as a function to the county and increase budget allocation. 2. Upgrading existing facilities to tertiary and universities. 3. Do away with unnecessary school levies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More students accessing education. 2. More students accessing bursaries. 3. High retention rate.

7.2.6 Health

In the health sector, efforts will be directed at improving Medical Services, Public Health services and Sanitation. The county will address the shortage of health workers; high disease incidences of preventable diseases such as malaria, diarrhoea, and HIV/AIDS. Efforts will be made to tackle drugs and substance abuse. This will involve creation of employment opportunities for the youths. It will streamline medical supply chain to ensure stable supply of medical and other non-medical supplies to hospitals and health facilities.

7.2.6.1 Sector vision and mission

The sector goal is to have adequately developed and well equipped health facilities for improved health services.

- Vision: To build functional health services that contributes to holistic development in the County.
- Mission: A county whose health services and facilities resonate with the health needs of its residents for sustained development..

7.2.6.2 County Response

Response in this sector will be directed at rehabilitation of dilapidated health facilities and construction of new facilities. To check the rampant infant mortality, rate, immunization, nutrition and IMCI programmes shall be expanded and scaled up with the active involvement of the Community health units. Appropriate strategies will be initiated to upscale activities under the HIV & AIDS, TB, Malaria, and Reproductive and other Communicable diseases control programmes.

The County will promote Public-Private participation in the provision of health services as a way of scaling-up both preventive and curative services. In this regard private health practitioners, NGO's and religious organizations will be strategic partners for the County in Health training and provision of critical health services such as immunization, maternal and child health services and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases. Emphasis on Community health shall be the sector's main thrust in the County.

The County's strategies and intervention to address the current challenges will include the following:

1. *Training of more medical staff:* The Msambweni and Matuga Kenya Medical Training Colleges will be supported to improve their infrastructure. The colleges will also be supported to expand and introduce new courses for training clinical officers, more nurses, nutritionists, laboratory and pharmaceutical technologists.
2. *Equipping Health facilities:* Efforts will be made to equip county referral hospital with specialized diagnostic and treatment facilities including machines for CT scan, X-Ray, Ultrasound, cryotherapy, dialysis and radiotherapy amongst others. Other equipment to be provided will be those supporting specialized laboratory tests for CD4 count, coulter, urea and electrolyte, thyroid function tests; and specialized care (ICU/HDU). Sub-county hospitals shall be provided with the necessary basic diagnostic and treatment services as well. So will be. Health centres and dispensaries. At the Community level, efforts shall be made to establish functional community units and referral mechanism to and from the health centres and dispensaries.

These improved facilities will enable the County to improve the capacity of health institutions to deal with major health challenges such as HIV, tuberculosis, malaria inter alia. To enhance the performance of the community health units, incentives such as bicycles, uniforms, medicines kits and regular allowances to community health workers will be instituted to increase utilization of health services.
3. *Improving the Supply of Essential medicines and medical supplies:* The Supply of essential medicines and non-pharmaceutical commodities is key to the delivery of effective and quality health services in the County. Accordingly, a robust supply chain system will be established to enhance services delivery in all health facilities in all the tiers. For effective administration, the County shall establish a pull supply system as well as centralize procurements from KEMSA/MEDS for quality assurance.
4. *Management of Health Facilities:* The management of health facilities shall be improved through revamping of all hospital management boards. Hospital boards shall be

reconstituted to ensure that only people with the requisite skills, experience, commitment and integrity are appointed to the boards. All the new board members shall be trained so that they can effectively deliver on their roles and responsibilities.

5. *Community Level Mitigation of Health Risk Factors:* Risk factors to health especially drug abuse, alcohol use, unsafe sex, unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene, indoor air pollution may result in severe medical conditions like unipolar depressive disorders. To minimize/reduce exposure there is need to educate, provide skills and knowledge on risk factors to health. This will be done through the containment of the main risk factors to health, focusing on the top 12. These are (1) unsafe sex, (2) unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene, (3) suboptimal breastfeeding, (4) childhood and maternal underweight, (5) indoor air pollution, (6) alcohol use, (7) Vitamin A deficiency, (8) high blood glucose, (9) high blood pressure, (10) zinc deficiency, (11) iron deficiency, and (12) lack of contraception. Development of at least two rehabilitation centres to cater for the rising drug and substance abuse cases in the county shall be prioritized

7.6.3 Strategic Interventions

To address this situation, Kwale County shall put in place interventions spread around 7 strategic interventions as detailed in the table below:

Strategic Objective	Intervention	Indicator
To reduce communicable and non-communicable diseases and conditions	Prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases and conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion (%) of fully immunized children of less than one year provided with LLINs • Proportion (%) of pregnant women provided with LLINs • Proportion (%) of adult population with BMI more than 25 • Proportion (%) of women of reproductive age screened for cervical cancer • Proportion (%) of new cases attributed to road traffic injuries • Proportion (%) of positive pregnant mothers receiving ARVs
	Control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion (%) of school age children de-wormed • Proportion (%) of eligible HIV clients on ARVs • Proportion (%) of deliveries conducted by skilled attendance • Proportion (%) of women of reproductive age receiving family planning • Proportion (%) of new outpatient cases with high blood pressure.
	Promotion of interventions to reduce communicable and non-communicable diseases and conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion (%) of population with access to safe water • Proportion (%) of household with latrines • Proportion (%) of infants under six months on exclusive breast feeding
	Treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases and conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of surgical cold cases • Proportion (%) of facility based fresh still births • Proportion (%) of facility based fewer than five deaths • Proportion (%) of facility based maternal deaths

To increase the capacity of KMTC to train local health workers	Increase KMTC infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of classrooms constructed • Number of new medical courses established
	Increase the number of local trained health workers	• number of local health workers trained
	Decentralize and recruit local health workers students	• number of local health workers students recruited
To improve supply chain for medicines and non-pharmaceutical commodities	Procure medicines and non-pharmaceutical commodities	• Proportion (%) of facilities with stock outs for essential medicines and medical supplies per month
	Warehousing of medicines and non-pharmaceutical commodities	• Number so warehousing facilities established
	Distribution of medicines and non-pharmaceutical commodities	• Proportion (%) of facilities with stock outs for essential medicines and medical supplies per month.
To minimize/reduce exposure to health risk factors (drug abuse).	Health promotion on health risk factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion (%) of population aware of risk factors to health • Proportion (%) of population with consistent use of condoms
	School health education	• Number of schools with active health club
	Peer education on health risk factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of peer education active health clubs • Number of peer educators • Number of drug rehabilitation centres supported and • Number of patients successfully getting out of drug and substance abuse.
To increase and upgrade the number of community health units and health facilities	Establishing of community health units	• number of functional community health units established
	Increase the number of functional health facilities	• number of functional health facilities
	Upgrade health facilities	• number of health facilities upgraded
Establish and expand water supply infrastructure for adequate and safe and clean water	Develop water sources	• number of water sources developed
	Extend pipeline	• number of pipelines extended
	Promote appropriate water technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of water technologies promoted • Number of communities sensitized on appropriate technologies • Proportion of community members sensitized who have adopted appropriate technologies.

7.2.7 Governance

Despite the presence of many development actors in the County who are ready to partner with the county, governance issues arising from political indifferences continue to divide a largely poor and disengaged community along political lines. This has led to extreme responses such as political

fanatism and a culture of “quick fixes”. Combined with retrogressive cultural practices and illiteracy, these have compromised capabilities for decision making and proactive civic engagement leading to erosion of the basic foundations of democratic governance.

7.2.7.1 Sector Vision and mission

- Vision: Improved governance structures and citizen participation in quality service delivery
- Mission: Create an enabling environment for the participation of citizens in county decision making and service delivery

7.2.7.2 County Response

Justice, law and order is critical to the development of the county and will be achieved through sustained civic education. The county shall strive to appoint leaders who are accountable and of high integrity to drive governance structures. Good governance and citizen participation in decision making processes will be the linchpin to achieving the County’s development vision and mission. In actualising good governance agenda, the county will prioritise three interventions:

1. *Good Governance Capacity Development for County Leadership:* Capacities in policy development, decision making, and leadership skills will be enhanced for all the leadership through training and exposure visits for county leaders to enhance decision making; policy development and implementation. Capacity building for the Executive Committee and the County Assembly members on development of responsive legal & policy instrument will be strengthened. Each executive docket will develop a service charter that will set standards for service delivery. In addition, the technical capacities and expertise of the county government will be enhanced by establishing strong units for county audit and M&E. in its approach to good governance, the county will be guided by and advocate for the adherence of principles of servant leadership and people- oriented development. Similarly, the County will put in place enabling guidelines to institutionalize team building of County leaders through collective regular forums.
1. *Community Participation and Social Audit:* To improve accountability and integrity in the conduct of county businesses, community and civil society participation in all decision making processes including county planning and annual budget formulation will be promoted and facilitated. A community social audit system that will carry out review of all development projects and programmes will be established. In each sub-county, ward and village centres, public accountability boards detailing projects undertaken & targeted beneficiaries will be installed and regularly updated. A research & documentation center/ units within the county government will also be established with the mandate of providing information and sound advice to community on governance issues.
1. *Participatory Economic Empowerment:* Negative cultural practices that hinder economic empowerment will be addressed as part of the County’s good Governance priority programme. Emphasis shall be put on making local communities appreciate their poverty levels and how to empower themselves by providing them with information on all poverty

alleviation programmes. The County government will facilitate citizens interested to access government economic empowerment funding such as Uwezo, Women’s fund, cash transfer schemes. In addition, there will be more effort towards creating appreciation of value chain production processes amongst communities and promote the culture of entrepreneurship among the local communities

7.2.7.3 Strategic Interventions

Goal: Improved governance structures and increased citizen participation for quality service delivery		
Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Indicators
To build the technical capacities and expertise of county leaders for confident decision making and appropriate sectoral interventions.	Conduct quarterly leaders forums to facilitate review of projects and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four quarterly leaders forum held annually • An annual inventory of all projects undertaken and completion status
	Forge county-county sector specific linkages for benchmarking and to create synergy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of county-county forums established & common issues addressed
	Conduct HR audits during mid-term review of CSP to identify skills gaps & develop mitigation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training schedules for staff • Reduced incidences of corruption
To address retrogressive cultural customs and practices to combat apathy and propagate lawful agitation for change	Formulate the 10 year sectoral plans through a consultative and participatory manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of stakeholder groups participating in sectoral plan formulation
	Establish a research & documentation center/units within the county government for sound advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer satisfaction index of 50% and above • No. of research papers produced & the thematic areas addressed
	Build capacity of County Executive Committee and the County Assembly members on development of responsive legal & policy instrument	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of policy & legal instruments generated by the County Government in a year
To alleviate poverty in the county through participatory economic empowerment initiatives to build an independent decision making community.	Create appreciation of value chain production processes amongst communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of community initiated value addition units/plants
	Create awareness and provide information amongst the community on the existing poverty alleviation projects/funds and how to access them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of indicators & groups accessing public poverty alleviation projects/funds • Loan portfolios
	Expand coverage of cash transfer schemes & inculcate enterprise culture amongst beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of enterprises established by cash transfer beneficiaries • No. of beneficiaries access cash transfers facilities
To create sustainable linkages with developmental partners to address priority issues in the county.	Establish a development fund where all partners contribute to a common basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. & amount of development partners contributions
	Establish a database of all development partners, their focus, projects & geographical coverage within the county.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database established • Geographic distribution map • No. of beneficiaries from the interventions
	Hold joint annual forums to chart a common development plan for the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual forum held • Participants to the forum • Issues agreed upon

To advocate for servant leadership and people-oriented development for responsive interventions	Establish a community audit system through annual review & reflection forums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of community audits sessions held in a year • Levels in which the Community Audits were held
	Establish public accountability boards at all sub-counties, wards & Villages headquarters detailed projects undertaken & targeted beneficiaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of public accountability boards established
	Involving the public in formulation of county budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community budget consultative forums undertaken annually • No. & distribution of participants in the forums
	Develop service charters for each executive docket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of service charters developed & displayed

7.2.8 Security

Insecurity has remained an area of great concern in Kwale County. Arising from multiple causes such as drugs and substance abuse and attendant vices, witchcraft related crimes, emergence of militia groups radicalised by historical injustices and politically instigated violence, social stability and development in the county has greatly been affected. Moreover the culture of mistrust and suspicion between security personnel and administrators on one hand and communities on the other hand has led to apathy and lack of cooperation in combating crime. In addition, the culture of accepting pervasive norms such as corruption, chauvinism arising from rigid patriarchal systems and favoritism have led to skewed resource allocation and uneven development in the county thus precipitating dissent and sporadic insecurity incidences, resulting in the loss of lives, property and decline in the tourism industry. Low technical and professional skills especially amongst the youth have made them easy prey for misuse for criminal activities. Furthermore, the high poverty levels as a result of ignorance and high unemployment leading to idleness and despair have equally contributed to haphazard and uncoordinated disposal of community assets such as land thereby causing conflict.

7.2.8.1 Sector Vision and mission

- Vision: A secure and safe county where the life's and property of citizens and visitors are well protected
- Mission: To promote the peaceful co-existence of people in the county through addressing root causes of conflicts and increasing opportunities for employment among the youth

7.2.8.2 County Response

Security being a key factor to attracting investments and socio-economic growth and stability, the county government will implement strategic programmes that will ensure protection of the property and lives of all citizens of Kwale County.

The County will promote inter-community dialogue as a mechanism to harness ethnic diversity to promote peace. Efforts will also be made to address retrogressive cultural customs and practices, combat apathy and propagate lawful agitation for change. Additionally, prevention and combating of crime shall be addressed through increased security patrols and rapid response. The community policing initiative shall be engaged throughout the county to enhance partnerships with the community in promoting order. The community service order, probation and after care services programmes shall be strengthened in order to decongest jails and rehabilitate offenders.

1. *Improving Delivery of Security Services:* The need to restore good working relationship between the people and the police cannot be over-emphasised. The relationship between the public and police has been characterised by suspicion and this mistrust. This has greatly hindered community policing and support to security agents. To rebuild trust, the community will be exposed to the work of the security agents through organisation of Police Open Days and training of police officers in public relations and public service. The current community policing units will be strengthened through training and provision of basic tools of work such as mobile phones for reporting security incidences and communication. In furtherance of public participation in security efforts in combating crime, innovative strategies will be formulated through joint efforts of the county government, the police and all stakeholders. Moreover, security will be enhanced through proper urban planning to open up access roads to ease mobility of security agents.
1. *Accountability and Transparency of the Police Service:* The public perception of the Security agents, particularly the police, as corrupt and ineffective has generally alienated the police from the public. To correct the situation, Police officers together with other public service officers will be trained on good governance and action taken against those involved in corrupt practices. The county government will facilitate the office of the Ombudsman to open a county office to handle public grievances against the police. To promote transparency among the police, an annual award scheme to recognise excellent service will be established.
1. *Historical Injustices:* Land injustices and unemployment will be addressed through land resettlement programs and opening up of opportunities for investments to create jobs for the youth.

7.2.8.3 Strategic Interventions

Goal: Secure environment for fostering social- economic development		
Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Indicators
To continuously build capacity and exposure of the security personnel to improve public perception and enhance service delivery	1. Establish structured public service events by security personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of events held annually • Thematic areas addressed in each event • No. of new community policing initiatives started or revived.
	2. Training of police officers in public relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of officers graduating from the programme annually • Reduction in police abuse cases • Increased disclosure of intelligence by community to the police
	3. Continuous training of community policing units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in crime index
To address retrogressive cultural customs and practices to combat apathy and propagate lawful agitation for change	1. Hold rotational cultural festivals in the County to provide forums to interrogate cultural practices and their impact on development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of cultural events held • Thematic areas subjected to debate at the festivals • Reduction in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School drop outs • Witchcraft related crimes • No. of drug rehabilitation facilities established in the County and the number of clients hosted in each
	2. Establishment of diverse community interest groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of interest groups formed • Thematic issues addressed by each group
	3. Four community human rights sessions held in each ward annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One community session held in a ward every three months • No. of self-initiated community projects
To increase public participation towards demanding for accountable and transparent leadership for collective responsibility in security- oriented decisions	1. Develop a county security policy framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy framework in place • No. and types of structures established by the policy
	2. Establish community policing platforms at every ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of peace committees formed • Reduced crime rate
	3. Establish an award scheme for excellent service by security actors (police and community)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Categories awarded annually • No. of police officers and community members awarded

To streamline security policy implementation processes through increased public participation to build community ownership and self determination	1. Develop a community feedback mechanism on security-related matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community feedback tool developed • No. of thorny security issues identified for action.
	2. Establish multi-level forums that bring together community leaders and security personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of community members represented in each multi-level forum • Composition and representation of community membership in the forums.
	3. Improve and formalize traditional conflict resolution mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of traditional judicial benches established and their representation as to gender, age, ethnic/clan composition • No of traditional judicial sessions held

7.2.9 Social and Cultural Considerations

The socio-cultural progress of Kwale County is dependent on the strengthening and proactiveness of its social and cultural institutions, practices and systems. These institutions influence the attitudes of communities and are key to shaping social change.

Gender discrimination; negative ethnicity; retrogressive cultural practices; negative attitude towards education; drug and substance abuse together with HIV/AIDS; insecurity catalyzed by unemployment, Poverty drug and substance abuse, land grabbing, marginalization, political instigation, historical injustices and divided political leadership; dependency syndrome and haphazard selling of land are the major cultural factors that negatively affect development and service delivery.

7.2.9.1 Sector vision and mission

Vision: Transformed social institutions utilizing their common cultural assets to achieve development

Mission: To harness the counties ethnic and cultural diversity as a resource to foster accelerated development

7.2.9.2 County response

Through the CIDP, the County will strengthen the institutions of youth, women and elders to ensure they are active partners in development and harnessing of cultural assets for the benefit of the people of the County.

7.2.9.3 Strategic interventions

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Indicators
1. Enhance socio-cultural integration.	Encourage and organize joint/ inter-county activities and programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased no. cases of intermarriages • Reduced intertribal conflicts and animosity • Peaceful co-existence among different communities
Enhance women and youth empowerment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a youth talent center • establishment of youth and women enterprise development fund • strengthening existing youth vocational training • promotion of sports for meaningful engagement of the youth through • provision of sports grounds and sports equipment per ward and county stadia at the talent academy • establishment of Kwale sports lottery fund that would provide a basket fund kitty where resources from county, national and international sources will be consolidated and used to resource the county's sports program • build on annual county sports events e.g Kwale county beach marathon and governors cup • enforcement of in-school (4-18yrs) extracurricular program on schools timetable that is resourceful in talent identification and nurturing on the pre-professional level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 talent centre established and operational • No. of youth benefiting from talent center; and ward sports centres
Ensure equitable distribution of resources.	<p>Initiation of activities that will enhance group cohesion and sustainability e.g. Savings and credit</p> <p>Develop policies and legislation to ensure equity in resource allocation and affirmative action on marginalized areas/and or communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced gap between the rich and the poor
Community capacity built and strengthened towards perception change.	Mainstreaming participatory methodologies in development to deal with gender and cultural challenges.	Reduced gender and cultural based discriminatory incidences
Enhance integrity in leadership at all levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and operationalization of result based management systems • Training in integrity and leadership • Harmonize development approaches to ensure sustainability • Developing and implementing service charters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved service delivery • enhanced customer satisfaction • Reduced corruption
Enhance meaningful public participation in all aspects of development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous community sensitization campaigns on value of education, negative effects of witchcraft, drug abuse and other retrogressive cultural beliefs and practices. • Develop and implement a communication strategy between the County Government and the citizens • Develop effective citizens forums at County, sub county, ward and village levels as platforms of citizen participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased awareness on devolution • enhanced participation of the citizens in running of public affairs

7.2.10 Cross cutting issues

The County Government of Kwale will focus mainly on four cross cutting issues in this planning period as detailed below;

Gender Mainstreaming

The County Government will domesticate the gender equality laws and policies and facilitate their operationalization

Mainstreaming of marginalized groups

The County Government will mainstream and integrate marginalised communities and vulnerable groups in all aspects of county development. These will cover persons with disability, minority groups and any other group that will be identified as disadvantaged within the county. National laws and policies with regards to marginalized communities and vulnerable groups will be domesticated and implemented and/or enforced.

HIV/AIDSs

The County Government will develop policies and programs aimed at addressing the problems associated with HIV/AIDS menace.

Alcohol, drugs and substance abuse

The strategy to address this cross cutting issue will include domesticating existing national laws and policies as well as forming a strong collaboration with key stakeholders and spearheading the coordination of all efforts aimed at addressing these issues.

7.3 STAKEHOLDER ROLE IN IMPLEMENTATION OF CIDP

The County will work with multi-sectoral stakeholders to deliver the County Integrated Development Plan in the next five years.

7.3.1 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Stakeholder	Stakeholder Role
Farmers, Fishermen & Traders	Production and marketing.
Central Government County Government	Monitor food security and provide extension services; Mobilize advice, supervise & educate farmers; Formulate and implement sectoral/national policies. Provide infrastructure; Land administration, registration and settlement
State corporations e.g. NCPB, KEPHIS, KMC, HCDA, KDB, KTB, CDA, KCDA (Coconut), CDA (Development Authority)	Regulation of agricultural produce & inputs; Conservation of wildlife.

Micro Finance Institution; Cooperative Societies	Provide finance credit & financial advisory services; Provide Saving and Credit Services to members.
Research Institutions: KARI, KEM-FRI	Undertake Agricultural and fisheries Research;
NGOs/CBOs	Community Mobilization; Capacity building; Micro Financing.
Private Sector	Manufacturing; Transport; Sale of inputs.

7.3.2 Trade, Investment and Tourism

Stakeholder	Role
Hotel owners	Provision of hospitality services
Tourist Department	Marketing of tourist facilities in the County; Quality control in the tourist industry ; Registration of tourist establishment.
Trade Department	Training of traders ; Provision of loans to trader.
County government	Provision of infrastructure; Issue of permits; Development and regulation of informal sector; Funding construction of Jua Kali sheds.
Jua Kali Association	Provide the artisans with the technical assistance
Private Sector	Manufacturing, transportation; Sale of inputs.

7.3.3 Land and Environment

Stakeholder	Role
Coast Water Services Board (CWSB)	Construction of water distribution infrastructure
Water Resources Management Authority	Water Resources regulation
Kwale Water and Sewerage Company	Installation of distribution networks to consumers and billing of consumption
Ministry of Housing	Housing sector regulation
County Government	Provision, periodic repair and maintenance of infrastructure such as drainage, sewerage; Management of solid waste;
Constituencies Development Funds	Construction of water facilities and capacity building;
National Irrigation Board	Provide water for irrigation;
Kenya Wildlife Service	Support Environment conservation initiatives;
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	Support to environment initiatives through funding and trainings
Community	Management of water and irrigation structures; environmental conservation; Forming mining co-operatives
Mines and Geology Department	Regulation of Mineral exploration and evaluation; Provision of information on mineral base
NEMA	Co-ordination of Environmental Management and Conservation
Coast Development Authority	Construction of water and sanitation structures
UNICEF	Capacity building and construction of water and sanitation structures
Plan International Kenya, Kenya Red Cross, Aga Khan Foundation, World Vision	Capacity building

7.3.4 Education and Training

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Education	Formulate, implement, coordinate, monitor and review policies.
County Government	Provide staff at ECD and technical training institutions, Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of education facilities.
Private Sector	Construction and managing of education facilities
NGO/Development Partners	Support education services, construction of education facilities, capacity building, and financial support.

7.3.5 Health

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Medical Services and Public Health and Sanitation	Provision of quality and affordable health services;
Constituency Development Fund County Government	Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of health facilities.
Ministry of Education	HIV/AIDS and Health education and Advocacy.
Ministry of Agriculture	Promote proper nutrition.
National AIDs Control Council	Co-ordination of HIV/AIDS programmes Fund HIV and AIDS activities in the county.
Private Sector	Provision of quality health service.
NGO/Development Partners	Support health services, construction of sanitation facilities, capacity building, and nutritional support.

7.3.6 Governance and Security

Stakeholder	Role
National government Administrative officers	Coordinating national government business in the County and ensuring there is security
National Police Service	Provision of security, maintenance of law & Order.
Judiciary	Uphold rule of law and dispense justice.
County Government	County legislation
Probation/Prisons	Ensure that the offenders who go to prison or are put under probation are helped to reform and trained to become useful members of the society.
Immigration	Ensure proper human border control and issue travel passports.
Civil Registration	Issue birth and death documents as part of vital registration
National Registration Bureau(NRB)	Issue and replace national registration cards

7.3.7 Infrastructure (Roads, Energy, Health, Education and Water Services)

Stakeholder	Role
National Government and County Government	Formulation, implementation, co-ordination, monitoring and reviewing of development policies, strategies and programmes in consultation with relevant stakeholders; Provision of infrastructure including repair and maintenance of roads; airports, water etc
State Corporations like KPA, KAA, KRC, KPLC, NHC, KenGen, KFS, KCAA and Kenya Ports Authority	Provide a regulatory framework and manage and maintain infrastructure
Charitable organizations	Provision and management of projects.
Development partners	Funding energy projects
Telephone service providers (Safaricom, Orange, Airtel among others)	Construction and distribution of telephone infrastructure and services;
e-government	To provide ICT Policy framework that is conducive to the development of the economy
Internet Service Providers (ISPs)	To provide affordable e-mail and internet services to the people.
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	To provide data for informed decision making.
Financial Institutions e.g. Banks	To provide faster and affordable services to their customers through the Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) and electronic money transfers.
Business Community	To provide investment in Information Technology e.g. cyber cafés.

7.4 FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

7.4.1 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

7.4.1.1 Project 1: Kwale Integrated Agricultural Development Project

Construction of 3 large dams for irrigation, livestock and domestic use in Kinango and Lunga-Lunga Sub counties to compliment the Samburu-Kinango-Kwale Tarmac Road in spurring growth. Project will have multi-sectoral benefits with immense trigger effects and a critical input for the establishment of a livestock disease-free zone in the area that targets the penetration of European and other major world markets. Specifically, the project will boost

- food production
- environmental conservation
- fish farming
- water provision for domestic
- water provision for livestock
- training on water conservation techniques for crop production
- resort city-sporting
- power generation

7.4.1.2 Project 2: Shimoni fisheries integrated development programme: fish port facility

- jetty rehabilitation
- reclaiming landing sites
- fish processing plant
- deep sea fishing facilities
- fresh water availability
- power supply/generation
- training on better fishing practices



7.4.1.3 Project 3: Kwale livestock integrated development programme

This programme comprises multifaceted projects targeting the semi-arid zones of Lungalunga and Kinango sub-counties that are intended to unlock the potential of livestock production and related products in the County through:

- Ranch rehabilitation
- abattoirs and small scale meat processing
- value additions-beef/hide/horns/hooves/bone meal/buttons/ beauty accessories amongst others
- diversification to emerging livestock-ostrich/guinea fowls/quails
- disease control projects
- accessible agroveter stores
- fertilizer production
- fattening and breed improvement

7.4.2 Trade, Industry and Tourism

7.4.2.1 Project 1: Manufacturing and value addition industries/plants to facilitate:

- establishment of commercially viable fruit processing inside Mkongani ward
- Fish processing in Shimoni
- Silica sand and Cement processing in Msambweni
- industrial processing of Slates in Maji ya chumvi/Makamini
- revival of the Kwale-Mariakani Milk scheme



Current status of duruma slates

Value addition dream

7.4.2.2 Project 2: Resort City in Diani

This project shall help attract high network tourist, employment creation, improved living standard, infrastructure development to make Kwale county preferred tourist destination in Africa through promotion of other forms of tourism attraction like event tourism, sports tourism and conference tourism.



7.4.3 Infrastructure Development

7.4.3.1 Project 1: Samburu-Kinango-Kwale Tarmac Road

- Will open up the South Coast tourism circuit
- Open up access to markets for County produce destined for up country markets
- Enhance passenger transport
- Huge savings on man hours otherwise lost at Likoni Ferry crossing
- Will spur growth of Kinango, Samburu, Vigurungani and other trading centres



7.4.3.2 Project 2: Construction of 3 large dams (irrigation/livestock/domestic) in Kinango and Lungalunga Sub-Counties

- Will compliment the Samburu-Kinango-Kwale Tarmac Road in spurring growth
- The multi-sectoral benefits accruing have immense trigger effects
- Critical input for the establishment of a livestock disease-free zone in the area that targets the penetration of European and other major world markets



Water dam and reservoir

Crop under drip irrigation

7.4.3.3 Project 3: Augmentation of Tiwi water aquifer system

- Will serve the Tiwi-Diani-Ukunda commercial hub and proposed tourism resort city
- Increased access to water, health benefits for residents
- Generation of revenues to be reinvested in water distribution in other, less endowed areas

7.4.3.4 Project 4: One County teacher training college

- Increased numbers of trained teachers
- Generation of County's own role model teachers



7.4.3.5 Project 5: Six academic centres of excellence

- Benchmarking best practises for delivery of academic excellence
- Spurring academic performance in all County schools

7.4.3.6 Project 6: Wholesale Market

Establish an agro-based wholesale and retail market accessible from both Lunga Lunga and Nairobi highway to catalyze trade at the village level and offer better market and better prices for local products. This will mitigate the effect of middle men; save time and money spent to take goods to Kongowea.



7.4.4 Health

7.4.4.1 Establishment Of Functional Community Units In Kwale County

The health system is organized in 3 tiers. Level one at is the community level organized in community units, level 2 is the dispensary and health centres and the third tier is the county referral hospital. A community based approach is the mechanism through which households and communities strengthen their health and health related issues by increasing their knowledge and skill in disease control and in planning for their health interventions.

A community unit (CU) targets tier 1 and comprises of approximately 1000 households or 5000 people who live in the same geographical area and share resources and challenges. A CU may fall under 1 or more administrative unit. The number of household in a community unit will determine the number Community Health Workers (CHWs) to be selected. One CHW serves about 100 households (HH) with each household estimated to have 5 people. The individual at the household level are the primary targets and implementers of level one services. HHs are responsible for participating in community health activities and are in contact with the CHWs who visit them at home and the formal health systems where they seek and utilize health services. The HH forms first level of care that is universally available. The CHWs report to the Community Health Committees (CHC) through CHEW who is the secretary to this committee. All villages within the CU should be represented on the CHC. Since health status depend on factors beyond health sector, coordinated actions across sectors at the community level will increase efficiency in improving health outcomes. These include economic empowerment and transformation, enhancing access to means of production and marketing, and paying attention to other social determinants of health. All these actors should be represented on the CHC to the extent possible. The CHC oversees the day today activities of the CHW. The CHW is person chosen by his community through CHC and trained on health and development issues to act as community mobilizer, and motivator for positive change. He or she is the link between the community and the other level of health care.



Ultra modern hospital



Post operative unit in hospital

7.4.5 Governance

7.4.5.1 Establish a community audit system

This is through annual public review & reflection forums conducted at two levels

1. Ward level
 - Audit of projects and programmes
 - Identify weak governance areas
 - Reward good governance performance
2. County level
 - Initiate a public service week at the county level
 - Design a performance rating system
 - Invite different stakeholders to participate in the public service week and rate performance of the different development actors

Reward good performance

7.4.6 Social and Culture

7.4.6.1 Talent Academy

A project targeting the youth aimed at

- Promotion of sports as a career (Will include a sports stadium).
- Talent development in performing arts e.g. theatre, dance, drama, poetry, film production etc.
- change of attitude and dealing with apathy

Flagship project	Target beneficiaries	Reasons for proposing the project
Talent Academy	Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of sports as a career (Will include a sports stadium). • Talent development in performing arts e.g. theatre, dance, drama, poetry, film production etc. • Attitude change and dealing with apathy



Current status of sports field at Kwale town (2014) Our dream stadium at Kwale town (2017)

7.4.6.2 Integrated Cultural Development Project

The project will comprise of cultural centres developed at strategic locations targeting tourists, promotion of cultural activities and holding of annual local cultural events that will build up to a mega international cultural fair. This project is expected to have the following multiplier effects:-

- Promotion of Tourism
- Attitude change/curbing retrogressive culture
- Employment creation
- Spark business activities
- Promotion of cultural activities

Flagship project	Target beneficiaries	Reasons for proposing the project
Cultural Villages Year 1 Acquiring land and planning for the cultural centres for both local and international cultural fair. Year 2 Implementing local cultural events Putting up infrastructure for mega international cultural event Marketing of international cultural fair. Year 3-5 Holding annual international cultural fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public • Traditional dancers • Herbalists • Tourists- local and international • Learning institutions • Business community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism • Attitude change/curbing retrogressive culture • Create employment • Spark business activities • Recording studios for promotion of cultural activities • Museum • Mega international cultural event



The rare sable antelope



Our clean beach

7.4.7 Mining, Environment And Land

7.4.7.1 Transformation of the mining and extractive industry to be an enterprise undertaken by the County Government

The current situation in which mineral wealth is extracted by foreign companies and pay royalties to the Government is not viable and is disadvantages the local earning. For this to change, the exploration, prospecting and mining activities need to be done by the County Government.

The project will entail the Kwale County Government forming a Corporate Company that can undertake amongst other economic and trading activities, direct mining, and where appropriate partner with National or International Company as equal partners.

The proposed project is to be done in five phases as follows:

Phase I – Human capacity building in the mining industry and related expertise as a perpetual process

Phase II – Establish County Corporate company, defining the structures and relevant partnerships

Phase III- Survey and mineral resource mapping

Phase IV – Prospecting of mineral quantities and business viability of selected deposits

Phase V – Maiden mining activity by the County corporate company

Phases 1 to 3 can go on concurrently.

Impacts (Multiplier effects)

- Extraction of minerals will bring in substantial forex in the County
- County led mining will open up employment opportunities (direct/indirect) in various fields
- Human training and exposure in mining sector will mean an increase in education and skills
- Other infrastructure and services (transport, health, education, water, food) to be automatically upgraded/improved.
- County socio-economic status to improve and poverty eradication to be achieved.



Mining process



Some of the precious minerals

7.4.8 Education, Training and Labour

7.4.8.1 Educational Scholarship Fund Project

This shall entail establishment of a sustainable Educational Revolving Fund project similar to HELB to provide scholarships to bright students in national schools and public universities and to offer bursary support to other post primary school learners.

7.4.8.2 Establishment of Tertiary colleges/institutes/university

These will offer courses that will lead to specialised employment in industries/organization established within the county to address lack of technical skills, high cost of education, Employer employee relations and improve skills transition rates from one level to another.

7.4.8.3 Model schools and polytechnics

- 2 boarding primary schools per sub county
- 1 boarding school girls secondary schools
- 1 boarding boys secondary school
- 1 polytechnic sub county
- one labour college that will be a training ground for labour experts
- At least one tertiary college per sub county and a labour college for the county
- At least one full fledged chartered public university

7.4.9 Security

- Establish a community policing scheme tailored around the “nyumba kumi” model
- Facilitating the security officers with transport preferably with motorbikes
- Establish a community policing award scheme for excellent service on security matters (police and community) at the Sub County level. Evaluation to be done externally in a Public Private Partnership framework.
 - o Identify key security issues
 - o How they have dealt with
 - o Design a rating system
 - o Reward

7.5 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

7.6 Prioritized Flagship Projects

Project	Economy of inputs	Efficiency of outputs		Feasibility	Total	New Rank
Integrated Infrastructure Development	3	5	5	3	16	1
Kwale integrated agricultural development project	3	5	4	3	15	2
Educational scholarship fund project	3	4	5	5	17	3
Establishment of functional health community units in kwale county	3	5	5	3	16	4
Manufacturing and value addition industries/plants for raw materials	4	4	5	5	18	5
Kinango livestock integrated development programme	5	4	4	5	18	6
Integrated cultural development project	3	4	5	5	17	7
Wholesale market	3	4	5	4	16	8
Talent academy	4	4	4	4	16	9
Kwale county economic corporation	3	4	5	4	16	10
Augmentation of Tiwi water aquifer system	3	4	5	4	16	11
Public university, model schools and polytechnics	3	4	5	3	15	12
Establish a community policing scheme tailored around the “nyumba kumi” model	5	4	5	5	19	13
Establish a community audit system through annual public review & reflection	4	4	4	5	17	14
Resort city in Diani	3	4	4	4	15	15
Shimoni fisheries integrated development programme	3	4	3	4	14	16

CHAPTER EIGHT

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

8.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used by the County Government of Kwale to track progress on implementation of projects and programmes. The chapter also includes a matrix detailing projects and programmes, costing, implementing agencies as well as monitoring tools and indicators on programmes identified in chapter seven. The matrix is given as an Annex

8.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

A detailed project implementation matrix is outlined in Annex 2.

8.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8.3.1 Monitoring and evaluation Process

Monitoring is a routine function that assesses the level of implementation of projects under the CIDP. It is aimed at providing the county administration and stakeholders with early indications of progress in the achievement of results. Evaluation is a selective exercise which systematically and objectively assesses progress towards the achievement of outcomes and impact. Monitoring and evaluation will take place at two distinct but closely connected levels. Whereas monitoring will focus mainly on products and service outputs that emerge from processing inputs through the Annual Plans, evaluation will focus mainly on outcomes and impact.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Chain is the series of ongoing routine monitoring of the annual reviews and five-yearly evaluation make up the performance M&E chain. The former will

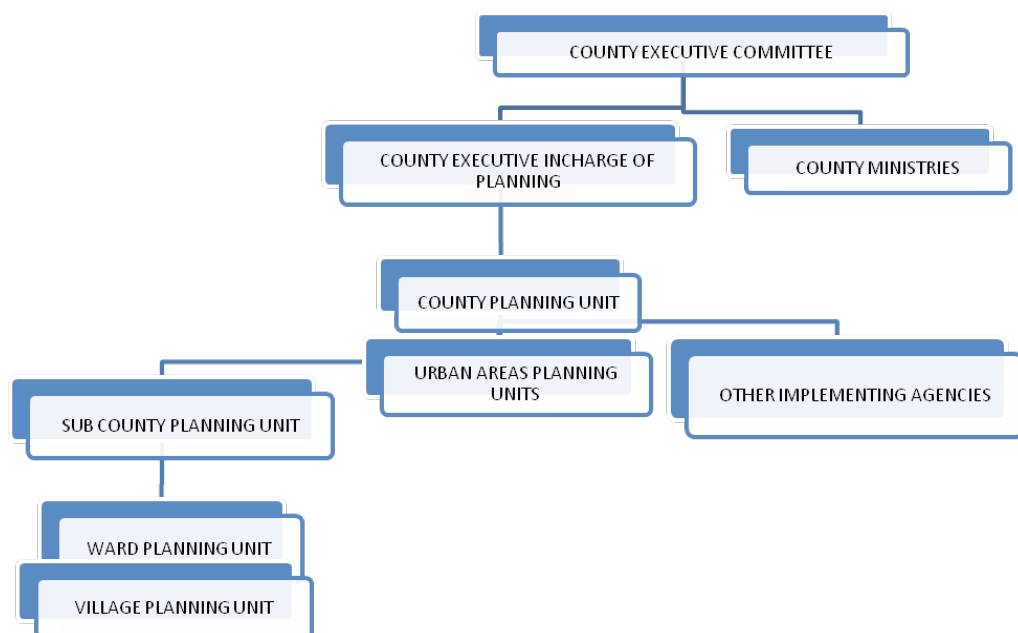
take place more frequently at lower levels and will focus mainly on outputs, whereas the latter will take place less frequently at higher levels and will focus more on outcomes and impact. Essentially there shall be a midterm evaluation in year three and a final evaluation in year five.

Figure 4: Result Hierarchy and Corresponding Monitoring & Evaluation Event

Input	Output	Outcome	Impact
Monitoring (Daily, Monthly, Quarterly)			
	Review (Quarterly, Annually)		
			Evaluation (Mid-term, Five Yearly)

8.3.2 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the County

Monitoring and Evaluation for the CIDP will be coordinated by the County Ministry in charge of planning. The ministry will establish a strong planning unit in accordance to the county planning act. Monitoring will start at the village level then move to the ward, the sub county and finally at the county level. Coordination of this exercise at the sub county, ward and village level will be done by the respective administrators. Depending on the source of funding and implementing agency other stakeholders such as the national, private sector, donor agencies or NGOs may be actively involved in monitoring and evaluation. The County Executive Committee will be expected to come up with the planning, monitoring and evaluation policy and legislative framework as well as provide tools for carrying out, monitoring and evaluation.



Each year every administrative level of the county Government as illustrated in figure 5 above will develop an annual plan extracted from the County Integrated Development plan as well as the spatial and sector plans. The plan should have targets and implementation indicators for each year. The administrative planning units should then develop quarterly plans with targets based on the CIDP. Through quarterly, half yearly and annual reviews all the county administrative units will monitor the progress towards achieving set targets for each plan period. Midterm and end term evaluation will be done under the coordination of the County Planning unit.

8.3.3 Communication strategy

The county executive committee will develop a communication strategy that will outline how the county government will be sharing information with the citizens and other stakeholders

ANNEXES

Budget Summary

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	TOTAL
SECTOR/BUDGET ITEM						
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE						
Compensation to employees	1,402,938,362	1,823,819,871	2,006,201,858	2,206,822,044	2,427,504,248	9,867,286,383
Use of Goods and Services	1,183,095,006	1,538,023,507	1,691,825,858	1,861,008,444	2,047,109,288	8,321,062,103
Other current Assets	41,940,040	54,522,052	59,974,257	65,971,683	72,568,851	294,976,883
Non Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure	378,642,400	378,642,400	189,321,200	56,796,360	56,796,360	1,060,198,720
Disaster management and emergencies	68,619,516	75,900,157	78,946,463	83,811,971	92,079,575	399,357,682
Sub total Recurrent expenditure	3,075,235,324	3,870,907,987	4,026,269,637	4,274,410,501	4,696,058,323	19,942,881,771
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE						
Trade, Industry and Investments	186,402,190	256,740,000	539,788,000	602,385,600	209,662,720	1,794,978,510
Infrastructure	360,249,516	2,149,874,468	3,320,961,914	1,871,558,106	420,513,916	8,123,157,920
Health	160,000,000	176,000,000	193,600,000	212,960,000	234,256,000	976,816,000

Land, Environment and Natural Resources	87,391,842	67,486,693	60,184,031	48,220,838	57,865,005	321,148,408
Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	160,180,000	320,360,000	352,396,000	387,635,600	426,399,160	1,646,970,760
Education and Training	163,283,173	261,253,077	313,503,692	344,854,061	379,339,468	1,462,233,471
Security	20,000,000	22,000,000	24,200,000	26,620,000	29,282,000	122,102,000
Governance/ County Administration	110,260,000	121,286,000	133,414,600	146,756,060	161,431,666	673,148,326
Social and cultural cluster	121,200,000	272,787,000	327,565,700	276,562,270	112,885,497	1,111,000,467
Cross-cutting Themes	11,480,000	12,628,000	13,890,800	15,279,880	16,807,868	70,086,548
Sub total Development expenditure	1,380,446,721	3,660,415,237	5,279,504,738	3,932,832,415	2,048,443,300	16,301,642,410
Grand Total	4,455,682,044.67	7,531,323,223.95	9,305,774,374.51	8,207,242,915.89	6,744,501,622.51	36,244,524,181.53

Annex 2: Project Implementation Matrix

Project Name	Cost estimate ('000 Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Integrated Infrastructure Development	8,123,158	2013 to 2017	Km of roads improved No. of water structures done	Progress reports	County Government National Government	Consolidated fund Donors	New
Kwale integrated agricultural development project	1,046,971	2013 to 2017	No. of households reached	Progress reports	County Government	Consolidated funds	On going
Educational scholarship fund project	250,000	2013 to 2017	Amount disbursed No. of beneficiaries	Progress reports	County Government	Consolidated funds Private sector	On going
Establishment of functional health community units in kwale county	976,816	2013 to 2017	No. of community units No. of households reached	Progress reports	County Government	Consolidated	New
Manufacturing and value addition industries/plants for raw materials	185,000	2013 to 2017	No. of industries established and functional	Progress reports Field observations	County Government Private sector	Consolidated funds Credit	New
Kinango livestock integrated development programme	200,000	2013 to 2017	No. of households benefiting	Progress reports	County government	Consolidated funds Grants	New
Integrated cultural development project	148,787	2013 to 2017	No. of households benefiting	Progress reports	County Government	Consolidated funds Grants	On going
Wholesale market	50,000	2013 to 2017	No. of traders benefiting	Progress reports	County Government	Consolidated funds	New

Talent academy	211,000	2013 to 2017	No. of youth benefiting	Progress reports	County Government	Consolidated funds Grants	New
Kwale county economic corporation	75,000	2013 to 2017	No. of economic activities undertaken	Progress report	County Government	Consolidated funds	New
Augmentation of Tiwi water aquifer system	10,000	2013 to 2017	Volume of water harvested	Progress reports	County Government	Consolidate fund Donors	New
Public university, model schools and polytechnics	1,212,000	2013 to 2017	No. of education institutions supported	Progress report	County Government	Consolidate fund	
Establish a community policing scheme tailored on the "nyumba kumi" model	122,102	2013 to 2017	No. of functional nyumba kumi units	Progress report	County Government	Donors	New
Establish a community audit system through annual public review & reflection	30,525	2013 to 2017	No. community review meetings held	Progress report	County Government	Consolidate fund	New
Resort city in Diani	Yet to be established	2013 to 2017	1 resort city established	Progress report	County Government	Donors	New
Shimoni fisheries integrated development programme	400,000	2013 to 2017	Functional processing plant	Progress report	County Government	Consolidate fund	New

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