

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KILIFI



THE COUNTY TREASURY

2022 COUNTY FISCAL STRATEGY PAPER

**INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRATION FOR RESILIENT RECOVERY
AND IMPROVED SERVICES.**

January 27, 2022

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This 2022 County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) has been compiled using latest Information, some of which is unaudited or subject to revision.

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The County Treasury

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KILIFI, KENYA

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FOREWORD

The 2022 Kilifi County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) has been prepared with an upturn in economic activity and expanding fiscal space amid a resilient recovery of the economy due to ongoing vaccination efforts and eased restrictions previously put forth to combat the COVID19 which caused multiple problems leading to devastating reversals in development.

This County Fiscal Strategy paper has also been prepared with a broad unprecedented overview of the financial year 2022/23 due to the expected political activities bearing in mind that this year will be mostly dominated with political activities and transition of government activities and top leadership both at the National and county level.

With an alleviation of economic outlook, both at the national and local levels, as a result opening up of the economy, the CFSP 2022/23 is designed to position the county on an uptrend trajectory economic recovery path by stimulating economic activity in certain sectors of the local economy, particularly the productive sectors.

CFSP 2022 derives its policy directions from the Budget Policy Statement 2022 as well as the development agenda envisioned in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018 - 2022. This provides the basis for prioritization of the development agenda and an identification of the means and resources for their implementation.

In this CFSP, the County Government of Kilifi seeks to continue to provide more interest-free loans to small and micro enterprises operating within the County with a view to facilitate economic stimulation in various sectors. The government also seeks to tap into the huge potential of the private sector by operationalizing the Kilifi County Investment Corporation in FY 2020/21. The corporation will be the county's vehicle with which to engage in business and investments in partnerships or joint ventures with the private sector.

The county government is also keen to complete and operationalize flagship projects so that citizens can reap the benefits of government's investment in those projects. Top in the list is the equipping and operationalization of the Kilifi County Hospital Complex, a flagship project which is set to be a game changer in the regions and the referral health system.

The implementation of this CFSP's development goals through the FY 2022/2023 budget will significantly contribute to the continuous efforts of building back better by providing resources and strategies for resilient economic recovery and development and eventually an improvement of lives and livelihoods of the Kilifi citizens.

**HON. MAURINE MUNYAZI MWANGOVYA,
AG COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER,**

FOR FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The production of this CFSP 2022-2023 could not have been successful if not for the dedication of many who participated in the process. Despite the hurdles, the process was participatory and inclusive, and brought together diverse stakeholders, whose inputs enriched the quality of this paper. We acknowledge the pool of resources, time and ideas offered by members of the public, private sector and other stakeholders.

It is my singular honor to applaud all staff of Kilifi County who both directly and indirectly participated in the production of this plan, with my sincere gratitude to the County's top management for their leadership.

I wish to acknowledge the former County Executive Committee Member Finance and Economic Planning Hon Samuel Kombe Nzai and the Current Ag. CECM Hon. **Maurine Munyazi Mwangovya** for the dedication towards the timely preparation of this plan, and their role in coordination of all County Executive Committee Members, whose sectoral inputs were immense. I also convey my utmost appreciation to all County Chief Officers, members of respective sector working groups, and Sub-County Administrators for the distinguished role they played, particularly in receiving and analyzing inputs from members of the public.

I appreciate the magnificent dedication of the Director of Budget and Economic Planning Mr. Wilberforce Mwinga and Principal Economist Mr. Abel Mwandonga for their timely coordination of all the activities and logistics which gave birth to this draft and am also pleased to single out the team of Economists, Statisticians and Fiscal Analysts that guided the formulation and production process. All the staff and support staff in the Economic Planning department are acknowledged for the various roles they played in the production process. I acknowledge the support of all Heads of Departments for their support and cooperation.

Finally, I thank all members of the public, organized groups, constitutional bodies and everyone who participated in this process; we could not have achieved this without you.

BENJAMIN CHILUMO KAI

CHIEF OFFICER

COUNTY DIVISION OF ECONOMIC PLANNING

1. CHAPTER ONE: OVERVIEW

1. Introduction

- 1) This chapter presents the tenet behind financial planning, the legal framework underpinning the preparation of the fiscal strategy paper for the fiscal period 2022/2023. It also provides a summary of key achievements for the plan period 2018-2022.
- 2) Section 117 of the Public Finance Management Act 2012 requires all counties to table a County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) in their respective county assemblies by 28 February each year. However due to contracted activities for the financial year 2022/23 to pave way for election activities this process comes much earlier.
- 3) The Paper should have at least four core elements namely Performance review, priority setting for the medium term, projections of revenue and expenditure and expenditure ceilings for respective sectors. Specifically the paper shall provide the following information:
 - i. A description of budget implementation for the period 2020/2021 and first half of the year 2021/2022 (July to December), including revenue and expenditure performance.
 - ii. A description of any changes to the budget during the year, such that may have necessitated revision of the approved financial plan.
 - iii. An overview of the expected revenue and expenditure totals for the coming year, based on an assessment of the economy and any other determinants.
 - iv. Ceilings on the amount of money each sector, will get in the upcoming budget and the basis for such capping.

1.1. Legal Framework

- 4) The County Treasury pursuant to section 117(1) and (6) of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012 is mandated to prepare and submit the County Fiscal Strategy Paper to the County Assembly, by the 28th February of each year, and subsequently publish and publicize it not later than seven days after it has been submitted to the County Assembly. The county Treasury shall also align its County Fiscal Strategy Paper with the National objectives in the Budget Policy Statement. In preparing the County Fiscal Strategy Paper, the County Treasury shall specify the broad strategic priorities and policy goals that will guide the County Government in preparing its budget for the coming financial year and over the Medium Term.
- 5) In preparing the Fiscal Strategy Paper, the County Treasury shall seek and take into account views of:
 - i. The Commission on Revenue Allocation
 - ii. The Public
 - iii. Any interested persons or groups

iv. Any other forum that is established by legislation

- 6) Section 117(2) of PFM Act requires counties to align the CFSP with the national objectives in the Budget Policy Statement (BPS), and towards this, the County Treasury has aligned the proposed revenue and expenditure plan to the national financial objectives contained in the BPS 2022. Achieving the development agenda espoused in the County Integrated Development Plan, (CIDP 2018-2022) remains the overarching target. In this regard, the fiscal policies are geared towards triggering a multiplier effect towards the achievement of the national theme: **accelerating economic recovery for improved livelihood**. The policies highlighted here have also been anchored on the Medium-Term Plan III of the Vision 2030 as prioritized in the “Big Four” Agenda.

1.2. Rationale.

- 7) The Fiscal strategy Paper outlines the County’s fiscal policies in the context of prevailing macro-economic policies and outlook while articulating the Kilifi County’s broad strategic priorities and policies for the fiscal year 2022/2023, and how these will be achieved within the available resources. The County Fiscal Strategy Paper is the guide to the County Budget Process, with binding policy directions on budget formulation and implementation in the medium term. It analyzes the past and the present setting of the budget, and how they influence the future. The Kilifi County Fiscal Strategy Paper specifies the broad strategic priorities and policy goals that guide the County government in preparing its budget for the coming financial year and over the medium term.

1.3. Summary of County Achievements in the Plan Period 2018-2022

- 8) This section provides details on the key achievements by sector. Sectors covered include Agriculture, Rural & Urban Development, Energy, Infrastructure and ICT, General Economic and Commercial Affairs, Health Sector, Education Sector, Governance, Justice, Law and Order and Public Administration and Intergovernmental Relations.

1.3.1. Agriculture, Rural & Urban Development.

- 9) In the Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development Sector several flagship projects were implemented and significant milestones registered. Key among these was the purchase of 48 tractors to assist in mechanizing agricultural farming in the County. This intervention significantly increased the seasonal land under tillage from an initial 65,000 ha to 100,000 ha which consequently translated to marked increase in crop production (e.g., for maize from 5 bags per acre to 12 bags per acre) and thereby enhancing foodsecurity. This achievement is also attributed to the continuous farmer trainings done by the county extension staff and other stakeholders. Over 70,000 farmers have been trained on Good agricultural practices, including conservation agriculture.
- 10) Under the Farm Input Subsidy Project, the County first developed an agricultural input subsidy policy and then supported 100,000 farmers with assorted certified seeds and fertilizer. Emphasis here is on drought tolerant seed varieties like the DH series of Maize, Green gram and Cowpeas as well as Cassava. Over the reporting period,

atotalof11,338bagsoffertilizerand425metrictonsofcertifiedseeds and over 1,700,000 cassava cuttings have been distributed to farmers.In addition to the investment in certified seeds, farmers benefitted on spraying equipment and agro chemicals where14 boom sprayers and 325 knapsack sprayers were acquired and put to use on crop protection services.

- 11) Tree crop promotion where emphasis is put on rehabilitation of fruit trees and establishment of new orchards has been a key area of focus in the County especially for cashewnut, Coconut and Mango crops. On-farm demonstrations on orchard management including pruning, coppicing and spraying has been done. Over 136 farmer field schools were established for cashew tree management. An extensive campaign to provide highqualityplanting material and seedlings have been done, collectively,250,000coconut,316,000cashewand50,000mango seedlings, have been planted and well managed. The introduction of hybrid coconut production in Kilifi County is a major milestone in Coconut promotion. A total of 6,000 hybrid coconut were imported from India and planted by our farmers in mother blocks which will provide quality high yielding seed nuts for future propagation.

- 12) On irrigation development the County was able to survey, design and start implementation for the 3000 Ha Dagamra irrigation scheme this included purchase of diesel engine pumps and pipes. The works included construction of main supply pipelines, installation of pipes, fittings and construction of pump shelters. At Burangi scheme feasibility study was done for 1200 Ha. , additionally 2 Pumps and fittings were supplied. At Gandini Kwa ndezi irrigation scheme, 30 Ha. were put under irrigation through supply of 125 pipes and construction of inlet chamber.Further, Balaga Irrigation Scheme received funding in 2017/18 which involved supply and installation of 3 diesel driven pumps as well as construction of main supply pipe lines. Other small scale irrigation development efforts were done through initiation of the following projects; Sabaki irrigation development project,Jilore small holders irrigation support and development, Kavunyalalo-intergrated project development for Kakuyuni wardshakahola small scale irrigation projects. The County now boasts of about 2800 Hactares under irrigation.

- 13) Promotion of water harvesting for small scale irrigation has been a major focus in the County: Significant achievements here include; Mto mkuu small dam for horticulture, Bamba –ndigiria water pan, Kidzini south water pan,Makutano water pan,Tsangalaweni, Kayafungo waterpan,wakala water pan,Ndundhi water pan – kalolen sub county,Makalangeni waterpan.Solar power pump with 10000 litre water tank at Kolongoni dam for irrigation, Lutsangani drip irrigation development and many more efforts towards micro water harvesting. Over 15 water pans were escavated or rehabilitated. A notable achievement towards this end is the procurement of a County dozer specifically to be used for this purpose.

- 14)** The County procured and distributed 674 dairy cows to dairy groups and established 2 milk collection and cooling centres in Zowerani and Rabai. Ongoing milk collection and cooling centres Ganze, Marafa and Manyeso while Bamba, Matsangoni and Magarini have been proposed to commence this financial year. Further, 162 milk cans of different sizes were supplied to farmers. 4 motorized and 10 manual chaff cutters were also distributed to farmers in the county. To promote fodder conservation, 40 hay boxes were issued to farmers. This strategy was given a strong backing by the ‘MIFUGO NI MALI’ initiative which the County Government and KCB Foundation are implementing through an MoU which has enabled farmers to access interest-free loans. This has benefited many farmers with Kilifi Bee Keepers, Zowerani Dairy and Pwani Dairy Farmers Cooperatives accessing loans totalling Kshs 10,662,250. In further support to bee-keeping farmers, the Department procured and distributed 500 beehives to self-help groups across the County. Further, the department provided 310 livestock farmer groups with 1819 Galla goats and 3700 Improved KARI Kienyeji. To enhance poultry production, 4 (528 eggs) Electric Egg Incubators were procured for Bamba Ward. During the same period, a total of 400 bee kits were procured and distributed to farmer groups. During the 2nd Quarter of 2021/22 FY, a total of 2867 households benefitted with 8854 (50kg) bags of Range cubes, 620 (2kg) Maclick Super Mineral Lick packets to cushion them from the vagaries of weather.
- 15)** Annual County vaccinations were carried out by the veterinary directorate where 15748 dogs, 227,122 cattle, 517615 goats, 484,779 poultry were vaccinated. Clinical cases intervention was done to maintain heard health status where 65,331 cattle, 69,588 goats, 13,424 sheep, 1781 dogs were treated and 100139 poultry were treated. In meat inspection, the directorate inspected 110,592 cattle carcasses, 102527 goats, 57,082 sheep and 284,273 poultry. In animal genetics 4175 inseminations were done using high quality bull semen.
- 16)** The County procured 7 fishing boats which were distributed to BMUs to enhance fish catch and patrols. In order to assure access to modern fishing boats for the county fishermen, the department is constructing a boatyard at Malindi which will be equipped to manufacture boats. The boatyard will be equipped with necessary boat making equipment and trainings will be done to build the capacity in boat making.
- 17)** To support the Beach Management Units capacity in fisheries management, the department has registered, supported the conduct of BMU elections and trained the BMUs to enhance their capacity on BMU management, sea safety and survival.
- 18)** To promote fish postharvest hygienic handling and assurance of quality fish and fish products the county department constructed 5 new fish depots at fish landing sites across the county and also rehabilitated one old depot. In addition, the county established a flake ice production

plant to supply fishermen with affordable ice during and after fishing.

- 19) On aquaculture, the department has supported fish farmers and fisher groups in terms of infrastructure expansion and trainings. 210 fish farmers were trained on good aquaculture management practices. Fish farmers have been supported through supply of pond liners, fingerlings and fish feeds. The county has supplied over 800,000 fish fingerlings to about 340 fish farmers across the county. An aquaculture training facility consisting of a laboratory, 4 training and demonstration ponds were established at ATC Mtwapa to be used in training and aquaculture parameters monitoring. The center will also be equipped to produce quality fingerlings and fish feeds besides monitoring fish diseases and parasites. The department has constructed 4 training ponds in the two TVET that will be used as training tools in the extension work.
- 20) The Directorate of fisheries in the Department has continued to ensure collection, recording an analysis of the fish catch data in all the county fish landing sites to enhance fisheries management measures. During the year 2020, a total of 2,164,520 kgs of fish valued at Kshs. 446,801,800 was landed. The county Department has embarked on implementation of the World Bank funded program Kenya Marine and social economic development program (KEMFSED). Through KEMSFED the department has conducted Participatory Integrated Community Development (PICD) in all the participating wards in the county and communities through the CBOs have identified projects which they wish to be funded.

1.3.2. Energy, Infrastructure and ICT.

- 21) In the ICT Subsector, the County has built a County government connectivity infrastructure connecting all 7 Sub County headquarter offices to the Kilifi County WAN (Wide Area Network), deployed a unified communication system in the County HQ Offices and an Electronic Data Management System in the County to manage workflows and reduce paper usage. 14 Public Youth Polytechnics have been equipped with ICT equipment (Dzitsoni YP, Gede YP, Adu YP, Mambayandu YP, Jilore YP, Kakoneni YP, Pingilikani YP), as part of ICT capacity building in the County especially among the youth.
- 22) Significant milestones have been achieved in the Energy sub-sector. Key among these are the installation of high masts lights along strategic roads, streets and in trading centers with a view of improving security and economic activities. The department has distributed 3000 solar lanterns in households across the 35 wards to enhance studies among students and the health of the community at large. In addition, four biogas digesters were constructed at Kombeni Girls, Malindi High, Godoma High and at Mzee Katsole in Ganze as a way of promoting alternative sources of energy. Other initiatives have been on promotion of charcoal briquettes where the county bought two briquetting machines and one charcoal kiln which were stationed at the Mida Jatropha office and Magarini charcoal producers' office, respectively, the key focus being reduction of deforestation.

1.1.1. General Economic and Commercial Affairs.

- 23)** In the trade sub sector key achievements included capacity building of 6,233 entrepreneurs to improve their knowledge and skills in entrepreneurship and financial management, enactment of the Kilifi
- 24)** County Micro- finance Bill 2016 to establish a fund for MSEs including co-operative societies and the enactment of the Kilifi County Trade Licensing Act 2016, which will assist in regulating trade.
- 25)** The county organized and participated in four National and International fairs and exhibitions to showcase and market products from the County, organized the inaugural Kilifi County International Investment Conference where MOUs worth over Kshs. 300 billion were signed. The deals signed cover investments in agri-business, health, real estate, manufacturing, tourism, energy and infrastructure.
- 26)** The trade subsector also constructed and refurbished 14 new markets including, Kwa Jiwa in Malindi, Mariakani and Mtwapa among others and operationalized sanitary facilities in four markets within the county. The trade subsector was also able to acquire four (4) electronic testing equipment and fifty (50) roller weights for verifying high capacity traders' weighing equipment. A standard testing laboratory was also constructed.
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1.1.2. Health Sector.

- 30) The County has made considerable investment to improve the overall health service delivery environment by taking various steps to strengthen infrastructural facilities, overall coordination and standard operating procedures. The County now has 116 health facilities (4 Hospitals, 14 Health Centres and 97 Dispensaries) under various stages of infrastructural strengthening. At least 26 incomplete Dispensaries started with CDF and LATF funding have been completed. Two hundred medical staff cutting across cadres were employed. This is geared towards reducing the gaps in the staffing levels to improve efficiency and effectiveness in health care service delivery. To improve the health facilities capacity and to increase access to specialized diagnostic health care, the following equipment was procured: Physio/Occupational/Orthopedic Equipment, Renal Dialysis, CT Scan and Digital X-ray Machines, Laboratory Equipment, X-ray Machine, 2 Dental Chairs, 4 Operating Tables (for Rabai, Bamba, Jibana and Mariakani), anesthetic machines and assorted theatre equipment. Further, the department procured the following equipment: 12 baby incubators, 80 delivery beds, 120 patient beds and mattresses, 20 stethoscopes, 20 baby weighing scales, 20 adult weigh scales, 20 suction machines, 20 wheel chairs, 40 office tables, 80 office chairs, 40 screens and 40 drug cabinets. This equipment has facilitated the operationalization of completed stalled health facilities. As a strategy to improve the availability of Pharmaceuticals and non-Pharmaceuticals and other related commodities, a county warehouse at Kilifi County Hospital has been constructed. To cater for staff welfare and improve health care service delivery, staff houses were constructed in the following locations: Mtepeni, Kiwandani, Mtwapa, Jila, Uwanja wa ndege and Ndatani Dispensaries

1.1.3. Education and ICT

- 31) In the Early Childhood Education subsector, significant milestones registered during the plan period included the employment of 667 ECD caregivers, the construction of model ECDs in all the 35 Wards, 312 Classrooms in various ECDE Centres and the ECD Teacher Training College at Fumbini in Kilifi town. School Management Committees (SMCs) were elected by parents and inducted by the

directorates of pre-primary education on their roles. Launching of the preschool milk program targeting 90,000 learners spread in over 800 ECD centers in the county was accomplished.

32) A total of 15 new Technical Vocational Training Institutions were constructed adding up to the 13 old ones making a total of 28 operational VTCs. Tools and equipment have been procured for 14 VTCs. Renovations of 4 youth polytechnics were completed. Boards of members were established and 33 instructors employed on permanent and pensionable terms in all the public VTCs.

1.1.4. Environment Protection, Water and Natural Resources

33) Major funding support in this sector has been in water infrastructure development in the last four years, with the initial focus being in Water Pipeline Extensions, New Water Pipelines, Water Pans, and storage facilities. This has led to the improvement of the water provided to residents from 63.3% in the county to 75%. It has also reduced the average distance of a community member to draw water from 5km to 3km in the rural areas where water is scarce.

1.1.5. Social Protection, Culture and Recreation.

34) In the Sports Subsector a number of achievements were made during the plan period. Key among these include the formation of 3 County sports teams, rehabilitation of 3 Sports grounds, participation in 4 national sport events, procurement and distribution of sports items costing over Kshs.40 Million to teams and sportsmen, hosting of the Malindi International Beach Soccer Tournament in 2015 and participation in the National Volleyball Tournament dubbed “Kilifi Governor’s Cup” in 2016.

35) In Cultural Development, key achievements include the construction of an Amphitheatre in Chonyi and Social Halls in Roka, Matsangoni, Gede, Mariakani, Marafa, Mpirani, Malindi and Kambe/Ribe. Another achievement is the enactment of two (2) county legislation, notably the County Culture and Heritage Act and the County Public Amenities Act.

36) Under Special Programs Sub-Sector, the following outcomes were achieved;

- Development of the Kilifi County Disaster Management and Emergencies Act, 2016.
- Establishment of the Disaster Management Council.
- Development of the county’s social protection policy for elderly and orphaned and vulnerable children.
- Development of the County Hazard Map/ Atlas.
- Establishment of the Beach Safety Unit.
- Formation of disaster committees at Ward level –Adu, Sokoke, Ganze, Jaribuni.

1.1.6. Public Administration.

37) The County Public Service Board witnessed notable milestones, key among these being the appointment of Ward Administrators, promotion of 713 staff in the Health Department, development of 13 Human Resource management policies, recruitment of ECD caregivers and ECD officers and several Medical Staff cadres, participation in National Consultative Forum of county public service Boards and the development and operationalization of service Delivery Charter.

2. CHAPTER TWO: INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRATION FOR RESILIENT RECOVERY AND IMPROVED SERVICES

2.1 Introduction.

- 38) The 2022 County Fiscal Strategy Paper seeks to adapt institutional frameworks to deliver integrated policies that effectively address existing interlinkages among the broad strategic priorities which are critical to achieving progress and also have important implications for public administrations and public service. The 2022 CFSP promotes integration by finding ways to foster cooperation and common approaches among institutions at all levels dealing with closely interrelated issues. The County government recognizes the vital role of putting in place adequate institutional arrangements, public administration practices, mechanisms, capacities, budgetary arrangements and resources and various modalities of partnership and engagement of non-state stakeholders in decision-making. Towards this end, institutional integration will support more balanced development trajectories by ensuring more coherent action on various dimensions of sustainable development and enhance allocation of resources to help avoid unwanted side effects of actions aiming to accelerate progress in one area on the realization of targets in other areas. This Fiscal Strategy Paper seek to integrate various institutions to accelerate and drive forward among the following highlighted broad strategic priorities:

2.2 Broad strategic priorities for the financial year 2022/23

- (i) Providing Quality, Affordable, And Accessible Health Care for Disease Prevention and Control*
- (ii) Enhancing Quality Pre-Primary Education, Vocational Training and ICT Services.*
- (iii) Enhance Access to Clean Water.*
- (iv) Inclusivity, Policy and Improved Infrastructure for Gender Equality and Social Protection*
- (v) Value Addition, Reduce Post Harvest Loss, strengthen Resilience Food Security and Nutrition.*
- (vi) Promoting Environmental Protection, Natural Resources, and Enhancing Sanitation Services*
- (vii) Enhancing Infrastructural Development to Support a 24-Hour Economy.*
- (viii) Integrating Population Statistics and Standard Research Methods in County Planning.*

2.2.1 PROVIDING QUALITY, AFFORDABLE, AND ACCESSIBLE HEALTH CARE FOR DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL.

- 39) Enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of health is one of the fundamental rights of every

human being. The third Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has healthcare as its primary aim. It states: ‘ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages.’ The country’s development targets of the Big 4 Agenda have one of its goals as attaining 100% Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for the population. However, for UHC to be universal, there needs to be a health system designed for the people; that is not only comprehensive but also integrated and embraces primary care.

- 40) Core at the center of healthcare provision is access, affordability and quality of healthcare services. these three are also the pillars on which UHC is anchored. Therefore, it is imperative that the County, within its mandate, cements these three pillars to attain overall health prosperity for her citizens.
- 41) The County has progressively improved its provision of healthcare services aimed at preventing, promoting, curing and eradicating diseases. This, even in the face of a global pandemic where most of the resources were channeled towards mitigating the impacts of the pandemic as well as curtailing its spread. In the post pandemic recovery period, there is been a need to refocus synergies and focus more on disease control, reproductive, maternal and child services in an effort to strengthen the health system. To attain this, the County will engineer its efforts in the following key areas of intervention:

2.2.1.1. Management of Disease Burden through a Strong Primary Health Care Network

- 42) Primary health care (PHC) is a whole-of-society approach to health that aims at ensuring the highest possible level of health and well-being and their equitable distribution by focusing on people’s needs and as early as possible along the continuum from health promotion and disease prevention to treatment, rehabilitation and palliative care, and as close as feasible to people’s everyday environment.¹ WHO describes PHS as the ‘front door’ of the health system and provides the foundation for strengthening health systems. This is as it can detect early signs of an epidemic as well as warn for a surge in the demand for health services.
- 43) PHC can produce a range of economic and social benefits to the population. As such, when comprehensive healthcare is administered at the onset of disease, then it saves the future economic costs in seeking health care as well as other health outcomes like life expectancy, all-cause mortality as well as mental health outcomes. Other potential benefits of a robust primary health care system include health system efficiency in terms of reduced hospital admissions and hospitalizations. A robust PHC also improves equitable access to health care hence equitable health outcomes¹. Therefore, to reap from these potential benefits of PHC, there is need for a timely, deliberate and targeted investment in the PHC infrastructure, equipment and human resources.
- 44) To consolidate the gains that the County has had in terms of PHC infrastructure, there will be deliberate efforts to ensure adequate staffing and equipment provision at the level 1 and 2 facilities. This will entail liaising with the Finance and Economic planning to ensure budget allocation of the above and also collaborating with the Public Service Board for the effectualization of staffing. Efforts will also be channeled towards completion of ongoing

projects as well as upgrading of relevant facilities. There will be deliberate efforts to increase the outreach of community health workers and volunteers as well as an increase in the mass sensitization and education of the population on prevention and promotion, more so of infectious and non-communicable diseases.

2.2.1.2. Health Infrastructure

- 45) Health infrastructure refers to all the physical infrastructure, inpatient beds, equipment, transport and technology required for effective delivery of services, (MOH, 2022). Good public (health) infrastructure is a precursor to the quality of health care. They are also a determinant on the access of health care services. While there has been a significant investment in the physical infrastructure, equipment and human resources for health in the County since inception of devolution; we still fall far behind the specified global best practices standards and ratio of healthcare staff to the population. As such, there is a need for continuous investments along the continuum of the health sector; to leverage on the attained gains as well as improve access to services to meet the other desired benefits.
- 46) Significant investments in the healthcare infrastructure ensures that there is equity, access and provision of health services. Going forward it is prudent that the department of health collaborate with The health with the Department of Roads, Transport and Public works department to map out areas in need of the appropriate infrastructure to ease access to the health facilities by the people. The department shall also liaise with the department of ICT and Technology in their efforts to improve their technology for effective delivery of services.

The table below shows a distribution of the health facilities in the sub-counties.

Table 1: Health Facilities by Level and Ownership

SUB COUNTY	Government Funded Facilities			FBO			Private		
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
GANZE	14	2	1	1	0	0	6	0	0
KALOLENI	13	2	2	1	1	0	7	1	0
KILIFI NORTH	16	2	1	1	0	0	17	0	0

KILIFI SOUTH	9	9	0	2	0	0	18	2	0
MALINDI	10	1	1	2	0	0	32	2	0
MAGARINI	33	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
RABAI	10	1	0	1	0	0	7	0	0

Source: Kilifi County Department of Medical Services and Public Health

47) Of significant mention in the County health infrastructure is the Kilifi Medical complex. This is a multimillion, ultra-modern health facility. That upon completion will house a Cancer Centre, an Intensive Care Unit (ICU), and a High Dependency Unit (HDU), a modern radiology department and equipment such as CT scans, Emergency and accidents unit among others.

2.2.1.3. Maternal and Reproductive Health

48) Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the post-natal period. Provision of a continuum of care during pregnancy, labour, delivery and in the post-natal period is significant in reducing maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidities. Standard global best practices, according to WHO, specify the following indicators to ascertain good health for mother and child:

- Up to 4 ante natal clinic visits during pregnancy
- Delivery at a health facility with a skilled birth attendant present
- Access to post-natal health care services – up to 2 days after delivery

49) To match up to these requirements, the County Government of Kilifi through the Department of Health Services has made significant investments in the maternal health care (physical) infrastructure as well as the human resources for health, ensuring equitable access for these services. This has also been buffered by the national government health insurance for pregnant women; 'Linda Mama'. As such, over the years, the County's performance in the maternal health indicators has been as follows:

- a) Number of births attended by skilled personnel since 2013/14

Table 2: Number of Births attended by skilled Health Personnel

YEAR	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	TOTALS
NO. OF BIRTHS	31,038	35,507	36,711	30,550	29,622	42,243	41,826	247,497

Source: County Government of Kilifi – Department of Health Services

b)Number of Pregnant Women Attending ANC Visits since 2013/14

Table 3: Number of Pregnant Women Attending ANC Visits

YEAR	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
NO. OF WOMEN	2	2	2	1	1	3	3

Source: County Government of Kilifi – Department of Health Services

2.2.1.4.Universal Health Coverage

- 50)** The primary focus of UHC is on improving quality, access and coverage of health services. To this end, there ought to be deliberate government investments in the health care space to ensure that citizens can access the health services and care that they need without suffering a financial hardship or impoverishment. To this end of financial protection, the County has partnered with the Danish Government to roll out a county wide grant aimed at resourcing primary and community health. This is meant to build capacity at the level 1 facilities so as to bridge the gap between households and dispensaries. This is espoused to increase access to and equity in the provision of healthcare services.
- 51)** In the same vein, in collaboration with Red Cross, the County has established community health units to increase the provision of health services at the community level by availing the services at their doorsteps. This has been successful with the coverage standing at 78% of the population. To leverage on this gain, training is continuously being provided to the community health workers (CHWs) to educate them on health indicators with the purpose of producing direct linkages with the community members.
- 52)** In addition to these the County is also partnering with the national government to ensure every citizen has a health insurance cover under the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF). Phase one of this project has already seen 50 % i.e., 35,000 out of 75,000 selected individuals mapped and enrolled for the NHIF services. Currently NHIF is confirming the biometrics of the people already registered.

2.2.1.5.Health Care Financing

53) The County Department of Health Services receive the highest allocation of the County’s annual budget. This is evident in the table below:

Table 4: Department of Health Funding from the County Government Budget

FINANCIAL YEAR	TOTAL COUNTY BUDGET	HEALTH BUDGET	
	AMOUNT (KES)	AMOUNT (KES)	Proportion
2013/14	6,701,156,247	1,381,270,551	21%
2014/15	9,882,829,324	2,205,901,471	22%
2015/16	11,520,188,328	2,698,357,155	23%
2016/17	13,031,430,964	2,939,805,424	23%
2017/18	12,126,905,105	3,124,111,953	26%
2018/19	14,471,491,081	3,784,650,799	26%
2019/20	15,034,621,947	4,269,979,373	28%
2020/21	14,661,031,386	4,289,098,137	29%
2021/22	14,873,899,430	2,098,265,458	14%

Source: County Government of Kilifi – County Treasury, 2022

54) While the amounts are substantial, a large chunk of the allocation caters for the personnel emoluments, crowding out other recurrent and development expenditures thus giving rise to funding gaps in key and strategic areas. This situation is meant to be dire in the subsequent years as most donors and grant funds are ceasing with Kenya’s new middle income economy status.

55) Therefore, there is a need for seeking alternative sources of funding for the health sector and leveraging on the private sector engagement to tailor investments into the health space as

well as careful resource allocation to priority and high impact health projects and programmes. The County aims to counter the diminishing fiscal space by establishing a PHC financial system to:

- Establish capacity for county staff to produce measures, implement and monitor various indicators and encourage the realization of financial independence.

56) This will act as a tool for promoting transparency and accountability and highlighting of resource requirements.

57) In addition to this and as a measure to counter the diminishing resources, there will be a shift in the budgetary allocations from the department of Finance and Economic Planning to the health sector from medical services to public health to focus more on preventive and promotive health services thus relieving the economic cost of advanced medical interventions.

2.2.2 ENHANCING QUALITY PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND ICT SERVICES

2.2.2.1 Education

58) To realize its sectoral goals, the county government through the department of Education and ICT has heavily financed education infrastructure and human resources development of Early Childhood Development and Education (ECDE) and Vocational Training Centers (VTCs). At the moment, there are 865 pre-primary school classrooms in the County. Out of these, 771 are complete while 94 are still under construction. In the last fiscal year, 32 ECDE classrooms were constructed while 1 was renovated. In addition to these, 300 ECD teachers were recruited to supplement the existing ECDE caregivers. Below is a summary of ECDE enrolment as at May 2021 (table source department of EDUCATION and ICT).

Table 5: Pre-primary School Summary as May 2021

SUBCOUNTY	NUMBER OF PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ENROLLMENT		NO. OF ECDE TEACHERS		
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	INPOST	SHORTAGE
MAGARINI	196	6465	15263	21728	193	238
MALINDI	67	2490	2432	4922	105	48
KILIFI NORTH	89	4477	3515	7992	173	68
KILIFI SOUTH	65	4005	3690	7695	126	42
KALOLENI	121	4910	5222	10132	135	114
RABAI	69	3038	2946	5984	95	73
GANZE	194	5548	6442	11990	160	208
TOTAL	801	30933	39510	70443	987	791

Source: Department of Education and ICT

59) While the enrollment rate stands at 97.8% the retention rate of 85% and the fact that only 63.1% of the targeted population live within a radius of 5km from the nearest schools are areas that require mitigation. *Towards enhancing certified skills for economic prosperity and increased independence at the grassroots level, there exist in the County, 45 Vocational Training Centers (VTCs). Out of these, 3 are still under construction. Out of the already constructed 42, 41 are operational and 23 are fully registered.* This information is further broken down in the table .

Table 6:Ownership, Registration and Operation of VTCs in the County

Ownership		Operation Status		Registration Status	
Owned by County Government of Kilifi	32	Number of Operating VTCs	41	Registered	23
Owned by National Government	13	Number of Non-Operating VTCs	1	Ongoing Registration	9
		Number of VTCs under Construction	3	Not yet Registered	8

Source: Department of Education and ICT

60) Within these institutions, there are 136 classrooms and 552 toilets. Out of the 41 in operation, 88% have been equipped with modern tools and equipment to further enhance the quality and learning experience however, 40% of these in operation have no access to piped water while 59% are not connected to electricity. This hinders the institutions from offering a quality learning experience.

Table 7:Situation of VTCs in relation to Piped Water and Lack of Electricity per Sub-County.

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS					
Sub County		Without Electricity		Without Piped Water	
MAGARINI	6	Milalani,Shaka-hola, Bungale,Kambi ya waya,Mwaeba Msumarini	6	Msumarini,Adu,Kambi ya waya Mwaeba,Shakahola,Bungale.	
MALINDI	1	Baolala	2	Baolala, Gahaleni	
KILIFI NORTH	5	Roka, Sokoni, Watamu, Mdzongoloni, Ngerenya	5	Watamu, Roka, Ngerenya, Mdzongoloni, Sokoni	
KILIFI SOUTH	3	Mwarakaya, Pingilikani, Dzitsoni	2	Mwarakaya, Pingilikani	
KALOLEN I	3	Tsagwa, Hademu, Tsangatsini	0		
RABAI	3	Rabai/Kitusurini, Ruruma, Kambe/Ribe	0		
GANZE	3	Ganze, Bamba, Jaribuni	3	Ganze, Palakumi, Bamba	
Total	24		16		

Source: Department of Education and ICT

61) The VTCs enrolment is still characterized by low enrolment and apathy because of the negative attitude by the community towards vocational training. Kaloleni has an average of 68 students per center while Malindi has an average of 259 students in each center. These low enrolments foster a problem on the efficiency of increasing trades as well as addressing instructor deficit. Below is an analysis of the VTC enrolment grouped by Sub counties.

Table 8: Analysis of Student Enrolment at VTCs per Sub-County.

ENROLMENT ANALYSIS PER SUB-COUNTY						
SUBCOUNTY	ENROLMENT			AVERAGE ENROLMENT PER CENTER IN EVERY SUB COUNTY	NUMBER OF CENTERS	TARGET POPULATION
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL			
KILIFI NORTH	628	372	1000	143	7	
KILIFI SOUTH	232	262	494	165	4	
RABAI	160	171	331	132	5	
KALOLENI	511	274	785	68	7	
GANZE	183	156	339	112	5	
MALINDI	673	623	1296	259	7	
MAGARINI	599	582	1181	131	10	
KILIFI COUNTY	2986	2440	5426	192	45	

Source: Department of Education and ICT

62) Centers across the county are striving to increase the number of trades offered. Currently, out of the 18 possible trades, 4 Sub counties offer 12 trades, 2 offer 10 trades and Rabai Sub County, offering the least, registers 7 trades across its centers. Additionally, the gap in trades offered in individual centers is attributed to the trade-specific instructor deficit. Across the county, Fashion and Design, Appropriate Carpentry and Joinery and Electrical Installation are the most popular trades in the centers whereas, Refrigeration, Secretarial and Languages courses are the least popular trades in the centers. On the other hand, Hairdressing and Beauty therapy, Appropriate Carpentry and Joinery as well as Fashion and Design have the greatest instructor deficit. This reduces the accessibility of these certified skills in the individual centers and eventually across the county. The table below summarizes the count of different trades (TC) and their instructor gap/deficit per (TD) Sub County.

Table 9: Trade and Instructor Deficit County Per Sub-County

SUBCOUNTY	KILI FI NOR TH		KI LI FI S O U TH		RA B AI		KA LO LE NI		G A N Z E		MA LI ND I		MAG ARI NI	
TRADE	TC	T D	TC	T D	TC	T D	TC	T D	TC	T D	TC	T D	TC	TD
APPROPRIATE CARPENTRY & JOINERY	7	1 1	7	3	0	0	5	7	7	5	6	1 0	7	10
BUILDING TECHNOLOGY	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	8	6	9
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION	5	8	5	0	4	5	6	7	5	0	5	6	5	7
FASHION & DESIGN	7	6	7	3	4	5	7	7	7	7	6	7	9	10
FOOD PROCESSING TECHNOLOGY	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	2
ICT	5	6	5	2	1	1	2	1	5	5	3	5	4	5
METAL PROCESSING TECHNOLOGY	3	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	4
MOTOR VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY	3	4	3	2	3	4	6	8	3	2	3	6	6	7
MVM	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
PLUMBING & PIPE FITTING	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	2	2
WELDING	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
PLUMBING	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	1
MASONRY	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
REFRIGERATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
AWF	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
LANGUAGES	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
HAIR DRESSING & BEAUTY THERAPY	4	8	4	4	3	5	3	4	4	6	4	8	8	16
SECRETARIAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
SUBCOUNTY TRADE COUNT	12		12		7		10		12		10		12	

Source: Department of Education and ICT

2.2.2.2 ICT

- 63) On the ICT front, the department participated in the development of the Kilifi County ICT Road map initiated by the Kenya ICT Authority funded by the World Bank. This has contributed to a

coordinated and coherent approach for ICT road map development and guidelines which will enable the County to provide high-quality and cost-effective ICT-enabled services that meet the needs of County residents. The department has also built a County connectivity infrastructure by ensuring all 7 Sub Counties HQs offices are connected to The Kilifi County WAN (Wide Area Network) in addition the department deployed a Unified communication system in the County HQ Offices, Equipped 13 more Polytechnics to make the Number 21 Public Youth Polytechnic equipped with ICT equipment. This is enabling ICT capacity building in the County especially among the youth, Equipped 9 more Polytechnics to make the Number 18 Public Youth Polytechnic equipped with ICT equipment. This is enabling ICT capacity building in the County especially among the youth, Developed County Communication policy and ICT policy Developed County Branding guide lines, Installed 1No. Digital out door led screen at Charo wa Mae Market.

2.2.2.3 Outlook and Strategic Priorities

64) The County Government of Kilifi appreciates the impact education and literacy levels have on social- economic factors such as Human Behavior, Health, Migration, Economy and mortality rates. Towards enhancement of quality ECDE, VTCs and ICT services as per article 53 of the Constitution of Kenya and the 4th Sustainable Development Goal, the County aims to traverse through these challenges as we move towards coexisting with the Corona Virus and transition in governance. Considering the 7 targets and goals under the 4th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”, the Kilifi County Government through the Department of Education and ICT is mandated, partly or wholly, to pursue the following;

- Early childhood development and universal pre-primary education
- Equal access to technical/vocational and higher education
- Relevant skills for self-reliance and development
- Gender equality and inclusion
- Universal Youth Literacy
- To achieve these objectives and address all the areas aforementioned in need of mitigation the following measures will be taken;
- Integrating population and demography statistics, ICT infrastructure, Research and M&E (Monitoring and Evaluation) for planning
- Heightened collaboration with different departments and county functions
- Intensified Publicity Campaigns and Community Sensitization towards increased enrolment
- Continued investment in VT and ECDE centers infrastructure and human resource empowerment

2.2.2.4 Integrating population and demography statistics, ICT infrastructure, Research and M&E (Monitoring and Evaluation) for planning

- 65) The county will continue conducting research and feasibility studies and inspections in all 41 VTCs as well as issuing bursaries for vocational training sponsorship to School leavers, dropouts and the youth in general. Partly, the research studies will establish the target population and its demographic characteristics for both the VTCs and ECDE centers. This will inform the planning and distribution of resources towards bridging identified gaps. For instance, the issue of increasing access to institutions of learning can be addressed through integrating population statistics and demographic characteristics. This will assist in knowing the population and different characteristics of the targeted students.
- 66) To ensure that all programs and plans pursued are towards a timely realization of the SDG goals as well as Department objectives, there will be periodic M & E and inventory of all development projects. This will help in keeping track of the target performance indicators and curb laxity from any angle. Below are the indicators tied to the SDG 4 targets and goals within the county functions. These indicators will also be a guide in the formulation of data collection tools and gender mainstream.

Table 10: Targets and Indicators from SDG 4

Early childhood development and universal pre-primary education	Equal access to technical/vocational and higher education	Relevant skills for decent work	Gender equality and inclusion	Universal Youth Literacy
Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex				
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Source: United Nations. Retrieved from: <https://undocs.org/A/RES/71/313>

67) To define the conditions under which it will be possible to provide a shared and optimized ICT infrastructure with appropriate user support and standards, the County has deployed a Unified communication system in the County HQ Offices. Furthermore, in fostering innovation, best practice, and value for money in the use of ICT in the management of County resources, learning and Citizen Outreach, an Electronic Data management System has been deployed in the County to manage workflows and reduce paper usage. The County has also equipped 13 more Polytechnics with ICT equipment thus raising the number to 21 Public Youth Polytechnic equipped from the initial 8. This in turn has enhanced ICT capacity building in the County, especially among the youth.

68) The ICT department will establish a County Integrated Infrastructure and a County Metro Fiber Infrastructure as well as construct an Integrated Data Center and an Innovation hub at the HQ. Additionally, there will be installed CCTV surveillance systems in all county offices, an Information Resource Centre and also, Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Center. Together with all these, plans are underway towards establishing a Call Center, County Radio Station, 35 Digital ICT service kiosks and one shared platform portal for the County Management System (EPR).

2.2.2.5 Heightened collaboration with different departments and county functions

69) The availability of electricity and piped water in any learning institution is mandatory for an effective and enjoyable learning experience. Evidently, there have been challenges in actualizing the connection of electricity and piped water at least in every VTC and ECDE center. Consequently, there will be heightened and collaborative efforts with the directorates of Water and Energy in the coming financial year to eradicate this problem.

70) To address the issue of low enrolment, publicity campaigns, as well as community sensitization, will be rolled out in collaboration with the Directorates of Gender and Youth.

2.2.2.6 Intensified Publicity Campaigns and Community Sensitization towards increased enrolment

71) Publicity campaigns will be conducted to sensitize the community on the importance as well as the availability of the centers so as to attract more youth into the VTCs thus addressing the apathy and low uptake hence improving the enrollment rate. Increased enrollment rates will gear towards increment of trades offered in a facility as well as center eligibility to grants and national funding. For instance, the Kshs. 15000 grant per student is only given in centers with a minimum of 3 trades. Furthermore, a sensitized community appreciates the value of education in the long and short run, consequently, this will improve transition rates in the ECDE centers.

2.2.2.7 Continued investment in VTC and ECDE center infrastructure and human resource empowerment

72) The focus for the department has been on the Devolved functions of the County Government as outlined in Schedule Six of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 (that is Early Childhood Development and Training in Vocational Training centers (VTCs)). As part of increasing access to education for all, the county will embark on investing in school infrastructure, promote quality education through construction of more classrooms for pre-primary schools and vocational training centers, employment of instructors and ECD caregivers, equipping of VTCs and furnishing ECD centers with furniture, learning materials and out-door playing facilities.

73) Enrollment and access to quality early childhood education will be enhanced through the construction of new generation ECDE centers, renovation and upgrading of education facilities in ECDE centers. This will be rolled out in the backdrop of COVID-19 pandemic, which has affected the education sector. In addition, the county will strengthen the staffing level through the recruitment of 300 ECDE teachers (caregivers) and sub-county ECDE education officers to bridge the personnel gaps in the learning institutions that currently stand at 791. Also, the ECDE teachers will be trained on the new curriculum, nutrition and health. Further, there will be continuous investment in improving the standards and safety measures in line with the guidelines by the national Ministry of Health to mitigate COVID-19 impacts on the education sector. Moreover, the county will also conduct an inspection of all 801 ECDE centers in a move geared towards ensuring the pre-primary institutions are up to proper standards. Herein, research, M&E and feasibility study will be incorporated to provide evidence towards planning.

74) Vocational and technical education is paramount in promoting economic development, expanding employment size as well as improving the working conditions in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. The existing VTCs will be upgraded and equipped with modern tools and equipment. This will be achieved through the construction of hostels, computer labs, procurement of modern tools and equipment and electrification of the youth polytechnics. As a result the centers will be more attractive to students and thus foster enrolment rates. Additionally, there will be established and operationalized a Business Incubation Centre in Kaloleni to broaden the link between VTCs and industrial partners. Further, the county will aim at strengthening staffing levels through the recruitment of instructors starting with 30 in the next financial year. Finally, there will be a push to ensure full registration of the facilities so that they can be eligible for national funding and grants.

75) To enhance governance and improve the standards in the VTCs, the sector will facilitate the training of all VTCs staff including Board of Management teams on governance and sensitization to ensure quality assurance and standards in the learning institutions. Furthermore, the sector will strive to improve the performance of students by organizing mentorship forums for girls in the Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programme.

2.2.3 ENHANCING EQUITABLE ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER AND IMPROVED SANITATION SERVICES

- 76) The United Nations General Assembly and Constitution 2010 explicitly recognize the human right to water and sanitation and acknowledge that clean drinking water is essential to the realization of all human rights. The table below shows clean water access in Kilifi County.

Table 11: Proportion of households without access to improved sources of water supply.

Sub County	Conventional Households	With Access to clean drinking water	With Access to piped water
KILIFI	297,990	76%	60%
KAUMA	3,479	89%	89%
MALINDI	73,317	94%	81%
KILIFI NORTH	39,508	95%	78%
CHONYI	11,416	81%	73%
RABAI	24,740	81%	69%
KILIFI SOUTH	53,011	80%	52%
GANZE	23,197	51%	48%
KALOLENI	36,344	43%	35%
MAGARINI	32,978	50%	27%

Source: Kenya Population Census 2019

- 77) 60 percent of households in Kilifi have access to piped water. To increase water access and eradicate perennial shortages, the County Division of Water will increase annual water production by 50 per cent in the next financial year through construction of seven solar powered dams in each sub-county fully equipped with a tank and treatment plant. These dams are meant to feed into the existing water supply and construction of five water pans fully equipped with a complete supply tank and solarized and automated pumps in Magarini, Malindi, Ganze, Kaloleni, and Rabai sub counties.

- 78) The County through partnerships with World Bank and Water Sector Trust Fund will further increase water connectivity by completing laying of a major distribution pipeline connecting .To further improve the current water coverage of 59% to 65%, the County Division of water will make non-active connections active, reactivate withdrawn connections through community engagements and rehabilitate dilapidated pipelines to meet required pressure standards.
- 79) Additionally, county will purchase five (5.5Kw) pumps to utilize inaccessible water in boreholes and tanks by distributing the water to various nearby households to reduce perennial water shortages. These include; Kadzandani Borehole Magarini Sub-County, Lower Ribe pumping station serving Kaloleni, Ruruma, Mwawesa, and Mwakirunge, Tsunguni-Kibao kiche to increase water supply to Tsangatsini in Kayafungo ward Kaloleni Sub-County, construction of a booster station at Kitsaombi station(Kayafungo) at Mwijo tank Kaloleni Sub County, construction of a booster station at Tsunguni in Kaloleni Sub-county to cover Kaloleni and Chonyi Sub Counties.Maintenance services on non-functional water access points will be conducted by the County to ensure sustainable utilization of water infrastructure.
- 80) The county recognizes the need to protect its local from extreme climatic conditions like drought by increasing the number of boreholes in order to improve water accessibility despite harsh climatic conditions.Currently, 28 percent of households in Kilifi County have no access to toilets with over 50% in Ganze, Kauma and Magarini sub counties. The county will increase the number of public toilets to better access basic sanitation services in addition to sewer infrastructure being put in place to manage human waste disposal and improve access to sanitation services.

The table below shows the level of access to toilets within Kilifi County.

Table 12: Population proportion with access to toilets

Sub County	Conventional Households	Households without access to toilets
KILIFI	297,990	28%
KAUMA	3,479	58%
GANZE	23,197	57%

MAGARINI	32,978	53%
KALOLENI	36,344	26%
MALINDI	73,317	24%
KILIFI NORTH	39,508	21%
RABAI	24,740	19%
KILIFI SOUTH	53,011	18%
CHONYI	11,416	15%

2.2.3.1 Promoting Environmental protection and natural resource management.

- 81)** In county planning, environmental protection focuses on solid waste management, human waste management, pollution and natural resource conservation and management. Environmental pollution is a major global environmental risk to our health and food security through its impact on climatic patterns. To control pollution and its effects, the county government has put in place interventions to protect our county environment and to minimize various forms of environmental pollution. Kilifi County will purchase noise meters, at least one per sub-county in order to regulate and manage noise pollution from entertainment premises.
- 82)** The challenge posed by air pollution in quarries and mines has given the need to monitor air quality to minimize health and environmental risks that are as a result. Our county government will purchase at least one air quality meter per sub-county to monitor and counter the effects of air pollution within our locality. Punitive measures in partnership with Trade sector will be pursued in form of license and permit revocation to eliminate environment unfriendly practices in trade activities.
- 83)** Community sensitization campaigns will be conducted by the county environment section in collaboration with Gender and Culture sector on the importance of forest resources and the importance of afforestation and reforestation in order to curtail the alarming rise of deforestation in Kilifi County to bolster the charcoal trade activities. Forestry policies and plans have been adopted to

increase green cover for Kilifi County; ward tree nurseries will be expanded and established in every ward to boost afforestation activities. Policing of existing forests with support from enforcement sector in devolution will further be improved to minimize deforestation activities.

- 84)** County will be empowering forest guards through capacity building and training, and in enhancing physical mobility by purchasing motor-vehicles or motorbikes at least one per sub-county to enhance enforcement of forest laws and regulations. In addition, partnerships with the municipalities will be rejuvenated to encouraging urban forestry, promoting beautification of urban areas through gardening and painting of trees.
- 85)** On natural resource management and protection refers to the sustainable utilization of major natural resources, such as land, water, air, minerals, forests, fisheries, and wild flora and fauna. Together, these resources provide the ecosystem services that provide better quality to human life. A quarrying policy and bill will be drafted by the county in partnership with the county legal division to safeguard local and county resources from over exploitation. Natural resources such as manganese, blocks, sand and iron ore have been continuously exploited at the expense of the gains of the locals with minimal to no economic gain enjoyed by the county as a block and the need to safeguard these resources and the locals have formed the centerpiece in the quarrying policy. The county will pursue partnerships with the national government to ensure protection of water resources from exploitation by high risk industrial activities.
- 86)** Solid-waste management involves the collecting, treating, and disposing of solid material that is discarded because it has served its purpose or is no longer useful. Solid waste management is extremely important in our community mainly because it prevents households from experiencing the hazardous outcomes of solid waste material. To improve the access to solid waste collection services from the current 13 percent as shown below, the county will conduct a comprehensive feasibility study to classify solid waste as either organic or inorganic, and its distribution. This will form a policy intervention basis and clearly outline ward specific action points.
- 87)** The number of solid waste transfer stations (receptacles) will be increased by county division of environment in order to improve solid waste management services. This will be achieved with partnerships with urban planning section in order to position more sustainable garbage transfer sections.

The table below shows the level of access to solid waste collection services within Kilifi County.

Table 13: Population proportion with access to solid waste collection services

Sub County	Conventional Households	Collection by County	Collected by Community Association	Collected by private company	Total Proportion with access to solid waste
KILIFI	297,990	6%	3%	4%	13%
KILIFI NORTH	39,508	13%	3%	2%	18%
MALINDI	73,317	9%	5%	5%	19%
KILIFI SOUTH	53,011	7%	7%	13%	27%
RABAI	24,740	5%	0%	1%	6%
KALOLENI	36,344	3%	0%	1%	4%
MAGARINI	32,978	1%	0%	0%	1%
GANZE	23,197	0%	0%	0%	0%
KAUMA	3,479	0%	0%	0%	0%

CHONYI	11,416	0%	0%	0%	0%
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Source: Kenya Population Census 2019

- 88) Environmental standards and guidelines on solid waste management advocate for landfills as a form of solid waste disposal; the county will thus purchase at least one excavator to facilitate emptying of the disposed solid waste from Mtondia dump sites into landfills. With increasing population pressures and increased solid waste the county will obtain at least two acre pieces of land in the area bordering Mtondia dumping site in-order to expand the existing site so as to accommodate more solid waste.
- 89) Also the county will be purchase two big compactors to substitute for almost all dysfunctional garbage vehicles for solid waste collection so as to increase capacity and efficiency in managing solid waste. To have effective and efficient waste collection and management services, the county will work with the National Government as well as collaborate with donor agencies, private sector, local communities to come up with initiatives to manage solid waste.

2.2.4 INCLUSIVITY, POLICY AND IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

- 90) The department of culture, gender, youth, sports and social services is mandated to foster socio-economic development through the promotion of socio-cultural diversity; gender mainstreaming in the county government governance process; responsible betting and gaming; management and development of sports, recreation and sports facilities; youth empowerment through capacity building as well as fostering dignified care of orphans and vulnerable children and the elderly in the county. Considering the past success and challenges as well as fulfillment of these objectives, the following are the strategic priorities that will be pursued in the coming fiscal year;
- (ix) Inclusivity for gender equality and social protection
 - (x) Policy Creation and Coordinated functions towards social protection and gender equality
 - (xi) Integrating population and demography statistics, Research and M&E (Monitoring and Evaluation) for planning
 - (xii) Harnessing opportunities and improved infrastructure for economic gain

2.2.4.1 Inclusivity for gender equality and social protection

- 91) Gender Based Violence (GBV) remains to be an area of concern putting in mind the long term effects it has in the community. There are approximately 736 million people in the world that have been exposed to GBV and at least 1 in 3 women will experience it in their lifetime (World Bank). Furthermore, men are also subjected to GBV but due to lack of empathy from the society, find it hard to report and hence do not get assistance. Consequently, there is a need for action that will foster rehabilitation and psychosocial support to all survivors of GBV regardless of their gender.
- 92) In line with the targets in vision 2030 and SDG 4 and 5, an improved GBV status results in improved peace and inclusion, gender equality, improved health and educational outcomes. Hence, the priority towards mitigating this challenge will be creation of GBV rescue centers. Here the GB survivors will be provided with psychosocial support and safety away from their abusers. While there is need for at least a center in each Sub County, priority will be given to Kilifi North and Malindi as there already exist GBV clinics.
- 93) Teen pregnancies have been linked to various factors including poverty, parenting difficulties and failures, children idleness keeping in mind that at one point students were at home for a long time due to the COVID 19 pandemic. Kilifi leads the country with a current rate of 28.9%. Following this the county government will put in place recommendations from the recently concluded taskforce on teen pregnancies. Currently all activities have been completed and compilation of the findings is ongoing. Some of the recommendations include provision of sexuality education and economic empowerment to teen mothers as well as developing a strategic plan to address adolescent pregnancy as it continues to implement the already existing strategy on AYSRH & R.
- 94) About 15% of the world's population lives with a form of disability. The 4th SDG targets lifelong learning opportunities and reduces disparities for all social groups including those with disabilities. For the sake of fostering this inclusivity, the department seeks to realize an empowerment center for PLWDs in the county. These will act as places where the PWLDs will be trained on various economic activities such as tailoring for bettering their lives. They can also act as centers where the PLWDs will be given mental nourishment from various stakeholders.
- 95) The youth in Kilifi county make up about 28.3% of the entire population. Towards improving their livelihoods, the County Government of Kilifi has been running 7 sub-programs under the Youth Development Program. These are: economic empowerment, sexual reproductive health, talent search and development, countering violence and extremism and drugs and substance abuse, Youth civic engagement, Participation and Leadership, Youth Environment and Youth and Blue Economy

2.2.4.2 Policy Creation and Coordinated functions towards Social Protection and Gender Equality

96) Through public policies mechanisms for developing socio-economic systems are realized. As a result, there is a need for concrete policy formation so as to achieve social protection and gender equality in line with vision 2030 and SDGs. With this in mind, the county government of Kilifi will continue its course in the identification of policy gaps on matters keen to its mandate. So far, the department has drafted and gazetted several policies. Some of these include;

- i. Female Land Inheritance Problems
- ii. Empowerment of Women

2.2.4.3 Female Land Inheritance Problems

97) In patriarchal societies, women and girls are often left out from inheriting property. To curb this in the county, the department has partnered with CSOs such as FIDA Kenya and organized forums that sensitize women on human rights at sub county level. Through access, utilization, control and ownership of land women are socioeconomically empowered. Currently, women and girls are disadvantaged by the customary laws in the county that hinder them from owning land. However, according to the Community Land Act 2016, each community may secure a single collective title over its lands and govern this property according to standardized gender equity rules. To address these issues, the 2018-2022 CIDP stipulates changes to ensure that women and other minority groups have access to land by first measuring the proportion of women and men that have legally recognized rights to land. Clear and specific activities will be indicated in the next CIDP so as to realize the mentioned objectives.

2.2.4.4 Empowerment of women.

98) Since Kilifi County is majorly a patriarchal community, women have been subjugated in both public and private spheres. Additionally, cultural attitudes and low levels of education also impede women's access to economic opportunities. Even so, women engage in domestic and commercial labor both in informal and formal sectors and therefore contribute to creation of wealth. In spite of that, due to the exploitation and segregation they face, these efforts do not translate to economic success in their lives. This is because they are mostly unaware of their economic rights and the rights to fair enumeration and prohibition of discrimination in employment.

99) To address the challenges faced by women and girls in the county the department has since had 2 programs; access to justice and women and governance. The former focuses on providing legal aid and alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in the form of mediation and psychosocial support. On the other hand, the latter focuses on policy engagement and transformation of formal and cultural systems to ensure that they are gender-sensitive, responsive as well as uphold and respect women rights.

100) In addition to the programs, the department has partnered with the directorate of trade through the Mbegu Fund program to ensure that women get capital for their businesses so that they are economically empowered. Hence the department together with the mbegu fund office work together to:

- (i) to mobilize women to form groups
- (ii) train women on entrepreneurship
- (iii) choose legible groups for funding

- (iv) create awareness on the importance of economic empowerment among women
- (v) follow up on already funded groups
- (vi) And also work together to eliminate Assess gaps in the existing legal and policy framework on procurement processes and women's economic empowerment in Kilifi County.
- (vii) Evaluate the implementation and impact of the existing laws and policies on women's economic empowerment in Kilifi County.
- (viii) Determine the level of public knowledge and understanding of opportunities for women in public procurement processes and women economic empowerment programmes;
- (ix) Gauge the level of knowledge on women's economic rights among County Government officers and staff.
- (x) Ascertain the level of women economic development in Kilifi County.
- (xi) Identify the challenges faced by women in formal and informal employment.
- (xii) Identify how society promotes and protects women's economic rights
- (xiii) Develop an elaborate policy brief on women's economic empowerment
- (xiv) Determine the resources required and the institutions that should be established to ensure full implementation of the policy.

Table 14: Policies from the Department of Culture, Gender, Youth, Sports & Social Services

Drafted	Bill
Gender and Development policy	Betting and Gaming
Gender Based Violence policy	Peace policy
Youth Policy	Liquor licensing policy
Menstruation Health and Hygiene (In conjunction with department of Health and directorate of Environment)	
Sports policy	
Social hall policy	

Source: Department of Culture, Gender, Youth, Sports & Social Services

101) In the coming fiscal years the department wishes to collaborate more with other cross linking sectors such as Devolution, Agriculture, Health and Trade. Inclusion of this department in all activities concerning youths, women, elderly and the vulnerable such as drought mitigation, Mbegu Fund, Agribusiness for youth, women and PLWDs will be ideal as the department seeks to be a central point of information and all activities that are gender related in the county. In addition to this, committees formed to tackle gender equality and social protection issues should include staff from the department. For instance, publicity campaigns and sensitization outreaches by the department of Education and ICT will be a collaborative effort with the directorate of Gender and Youth.

2.2.4.5 Integrating population and demography statistics, research and M&E (monitoring and evaluation) for planning

- 102)** Incorporating population and demography statistics as well as research and M&E is key in effective and efficient planning. Population statistics, conducting different research activities and standard M & E procedures make it easier to be abreast with what is in the society and hence fosters evidence based planning. The directorate of Gender and Youth has used a scientific study towards understanding the root of teen pregnancies and providing possible solutions to address the social ‘menace’. This study incorporated community engagement, desk reviews and Re-Aim, a scientific tool that self-assesses government systems in how they handle teen pregnancy.
- 103)** Standard research provides evidence by employing trained personnel in collecting data either periodically or once depending on the objective in question. For instance, since not all cases of GBV are reported to the police or come to the clinics, stationed personnel within the community can still have them in record and present the data to the department so that there is a clear understanding of the actual picture of different cases of assault and violation in the society. Additional research to establish the causes of GBV would also be helpful in structuring ways towards curbing occurrences, offering support to survivors and behavioral change.
- 104)** Standard monitoring and evaluation procedures will also be key to development programs to ensure that using the target indicators, objectives are achieved in time. For instance in alignment to the 5th SDG, the following indicators can be monitored towards achieving the listed goals. Also, these indicators and targets are key and can be customized to structure data collection tools

Table 15:5th SDG Targets and Indicators

Goals	Indicator
End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
Eliminate all harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 and the proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation
Enhance the use of enabling technology in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	Proportion of people holding a mobile phone by sex

Source: United Nations. Retrieved from: <https://undocs.org/A/RES/71/313>

2.2.4.6 Harnessing Opportunities and Improved Infrastructure for Economic Gain.

- 105)** Within the department there are several opportunities whose timely harnessing can contribute greatly to enhancing the lives of Kilifi citizens and eventually improving their economic status. Beyond construction of several amenities within the mandate of the department, upgrading can be used to attain maximum utility of the amenities such as stadiums and social halls.
- In the next financial year, the department seeks to do the following to ensure all the available opportunities are used to bring social and economic change in the lives of citizens at the grassroots level.
- 106)** Use of social halls as innovation hubs. With digitization of these social halls in remote areas, the residents will not have to travel to towns to access basic online needs such as e-citizen services. Additionally, the youth could further their talents using the modern equipment at a standardized fee. This will foster actualization of different talents among the youth. Consequently, this offers a diversification of activities that positively influence the lives of the youth.
- 107)** Utilizing the vast Bomani Social Grounds, in Magarini to create a sports complex. Land is an important aspect of capital which can be fully employed to bear great fruits. With this 70 acres ground set for social activities, a state of the art sports complex, complete with residential units will be an income generator for both the county and the residents of the area. Hosting International, regional, national or local sport events, will draw a series of economic activities as well as generate revenue for the county government.

- 108) Creation of a gallery for all artefacts that originate from Kilifi including some that are currently in Fort Jesus. This will be a source of revenue for the county as it will attract tourists whose interactions with the citizens around lead to economic gain. There already exists 2 acres of land donated by the National Museum that can be used to realize this facility.

2.2.5 VALUE ADDITION, REDUCE POST HARVEST LOSS AND STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION.

DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY.

DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY.

2.1.1.1 Rainfall Performance

- 109) Kilifi County has bimodal rainfall pattern with the long rains in March to May, and short rains in October to December. The onset of the long rains was late, occurring during the first dekad of April compared to the first dekad of March normally. The spatial and temporal distribution was poor across all livelihood zones. The month of March and April recorded an average of 0.4 mm and 59.7mm compared to a normal range of 8mm and 91.7mm respectively. Rainfall received in May rainfall was 10mm compared to a normal range of 143mm. Most parts of Ganze, Kaloleni and Rabai subcounties received 51-75 percent of the normal rainfall, while Magarini, Kilifi North and Malindi sub counties received 26-25 percent of the normal rains.



2.1.1.2 Crop Production

- 110) The long rains season is the most reliable production season in the Mixed Farming and Cash cropping/ dairy Livelihood Zone and contributes about 60 percent of the total annual crop production in the county. The major crops grown in the County are maize, cowpeas, cassava and green grams. Maize and cassava contribute 40 and 20 percent to food and cash in the Cash Cropping/Dairy Farming and Mixed Farming Livelihood Zones respectively. Cassava and cashew nuts contribute 30 and 50 percent to income in the Mixed Farming livelihood zone. Other crops that contribute to income across the livelihoods include coconut, tomatoes, green vegetables and cowpeas green vegetables, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes.

2.1.1.1 Rain fed Crop Production.

- 111) The main food crops planted by the farmers during the long rains season were maize, cow peas and green grams. Traditional upland rice was produced in Kaloleni, Rabai and Kilifi South along some valleys. The area under maize, cow peas and green grams 62, 48 and 73 percent below the long-term average (LTA) respectively due to the late onset of the long rains. Over 50 percent of the land prepared in the Livestock Farming/Ranching livelihood zone could not be planted due to inadequate rainfall.

Table 16: Rain fed Crop production

Crop	Area planted during 2021 Long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Long rains season (Ha)	2021 Long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected	Long Term Average production during the Long rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	21,718	56,098	87,779	565,869
Cowpeas	776	1,855	14	17,838
Green grams	1,480	5,400	1,608	23,920

Data source: <https://www.ndma.go.ke/index.php/resource-center/category/81-2021?start=10>

2.1.1.2 Irrigated Crop

- 112) The main crops under irrigation are maize and watermelon. Others are tomatoes, kale, brinjals and okra. The area under irrigated maize, amaranth and watermelon is 36, 10 and 34 percent above the LTA respectively. The production of irrigated maize is 36 percent above the LTA while amaranth and watermelon is within the LTA which was attributed to increased bucket irrigation to grow high value crops in non-irrigated areas.
- 113) Although the County Government of Kilifi has increased establishment of irrigation schemes in Magarini and Malindi where River Sabaki passes, constant flooding has impacted negatively on operation of the schemes. Other challenges faced by farmers during these seasons are high cost of casual labor especially for watering of crops, high cost of hiring irrigation equipments, and increased cost fuel. Informal lease of irrigation land to tenants remained a major challenge for producers as most leases continued to be terminated before agreed period, leading to loss of investments for tenants.

Table 17: Irrigated Crop Production

Crop	Area planted during	Long Term Average area planted during the l	2019 Short rains season production (90 kg bags)	Long Term Average production during the long
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	2021 Long rains season (Ha)	Long rains season (Ha)	Projected	Long rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	745	548	20,224	1,4815
Amaranthus	172	156	1,832	1,781
Watermelon	90	67	1,860	1,965

2.1.1.3 Cereals Stock

114) Maize, rice, sorghum and green grams are the main cereal stocks in the County. The maize stocks held by farmers is 39 percent below the LTA and is mainly held by households in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone, while traders and millers hold 98 and 47 percent above the LTA respectively. Household maize stock is mainly the carryover stocks from the previous season. Most of the rice stock (65 percent) is with traders which is attributed to increased demand by households and food vendors. Green gram stocks held by household and traders is 89 and 104 of the LTA respectively. The green gram stock with household is carryover stock from the previous season. While available household maize stock in the Mixed Farming zone is expected to last for about one month compared to 3-4 months normally. Households in Livestock Farming/Ranching and Cash cropping/dairy zones have exhausted their maize stocks and are currently relying on market supplies, maize stock these zones normally last for 1-2 months.

Table 18: Cereal stock in the County

Commodity	Maize		Rice		Sorghum		Green gram	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Farmers	39,735	65,282	7	256	-	-	865	974
Traders	74,475	37,527	16,671	10,085	1,162	878	3,565	3,418
Millers	7,170	4,889	-	-	-	-	-	-
NCPB	-	4,805	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	121,380	112,503	16,678	10,341	1,162	878	4,430	4,392

Data source: <https://www.ndma.go.ke/index.php/resource-center/category/81-2021?start=10>

2.1.1.4 Livestock Production

115) The main livestock species in Kilifi County are poultry, goat, sheep and cattle. Livestock production contributes 75 percent to cash income in the Livestock Farming/ranching Livelihood Zone. In the Mixed Farming and Mixed Farming Livelihood zones, livestock production, contributes 30 percent to cash income, while in the Cash Cropping/Dairy Livelihood Zone, livestock production contributes 15 percent to cash income. In the Livestock Farming/ranching, cattle, goat and poultry contributes 15, 20 and 50 percent respectively to food while in the

Mixed Farming areas cattle, goat and poultry contribute 10, 82 and three percent respectively.

2.1.1.5 Pasture and Browse Condition

- 116) Pasture and browse conditions are fair across all the livelihood zones compared to good normally, due to poor rainfall performance during the season. The available pastures are expected to last for one month in the Livestock Farming/ranching Livelihood Zone compared to two months normally, while in the Mixed Farming and Cash cropping/Diary livelihood zones pastures will last for one and half months compared to 2-3 months normally. Browse is expected to last for three months compared to 3-4 months normally across all livelihood zones. The areas with depleted pasture and browse availability include Adu, Jilore, part of Kayafungo, Mwanamwinga, Sokoke and Bambawards in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone.
- 117) The factors that were limiting access of pastures and browse included lease arrangements with group ranches, wildlife invasion (elephants and Hyenas), cropping and thorny bushes in the Mixed Farming zone such as Jilore, Adu, Marafa, Bamba, Sokoke, Ganze, Kayafungo and Mwanamwinga wards. A few cases of unpalatable weeds invasion were reported in Livestock Farming/ranching and Marginal/mixed farming zones. Individual farmers were advised to uproot such plants to control and maintain clean pasture. Reduced uptake of meat due to slowing down of the economy due to Covid 19 pandemic has resulted in less sale of livestock thus putting pressure on the limited pastures and browse.

Table 19: Pasture and Browse Condition

Livelihood zone	Pasture					Browse				
	Condition		Duration (Months)		Factor s Limiting access	Condition		Duration (Months)		Factor s Limiting access
	Curr ent	Nor mal	Curr ent	Nor mal		Curr ent	Nor mal	Curr ent	Nor mal	
Livestock Farming/Ranching	Fair	Good	1	2	Lease, wildlife, land tenure, cropping	Fair	Good	3	3 - 4	Lease, wildlife, land tenure, cropping
Mixed farming	Fair	Good	1.5	2-3	Cropping, land tenure, diseases	Fair	Good	3	3-4	Cropping, land tenure

Data source: <https://www.ndma.go.ke/index.php/resource-center/category/81-2021?start=10>

2.1.1.6 Baled Hay Status

- 118) Pasture conservation is mainly undertaken by the large dairy farms like Kilifi plantation, Sumra dairies, Mjanaheri, Makitasha, Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research (KALRO) Mavunodairy. A few small-scale farmers were doing silage and (National

Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Project) NARIGP is supporting dairy value chain actors to set up hay store for stocking. The hay stores in the county were mainly for farmers in Ganze and Magarini sub counties (Table 5). During the season a few demonstrations of fodder plots were set up in Magarini, Malindi and Kilifi North sub counties. Most of the conserved pasture with farmers go to waste due to lack of adequate farm equipments such as choppers/chuff cutters. Currently there are no Small Medium Entrepreneurs (SME's) engaged in fodder production and conservation as a fulltime business.

Table 20: Baled hay status

Sub County	No. of Hay Stores	Storage Capacity (Total number of bales)	No. of Bales currently being held	Average Weight per bale (in Kgs)	Average price per bale (Kshs.)	percentage held by farmers and other Institutions
Ganze	2	800	100	15	250	100 percent famers
Magarini	18	1650	525	54	100 - 150	100 percent famers

Data source: <https://www.ndma.go.ke/index.php/resource-center/category/81-2021?start=10>

2.1.1.7 Water Availability for Livestock

- 119) The major water sources for livestock were rivers, water pans, boreholes and piped water. The Livestock farming/ ranching zone is mainly served by water pans, river Sabaki and saline boreholes, while the Mixed Farming and Cash cropping/ dairy zone are served by more reliable water sources that include pipeline, boreholes, shallow wells and water pans. Recharge for water pans was less than 60 percent across the livelihood zone however due to low rainfall some parts Livestock farming/ ranching zone did not charge. Water was diminishing due to poor performance of the long rains. The return watering distances were 15-20 km in the Livestock Farming/Ranching livelihood zone, in June, compared to 5-10 km normally, while in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone, trekking distances were 5-10 km compared 1-5 km normally. However, distances were average in the Cash Cropping/Dairy Livelihood Zone. Water pans in the Livestock Farming/Ranching zone were drying up and water is expected to last for about one month while in the Mixed Farming zone water is expected to last for 1-5 months for water pans. Water availability in the Cash Cropping/Dairy zone is expected to last for 1-5 months.
- 120) High cost of water for livestock was reported in the water stressed areas that included hinterland of Kayafungo, Mwanamwanga and Sokoke ward. Livestock keepers in this area are charged Ksh 100 per day per herd of cattle and in some instances the cost of 100 litres was Ksh 350 (one cow can consume up to 30 litres). COVID19 has resulted in low disposal rate of livestock to the market due to low demand therefore resulting water stress at most sources. Water sources in Bamba and Adu wards were also used by wildlife posed a threat to households and livestock security.

Table 21: Water for Livestock

Livelihood zone	sources		Return average distances (km)		Expected duration to last (months) for each source	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Livestock Farming/Ranching	Water pans, Boreholes, Rivers, Piped water	Water pans, Bore holes, River	15-20	5-10	1 for water pans	2 months for water pans
Mixed Farming	Water pans, bore holes, wells, river, Piped water	Water pans, bore holes, wells, river, Piped water	5-10	1 -5	Less than 2 months for water pans	2-3 months
Cash Cropping/Dairy	Piped water, bore holes, wells, rivers,	Piped water, bore holes, wells,rivers	Less 5	Less 5	Less 5 months	Year round

Data source: <https://www.ndma.go.ke/index.php/resource-center/category/81-2021?start=10>

2.1.1.8 Fisheries Development

- 121)** Fisheries development which encompasses both inland and marine capture fisheries has been a major source of food production in the County.

Capture Fisheries

- 122)** The County has a coastline of 162km from Mtwapa in Kilifi South to Marereni in Magarini Sub-County. The County has invested in fisheries projects to enhance fisheries production through supply of fishing boats and fishing nets in addition to trainings. The county has 17 registered Beach Management units made up of fishers, boat owners and fish traders among others. The fishing gears owned by these BMUs and the fishing techniques they use limits them from exploiting the potential of the available marine resources. There is need to continue investing in improving the fishing gears and vessel and improvement on fisher training to enable them exploit the resources that further ashore.
- 123)** The Co-Management Fisheries management in the County requires fully participation of the communities in addition to development of fisheries management tools. The county will continue developed and implement specific fisheries management strategies in line within co-management strategies. This calls for establishment and implementing the Co -Management areas for the entire coastline, continued improvement of fisheries management skills and knowledge among the fishers through continuous trainings.
- 124)** To assure quality fish and fish products with high market value and hygienic, the County has invested in developing the landing sites fisheries infrastructures. The fish landing site infrastructure in the county still requires much more investment to develop them to the required status and standard. A significant number of fish landing site still remains undeveloped and more resources is required to develop them.
- 125)** The fishermen in the County lands a between 2,000 - 3000 tone of fish annually in the various fish landing sites. The potential for even higher landing quantities exists with the government initiative of forcing foreign vessel fishing in Kenya EEZ to land part of their landing in the County. The county fish marketing facilities are wanting. There is therefore need to invest more in the development of fish markets with the required storage, value addition, packaging and marketing facilities. To will ensure that the post-harvest loss is minimized, quality maintained and high market value if fish products assured continuous training of fishers and monitoring of activities at fish landing sites and marketing points will be continued.

Aquaculture

- 126)** Aquaculture is among the fastest growing food production enterprises in the world. However, the aquaculture industry in the county is still in the subsistence level. There is need to invest more in the sector in order to enable the communities to fully benefit from the existing potential. There are both

fresh water and marine based fish farming initiatives in the county in form of hatcheries, groups and individual ponds. More investment is needed to move the sector from the current subsistence to commercial level. This calls for increased funding to improve and expansion of knowledge, technology training and facilities. Going forward the sector will require operational fish feed facility at ATC, hatchery plus setting up and expansion of the existing ponds and farms.

2.1.1.1 Strategies.

- 127) In line with the Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture and Vision 2030, the County Government is intending to undertake policy development and legal framework to create an environment conducive for enhanced agricultural production and encourage investment and Promoting investments in agricultural infrastructure and extension services along with adopting measures aimed at increasing the households' purchasing power, especially those in rural areas, who are the key drivers for improving both food availability and food access. Special attention will be concentrated on domestication of the crops act and horticultural regulations.
- 128) Enhancing knowledge and skills to farmers and extension staff through training and sharing knowledge. This is aimed at empowering farmers to take and appreciate farming as a business. The county government in the financial year 2022/23 in partnership with the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) and together with department of Agriculture and Horticulture at Pwani University seek to establish training of farmers at both the sub county and ward level in good farming practices, reduction in post-harvest loss and how to mitigate the effects of insects and pests to crops. The county also intends to enhance the capacity of wards in food security and livelihood assessment, to equip them with skills on contingency planning, early warning system and response.
- 129) The county government through the department of agriculture fisheries and livestock seek to allocate more funds to transform agriculture, from a low-income, low-efficiency and low technology sector into a vibrant modern sector supporting value-addition through scientific and technological innovation, increasing the scope of extension programmes, credit and insurance programmes. This will be implemented by the establishment of more agro-processing facilities in rural areas in addition to the urban areas and Completing equipping and operationalization of the Tezo cassava processing plant, Promotion of other value addition technologies and Ganze milk processing scheme, Manyesodairy, Ruruma collection center, setting up of a hatchery to increase supply of fingerlings, institutional integrated fish farming, upgrade existing flock by embracing ranching, upgrading of existing slaughterhouses to required standards and embracing diversity in both dairy and beef farming.

- 130) Tree crop rehabilitation and promotion of produce value addition will remain a key area of focus as this is seen to be key in improvement of smallholder household livelihoods and poverty reduction.
- 131) Water harvesting for crop production shall be promoted in efforts to mitigate climate change.
- 132) Enhance agricultural mechanization through operationalizing tractor ploughing services and introduction of tractor drawn farm implements and other efficiency promoting equipment and machineries.
- 133) To improve in sustainable fisheries management, the department will partner with Kenya Fisheries Service and other partners to implement fisheries capture data collection, analysis and management system. The capacity of data collector will be enhanced through trainings and equipment.
- 134) The County will enhance the implementation of the Fisheries Co-management with the BMUs within the county through establishing, managing and training the BMUs to build their capacity to contribute to sustainable fisheries Management. In addition, the county with BMUs and other partners will develop and implement co-management areas for each BMU.
- 135) The County supports natural resource management for sustainable agricultural development. This is promoted by establishment and maintenance of a Geographic information System (GIS) Centre within the department to assist in mapping.
- 136) Improve on animal disease control and veterinary public health
- 137) Enhance extension service delivery through human resource improvement by recruitment of new staff and training of existing staff and procurement of motor vehicles and motor cycles to support field staff.

2.2.6 PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- 138) In county planning, the environmental sector focuses on solid waste management, natural resource conservation and management, addressing climate change and enhancing environmental compliance.
- 139) Environmental pollution is a major global environmental risk to our health and food security through its impact on climatic patterns. To control pollution and its effects, the county government has put in place interventions to protect our county environment and to minimize various forms of environmental pollution. Kilifi County will purchase noise meters, at least one per sub-county in order to regulate and manage noise pollution from

entertainment premises. The challenge posed by air pollution in quarries and mines has given the need to monitor air quality to minimize health and environmental risks that are as a result. Our county government will purchase at least one air quality meter per sub-county to monitor and counter the effects of air pollution within our locality.

- 140)** Solid-waste management involves the collecting, treating, and disposing of solid material that is discarded because it has served its purpose or is no longer useful. Solid waste management is extremely important in our community mainly because it prevents households from experiencing the hazardous outcomes of solid waste material.
- 141)** To improve the access to solid waste collection services from the current 13 percent as shown above, the county will conduct a comprehensive feasibility study to classify solid waste as either organic or inorganic, and its distribution. This will form a policy intervention basis and clearly outline ward specific action points. The number of solid waste transfer stations (receptacles) will be increased by county division of environment in order to improve solid waste management services. With increasing population pressures and increased solid waste the county will obtain at least two-acre pieces of land in the area bordering Mtondia dumping site in-order to expand the existing site so as to accommodate more solid.

The table below shows the level of access to solid waste collection services within Kilifi County.

Table 16: Population proportion with access to solid waste collection services

Sub County	Conventional Households	Collection by County	Collected by Community Association	Collected by private company	Total Proportion with access to solid waste
KILIFI	297,990	6%	3%	4%	13%
KILIFI NORTH	39,508	13%	3%	2%	18%
MALINDI	73,317	9%	5%	5%	19%
KILIFI SOUTH	53,011	7%	7%	13%	27%
RABAI	24,740	5%	0%	1%	6%
KALOLENI	36,344	3%	0%	1%	4%
MAGARINI	32,978	1%	0%	0%	1%
GANZE	23,197	0%	0%	0%	0%
KAUMA	3,479	0%	0%	0%	0%
CHONYI	11,416	0%	0%	0%	0%

- 142)** Environmental standards and guidelines on solid waste management advocate for landfills as a form of solid waste disposal. To ease the environment from bulk solid waste the county will thus purchase at least one excavator to facilitate emptying of dump sites, two big compactors in place of dysfunctional garbage collection vehicles for solid waste collection so as to increase capacity and efficiency in managing solid waste. To have effective and efficient waste collection and management services, the county will work with the National Government as well as collaborate with donor agencies, private sector and local communities to come up with initiatives to manage solid waste.
- 143)** On natural resource management; a quarrying bill and policy will be drafted by the county to safeguard local and county resources from over exploitation. To increase green cover for Kilifi County, ward tree nurseries will be expanded and established in addition to encouraging urban forestry, promoting beautification of urban areas through gardening and painting of trees. Policing of existing forests will further be improved by empowering forest guards through capacity building and training, and in enhancing physical mobility by purchasing motor-vehicles or motorbikes at least one per sub-county to enhance enforcement of forest laws and regulations.

2.2.7 ENHANCING INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SHARED PROSPERITY.

- 144)** The County Government intends to complete all the on-going infrastructure development in road, trade, energy and ICT to support the resilient recovery and improved services. The development of faster and cheaper means of transport of goods and people is critical for expansion of economic opportunities for employment and competitiveness of an economy.

2.2.7.1 Expanding the Road Network

- 145)** The County Government recognizes that in order to improve connectivity and enhance the movement of people and goods, the construction and maintenance of the county road network is critical. In this vein, the County government will prioritize the construction and rehabilitation of key county access roads to open up areas for more economic activities in general but specifically to enable farmers to get their produce to markets faster and cheaply.
- 146)** The County Government through the Department of Roads, Transport and Public Works intends to upgrade the county access road network. This will require efficient road transport and security improvement. To achieve this, the County Government intends to tarmac Kibao cha Fundisa – Adu Road in Adu Ward, Complete the Karibuni Villas – Angels Bay Road in Mambrui as well as Mtwapa Weighbridge – Jumba Ruins Road among

others.

- 147) The County Government has proposed works to be done on other key county access roads in the County Annual Development Plan which will be undertaken in the FY 2022/2023 budget. The County Government will continue to ensure efficient and effective utilization of the National Government Road maintenance levy grant for routine maintenance of roads including grading, gravelling, murraming, construction of bridges, drifts and culverts, and bush clearing.

2.2.7.2 Supporting the Access to Adequate, Affordable and Reliable Energy Supply

- 148) The realization of resilient recovery and improved services will be accelerated by the provision of adequate, affordable and reliable energy. Reliable energy supply is necessary to reduce the cost of doing business and encourage the growth of industries and enterprises.
- 149) The County of Kilifi is in the process of developing the County Energy Plan 2022-27 as well as feasibility studies and research to establish energy investment in the county. The County will continue to develop energy infrastructure such as increasing the construction of biogas digesters and promote use of alternative sources of energy. Additionally, to promote alternative sources of energy, the county will promote more use of solar home systems, increase installation of floodlights and street lights across the seven sub-counties. The County is also planning to establish solar mini-grids in islands and isolated villages with an aim of providing power for both commercial and household use. To achieve this, the County Government of Kilifi aims to increase the number of investors in the energy sector.

2.2.7.3 Promoting the use of Information Communication and Technology ICT

- 150) In reducing the digital literacy divide in the County and promoting easy of doing business in the digital space .The County Government of Kilifi intends to do a number of initiatives, Expansion of the National Optic Fiber backbone Infrastructure (NOFBI) to All County Offices and Vocational centers, Establish 7 No. Information resource centers one in each Sub County, Establish 70 No. Community ICT centers (Digital Service Kiosk) two in every Ward in the County, Develop policies in conjunction with National agencies and relevant stakeholders to regulate and control the development and Distribution of the ICT infrastructure in the County to ensure evenly network and connectivity coverage across the County, Create awareness and train on cyber security secure the users from cyber threats, Upgrade of the County data recovery Center, development of the County ICT policies on Data recovery, business Continuity and resource sharing framework.

2.2.7.4 Promotion of Tourism, Trade and Cooperatives

- 151) Tourism is a key sector and its transformation is critical for employment creation, revenue generation and inclusive growth. There are a number of factors which have derailed

tourism recovery in the county. These factors include: insecurity, poor infrastructure and low investment in the sector. Going forward, in order to transform the tourism sector and ensure sustainability, the County Government of Kilifi will foster on the rehabilitation of beach access roads, partner with key stakeholders to develop and diversify tourism products with key focus on eco-tourism, sports adventure and home stays and market Kilifi as a tourist destination.

- 152) Promotion of trade and investment in the county is another strategic intervention which will catalyze rapid economic growth and development. Trade and investment require an enabling environment. The County Government will support the National Government efforts in creating an enabling environment for the attainment of the “Big Four” Plan and to enable the private sector to flourish. The County Government will complement the National Government's efforts on enhancing macro-economic stability, improving the ease of doing business, expanding infrastructure, improving security, expanding access to finance and instituting governance reforms.

- 153) Kilifi County has a huge potential in trade, industry and investments. However, due to the number of bottlenecks this potential remains untapped. The main bottlenecks in trade include poor infrastructure and land access, high cost of doing business, low access to credit facilities, lack of requisite skills and capabilities and insecurity. The County Government of Kilifi will focus on creating an enabling environment by completing and operationalizing markets, improve access to affordable capital through the Mbegu Fund, promote business entrepreneurial skills training, promote the easy of doing business, promote market access and encourage the registration of more small and medium sized enterprises through sound cooperatives governance.

- 154) Further, the County Government will strive to promote cooperative development through development of sound governance frameworks and development of market linkages. In addition, under the cooperative development programme, the County Government will continue to enhance value addition to domestically produced goods, develop skills and capabilities, and enhance the access to quality inputs and markets.

2.2.8 INTEGRATING POPULATION STATISTICS AND STANDARD RESEARCH METHODS IN COUNTY PLANNING.

2.2.8.1 Evidence Based Planning

- 155) Upon heedful implementation, research-created evidence propels planning and policy creation amidst limited resources for maximum utilization and benefit to the citizens. To provide evidence, activities such as primary and secondary data collection, resource mapping together with monitoring and evaluation are key ways of staying abreast with what is happening in the grassroots by highlighting public interests, expectations and

existing gaps. This understanding channels the path towards addressing the gaps and providing lasting solutions to problems affecting the citizen. Additionally, incorporating research in budgeting creates room for universal concerns such as gender responsiveness.

2.2.8.2 County Central Database

- 156)** In light of this, the directorate of budget and economic planning will collaborate with the ICT directorate to establish a central database within its statistical unit. Together with the monitoring and evaluation unit and coordinated efforts with all other departments, continued county resource mapping and accumulation of population statistics will be used to understand county demographic characteristics for effective and efficient planning. All information collected primarily or secondary will be centrally stored to allow for effective querying and analyzed upon need. Additionally, there will be efforts to gather documents dating back to the local government system for digital archiving. This will ensure that all current and past records are well stored and can be accessed upon need.

2.2.8.3 Population Statistics, Resource Mapping and Standard Statistical Methods

- 157)** The county will include data on population variables in the CIDP county profile section including data on fertility, mortality, migration, age structure, population distribution, demographic dividend. This at a glance will inform key population characteristics and in highlighting key county features.
- 158)** To enhance structured planning and equitable resource allocation the county will map out distribution of public goods at sub county and ward level and according to the type, level of access and distribution so as to promote equitable resource allocation. It will further use forecasts and projections to facilitate forward planning. Moreover, the county will incorporate the use of internationally applied budget tools for instance use of One Health Tool in estimating health sector budgets to facilitate efficient and effective resource allocation.

3. CHAPTER THREE: RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND MEDIUM-

TERM OUTLOOK

3.1 Overview

- 159)** According to a consensus of forecasts, the economic downturn in 2020 was not as negative as initially estimated, due in part to the fiscal and monetary policies governments adopted in 2020. Generally, economic growth forecasts capture the decline and subsequent rebound in economic growth over the second and third quarters of 2020, but have been challenged since by the prolonged nature of the health crisis and its continuing impact on the global economy. As some developed economies start recovering, central banks and national governments are considering the impact of tapering off monetary and fiscal support as a result of concerns over potential inflationary pressures, weighed against the prospect of slowing the pace of the recovery. The economic impact of the pandemic is expected to lessen in developed economies where vaccinations are facilitating a return to pre-pandemic levels of activity. In developing countries, however, outbreaks of new viral variants could prolong the pandemic and dampen prospects of a recovery.
- 160)** The pandemic has dealt a major blow to the economy, but the government's quick policy responses have helped to cushion the impact, and a partial recovery is underway. The economy is expected to continue to recover and gradually return to growth of above 5 percent. Real GDP growth is projected to reach 4.5 percent in 2021 and to be over 5 percent on average in 2022-23. The growth outlook is predicated on an upturn in industry supported by reopening of the economy and strong capital spending, a moderate recovery in services as vaccination rollout steadily progresses, and adequate agricultural harvests and sales, helped by rising external demand from the recovering global economy. The county's economic performance has been greatly affected by the pandemic too since it's dependent on the country's performance as a whole. But with the easing of the measures and an expected growth in the country's economy then we expect a gradual recovery of our county's economy.

3.2 Global and Regional Economic Developments

- 161)** The global economy is projected to grow 5.9 percent in 2021 and 4.9 percent in 2022, 0.1 percentage point lower for 2021 than in the July forecast. The downward revision for 2021 reflects a downgrade for advanced economies—in part due to supply disruptions—and for low-income developing countries, largely due to worsening pandemic dynamics. This is partially offset by stronger near-term prospects among some commodity-exporting emerging markets and developing economies. Rapid spread of Delta and the threat of new variants have increased uncertainty about how quickly the pandemic can be overcome. Policy choices have become more difficult, with limited room to maneuver.

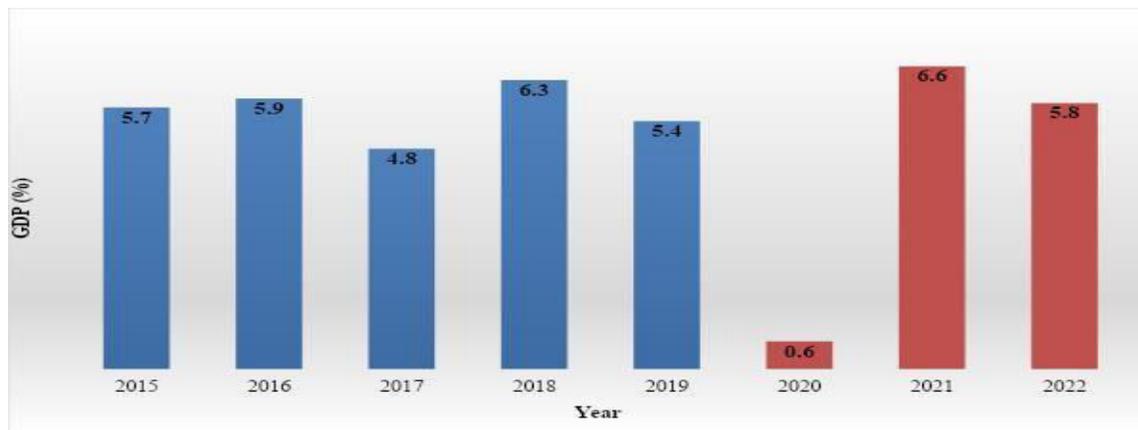
- 162)** Solutions to these global problems must involve all countries and all regions, especially sub-Saharan Africa, with the world’s least vaccinated population, most promising renewable energy potential, and critical ecosystems. Sub-Saharan Africa’s economy is set to expand by 3.7 percent in 2021 and 3.8 percent in 2022. This follows the sharp contraction in 2020 and is much welcome, but still represents the slowest recovery relative to other regions.
- 163)** In particular, the economic outlook points to divergences at three levels: between sub-Saharan Africa and other regions, within sub-Saharan Africa, and within countries. These divergences reflect the region’s slower vaccine rollout, more limited fiscal space, and regional disparities in resilience. The outlook remains extremely uncertain, and risks are tilted to the downside. In particular, the recovery depends on the path of the global pandemic and the regional vaccination effort, food price inflation, and is also vulnerable to disruptions in global activity and financial markets.
- 164)** Growth in the East African Community (EAC) countries is gradually recovering. The decline in economic activity in EAC countries – Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda has been pronounced, in line with previous global and wider regional estimates, although less severe than expected. Kenya suffered its first recession in nearly two decades, but the output contraction eased substantially in Q3 2020, helped by strong agricultural growth. Similarly, Rwanda experienced its first recession in a decade, but the economy then recovered significantly in Q4 2020, supported in part by a rebound in manufacturing. In Tanzania, output as recorded in the official statistics continued to expand, driven by construction and agriculture.

3.3 Domestic Economic Development

- 165)** In 2020, the Kenyan economy was adversely affected by the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant swift containment measures. The Government’s priority was premised on the need to safeguard the lives of Kenyans and Kenyan residents while at the same time cushioning the economy from the effects of COVID-19 pandemic. Consequently, the health crisis required the introduction of temporal restrictive measures to curb the spread of the virus which resulted in negative impacts on some key sectors of the economy. Many businesses, especially those related to tourism and educational activities, closed down during the second quarter of 2020. Pick up of economic activities resumed in the third quarter of 2020 with further improvements during the fourth quarter of 2020. Kenya also was faced with two other shocks: The invasion of swarms of desert locusts that damaged crops and floods following receipt of above normal rainfall in May 2020. As a result, the economy contracted by 0.3 percent in 2020 compared to a growth of 5.0 percent in 2019. The contraction was spread across most sectors of the economy especially in accommodation and food services activities, education and transport sectors.
- 166)** Economic growth is expected to rebound to 6.6 percent in 2021 and 5.8 percent in 2022,

reinforced by the prevailing stable macroeconomic environment and the ongoing implementation of the strategic ‘priorities of the Government under the “Big Four” Agenda and initiatives under the Economic Recovery Strategy. Leading indicators for the Kenyan economy point to a relatively strong recovery in the first quarter of 2021. As such, the economy is projected to recover to 6.6% in 2021, partly reflecting the lower 2020 base effect.

Figure 1: Trend in Kenya’s Economic Growth Rates



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

3.3.1 GDP per Capita Income

167) The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Kenya was last recorded at 1206.22 US dollars in 2020. The GDP per Capita in Kenya is equivalent to 10 percent of the world's average. GDP per capita in Kenya is expected to reach 1230.00 USD by the end of 2021, according to World Bank global macro models and analysts’ expectations. In the long-term, the Kenya GDP per capita is projected to trend around 1350.00 USD in 2022, according to our econometric models.

3.3.2 Sectoral GDP Performance

3.3.2.1 Agriculture Sector

168) The agriculture sector was more vibrant in 2020 compared to 2019 despite a contraction in global demand in 2020. The sector grew by 4.8 percent in 2020 compared to 2.6 percent in 2019. This was mainly on account of favorable weather conditions in 2020 which improved production of food crops such as beans, rice, sorghum and millet and livestock and related products such as milk and meat. Improved production of cash crops such as tea and sugarcane also supported the sector's growth. Tea production increased by 24.1 percent from 458.8 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 569.5 thousand tonnes in 2020. The volume of cane deliveries, in tonnes, increased from 4.4 million in 2019 to 6.0 million in 2020.

169) However, the output of some key food crops was notably lower than the projected production partly due to underperformance of the short rains as well as reduced demand from restaurants and learning institutions that remained closed for a significant part of 2020. Maize production went down from a revised production of 44.0 million bags in 2019 to 42.1 million bags in 2020, while the quantity of potatoes decreased to 1.9 million bags in 2020 from 2.0 million bags in 2019. The sector's growth was also constrained by a contraction in forestry activities by 2.9 percent in 2020. Coffee production and horticultural exports also declined by 18.0 percent and 4.5 percent to stand at 36.9 and 313.6 thousand tonnes, respectively, in 2020. However, earnings from horticultural produce increased by 3.9 percent to stand at Ksh 150.2 billion in 2020. The increase in the earnings was mainly attributed to better international export prices for the horticultural products in the review period.

3.3.2.2 Non-Agricultural Sector

170) The economy of Kenya advanced 1.2% year-on-year in the fourth quarter of 2021, after two consecutive quarters of declines, amid the pandemic crisis. Positive contributions to growth came primarily from construction (15.7% vs 12.3% in Q3), mining (9.2% vs 7%), information & communication (7.6% vs 3.2%), finance & insurance (7.4% vs 3%), public administration (8.4% vs 6.3%), agriculture (5.8% vs 4.2%) and manufacturing (3.8% vs -1.7%). On the other hand, the hospitality sector remained severely depressed (-62.2% vs -63.4%). The service sector has generally been the largest contributor to GDP and will contribute an average of 6.0% to GDP Growth in 2021 (due to in part to recovery from the 2020 contraction) from a negative contribution of 3.1% in 2020. The contribution is expected to stabilize at 3.2% in 2022. The industrial sector staged a recovery, but the third wave again softened economic activity in the sector. Manufacturing value-added contracted by 3.9 percent in Q2 2020 and 3.2 percent in Q3 2020. High-frequency data point to a sizeable sequential rebound since Q3 2020. The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) showed a sequential expansion in activity in July 2020 through March 2021. Consistent with the movement in the PMI index, electricity sales also rebounded from their low in April and May 2020. The recovery during H2 2020 and into 2021 was supported by increased food production (wheat, maize flour, canned fruits, sugar and soft drinks) and also expansion in non-food manufacturing output such as cement. The PMI experienced a sharp decline in April 2021, indicating a strong contraction in activity, likely due to the reintroduction of movement restrictions in the wake of the third wave of COVID-19 infections, but recovered in May 2021 with the lifting of these restrictions. Growth in the construction sub-sector rose to 8.6 percent in Q3 2020 compared to 6.6 percent in the same period last year, supported by government spending on infrastructure projects

171) The labor market was hit hard but has staged a recovery. The COVID-19 crisis initially impacted the labor market quickly and severely. Kenya's unemployment rate increased sharply, approximately tripling to a high of about 16 percent in Q3 2020. Many wage workers who managed to keep their jobs had to reduce working hours, with average hours decreasing from 50 to 38 hours per week.

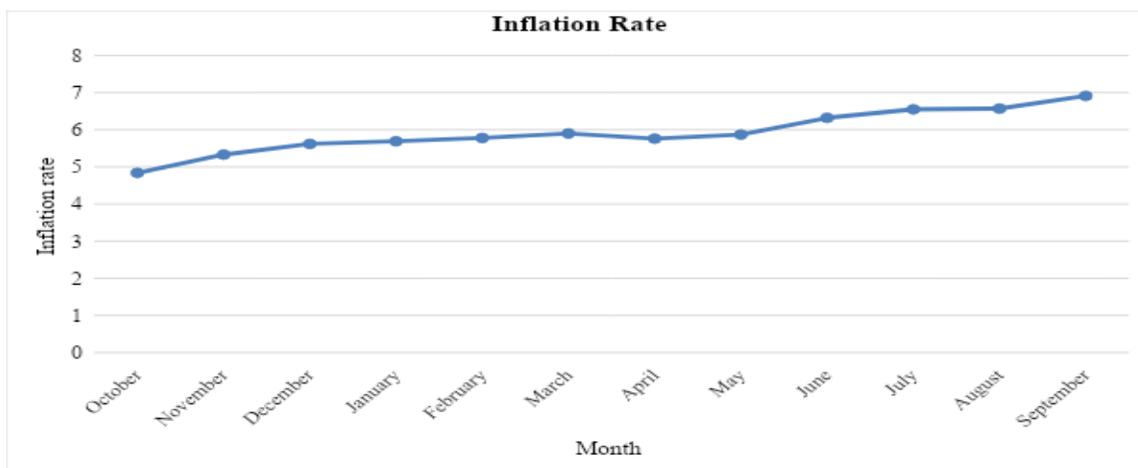
172) February and June 2020, almost a third of household-run businesses ceased operating and average revenue from household run businesses decreased by almost 50 percent. However, the employment rate recovered and had increased to 76 percent in April–June 2021. The rate of unemployment is also returning to pre-crisis levels, decreasing to 7 percent in April–June 2021.

3.3.3 Inflation rate

173) Year-on-year overall inflation rate has remained low, stable and within the policy target range of 5+/-2.5 percent since end 2017. The year-on-year inflation rate increased in August 2021 but remained within the target range at 6.6 percent from 4.5 percent in August 2020. Inflation rate for the month of September as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) was 6.91 per cent compared to 6.57% in August 2021. This was mainly driven by a rise in prices of commodities under food and non-alcoholic beverages (10.63 per cent); transport (9.21 per cent); and housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (6.08 per cent) between September 2020 and September 2021.

174) Inflation also rose in September due to a spike in the price of a litre of kerosene, petrol and diesel which were up 32.9%, 27.5% and 22.1% respectively while that of LPG gas was up 20.2%, electricity increased by 9% per 200 kilowatts. The CPI increased by 0.32 percent from an index of 115.710 in August 2021 to 116.077 in September 2021. The month-to-month Food and Non-Alcoholic Drinks' Index increased by 0.11 percent between August 2021 and September 2021. This was mainly attributed to increased prices of some food items, which outweighed the decrease in prices of others.

Figure 2: Inflation rates

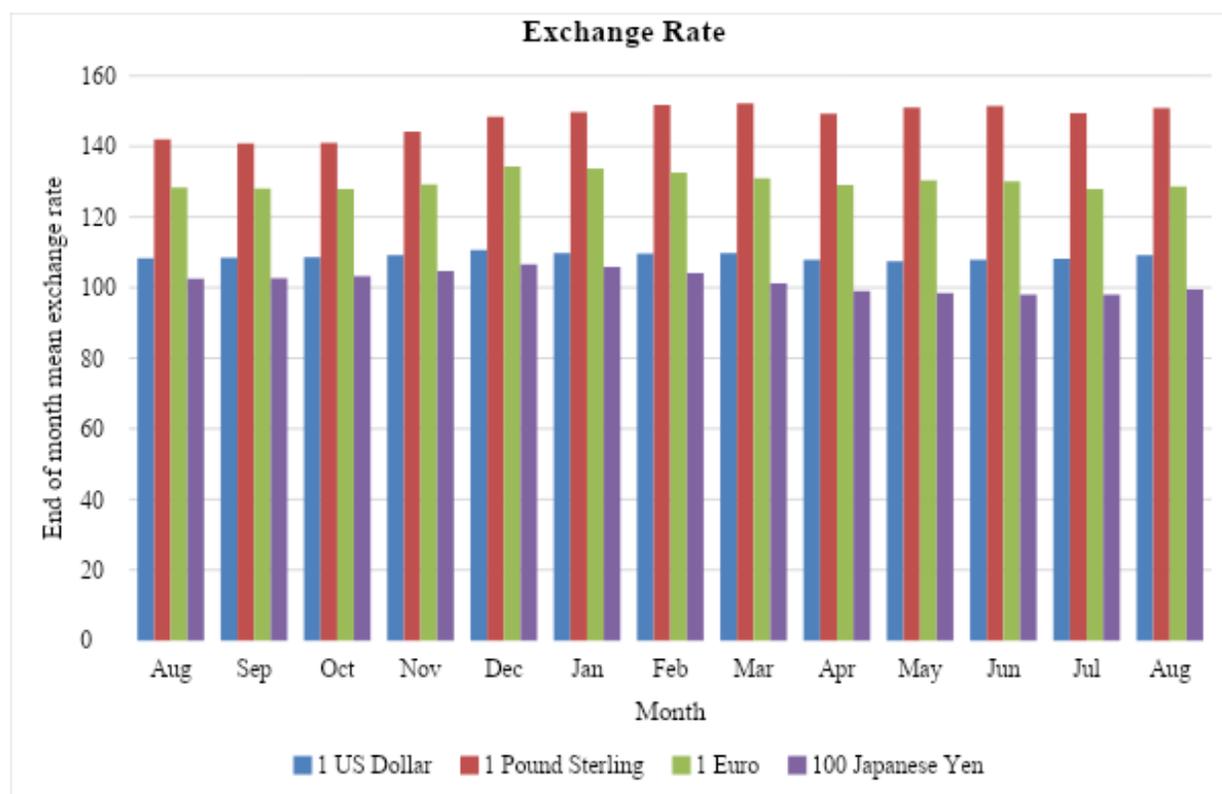


Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

3.3.4 Kenya Shilling Exchange Rate

175) The foreign exchange market has largely remained stable but partly affected by tight global financial conditions attributed to uncertainty with regard to the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard the Kenya Shilling to the US Dollar exchanged at Ksh 109.2 in August 2021 compared to Ksh 108.1 in August 2020

Figure 3: End of Month Mean Exchange rate of Kenya Shillings against Major Selected Countries.

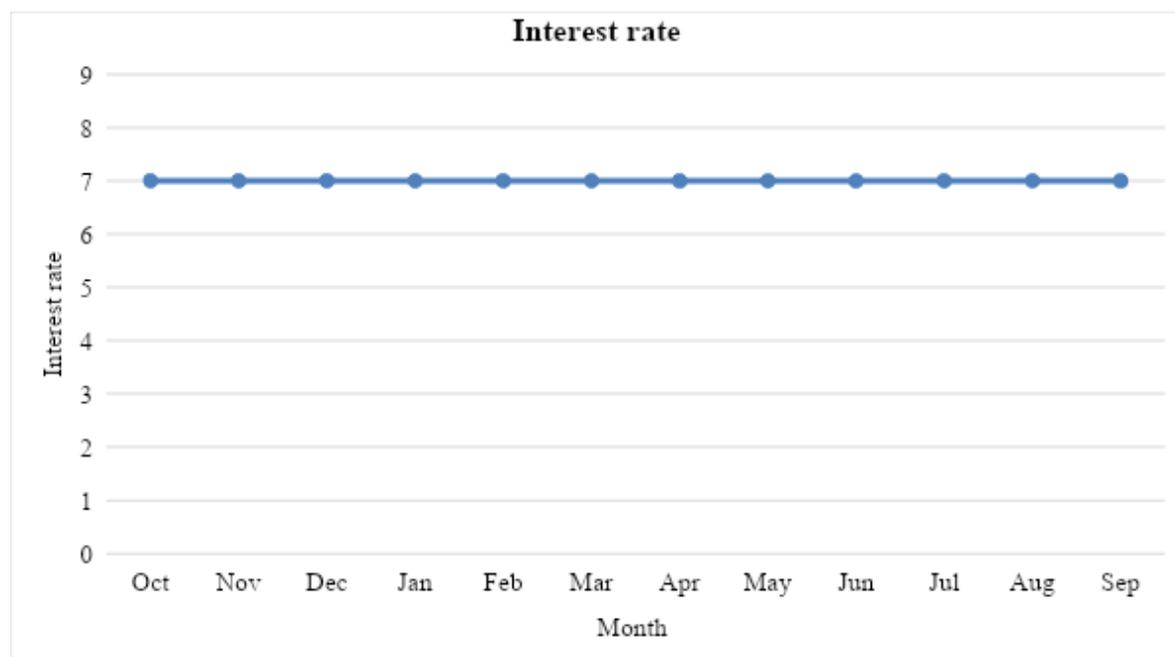


Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

3.3.5 Interest Rates

176) At its 28 September meeting, the Monetary Policy Committee of Kenya’s Central Bank decided to leave its key rate unchanged at 7.00%, marking the tenth consecutive hold, after having cut it by 125 basis points during March-April 2020. Estimates of a strong recovery in 2021, coupled with relatively well-anchored inflation expectations, were largely behind the Bank’s decision to maintain its accommodative stance. Available indicators point to a robust recovery this year, while ongoing vaccination efforts at home and abroad should further support the services sector and buoy demand globally. Meanwhile, despite mounting price pressures recently due to higher fuel and food costs inflation is expected to remain within the Bank’s 2.5%–7.5% target band in the medium term. Interest rates on the Treasury bills remained relatively stable in August 2021. The 91-day Treasury Bills rate was at 6.6 percent in August 2021 compared to 6.2 percent in August 2020. Over the same period, the 182- day Treasury Bills rate increased to 7.1 percent from 6.6 percent while the 364-day decreased to 7.4 percent from 7.5 percent.

Figure 4: Short-Term Interest Rates, Percent.



Source: Central Bank of Kenya

3.4 Economic Outlook

3.4.1 Global Growth Outlook

- 177) The global economic recovery is continuing, even as the pandemic resurges. The fault lines opened up by COVID-19 are looking more persistent—near-term divergences are expected to leave lasting imprints on medium-term performance. Vaccine access and early policy support are the principal drivers of the gaps. Rapid spread of Delta and the threat of new variants have increased uncertainty about how quickly the pandemic can be overcome. Policy choices have become more difficult, confronting multidimensional challenges—subdued employment growth, rising inflation, food insecurity, the setback to human capital accumulation, and climate change—with limited room to maneuver.
- 178) The forecast: The global economy is projected to grow 5.9 percent in 2021 and 4.9 percent in 2022 (0.1 percentage point lower for 2021 than in the July 2021 World Economic Outlook (WEO) Update). The downward revision for 2021 reflects a downgrade for advanced economies—in part due to supply disruptions—and for low-income developing countries, largely due to worsening pandemic dynamics. This is partially offset by stronger near term prospects among some commodity-exporting emerging market and developing economies. Employment is generally expected to continue lagging the recovery in output. Beyond 2022 global growth is projected to moderate to about 3.3 percent over the medium term. Advanced economies output is forecast to exceed pre-pandemic medium-term projections—largely reflecting sizable anticipated further policy support in the United States that includes measures to increase potential. By contrast, persistent output losses are anticipated for the emerging market and developing economies group due to slower vaccine rollouts and generally less policy support compared to advanced economies. Headline inflation rates have increased rapidly in the United States and in some emerging markets and developing economies. In most cases, rising inflation reflects pandemic-related supply-demand mismatches and higher commodity prices compared to their low base from a year ago. In some emerging markets and developing economies, price pressures are expected to persist because of elevated food prices, lagged effects of higher oil prices, and exchange rate depreciation lifting the prices of imported goods. However, great uncertainty surrounds inflation prospects—primarily stemming from the path of the pandemic, the duration of supply disruptions, and how inflation expectations may evolve in this environment. Preparing for the post-pandemic economy: Finally, it is important to deal with the challenges of the post pandemic economy: reversing the pandemic-induced setback to human capital accumulation, facilitating new growth opportunities related to green

3.4.2 Domestic Growth Outlook

179) Similar to the global economy, Kenya's economy is projected to rebound in 2021 to 6.0 percent from an earlier projection of 7.0 percent in the 2021 BPS. The downward revision was due to the impact of containment measures between March and July period as a result of the third wave of the COVID-19 pandemic and the rebased GDP growth numbers reflected through the 2021 Economic Survey by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics in September 2021. The recovery in 2021 reflects the lower base of 2020 when most service sectors were adversely affected by the closure of the economy thereby recording negative growths. The outlook in 2021 will be reinforced by the prevailing stable macroeconomic environment and the ongoing implementation of the strategic priorities of the Government under the "Big Four" Agenda, Economic Recovery Strategy and other priority programmes as outlined in the Third Medium Term of Vision 2030. Weather conditions are expected to support agricultural output. As a result, export of goods and services are expected to expand as global demand normalizes.

180) The Government is currently focusing on the implementation of the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) that aims at restoring the economy to a strong growth path, creating jobs and economic opportunities across all regions of the country with a view to tackling social and income inequalities. It is expected that the successful implementation of the Economic Recovery Strategy which is also aligned to the "Big Four" Agenda will promote inclusive growth and transform the lives of Kenyans. In terms of fiscal years, economic growth is estimated at 2.9 percent in FY 2020/21 and a rebound to 5.3 percent in FY 2021/22. The growth projections over the medium term are aligned to those of the Third Medium Term Plan (2018-2022) of the Vision 2030.

3.4.2.1 Risks to the Domestic Economic Outlook

181) The growth outlook is positive. The economy is projected to grow by 5.0% in 2021 and 5.9% in 2022. The rebound assumes that economic activity will normalize due to a full reopening of the economy, the Economic Recovery Strategy being successfully implemented, and Kenya capitalizing on an expected improvement in external liquidity and benefiting from initiatives to meet its external financing needs. The external initiatives could include debt refinancing, restructuring and debt service relief, and additional concessional loans. Inflation is projected to remain within the Central Bank of Kenya's target range of 2.5% to 7.5%, and fiscal and current account deficits are forecast to narrow as a result of improved revenue collection and exports.

182) There are risks to this macroeconomic outlook emanating from domestic as well external sources. On the domestic front, the emergence of new COVID-19 variants that may require broader reinstatement of containment measures, in the country and its trading partners could lead to

renewed disruptions to trade and tourism. Other risks relate to lower agricultural output due to potential adverse weather conditions and continued desert locust infestation in the northern region of the country, which could potentially reduce production of food crops and animal feeds. Additionally, increased public expenditure pressures, particularly wage and other recurrent expenditures would put a strain to the fiscal space.

183) The upside risk to the domestic economy relates to faster than projected rebound in economic activities that would result in higher Government revenues providing fiscal space that would support faster reduction in fiscal deficit and debt accumulation. Additionally, potential lower oil prices in the international market would result in improved terms of trade. Downside risks to the outlook could emanate from delays in the full reopening of the economy, failure to secure external financing to execute the budget, a slowdown in global growth, and disruptive social conditions during the run-up to the 2022 elections. On the external side, risks will depend on how the world responds to the health crisis, including whether the new COVID-19 strains are responsive to vaccines. Additionally, growth would be weaker than projected if logistical hurdles in procuring and distributing vaccines especially in emerging markets and developing economies will be slow. The delays would allow the new variants to spread, with possibly higher risks of infections among the vaccinated populations. World economies will be shaped by policies taken to limit persistent economic disruptions; the evolution of financial conditions and commodity prices especially oil in the international market; and, the adjustment capacity of the economies. On the upside, better global cooperation on vaccines could help prevent renewed waves of infection and the emergence of new variants, end the health crisis sooner than assumed, and allow for faster normalization of activity.

184) Particularly among emerging market and developing economies. The Kenyan Government continues to monitor the domestic and external environment and will take appropriate policy measures to safeguard the economy against the adverse effects were the risks to materialize.

3.4.3 Mitigating the Risks

185)The Government is continually monitoring these risks and taking appropriate monetary and fiscal policy measures to preserve macroeconomic stability and strengthen resilience in the economy. As the government continues to build back better, remarkable recovery in the economy has been witnessed; with its rebound being attested by all leading economic indicators that all point to a strong economic recovery beginning in the present year 2021. This rebound is as a result of gradual reopening of the economy especially the services sector coupled with stronger global demand. This recovery is reflected in the strong revenue performance for the Quarter ending September 2021. Ordinary revenue collection increased by 25.8% and amounted to KSh. 441.8 billion; amounting to a collection of KSh. 17 billion above the target.

186)The government had offered first and the second stimulus packages which were designed to ensure that the economy could endure the shocks occasioned by the lockdown measures implemented in the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic. With significant progress registered in the containment of COVID-19, government is now shifting its focus from survival to coexisting with the disease, and in that regard, The government will be rolling out the third financial stimulus programme, designed to accelerate the pace of our economic growth and to sustain the gains already made.

3.4.4 Subdued Global Economic Recovery

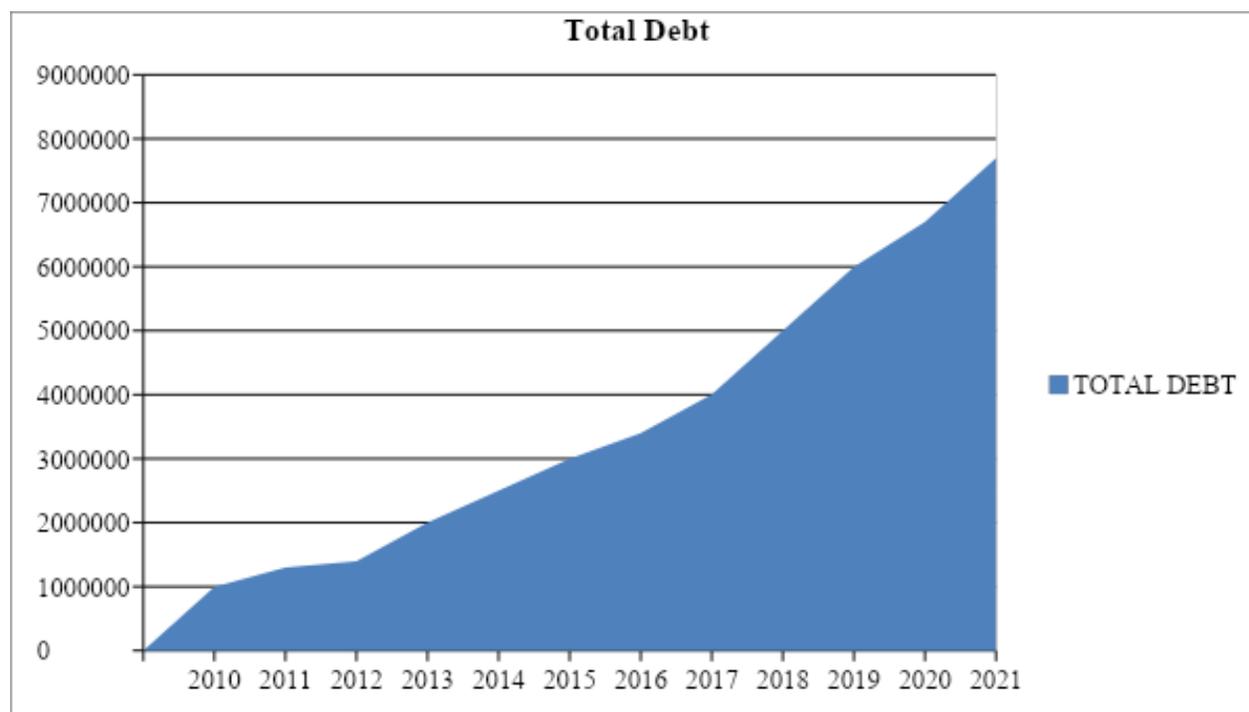
187) A report by the World Bank Group finds that although the global economy is expected to recover in 2021 from the COVID-19-induced recession, progress will be slow and subdued. Policy challenges, region-specific risks, and structural weaknesses remain in place that require ambitious reforms in order to stave off “a decade of disappointments.” Titled, ‘Global Economic Prospects, January 2021,’ the report emphasizes that an economic rebound will be fragile as it is subject to continued disruptions from the pandemic, such as delays in vaccine deployment or the accumulation of debt incurred by emerging economies. A World Bank news release highlights that the global economy contracted by 4.3% in 2020, representing the fourth most severe global recession in the past 150 years.

188)While global growth is projected at 4% in 2021, the report flags that the slower pace of vaccinations in developing countries relative to advanced economies represents “a substantial headwind to activity.” Another spike in cases could reduce global growth in 2021 to 1.6%, and overall global economic output is likely to remain more than 5% below its pre-pandemic trend, with below-trend expansion persisting through at least 2025. Accordingly, the report’s foreword underscores that “governments, households, and firms all need to embrace a changed economic landscape.”

3.4.5 Debt

189) Total public and publicly guaranteed debt increased from Kshs 6.7 trillion in June 2020 to Kshs 7.7 trillion in June 2021 equivalent to 68.1 percent of GDP. As at June 2021, the debt comprised 52% external and 48% domestic debt. External debt is largely owed to multilateral creditors on concessional terms. The average maturity period, grace period and average interest rate on new external loan commitments were 23 years, 7 years and 2.1, percent respectively. The COVID-19 pandemic and containment measures worsened the fiscal position and heightened the need for borrowing to save lives and livelihood thus raising public debt levels. However public debt remains within sustainable levels and the debt burden is expected to decline over the medium term. The Government is implementing a tight fiscal consolidation policy to lower the rate of debt accumulation and overall debt to GDP ratio.

Figure 5: Total Debt



Source:

CBK

statistics

4 CHAPTER FOUR: FISCAL POLICY AND BUDGET FRAMEWORK

4.1 Prudent Fiscal Policy

190) The County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) provides an overview of the resource envelope, proposed ceilings as well as expenditure. The strategic priorities for FY 2022/2023 have been drawn from development priorities as set out in the County Integrated Development Plan FY 2018-2022 and the Annual Development Plan FY 2022/2023.

191) The CFSP 2022 priority has been accorded to Pending bills, ongoing projects, emerging issues as well as strategic interventions. Similarly, there is a strategic allocation to mandatory expenditure lines such as personnel emoluments

192) The COVID-19 shock hit Kenya's economy hard through supply and demand shocks on both the external and domestic fronts and caused activity to slow sharply in 2020 (real gross domestic product is estimated to have contracted by 0.3% in 2020). Agricultural output grew robustly, but manufacturing and many services subsectors (e.g., tourism, education) were severely disrupted.

193) A regional locust infestation, which started early 2020, also affected some parts of Kenya, especially the North East. Nevertheless, moving into 2021 a significant economic recovery has been underway, although it remains highly uneven across sectors (with some, such as tourism, remaining under severe pressure), and there continues to be elevated uncertainty regarding the outlook. The downside risks include a weaker than expected global economic recovery undermining Kenya's export, tourism and remittance inflows, renewed disruption to domestic economic activity from the pandemic, fiscal slippages, and weather-related shocks. Given the contractual fiscal space therefore the county's effort will be to bring constitutional transformation for resilience recovery and improved service delivery.

4.2 Fiscal Responsibility Principles

194) In line with the County Government's public finances, the County Treasury shall adhere with the provisions of the Public Financial Management Act 2012 in observing these fiscal responsibility principles underlined below:

- a. The County Government's recurrent expenditure shall not exceed the County Government's total revenue;
- b. Over the medium term, a minimum of thirty percent of the County Government's budget shall be allocated to the development expenditure;
- c. The County Government's expenditure on wages and benefits for its public officers shall not exceed thirty-five (35) percent of the County Government's total revenue as prescribed by the County Executive member for finance in regulations and approved by the County Assembly;

- d. Over the medium term, the Government’s borrowings shall be used only for the purpose of financing development expenditure and not for recurrent expenditure;
- e. The County debt shall be maintained at a sustainable level as approved by County assembly and shall never exceed twenty (20) percent of the county government’s total revenue at any one time in accordance with Regulation 25(1)(d);
- f. The fiscal risks shall be managed prudently; and
- g. Increase the absorption of resources allocated for development purposes from the current levels to over 80 percent. This will give the envisaged impetus to economic development and further improve the credibility of our budget.

4.3 Fiscal Structural Reforms

195) With the objective of exceeding the target every subsequent year for Own source revenue estimates, the County will continue to enhance revenue collection given the following measures; Improving reliability and completeness of tax payers database, completion of County valuation roll for land rates, integration of revenue collection process with county Pro/Mpesa as well as full automation of revenue collection process among other measures.

196) As Public financial management is fundamental to the County to improve efficiency and reduce wastage, the County Government will institute the following measures to increase efficiency of service delivery and reduce mismanagement of public funds in its expenditure; Prioritize settlement of pending bills, allocation of funds to key service delivery programmes/projects, allocation of funds to emerging issues such as drought, Gender-based violence and teen pregnancies cases.

4.4 FY 2022/23 Budget Framework

197) In the bid to attain prudent use of financial resources in the coming financial year and over the medium term, the County government will ensure strict adherence to the fiscal responsibility principles. As such, resources will be allocated to various departments based on the following considerations:

- Personnel costs of existing staff.
- Flagship projects
- Projects to be revoted
- Ongoing Projects
- Strategic Interventions
- Operations and Maintenance
- Pending Bills
- Linkage of Programmes to the CIDP, ‘Big Four’ Plan MTP III of Vision 2030.
- Emerging issues(GBV, teen pregnancies & natural calamities)

198) Detailed budgets will be scrutinized, should additional resources become available in the process of firming up the resource basket, the County will redirect them to the insufficiently funded strategic priority areas of agriculture, water, waste management, health and education, as captured in the CFSP 2022.

199) The National Treasury proposes that four existing conditional allocations funded from the National Government’s revenue share be converted to unconditional allocations to be disbursed to the Counties apart of their equitable revenue share. The four conditional allocations are: The Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF); the grant to level-5 hospitals; the compensation for user fees foregone and the rehabilitation of village polytechnics grants.

4.5 Own Source Revenue Collection

200) Following the table below, own source revenue (OSR) collection has been on an upward trend rising from Kshs.550 million in FY 2014/15 to Kshs.864 in FY 2018/19. However there was a significant decrease to Ksh.793.7m in own source revenue collection come FY 2019/20 due to harsh economic condition as a result of Covid 19 pandemic.

Table 17: County Own Source Revenue Collection

Financial year	Actual collection (Kshs. million)	Target (Kshs. million)	Collection vs Target
2014/15	550	850	65%
2015/16	516	1,000	52%
2016/17	602	1,700	35%
2017/18	522	1,500	35%
2018/19	864.3	1,400	62%
2019/20	793.71	1,100	72%
2020/21	832	1,205	69%

Source: County Treasury

201) The OSR target for FY 2022/23 has been set at Kshs. 1,017,500,000 with prospects of realizing the target given the post Covid micro economic recovery and the measures put in place by the County Government.

202) However, it will be prudent to note that the County Treasury had plans to remove HSIF as one of the county's revenue streams with effect from FY 2021/22, the OSR target might trip to a lower level after removing the amount relating to HSIF collections.

4.5.1 Own Source Revenue Performance Trend

203) The County government projects to collect KSh. **1,017,500,000** in FY 2022/23 up from KSh. **925,000,000** in FY 2021/22 in own source revenue. With the full automation of revenue collection; County-Pro and the opening of new and refurbished markets, the County estimates to collect the aforementioned revenue in the respective revenue streams in the FY 2022/23. However, the projected revenue amount is subject to review depending on the macroeconomic condition in the County and, or globally.

204) With automation of the collection of market fees, stall rents through Mpesa platform we project a decline in pilferage and growth of the revenue base. The revenue growth will be further strengthened by the recruitment of the licensing officers who will significantly improve on the integrity of the register of traders. The integration with county pro of mapped weights and measures outlets for inspection, assessment, verification and recalibration for enforcement and compliance. With accurate traders register and integration with the county pro, the county government is expected to witness a significant increase in the revenue volume.

205) The integration of agricultural services particularly the Agricultural Training College (ATC), Agricultural Mechanization Servicers (AMS), Livestock and Fisheries services as well as the slaughterhouses services with county-pro will strengthen controls allowing projected revenue to grow. Also, integrating the updated valuation roll to the Kilifi Electronic Development Applications Management System (Kilifi eDAMS) provided by the IFC-World Bank will strengthen controls and reduce pilferage while allowing ease of doing business thus strongly supporting economic activities.

206) The county treasury will facilitate efficiency of the revenue management process by strengthening collaboration between departmental approvers mainly to strengthen control and discourage human interaction. This should see growth in revenue collected from business permit licenses due to the inspections that will ensure accurate information is contained in the traders database. Introduction of 5% penalty from 3% on business permit due compounded on monthly basis will also strengthen compliance levels and facilitate timely collection.

207) In line with the PFM Act the county government will be leasing plants and equipment which will see the government raise Ksh.40 million annually to contribute towards the budget. For betting control, the operationalization of the inspection team will see revenue for other categories of revenues grow as well.

Table 18: Own Source Revenue Estimates for FY 2020/21-FY 2022/23

Revenue Stream	Target for FY 2020/2021	Target for FY 2021/22	Target for FY 2022/23
	(Kshs)	(Kshs)	(Kshs)
HSIF	94,383,844	-	
Land Rates and other Land Revenue	176,387,790	195,000,000	214,500,000
Cess on natural resources	568,953,608	315,000,000	346,500,000
Business Permit	110,777,250	105,000,000	115,500,000
Parking fees	59,248,289	50,000,000	55,000,000
Market fees	11,677,048	25,000,000	27,500,000
Billboards & Signage	12,669,431	30,000,000	33,000,000
Building Plan approval and Inspection	5,713,060	25,000,000	27,500,000
Rent/Stall rents	5,835,845	15,000,000	16,500,000
Survey fees and plot rents	1,266,734	1,266,000	1,392,600
Sale of Tender Documents	21,000		-
Plot ground rent	6,728,051	10,000,000	11,000,000
House rent	54,873,993	40,000,000	44,000,000
Refuse Collection	1,262,806	1,262,000	1,388,200
Food Hygiene Fees/ Sanitary inspection and medical certificate	1,912,780	10,000,000	11,000,000
Slaughter House and Livestock sale Yards	1,600,657	6,000,000	6,600,000
Liquor Licence	-	25,000,000	27,500,000
AMS & ATCs	-	20,000,000	22,000,000
Leasing of Plants and Equipment	-	10,000,000	11,000,000
Others	36,687,814	41,472,000	45,619,200
TOTAL	1,150,000,000	925,000,000	1,017,500,000

Source: Treasury

4.6 Equitable Share of Revenue Raised Nationally

208) In FY 2022/23 the County is therefore going to receive an equitable share of KSh. 11,641,592,941.

4.7 Resource Basket FY 2022/23

209) The 2022 Budget Policy Statement (BPS) provides for an allocation for Kilifi County of Kshs. 11,641,592,941 as equitable share of revenue raised nationally. According to the BPS, the following four conditional grants have been converted to equitable share:

- i. Grants to Level-5 Hospitals,
- ii. Compensation for user fee forgone,
- iii. Road Maintenance Fuel Levy,
- iv. Rehabilitation of Village Polytechnics

The resource basket in overall available for the FY 2022/23 budget is as follows:

Table 19: Resource Basket for FY 2022/23

Revenue item	Amount for FY 2022/23 (Kshs)
Equitable Share of Revenue Raised Nationally	11,641,592,941
Own Source Revenue	1,017,500,000
TOTAL	12,659,092,941

Source: Treasury

4.6 Personnel Emoluments

210) Due to increased expenditure pressure on the county coffers, the County Treasury has recommended a freeze in recruitment in the FY 2022/23. This is to ensure that the county's wage bill is adherent to the fiscal responsibility principle regarding salaries and wages as prescribed in the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

211) Under the function of waste management which has been transferred from the County Department of Water to the Kilifi and Malindi Municipalities, the county government will transfer casual staff responsible for cleaning within the municipalities together with their budget for salaries/wages. The municipalities will not be allowed to recruit new casual employees until the existing casual employees within the county government are optimally engaged.

212) In this 2022 CFSP, Kshs. 4,234,056,219 has been allocated for personnel emoluments across all the departments. However, the personnel emoluments budget will be allocated to the department of Devolution, Public Service and Disaster Management.

4.8 Strategic Interventions

Some of the expenditure areas in the county's budget either benefit the whole county or require a heavy investment which, for fairness in setting expenditure ceilings, should be left out of the department's ceiling. Budget allocations for such expenditure areas (herein referred to as strategic interventions) totaling to Kshs. 11,234,694,289 have been ring-fenced in a separate category as tabulated below:

Table 20: Strategic Interventions FY 2022/23

Department/Division	Programme/Project	Allocation(Ksh)		
		Recurrent	Development	Total
Education & ICT	Ward Scholarship Fund	350,000,000	-	350,000,000
Water, Environment & Natural Resource	Climate Action Fund	-	18,598,295	18,598,295
Trade, Tourism and Cooperative Development	Mbegu Fund	-	200,000,000	200,000,000
Health Services	Medical Drugs	550,000,000	-	550,000,000
	Dressing & Non-Pharmaceuticals	135,000,000	-	135,000,000
Devolution, PSM & Disaster Management	Staff Medical Insurance	250,000,000	-	250,000,000
	Emergency Relief food	100,000,000	-	100,000,000
	Personnel Emoluments	4,234,056,219	-	4,234,056,219

	Transfer to Elderly	32,295,649		32,295,649
Roads, Transport & Public Works	Motor Vehicle Insurance	100,000,000	-	100,000,000

	Road Maintenance	100,000,000		100,000,000
Office of the Governor	Gratuity	50,000,000	-	50,000,000
County Attorney	Legal fees	35,000,000	-	35,000,000
Finance & Economic Planning	Ward Development Programme	-	875,000,000	875,000,000
	Emergency Fund	150,000,000	-	150,000,000
	Ongoing Projects/Incomplete works	-	2,867,473,548	2,867,473,548
Lands,Energy,Housing and Physical Planning	Kilifi Municipality	65,387,513	37,616,254	103,003,767
	Malindi Municipality	53,282,163	33,984,648	87,266,811
County Assembly		900,000,000	100,000,000	1,000,000,000
Total		7,108,021,544	4,129,672,745	11,237,694,289

Source: Treasury

213) In this CFSP, the Kilifi and Malindi municipalities have been separated from county departments to allow them the autonomy envisaged in the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2012. In this respect, the municipalities will have their budgets considered and approved by the municipal boards. Considering that the municipalities are separate auditable entities, the county government will with effect from FY 2022/2023 grant them budgetary resources to be spent as per their approved budgets.

4.8.1 Development Projects

214) As stated earlier in this CFSP, the County government will have special emphasis towards clearance of all the pending bills and the completion of on-going projects so that citizens can enjoy the benefits of the development projects. As such, the County Treasury has analyzed

incomplete works and ongoing projects pending bills data for the purpose of clearing all the pending bills and as such development of new projects has been frozen for this financial year. However, a total of Ksh4,129,672,745 which translates to 33% of the county budget, has been allocated to cater for development; solely for the purpose of completion of ongoing projects and to cater for all the pending bills accrued from development projects.

4.8.2 Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Budget

215) The 2022 County Fiscal and Strategy Paper sets the O&M budget at 11% of the county budget. The O&M budget for FY 2022/23 has been capped at Kshs. 1,424,398,652 as presented below.

Table 21: Operations and Maintenance Budget for FY2022/23.

Department/Division/Entity	O&M Budget (Kshs)
Office of the Governor	114,870,685
County Attorney	41,432,340
County Division for Finance	195,824,738
County Division for Economic Planning	68,456,785
County Division for Agriculture	77,522,650
County Division for Livestock	27,290,735
County Division for Fisheries	24,484,845
County Division for Water & Sanitation	64,956,854
County Division for Environment, Natural Resources & Wildlife	37,428,675
County Division for Education	71,765,287
County Division for Information, Communication & Technology	25,456,672
County Division for Medical Services	161,569,826
County Division for Public Health	62,300,438

Roads, Transport & Public Works	87,765,413
County Division for Lands & Energy	59,985,592
County Division for Physical Planning, Urban Development and Housing	48,364,415
Gender, Culture, Social Services and Sports	63,456,828
County Division for Trade, & Tourism	37,528,785
County Division for Cooperative Development	32,200,567
County Public Service Board	62,698,442
Devolution, Public Service and Disaster Management	39,298,482
Public Service Management	19,739,598
TOTAL	1,424,398,652

Source: Treasury

4.8.3 Indicative Budget Ceilings for FY 2022/2023 Budget

216) The following table shows the indicative budget ceilings per department, for which the expenditure constraint has been expressed. Therefore, spending is limited to the following caps:

Table 22: Indicative budget ceilings for FY 2022/23

Department/Division/Entity	FY 2021/2022			FY 2022/2023		
	RECURRENT	DEVELOPMENT	TOTAL	RECURRENT	DEVELOPMENT	TOTAL
3111 County Assembly	901,500,000	98,500,000	1,000,000,000	900,000,000	100,000,000	1,000,000,000
3112 Office of the Governor	196,930,782	-	196,930,782	164,870,685	-	164,870,685
3124 County Attorney	129,193,400	-	129,193,400	76,432,340	-	76,432,340
3113 County Division for Finance	420,417,337	-	420,417,337	325,824,738	1,014,242,521	1,340,067,259
3125 County Division for Economic Planning	110,593,609	-	110,593,609	68,456,785	-	68,456,785
3114 County Division for Agriculture	60,411,065	59,277,624	119,688,689	77,522,650	166,601,880	244,124,530
3126 County Division for Livestock	28,182,695	23,784,188	51,966,883	27,290,735	34,284,183	61,574,918
3127 County Division for Fisheries	31,364,426	99,750,000	131,114,426	24,484,845	120,858,878	145,343,723
3115 County Division for Water & Sanitation	13,091,348	359,828,875	372,920,223	64,956,854	332,310,195	397,267,049
3128 County Division for Environment, Natural Resources & Wildlife	152,828,466	-	152,828,466	37,428,675	30,598,295	68,026,970
3116 County Division for Education	426,338,177	83,500,000	509,838,177	421,765,287	321,764,202	743,529,489
3129 County Division for Information, Communication & Technology	28,182,695	-	28,182,695	25,456,672	-	25,456,672
3117 County Division for Medical Services	918,877,517	1,069,758,703	1,988,636,220	896,569,826	491,000,000	1,387,569,826
3130 County Division for Public Health	89,129,238	20,500,000	109,629,238	62,300,438	38,394,089	100,694,527
3118 Roads, Transport & Public Works	270,184,625	1,251,800,000	1,521,984,625	287,765,413	414,200,000	701,965,413
3119 County Division for Lands & Energy	254,129,238	213,300,000	467,429,238	59,985,592	131,000,000	190,985,592
Malindi municipality	-	-	-	53,282,163	33,984,648	87,266,811
Kilifi municipality	-	-	-	65,387,513	37,616,254	103,003,767
3131 County Division for Physical Planning, Urban Development and Housing	19,727,887	81,108,000	100,835,887	48,364,415	146,000,000	194,364,415
3120 Gender, Culture, Social Services and Sports	80,407,643	55,500,000	135,907,643	63,456,828	199,606,498	263,063,326

Department/Division/Entity	FY 2021/2022			FY 2022/2023		
	RECURRENT	DEVELOPMENT	TOTAL	RECURRENT	DEVELOPMENT	TOTAL
3121 County Division for Trade, & Tourism	76,637,504	206,500,000	283,137,504	37,528,785	300,470,419	337,999,204
3132 County Division for Cooperative Development	14,091,348	-	14,091,348	32,200,567	-	32,200,567
3122 County Public Service Board	35,546,156	-	35,546,156	52,698,442	-	52,698,442
3133 Devolution, Public Service and Disaster Management	162,391,810	17,000,000	179,391,810	171,594,131	22,876,265	194,470,396
3123 Public Service Management	4,640,626,456	-	4,640,626,456	4,697,660,235	-	4,697,660,235
TOTAL	9,060,783,423	3,640,107,390	12,700,890,813	8,753,284,614	3,905,808,327	12,659,092,941
Budget Threshold				69%	31.%	

Source: Treasury

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION

- 217)** The CFSP 2022 has detailed the set of fiscal policies that are aimed at balancing between changing circumstances due to emerging issues and the need to keep the link to the CIDP and the fiscal responsibility principles entrenched in the PFM Act, 2012. The policies are also consistent with the national strategic objectives such as ‘Big Four Agenda’ as detailed in the Budget Policy Statement which provides the basis for allocation of public resources.
- 218)** Details of these strategic objectives are contained in the CIDP (2018-2022). These details were also reviewed and refined during the sector working groups. Each sector working group report provides clarity on the key priorities and resources needed for the 2022/23 MTEF budget. The policies and sector ceilings provided in this document will guide the departments in preparation of the 2022/23 MTEF Programme Based Budgets. Budgetary resources are usually limited; thus it is imperative that departments prioritize their programmes within the available resources to ensure that utilization of public funds are in line with county government priorities.
- 219)** Departments need to carefully consider detailed costing of projects, strategic significance, deliverables (output and outcomes), alternative interventions, administration and implementation plans in allocating resources. Priority should be given to any stalled projects and on-going projects. The departments should also pay attention to estimated requirements for each of the stages in the project cycle to ensure that the budget amounts are based on clear timelines and milestones.
- 220)** There is also a need to ensure that recurrent resources are being utilized efficiently and effectively before funding is considered for ordinary programmes. Monitoring and Evaluation will play a critical role in tracking the implementation of the projects and programmes envisaged in this document and strengthen the county’s capacity to deliver services to its residents. Monitoring and evaluation will involve the tracking of activities, tracking of budget usage, the assessment of performance and putting in place strategies and actions for the attainment of results. Proper implementation of the budget is critical towards providing services that will promote sustainable development. Sustainability requires greater effort from all the stakeholders including County Government departments, sector working groups, civil societies, communities, County Assembly and development partners to get things done. This means providing for continuous consultations with each other, finding solutions and encouraging innovation to build a sustainable Kilifi County.

ANNEX .1

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REPORT ON THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION EXERCISE CARRIED OUT ON 10TH FEBRUARY 2022 ON THE COUNTY FISCAL STRATEGY PAPER FOR THE MTEF 2022/23- 2024/25

INTRODUCTION.

Pursuant to the provisions of sections 117(1) and (6) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, the County Treasury is expected to undertake public participation hearings on the Fiscal Strategy Paper for the fiscal year period 2022-23 and Medium Term Expenditure Framework for the period 2022/23- 2024/2025. In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Kenya, which call for openness, accountability, and public participation in development matters and as per provisions of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, the County Governments Act, 2012, and the Kilifi County Finance Bill, through a notice of invitations to members of the public, public sector organizations, interested parties and all key stakeholders submitted their plan proposals for inclusion in the County Fiscal Strategy Paper 2022 and the Medium Term Expenditure Framework Budget for the period (2022/23-2024/2025).

The schedule of the meetings was as shown in the table below.

DAY	SUB-COUNTY	VENUE	TIME	OFFICERS
THURSDAY, FEB 10 2022	KILIFI NORTH	Juwaba Hall	0930hrs-1430hrs	Asline Rehema Laureen Mbuhe Cosmus Nguah
	GANZE	Pefa Church Ganze	0930hrs-1430hrs	Naima Nuiren Levis Nyale Magaret Wanje
	KILIFI SOUTH	Makio Hall	0930hrs-1430hrs	Abel Mwandonga Babisho Mohammed Phenny Pendo
	MALINDI	Takaye Social Hall	0930hrs-1430hrs	Raymond Nzai Victoria Muganga Moira Habin

	MAGARINI	Gongoni CDF Hall	0930hrs-1430hrs	Kiamba Nicholas Charo Dickson Pandaio Joseph
	KALOLENI	Kaloleni Social Hall	0930hrs-1430hrs	Mandela Dzombo Eunice Mzungu Davis Kiringi
	RABAI	Rabai Social Hall	0930hrs-1430hrs	Chilumo Anderson Seth Ouma Chiru Ziro

Chapter 7 of the Constitution examines public participation in public finance management in Kenya as enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya 2010. Specifically, the chapter examines the following:

- (i) The constitutional and legislative public participation opportunities in Kenya
- (ii) The mechanisms through which the public can effectively participate in financial matters;
- (iii) Recommendations for effective public participation in fiscal decision making processes.

The Constitution and the PFM Act, 2012 provide a distinct opportunity to enhance the role of citizens in public financial management processes in Kenya. Chapter Twelve of the Constitution deals with Public Finance. Article 201 introduces principles of public finance, among them being, openness and accountability including public participation in financial matters. These principles, if strictly adhered to, would strengthen policy formulation and management of public resources for the improved livelihoods of many Kenyans. Similarly, public participation in planning, budgeting and oversight at both the national and county levels of government is guaranteed by the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and the PFM Act, 2012. Sections 35(1) and 125 of the PFM Act, 2012 elaborately outline the stages in the budget process at the national and county government levels respectively in any financial year. Despite these avenues, citizens may not effectively participate in fiscal decision making due to a number of reasons.

Here, the following two reasons will suffice. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 introduces changes in the public finance management framework in Kenya. Specifically, Chapter Twelve of the Constitution, at Article 201 sets out the principles of public finance as follows:

- (a) Openness and accountability including public participation in financial matters;
- (b) Public finance system shall promote an equitable society;
- (c) Burdens and benefits of the use of resources and public borrowing shall be shared equitably between present and future generations;
- (d) Public resources shall be used in prudent and responsible way; and
- (e) Financial management shall be responsible and fiscal reporting shall be clear.

Kilifi county has been conducting public hearing forums during the development of County plans and during preparations of expenditure framework which always has been conducted by budget and economic planning team.

During this year's budget cycle the department held sector working group session and prepared reports to inform budget decisions in the medium term. During the public hearing forum, deliberations and contributions by members of the public were captured and reports prepared by the teams. The key highlights and project proposals were captured in the following sections:

MEDICAL SERVICES AND PUBLIC HEALTH

1. Purchase of ambulances in order to supplement the already existing ones.
2. Construction of labs and equipping of the ones already in existence in all health facilities in the County.
3. Equipping of Pingilikani dispensary.
4. Access to health facilities must be improved hence there is need to open up access ways and constructing roads leading to health facilities.
5. Completion and equipping of Kilifi County Health Complex.
6. Provision of ICU facilities including infrastructure on the same.
7. Purchase of drugs for the health facilities in the County.
8. Construction and equipping of a cancer Centre at the County Hospital.
9. Vipingo playing ground health facility to be upgraded to a level 4 hospital in order to reduce the pressure (over reliance) on the Kilifi County Hospital.
10. Need to hire more doctors and other healthcare givers and personnel and increase the funding given to our health facilities to improve service delivery.
11. Need to hire more specialized personnel and equipping the facilities with modern health equipment.
12. There is shortage of laboratory reagents in most health facilities hence there is need to create an allocation for them in the budget. (Mtwapa hospital)
13. Digital X-ray machines to be installed and maintained and enough technicians are required to operate them.
14. There is need for rehabilitation and equipping the Youth Friendly Centers and hire more personnel.
15. Immunization and maternal programmes should be facilitated with enough funding. (Prioritize on programming)
16. There is need to reduce the overreliance on donors in coming up with new health facilities.
17. There are concerns that workers / personnel of Lenga, Mtepeni and Lutsanga dispensaries have not been paid their dues.
18. Lack of drugs at Mtepeni dispensary needs to be addressed urgently.
19. Need to integrate NHIF in the County to reduce the burden of health costs from the wananchi.
20. Construction of a public health facility at kaloleni trading center
21. All stalled projects including Mrima mkulu, Milalani and kitengwani dispensaries to be completed
22. Expansion, Equipping and staffing of Vishakani dispensary due to work load
23. Equipping and staffing of Chalani dispensary
24. Construction and equipping of a youth friendly centers for family planning in all wards
25. Construction of two consultation rooms at Gotani Health center
26. Construction of two consultation rooms at Kinarani dispensary
27. Construction and equipping of a laboratory at Kinarani dispensary
28. Mikiriani dispensary is under the community. So they enquire for the Government to take its ownership
29. Health financing: - the fiscal paper should prioritize increasing allocation for public health services to be able to address preventive and promotive health needs for the population. The exchequer should also provide a justification for the low disbursement as indicated in table 4 of the draft CFSP 2022
30. Health infrastructure: - In 2019/ 2020 budget there was creation of ASRH as a sub programme, under preventive and promotive health services programme and Kshs 7,210,000 allocated for renovation and equipment of YFC in 7 sub counties. So far, 3 youth friendly centers have been established. The county should allocate Kshs. 4,200,000 for development of 4 other YFC in the remaining sub counties to offer youth friendly services and empowerment to youth.

31. Increase allocation to AYSRH and family planning programme for full realization of improved health indicators.
32. County to construct staff headquarters in gongoni health centers

EDUCATION AND ICT

1. Completion and equipping of Matandani and Junju Polytechnics. More personnel need to be hired and improve the access to the facilities through opening up of the roads in the area.
2. There is need for the introduction of blue economy courses in the polytechnics in Kilifi South.
3. There is need to increase the awareness in the county scholarship program hence also need for civic education on the same.
4. Improve access to all public schools in the sub-county.
5. Opening up of Tunzanani School road.
6. Community sensitization on TVETs needs to be rampant to improve enrollment. (Need to include sensitization programmes in the CFSP)
7. Need to recruit more innovative teachers and personnel to run the TVETs.
8. There is need to do a review on the modules offered by TVETs.
9. There is also need for the county to offer more refresher courses for the teachers.
10. Construction of modern ECDs in all public schools in the sub-county.
Construction of a VTC at Mwarakaya ward and need to equip the already existing ones
11. ECDE schools to be constructed at Mnyenzi, Tsangatsini, Kirumbi, Kavuka, Kibao kiche, Mtirini plus two toilets for each school and teachers to be employed
12. Well-equipped polytechnics with the latest and modern infrastructure and equipment such as electronic sewing machines. Tenders on the same to be given to the students of the same colleges
13. The county to plan about marine engineering in all polytechnics
14. The department of Education to go out and sensitize the public on education
15. Both Mwandani secondary and primary to be upgraded
16. The salt work company to set a space for technical students trained in vtc in Magarini to get jobs
17. Salt work company to offer attachment for the technical students. County to intervene and they should also support in developing the vtc around magarini as part of their community obligations.
18. County to employ instructors and also watchmen for V.T.Cs as they don't have enough money to employ them.
19. Refresher courses for Y.P.S instructors in vtc
20. Construction of at least 3 modern ecd centers at gongoni
21. Upgrading of mapimo VTC.
22. Construction of hostels in the VTCs

GENDER AND SPORTS.

1. GBV sensitization groups to be trained including GBV champions.
2. Talent nurturing
3. The county should support in conducting more cultural activities and encourage art.
4. Construction of rehabilitation centers.
5. Need for the provision of counselling services for the communities.

6. There is need to include youth programs in the CFSP in order to help when allocating funds in the budget.
7. There is also need for an allocation that will facilitate the completion of the policies e.g., the Youth Policy which is still a Zero draft.
8. Empowerment centers need to be fully equipped in order to serve their intended purpose. These centers should be functional and operational.
9. Proposed activities touching on the issues of gender must be included in the paper to make it gender responsive.
10. User friendly centers for people living with disabilities. There is also need to equip the existing centers.
11. Programs for young mothers and drug users through MEWA should be included in the paper.
12. Rampant rehabilitation activities to be conducted and identify youth groups.
13. Social Reproductive Health to be included to help young girls and in creating awareness on the issue.
14. Sensitization to boda-boda riders to join the technical institutions within the county.
15. Department to come up with a draft policy that will protect both Boy and Girl child especially during teen pregnancy
16. The department should streamline to other departments on how to work with PLWD and all offices to be constructed to accommodate them.
17. Financing of gender mainstreaming program to ensure there is equal engagement of women and men in development
18. Adoption and implementation of draft GBV
19. Adoption and implementation of gender and development
20. Adoption and implementation of draft youth policy
21. Establishment of county shelters for the GBV survivors
22. Establishment of innovative community hubs
23. Allocations on gender to be prioritized
24. Completion of mpirani social hall
25. County to invest more in program to fund sport activities.
26. County to come up with a program to distribute sports kits to teams within magarini, they lack basic sports items such as balls, shoes, first aid kits, and jerseys. County should view careers in sports just like any other work too.
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28. County to invest more in program to fund sport activities

WATER AND ENVIROMENT

1. Unreliable clean piped water and water rationing. There is need for consistency in provision of clean and safe water hence more efforts need to be put in place by the county government to deliver on the same.
2. More boreholes need to be drilled to supplement the over reliance on piped water. e.g., at Mtepeni and Kizingo.
3. Construction and equipping of solar powered water pans in each ward.
4. Water shortages are rampant at Mtepeni near Pwani Oils hence need for both piped water and boreholes.
5. Due to the unreliable climate conditions, there is need to drill more boreholes in chonyi to help the population in times of drought.

6. Proposed desalinization station in Kilifi South like the one in Vipingo to help solve the water shortage issues.
7. Water rationing needs to be managed well in order for all wards to have adequate clean water for daily use.
8. Construction of Jibana and Mwandani water pipeline
9. Expansion of St Georges dam at kaloleni
10. The Chanagande pipeline has thin pipes. Therefore they ask for wider pipes to sustain large quantities of water to pass through.
11. Increase water supply across the county, areas such as Ganze, Bamba
12. County to support the development of the sabaki river estuary management plan and advocate allocation of adequate resources towards its implementation once it is complete
13. Tree nurseries establishment and training of custodians in both mangroves and terrestrial trees.
- 14.

AGRICULTURE.

1. There is urgent need of sensitization in the area of post-harvest loss.
2. Climate change also needs to be addressed.
3. In addition, there is need to equip the ATC, employ more personnel and conduct the relevant training to the officers.
4. Farmers need to be trained on how to take good care of livestock and farming in general.
5. County tractors can be used for other purposes when the planting seasons are over. County should add facilities for tractors such as borehole drillers and trailers that will be attached to the trailers after planting season is done.
6. County to buy land close to the sabaki river around 5000 acres that will be used for irrigation and offering employment to people in Magarini apart from providing food security
7. Completion of dairy plant at Marafa
8. Completion of slaughter house at Marafa
9. Galana kulalu irrigation scheme to be revived for the benefit of kilifi people.
- 10.

TRADE, TOURISM AND COOPERATIVES

- 1) Jibana and Kaloleni cooperatives are not functional and should have policies
- 2) Bengu-Fund should sensitize the community on how to assess the loans
- 3) The department to come up with a policy where an individual can access loan instead on a group if she or he is in a position to refund
- 4) One market in every ward in the county for our coconut products.
- 5) Proposal for the Mbegu fund to be enhanced, more money availed to mwananchi

ROADS AND TRANSPORT

- 1) More roads to be opened in kaloleni sub county.

- 2) Grading and murraming of Burangi- Mwangotini road
- 3) Grading and murraming of sabaki bridge to sabaki estuary road.

DEVOLUTION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT.

- 1) More data to be taken for the disability and elderly people as majority of them do not benefit from the cash transfer.
- 2) Construction of offices for ward administrators, purchase of motorbikes for ward administrators and employment of the village admins.

ENERGY

Installation of High mast posts to trading centres.