<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
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<tr>
<td>BPOs</td>
<td>Business Processing Outsourcing</td>
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<td>EPZ</td>
<td>Export processing zone</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic product</td>
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<td>KIHBS</td>
<td>Kenya Integrated Household baseline Survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information Communication technology</td>
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<td>STI</td>
<td>Science technology &amp; innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIVET</td>
<td>Technical and Vocational Education Training</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table of Contents

1  INTRODUCTION ...................................................................................................... 4

2.0  FOUNDATION FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION ........................... 7

  2.1  Infrastructure; .................................................................................................... 7

  2.2  Energy ............................................................................................................... 9

  2.3  Science, technology and innovation: ............................................................... 10

  2.4  Land Reforms .................................................................................................. 11

  2.5  Human Resource Development ....................................................................... 12

  2.6  Security ............................................................................................................ 13

  2.7  Public service .................................................................................................. 14

3.0  ECONOMIC PILLAR: MOVING THE ECONOMY UP THE VALUE CHAIN...... 17

  3.1  Tourism ......................................................................................................... 17

  3.2  Agriculture ..................................................................................................... 18

  3.3  Wholesale and retail trade .............................................................................. 21

  3.4  Manufacturing ............................................................................................... 22

  3.5  Business processing out sourcing / off shoring ............................................ 23

  3.6  Financial services .......................................................................................... 24

4.0  SOCIAL PILLAR: INVESTING IN THE PEOPLE OF MACHAKOS COUNTY .. 27

  4.1  Education and Training ................................................................................. 27

  4.2  Health care delivery ...................................................................................... 29

  4.4  Water and sanitation .................................................................................... 31

  4.5  Environment Management .......................................................................... 33

  4.6  Gender, Youth, and Vulnerable groups ........................................................ 33

  4.7  Housing & urbanization ............................................................................... 34

5.0  POLITICAL PILLAR: MOVING TO THE FUTURE AS ONE NATION ............... 39

  5.1  Overview ...................................................................................................... 39

  5.2  Guiding Principles ....................................................................................... 39

6.0  VALUES ............................................................................................................ 39

7.0  DELIVERING THE COUNTY VISION: IMPLEMENTATION ............................ 41
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Kenya Vision 2030

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

**Economic pillar**

The Economic Pillar of Vision 2030 seeks to improve the prosperity of all regions of the country and all Kenyans by achieving a 10% Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate by 2012.

Within the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, six priority sectors that make up the larger part of Kenya’s GDP (57%) and provide for nearly half of the country’s total formal employment were targeted. Tourism Agriculture Wholesale and retail trade Manufacturing IT enabled services (previously known as business process off-shoring)financial services

**Social pillar**

The objective of the Social Pillar is investing in the people of Kenya in order to improve the quality of life for all Kenyans by targeting a cross-section of human and social welfare projects and programmes, specifically: Education and training Health Environment Housing and urbanisation Gender, children and social development Youth and sports.

**Political pillar**

The objective of this pillar is to move into the future as one nation and envisions a democratic system that is issue based, people centred, results oriented and is accountable to the public. The pillar is anchored on transformation of Kenya’s political governance across five strategic areas; The rule of law – the Kenya Constitution 2010 Electoral and political processes Democracy and public service delivery Transparency and accountability Security, peace building and conflict management

**Foundations of Vision 2030**

The economic, social and political pillars of Kenya Vision 2030 are anchored on macroeconomic stability; continuity in governance reforms, enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor.
The Vision 2030 strategy is to further undertake reforms in 8 key sectors that form the foundation of society for socio-political and economic growth. These are Macroeconomic - Stability for long term development InfrastructureEnergyScience, Technology and Innovation (STI)Land reformHuman resources developmentSecurity Public sector reforms

This County Strategic framework has been modelled along the Vision 2030 format and cascades down the various pillars to relevant issues within the County. It discusses the National Status and aspirations for each pillar, and thereafter highlights the County situation analysis before outlining the County strategy.

1.2 Machakos County Profile

Machakos County is an administrative County in the eastern part of Kenya. The County has 8 constituencies which are; Machakos Town, Masinga, Yatta, Kangundo, Matungulu, Kathiani, Mavoko and Mwala. The County covers 6,208 square kms and has a population of 1,098,584 as per 2009 census (Male – 49 %, Female – 51 %); with an age distribution of 0 to 14 years at 39%, 15 to 64 years 56% and 5% above 65 years-break down this age distribution more (0-14, 15-29, 30-64 and over 64). Its population annual Growth Rate is 1.7 % with a current estimate of 264,500 households of which only 17% accessing electricity. Its capital town Machakos is cosmopolitan and is located 64 kilometres southeast of Nairobi. The prevailing local climate is semi-arid and the landscape is hilly, rising from an altitude of 1,000 to 1,600 metres above sea level. Get a clear map for the constituencies and also with all the 8

The County experiences erratic and unpredictable rains of less than 500mm annually, with short rains in October through to December and the long rains in late March to May. The counties Road Network of Bitumen Surface covers only 88.5 Km, and Gravel Surface 440.4Km.

The poverty levels in the County are at 59.6 % against a national average of 47.2% based on KIHBS (2009); this positions the County at 33 out of the 47 counties, while 52% of the population lives in the urban centers, which is way above the national average of 29.9%. There is a high increase in labour force which has led to increase in unemployment and this could lead to escalation of crimes as a result of non-absorption of this active population in services of gainful employment.

This scenario coupled with the fact that the 51% of the Machakos County citizen are considered as economically inactive implies that the County is in
need of investments to spur growth and reverse the situation.
2.0 FOUNDATION FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

Infrastructure, Energy, Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Land reforms, Human resources development, Security and Public sector reforms are articulated as the foundation of the society for socio-political and economic growth and stability for long term development in order to realize the vision 2030.

2.1 Infrastructure;

Introduction

The vision for infrastructure is "to provide cost-effective world class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030". Poor infrastructure has been identified as a major constraint to doing business. It’s repeatedly cited as a necessity in improving the livelihoods by people living farming and pastoralist areas.

Situational Analysis

In order to stimulate growth and reduce poverty, it is essential to improve the supply, quality and affordability of infrastructure services. It produces various effects, including those on production activities and quality of life for the households, which thus permeate the entire society. "Extensive and efficient infrastructure is critical for ensuring the effective functioning of the economy, as it is an important factor determining the location of economic activity and the kinds of activities or sectors that can develop in a particular economy. Well-developed infrastructure reduces the effect of distance between regions, integrating the national market and connecting it at low cost to markets in other regions. In addition, the quality and extensiveness of infrastructure networks significantly impact economic growth and affect income inequalities and poverty in a variety of ways. A well-developed transport and communications infrastructure network is a prerequisite for the access of less-developed communities to core economic activities and services."

Goal for 2017

- Accelerating on going infrastructure development, focusing on quality and functionality of infrastructure services.

The Vision of infrastructure in Kenya Vision 2030 is to provide cost effective, world class infrastructure and
Strategies

Investing in infrastructure constitutes one of the main mechanisms to increase income, employment, productivity and consequently, the competitiveness of an economy. Hence the County will strive to;

a) Increase investments in the road network to ensure communication between the regions by road is effective as well as open areas that can support growth of tourism and agriculture and equally enhance exploration of natural resources. The target is to increase Bitumen Surface that currently covers only 88.5 Km to over 300kms and Gravel more access roads leading to areas with economic potential.

b) Couple the latter with attracting investment in the public transport systems that would make the communication and travel between the Machakos County towns the JKIA airport and other towns within the Nairobi metropolis affordable, effective and efficient.

c) Zone strategic land along the railway to attract unique investors such as those in mining and keen to transport using the railway line. This is in anticipation of improved railway operation systems emanating from a signed concession between the Governments of the Republic of Kenya and the Republic of Uganda to rehabilitate, operate and maintain the rail networks as one railway system so as to improve the management, operation and financial performance.

d) Promote investments in Building and construction industry. This is influenced by the fact that Machakos County partly falls within the earmarked Nairobi metropolitan region that strives to be a regional and global service hub and one of its major constraints is inadequate housing. Prolonged housing shortage leads to the proliferation of unplanned and informal urban settlements, hence the country promote PPPs to investing in construction of low cost housing, develop self-contained gated communities (Masaku City) as well as create an atmosphere of that enables entrepreneurs invest in Hardware and interior design accessories. At the national level the housing supply is a low 35,000 units per year compared to a high demand of 150,000 units per year\(^1\). The County therefore aims at facilitating development of 1500 units per year.

Flagship projects

i.

ii.

\(^1\) (Ministry of National Planning and Vision 2030, 2008),
2.2 Energy

Introduction

Energy is a major infrastructural enabler of the other pillars. At national level, wood fuel and other biomass account for 68% of the total primary energy consumption, followed by petroleum at 22% and electricity at 9%. Electricity remains the most popular and its access to the rural areas is estimated at 4%.

Situational Analysis

The challenges facing the power sector include weak transmission and distribution infrastructure, high cost of power, low per capita power consumption and low country wide electricity access. For example, only 17% of the households are currently accessing electricity in the County.

Masinga Dam

Goals for 2017

- Energy access scale-up programme; through which one million households are to be connected with electricity over 5 years.
- Power to public institutions (Boarding schools, health centres and dispensaries) through solar electricity generators where there is no immediate access to infrastructure.

Strategy

The County will take advantage of the existing Masinga dams to negotiate a concession with the central government and direct more investments towards rural electrification distribution infrastructure within the County in order to ensure electricity reaches market centres, public schools, youth polytechnics, health centres, community projects and the households within their environs. This will enhance the number of households accessing electricity in the County from 17% to 50% in the next 5 years. The County will explore and promote the use of wind and solar energy, through Public private partnerships and as well as solar electric generators where the main lines are too distant.

Flagship Projects

1. Small scale hydro energy sources
2. Wind energy – Kilimambogo, Kangundo
3. Solar energy for domestic use (Policies for alternative sources of energy e.g solar panels) (engineer Rege from Rachoungyo)
4. Eco-jiko and biogas for schools
2.3 *Science, technology and innovation:*

**Introduction**

Vision Kenya 2030 recognizes the role of science, technology and innovation (STI) in a modern economy, in which new knowledge plays a central role in boosting wealth creation, social welfare and international competitiveness. Globally, this sector is experiencing phenomenal growth, and in Kenya, the IT industry has been on a major upswing in the past few years culminating into the Konza Technology City. A “technopolis,” that is to be built on a 64 square-mile stretch covering about 5,000 acres of within Machakos County environs.

**Situational Analysis**

This project is a key driver of the achievement of Kenya Vision 2030. The park is set to host business process outsourcing (BPO) ventures, a science park, a convention centre, shopping malls, hotels, international schools, and health facilities. Hence the County will position to take advantage of the opportunity through diverse strategies that include; attracting investments in tertiary institutions and position education in these institutions to cater for ICT opportunities. This would empower youth with adequate skills for employment in BPOs.

**Goals for 2017**

- Strengthen technical capabilities of STI institutions through enhancing infrastructure, equipment and strengthening linkages with productive sector.

**Strategies**

The County aims at having 5 intuitions of higher learning offering relevant IT courses. Linkages between the STIs and productive sector actors shall also be strengthened in order to increase the capacity of local firms to identify and assimilate existing knowledge in order to increase competitiveness.

**Flagship projects**

i.

ii.
2.4 **Land Reforms**

*Introduction*

Land has aesthetic, cultural and traditional values and is a vital factor of production in the economy. The absence of the national land use policy has led to the proliferation of informal settlement, inadequate infrastructure services, congestion environmental degradation, unplanned urban centres, pressure on agricultural land and conflicts.

*Situational analysis*

*Goals for 2017*

- 
- 

*Strategies*

The county will develop mechanism to fast track access to land titles because guaranteed tenure builds more confidence in both small and large investors. In that regard, the Country shall strive to put up a computerized land management information system.

Sustainable land use will also be an area of focus for the county. This shall aim at ensuring the land use practices are congruent with the ecological zones, so that the high potential zones do not end up being subdivided into uneconomic parcels, while some parts of land in the medium and low potential areas get converted into agriculture use despite of the fragile environment. The planned schemes within the county will be an avenue for provision of basic infrastructure that would facilitate utilization of land for agriculture.

*Flagship projects*

- i. 
- ii.
2.5  Human Resource Development

Introduction

Human Resource is among the most Important and vital factors of Economic Development. Good education and improved skills results in proper and most efficient use of resources which lead to an increase in economic production and subsequently more job opportunities.

Situational Analysis

Kenya business environment is characterised by a large number of SMEs which account for 75% of the total employment. However, human resource development in this area is faced with a lot of constraints including technical and entrepreneurial skills. A suitable support for human resource development in the sector will be needed in order to drive competitiveness.

Goal for 2017

- Strengthening linkages between industry, technical trainings institutions, and research to promote demand driven training; particularly in the priority sectors.

Strategies

Therefore, besides the County attracting more investments in tertiary institutions, it will also advance more Bursaries for applicants pursuing the skill sets needed in the County as an incentive for more students to take up the relevant courses and also through fostering collaboration between private sector and learning institutions in order to develop robust curriculums aligned to the job market. It’s envisaged that by 2017, at least 30% of the tertiary institutions will have improved on their curriculum and linked closely to key private companies.

Flagship projects

i.

ii.
2.6 Security

Introduction

The vision on security is a “society free from danger and fear”, this is because security is vital in achieving and sustaining the economic growth rate anticipated in vision 2030 since it provides an enabling environment for individuals and business to thrive; hence a key incentive for attracting investments both from within and outside the county.

Situational Analysis

Insecurity in the Country has been as a result of availability of small arms and light weapons, Political violence, Resource conflicts, and cattle rustling. The national statistics portray that firms spend up to 7% of total sales on security or 11% of total cost on security infrastructure and personnel and an average of 4% of sales on insurance against crime.

Goals for 2017

- Shift towards crime prevention
- Improvement of coordination and communication amongst various institutions dealing in security.

Strategies

Over the next 5 years, the County shall aim at bring down the aforementioned averages by 2% through facilitating security mechanism to shift focus from responsive to preventive crime through intensified surveillance. Intensification of community policing will be one of the strategies to establish an active and equal partnership between the Police and the public through which crime and community safety issues can jointly be discussed and solutions determined and implemented. Co-ordination and Communication amongst the various institutions dealing with security shall also be enhanced at the in the County in order to effectively manage crime.

Flagship projects

i.
ii.
2.7 Public service

Introduction
The Kenyan vision for public service is to “have a citizen focused and result-oriented” public service institution; this is prerequisite for the country’s socio-economic transformation that would yield significant gains.

Situational Analysis
The economic Recovery strategy strengthened the link between planning, budgeting, programme implementation, coordination and performance management. However, there is still need to inculcate accountability in delivery of the service.

Goals for 2017
- Enhance service delivery orientation rather that process focus.
- Deeper stakeholder engagement.

Strategies

Service delivery orientation and performance management will be the key strategies the County will pursue in pushing for the public service vision. The service delivery will be geared towards results other than process, while the performance management shall shift towards rewarding merit rather than seniority at the County levels.

The County Administration shall facilitate forums that will disseminate and encourage deliberations on the Kenya Vision 2030 amongst the civil servants to appreciate the need for reforms and their central role on the aspects of growth and competiveness of the County economy.

Flagship projects

i.
ii.
### Current Foundation statistics and proposed targets

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PILLAR</th>
<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>VISION 2030 2012 TARGET</th>
<th>NATIONAL 2012 STATUS</th>
<th>COUNTY 2012 BASELINE</th>
<th>COUNTY 2017 TARGET</th>
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<td>FOUNDATIONS</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>Hydro power</td>
<td>3,025 GWh (51.2%)</td>
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<td>1,819 GWh (30.8%)</td>
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<td>Geothermal</td>
<td>1,046 GWh (17.7%)</td>
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<td>Coal use</td>
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<td>Intensification of priority sectors</td>
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<td>Science, Technology and innovation awareness</td>
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<td>Attraction of Kenyan Talent from abroad</td>
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<td>Harnessing retired  high cadre talent</td>
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<td>Security</td>
<td>Availability of small arms and light weapons</td>
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<td>Public Service</td>
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<td>Reward civil servants on merit</td>
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3.0 ECONOMIC PILLAR: MOVING THE ECONOMY UP THE VALUE CHAIN

In alignment with the vision 2030, the County has built on the pre-identified sectors and cascaded the strategies to stimulate economic growth and development within its context. The sectors include; Tourism, Agriculture, and Manufacturing.

3.1 Tourism

Introduction

Tourism accounts for close to 10% of Kenya are GDP, 9% of total employment and has been the one of the fastest growing sectors. Its links to other sectors including; Agriculture, manufacturing, banking, finance, wildlife etc, demonstrates it has a great potential to generate employment and wealth.

Kenya aims to be amongst the top 10 tourist long haul destinations globally. In this regard, the Kenya Vision 2030 aims at facilitating strategies that would increase hotel / bed capacity to cope with rapid growth in demand of tourist accommodation; currently, only 18% of the Kenyan hotels are 4-5 Star categories. The other strategies are; expansion of product choice and improvement of the quality of facilities and services to increase tourist spending, improving and extending infrastructure. A combination of these strategies are direct towards the Vision target of achieving 3 million visitors a year by 2012 with an average spending of Kshs 20,000 per bed night.

Situational Analysis

Tourism in the County is not so well developed and it has never been a destination to regional or international tourism, despite being less than 60 kilometres to Nairobi National; Park and the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.

There are no high class tourist accommodation facilities as the leading hotels are not above the 3 star mark/ hotel rating. The culture of the Akamba people – very rich in handicraft, song, folklore and dance has not been well branded and marketed to international tourism market, leave alone the rest of Kenya. However, with a few meetings and events hotels, Machakos still boasts of some tourism attractions and points of interest. In order to boost Tourism in the region, the County has opted to foster the development of 2 Tourism products that would contribute to the national vision targets. These are;

Goals for 2017

- Increasing the number of international visitors from 1.6 million to 3 million by 2012.
- Increasing the average spending per visitor

Strategies
Promotion of Conference and Business tourism product. The counties proximity to Nairobi city, National park, Jomo Kenyatta international Airport and the upcoming technocity makes it ideal for the development of the aforementioned product. The product will be advanced by providing a conducive environment that facilitates the private sector to invest in improving and development of new and existing facilities that can handle 5% of the 3 Million annual target spending Kshs 20,000 per bed night. Focus will be directed towards investing in facilities that would qualify above the 3 star mark/ hotel rating, and promote investments to international hotel chains that could provide services to the Konza Techno city.

Promotion of authentic cultural experiences: Machakos has beautiful hilly scenery that is perfect for camping and hiking. This consists of tricky terrain that would challenge any camper. It is also the home town of some of the world’s most beautiful sculptures made in Wamunyu. Kaloleni near Ngelani, is famous for “water flowing against gravity”. It is located on Kituluni Hill, 12 kilometres east of Machakos town. These sites would form the Eco-tourism and Cultural tourism circuits in the County.

Flagship Projects

i.  
ii.  

3.2 Agriculture

Introduction

Innovative and commercially oriented modern Agriculture is the vision in the sector. The sector is the main stay of the Kenyan Economy with over 5 million smallholders engaged in different types of agricultural activities. The sector is made up of four major subsectors, namely industrial crops, food crops, horticulture, and livestock and fisheries. Agriculture productivity is generally constrained by a number of factors; including high cost of inputs especially price of fertilizer and seeds, poor livestock husbandry, limited extension services, over dependence on rain fed agriculture, lack of markets, and limited application of agricultural technology and innovation.

Land has also been under exploited for agricultural production. Only 31% of land in the high and medium potential area is under production which represents only 5% of the land in the country, ASALs that represent 84% of the land also remains largely underutilized; much more can be done on this land to support livestock and crop production through Agriculture. The Kenya Vision 2030 envisions an addition 1 million hectares of idle land in existing farming areas to be brought under production, and additional 1.2 million hectares in ASALs be brought under irrigation.
Limited ability to add value to Agricultural produce coupled with high production costs (e.g. the prices of energy and infrastructure) makes Kenya Agriculture exports less competitive in the global market.

Situational analysis

The County agricultural production is dominated by cereals, grain legumes, root crops and several industrial crops like cotton and coffee. Many of the horticultural crops have a dual subsistence as well as cash function. The importance of the horticulture sub-sector within the Kenyan agriculture sector has been widely acclaimed.

The County has the potential to become a major player in horticulture production for the export as well as the domestic consumers. Although impressive gains in numbers of farmers, hectare, tonnage and value have been achieved, many factors still constrain exploitation of the development potential offered by the sub-sector.

The agricultural potential yield is limited by yield-limiting factors like water, soil nutrients and skilled labor and is reduced by yield-reducing factors like pests and diseases alongside post-harvesting wastage.

Large scale irrigation systems can be successful in some parts but in other parts small-scale systems may be of much help (InterAcademy Council, 2004). However, rain-fed dependent agriculture seems to have the potential to remain as the agricultural dominant system in the Machakos County for some time. Hence, ecological synergies including drought-tolerant, Aluminium toxicity-tolerant cultivars and acid tolerant cultivars should be exploited through the taking advantage of new effective breeding methods.

Transport and communication, storage and processing infrastructure is also not well developed in much of the area. Since production and marketing of fruits and vegetables are characterized by seasonality, there are periods of surplus and scarcity during the year and ensuing wastage and low income. Increased capacity for processing could ease this constraint by utilizing surplus production by transforming these into high value shelf stable products.

Following the liberalization of the economy a decade or so ago, some entrepreneurs have set up small to medium scale processing concerns. Such businesses need information about the markets for fresh produce and other raw materials, availability of skills and intermediate inputs as well as the market for final products. There is a need for a market study addressing this need.
In the year 2011, the County produced 14,196 tonnes of vegetables in the past year fetching farmers more than Sh920 million. The County has tried fish farming through the Economic Recovery Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development programme and in the same year 2011 the earned Sh30 million after harvesting and selling more than 30,000 ilogrammes of fish.

There is still great potential for coffee if the 26 coffee societies can remain active and well managed. The livestock sub-sector is also doing well in the region with dairy farmers, through various co-operatives, selling more than 10 million litres of milk annually and earning Sh400 million.

Goals for 2017

- To increase productivity; through raising yields of key crops and livestock towards level recommended by Agricultural research institutions.
- Transformation of idle land into useful use; 1 million additional hectares brought under production.
- Put additional 600,000 to 1.2 million hectares in ASAL under irrigation

Strategies

Growth in the agricultural sector contributes proportionally more to poverty reduction than growth in any other economic sector; therefore increasing the agriculture productivity in the Machakos County shall not only affect the food availability, but also stimulate the economy. The focus is to identify specific suitable regions for specific crops, invest in Irrigation so as to reduce the over reliance on rain fed production, and promote value addition. The following will be primarily for food security; cereals, (maize, sorghum and millet) Pulses (beans, pigeon pea, cowpea, chickpea, green grams), and Root tubers (sweet potato, Irish potato, cassava, arrow root). The County shall invest in mechanism to ensure that small scale farmers can access extension services (current national ratio 1 extension officer to 1,093 farm household); Private sector, NGOs, Farmer Associations, and other stakeholder will be drawn in to facilitate extension services. Affordable inputs, well established storage facilities to preserve and or and market infrastructure where to sell the excess production are the other areas the County shall invest in. A Country agricultural land use master plan will be put in place to guide the efficient utilization of the land.

Horticulture

Cut flowers, Vegetables, and Fruits (mangoes, passion, oranges, pawpaw, guava, and berries) are some of the key horticulture crops grown in the County. The County shall invest in infrastructure (good roads and ease access to electricity) in order to attract private investors in cut flower for export and processors of fruits and vegetables. County policies will favour the small and medium enterprises to invest into the latter and facilitate annual trade fairs that would link them to wholesalers, supermarkets, hotels, cafes, hospitals and schools within and beyond the County boarders.
Livestock Ranching

Availability of vast land and the existence of the Kenya meat commission within the County accord it an advantage to support Livestock ranching. The council shall therefore enhance the access to appropriate production technologies and inputs for the farmers and improve marketing infrastructure facilities through PPPs.

Fish Farming:

Small-scale fish farming is seen by the Kenyan government as a way to boost economic prospects. The enterprise earned over Sh30 million after harvesting and selling more than 30,000 kilograms of fish in 2011 from the County. The fish market continues to grow as a result of Kenyans changing eating habits, as well as the expansion of Tourism industry where hotels and restaurants take up 40% of the market. The County intends to take advantage of this trend and up-coming techno-city to support further investment on ponds, and facilities for the retailing or wholesaling of fish under hygienic conditions.

Flagship Projects

i.
ii.

3.3 Wholesale and retail trade

Introduction
Wholesale and retail trade are among the sectors that link production and consumption within the Kenyan economy. However, the sector is characterised by many informal players, a large number medium-scale retailers and a few large scale supermarket chains located in urban centres.

Situational Analysis
The high levels of informality have the potential for several kinds of market distortion, particularly those relating to taxation, labour employment and produce marketing; and of course lead to lower tax revenues. Due to the informality of the sector, most of the supply
chains in this sector are highly fragmented and involve millions of small producers and arbitrage traders, characterised by poor forward and backward linkages leading to 30-40% wastage.

Goals for 2017

- Strengthen the capacity of the informal retail sector to move towards a formal sector that is efficient multi-tiered, diversified in range of products and innovative.
- Improve business environment, through provision of quality infrastructure and certified products.

Strategies

The County shall invest in mechanism both systems (i.e. reduce number of licences) and infrastructure (such as bulking centres) that will enhance formality so as to make these supply chains efficient, and subsequently provide more permanent quality jobs.

Flagship projects

i.
ii.

3.4 Manufacturing

Introduction
Robust, diversified and competitive manufacturing is the Vision for the sector with a target to increase of Kenya’s regional market share from 7% to 15%. Amongst the strategies to see this vision evolve into reality is the establishment of special economic clusters and Small and Medium enterprise parks to serve “as Seed beds” of industrial take-off.

Situational Analysis
Improving business environment in critical areas such as licensing and security will be key in order to attract large scale investors especially in the EPZ at Athi River. The EPZ was designed to facilitate the activities of licenced export oriented companies holding the EPZ enterprise license (manufacturing, commercial or services). Currently the EPZ hosts 3 cement factories, the Kenya Meat Commission, Athi River Mining, Alpharama tannery, Athi River Steel Plant and a host of cottage based industrial concerns.
Goals for 2017

- Strengthen local production capacity to increase domestically manufactured goods by focusing on productivity.
- Raising the share of Kenyan products in the regional market by from 7% to 15%

Strategies

Machakos County shall build on the vision 2030 manufacturing strategy by developing one SME industrial park with adequate infrastructure and relevant services to make it attractive; as well as facilitate linkages between the SMEs and research institutions to foster market / demand oriented R&D. this would lead to development of new products that are competitive in the regional market.

Flagship projects

i.

ii.

3.5 Business processing out sourcing / off shoring

Introduction

The Vision of the BPO sector in Kenya is to be the top offshoring destination in Africa; and it’s expected to be a sector of choice for employment amongst the youth and young professionals. Its expected to create at least 7,500 direct jobs over the next 5 years.

Situational Analysis

Konza city which is within the County’s environs is one of the flagship BPO projects, and some of the leading international firms like IBM, WIPRO, Microsoft and Tata have shown interest of acquire space within the technology city.

Goals for 2017

- To create at least 7,500 direct BPO jobs with an additional GDP contribution of Kshs 10 billion

Strategies

The County will position in different ways in order to take advantage of the proximity to this city, they include; tailored incentive packages for companies and institutions that would provide services that will be required by the Business located in Konza city.

Flagship Projects

i. 1 technology based university in Machakos county
ii. 1 technology based high school in each constituency
iii.
3.6 Financial services

Introduction

Currently the sector contributes 4% to the GDP. Its characterized by low penetration, and limited supply of long term finance. However, there is potential for making the financial systems in Kenya vibrant and with stable interest rates in order to mobilize savings and allocate resources more efficiently within the economy.

Situational Analysis

Machakos has a number of financial institutions such as Barclays, Equity, Standard chartered, K-rep, Co-operative and Kenya commercial banks at the CBD. Most of these banks have administrative offices other regions of the County. There are also a host of many micro finance institutions and commercial agents, including Mpesa serving the informal/jua kali sector.

Goals for 2017

•

Strategies

However, given the low penetration of the formal financial services, the County will enhance strategies that foster Quasi-Banking institutions that include Micro Finance institutions, ROSCAs SACCOS and other informal financial services. These institutions have enormous potential to mobilize additional saving and to provide credit, especially to sections of the population that do not use banking services and low-income groups.

Flagship Projects
### Current Economic status Statistics and targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PILLAR</th>
<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>VISION 2030 2012 TARGET</th>
<th>NATIONAL 2012 STATUS</th>
<th>COUNTY 2012 BASELINE</th>
<th>COUNTY 2017 TARGET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECONOMIC</td>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>International Visitors</td>
<td>3 Million</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average spending per visitor</td>
<td>Kshs. 20,000 per bed night</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hotel beds</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Livestock</td>
<td>Agricultural productivity</td>
<td>About 35% to be cultivated</td>
<td>15-17% of land can be farmed and only 7-8 percent can be called first class land</td>
<td>800,000 bags of maize 500,000 bags of beans 192,000 bags of cowpeas 136,000 bags of pigeon peas</td>
<td>1.5 million bags of maize 800,000 bags of beans 250,000 bags of cowpeas 200,000 bags of pigeon peas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cultivation of idle land</td>
<td>20312845 ha</td>
<td>4062569 ha</td>
<td>4,000 hectares</td>
<td>10,000 hectares</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAL land under irrigation</td>
<td>600000-1.2 million hectares</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Research and Development funding</td>
<td>2% of agriculture GDP</td>
<td>Ksh3.2 billion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of extension officers per farm household</td>
<td>Increase from 1/1,093 farm households</td>
<td>1/1,093 farm households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cost of fertilizer (reduced)</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>Reduced from Kshs. 6000 to Kshs. 2,500 per 50kg bag</td>
<td>Reduced from Kshs. 6000 to Kshs. 1,500 per 50kg bag</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Cooperatives in coffee, ranching, Dairy, and multi-purpose</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beef cattle, Dairy cattle, Dairy goats, Goat (meat)</td>
<td>11,476.1 million (2003)</td>
<td>588,000(1990)</td>
<td>1.5 million</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole Sale &amp; Retail</td>
<td>Number of players between producer and consumer (reduced)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Organized small operator retail markets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Market share of products</strong></td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Addition to GDP</strong></td>
<td>50 billion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duty free port</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contribution to GDP</strong></td>
<td>10% per annum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Market share of the regional market for manufactured goods</strong></td>
<td>15% 7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investment in Research and development</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imports in key local industries</strong></td>
<td>Reduced by 25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SME Parks</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic investors in key agro-processing industries</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Business Process Outsourcing/Off shoring</strong></td>
<td>GDP Contribution Kshs. 10 billion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jobs created</strong></td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Major leading IT suppliers attracted</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Large Multinational captives and global BPO players attracted</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indigenous large BPO firms build</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial Services</strong></td>
<td>Access to financial services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GDP growth rate</strong></td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increase national savings</strong></td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level of inflation</strong></td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.0 SOCIAL PILLAR: INVESTING IN THE PEOPLE OF MACHAKOS COUNTY

4.1 Education and Training

Introduction

The vision for the Education sector is “to have a globally competitive quality education, training and research for sustainable development”. Amongst the targets set in this sector are; To increase the GER in early childhood Development Education by 50%, Raise the transition rate from Primary to secondary level from 60% to 75%, Raise the transition rate from Secondary level to University from 8% to 15% and reduce the teacher student ratio from 1:47 to 1:40.

Situation Analysis

Machakos County has close to 850 primary schools and 154 secondary schools. The primary school enrolment rate is 81% for both boys and girls of school going age. School dropout was reported to be 5.5%. The Primary school going population (6-13 years) makes up to 20.3% of the County total population. The secondary schools enrolment rate is 32% for both boys and girls. The secondary school dropout rate is estimated to be 4.7%. Many children drop out of primary and secondary school mainly due to inability to afford cost of education and the limited number of schools; other factors contributing to the low transition rate from primary to secondary and Low education enrollment include pregnancy cases, children taking care of sick parents, and inadequate infrastructure.

Taking measures against the aforementioned issues should be able to increase the percentage of population with primary and secondary education in the County which currently (in 2012) stands at 67.7% and 14.6% respectively, while the Literacy levels (those who can read and write) is estimated at 88%.

Well known schools of which the County can transform into centers of excellence in order to invigorate the educational standards include; Machakos Primary, St. Mary’s Boys and girls, Muthini Primary, Township Muslim Primary School, St. Teresas primary, Machakos Academy, ABC Girls academy, One Hill academy Premese Academy, Lukenya Academy, Makutano Academy, Mumbuni Primary, Baptist Primary, ABC Girls Academy and Katoloni. High schools include Machakos Girls, Machakos School, St. Monica, St. Valentine girls, Mumbuni High School and Katoloni among others. The upgrading of Machakos Teachers College to the level of a constituent campus of Kenyatta University in 2011, and presence of other Tertiary institutions such as the Copperbelt College,
Century Park College, Scott Theological University and Computers for school Kenya, provide an opportunity for residents of the County to further their education beyond secondary schools within the County’s environs at an affordable cost.

Machakos is also one of the towns known to cater for the physically handicapped and impaired. Schools like the APDK for the physically handicapped, school for the deaf, school for the blind and the special unit for the mentally handicapped (in TMPS) have gone a long way in providing education for these special children.

Goals for 2017

- Raising the transition rates; GER in ECDE by 50%, Primary to secondary from 60% to 75%, Secondary to Tertiary from 8% to 15%.
- Raising Quality of education: Teacher Student ratio, from 1:47 to 1:40, Text book to Pupil ratio from 1:3 to 1:1.
- Addressing inequalities: between gender, socio-economic groups and regions.

Strategies

In order to be responsive to the situation at hand, the County shall aim to invest in institutions of excellence and create closer collaboration with diverse industry in order to develop a globally competitive and adaptive human resource.

Subsequently, the County will improve 5 of the existing education institutions into centres of excellence in the next 5 years and create an environment that would encourage the private sector to increase investment in the in the Education Sector; especially in Private Academies, Tertiary institutions and Pre-school units/ Baby care centres to meet the growing demand due to increase in human population. This shall address the currently overstretched facilities, overcrowding in schools and high teacher pupil ratio. Efforts will also be directed towards creating incentives to attract the Universities in order to meet the Country target of 15% transition from secondary to university.

The County will boost the Bursary kitty in order to curb the school dropout rate and improve transition from primary to secondary and finally to tertiary institutions. This should lead to an increase by over 5% in the population with primary and secondary education in the County which currently (2012) stands at 67.7% and 14.6%. At the tertiary level, more Bursaries will be geared to applicants pursuing the skill sets needed in the County as an incentive for more students to take up the relevant courses. In this regard, the County will facilitate growth of TIVET institutions whose demand is anticipated to grow with the increase in enrollment of primary and secondary education and strengthen their linkage with the various sectors to ensure matching of skills acquired to market demand.

Flagship project
4.2 Health care delivery

Introduction

Health care is an important and necessary part of any society. The true mark of a civilised society is how it tends to and looks after its most vulnerable members in order to remain productive. Health care is important for all, young and old, rich and poor. It is therefore important to make affordable health care available to all; hence the County will live up to the vision 2030 expectations “to provide equitable and affordable health care at the highest affordable standard to her citizens”.

Under the vision, Kenya will structure the health delivery system and also shift the emphasis to “promotive” care in order to lower the nation’s disease burden. This is aimed at improving access and equity in the availability of essential health care and results in a healthy population. In order to achieve this, the Vision has proposed a devolution approach that will allocate funds and responsibility for delivery of health care to district hospitals and clinics, thereby empowering Kenyan households and social groups to take charge in improving their own health.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Health Target Indicators</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality per 1000 births</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5 mortality rate per 1000 births</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality rate Per 100,000 live births</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully immunized (below 1 year)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV / AIDS prevalence rate</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>&lt; 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases of Tuberculosis</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient malaria fatality</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe Delivery</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Situation analysis

The health facilities in the County comprise of (1) Provincial General Hospital (3) District Hospitals (1), Sub-District Hospital, (86) Dispensaries, (22) Health Centres (2), Maternity Homes, (34) Medical Clinics, (2) Nursing Homes and (3) Others facilities. The average distance to a health facility is 5 Km.

The Doctor to Population Ratio is at 1:62,325, while the Infant Mortality Rates and Under Five Mortality Rates Data show: 27/1000 and 38/1000 respectively; both of which are high when compared against 25 / 1,000, and 33 / 1,000 targeted in the vision 2030.

The most prevalent diseases are Malaria and Skin diseases while the childhood diseases...
include anaemia, marasmus, eye infection, pneumonia, malaria, Kwashiorkor etc.

Other notable health statistics for the County are outlined below;

a) Fully immunized population (2010/11) 
   54.3 %

b) Malaria as % of 1st outpatient cases 
   14.6%

c) TB in every 1000 people (2009/10) 
   24%

d) HIV+ ante natal care clients (2010 %) 
   4.2%

e) Deliveries at health center 
   30.5%

f) Qualified medical assistance during birth 
   32.0%

g) Has had all vaccinations 
   81.3%

h) High maternal mortality rate 
   147 per 1000.

i) High infant mortality rate 
   80 per 1000

j) Under five infant mortality rate 
   52 per 1000.

HIV/AIDS in Machakos is a major health problem with the prevalence averaging 15%. Majority of HIV/AIDS patients are found in Machakos Town and its environs and in all towns along the Mombasa highway. Cases are being reported in the small up-coming towns in the County like Wamuyu and Matuu. HIV/AIDS incidences along the major highway and upcoming towns are attributed the long distance truck drivers/touts and, the commercial, sex workers.

The biggest challenge facing the County is the increasing cases HIV/AIDS in spite of the awareness level of over 85 per cent. It also faces the challenges of providing medical care for the infected and support for the affected. Currently the County estimates that there are over 15,000 children who are in need of special care (CSP) and this numbers is expected to rise due to the increasing number of HIV/AIDS orphans.

Goals for 2017

- Creation of an enabling environment to ensure increased private sector participation and greater community involvement in service management.

Strategy

*Promotive* health care will be advanced in order to lower the incidence of preventable prevalent diseases such as Malaria and Skin diseases as well as the childhood diseases which include anaemia, marasmus, eye infection, pneumonia, malaria, Kwashiorkor etc. This will be achieved through facilitating of community level care units comprising of well-trained community health extension workers (CHEW) to serve the local population. Devolved funds in the Health sector will be used to fast track this process.

Investment in modern health facilities through PPPs will be encouraged, and the County will also invest in rehabilitating and upgrading health facilities which primarily comprise of community health centres and dispensaries to promote preventive health care and treat diseases at community level.
The combination of these strategies will see the alarming statistics such as High maternal mortality rate 147 per 1000, Immunization rate- 54.3%, Safe delivery is very low 30.5%, High infant mortality rate 80 per 1000, under five infant mortality rate 52 per 1000 reduced to desirable levels.

Flagship Project

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4.4 Water and sanitation

Introduction

The Vision for water and sanitation sector is to ensure water and improved sanitation availability and access to all by 2030. The vision’s goal is to attain 90% access to safe and reliable water for urban areas and 70% for rural areas and reducing unaccounted for water to below 30%. It aims to achieve 70% and 65% access to safe sanitation for urban and rural households respectively. It also targets to attain 40% and 10% sewerage access for urban and rural areas respectively.

Situation analysis

Most of the existing water and sanitation facilities are old and dilapidated and require rehabilitation and augmentation in order to meet the present and future demands of the fast growing population of Machakos Town. The adequacy, equity and reliability of government rural water supply projects in the County have deteriorated due to; inadequate budgetary provision, facilities have not been upgraded to cope with increasing demand, and technical performance has declined with increasing age of equipment and inadequate maintenance. Uncontrolled sand harvesting has led to severe environment degradation leading to change in the regime of some of the rivers and loss of retention capacities of some of the seasonal rivers. Mwania and Mania river which are the major sources of water for Machakos town have also been affected.

The current state of water and sanitation in the County as at the 2009 census is 51.8 % of households had improved water infrastructure and 97.0 % of households had improved sanitation.

Water scarcity affects women and girls both in the rural and urban areas of the county since they are charged with the responsibility of ensuring the household needs for water are met. In the process, they are denied the opportunity to engage in other economic activities and schooling.
Goals for 2017

- 90% access to safe and reliable water areas and 70% for Rural areas
- Reduction of unaccounted water by 30%
- 70% and 65% access to safe sanitation for urban and rural households respectively
- 40% and 10% sewerage access for urban and rural respectively.
- Increase water storage per capita from 8m2 to 16m2

Strategies

Demand for water is expected to increase as a result of population growth and economic development. Therefore, in order to enhance water security, the County shall support initiatives that would increase water supply through effective harvesting techniques and storage. Measures will also be undertaken to promote rain water harvesting to guarantee an improved water source for a majority of the households.

Licenses for Sand harvesting which is a key activity for livelihood in the County shall be governed by the Sand harvesting guidelines that also address environmental concerns in order to avoid haphazard scooping that would lead to distraction of the environment. Through PPP, Technology Institutions will also be facilitated to explore Innovative technologies for sustainable sand harvesting.

Jointly with the Water service board, the Council shall enhance the establishment of efficient and more effective community-based water organisations, rehabilitate water supply facilities (thereby improving access to water), promote private sector involvement in water supplies, and facilitate access to credit facilities for development of water supplies, as well as promote community efforts in watershed protection.

PPPs will also be pursued in the Investment on infrastructure, rehabilitation, and construction of new water supplies this coupled with efficient management of available water will increase the water coverage in the county.

Flagship Projects

i. Athi-thwake Dam scaled up to cover the county
ii. Kilimambogo dam designed in the 70s constructed
iii. Sand dams (50% of financing by community members)
iv. Compulsory Roof harvesting for hospitals, schools, market centres and individual households.
v. Total catchment terracing including grazing areas (more people less erosion-study)
4.5 Environment Management

Kenya is one of the countries most affected by the disaster of climate change. The effects are likely to be more severe in the future. This could have a major effect on the economy because it’s heavily dependent on climate sensitive sectors such as Agriculture and also because the country’s means to cope with climate hazards is weak. It’s also affirmed that the over 70% of the natural disasters affecting the country are weather related and there has been an increase in frequency, magnitude and severity of disaster in recent past.

In order to live up to the sectors vision, that reads “A nation living in a clean, secure and sustainable environment”, the County shall focus on increasing its forest cover by 1% annually, develop solid waste management system and facilitate environment planning and governance and subsequently enforce all environmental regulations.

Flagship project

i.

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4.6 Gender, Youth, and Vulnerable groups

- Gender
  Women in Kenya are disadvantaged in accessing labour, markets and productive resources, they are also under-represented in social and political leadership; neither have their capabilities been fully developed to full potential due to limited access to capital education, training and health care.

The county will strive to complement the Vision 2030 strategies that aim at affirmative action i.e 30% representation at all decision making levels at the County level, and support processes that will contribute to achieve the flowing targets outlined in the Vision 2030; increase proportion of women using family planning methods from 39% to 70%, doubling births attended by skilled health personnel from 42% to 84%, increasing adult literacy rates of men and women from 64% and 59% respectively to 70% and reducing gender based violence.

- Vulnerable groups

  These comprise of widows, widowers, orphans and children at risk, persons with disabilities, under-age mothers, the poorest of the poor and the elderly. All these groups are faced with multiple challenges in their day to day life such as high levels of poverty and various forms of deprivation. The County shall support initiatives by NGOs, CBOs amongst other institutions aimed at mitigating these challenges.
• Youth

Kenya’s population is predominantly young with the age group 15-35 years accounting for approximately 38% of the total population. They face many challenges which include limited opportunities for educational advancement and technical training, limited opportunities for employment, high levels of poverty, lack of finance or access to credit, disproportionate exposure to high health and social risk, and lack of opportunities to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

The County shall invest in the proposed Youth empowerment centres, foster initiatives that encourage the youth to participate in environment conservation, increase allocations to secondary and tertiary level bursary programmes as well as encourage the integration of the youth empowerment programmes with the other community development activities in order to leverage their skills and provide opportunities for full participation in nation building.

Flagship Project

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4.7 Housing & urbanization

Kenya’s urban areas have over the years suffered from poor planning, which has resulted in proliferation of informal settlements with poor housing and little or no infrastructure services. Only 30% of Kenya urban towns are planned and only 4 Counties out of the 47 have planning units. Kenyan housing sector is characterised by inadequacy of affordable and decent housing, low level of urban home ownership, extensive and inappropriate dwelling units, including slums and squatters settlements. It’s estimated that of the 150,000 units required annually, only an estimate of 35,000 are built. The shortage for low cost housing is particularly acute in urban areas since only an estimated 6,000 units (20%) of the total number of houses built fall under this category.

The aforementioned challenges are spilling over into Machakos County as the Nairobi metropolis that extends to Machakos town begins to take shape. If the County doesn’t do proper planning, then the scenario may deteriorate further with the coming up of the Konza city which shall definitely scale up the demand for good housing. Hence, the County shall aim at setting aside serviced land in order to attract and direct private sector developer investments (Masaku City). The County shall also facilitate tertiary institutions to explore the development of location-specific building materials that would promote low cost housing. A combination of these strategies would enable the County contribute to the sectors vision which is “An adequately and decently housed Nation”
Flagship Project

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ii.
### Social Pillar Current status Statistics and 2017 targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PILLAR</th>
<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>VISION 2030 2012 TARGET</th>
<th>NATIONAL 2012 STATUS</th>
<th>COUNTY 2012 BASELINE</th>
<th>COUNTY 2017 TARGET</th>
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<tr>
<td>SOCIAL</td>
<td>Education and Training</td>
<td>GER of early Childhood Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Education enrollment</td>
<td>Pre primary</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>113%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tertiary and university</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transition rate from primary to secondary</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transition rate from secondary to university</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Adult literacy (&gt;24 years)</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Youth literacy (15-24 years)</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>25 per 1,000</td>
<td>52 per 1,000</td>
<td>80 per 1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Machakos District)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Under 5 mortality rate</td>
<td>33 per 1,000</td>
<td>74 per 1,000</td>
<td>52 per 1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Machakos District)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maternal mortality rate</td>
<td>147 per 100,000</td>
<td>488 per 100,000</td>
<td>187 per 1,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Machakos District)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Immunization</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>54.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HIV/AIDS prevalence</td>
<td>&lt; 4%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Life Expectancy</td>
<td>60 years</td>
<td>58.9 years</td>
<td>68.1 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Machakos District)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cases of Tuberculosis</td>
<td>444/1,000</td>
<td>328/100,000</td>
<td>240/100,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Malaria fatality</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Safe Delivery</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>Access to safe water and sanitation for urban areas</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Access to safe water and sanitation for urban areas</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Metric</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccounted-for-water</td>
<td></td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewerage access for urban</td>
<td></td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewerage access for rural</td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water storage per capita</td>
<td></td>
<td>16 cubic meters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area under irrigation</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2 million hectares</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area under drainage</td>
<td></td>
<td>90,000 hectares</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular monitoring of water resources</td>
<td></td>
<td>70%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi purpose dams</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivers reserve flow</td>
<td></td>
<td>90%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment al Management</td>
<td>Forest cover</td>
<td>More than 4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify new national resources</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fully functional solid waste management systems</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 Municipalities</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement adaptation projects</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impacts assessment</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 per year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water towers</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rehabilitate 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender, Youth and Vulnerable groups</td>
<td>Purchasing power parity (earned income)</td>
<td>USD 3,000 (approx. Ksh.250,000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women in parliament</td>
<td></td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representation in recruitment, promotion &amp; appointment of women in all decision making levels</td>
<td></td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic dependency (under 14’s &amp; over 65’s)</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of orphans</td>
<td>1.4 Million</td>
<td>2.4 Million</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth dependency ratio</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth unemployment</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth in positions of responsibility</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and urbanization</td>
<td>Metropolitan development plans</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Integrated strategic development plans</td>
<td>12 special local authorities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Integrated strategic and investment plans</td>
<td>33 municipalities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serviced plots</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units under employer incentivized programme</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to finance for low income households</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to finance for developers</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing plans approval period</td>
<td>90 days</td>
<td>180 days</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of contractors in various categories per year</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social equity and poverty reduction</td>
<td>Annual income per person</td>
<td>USD 3,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Poverty ratio</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Human Development Index (HDI)</td>
<td>.750</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
5.0 POLITICAL PILLAR: MOVING TO THE FUTURE AS ONE NATION

5.1 Overview
The political pillar of Vision 2030 is a “democratic political system that is issue-based, implying that it meets the widest public interest, people centred which refers to responsiveness to the needs and rights of citizen, results oriented – denoting that the system is predictable and based on measurable outcomes and accountable indicating that the system is open transparent and permits free flow of information.

Though most of these aspirations would be delivered through board initiatives at the National level, the County will partner with Civil society organizations and other likeminded institutions to encourage formal and informal civic education programmes, and establish systems that promote open engagement between Government and civil society as well as free flow of information.

5.2 Guiding Principles

In order to ensure that the economic, Social and political governance gains made under the vision are neither revered nor lost, as the regimes changes, the following principles shall be adhered to;

i. Sovereignty of the people
ii. Gender equality
iii. National Values, Goals and ideology
iv. Adherence to the bill of Rights
v. Public participation in Governance
vi. Decentralization – resources distribution and decision making

6.0 VALUES

Sustainable development in Kenya shall be achieved through good governance that is founded on integrity, transparency and accountability; while ensuring non-discrimination and protection of the marginalized, inclusiveness and the respect and upholding of human rights and human dignity for all citizens for the attainment of equality, equity and social justice. The rule of law, the sharing and devolution of power, and democracy shall anchor the participation of the people and every citizen’s patriotic pursuit of national unity. This would only be a reality through value-based and driven leadership.

A value-based and driven leader is one who is an embodiment of National Values and Principles of Governance. Such a leader is a person who practices, lives and demonstrates national values by deed and action. A value-based leader is also
visionary, inspirational, knowledgeable, principled, honest, considerate, committed, humble, transparent, innovative, and a good decision maker. Value-based leadership is people centered and guides citizens towards the achievement of the National Values and Principles of Governance specified in the constitution. Such leadership ensures selfless service in the interest of the public.

The National Values and Principles of Governance need to be exercised at the various societal; family, community, organization and national levels. Each community, organization and individual should nurture and elect leaders who uphold national values for social re-engineering and transformation. Machakos Country will strive to put in place mechanism to inculcate and nature the aspired values.
7.0 DELIVERING THE COUNTY VISION: IMPLEMENTATION