

GOVERNMENT OF MAKUENI COUNTY



WOTE MUNICIPAL BOARD

WOTE MUNICIPAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDeP)

(2021 – 2025)

FINAL PLAN

CONSULTANT



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January, 2022

APPROVAL

Wote Municipal Board Chairman

Name.....

Signature.....**Date**.....

Wote Municipal Manager

Name.....

Signature.....**Date**.....

CEC Member in charge of Land, Urban Development, Environment and Climate Change

Signature.....**Date**.....

WOTE MUNICIPALITY

Vision

A world class dynamic municipality with a high quality of life

Mission

To enhance the livelihoods of each household through integration of socio-economic development and environmental protection for inclusive, effective and efficient service delivery

Core Values

Integrity

Efficiency

Innovation

Inclusiveness

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CAP	Chapter
CBD	Central Business District
IDeP	Integrated Development Plan
CIP	Capital Investment Plan
CUIDS	County Urban Institutional Development Strategy
DTFF	Decentralized Treatment Faecal Facility
DP	Development Plan
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
FBO	Faith Based Organization
GIS	Geographic Information System
ICT	Information Communication Technology
KeNHA	Kenya National Highways Authority
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KMTC	Kenya Medical Training College
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
LPLUDP	Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan
MMES	Municipality Monitoring and Evaluation System
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NLC	National Land Commission
NMT	Non-Motorized Transport
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PWD	People Living with Disability
REREC	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UACA	Urban Areas and Cities Act

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WRA	Water Resource Authority
WRUAs	Water Resources Users Associations
WOWASCO	Wote Water and Sewerage Company

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Integrated Development Planning is a process through which an overall framework for development is formulated. Integrated Development Plan helps in co-ordinating all the development efforts of all spheres within the municipality in a coherent manner. Integrated development planning takes cognizance of the existing conditions and problems and resources available for development. Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) preparation is part of the Municipality's Board compliance with the provisions of the County Governments Act 2012 (amended, 2020), part IX, Section 104, 105, 111 & 112 and the Cities and Urban Areas Act (No. 13 of 2011, amended, 2019). The Integrated Development Plan is organized into 10 chapters as follows:

Chapter One of the plan gives an interpretation of the project with respect to the legal provisions governing its preparation within the mandate of the municipality, project objectives and deliverables

Chapter Two outlines the planning context of the municipality in terms of the project location and administrative structure.

Chapter Three explains the policy, legal and institutional framework governing the plan preparation. The chapter articulates the policy guidelines of the sustainable development goals, Kenya Vision 2030, the National Land Policy, Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009, the National Housing Policy (sessional Paper No.3 of 2004), Integrated National Transport Policy (2012), National Urban Development Policy (NUDP) (Sessional Paper, 16, 2016) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2005). The plan is prepared within the provisions of the; Constitution of Kenya 2010, County Government Act of 2012 (amended, 2019), Urban Areas and Cities Act of 2011 (amended, 2019), Environmental Management and Coordination Act (amended, 2015), Water Act (2016) among other pieces of legislation

Chapter Four outlines the methodology applied during the project execution. It gives a coordinated sequence of activities aimed at ensuring timely delivery of outputs, which are in line with the terms of reference. It also explains the stakeholder's engagement and participation.

Chapter Five gives outlines the existing physical and natural environment. These include: climatic conditions, climate change, topography & slope and natural environment.

Chapter Six presents the municipality’s population dynamics, current situation in service infrastructure and determines the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the development of the municipality. It also gives an analysis of the economic and social characteristics of the municipality

Chapter Seven outlines the development strategies for the municipality’s development sectors’ (urban governance, urban commerce, urban infrastructure and services, urban planning and development control, urban environment, urban disaster and risk management, urban social issues and marginalized groups, urban agriculture, urban land management, urban cross cutting issues) and the implementation framework which includes institutions responsible for the actualization of the plan.

Chapter Eight outlines the municipal vision and mission statements, priority projects, identified sectorial projects/programmes for the next five years, performance indicators and targets

Chapter Nine explains the institutional framework for implementation of the municipality’s functions and is anchored on the structure as stipulated in the County Governments Act, 2012 (amended, 2020) and Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act 2019. The framework provides a link with the County Government to implement Municipal functions as contained in the plan and the municipal charter

Chapter Ten presents the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan that will help to track and assess the results of the interventions throughout the life of the proposed projects/programmes in the Integrated Development Plan.

The Integrated Development Plan will help in the identification of the priority projects, speed up service delivery, attract development partners & investors, strengthen public participation, promote co-ordination between Municipal, County & National Government and also ensure effective and coordinated use of scarce resources.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Integrated Development Planning is an approach to planning that involves the entire municipality and its citizens in finding the best solutions to achieve long-term development. Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) is an overall framework for development, which coordinates all the spheres of municipality's development sectors (urban economy, urban infrastructure and services, urban housing, urban planning, urban environment, urban agriculture, urban disaster and risk management, urban land, urban governance and urban finance) in a coherent manner in order to improve the quality of life for the residents living in the municipality. Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) preparation is part of the municipality board compliance with the provisions of the County Governments Act 2012 (amended, 2020), part IX, Section 104, 105, 111 & 112 and the Cities and Urban Areas Act (No. 13 of 2011, amended, 2019).

Wote Municipality was established through Wote Municipal Charter as approved by the County Assembly in June 2018 and assented to by H.E the Governor of Government of Makueni County in line with the Urban Areas and Cities Act (UACA) of 2011, amended 2019. The Municipal Board as per the same Act, Section 20, is obliged to formulate and implement a 5-year Integrated Development Plan.

1.2 Objectives of Wote Municipality

The following are the objectives of Wote Municipality as per the Municipal Charter:

- i. To provide for efficient and accountable management of the affairs of the Municipality
- ii. To provide for a governance mechanism that will enable the inhabitants of the Municipality to participate in determining the social services and regulatory framework which will best satisfy their needs and expectations
- iii. To vigorously pursue the developmental opportunities which are available in the Municipality and to institute such measures as are necessary for achieving public order and the provisions of civic amenities, to enhance the quality of life of the inhabitants of the Municipality

- iv. To cost-effectively provide a high standard of social services to the inhabitants of the Municipality.
- v. To promote social cohesiveness and a sense of civic duty and responsibility among the inhabitants and stakeholders in the Municipality to facilitate collective action and commitment towards achieving the goal of a harmonious and stable community.
- vi. To provide services on all matters for the Municipality's benefits.
- vii. To foster the economic, social and environmental well-being of its community.

1.3 Municipal Board Functions

The Municipal Board shall, within the boundary of the Municipality of Wote:

- i. Exercise executive authority as delegated by the County Executive Committee of the County of Makueni
- ii. Ensure provision of services to its residents
- iii. Impose such fees, levies, and charges as may be authorised by the County Government for delivery of services by the Municipality
- iv. Promote constitutional values and principles
- v. Ensure the implementation and compliance with policies affecting the Municipality formulated by both the National and County Government
- vi. Make By-laws or make recommendations for issues to be included in By-laws
- vii. Ensure participation of the residents in decision-making, its activities, and programs

1.4 Purpose of the Integrated Development Plan

The purpose of the IDeP is to provide an overall integrated framework for the Municipality's urban growth and basis for coordinated programming of projects and budget.

1.4.1 Importance of Integrated Development Plan (IDeP)

- i. Effective and coordinated use of scarce resources
- ii. Identification of the priority projects
- iii. Speeding up of service delivery
- iv. Attraction of development partners and investors
- v. Strengthening of public participation
- vi. Promoting co-ordination between Municipal, County and National Government

1.5. Consultancy Objectives

- i. To define a vision for future growth and development of the municipality over the next 5 years
- ii. To set a base for the proposed new development and role of the municipality
- iii. To provide a basis for provision of modern infrastructural services
- iv. To formulate measures for environmental conservation/improvements and aesthetics
- v. To conduct participatory planning exercises in order to identify citizens' priorities
- vi. To prepare short- and medium-term plans to guide urban development
- vii. To prepare a monitoring and evaluation strategy to assist in reviewing and updating the plan in line with the ever-changing trends of the municipality

1.6 Project Outputs

The following were the project outputs;

- i. Development strategies along specified thematic areas of environment, physical and social infrastructure, transportation, housing, local economic development and disaster management
- ii. Implementation strategies indicating prioritization of projects and programmes
- iii. Strategic projects to unlock development potential
- iv. A capital investment plan with associated costs and responsibilities for implementation of agreed sector-wise priorities with a realistic and affordable financing plan budget
- v. Resilience and disaster management strategy
- vi. Institutional framework for plan implementation
- vii. Urban agricultural improvement strategy

1.7 Project Deliverables

The project deliverables included;

- i. Inception Report
- ii. Draft Plan Report
- iii. Final Plan Report

CHAPTER TWO

LOCATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

2.1 Location

Makueni County is one of the forty-seven (47) Counties in Kenya. It is situated in the South-Eastern part of the Country and borders the following counties: Machakos to the North, Kitui to the East, Taita Taveta to the South and Kajiado to the West. Makueni County lies between Latitude 1° 35′ and 3° 00′ South and Longitude 37°10′ and 38° 30′ East and covers an approximate area of 8,008.7 Km².

Wote Municipality is located in Makueni County and covers sections of Makueni, Kaiti and Mbooni Sub-Counties. The municipality covers an approximate area of **1082** Square Kilometers. The Municipality is situated along Machakos- Wote- Kathonzweni -Makindu Road. Map **1** below shows the location of Wote Municipality in the National, County, Sub-County and Ward contexts.

2.2 Administrative Units

2.2.1 Area Coverage by the Sub-Counties Administrative Units

The municipality is composed of sections of Makueni, Kaiti and Mbooni Sub-Counties. Makueni Sub-County contributes the largest percentage area (64.34%) of the municipality, followed by Mbooni Sub-County accounting for 20.36% while Kaiti Sub-County contributes the least area (15.30%) as shown by table 1 below;

Table 1: Administrative Units by Sub-Counties

Serial No.	Sub-County	Total Area (Km²)	Area coverage contributing to the Municipality (km²)	%age coverage within Sub- County	%age coverage contributing to the Municipality
1	Makueni	1552.86	696.20	44.83	64.34
2	Mbooni	979.38	220.30	22.49	20.36
3	Kaiti	403.22	165.50	41.04	15.30
	Total		1082.00		100

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2010

2.2.2 Area Coverage by the Wards Administrative Units

The Wote Municipality covers the entire Wote/Nziu and Muvau /Kikumini wards, and sections of Ukia, Kathonzweni, Nzai/Kilili/Kalamba, Mavindini and Waia/Kako Wards percentage as shown by table 2 below;

Table 2: Area Coverage by the Wards Administrative Unit

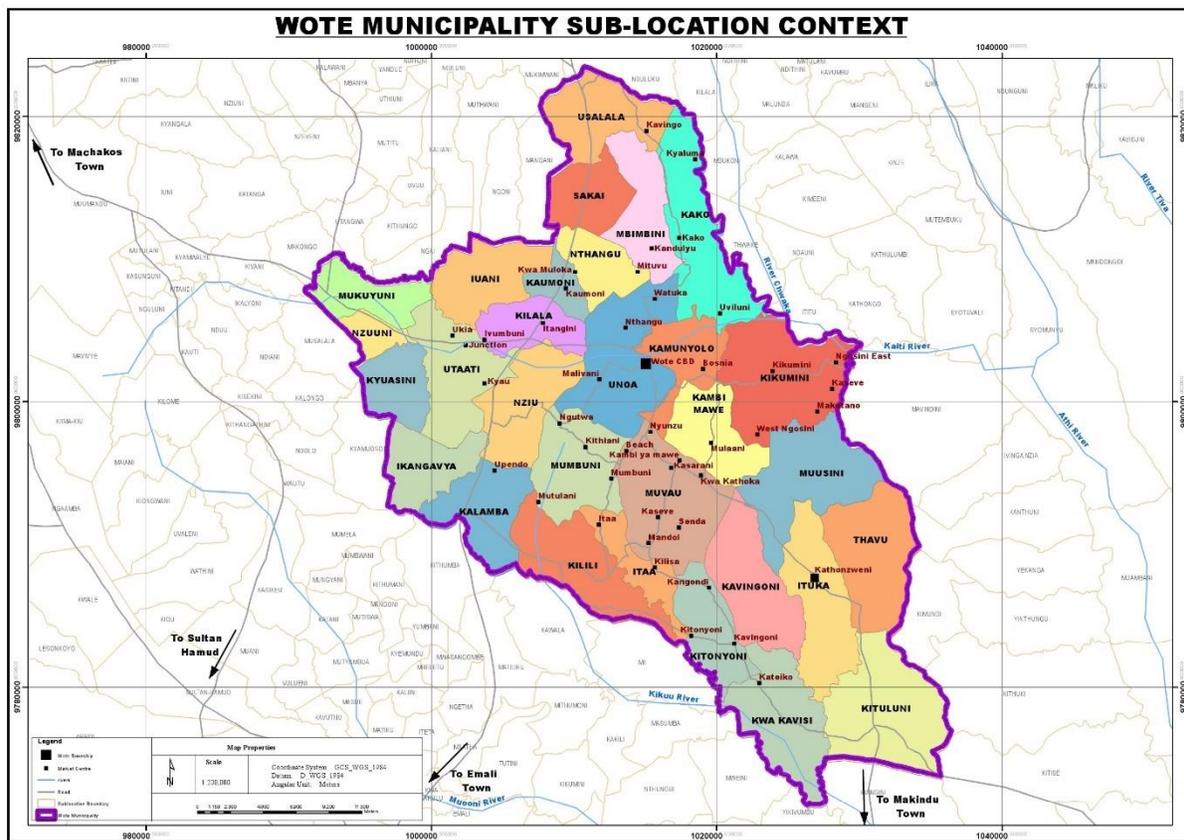
	Ward	Total Area (Km ²)	Area coverage contributing to the Municipality (km ²)	%age of Ward coverage contributing to the municipality	%age coverage contributing to the Municipality
1	Wote/Nziu	97.5	97.5	100.00	9.01
2	Muvau /Kikumini	235.82	235.82	100.00	21.79
3	Ukia	210.07	204.05	97.13	18.86
4	Kathonzweni	309.67	214.85	69.38	19.86
5	Nzai/Kilili/Kalamba	220.87	67.17	30.41	6.21
6	Mavindini	258.14	65.01	25.18	6.01
7	Waia/Kako	215.3	197.6	91.78	18.26
	Total		1082.00		100

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (2010)

2.2.3 Area Coverage by the Sub-Locations Administrative Units

The municipality covers the following sub-locations; Unoa, Nziu, Kamunyolo, Ituka, Kwa Kavisi, Thavu, Kavingoni, Kituluni, Kikumini, Kambi Mawe, Muvau, Itaa, Mumbuni, Kitonyoni, Kilili, Kalamba, Usalala, Sakai, Kako, Nthangu, Kaumoni, Iuani, Mukuyuni, Nzuuni, Utaati, Kyuasini, Ikangavya, Mbimbini, Kilala and Muusini. All the sub-locations mentioned above are 100% spatially within the municipality as shown by map 2 below;

Map 2: Administrative Boundaries by Sub-Locations



Source: Kenya GIS (2010)

2.2.4 Urban Centres in context to Sub-County, Ward and Sub-Locations

Table 3: Urban Centres by Wards

The matrix below shows the urban centres by wards

i) Makueni Sub – County

Sub-County	Ward	Urban Centres	Sub Locations	Urban Centres
Makueni	Wote/Nziu	Wote Township	Unoa	Wote Township
		Malivani		Malivani
		Nziu		Nyunzu
		Ngwata		Beach
		Mutulani	Nziu	Nziu
		Nyunzu		Upendo
		Upendo		Ngwata
		Bosnia	Kamunyolo	Bosnia
		Beach		Nyunzu
		Kathonzweni	Kathonzweni	Ituka
			Kwa Kavisi	Kateiko
	Mbuvo		Thavu	
	Kateiko		Kavingoni	Kavingoni
	Kavingoni			Kangondi
			Kituluni	Mbuvo
	Muvua/ Kikumini	Kathiani	Kikumini	Makutano
		Mumbuni		West Ngosini
		Kaseve		Kikumini
				Ngosini East
				Kaseve
		Kikumini		
		Kaseve	Kambi Mawe	Kwa Kathoka
		Makutano		Mulaani
		Ngosini East		
		Kilisa	Muvau	Kaseve
		Kitonyoni		Kilisa
		Kwa Kathoka		
		Itaa		Mandoi
	Kambi Ya Mawe			
Kasarani	Itaa	Itaa		
Mulaani	Mumbuni	Mutulani		
Senda		Kathiani		
West Ngosini		Mumbuni		

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		Mandoi	Kitonyoni	Kitonyoni
	Nziu/Kilili/Kalamba	Kathatu Kilili	Kilili	Kathatu/ Kilili
		Kalamba	Kalamba	Kalamba
	Mavindini	-	Muusini	-

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2010

ii) **Mbooni Sub- County**

Sub-County	Wards	Urban Centres	Sub-locations	Urban Centres
MBOONI	Waia/Kako	Kavingo	Usalala	Kavingo
		Kyaluma	Kako	Kandulyu
		Kako	Unoa	Thangu
		Kandulyu		Watuka
		Watuka		Kako
		Nthangu	Kako	Uviluni
		Uviluni		Kyaluma

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2010

iii) **Kaiti Sub –county**

Sub –county	Wards	Urban Centres	Sub- location	Urban Centres
KAITI	Ukia	Ukia	Mukuyuni	Mukuyuni
		Junction	Nzuuni	-
			Kyuasini	-
		Ivumbini	Itaati	Kyau
		Kyau	Kilala	Kilala
		Kilala		Ivumbini
		Itangini		Itangine
		Kaumoni	Iuani	Ukia
		Kwa Muloka		Junction
		Mukuyuni	Kaumoni	Kaumoni
	Nthangu	Kwa muloka		

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2010

CHAPTER THREE

LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

3.1 IDeP Linkages with Policy Framework

The IDeP was prepared as per the following existing policy frameworks;

3.1.1 Sustainable Development Goals, 2015

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were formulated to build upon and replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) whose time elapsed in 2015 since they were adopted in 2000. SDGs are universal and are to be applied in both developed and developing countries. However, different countries have different ambitions and goals depending on different challenges different countries face coupled with the different priorities different countries have. The goals provide a framework for ending poverty (SDG 1), eradicating hunger (SDG 2), attaining good health, well – being and quality education (SDG 3 and 4) respectively, curbing inequality of all forms, be it gender-based or within and among countries (SDG 5). Availing reliable and sustainable energy (SDG 7), building resilient and sustainable infrastructure (SDG 9) as well as ensuring sustainable management of water and sanitation (SDG 6) form the basis for the sustainable development goals. The goals also aim to achieve sustained economic growth (SDG 8), make sites and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (SDG 11) and finally protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems by managing forests, combating desertification, reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss (SDG 15).

The plan has proposed local economic and investment strategies that will help in alleviating poverty in the municipality through their implementation. These strategies are based on local opportunities and the strengths of the municipality. They will not only reduce poverty levels but also help stimulate growth, attract investment and generate employment for the municipality's populace.

3.1.2 The Kenya Vision 2030, 2008

The Kenya Vision 2030 is a long-term development blueprint for the Country. It seeks to transform Kenya into an industrializing, middle-income country providing a high-quality life to all its citizens by the year 2030. It is founded on three pillars i.e. the economic, social and political pillar. The economic pillar aims at raising Kenya's GDP to a sustained growth rate of

10% per annum. The social pillar targets at making the country a just and cohesive society with social equity, a clean and secure environment. The political pillar seeks to structure Kenya's political system into one that is democratic with the rule of law that protects individuals' rights and freedoms.

The strategy gives priority to investment in infrastructure through establishing a firmly interconnected network of roads, water, sanitation and telecommunication. It seeks to promote environmental conservation to support economic developments as key to and achievement of the millennium development goals. The strategy recognizes that 50% of the Kenyan population will be urbanized by 2030 and thus the need to plan for decent and high-quality urban livelihoods. It advocates for an adequate and decently housed nation in a sustainable environment.

The economic pillar aims to improve the prosperity of all Kenyans through an economic development programme, covering all the regions of Kenya, and aiming to achieve an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10% per annum. The social pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The political pillar aims to realize a democratic political system founded on issue-based politics that respects the rule of law, and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenyan society. The plan preparation was guided by the three pillars and strategies as stipulated in the Kenya Vision 2030.

Medium Term Plan

The Kenya Vision 2030 is phased out to be implemented in successive five-year Medium-Term Plans (MTP). The first plan covered the period 2008-2012. The Medium-Term Plan (MTP 2013-2017) is the second in a series of successive 5-year plans under which the Kenya Vision 2030 is to be implemented. The second MTP 2013-2017 draws on lessons learnt in implementing the first MTP. It seeks to implement the flagship projects identified under Vision 2030 over the five-year period together with incomplete flagship and other projects and programs in the previous Medium-Term plan. It takes due cognizance of the devolved structure of government following promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. The plan has developed municipality economic improvement strategies, infrastructure improvement strategies and municipal proper governance structure guided by the three pillars and strategies as stipulated in the Kenya Vision 2030.

3.1.3 National Land Use Policy, 2017

The Constitution of Kenya 2010, Kenya Vision 2030 and the Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009 on National Land Policy all justify the formulation of a framework for effectively addressing the challenges related to land use. It is in response to this call that the National Land Use Policy was developed, incorporating all activities that have an impact on the use of land and its resources. The overall goal of the National Land Use Policy is to provide legal, administrative, institutional and technological framework for optimal utilization and productivity of land related resources in a sustainable and desirable manner at national, county and community levels. The Policy is premised on the philosophy of economic productivity, social responsibility, environmental sustainability and cultural conservation.

Key principles informing it include efficiency, access to land use information, equity, elimination of discrimination and public benefit sharing. The National Land Use Policy seeks to balance different, yet related, concerns such as food security, human settlements, environmental protection and climate change; and other economic pursuits. The policy takes cognizance of social, cultural, economic, political and spatial dimensions of development. The plan preparation was guided by the national land use policy to prepare the municipality environmental protection strategies, agriculture improvement strategies and the housing strategies.

3.1.4 The National Land Policy, Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009

The National Land Policy advocates for sustainable land use which is also the goal of the plan. This has been achieved through prudent allocation and distribution of land uses. The policy notes that 75% of the national population lives in a medium to high potential agricultural areas and hence the challenge of balancing urban development with the preservation of agricultural land. The policy thus proposes development control as a tool in ensuring equitable and sustainable use of land. The policy recognizes land use planning as a tool in land use management which can address the current challenges and create new opportunities for sustainable human settlements. The provisions of this policy informed the plan strategies. Development strategies, guidelines and regulations concerning the environment, housing, transportation, economy, environment, agriculture among other sectors were developed. These guidelines will act as the development control instruments to be used by the relevant agencies to ensure equity and sustainable land utilization.

3.1.5 National Housing Policy, Sessional Paper No.3 of 2004

This policy recognizes land use planning and management as a critical input in housing provision. It recognizes that land - related matters have deep socio-economic and political impacts. It also recognizes that the lack of comprehensive land use planning and management is what has led to substandard settlements with inadequate infrastructure, services and open spaces. The IDeP considered those aspirations by providing a framework for provision of basic facilities and services.

3.1.6 Integrated National Transport Policy, 2012

This policy paper is anchored on ‘*Moving a Working Nation*’. It identifies challenges besetting the transport sector in Kenya as a whole. However, since the policy’s vision is to achieve an integrated transport system, the plan has proposed various measures that will open up the transportation sector in a way of achieving an efficient transport system for the area.

3.1.7 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), 2005

The PRSP outlines priorities and the necessary measures for poverty reduction and economic growth. It identifies measures geared towards improved economic performance and priority actions that will be implemented to reduce the incidences of poverty among Kenyans. The strategy gives measures to alleviate poverty as one of the outputs is an Economic recovery strategy. The plan formulated various economic strategies that will help in poverty alleviation and steer the economic performance of the municipality.

3.1.8 The National Urban Development Policy (NUDP) (Sessional Paper, 16, 2016)

The NUDP seeks to create a framework for sustainable urban development in the country and addresses the following thematic areas: urban economy; urban finance; urban governance and management; national and county urban planning; land, environment and climate change; social infrastructure and services; physical infrastructure and services; urban housing; urban safety and disaster risk management; and marginalized and vulnerable groups.

NUDP is guided by the Constitution of Kenya 2010, notably clauses 184 and 176 (2) that provide for the regulation of urban areas and cities, clause 200 (2), which outlines the governance of the capital city, other cities and urban areas and Vision 2030, which calls for a nationwide urban planning and development campaign. The plan preparation was guided by the National Urban Development Policy (NUDP) guidelines.

3.2 IDeP Linkages with Legal Frameworks

The Wote Municipality IDeP was prepared in accordance with the following laws:

3.2.1 Constitution of Kenya, 2010

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 is the supreme law of Kenya. It has created a two-tier system of governance, the National Government and the County Governments. Currently, Kenya has successfully devolved most of the functions of the previously centralized administration to the county governments. The fourth schedule of the 2010 Kenyan Constitution highlights the functions of the county governments, planning and development being one of them.

Article 66 of the Constitution gives the conditions under which regulation on land use and property may apply; these include among others land use planning. This implies that land use planning will be used by the state as a tool for land use regulation. Thus, this provides a better foundation for the proper management of land.

Article 67 provides for the establishment of the National Land Commission; among its functions will be to monitor and have oversight responsibilities over land use planning throughout the country. The preparation of the Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan took into account the provisions of the constitution where devolved units are required to plan and budget for development programs over a stipulated period. Other functions that are devolved which the plan focused on included public amenities, fire and disaster management services, and urban infrastructure services among others.

3.2.2 County Government Act, 2012 (amended, 2020)

The County Government Act is an Act of Parliament that gives effect to Chapter Eleven of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010; which provides for County Governments' powers, functions and responsibilities to deliver services and connected purposes. County planning is included in Part eleven of the Act. Section 104 states that a County Government shall plan for the County and no public funds shall be availed without a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly.

It also states that the county development framework shall integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning. Section 107 outlines the types of plans to be prepared by the

County Governments as: five-year County Integrated Development Plan, County Sectoral Plans, County Spatial Plan; and Cities and Urban Areas Plans as provided for under the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011(amended, 2019). It provides for the integration of economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning. Section 107(2)), states that this plan “shall be the basis for all the budgeting and spending in a county”.

3.2.3 Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended, 2019)

The Urban Areas and Cities Act implement article 184 of the Constitution of Kenya; which talks about urban areas and cities. The article states that the National legislation will be responsible for the governance and the management of urban areas and cities. The Municipality Board as per the Act, Section 20, is obliged to formulate and implement a five-year Integrated Development Plan. The municipality IDeP was aligned to the development plans and strategies of the county governments as per Section 37 (1) of the Act.

The third schedule of Urban Areas and Cities Act, Section 38 provides for the preparation of the Integrated Development Plan while Section 40 **states the contents of an Integrated Urban area Development Plan as:**

- i. A vision for the long-term development with special emphasis on most critical development needs
- ii. An assessment of the existing level of development
- iii. The determination of any affirmative action measures to be applied for inclusion of communities which do not have access to basic services
- iv. Development priorities and objectives, including economic development objectives and community needs
- v. Development strategies aligned with any national or county sectoral plans
- vi. A spatial development framework including the provision of basic guidelines for land use management system within a municipality
- vii. Operational strategies of the Municipal Board
- viii. Disaster management plans

- ix. A regulated municipal agricultural plan
- x. A financial plan, which include budget projection for at least the next three years
- xi. The key performance indicators and performance targets

The Wote Municipality will operate within the framework of the prepared integrated development plan as per section 36(1). The Plan shall bind, guide and inform all planning development and decisions and ensure comprehensive inclusion of all functions as specified in section 36, subsection (1) and (2).

3.2.4 Physical and Land Use Planning Act, No. 13, 2019

Section 45, (1) states that a County Government shall prepare a Development Plans in respect of a city, municipality, town or unclassified urban area as the case may be. The Municipality Integrated Development Plan is consistent with Part V of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended, 2019).

3.2.5 The Public Finance Management Act, 2012

This is an Act of Parliament to provide for the effective management of public finances by the National and County Governments; the oversight responsibility of Parliament and county assemblies; the different responsibilities of government entities and other bodies, and for connected purposes. Section 125 of the act stipulates the budget process for County Governments in any financial year. The Integrated Development Plan was prepared in accordance with Article 220(2) of the 2010 Constitution that includes:

- i. Strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government’s priorities and plans
- ii. A description of how the County Government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment
- iii. Programmes to be delivered with details for each programme of;
 - a. The strategic priorities to which the programme will contribute
 - b. The services or goods to be provided
 - c. Measurable indicators of performance where feasible
 - d. The budget allocated to the programme
- iv. Payments to be made on behalf of the county government, including details of any grants, benefits and subsidies that are to be paid

- v. A description of significant capital developments
- vi. A detailed description of proposals with respect to the development of physical, intellectual, human and other resources of the county, including measurable indicators where those are feasible
- vii. A summary budget in the format required by regulations
- viii. Such other matters as may be required by the Constitution or this Act

The plan has been prepared in tandem with the requirements of the PFM Act, 2012.

3.2.6 Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) of 1999, (2015 amended).

Part II of the Act states that every person in Kenya is entitled to a clean and healthy environment and has the duty to safeguard and enhance the environment. Part VIII, Section 72, prohibits discharging or applying poisonous, toxic, noxious or obstructing matter, radioactive or any other pollutants into aquatic environments. Section 74 demands that all effluent generated from the sources are discharged only into the existing sewerage system upon issuance of the prescribed permit from the local authorities (preceded the County Governments) (Government of Kenya, 1999). The provisions of this Act were anchored in the environmental protection strategies.

3.2.7 Water Act, 2016

This is an Act of Parliament that provides for the management, conservation, use and control of water resources and for the acquisition and regulation of rights to use water. Further, it provides for the regulation and management of water supply and sewerage services. The IDeP was prepared in accordance to the regulations and management as stipulated in the act. (Government of Kenya, 2016).

3.2.8 Public Health Act, Cap 242 (Revised Edition 2012 [1986])

This is an Act of Parliament that makes provision for securing and maintaining the public health. It sets standards to be observed by people who wish to carry out trade in foodstuffs and the conditions under which the trading should be done (Government of Kenya). The provisions of this Act guided the preparation of the Integrated Development Plan.

3.3 IDeP linkages with County Government documents

3.3.1 Makueni Vision 2025, 2016

Makueni vision 2025 is a long-term development blue print and a platform for wealth creation and socio-economic transformation in Makueni County by the year 2025. The vision aims at achieving accelerated and inclusive economic growth and development; improved access to quality water and health services, access to quality education, increased job creation, increased household incomes and sustainable food security. Makueni vision 2025 adopts a sectoral planning approach to facilitate allocation of resources to related activities in order to accelerate the desired growth by linking specific sectoral activities to outcomes.

The Vision is anchored on the Kenya Vision 2030 and is also in line with Africa Union’s Agenda 2063 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Its development was based on realities and lessons learnt from the implementation of the Makueni County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2013-17). It aims at transforming Makueni into a prosperous county with a high quality of life by 2025. The Integrated Development Plan developed an economic growth and development strategies in line with the county vision.

3.3.2 Makueni County Spatial Plan (2019-2029)

The Makueni County Spatial Plan (CSP) is a blueprint to guide development activities in the whole of Makueni County. The Plan gives a detailed spatial depiction of Makueni County’s territorial space, and highlights strengths and deficiencies in its existing spatial structure. Consequently, the plan suggests a strategy of intervention by which the various components of the existing spatial structure are integrated into a wholesome and overarching framework to achieve long-term sustainable development within Makueni County. The Integrated Development Plan was prepared in line with the County Spatial Plan.

3.3.3 Makueni County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018-22

The Makueni County Integrated Development Plan 2018-22 is a five-year plan that outlines the development priorities for the county. The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) carries forward development aspirations of the Makueni people from the previous CIDP (2013-17). It sets forth five thematic areas i.e. Community economic empowerment, Water resource management, Lands, urban planning and development, Socio-economic development and Enablers (infrastructure, cooperatives, financial infrastructure, energy, ICT, institutional

capacity, market infrastructure) as the government’s agenda in the next five years aimed at enhancing sustainable socio-economic development. Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan took into account county thematic areas as outlined in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP).

3.3.4 County Urban Institutional Development Strategy (CUIDS), 2018.

County Urban Institutional Development Strategy (CUIDS) is a policy document that provides strategies for urbanization, urban management and urban development in the county.

Section 1: Provides strategies for County Urbanization Trends, Urbanization and County Socio-Economic Development, Urban Development Challenges, Legal and Regulatory Systems for Urban Management in the County and County-Wide Planning and Urban Development

Section 2: provides strategies for County policy on urban institutional development, flow of funds between the County Government and the Urban Boards, recruitment of Staff for the Urban Boards, accountability of the Urban Boards to the County Government, organization for joint/collaborative development and service delivery improvement initiatives, including the development of urban investment plans.

It gives Legal and regulatory reforms at the county level which include; county-level legal and regulatory reforms required for urban management, Legislating for basic services delivery standards in the urban areas (including legislation to support implementation of the urban areas’ solid waste collection and disposal policies, legislating for resource mobilization (including local taxation, fees and user charges) by the urban areas boards and committees, Legislating for citizen engagement, public participation and accountability by the urban boards and committees and Capacity Building Actions. The IDeP was guided by the County Urban Institutional Development Strategy (CUIDS) in preparation of the development strategies.

3.3.5 Wote Township Land Use Plan (2017-2021)

This is a short-term Municipal Land Use Plan covering a period of 5 years (2017-2021) subject to annual reviews. It is spatial framework aimed at guiding development in wote municipality, identifying and analyzing planning issues and challenges, harnessing existing opportunities and propose intervention measures for mitigating the planning issues and challenges, proposing

appropriate land uses, locations and permissible densities and provide a policy framework for socio-economic investments, economic use of space, infrastructure services and public facilities. The Land Use Plan guided the identification of the projects and programmes.

3.3.6 Kathonzwani Urban Land Use Plan (2017-2021).

Kathonzwani Urban Land Use Plan is a spatial framework aimed at guiding development in Kathonzwani Market Centre. The plan presents development proposals that are expected to guide development for the year 2017 to 2021. The Land Use Plan guided the identification of the projects and programmes.

3.3.7 The Makueni County Water Act, 2020.

The Makueni County Water Act provides guidelines on; administration of water, sanitation and sewerage services, establishment and operation of water service providers, sanitation services and pollution control, development and management of county water works, water resource management, storm water management and other connected purposes. Part VIII of the Act gives provisions on public private partnership in provision of water services within Makueni County. The act guided in the preparation of the water provision strategies.

3.3.8 The Makueni County Sand Conservation and Utilization Act, 2015

The Act is meant to regulate and ensure sustainable conservation and utilization of sand and also to provide for protection of the environment and equitable sharing of the accruing benefits and for connected purposes.

Section (4) 1 provides for the establishment of an authority to be known as County Sand Conservation and Utilization Authority and Section (6) 1 states the objective and purpose for which the Authority is established is to exercise general supervision and co- ordination over all matters relating to sand conservation and utilization and to be the principal instrument of the County Government in the implementation of all policies relating to sand as a natural resource.

Section (6) 2 states the responsibilities of the authority as to;

- i. Co-ordinate the various sand management activities being undertaken by agencies and promote the integration of sand related environmental consideration into development

- policies, plans, programmes and projects with a view to ensuring the conservation and rational utilization of the resource on a sustainable yield basis for the improvement of the quality of human life in the County
- ii. Establish and review in consultation with the relevant agencies, sand conservation and Utilization guidelines
 - iii. Undertake and co-ordinate research, investigation and surveys in the field of Sand Conservation and utilization, and collect, collate and disseminate information about the findings of such research, investigation or survey
 - iv. Monitor and assess activities, including activities being carried out by relevant agencies, in order to ensure that the environment is not degraded by such activities, Sand conservation objectives are adhered to and adequate early warning on impending sand lated environmental emergencies is given
 - v. Mobilize and monitor the use of financial and human resources for sand conservation and utilization management
 - vi. Oversee and supervise the Sub-County Committee and VVRUAs to ensure that the activities they undertake and or allow to be undertaken in sand utilization conforms to the conservation objectives of the Authority and this Act
 - vii. Provide technical assistance to the Sub-County Committees and WRUAs as and when is necessary to ensure effective management of Sand utilization and conservation of sites
 - viii. Ensure that before sand utilization activities are commenced, Environmental Impact Assessment is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of EMCA, 1999
 - ix. Recommend to the Executive Committee Member sites that need conservation, those that harvesting sand therefrom should be prohibited and the designated sites for sand utilization for the time being for gazettelement in the County Gazette
 - x. Formulate regulations for gazettelement by the Executive Committee Member on sand utilization and conservation taking into consideration the policies and legislations of both the County Government and National Government
 - xi. Ensure rehabilitation of the sand harvested sites and other environmental damage associated with harvesting and transportation of sand within the County
 - xii. Licensing and registration of all persons who wish to engage in any sand utilization activities and maintaining such registers as may be necessary

The provisions of this Act were anchored in the environmental protection strategies.

3.3.9 Makueni Universal Health Care Policy

This policy is imbedded in the human right to health and aims at ensuring access to good quality health services based on the need and not on the ability to pay or other social traits.

The policy purposes to improve access, to promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services and reduce out- of- pocket expenditure amongst the people of Makueni County. The overall goal of the policy is acceleration of attainment of Universal Health Coverage by 2025.

The central objectives of the policy entail;

- ❖ To enhance effective and efficient delivery of health care services
- ❖ Increase coverage for prepaid services / reduce out- of- pocket health expenditure
- ❖ To strengthen the supply- side for universal health care
- ❖ Strengthen financing for universal health coverage
- ❖ Strengthen accountability mechanisms
- ❖ Strengthen quality assurance and improvement mechanisms
- ❖ Promote development and or review of legal and regulatory framework for Universal Health Coverage
- ❖ Strengthen primary health care for Universal Health Coverage
- ❖ Strengthen health strategic information for decision making

The policy primed the proposals on how best the residents can be sensitized on the Universal Health Care to enhance their access to good quality health services centring on their need.

3.3.10 Makueni Climate Change Fund Regulations, 2015

This is the Public Finance Management Act by the County Government of Makueni and provides for the following;

In Part II - Establishment and management of the county climate change fund; provides for the establishment of the climate change fund called, Makueni County Climate Change Fund, with the objective and purpose of providing funding for climate change activities identified in the

Makueni County Integrated Development Plan and for connected purposes, including keys county development plans such as the ongoing preparation of Wote Municipal Spatial Plan and Wote Integrated Development Plan.

It also provides for the establishment of the climate management Board to manage the County Climate Change Fund. Specific functions of Board include;

- i. To approve the County Climate Change Budget
- ii. To allocate resources, in line with the legal and constitutional requirements of equity
- iii. To mainstream climate change projects, programmes and activities in county planning and budgeting, and ensure their approval and inclusion in the County Integrated Development Plan
- iv. To monitor disbursements
- v. To oversee budget execution
- vi. To oversee implementation of climate programmes and projects
- vii. To monitor and evaluate climate change programmes and projects; provide links between the steering committee, the County Treasury and County Assembly
- viii. To coordinate capacity building at Ward and County level
- ix. To be responsible for financing cross ward and cross county climate change programmes
- x. To mobilize funds

In addition, it provides for the establishment Makueni County Climate Change Planning Committee that shall;

- i. review prioritized and sequence projects submitted by Ward Climate Change Planning Committees based on the criteria
- ii. provide additional technical support where this is needed to improve the Ward Climate Change Planning Committees proposals
- iii. organize inter-ward meetings to review, refine and collate proposals from wards into a County Adaptation Plan based on the approved criteria, approve the proposals
- iv. forward the approved project proposals to County Climate Change Fund Board through the Fund Administrator for validation and funding

- v. identify county wide climate change needs and vulnerabilities, prepare project proposals and submit them to the County Climate Change Fund Board for funding

3.3.11 The Makueni County Public Participation in Governance Bill, 2014.

This is an Act of the Makueni County Assembly to give effect to paragraph 14 of part 2 of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution; to establish modalities and platforms for public participation in the governance of the county and for connected purposes

In part III - Citizens' Participation Forums in section 21 (sub-section 1) - Sub-county and urban area citizen participation forum it provides that, on the request of a sub-county or urban area manager or member of the county assembly, the Office shall facilitate the convening of a citizens' participation forum to discuss and give views on;

- a. issues of interests in the sub-county or urban area or ward
- b. the implementation of county policies and plans in the sub-county or urban area
- c. the administration and functioning of the sub county or urban area
- d. the delivery of services by the county public service in the sub-county or urban area or ward

In addition, in section 22 - Ward or village citizens' participation forum: A ward or village Administrator or a member of the county assembly may convene a ward or village citizens' participation forum and the Office shall facilitate the organization of the forum to discuss and give views with respect to the following-

- a. issues of interests in the ward or village, as the case may be
- b. implementation of county or sub county policies and plans in the ward or village
- c. the administration and functioning of the ward or village
- d. the delivery of services by the county public service in the ward or village

3.3.12 Alcoholic Drinks Control Acts, 2014

The core object and purpose of this Act is to provide for licensing of alcoholic drinks by the County Government pursuant to Part II of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution so as to control of the *production, sale, distribution, promotion and use of alcoholic drinks and the*

promotion of research, treatment and rehabilitation for persons dependent on alcoholic drinks in order to:

- ❖ Protect the health of the individual in light of the dangers of excessive consumption of alcoholic drinks
- ❖ Protect persons under the age of eighteen years from negative impact on health and social development from exposure to advertisements of alcoholic drinks
- ❖ Protect consumers of alcoholic drinks from misleading or deceptive inducements and inform them of the risks of excessive consumption of alcoholic drinks
- ❖ Inform them of the risks of excessive consumption of alcoholic drinks
- ❖ Protect the health of persons under the age of eighteen years by preventing their access to alcoholic drinks
- ❖ Inform and educate the residents in the county on the harmful health, economic and social consequences of the consumption of alcoholic drinks
- ❖ Adopt and implement effective measures to eliminate illicit trade in alcohol including smuggling, illicit manufacturing and counterfeiting
- ❖ Ensure fair and ethical business practices related to production, distribution, promotion and sale of alcoholic drinks
- ❖ Reduce and mitigate the negative health, social and economic impact on communities resulting from production, sale and consumptions of alcoholic drinks

This act enlightened the plan proposal of the rehabilitation centre in Kilala Market centre to aid restore the addicted residents especially the youths to be productive in the Municipality.

**CHAPTER FOUR
METHODOLOGY, STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT AND PUBLIC
PARTICIPATION**

4.1 Methodology

The preparation of the Integrated Development Plan report involved the following stages;

4.1.1 Preliminary /Reconnaissance Phase

The consultant undertook a preliminary field survey of the municipality through observation and preliminary reviewing of the available secondary data

4.1.1.1 Establishment of Technical Supervisory Committee

The Technical Supervisory Committee comprised of a working group, drawing members from the following fields; Physical Planning, Environment, Survey and Economic Planning among others. The committee ensures compliance with quality standards and project objectives achievement.

4.1.2 Inception Report Preparation and Validation

The inception report entailed critical analysis and evaluation of the terms of reference, preliminary data collected during the reconnaissance survey and desktop reviews. The review of the existing policy and legal framework involving the National, County and the Municipality perspective was also undertaken. The inception report provided an overview of the consultant's understanding and interpretation of the project's TORs and expounded on the execution methodology.

4.1.2.1 Inception Report Validation Meeting

The inception validation meeting was held on 25th March, 2020 at Old County Secretary Boardroom, Makueni County commissioner's building in Wote Town. During the validation meeting, the consultant presented the inception report to the client's technical supervisory team. The consultant presented the project deliverables, project execution methodology, policy and legal framework and work plan. The client's technical supervisory team validated the inception report and the consultant was allowed to proceed to the next stage.

4.1.3 Awareness and Mobilization Phase

The project supervisor in consultation with the consultant came up with a public awareness and mobilization programme. Key activities in this phase included undertaking stakeholders' analysis and identification, stakeholders' sensitization and community mobilization. Major highlights of each activity were as outlined below:

4.1.3.1 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

The stakeholder's identification and analysis were undertaken by the consultant in close collaboration with the project supervisory team. This involved identification and mobilization of the key stakeholders. The stakeholders were categorized into various groups. From each group, an assessment of the appropriate number of the stakeholders to be engaged was established as per the various sectors and interest groups. Key such groups included: the informal sector, market centres representatives, business community among others. The stakeholders identified played an active role in the participatory approaches of the process.

4.1.3.2 Issuance of Notice of Intention to Plan

In order to reach out to the wider stakeholders, a public notice was issued for the **intention to plan on 12th March, 2020 in the Standard Newspaper**. The notice of intention to plan was issued by and under the seal of the Government of Makueni County.

4.1.3.3. Awareness, Mobilization and Visioning Public Forums

The consultant held a total of 19 public forums with different stakeholder groups within the municipality to create awareness and undertake a visioning exercise. The objectives and outputs of the project were explained and the expected responsibilities of the stakeholders were outlined. The stakeholders pledged their support for the project.

4.1.4 Data Collection and Review Phase

4.1.4.1 Secondary Data

The secondary data sourcing included reviewing of existing documents such as, the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018-2022), County Spatial Plan, County Urban Institutional Development Strategy (CUIDS), Wote and Kathonzweni Township Land Use Plans,

Wote Municipal Charter, National and International relevant policies, strategy papers and reports of previous similar or relevant works.

Such materials were obtained from the National Government Agencies, County Government Departments, the Government Printer, the Central Bureau of Statistics and libraries. Policies and legislation governing the assignment were also reviewed.

4.1.4.2 Primary Data Collection

The primary data collected formed a sound basis for understanding the municipality and its developmental problems and challenges prior to formulating any development. It consisted of raw data collected directly from the field. Various consultative stakeholders’ forums were held in Wote Township and other market centres for Visioning and Awareness creation. The stakeholder’s composition comprised of various thematic groups such as informal and formal sector representatives, members of the chamber of commerce.

4.1.4.2.1 Primary Data Collection Methods

Various data collection methods were employed which include:

- i. Checklists

Table 4: Data Collection Checklists

Sector	Data collected
Natural Environment	Environmental sensitive areas
Population and Demographic Characteristics	a. Population composition (2019 census) ✓ Young population in percentages ✓ Youth population in percentages ✓ Aged in percentages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependent ratio
Social Amenities	a) Education statistics ✓ (school levels – ECDE, Primary, Secondary & Tertiary (post-secondary) Institutions) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of schools • Enrolment (male and female) • Student teacher ratio
	b) Health facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and names of health facilities • Level of each health facilities (Dispensary/ Health centre/ Level III hospital / Level IV hospital/ Level (V) referral hospital) etc.

Sector	Data collected
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of each health facilities - Staffing (number of doctors, clinical officers and nurses) • Annually /monthly number of out-patient and in-patient
	<p>c) Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and name of police stations & police posts • Spatial distribution
Economic analyses	<p>d) Market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of the markets (open/closed) • Categories of the markets (clothes, vegetables, cereal, household appliances, livestock etc.) • Total number of markets • Spatial distribution • Available infrastructure (lighting (electricity, flood lights), stalls) • Condition of the infrastructure <p>e) Fire stations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of fire stations and sub-stations within the municipality • Location/spatial distribution within the municipality • Conditions/ status/ capacity of each
	<p>a. Commerce</p> <p>Formal commercial activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and name of micro-finance/banks • Number of SACCOs • Location/spatial distribution of the above commercial activities • Challenges facing formal commercial activities • Opportunities available <p>Informal business activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hawking • Artisans • Charcoal selling • Garages • Boda boda • Taxis, etc. • Challenges facing informal commercial activities • Opportunities available
	<p>b. Agriculture</p> <p>Crop production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of food crops, cash crop, fruits & horticulture crops grown

Sector	Data collected
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantities of production per given period • Available market/markets for each produce • List horticultural crops and fruits under small scale irrigation • Description of specific areas under small scale irrigation projects • Crops and the areas where they are grown within the municipality • The agro-based industries/factories stating their physical location • Challenges facing crop production • Opportunities available <p>c. Livestock keeping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of livestock reared (goats, cows, pigs, sheep, chicken) • Market for livestock produce • Challenges facing livestock keeping • Opportunities available <p>d. Industries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Categories (light/heavy) • Type of industries (manufacturing, factories, agro-based, jua kali, bricks making, slaughters, petrol station, etc.) • Names of the industry • Source of raw materials • Production capacity (daily, monthly, annually etc) • Type of ownership (private/public) • Infrastructure condition
Infrastructure and Services	<p>a. Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban roads (names and classification numbers where applicable) – Wote Township • Roads within the municipality and their condition (names and classification) • Status of each road (bitumen/earth/murram) • Number of flood lights in the municipality urban centres • Support infrastructure (street lights, street furniture) • Road network and condition map • Challenges facing road sector (encroachment, road dead-ends, poor maintenance, lack of connectivity, broken bridges/drifts, narrow roads etc.) <p style="text-align: center;">✓ Terminal facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name of the facilities

Sector	Data collected
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial distribution • Number of facilities • Infrastructure and surface (bitumen/murram/earth) conditions • Support infrastructure available <p>b. Parking facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the location of the facility • Spatial location • Number of the facilities • Infrastructure and surface (bitumen/murram/earth) conditions • Support infrastructure available
	<p>c. Storm water drainage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of storm water drainage systems (closed/open, culverts) • Roads with storm water drainage • Roads without storm water drainage • Challenges of storm water management in urban centres
Water, Sanitation and Energy	<p>a. Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing water sources Number of boreholes and location • Water providers • Quantities of water production at the municipality level • Current water demand • Water deficit/surplus at the municipality level • Capacity of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water treatment facilities ○ Water storage facilities • Percentage of households with piped water at the municipality level.
	<p>b. Sanitation</p> <p>Liquid waste disposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methods of liquid waste disposal in percentage at • Sewer treatment sites <p>Solid waste disposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methods of solid waste disposal/management at the County level, sub-county and municipality level

Sector	Data collected
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantities of solid waste produced • Dumpsite – location, condition
	c) Energy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of energy sources at the municipality level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, hydropower, biomass) ○ Non-renewable energy (petroleum, charcoal, natural gas)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of power stations and substations at the municipality level • Spatial distribution of the power stations and substations at the municipality level • Percentage household connectivity to electricity within the municipality
Land, Settlement and Housing	a) Land
	✓ Types of land tenure systems within the municipality (private/public/community land)
	b) Settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The urbanization trends • Effect of urbanization trend
	c) Housing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing typologies within the municipality • Name of the estates within the municipality
	• Building materials used
Municipal Institution Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal organogram • Staffing norms • Standard operating procedure • Municipal staff and board offices • Staff recruitment and training • Scheme of services • Transfer of functions • Financial • Municipality ongoing projects

- ii. Field observations; this involved traversing the whole municipality while making observations of the various aspects of the municipality.
- iii. Filling of questionnaires by key informants.

The key informants included; county government departments. Municipal board, wote water and sewerage company, KeRRA, KURA, informal sector representatives, business community, market representatives among others.

- iv. Public forums – the consultant held a total of 19 public forums (annexed as appendix 3) within the municipality. The issues raised during the forums guided the preparation of the integrated development plan. Some of the forums are as shown in the plate below:

Plate 1: Some of the Public Forums



Informal Sector at Wote Township



Kilili market

4.1.5 Situational Analysis Phase

Secondary and primary data were analyzed using SPSS, Excel and Arc GIS. SWOT method of analysis was also undertaken. The data was presented in form of tables.

The development sectors analyzed included: physical and natural environment, infrastructure and utility services, urban land, municipal governance, urban disaster and risk management, urban finance, urban cross-cutting issues, urban social issues and marginalized groups.

4.1.6 Draft Report Phase

This involved formulation of identified key objectives, development strategies for infrastructure and utility services, urban land, municipal governance, urban disaster and risk management, urban finance, urban cross-cutting issues, urban housing urban social issues and marginalized groups, goals and time-frames.

4.1.6.1 Presentation to the Clients Technical Supervisory Team and the Municipal Board

The report was presented to the technical team on 13th August, 2020 at Wote Municipal Boardroom. It was also presented to the Municipal Board on 10th September, 2020 at Acacia

Resort. The comments and inputs from both teams were incorporated into the report before presentation to the stakeholder's workshop.

4.1.6.2 Draft IDeP Validation Workshop

The Draft IDeP was presented to the stakeholders for consideration and their inputs on 7th December 2020 at ATC Kwa Kathoka. During the workshop, the stakeholders raised their comments / suggestions and approved the draft for further refinement.

4.1.6.3 Amending the draft IDeP Plan

Taking into consideration the comments and suggestions from the workshop, the Draft IDeP was amended. The amended draft IDeP was submitted to the client.

4.1.6.4 Presentation of the Amended IDeP to the Client's Supervisory Technical Team, Municipal Board and the Members of the County Assembly

The amended IDeP report was presented to the Client's Supervisory Technical Team and the Municipal Board on 17th December, 2020 at Panari Hotel for further input. It was also presented to the Members of the County Assembly on 21st December, 2020 at Panari Hotel. The inputs from the client's Supervisory Technical Team, the Municipal Board, and Members of the County Assembly were incorporated in the amended draft report to form the final draft report.

4.2 Stakeholders Engagement and Public Participation

4.2.1 Overview

Public participation is one of the core pillars of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. Article 1(2) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 states that all sovereign power belongs to the people of Kenya. It further states that people may exercise their sovereignty directly or through their elected representatives. After having already elected representatives, the people ought to directly exercise their sovereignty by being involved in democracy and governance processes at the national and county levels of government. Article 10 (2) indicates that public participation is among the national values and principles of governance.

The County Government Act, 2012 and Urban Areas & Cities Act, 2011 (amended, 2019) is the legitimate space granted for public participation in the governance and management affairs of the devolved units. Section 91 of the county government act, 2012 assigns the County Government a facilitation role that shall lead to the establishment of citizens' fora at County and decentralized units

4.2.2 Importance of Public Participation

- i. Improved stakeholders understanding of their role in the project
- ii. Help in project identification and prioritization
- iii. Ability to build community support for a project and to improve stakeholder relationships
- iv. Improved quality of decision-making
- v. Enhancement of social capital and flow-on social and economic benefits
- vi. Greater compliance through increased ownership of a solution
- vii. Enhances sustainability of the project during implementation and operational stakeholder analyses

4.2.3 Stakeholders' Participation Forums

Table 5: Awareness, Mobilization and Sensitization Forums to the Stakeholders

Date	Groups/ Urban Centres Represented	Venue
03/06/2020	Wote informal sector group One: Boda boda, hard labour, juakali, marikiti, taxi, timber, clothes, miraa, pool table,	Wote Green Park Social Hall – Wote Township
03/06/2020	Wote informal sector group Two: bus parks, tractors, probox, hawkers, mkokoteni, cobblers, saloon, kiosks, chicked, People living with disability	Wote Green Park Social Hall – Wote Township
03/06/2020	Wote centres: nthangu, watuka, bosnia, malivani, muambani, wote estates representatives	Wote Green Park Social Hall – Wote Township
03/06/2020	Wote private sector	Wote Green Park Social Hall – Wote Township
04/06/2020	Wote chamber of commerce	Wote Green Park Social Hall – Wote Township
04/06/2020	Mukuyuni	Mukuyuni Market Centre
	Ukia & Ukia Junction	Ukia Market Centre
	Kilala	Kilala Market Centre
	Kaumoni	Kaumoni Market Centre
	Itangini	Itangini Market Centre
05/06/2020	Mbuvo/Kwakavisi/Kavumbu	Mbuvo Market Centre

Date	Groups/ Urban Centres Represented	Venue
	Muusini/Sinai	Muusini Market Centre
	Kathonzweni	Kathonzweni Township
08/06/2020	Nziu	Nziu Market Centre
	Kalamba	Kalamba Market Centre
	Kilili	Kilili Market Centre
09/06/2020	Kikumini, Ngosini East, Ngosini West, Makutano, Kaseve, Mulaani, Kasarani, Senda, Mandoi, Kilisa, Kangondi, Kitonyoni, Itaa, Mutulani, Kithiani, Beach, Ngutwa, Nyunzu	Kwa-Kathoka Market Centre
10/06/2020	Kako, Uviluni, Mituvu, Kandulyu, Ngovu, and Kyaluma	Kako Market Centre

Table 6: Other Participation Forums

Workshop/ Meeting	Date	Venue
Draft Report presentation to the Supervisory Technical Team	13 th August, 2020	Wote Municipal Boardroom
Draft Report Presentation to the Wote Municipal Board	10 th September, 2020	Acacia Resort, Wote
Draft Report presentation to the stakeholders – general public	7 th December 2020	ATC Kwa Kathoka
Draft Final Report Presentation to the Municipal Board	17 th December 2020	Panari Hotel, Nairobi
Draft Final Report presentation to the Members of the County Assembly	21 st December 2020	Panari Hotel, Nairobi
Draft Final Report presentation to Municipal Board and County Executive Committee Members and County Governor	4 th February, 2021	Kusyombunguo Hotel, Wote Town
Draft Final Report presentation to the Municipal Board and County Executive	24 th March, 2021	ATC Kwa Kathoka
Presentation of revised Wote Township Plan as per the Acquisition plan of 1990 to Wote Municipal Board	18 th January, 2022	Panari Hotel, Nairobi

CHAPTER FIVE
PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Physical Environment

5.1.1 Climatic Conditions

Wote Municipality has two relief and climate-differentiated zones, namely; semi-arid in the lower part of Makueni Sub-County (Kathonzweni area) with an average annual rainfall of between 200-350mm and sub-humid in the upper part of Makueni, Kaiti and Mbooni Sub-Counties with an average annual rainfall of between 800-1200mm. The annual average temperature is 21.6 °C with March being the warmest month at 23.9°C while July is the coldest month at 19.3°C. The long rains occur between March to May while the short rains occur between October to December as shown by chart 1;

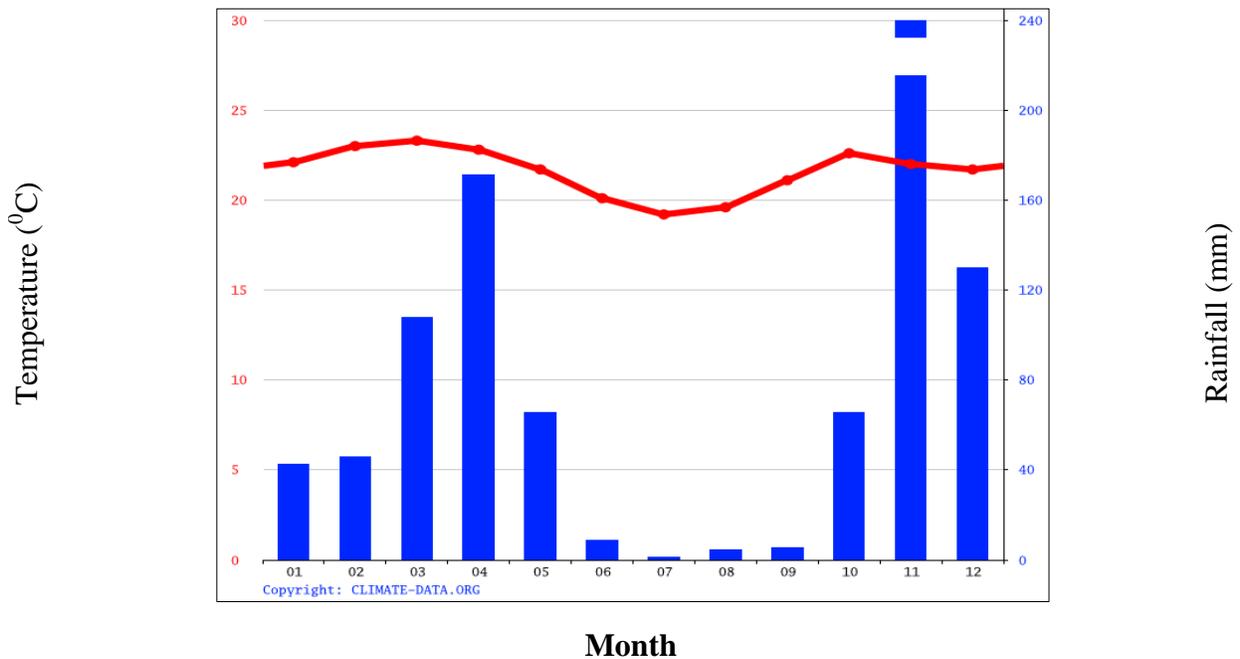


Chart 1: Wote annual Rainfall and Temperature Variations

Source: Climate-Data.Org

5.1.1.1 Climate Change

Wote municipality has been experiencing climatic changes just like the entire Makueni County. These changes result in climatic hazards such as; drought, heat stress, flash floods, moisture stress, and increased temperatures.

Consequently, over the past 30 years, precipitation has been irregular, declining in some years or being very heavy, resulting in flooding disasters. Temperatures have also been rising, up to 35⁰C in some instances (GoK-MoALF, 2016).

5.1.2 Topography and Slope

The County lies in the arid and semi-arid zones of the Eastern region of the Country. The terrain is generally low-lying from 600 m above sea level as experienced from the upper regions of Kaiti and Mbooni and lower regions of Kibwezi. The topography of Wote is generally flat and covered by a few hilly areas surrounded by Nthangu and Unoa hills. The municipality gently slopes from the West to East. The highest elevation point ranges between 1715.556 - 1837.778m while the lowest point ranges between 860 - 982.222m. The map 3 below show

5.2 Natural Environment

i. Vegetation

According to Makueni County Spatial Plan (2019-2029), approximately 40% of the county is covered by vegetation; 90% of this is natural indigenous vegetation.

The types of vegetation cover found in the municipality include both natural and man-made vegetation. Natural vegetation includes savannah grasslands, scattered acacia trees, shrubs among others.

ii. Environmental fragile areas

Fragile areas within Wote Municipality include; rivers riparian reserves, hills and other water catchment areas among others.

5.3 Conclusion

Wote Municipality has a varied topography, firm soils that can support huge urban developments, climatic conditions that can support agricultural activities, thus the need to protect and conserve agricultural land. There are also ecologically sensitive areas like the rivers which need conservation.

CHAPTER SIX

SITUATIONAL ANALYSES

6.1 Introduction

Situation analysis serves as a useful tool for determining the level of service provision. It presents the municipality's population dynamics, the current situation in service infrastructure and determines the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the development of the municipality.

6.2 Population

Analysis of the population dynamics is critical in the provision of essential services, allocation of social amenities, provision of the labour force and appraisal of resource exploitation in the municipality. It is thus, of great essence to understand the municipality's population characteristics.

6.2.1 Demographic characteristics

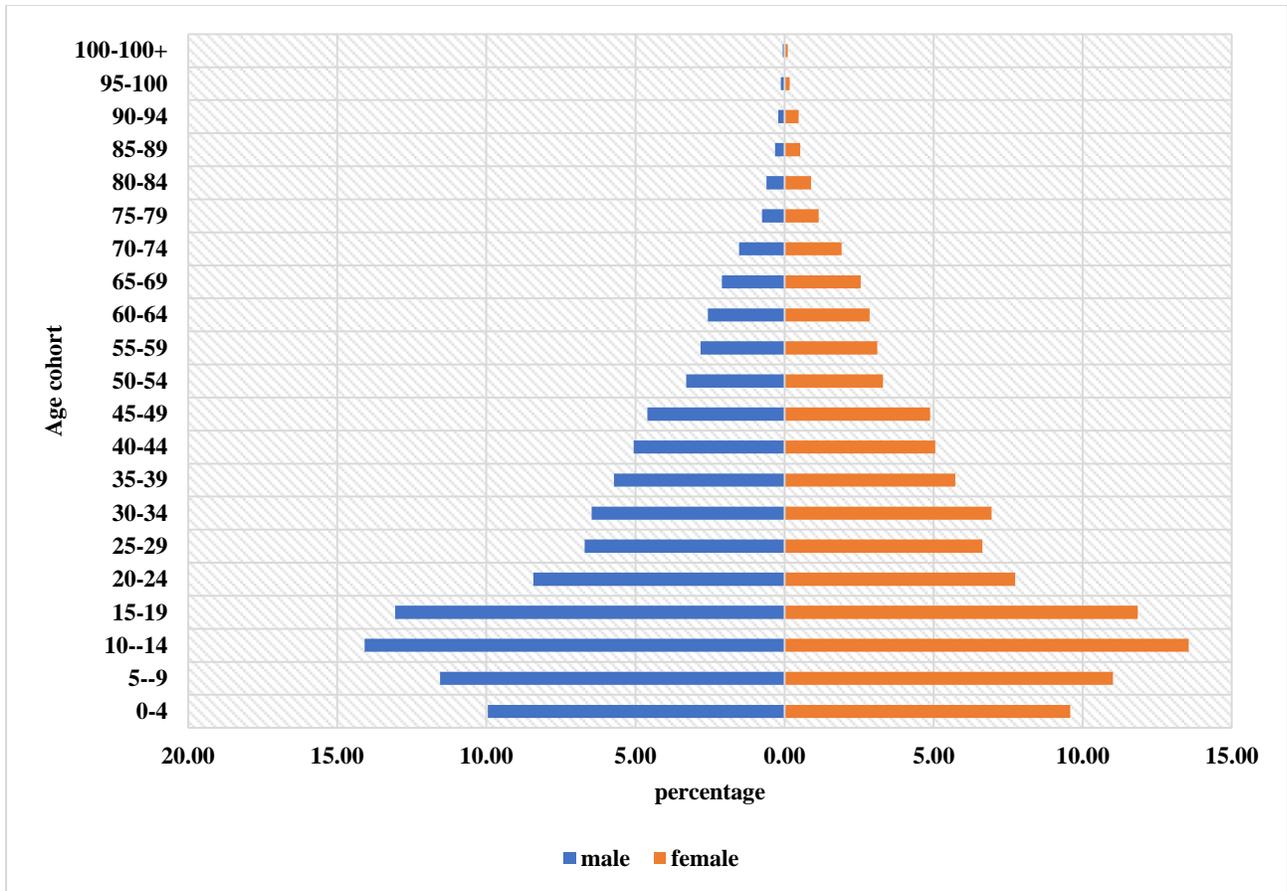
The Makueni County infant mortality rate is 3.2% (Makueni County Annual Progress report-2018) which is high as compared to the National infant mortality rate of 3.06%. This demonstrates the need for more health centres and medical personnel. Makueni County has an absolute poverty index rate of 34.8% (Makueni County Annual Progress report-2018) which is relatively low as compared to the National poverty index of 36.1% (UNDP Kenya Annual report -2018). The County has a high percentage of the young population aged between 0-19 years at 55.4% and youthful population (20-35 years) at 21.5% hence need to focus more on youth empowerment programmes for skills enhancement.

The County dependency population between age cohort (0-14 and 65 +) accounts for 41.4% which is relatively less as compared to the national level at 71.3% as per the Kenya population census, 2019. Table 7 below shows the distribution of Makueni County distribution of the population by age and sex;

Table 7: Makueni County Distribution of Population by Age and Sex

Age	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
0-4	48,733	47,692	96,425	9.8
5--9	56,559	54,843	111,402	11.3
10--14	68,944	67,499	136,393	13.8
15-19	63,932	58,987	122,859	12.4
20-24	41,258	38,517	79,775	8.1
25-29	32,837	33,047	65,884	6.7
30-34	31,681	34,587	66,259	6.7
35-39	28,031	28,496	56,527	5.7
40-44	24,757	25,171	49,928	5.1
45-49	22,546	24,309	46,855	4.7
50-54	16,128	16,432	32,560	3.3
55-59	13,776	15,467	29,243	3.0
60-64	12,605	14,219	26,824	2.7
65-69	10,276	12,723	22,999	2.3
70-74	7,487	9,551	17,029	1.7
75-79	3,680	5,691	9,371	0.9
80-84	2,974	4,433	7,407	0.7
85-89	1,551	2,614	4,165	0.4
90-94	1,030	2,378	3,408	0.3
95-100	603	856	1,459	0.1
100-100+	308	545	853	0.1
	489,691	497,942	987,633	100.0

Source; KNBS Data, 2019



Source; KNBS Data, 2019

Chart 2: Municipality Population Structure

6.2.2 Population Size

The population growth rate of the entire County is estimated to be 1.3 %. Using the estimated population growth rate, Wote Municipality has a projected population of 164,116 as of 2020.

6.2.3 Population Projection by Sub-Counties

Based on the County’s population growth rate of 1.3%, the County and the Sub-Counties within the municipality’s population are projected. Table 8 below indicates the Sub-Counties within the municipality population projection up to the year 2030.

Table 8: Population Projection by Sub-Counties covered by the Municipality

	Base		Projected Population					
	2019		2020		2025		2030	
Administrative Unit	100% area of Sub-County	Section within Municipality	100% area of Sub-County	Section within municipality	100% area of Sub-County	Section within municipality	100% area of Sub-County	Section within municipality
Makueni Sub-County	243,807	106,768	246,997	108,166	263,585	115,429	281,287	123,181
Mbooni Sub-County	200,350	19,736	202,972	19,994	216,603	21,337	231,150	22,771
Kaiti Sub-County	111,502	35,492	112,961	35,956	120,547	38,372	128,643	40,948
Wote Municipality		161,996		164,116		175,138		186,900

Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census, KNBS (2019)

6.2.4 Wote Municipality Percentage Population Distribution by Sub-Counties

The section of Makueni Sub-County within the municipality contributes the largest portion of the population accounting for 66%, followed by a section of Kaiti Sub-County at 22% while a section of Mbooni Sub- County contributes the least at 12% as shown by table 9 below;

Table 9: Municipality Projected Population Analyses by Sub-Counties

Sub-County	Total population (2020)	Sections of the Sub-Counties Population within the municipality (2020)	Population % age within Sub-County	Population %age contributing to the Municipality
Makueni	246,997	108,166	43.79	66
Mbooni	202,972	19,994	9.85	12
Kaiti	112,961	35,956	31.83	22
Wote Municipality		164,116		100

Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census, KNBS (2019)

6.2.5 Population Projection by Sub-Locations within Wote Municipality

The population of the sub-locations within the municipality was generated as shown by table 6 below:

Table 10: Population Projection by Sub-Locations within Wote Municipality

S. No	Sub-Locations	Population as per 2019 Census			2020 Population Projections			2025 Population Projections			2030 Population Projections		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Nziu	4040	3802	7842	4093	3852	7945	4368	4110	8478	4661	4386	9048
2.	Ikangavya	1733	1685	3418	1756	1707	3463	1874	1822	3695	1999	1944	3943
3.	Kalamba	2690	2619	5309	2725	2653	5378	2908	2831	5740	3104	3022	6125
4.	Kilili	1000	1014	2014	1013	1027	2040	1081	1096	2177	1154	1170	2324
5.	Thavu	2812	2811	5623	2849	2848	5697	3040	3039	6079	3244	3243	6487
6.	Kavingoni	2380	2460	4840	2411	2492	4903	2573	2660	5233	2746	2838	5584
7.	Ituka	3532	3738	7270	3578	3787	7365	3819	4041	7860	4075	4313	8388
8.	Kwa Kavisi	1976	2167	4143	2002	2195	4197	2136	2343	4479	2280	2500	4780
9.	Kituluni	2345	2260	4605	2376	2290	4665	2535	2443	4979	2705	2607	5313
10.	Nthangu	1407	1418	2825	1425	1437	2862	1521	1533	3054	1623	1636	3259
11.	Iuani	1099	2296	3395	1113	2326	3439	1188	2482	3670	1268	2649	3917
12.	Kaumoni	1809	1760	3569	1833	1783	3616	1956	1903	3859	2087	2031	4118
13.	Kilala	3553	3445	6998	3599	3490	7090	3841	3724	7566	4099	3975	8074
14.	Mukuyuni	4113	4272	8385	4167	4328	8495	4447	4619	9065	4745	4929	9674
15.	Utaati	2105	2232	4337	2133	2261	4394	2276	2413	4689	2429	2575	5004
16.	Nzuuni	1679	1841	3520	1701	1865	3566	1815	1990	3806	1937	2124	4061
17.	Kyuasini	1259	1204	2463	1275	1220	2495	1361	1302	2663	1453	1389	2842
18.	Kamunyolo	6855	6949	13804	6945	7040	13985	7411	7513	14924	7909	8017	15926
19.	Kambi Mawe	1938	1877	3815	1963	1902	3865	2095	2029	4124	2236	2166	4401
20.	Kitonyoni	1397	1463	2860	1415	1482	2897	1510	1582	3092	1612	1688	3300
21.	Itaa	1220	1165	2385	1236	1180	2416	1319	1260	2578	1408	1344	2752

Final Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (2021 – 2025)

S. No	Sub-Locations	Population as per 2019 Census			2020 Population Projections			2025 Population Projections			2030 Population Projections		
22.	Unoa	8450	7346	15796	8561	7442	16003	9135	7942	17077	9749	8475	18224
23.	Kikumini	2827	2791	5618	2864	2828	5692	3056	3017	6074	3262	3220	6482
24.	Mumbuni	3005	2937	5942	3044	2975	6020	3249	3175	6424	3467	3389	6855
25.	Muvau	3632	3467	7099	3680	3512	7192	3927	3748	7675	4190	4000	8190
26.	Usalala	2064	1970	4034	2091	1996	4087	2231	2130	4361	2381	2273	4654
27.	Mbimbini	2015	1852	3867	2041	1876	3918	2178	2002	4181	2325	2137	4461
28.	Sakai	2047	2141	4188	2074	2169	4243	2213	2315	4528	2362	2470	4832
29.	Kako	3813	3834	7647	3863	3884	7747	4122	4145	8267	4399	4423	8823
30.	Muusini	2163	2,222	4385	2191	2251	4442	2338	2402	4741	2496	2564	5059
	Wote Municipality	80958	81038	161,996	82017	82098	164,116	87526	87612	175,138	93404	93496	186,900

Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census, KNBS (2019)

6.2.6 Population Density

Settlement patterns in the county are influenced by soil fertility, topography, road networks, urbanization and rainfall. The population density is widely distributed among the sub-counties covering the municipality, with the average density in the County being 123 persons per Km². Kaiti Sub-county is more densely populated (281 persons per Km²) due to the favorable climatic conditions for agriculture as compared to Makueni (159 persons per Km²) and Mbooni sub-counties (208 persons per Km²). Makueni Sub-County is the least densely populated due to relatively unfavorable climatic conditions. Table 11 below illustrates the population density distributions;

Table 11: Population Density

Administrative unit	Total Population (2020)	Area in square kilometers	Population density (2020)
Makueni County	1,000,577	8,169.8	123
Makueni sub-county	246,997	1552.86	159
Kaiti sub-county	112,961	403.22	281
Mbooni sub-county	202,972	979.38	208
Wote Municipality	164,116	1082	152

Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census, KNBS (2019)

6.3 Urban Economy

Wote Municipality has various economic activities that drive its economy. The main economic activities include; commerce, agriculture and informal trade (*jua kali sector*).

i. Commercial activities

Most of the commercial activities are mainly concentrated at Wote Township and other Urban Centres within the municipality. Wote Township being the core business and administrative centre has the bulk of the commercial activities within the municipality. The commercial activities are grouped into two broad categories;

a. Formal commercial activities

The formal commercial activities include; banking services, transport business, SACCOs, wholesale businesses, general shops, open-air markets, hotels and restaurants among others. There are several banking institutions in the municipality namely; Absa, Kenya Commercial Bank, Equity, National Bank, Family Bank, Cooperative Bank, Rafiki Microfinance, Kenya Women microfinance and Post Bank services offered by Postal Corporation of Kenya among others.

b. Informal business activities (*jua kali*)

Informal business activities have increasingly become the driver of the economy in Wote Township and other Urban Centres within Wote Municipality. The informal businesses are classified mainly into; Artisans (welding, motor garages, furniture making, household items and tools, tailoring etc.) and Informal traders such as hawking, fruit and vegetable, shoes and clothes, charcoal and *miraa* vending among others. Hawking activities are concentrated at the reserves of busy internal roads, fronting the formal businesses housed on permanent structures. The *boda boda* and taxi businesses also form part of the informal trading. This service is in high demand due to the need for quick mobility within the municipality urban centres.

ii. Urban Agriculture

Agriculture is one of the main economic activities due to the large rural hinterland in Wote Municipality. Agricultural activities entail both crop production and livestock keeping which are carried out in small-scale size. Most of the livestock (cattle and goats) reared are indigenous breeds, hence low productivity. The municipality is characterized by the following type of crops;

- ❖ Main food crops; maize, green grams, beans and pigeon peas
- ❖ Main horticulture fruits; mangoes, oranges and avocados which are mainly grown for commercial purposes.

However, the main hindrance to boosting agricultural production is the scarcity and unreliability of rainfall.

iii. Agro- Based Industries

There has been increased development in the industry sectors with the establishment of Agro-processing industries in Wote Municipality. Agro-based industries in Wote Municipality include; Kathonzweni milk processing factory, Makueni dairy farmers' co-operative society, Makueni ginnery limited and Kalamba fruits processing plant. The establishment of the Makueni fruits processing plant at Kalamba has boosted mango production by reducing post-harvest losses for farmers in the municipality. The existing Kathonzweni milk processing factory and Makueni dairy farmers' co-operative society have created employment and increased livestock farmers' earnings, thus improving their livelihood. The availability of the operational Makueni ginnery has positively impacted the residents' livelihoods.

iv. Mining

Wote Municipality has a few mining activities which include; sand harvesting which is mainly controlled by the County Sand Conservation and Utilisation Authority. There are also some quarrying activities at Unoa hill for the provision of stones and murram soils for the local construction industry.

6.4 Urban infrastructure and services

6.4.1 Transport

Road is the main mode of transport in Makueni County. Major roads include; Nairobi-Mombasa highway (from Konza to Tsavo River), Wote- Makindu road, Salama - Mukaa-Nunguni road and Itangini-Tawa-Kikima road. The county is also traversed by a railway line (Old Meter Gauge and the Standard Gauge Railways).

6.4.1.1 Transport in Wote Municipality

Within Wote Municipality, road transport remains the major mode of transport. It can be deduced that Machakos-Wote-Makindu road serves as the Major tarmac transportation link between Wote and Kathonzweni Townships and other urban centres. Most of the Urban Centres in the Municipality are directly connected to Wote Township. The road network is laid out in mixed radial and grid iron pattern providing access within and outside the centres of the Municipality.

6.4.1.2 Roads Conditions

Wote Municipality has 2.13% of bitumen and 97.87% earth. These imply that most of the road surface requires upgrading to bitumen standards. Wote Township has 20.38 % of bitumen roads which are generally in good condition.

Most of the roads (79.62%) within Wote Township are of earth surface hence require upgrading to bitumen standards. Some of the roads are well maintained. However, most of the roads are characterized by encroachment, lack of connectivity, narrowness, lack of storm water drainage system and blocked channels.

Table 12: Municipality Road Surface Classification

Township/Market Centres	Bitumen (Km)	Earth (Km)	Total (Km)	% Bitumen	% Earth
Whole Municipality	83.19	3822.98	3,906.17	2.13	97.87
Wote Township	17.20	67.20	84.4	20.38	79.62

Source: Field Survey (June 2020)

Wote Municipality has about 3,906.17km of road network of which 83.19 Km is bitumen while the rest are earth.

Table 13: Municipality Bitumen and Cabro Road Surface

Road Number	Road Name	Class	length (KM)	Status
B60	B62 Machakos-Kola-Wote-Kathonzweni-A8 Makindu	B	115.80	Bitumen
D1294	Makueni County Police Headquarters Road 2	D	1.63	Bitumen
D1297	D1295 Junction_Unoa Primary School Road	D	0.99	Bitumen

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Road Number	Road Name	Class	length (KM)	Status
D1302	Wote Mosque Road	D	0.30	Bitumen
D1304	Makueni Referral Hospital Road	D	0.24	Bitumen
F_17_1077	G42376 Junction_Mwaani Girls High School Road	Not classified	0.20	Bitumen
F_17_1131	Makueni DC Office Road	Not classified	0.12	Bitumen
F_17_1135	Wote Health Centre Access Road	Not classified	0.37	Bitumen
F_17_1140	Wote Health Facility Road	Not classified	0.32	Bitumen
F_17_1144	ACK Diocese Wote Road	Not classified	0.13	Bitumen
F_17_1145	Makueni County Sand Conservation Road	Not classified	0.12	Bitumen
F_17_1147	NCPB Road	Not classified	0.14	Bitumen
F_17_1151	Kusyombunguo Road	Not classified	0.19	Bitumen
F_17_1152	Wote Street Road 3	Not classified	0.32	Bitumen
F_17_1154	Wote Street Road 4	Not classified	0.28	Bitumen
F_17_1157	Wote Street Road 2	Not classified	0.10	Bitumen
F_17_1159	Wote Market Road 1	Not classified	0.22	Bitumen
F_17_116	Catholic Machakos Road 2	Not classified	0.52	Bitumen
F_17_1166	K9_Wote Junction_ Wote Road 1	Not classified	0.12	Bitumen
F_17_1167	WOTE_G42370 Junction Road	Not classified	0.38	Bitumen
F_17_1168	Premese Makueni Academy Road	Not classified	0.14	Bitumen
F_17_1191	Mombasa Millers Road	Not classified	0.03	Bitumen
B61	B60 Wote-Katangi-Mutembuku-KiusyanI-A9 Kitui	B	43.58	Bitumen/Gravel
D1305	Wote PCEA Road	D	0.17	Cabro
F_17_1129	Wote Street Road 6	Not classified	0.31	Cabro
F_17_1160	Wote Market Road 2	Not classified	0.10	Cabro
F_17_1161	K9 Wote Market Road	Not classified	0.34	Cabro
F_17_1162	Wote Market Road 3	Not classified	0.08	Cabro
F_17_1164	Wote Market Road 4	Not classified	0.16	Cabro
F_17_1170	Wote Market Road 5	Not classified	0.34	Cabro
F_17_1172	Wote Market Road 6	Not classified	0.17	Cabro
F_17_1173	Wote Market Road 7	Not classified	0.05	Cabro
F_17_1182	Acacia Resorts Road	Not classified	0.24	Cabro

Source; Government of Makueni County; Department of Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works (2019)

6.4.1.3 High mast flood lights and street lights

About 46.43% of the urban centres within Wote municipality have floodlights. However, more are still required in Wote Township and other urban centres. Only Wote Township and Kalamba Urban Centre have street lights as indicated in **table 14** below. The presence of high mast floodlights and street lights in Wote Township has improved the lighting of the town, especially during the night. This has improved the security, thus promoting commercial activity within Wote Township.

Table 14: List of Flood and Street Lights within Wote Municipality

Urban Centre	Number of floodlights (Per Urban Centre)	Street lights (Per Urban Centre)	Planned floodlights
Wote	5	130	
Kathonzweni	2	0	1
Kilala	1	0	1
Mukuyuni	2	0	1
Kalamba	0	4	1
Mbuvo	1	0	1
Kilili	0	6	0
Nziu	1	0	1
Kako	1	0	1
Ukia	0	0	1
Kikumini	1	0	1
Malivani	1	0	0
Ukia Junction	1	0	1
Kwa Kathoka	1	0	1
Kitonyoni	0	0	1
Nyunzu	0	0	1
Upendo	0	0	1
Itangini	2	0	1
Kaumoni	1	0	1
Watuka	1	0	1
Kavingo	1	0	0
Uviluni	0	0	1
Malawi	0	0	1
Westlands	0	0	1
Bosnia	0	0	1

Urban Centre	Number of floodlights (Per Urban Centre)	Street lights (Per Urban Centre)	Planned floodlights
Kwa Kavisi	0	0	1
Kalambwani	0	0	1
Muusini	0	0	1
Sinai	0	0	1

Source; Government of Makueni County; Department of Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works (2019)

The municipal board is planning to install 25 high mast flood lights in the market centres indicated in **table 14** above.

6.4.1.4 Public Transport

The use of public transport is widely adopted by most of the population in Wote municipality with the most common being the use of ‘Matatus’ and Motorcycles. The major operators include: 43- seater buses, 14-seater matatus, taxis and motorcycles. Motorcycle transport is highly used for transport within short distances in the Municipality while taxis and passenger service vehicular transportation are used for long distances. There are 1786 motorbikes operating within Wote Township, with 15 designated stages. The bodaboda operators are registered in Ma-Wote SACCO and Makueni Bodaboda Youth Group as welfare Association. There are 9 registered matatu SACCOs operating in Wote Municipality namely; Umowa, Kinatwa, Namak, New lot, Matco, Mawuo, Makos, Maptra and Gravitas SACCOs.

6.4.1.5 Bus Terminus

Wote municipality has one designated bus terminus at Wote Township. However, the existing bus terminus lacks basic support infrastructure such as seats, lighting, wayfinding (Passenger Information Systems (PIS), signage and markings.

6.4.1.6 Parking Lots

The municipality has one designated parking space in Wote Township. Motor vehicles are usually packed on the frontage of commercial buildings reducing road spaces. Adequate parking space is required given that the Township is growing rapidly due to increased commercial and other activities.

6.4.1.7 Storm Water Drainage

Open and closed stormwater drainage channels are constructed mainly along the bitumen standard roads within Wote Township. However, some of the drainage channels are being clogged by solid waste hence the need for constant cleaning and proper management of the waste.

There is an inadequate stormwater drainage system along the murram and earth roads. This accelerates road damage during rainy seasons.

6.4.1.8 Non-Motorized Transport

Some of the recently upgraded roads within Wote Township have walkways. However, there are some other roads within the township and other urban centres which have no pedestrian walkways causing conflicts between pedestrians and other road users.

Emerging issues

- ❖ Inadequate supporting infrastructure at Wote bus terminus
- ❖ Insufficient high mast flood lights in Wote Township and other urban centres
- ❖ Inadequate storm water drainage channels
- ❖ Clogging of some storm water drainage channels
- ❖ High percentage earth roads
- ❖ Encroachment of some road reserve in urban centres
- ❖ Inadequate pedestrian walkways in major urban centres
- ❖ lack of road connectivity in some urban centres
- ❖ Narrowness of some access roads

6.4.2 Water Supply

6.4.2.1 Water Supply in Wote Municipality

The main sources of water within the municipality are earth dams, rivers and boreholes that serve both domestic and commercial/industrial users.

The township has the advantage of sourcing water from available dams and boreholes while the rural population depends majorly on rivers and the earth dams spread within the municipality as listed in **table 15 below**. Wote Water and Sewerage Company (WOWASCO) draws its water from Mwaani borehole and River Kaiti sand dam.

Other urban areas rely on water from earth dams and boreholes which is not enough and thus most of the time the residents have to buy water at inflated prices.

Table 15: Existing Accessible Earth Dams

Sub County	Ward	Name	Category
Kaiti	Ukia	Kaumoni Earth Dam	Earthdam
Kaiti	Ukia	Kilala Earth Dam	Earthdam
Kaiti	Ukia	Nthengo Earth Dam	Earthdam
Kaiti	Ukia	Limuni Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Mavindini	Kwa Mwova Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Mavindini	Kwa-Musele Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Mavindini	Kaseva Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Mavindini	Kwa Mbatha Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Mavindini	Nguthunu Earthdam	Earthdam
Makueni	Mavindini	Kwa Manyolo Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Mavindini	Kithaathaini Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Mavindini	Kyumbe Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Mavindini	Enzio Earthdam	Earthdam
Makueni	Muvau / Kikumini	Kwa Kiteke	Earthdam
Makueni	Muvau / Kikumini	Kwa Kathoka	Earthdam
Makueni	Muvau / Kikumini	Kambi Mawe (Dam) Water Distribution	Earthdam
Makueni	Muvau / Kikumini	Kwa Mutava Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Muvau / Kikumini	Kwa Malombe Earthdam	Earthdam
Makueni	Muvau / Kikumini	Kwa Muia Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Muvau / Kikumini	Ngalaliki Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Nzaui/Kilili/Kalamba	Ngyau Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Nzaui/Kilili/Kalamba	Katulani Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Nzaui/Kilili/Kalamba	Katumati Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Nzaui/Kilili/Kalamba	Yiangini Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Nzaui/Kilili/Kalamba	Kwa Kisowe Earthdam	Earthdam
Makueni	Wote / Nziu	Yamuthinzi Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Wote / Nziu	Distribution-Piping from Source to Malooi Water Kiosk	Earthdam
Makueni	Wote / Nziu	Kamunyolo Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Wote / Nziu	Kwa Musila Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Wote / Nziu	Yumbuni / Kwa Kaloki Earth Dam	Earthdam
Mbooni	Kako / Waia	Kwa Mutombi Earth Dam / Water	Earthdam

Sub County	Ward	Name	Category
		Project-Ongoing	
Mbooni	Kako / Waia	Kako Earth Dam	Earthdam
Mbooni	Kako / Waia	Miau Earth Dam	Earthdam
Mbooni	Kako / Waia	Kwa Ester/Mumina Earthdam	Earthdam
Mbooni	Kako / Waia	Malai Earth Dam	Earthdam
Mbooni	Kako / Waia	Nyanyaa Earth Dam	Earthdam
Mbooni	Kako / Waia	Kwa Nzilu Earth Dam	Earthdam
Mbooni	Kako / Waia	Waia Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Kathonzweni	Kathonzweni-New Kwa Mbila Dam, Desilt Kwa Luma Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Kathonzweni	Ikaasu/Kyamandi Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Kathonzweni	Kwa Musyoki Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Kathonzweni	Matinga Dam-Kasambani	Earthdam
Makueni	Kathonzweni	Mathembo Earth Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Kathonzweni	Kilole Dam	Earthdam
Makueni	Kathonzweni	Distribution of Kwa Mbila Water Project	Earthdam

Source: Government of Makueni County; Department of Water and Sanitation (2019)

Table 16: Some Sources of Water within Municipality

Urban Centre	Water Source
Wote Township	Kaiti River
	Mwaani borehole
Kathonzweni Township	Matinga Water
	Sinai borehole
Mukuyuni market centre	Swaa water project
Mbuvo market centre	Parish borehole
	Mbuvo secondary borehole.
	Kwa mbila water project.
Kavumbu market centre	Kwa mbila water project.
Kalamba market centre	Stream from Nzau hill
Kilili market centre	DM church borehole
Nziu market centre	Private borehole
Kilala market centre	Kivutini primary school borehole
	Kilala/Iuani Water project
Kwa Kavisi market centre	Kwa mbila water project.
Muusini market centre	Sinai borehole
Sinai market centre	Sinai borehole
Ukia market centre	Swaa water project
	Kyengeethe water project

Urban Centre	Water Source
Ukia Junction market centre	Kyengeethe water project
Itangini market centre	Kilala/Iuani Water project
Kaumoni market centre	Kaumoni earth dam
Upendo market centre	Ivoesy river
Kikumini market centre	Kandulyu water project
Bosnia market centre	Mwaani borehole
	Kyamusoi water project
Kateiko market centre	Kwa makenzi water point
Kavingoni market centre	Kavingoni secondary school borehole
East Ngosini market centre	water project-kikumini
Mituvu market centre	Kithongo river
Kavingo market centre	Mukio river
	Kavingo earth dam
Uviluni market centre	Kaiti river

Source: Field survey (June 2020)

6.4.2.2 Water Demand

The major domestic water supplier within Wote Urban Core is Wote Water and Sewerage Company. The main source of water for the company is Mwaani borehole and River Kaiti. The company pumps 1500,000 litres per day. With Wote Township being characterized by various institutions and Government Offices, only 2500 out of 4,932 households are connected to piped water. According to the United Nations Development Plan (2006), the world domestic water supply is 50 liters per person per day. Table 17 and 18 below outlines the statistics of water demand within Wote Urban Centre and Wote Municipality respectively for the current and projected population.

Table 17: Water supply within Wote Urban Core

	Base	Projected
Year	2019	2020
Wote Urban Core population	19,725	19,963
Wote Urban Core water supply in (Litres) per day	500,000	500,000
Water demand in (Litres) per day	986,250	998,150
Water deficit in (Litres) per day	-486,250	-498,150

Source: Field survey (June 2020)

Table 18: Projected Water Demand within Wote Municipality

Year	Base	Projected		
	2019	2020	2025	2030
Municipality population	152,093	173,555	184,287	195,682
Water demand in (Litres) per year (365 days)	2,775,697,250	3,167,378,750	3,363,237,750	3,571,196,500

Source: Field survey (June 2020)

6.4.3 Sanitation

6.4.3.1 Liquid Waste Disposal

The municipality does not have a conventional sewerage system; thus, the main methods of liquid waste disposal are pit latrines, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and flush toilets. Septic tanks are commonly used by public institutions such as the Makueni County Referral Hospital, some health centres, few educational facilities and in some commercial developments within Wote and Kathonzweni Township while the rural hinterland population use pit latrines. Wote Township generates 1,337.77 (m³/day) of wastewater with a projected amount totaling 1,980.23 (m³/day) by 2030 as per Wote Sewerage detailed design report. Makueni County Referral Hospital has a site designated for liquid waste management. However, there is a need to relocate the site due to its location near the residential neighbourhoods.

Emerging issues

- ❖ Inadequate water supply for both domestic and agricultural purposes
- ❖ High cost of electricity for water pumping
- ❖ Increase in water demand due to increase in population
- ❖ Over-dependence on few water sources

6.4.3.2 Solid Waste Management

The municipality does not have a proper solid waste management system. There exists a dumping site within Wote Township that is neither properly demarcated nor well managed hence leading to environmental pollution. The Government of Makueni County has acquired 8 acres of

land for the dumpsite at Kwa-Kathoka (37N 0353326, 9799066) which is currently facing resistance from the area residents.

The scattering of waste in some of the market centres is a clear indication that there is no proper coordination for waste management with 32% of them lacking casual cleaners (sweepers). It was further noted that the majority of the population within the municipality dispose off their solid waste on undesignated disposal points. There is a need to as per the World Bank; a person generates 0.74 kilograms of waste per day. Using the World Bank rate, Wote Urban Centre waste generation is as shown in table 19 below:

Table 19: Projected Solid Waste Generation within Wote Urban Centre

	Base	Projected		
Year	2019	2020	2025	2030
Wote Urban Core population	19,725	19,963	21,198	22,509
Wote Urban Core waste generation per day in tonnes	14.59650	14.77262	15.68652	16.65666

Source: Field survey (June 2020)

Emerging Issues

- ❖ Lack of sewer reticulation system
- ❖ Improper solid waste management
- ❖ Lack of designated waste collection sites
- ❖ Un improved sanitation facilities

6.4.4 Energy

Energy sources within the municipality can be categorized into two; renewal and non-renewal. Renewal sources include; solar and bio-fuel whereas non-renewable include; charcoal, firewood, electricity, gas and paraffin. Electricity is mainly connected to the major public and private institutions and commercial centres. There is one sub-station at nthangu producing 132KV/33KV. Approximately 30% of the households are connected to electricity which has been accelerated by the rural electrification programme across the country. Firewood is the main source of energy for cooking within the agricultural hinterland while in Wote Township is

charcoal, paraffin and electricity. Firewood energy use has implications on the environment in terms of air pollution and the reduction of forest cover. The use of firewood and charcoal mainly for household energy is contributing greatly to deforestation and environmental degradation.

6.4.5 Information and Communication Technology

Just like many other areas of Makueni County, the flow of information and communication in Wote Municipality has lately changed from the traditional forms to modern technology.

The municipality has coverage of the following mobile phone operators; Safaricom, Airtel, and Telekom Kenya. Fiber-optic cables are being laid in some parts of the municipality especially at Wote Township. Money transfer is mainly done through M-Pesa, Posta Pay and Airtelmoney services. Other communication operators in the area include, Matatu SACCOs, G4S among other private enterprises that mainly offer parcel delivery services.

The use of electronic and print media has been widely adopted as sources of information in Wote municipality. The citizenry in the municipality utilizes radio, television and newspaper as the primary sources of information. However, there is a low newspapers and television penetration among the rural population. Social Media and Website tools have been adopted by the people especially the youth in Wote Township.

6.5 Municipality Social Services and Amenities

6.5.1 Education facilities

The county and municipality educational facilities are as illustrated below;

6.5.2 Education at County Level

The table 20 below summarizes the educational facilities within Makueni County.

Table 20: Number of learning institutions in Makueni County

Type	No. Schools	No. of teachers	Enrolment	Teacher: Pupil ratio
ECDE	1,300	1,557	49,524	1:32
Total primary schools	1,021	6,612	269,752	1:41
Public Primary Schools	968			
Private Primary Schools	53			
Secondary schools	398	2757	90,955	1:33
Total tertiary institutions				
CTTIS	46	126	4,022	1:32
Public universities	2			
Private colleges	4			

Source: Makueni County Government Fact Sheet (2018)

6.5.3 Educational facilities at Municipality Level

The municipality has a total of 215 learning institutions out of which 195 are public while 20 are privately owned. However, most of the Early Child Development centres are located within primary schools' compounds.

i. Early Child Development Education Centre

The municipality is characterized by the following ECDE centres statistics in table 21 below;

Table 21: Public ECDE Centres Composition

Ward	Public		Enrollment		Total Enrollment
	Number ECDE Centers	Teachers	Boys	Girls	
Wote/Nziu	20	20	370	350	720
Muvau/ Kikumini	37	38	632	638	1270
Kathonzweni	36	37	711	767	1478
Nzau/ Kilili/ Kalamba	56	75	974	896	1870
Mavindini	25	25	506	463	969
Ukia	50	48	897	819	1716
Waia/ Kako	37	55	547	585	1132
Total	261	298			9,155

Source: Government of Makueni County; Department of Education, Sports & ICT (2019)

Table 22: Private ECD Centres Composition

Ward	Private		Enrollment		Total Enrollment
	Number ECDE Centers	Teachers	Boys	Girls	
Wote/Nziu	24	38	495	471	966
Muvau/ Kikumini	10	19	107	88	195
Kathonzweni	7	11	105	99	204
Nzau/ Kilili/ Kalamba	9	15	143	150	293
Mavindini	3	7	27	32	59
Ukia	13	25	231	250	481
Waia/ Kako	9	8	73	68	141
Total	75	123			2,339

Source: Government of Makueni County; Department of Education, Sports & ICT (2019)

i. Primary school

The municipality has a total of 163 primary schools. The number of public schools is 155 while 8 are privately owned as indicated in table 23.

Table 23: Existing Primary Schools within the Municipality

S.No.	School Name	Ownership	Sub-Location
1	Kiluluini Primary School	Public	Ikangavya
2	Mbiuni Primary School	Public	
3	Kalembwani Primary School	Public	
4	Kwamutavi Primary School	Public	
5	Maumba Primary School	Public	
6	Mumbuni Primary School	Public	Kyuasini
7	Kitundumo Primary School	Public	
8	Kiukuni Primary School	Public	
9	Kyamutimba Primary School	Public	
10	Kavani Primary School	Public	
11	Kyamuthei Primary School	Public	Kilala
12	Nthukula ABC Primary School	Public	
13	Kivutini Primary School	Public	
14	Kinyuani Primary School	Public	
15	Kilala A.I.C Primary School	Public	
16	Kaumoni D.E.B Primary School	Public	
17	Ithanzeni Primary School	Public	
18	Kinyongo Primary School	Public	
19	Kiatine Primary School	Public	Iuani
20	Nthimbani Aic Primary School	Public	
21	Iuani Aic Primary School	Public	
22	Itithini Primary School	Public	
23	Matindini Primary School	Public	
24	Iuani H.G.M Primary School	Public	
25	Kavutini Primary School	Public	
26	Kithangathini Primary School	Public	
27	Kithangaini Primary School	Public	Kako
28	Uviluni Primary School	Public	
29	Watuka Primary School	Public	
30	Mbimbini Primary School	Public	
31	St. Paul's Kyaume Primary School	Public	
32	Kako Primary School	Public	Mbimbini
33	Kyaluma Primary School	Public	
34	Nthunthini Primary School	Public	
35	Miau Primary School	Public	
36	Kandulyu Primary School	Public	
37	Isambani Primary School	Public	Kalamba
38	Kalamba Primary School	Public	
39	Muuani Primary School	Public	
40	Kwakalui HGM Primary School	Public	
41	Ngukuni Primary School	Public	
42	Ikangavya Primary School	Public	

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S.No.	School Name	Ownership	Sub-Location
43	Malooi Primary School	Public	Unoa
44	Maviani Primary School	Public	
45	Kivandini Primary School	Public	
46	St.John's Malivani Primary School	Public	
47	A.C.K Wote Township Primary School	Public	
48	St. Peter's Junior Academy	Private	
49	J.J. Primary School	Private	
50	Nthangu Primary School	Public	
51	Unoa Primary School	Public	
52	St Catherine Mixed day and Boarding primary school	Private	
53	Malivani A.I. C Primary School	Public	
54	Muthyoi Primary School	Public	
55	Nziu Primary School	Public	
56	Kitheini Primary School	Public	
57	Kitikyumu Primary School	Public	
58	Kaiti Ack Primary School	Public	
59	Ngomano Primary School	Public	Kwa Kavisi
60	Kaasya Primary School	Public	
61	Kithoni Primary School	Public	
62	Kateiko Primary School.	Public	
63	Kwangondu Primary School	Public	
64	Kwakavisi Primary School	Public	
65	Kwa-Maluvyu Primary School	Public	
66	Miseke Primary School	Public	Ituka
67	Ikaasu Primary School	Public	
68	Kiuani Primary School	Public	
69	Kathonzweni AIC Primary School	Public	
70	St Martins De Pores	Private	
71	Kathonzweni HGM Primary School	Public	
72	Makutano Primary School	Public	
73	Kaiani Primary School	Public	
74	Kavingoni Primary School	Public	
75	Chosen Christian Primary School	Private	
76	Sia Primary School	Public	Kitonyoni
77	Kyaka Primary School	Public	
78	Kitonyoni Primary School	Public	
79	Kavumbu Primary School	Public	
80	Kitulini Primary School	Public	Kituluni
81	Mbuvo Primary School	Public	
82	Ngomeni Primary School	Public	
83	Kanthiitu Primary School	Public	
84	Thavu Primary School	Public	
85	Syatu Primary School	Public	Thavu
86	Mathemba Primary School	Public	
87	Yeemulwa Primary School	Public	
88	Uiini Primary School	Public	

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S.No.	School Name	Ownership	Sub-Location
89	Mwisa Primary School	Public	Kavingoni
90	Kiluluini Primary School	Public	
91	Itumbule Primary School	Public	
92	Kasambani Primary School	Public	
93	Muvau Primary School	Public	
94	Kyemwole Primary School	Public	
95	Kisyungi Primary School	Public	Kaumoni
96	St. Joseph's Academy, Kaumoni	Private	
97	Kaumoni HGM Primary School	Public	
98	Muiu Deb Primary School	Public	
99	Iiuni Primary School	Public	Nthangu
100	Mituvu Primary School	Public	
101	Nthaatwa Primary School	Public	
102	Wee Primary School	Public	Kilili
103	Ngoi Primary School	Public	
104	Kilili Primary School	Public	
105	Syaolwe Primary School	Public	
106	Yiuma Primary School	Public	
107	Ndumbi Primary School	Public	Sakai
108	Kathamba Primary School	Public	
109	Mavitini Primary School	Public	
110	Sakai Primary School	Public	
111	Mba Primary School	Public	
112	Kingaathuni Primary School	Private	
113	Kilungu Primary School	Public	Muusini
114	Kiumoni Primary School	Public	
115	Kithaathaini Primary School	Public	
116	Utithini Primary School	Public	
117	Syandoo Primary School	Public	
118	Matulani Primary School	Public	Nzuuni
119	Kikongooni Primary School	Public	
120	Mung'eli Primary School	Public	
121	Ukia ACK Primary School	Public	Utaati
122	Itumbule Primary School	Public	
123	Makuli Primary School	Public	
124	Kyau H G M Primary School	Public	
125	Yanthonza Primary School	Public	
126	Utaati Primary School	Public	
127	Miting'ani Primary School	Public	
128	Nthongoni Primary School	Public	
129	AIC Mukuyuni Primary School	Public	Mukunyuni
130	Muthini Primary School	Public	
131	Muumani Primary School	Public	
132	Kyamuata Primary School	Public	
133	Kavumbu Primary School	Public	
134	Ngiluni Primary School	Public	
135	Makongo H G M Primary School	Public	
136	Kilolo Primary School	Public	

S.No.	School Name	Ownership	Sub-Location
137	Matithini Primary School	Public	
138	Usalala Primary School	Public	Usalala
139	Iviani Primary School	Public	
140	Malatani Primary School	Public	
141	Nduluku Primary School	Public	
142	Treasure Academy Primary School	Primary	
143	Kilisa Primary School	Public	Itaa
144	Itaa Primary School	Public	
145	Mandoi Primary School	Public	Muvau
146	Senda Primary School	Public	
147	Ngunu Primary School	Public	
148	Kambi Mawe Primary School	Public	
149	Nzueni Primary School	Public	
150	Kithoni Primary School	Public	Mumbuni
151	A.I.C Mutulani Primary School	Public	
152	Kimuumo Primary School	Public	
153	Ngutwa Primary School	Public	
154	King’utheni Primary School	Public	Kikumini
155	Makutano Primary School	Public	
156	Munyuni Primary School	Public	
157	Ngosini Primary School	Public	
158	Mang’auni Primary School	Public	
159	Muambani Primary School	Public	Kambi Mawe
160	Kyamusoi Primary School	Public	
161	Premese Makueni Academy	Private	Kamunyolo
162	Mwaani Primary School	Public	
163	Kamweli Educational Centre	Private	

Source: Field Survey (June 2020)

i. Secondary level

There are 40 public secondary schools and 1 privately owned school totalling to 41 as shown in table 24 below.

Table 24: Existing Secondary Schools within the Municipality

No.	Name of School	Ownership	Sub-Location
1.	Maumba Secondary School	Public	Ikangavya
2.	St. Joseph Secondary School Ikaasu	Public	Ituka
3.	Kathonzweni Secondary School	Public	
4.	Iuani Secondary School	Public	Iuani
5.	Watuka Mixed Secondary School	Public	Kako
6.	Kako Secondary School	Public	
7.	Miau Secondary School	Public	
8.	Kalamba Secondary School	Public	Kalamba

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No.	Name of School	Ownership	Sub-Location
9.	Mwaani Boys Secondary School	Public	Kamunyolo
10.	Mwaani Girls Secondary School	Public	
11.	Kaumoni Boys Secondary School	Public	Kaumoni
12.	Munyuni Secondary School	Public	Kikumini
13.	Kyumu Secondary School	Public	Kilala
14.	Kilili Secondary School	Public	Kilili
15.	Kavingoni Secondary School	Public	Kitonyoni
16.	Kitonyoni Secondary School	Public	
17.	Mbuvo Secondary School	Public	Kituluni
18.	Clay International Secondary School	Private	Kwa Kavisi
19.	Kaasya Secondary School	Public	
20.	Kyuasini Secondary School	Public	Kyuasini
21.	St Pauls Kyamuthei	Public	
22.	Mukuyuni Secondary School	Public	Mukuyuni
23.	A.I.C Mutulani Secondary School	Public	Mumbuni
24.	Muusini Secondary School	Public	Muusini
25.	Mandoi Secondary School	Public	Muvau
26.	Kambi Mawe Secondary School	Public	
27.	Nziu Boys Secondary School	Public	Nziu
28.	Nziu Girls Secondary School	Public	
29.	Mba Secondary School	Public	Sakai
30.	Kathamba Secondary School	Public	
31.	Syatu Girls Secondary School	Public	Thavu
32.	Kathamboni Secondary School	Public	
33.	Yeemulwa Secondary School	Public	
34.	Makueni Girls Secondary School	Public	Unoa
35.	Makueni Boys	Public	
36.	St.John's Malivani Secondary School	Public	
37.	Kyangondu Secondary School	Public	Usalala
38.	Kisau Girls Secondary School	Public	
39.	Nduluku Secondary School	Public	
40.	Makuli Ack High	Public	Utaati
41.	Ukia Girls Secondary School	Public	

Source: Field Survey (June 2020)

ii. Tertiary level

Tertiary education, also referred to as post-secondary education, is the educational level following the completion of secondary education. It generally culminates in the receipt of certificates, diplomas, or academic degrees. The municipality has 11 tertiary institutions as shown by table 25 below;

Table 25: Tertiary Institutions within Wote Municipality

No.	Tertiary Institutions	Sub-County	Ward	Sub-Location	Enrolment	
					Male	Female
1.	Agriculture Training Centre (ATC) at Kwa Kathoka	Makueni	Muvau/Kikumini	Muvau	287	147
2.	Kenya Medical Training College	Makueni	Wote	Unoa	4419	915
3.	Nziu Technical Training Institute	Makueni		Nziu		
4.	Mbuvo Youth Polytechnic	Makueni	Kathonzweni	Kituluni	252	176
5.	Kathonzweni Technical Training Institute	Makueni		Ituka		
6.	Kangondi Technical Training Institute	Makueni		Kavingoni		
7.						
8.	Kilala Polytechnic	Kaiti	Ukia	Kilala	83	141
9.	Ukia Polytechnic	Kaiti		Iuani		
10.	St. Patrick County Technical Training Institute	Mbooni	Waia/Kako	Usalala	294	120
11.	Makueni Youth Polytechnic	Makueni	Muvau/Kikumini	Kikumini		
12.	Kenya Medical Training College	Makueni	Wote	Unoa		
13.	South Eastern Kenya University	Makueni	Wote	Unoa		

Source: Field Survey (June 2019)

6.5.4 Health

Makueni County has 314 health facilities. The doctor: population ratio is 1:15,060 while the nurse: population ratio is 1:1441. The County has an average of 1,117-bed capacity. The average distance to the nearest health facility is 5km, against the standard recommended distance of 4km as per Makueni County Spatial Plan, 2019. Wote municipality has several health facilities which range from level (V) hospital at Wote Township to medical clinics.

6.5.4.1 Health Facilities within Wote Municipality

Wote municipality has a total of 24 health facilities, one level (V) Referral Hospital at Wote Township; five health centres namely; Kathonzweni Health Centre, Mumbuni Health Centre, Nziu Health Centre, Mbuvo Health Centre and Mukuyuni Health Centre and 18 dispensaries. The table below summarizes the health facilities with respect to the personnel, services provided and the number of patients. The municipality has 19 doctors based in the Makueni County Referral Hospitals as indicated in table 17 below. This translates to a doctor-patient ratio of 1:8,638. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the doctor to patient ratio should be 1: 1000. This implies that the municipality health facilities are relatively understaffed as one doctor is expected to serve eight times the recommended population. This indicates that Wote Municipality is understaffed in terms of health workers. Table 26 and 27 below shows the existing health centres and dispensaries respectively within the Municipality.

Table 26: Health Centres within Wote Municipality

S.No	Health Facility	Level	Sub-County	Sub-Location
1.	Makueni County Referral Hospital	Level (V) Hospital	Makueni	Unoa
2.	Kathonzweni Health Centre	Level (III) Hospital	Makueni	Ituka
3.	Nziu Health Centre	Level (III) Hospital	Makueni	Nziu
4.	Mumbuni Health Centre	Level (III) Hospital	Makueni	Kilili
5.	Mbuvo Health Centre	Level (III) Hospital	Makueni	Kituluni
6.	Mukuyuni Health Centre	Level (III) Hospital	Kaiti	Mukuyuni

Source: Field Survey (June 2020)

Table 27: Dispensaries within Wote Municipality

No	Health Facility	Level	Sub-County	Sub-Location
1.	Kwa kavisi	Dispensary	Makueni	Kwa Kavisi
2.	Kikumini	Dispensary	Makueni	Kikumini
3.	Kambi Mawe	Dispensary	Makueni	Muvau
4.	Katulye	Dispensary	Makueni	Ikangavya
5.	Bosnia	Dispensary	Makueni	Kamunyolo
6.	St. Martins	Dispensary	Makueni	Ituka
7.	West Ngosini	Dispensary	Makueni	Kikumini
8.	Muusini	Dispensary	Makueni	Muusini
9.	Kilala	Dispensary	Kaiti	Kilala
10.	Ukia	Dispensary	Kaiti	Utaati
11.	Mituvu	Dispensary	Kaiti	Nthangu
12.	Nthangu	Dispensary	Kaiti	Nthangu
13.	Kyau	Dispensary	Kaiti	Utaati
14.	Ngai	Dispensary	Mbooni	Iuani
15.	Waia	Dispensary	Mbooni	Kako
16.	Kyaluma	Dispensary	Mbooni	Kako
17.	Uviluni	Dispensary	Mbooni	Kako
18.	Kako	Dispensary	Mbooni	Kako

Source: Field Survey (June 2020)

6.5.4.2 Medical clinics

There are 26 medical clinics within Wote Municipality that are privately owned. These clinics are spatially dispersed within the municipality. However, most of them are found within Wote Township and in the market centres. Some of the common services offered are dental services, family planning, laboratory services, cancer screening, optical services and counseling. Table 28 below summarizes the location of the medical clinics within the municipality.

Table 28: Existing Medical Clinics

No	Name of clinic	Sub-County	Sub-Location
1.	Ponya Medical Clinic and Lab	Makueni	Ituka
2.	Afya Bora Medical Clinic	Makueni	Ituka
3.	Maiani Medical Clinic	Makueni	Kalamba
4.	The Vigilant Health Care	Makueni	Unoa
5.	Shimo Health Services	Makueni	Unoa
6.	Shammah Hospital	Makueni	Unoa
7.	Ponya Surgery	Makueni	Unoa
8.	Wote Medical Services	Makueni	Unoa
9.	Trinity Medical Centre	Makueni	Unoa
10.	Township Medical Clinic	Makueni	Unoa
11.	Eunik Highway Medical Clinic	Makueni	Kamunyolo
12.	Rapha Hospital	Makueni	Kamunyolo
13.	Sunshine Family Health Medicare Centre	Makueni	Kamunyolo
14.	Victoria Medical Centre	Makueni	Kamunyolo
15.	Wote Health Clinic	Makueni	Kamunyolo
16.	Wote Medical Clinic	Makueni	Kamunyolo
17.	Ponya Medical Clinic	Makueni	Kamunyolo
18.	Kasarani Medical Clinic Wote	Makueni	Kamunyolo
19.	Makueni Medical Centre	Makueni	Unoa
20.	Makueni Welmans Medical Clinic	Makueni	Unoa
21.	Mercy Medical Clinic	Makueni	Unoa

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No	Name of clinic	Sub-County	Sub-Location
22.	Becca Medical Clinic	Makueni	Kamunyolo
23.	Westview Medical Clinic	Kaiti	Nziu
24.	Our Lady of Mercy Clinic	Mbooni	Mangani
25.	Mbumbuni Medical Services	Mbooni	Usalala
26.	Ponya Medical Clinic	Mbooni	Usalala

Source: Field Survey (June 2020)

Makueni Sub-County has the largest number of clinics mainly because it spatially contributes 64.34% of Wote Municipality and it is also where Wote Township is located as compared to Mbooni and Kaiti Sub-counties that contribute 20.36% and 15.30% respectively.

6.5.5 Community Facilities

i. Social Halls

Wote Municipality has a social hall located within Wote Green Park and in the following Urban Centres; Mukuyuni, Kavingo, Kyaluma and Nziu as shown by table 29 below;

Table 29: Social Halls within Wote Municipality

Hall	Sub-County	Sub-Location
Kavingo Social Hal	Mbooni	Usalala
Wote Green Park Social Hall	Makueni	Unoa
Mukuyuni Social Hall	Kaiti	Mukuyuni
Kyaluma Social Hall	Mbooni	Kako
Nziu Social Hall	Makueni	Nziu

Source: Field Survey (June 2020).

ii. Recreational – The municipality has various recreational facilities. These include Makueni Stadium, Wote Green Park and Kathonzweni Township playground and various open spaces.

iii. Markets – These include; open air markets, closed markets and livestock yards. Most of the markets lack the basic support infrastructure such as power connectivity, unpaved paths, lack of drainage system, una vailable solid waste collection facilities (bins, receptacles) and inadequate water supply. Table 30 below shows some of the markets within the municipality;

Table 30: Market Facilities in some Urban Centres within Wote Municipality

Urban Centre	Status	Categories of the market	Number of the market	Available infrastructure
Wote	Closed	Vegetables, and Household Appliances	2	Work tops, electricity Lighting, gates, water tanks, office
Kathonzweni	Closed	Vegetables Cereals	1	Work tops, solar Lighting, gates, water tanks, wire mesh
	Open	Livestock	1	stockyard
Kilala	Open	Livestock	1	stockyard
	Closed	Vegetables	1	Roof
Mukuyuni	Closed	Vegetables	1	Worktops,

Urban Centre	Status	Categories of the market	Number of the market	Available infrastructure
				electricity lighting, 2 water tanks, toilet
Kalamba	Open	Livestock	1	stockyard
Mbuvo	Closed	Vegetables	1	Work tops, water tanks and toilet
Nziu	Closed	Vegetables	1	Work tops, Security gates and wire mesh, 2 water tanks, toilet and solar lighting
Kako	Closed	Vegetables	1	Worktops, solar lighting, toilet
Kikumini	Closed	Vegetables and Cereals	1	Worktops, solar lighting, grill, 2 water tanks and toilet
Itangini	Closed	vegetables	1	Stalls, toilet

Source; Government of Makueni County; Department of Trade, Industry, Marketing, Tourism and Cooperative Development, August, 2020.

iii. **Fire Station** – Currently, the municipality has one fire station with 2 fire engines and two trained personnel. However, there is need for more fire stations and personnel.

iv. **Police Stations / Posts**

The municipality has 2 police stations and several police posts. Table 31 and 32 below shows the existing police stations and post respectively and locations.

Table 31: Police Stations within the municipality

Urban Centre	Facilities	Sub-county	Sub-location
Wote Township	Wote Police Station	Makueni	Unoa
Kathonzweni Township	Kathonzweni Police Station	Makueni	Ituka

Source: Field Survey (June 2020).

Table 32: Police Posts within the municipality

Urban Centre	Facilities	Sub-county	Sub-location
Nziu Market Centre	Nziu Police Post	Makueni	Nziu
Kalamba Market Centre	Kalamba Police Post	Makueni	Kalamba
Mbuvo Market Centre	Mbuvo Police Post	Makueni	Kituluni
Kavumbu Market	Kavumbu Police Post	Makueni	Ituka
Kikumini Market	Kikumini Post Post	Makueni	Kikumini
Kwa Kathoka	Kwa Kathoka Police Post	Makueni	Kambi mawe
Kaumoni Market Centre	Kaumoni Police Post	Kaiti	Iuani
Kilala Market	Kilala Police Post	Kaiti	Kilala
Mukuyuni Market	Mukuyuni Police Station	Kaiti	Nzuuni
Kako Market	Kako Police Post	Mbooni	Kako

Source: Field Survey (June 2020).

- v. **Cemetery** – the municipality has one cemetery located within Wote Township. The cemetery is managed by the Government of Makueni County.

vi. Religious Institutions

There are various religious facilities in the municipality which mainly comprise of various denominations. Some of them include; Catholic Churches, African Inland Church, Destiny International Church, SDA church and few mosques among others.

6.6 Urbanization Trends

The urban centres within Wote Municipality are experiencing a high rate of urbanization especially Wote Township, Kathonzeni and Mukuyuni Market Centres. This is causing haphazard development and continued urban sprawl mainly along major roads hence an urgent need to prepare Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans for Wote Township and other Urban Centres within the municipality. The uncontrolled development is also attributed to the lack of development policy and inadequate personnel to enforce the previous development plans.

The plate below shows urban development trend in Wote and Kathonzeni Townships



Section of Wote Township, 2010 Image



Section of Wote Township, 2019 Image



Section of Kathonzwi Township, 2010 Image



Section of Kathonzwi Township, 2019 Image

Plate 2: Urbanization Trend Wote and Kathonzeni Townships

Source: Google Earth (June 2020)

6.7 Urban Housing

The housing typologies within Wote Municipality vary from bungalows to flats, permanent to semi-permanent and temporary structures. The most common housing typology in the urban areas is row housing. In the rural hinterland, houses are basically low-rise multi-dwelling bungalows, homes for large extended families. Most housing in the urban areas are mostly provided by the private sector for rental purposes.

The market forces, household income, and household lifestyle among other factors have contributed to the witnessed residential zones and classes in Wote Township and the other urban centres. In Wote Township, the rent rates vary from one estate to another depending on the neighbourhood characteristics. It is, however, worth noting that mixed-use development in the township especially in the residential areas, affects the surge in land value and rent rates.

6.8 Urban Social Issues and Marginalized Groups

Social exclusion is the process in which individuals are denied full access to various rights, opportunities and resources that are normally available to members of a different group, and which are fundamental to social integration and observance of human rights, within that particular group. Marginalization is usually manifested in the following areas: education, housing, employment, healthcare, civic engagement, gender equity and democratic participation among others.

Youth unemployment and under-employment; insecurity of land tenure within Wote Township and the other urban centres in the Municipality; people living in informal settlements lacking essential social, sanitation and infrastructural services; and people with special needs (e.g. physically challenged, sickly and elderly people) are examples of marginalized groups manifested within Wote Municipality.

6.9 Urban Disaster and Risk Management

Disaster risk management is a comprehensive approach involving the identification of threats due to hazards; processing and analyzing these threats; understanding people's vulnerability; assessing the resilience and coping capacity of the communities; developing strategies for future risk reduction; and building up capacities and operational skills to implement the proposed measures.

The ever-increasing population and the high urbanization growth rate (11.8%) in Wote Township, together with the urban poverty, often increases the exposure of people and economic assets to hazards and creates new patterns of risk. This makes management of disasters in the township complex. In light of this impediment, Wote Municipality is characterized by:

i. Fire outbreaks

Fire outbreaks may arise from factors such as faulty wiring and poor handling of electrical equipment and other factors. These may cause damage to buildings and other essential utilities such as; electricity connection, machinery, equipment and furnishing and, in some cases, may result in loss of lives. Additionally, some of the roads are identified by narrowness, poor connectivity and poor condition which may be a major setback when a fire outbreak occurs.

ii. Floods

Some areas within Wote Municipality especially Kilala Market Centre experience flash floods due to heavy rainfall and inadequate storm water drainage system.

iii. Drought and famine

Wote Municipality is prone to drought and famine due to high temperatures and inadequate rainfall. The municipality is characterized by two relief and climate-differentiated zones, namely; semi-arid in the lower part of Makueni Sub-County (Kathonzweni area) with an average annual rainfall of between 200-350mm and sub-humid in the upper part of Makueni, Kaiti and Mbooni Sub-Counties with an average annual rainfall of between 800-1200mm. The municipality's overreliance on charcoal as a source of energy for cooking encourages deforestation. This practice affects the water cycle resulting in drought seasons hence food shortage.

It causes a change in neighborhood character resulting from decreased natural vegetation, loss of human, wildlife and livestock, depletion of water sources and crop failure. Drought and famine have greater adverse effects on the vulnerable population.

iv. Pandemics, epidemics and disease outbreaks

If pandemics, epidemics and outbreaks occur within the Municipality, they may result to pressure to the available health facilities, loss of employment, exposes vulnerable population, loss of life among others.

v. Environmental degradation

Environmental degradation in Wote Municipality arises mainly from deforestation, sand harvesting and lack of sustainable waste management systems in Wote Township among others. The Municipality also lack adequate personnel, equipment and regulatory frameworks for disaster preparedness.

6.10 Urban Land tenure

Land tenure in Kenya falls under three categories namely; Community land, Private land and public land. Most of the land in the municipality is privately owned. Public land includes the land occupied by public institutions and the forests. Most of the land within the municipality falls under freehold and leasehold tenure system. Freehold is mostly within the municipality agriculture hinterland while leasehold is in urban centres.

6.11 Existing Municipal Institution Framework

Wote Municipality was established through the Wote Municipal Charter as approved by the County Assembly in June 2018 and assented to by H.E the Governor in line with the Urban Areas and Cities Act (UACA) of 2011, amended 2019.

However, most of the functions of the municipality are being carried out by the various County Government Departments because the municipality lacks capacity as it is only the Municipal Board and Municipal Manager’s office which are currently operational. The Municipality therefore lacks operational and organizational structure to perform its mandate effectively.

Figure 5 below shows the current municipal organizational establishment.

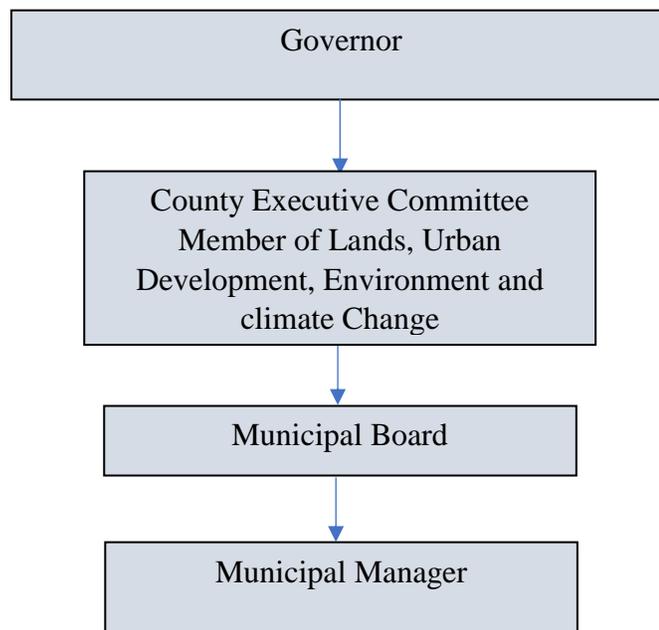


Figure 1: Current Wote Municipal Organizational Framework

6.12 Urban Finance

Wote Municipality’s main source of revenue is allocation from Government of Makueni County and the development partners like Kenya Urban Support Programme, (KUSP).

Table 33: Revenue Streams

Revenue Streams	
1. Market Entrance Fee	2. Permits fee
3. Livestock Stock Market fee	4. Penalty Fee
5. Livestock Stock Movement Fee	6. Conservancy Fee
7. Parking fee	8. Agricultural Cess
9. Building Material Cess	10. Kiosk Renewal Fee
11. Plot Rent Fee	12. Plot Register Fee
13. Plan approval fee	14. Sand Authority Fee
15. Plot Transfer Fee	16. Plot Extension Fee
17. Stalls rent fee	18. Liquor stall fee
19. Agricultural services fee	20. Vetinary services fee
21. Plot Sub-Division Application Fee	22. Change of User Fee
23. Occupation Certificate Fee	24. Plot Application Fee
25. Advertisement and branding fee	26. Clearance Fee

Source: Government of Makueni County; Department of Finance and Socio-Economic Planning (2019)

Currently, the revenue is collected by the Government of Makueni County as the function has not yet been transferred to the Municipal Board.

Table 34 below summarizes the amount and source of the municipality’s fund.

Table 34: Sources of Fund

Description	Financial year Base year	Budget Years			
		2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Financial Sources	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Government of Makueni County	Kshs. 5,700,000	Kshs. 10,000,000			
KUSP (Urban Development Grant (UDG))	Kshs. 136, 261,600	-	Kshs. 136, 261,600		
KUSP Urban Institutional Grant (UIG)	-	Kshs. 41,200,000			
Total Kshs (Million)	Kshs. 141,961,600	Kshs. 51,200,000			

Wote Municipal Board, 2020

6.13 Urban Cross Cutting Issues

Effective and sustainable service delivery within Wote Municipality, require collaboration of various government departments, institutions, development partners and other relevant stakeholders. Proper coordination and collaboration of different sectors and actors will optimize implementation of programmes and projects within Wote Municipality. This will also promote projects identification, prioritization and implementation phasing, taking cognizance of scarce resources. Governance, urban finance, provision of infrastructure services, urban planning and development control are some of cross-cutting sectors whose coordination will play a key role in promoting development of the entire municipality. The formation of Municipality Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems will ensure efficient, effective and sustainable implementation of projects and programmes across Wote Municipality.

CHAPTER SEVEN

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

7.1 Overview

This chapter provides the development strategies for the municipality's development sectors' (urban governance, urban commerce, urban infrastructure and services, urban planning and development control, urban environment, urban disaster and risk management, urban social issues and marginalized groups, urban agriculture, urban land management, urban cross cutting-issues) and the implementation framework which includes institutions responsible for the actualization of the plan.

7.2 Urban Governance

Governance management encourages efficient use of resources and accountability for the stewardship over those resources. One of the key components of governance management is to align the interests of individuals, the organization, and society. Governance management encompasses setting goals and objectives, determining ethical standards, establishing the intended culture, ensuring compliance, and designing and implementing the governance framework. The following strategies will guide governance improvement;

Table 35: Urban Governance Improvement Strategies

Problem	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Lack of an organizational structure and relevant directorates	❖ Municipality	❖ To ensure effective services delivery	❖ Preparation of the organizational structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Establishment of relevant directorates ❖ Capacity building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Relevant staff recruitment and training ➢ Construction of offices ➢ Acquisition of relevant equipment ➢ Preparation of standard operating procedure ➢ Preparation of the scheme of services 	❖ Wote Municipal Board
Lack of service delivery monitoring and evaluation systems	❖ Municipal Board	❖ To ensure efficient and effective service delivery	❖ Establishment of service delivery monitoring and evaluation systems	❖ Wote Municipal Board

7.3 Urban Commerce

To enhance Wote Municipality’s economy, various issues were considered namely: adequate provision of commercial land use zones, industries, provision of support infrastructure in markets, improvement of transportation networks and promotion of entrepreneurial skills among the youth. Based on the identified issues, various economic activities improvement strategies were formulated as explained in table **36** below:

Table 36: Commerce Improvements Strategies

Problem	Areas affected	Objective	Mitigation/strategies	Actors
Lack of economic development strategy framework	❖ Municipality	❖ To promote economic growth	❖ Develop economic development strategy framework	❖ Department of Finance and Socio-Economic Planning ❖ Wote Municipal Board
Congestion in the closed markets	❖ Wote Township	To ease congestion and create a conducive working environment	❖ Rehabilitation and Upgrading of the markets (<i>marikiti and clothes</i>) to one storey	❖ Department of Trade, Industry, Marketing, Tourism & Co-Operative Development ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development Partners
	❖ Mukuyuni Market	❖ To ease congestion and create a conducive working environment	❖ Rehabilitation and Upgrading of the markets to one storey	❖ Department of Trade, Industry, Marketing, Tourism & Co-Operative Development ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development Partners
Dilapidated closed market infrastructure	❖ Kalamba market	❖ To promote conducive business environment.	❖ Refurbishment of the market structure	❖ Department of Trade, Industry, Marketing, Tourism & Co-Operative Development ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development Partners
Inadequate space	❖ Wote Township	❖ To promote conducive	❖ Designation and	❖ Department of Trade,

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Problem	Areas affected	Objective	Mitigation/strategies	Actors
for Open Air market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kathonzweni Market centre ❖ Kalamba Market centre ❖ Mukuyuni Market centre 	business environment.	operationalization of Open-Air Markets	Industry,Marketing, Tourism & Co-Operative Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development Partners
Inadequate designated space for business activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote Township Market centres 	❖ To promote commercial activities	❖ Provision of additional commercial zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Trade, Industry,Marketing, Tourism & Co-Operative Development ❖ Wote Municipal Board
Lack of modern Industrial park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote Township ❖ Kathonzweni Market Centre ❖ Nziu market 	❖ To promote income generation from industrial sector	❖ Establishment of Industrial park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Trade, Industry,Marketing, Tourism & Co-Operative Development ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development Partners

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Problem	Areas affected	Objective	Mitigation/strategies	Actors
Inadequate space for <i>Jua kali</i> sheds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote township ❖ Kathonzweni market centre ❖ Kalamba market centre ❖ Mukuyuni market centre ❖ Kilala market centre ❖ Nziu market centre ❖ Mbuvo market centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To promote income generation from <i>jua kali</i> sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Establishment of the <i>Jua kali</i> sheds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Trade, Industry, Marketing, Tourism & Co-Operative Development ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ <i>Jua kali</i> Traders Association ❖ Development Partners
Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To promote entrepreneurship and boost employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Establishment of Business Incubation centres ❖ Establishment of innovation hub ❖ Establishment of Talent Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Finance and Socio-Economic Planning ❖ Department of Trade, Industry, Marketing, Tourism & Co-Operative Development ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Sensitization of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Finance and Socio-Economic Planning

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Problem	Areas affected	Objective	Mitigation/strategies	Actors
			youth and women to utilize youth and women funds allocated for them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Trade, Industry, Marketing, Tourism & Co-Operative Development ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners
Inadequate entrepreneurial skills among the residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To enhance residents' livelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Enhancement of entrepreneurship skills through trainings, for example, briquettes making and composting of organic solid waste ❖ Capacity building of the existing Vocational Training Institutes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Finance and Socio-Economic Planning ❖ Department of Trade, Industry, Marketing, Tourism & Co-Operative Development ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners
Low level of industrial development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To boost economy through value addition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Establishment of Proposed Tannery ❖ Establishment of Fruits Collection and Cooling Facilities at Kako, Itangini, Kathonzweni and Kalamba ❖ Expansion and Equipping of Kalamba Fruits Processing Plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Trade, Industry, Marketing, Tourism & Co-Operative Development ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners

7.4 Urban Infrastructure and Services

These strategies focus on; transportation networks, road security, narrow roads, poor road conditions, bus termini and bus/car parks, non-motorized traffic facilities, road drainage system housing, educational facilities, health facilities, water and sanitation, and community facilities as shown in table 37 below;

Table 37: Infrastructure and Services Improvement Strategies

i. Transport and Roads Improvement Strategies

Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Lack of an integrated transport policy framework	❖ Wote Municipality	❖ To promote integrated transport system for efficient movement and transportation	❖ Development of the integrated transport policy framework incorporating transport facilities and modes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board
Lack of storm water drainage plan	❖ Municipality	❖ To ensure proper storm water management	❖ Development of the storm water management plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Department of Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works ❖ Development Partners ❖ KeNHA ❖ KeRRA ❖ KURA
Earth surface road condition	❖ Municipal rural hinterland	❖ To improve the condition of the roads	❖ Regular maintenance through grading and gravelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ KeNHA

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Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
				❖ KeRRA ❖ KURA
Earth surface roads condition - indicated in (chapter; 8)	❖ Wote Township	❖ To make the access roads all weather condition ❖ To increase accessibility	❖ Upgrading of most access roads to bitumen standards	❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ KURA ❖ KURA ❖ Development Partners ❖
All classified (major) roads are in earth surface condition; ➤ making them impassable during rainy seasons ➤ Making routine maintenance expensive	<u>Municipality classified(Major) roads (Map 2: appended</u>	<u>Length (KM)</u>	To promote efficient mobility and transport	❖ Upgrading of the major roads to bitumen standard ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development Partners ❖ KeNHA ❖ KeRRA
	1. Ukia Junction - Nziu - Emali Road (C467)	41.1		
	2. Itangini - Muaani -Ngoluni Road (C442)	19.15		
	3. Nthangu - Kako -Ngovu Road (E4034)	18		
	4. Kambi Ya Mawe - Kasarani - Kangondi - Mbuvo Road (D1288)	28.92		
	5. Wote - Kitui Road (B61)	63.57		
	6. Upendo - Mutulani - Ngutwa Road (E4029)	19.92		
	7. Kilala - Ivumbuni - Kavuteni Road (F4013)	24.06		
	8. Kyau - Nyunzu Road (F4006)	12.20		
9. Nyunzu - Kilili - Simba Road (C465)	46.78			

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Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
	10. Kyambeke - Kyuasini - Junction Road (E4027)	16.79		
	11. Kalamba - Kyambeke Road (E4028)	16.43		
	12. Mukuyuni - Kithungu Road (F4009)	15.28		
	13. Kyangondu - Kavingo Road (4033)	4.00		
	14. Kwa Matungu - Kangondi Road (E4012)	14.72		
	15. Kyuasini - Kikoko Road (F4007)	12.12		
	16. Mbuvo - Munathi Road (E4011)	6.09		
	17. Itangini - Ntitnine - Nthengeni Road (E4030)	18.23		
	18. Kola - Kikima - Nduluku Road (C437)	55.22		
	19. Nduluku - Kalawa Road (C437)	21.37		
	20. Kyambalasi - Mbooni - Kalawa -Kimutwa Road (C440)	68.76		
	21. Ngosini East - Yeemulwa - Thavu Road (C469)	32.41		
	22. Nguluni - Kalawa Road (C471)	17.66		
	23. Kilili - Matiliku Road (D1293)	12.11		

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Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
	Total	584.89		
<p>All link and classified (major) roads are in earth surface condition;</p> <p>➤ making them impassable during rainy seasons</p> <p>➤ Making routine maintenance expensive</p>	<p>Municipality link roads (Map 2: appended)</p> <p>1. Wote CBD- Malivani Road to Wote- Machakos Road (Near Itangini).</p>	<p>Length (KM)</p> <p>10.68</p>	<p>To promote efficient mobility and transport</p>	<p>❖ Upgrading of the link roads to bitumen standard</p>
	2. Kiniu - Kyamuthei - Kyuasini Road	7.2		
	3. Nyunzu - Bosnia Road	6.63		
	4. Makutano- Kaini-Muusini- Makutano-Kaseve To Ngosini East	14.89		
	5. Kilala (Along Wote – Machakos Road) –Kyau Road	4.02		
	6. Mutulani-Yiuma-Kathatu – Kilili-Kilisa-Kangondi Road	18.83		
	7. Kambi Ya Mawe – Kasarani- Kasee To Itaa	8.60		
	8. Kaseve- Mandoi To Kilisa	3.94		
	9. Along (Kangondi-Kavigoni Road)-Kiluluini-Itumbule to Wote- Makindu road	7.26		
	10. Kateiko- Ikaasu-Makutano Road	7.64		
	11. Kathonzweni-Mathemba A- Mathemba B-Uiini- Viingoni- To makutano	9.08		
				<p>❖ Wote Municipal Board</p> <p>❖ Development Partners</p> <p>❖ KeNHA</p> <p>❖ KeRRA</p> <p>❖ KURA</p>

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Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
	12. Ukia –nthongooni-Katooni-mumani to kyambalasi-mbooni-kalawa-kimutwa road	10.30		
	13. Itooni to Ivumbuni Road	3.78		
	Total	112.85		
Insufficient storm water drainage system	❖ Wote Municipality	❖ To achieve efficient storm water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Construction of closed drainage channels within the urban centres ❖ Construction of open drainage channels outside the urban centres ❖ Harvesting of rain water to reduce surface runoff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ KeNHA ❖ KeRRA ❖ KURA ❖ Development partners
Inadequate pedestrian walkways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote township ❖ Market centres 	❖ To enhance non-motorized transport efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Construction of pedestrian walkways along all the CBD roads ❖ Provision of walkways on all the roads being upgraded to bitumen standard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ KeNHA ❖ KURA ❖ Development

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Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Insecurity on some roads at night	❖ Wote township ❖ Market centres	❖ To ensure security to all road users.	❖ Installation of adequate street lights and high mast flood lights	❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development Partners
Inefficiency in movement	❖ Wote township	❖ To improve movement efficiency	❖ Upgrading of the urban roads to Cabbro and bitumen status	❖ Department of Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ KURA ❖ Development Partners
Inadequate support infrastructure	❖ Wote Township bus termini	❖ To ensure functional and efficient bus termini	❖ Construction of modern bus termini ❖ Provision of furnished and sheltered waiting bays ❖ Provision of pedestrian walk ways ❖ Provision of waste bins ❖ Provision of modern toilets	❖ Department of Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development Partners ❖ KURA
Inadequate space at bus/ <i>matatu</i> terminus	❖ Wote Township	❖ To have functional and efficient decentralized bus/ <i>matatu</i> termini	❖ Designation and construction of functional decentralized bus/ <i>matatu</i> termini	❖ Department of Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board

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Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
				❖ Development partners
Lack of bus termini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kilala market centre ❖ Kathonzweni market centre ❖ Mukuyuni market centre ❖ Kalamba market centre ❖ Nziu market centre ❖ Kako market centre 	❖ To have functional and efficient bus/matatu terminus	❖ Designation and construction of functional bus/matatu terminus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners
Inadequate parking lots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote Township ❖ Market Centres 	❖ To increase parking lot	❖ Designation and construction of adequate parking lots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development Partners
Lack of truck parking space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kalamba 	❖ To have adequate truck parking space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Designation and construction of functional truck parking space ✓ Location (x-334978.2 y-9791389) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development

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Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
				Partners
Lack of road connectivity in some areas	❖ Municipality	❖ To enhance transport and movement efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Construction of bridges and drifts ❖ Construction of bridge across river kaiti on kilala (wote machakos road) to kyau urban centre road ❖ Construction of bridge across river kaiti on kilala Nziu urban centre road ❖ Construction of bridge across river kaiti on Itangini (wote machakos road) to Malivani urban centre road ❖ Construction of bridge across river kaiti on Itangini (wote machakos road) to Malivani urban centre road ❖ Construction of bridge across river Ikaasu on Mbuvo- Kwa Kavisi road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ KeRRA ❖ KeNHA
Lack of road connectivity in some areas	❖ Wote Township	❖ To enhance transport and connectivity.	❖ Opening of the identified Wote Township roads (indicated in (chapter; 8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board

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Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Development Partners ❖ KeNHA ❖ KURA
Narrow roads	❖ Municipality	❖ To enhance mobility	❖ Widening of the affected road reserves as per the physical planning handbook specification – minimum road width to be 9m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ KeNHA ❖ KeRRA ❖ KURA

ii. Energy Improvement Strategies

Problem	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
Inadequate power connections to the households	❖ Municipality	❖ To improve coverage of electricity	❖ Intensification of rural electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Renewable Energy Corporation Authority (REREC) ❖ Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) ❖ Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen)
Great reliance on non-renewable sources of energy	❖ Municipality	To promote use of affordable environmentally friendly sources energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Exploitation of renewable energy sources from agricultural waste.e.g. biogas and solar Creating awareness on how to access alternative sources of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Renewable Energy Corporation

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Problem	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
			energy	Authority (REREC) ❖ Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen) ❖ Property owners ❖ Private investors ❖ Residents
Inadequate high mast flood lights	❖ Kyaluma, West Ngosini, Kaseve, Makutano, Senda, Kateiko, Kasarani, Beach, Mumbuni, Ngutwa, Kathiani, Mutulani, Kyau, Ivumbuni, Kavingo, Mandoi, Kilisa, Kandulyu, Mituvu– 20 Market Centres	❖ To create a secure environment for business operation	❖ Installation of high mast flood lights	❖ Department of Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development Partners
Inadequate public sensitization on the appropriate sources of energy for cooking	❖ Municipality	❖ To increase use of renewable energy	❖ Sensitizing the residents on the various type of renewable energy	❖ Department of Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Residents
			❖ Create awareness on the use of briquette/pellet	❖ Department of Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board

iii. Water Provision Strategies

Problem	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
Inadequate water supply	❖ Municipality	❖ To enhance adequate water supply	❖ Proper maintenance of the existing boreholes ❖ Desiltation of the dams	❖ Department of Water and Sanitation ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Wote Water and Sewerage Company ❖ Development partners ❖ Community groups
			❖ Rehabilitation of water pans and dams	❖ Department of Water and Sanitation ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Wote Water and Sewerage Company ❖ Development partners ❖ Community groups
			❖ Increase piped water connectivity to the residents	❖ Department of Water and Sanitation ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Wote Water and Sewerage Company ❖ Development partners ❖ Community groups
			❖ Encourage rain water harvesting	❖ Department of Water and Sanitation ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Wote Water and Sewerage Company ❖ Development partners ❖ Community groups
Inadequate water supply	❖ Wote township ❖ Market	❖ To enhance adequate water supply	❖ Increase piped water connectivity to the residents	❖ Department of Water and Sanitation ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Wote Water and Sewerage Company ❖ Development partners ❖ Community groups

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Problem	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
	centres		❖ Prompt repair and maintainance of the water reticulation network	
			❖ Enforce the county water policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Water and Sanitation ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Wote Water and Sewerage Company ❖ Development partners Community groups

iv. Housing Improvement Strategies

Problem	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
Lack of housing policy	❖ Municipality	❖ To guide housing development	❖ Domesticate the national housing policy	❖ Department of Lands, Urban Development, Environment and Climate Change ❖ Wote Municipal Board
Lack of affordable housing scheme	❖ Wote Township	❖ To ensure decent shelter for the residents	❖ Construction of low-cost housing through public-private partnership ❖ Provision of tax relief on the building construction materials	❖ Department of Lands, Urban Development, Environment and Climate Change ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ National Government ❖ Private investors
Unfriendly urban design for people with disability, children and the elderly	❖ Wote Township ❖ Market centres	❖ To enhance friendly designs for people with disability, children, & the elderly	❖ Enforcement of building designs friendly to people living with disability and the elderly.	❖ Department of Lands, Urban Development, Environment and Climate Change ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Developers
Incomplete and Dilapidated National Government staff quarters	❖ Wote township (Westlands Estate)	❖ To increase housing stock for the civil servants	❖ Renovation and completion of the National Government staff quarters	❖ Department of Lands, Urban Development, Environment and Climate Change ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ National Government

v. Educational Sector

Problem	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
Inadequate ECDE Centres	❖ Wote Township	❖ To enhance accessibility	❖ Establishment of ECDE Centre	❖ Department of Education, Sports and ICT ❖ Wote Municipal Board
	❖ Kalamba	❖ To enhance accessibility	❖ Establishment of ECDE Centre	❖ Department of Education, Sports and ICT ❖ Wote Municipal Board
Inadequate Primary Schools	❖ Wote Township	❖ To enhance accessibility	❖ Establishment of Primary Schools	❖ Department of Education, Sports and ICT ❖ Wote Municipal Board
Inadequate Vocational Training Institutes	❖ Mbuvo	❖ To promote Technical skills	❖ Establish vocational training institute	❖ National Government ❖ Department of Education, Sports and ICT ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Municipal Board ❖ Development partners
Lack of conducive environment for early identification of talents	❖ Municipality	❖ To identify, nurture and promote talent	❖ Establishment of a functional talent centre	❖ Department of Education, Sports and ICT ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners

vi. Health

Problem	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
Insufficient health facilities and personnel	❖ Municipality	❖ To enhance and improve access to health care facilities and services	Establishment of health centre at Kalamba market centre and Kitonyoni market centres with requisite infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Health Services ❖ Wote Municipal Board
		❖ To improve quality of health	❖ In liaison with County Government, of makueni kathonzweni health (Level III) to be upgraded to Level IV hospital with requisite infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Health Services ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners
			❖ In liaison with County Government, the Mukuyuni health centres (Level III) to be upgraded to Level IV hospital with requisite infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Health Services ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Upgrade of Waia dispensary to health centres with requisite infrastructure ❖ Upgrading of the kwa-kathoka dispensary to health centre with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Health Services ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners

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Problem	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> requisite infrastructure ❖ Upgrading of the kwa-Kavisi dispensary to health centre with requisite infrastructure 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Every health facility to reserve adequate land for future expansion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Health Services ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To improve quality of health care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provision of adequate medical personnel and equipment in the health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Health Services ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners
Inadequate public awareness on diseases preventive measures e.g., malaria	❖ Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To minimise disease infections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Promotion of community health services ❖ Holding of public forums and local media sensitization among the residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Health Services ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners
Inadequate public awareness on the importance of having adequate medical insurance cover	❖ Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To increase NHIF health insurance coverage among the residents ❖ To increase universal health care coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Holding of public forums and local media sensitization among the residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Health Services ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners

vii. Community facilities

Problem	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
Inadequate facilities for meetings and social gatherings	❖ Wote Township	❖ To enhance accessibility to social gathering facilities	❖ Establishment of functional social halls	❖ Department of gender, children, Culture and Social Services ❖ Wote Municipal Board
	❖ Kathonzweni market centre			
	❖ Mukuyuni market centre			
	❖ Kilala market centre			
	❖ Mbuvo market centre			
	❖ Kalamba market centre			
Inadequate recreational parks	❖ Wote Township	❖ To enhance accessibility to recreational parks	❖ Establishment of functional recreational parks	❖ Department of gender, children, Culture and Social Services ❖ Department of Lands, Urban Development, Environment and climate change ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners
	❖ Kathonzweni market centre			
	❖ Mukuyuni market centre			
	❖ Kilala market centre			
	❖ Nziu market centre			
	❖ Kalamba market centre			
	❖ Muusini market centre /			

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Problem	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
Inadequate mini-standium	❖ Kilala market centre	❖ To promote and enhance sports talent	❖ Establishment of mini-stadium	❖ Department of Education, Sports and ICT ❖ Department of Lands, Urban Development, Environment and climate change ❖ Wote Municipal
Inadequate playgrounds	❖ Mukuyuni market centre	❖ To promote and enhance sports talent	❖ Establishment of playgrounds	❖ Department of Education, Sports and ICT ❖ Department of Lands, Urban Development, Environment and climate change ❖ Wote Municipal Board
	❖ Kalamba market centre			
	❖ Nziu market centre			
	❖ Mbuvo market centre			
Lack of rehabilitation centre	❖ Municipality	❖ To promote the number of rehabilitated residents	❖ Establishment of functional Rehabilitation Centre	❖ Department of gender, children,Culture and Social Services ❖ Wote Municipal Board
Lack of home for the needy	❖ Municipality	❖ To enhance care for the needy children	❖ Establishment of Children's Home	❖ Department of gender, children, Culture and Social Services

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Problem	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Non-Governmental Organizations
Inadequate land for Police Posts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Mukuyuni market centre ❖ Kalamba Market Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To ensure provision of adequate land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provision of adequate land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ National Government
Lack of site for Wote Municipal Headquarter Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote Township 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To promote conducive and efficient service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Establishment of functional Wote Municipal Headquarter Offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners
Inadequate cemeteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kathonzweni market centre ❖ Kalamba market centre ❖ Mbuvo market centre ❖ Nziu market centre ❖ Wote Township 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To promote reminiscence and reflection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Establishment of cemeteries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of gender, children, Culture and Social Services ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners

7.5 Urban Planning and Development Control

Urban planning involves the preparation of the spatial development plans/frameworks aimed at guiding and regulating urban development. Some of the spatial plans relevant to Wote Municipality include the Municipal Spatial Plan (covering the entire municipality) and Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans for the Urban Centres.

Development control is the process by which authorities regulate and enforce development guidelines in both urban centres and rural environment. It is undertaken through approval of the following development applications; building plans, land subdivisions and amalgamation, change of user, extension of user, advertisement billboards and extension of leases among others. The development applications approval is guided by the spatial plans which provide land use zones, development guidelines and regulations.

The benefits of undertaking planning within Wote Municipality include; provision of development guidelines and control tools, coordinated and orderly development, optimal land use utilization, promotion of land use compatibility, provision of socio - infrastructural amenities, proper utilization of the scarce resources, promotes environmental conservation among others. Wote municipality requires comprehensive development frameworks for guiding and controlling development as highlighted in table **38** below;

Table 38: Urban Development Strategies

Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Lack of Municipal Spatial Plan and Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans	❖ Municipality ❖ Wote Township ❖ Market centres	❖ To prepare the Spatial Plan	❖ Preparation of Municipal Spatial Plan ❖ Preparation of Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans	❖ Wote Municipal Board
Lack of development control policy	❖ Municipality	❖ To prepare development control policy	❖ Formulation of comprehensive development control policy	❖ Wote Municipal Board
Low level of Implementation of land use plans	❖ Municipality	❖ To achieve effective implementation of the land use plans	❖ Establishment of implementation framework ❖ Establishment of inter-sectorial implementation committee	❖ Wote Municipal Board
Lack of development control unit	❖ Municipality	❖ To enhance development control and enforcement	❖ Establishment of development control unit ❖ Capacity building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recruiting and training of enforcement personnel ▪ Acquisition of adequate patrol vehicles 	❖ Wote Municipal Board
Urban decay	❖ Market Centres	❖ To enhance urban regeneration	❖ Formulation of urban renewal programmes ❖ Beautification and landscaping ❖ Provision of relevant infrastructures such as electricity to promote <i>Jua Kali</i> sector, provision of	❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Kenya Power and Lighting Company ❖ Investors

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Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
			water and upgrading of roads etc. ❖ Renovation of the business premises ❖ Development of market facilities through provision of required infrastructure ❖ Installation of adequate street lights/ high mast flood lights	
Inadequate public sensitization on development control	❖ Municipality	❖ To sensitize residents on development control	❖ Sensitizing residents on the development control through holding of workshops and meetings	❖ Wote Municipal Board
Lack of policy on roaming livestock and pets	❖ Wote township ❖ Market centres	❖ To deter roaming of livestock and pets	❖ Formulation of policy on roaming livestock and pets	❖ Wote Municipal Board
Unnamed roads, avenues and streets	❖ Wote township ❖ Kathonzweni market centre ❖ Kalamba market centre ❖ Mukuyuni market centre ❖ Nziu market centre ❖ Kilala market centre	❖ To ensure easy reference for specific areas	❖ Develop a municipal addressing system with named roads, avenues and streets	❖ Wote Municipal Board

7.6 Urban Environment

A clean environment is both a human right as well as a Constitutional right to residents and visitors of Wote Municipality. The Municipal Board in collaboration with the Government of Makueni County and other stakeholders will ensure a safe, resilient and sustainable environment in the municipality of Wote through the following explained strategies in table 39 below;

Table 39: Environmental and Natural Resources Protection Strategies

Problem	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
Lack of environmental management plan	❖ Municipality	❖ To have guidelines on environmental management	❖ Development of the environmental management plan	❖ Wote Municipal Board
Climate change	❖ Municipality	❖ To enhance climate change resilience	❖ Development of participatory forest/hills management plan	❖ Department of Lands, Urban Development, Environment and Climate Change ❖ Kenya Water Tower Agency ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Kenya Forest Service ❖ NEMA
			❖ Undertaking environmental impact assessments and environmental audits of projects as per NEMA guidelines	
			❖ Participatory management of the forest/hills	❖ Kenya Forest Service ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Community

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Problem	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
				members
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Achievement of atleast 10% forest cover through sensitization of the farmers on promotion of agro-forestry, re-afforestation and afforestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Kenya Forest Service ❖ Community members
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Promote use of green energy (biogas, solar, wind) to reduce usage of wood fuel through creation of awareness and sensitization ❖ Encourage appropriate house designs and building materials to cushion the increased temperatures ❖ Multi-disciplinary approach in infrastructure development, for example, directing surface run-off to appropriate sites for small scale farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Lands, Urban Development, Environment and Climate Change ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Community members
Soil erosion	❖ Hills and riparian reserves	❖ To prevent soil erosion in environmentally fragile ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Mapping of the fragile ecosystems ❖ Enforcement and compliance environmental protection measures ❖ Rehabilitation of fragile ecosystems ❖ Re-afforestation ❖ Afforestation-appropriate indigenous trees and grass ❖ Construction of soil and water conservation structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Lands, Urban Development, Environment and Climate Change ❖ Wote Municipality ❖ Kenya Forest Service

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Problem	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
			❖ Fire breaks	❖ Residents ❖ Community based organization
	❖ Agricultural hinterland	❖ To minimize soil erosion in farm lands	❖ Digging terraces ❖ Planting nappier grass along the contours at some intervals	❖ Department of Lands, Urban Development, Environment and Climate Change ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Residents
Encroachment into riparian reserves	❖ Rivers and streams	❖ To enhance riparian reserves conservation	❖ Restricting farming activities in the riparian reserves	❖ Department of Lands, Urban Development, Environment and Climate Change ❖ Land owners ❖ NEMA ❖ Wote Municipal Board
			❖ Development and enforcement of riparian conservation policy framework	❖ Department of Lands, Urban

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Problem	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
				Development, Environment and Climate Change ❖ Water Resources Authority (WRA) ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Residents
			❖ Clear demarcation of the riparian reserves	❖ Land owners
			❖ Planting of appropriate trees and grass along riparian reserves to hold loose soil	❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Residents
Pollution of existing water sources (rivers, streams and underground water)	❖ Seasonal Rivers and streams	❖ To reduce water pollution	❖ Conserving riparian reserves by planting appropriate trees and grass ❖ Discouraging refuse water and waste disposal into the rivers ❖ Discouraging washing clothes at banks of the rivers ❖ Discouraging the use of pit latrines	❖ Community members ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ NEMA

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Problem	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
Lack of solid waste management policy	❖ Municipality	❖ To enhance efficiency in solid waste management	❖ Development of solid waste management policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Lands, Urban Development, Environment and Climate Change ❖ Department of Water and Sanitation ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ NEMA
Lack of solid waste management sanitary land fill site	❖ Municipality	❖ To enhance efficiency in solid waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Preparation of the environmental impact assessment ❖ Acquisition of land for the expanded sanitary land fill site at Kwa-Kathoka ((37m 0353326, 9799066) ❖ Fencing and construction of the sanitary land fill ❖ Audit and monitoring of the sanitary land fill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Lands, Urban Development, Environment and Climate Change ❖ Department of Water and Sanitation ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners

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Problem	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
Lack of solid waste collection points	❖ Kalamba market centres	❖ To enhance efficiency in solid waste management	❖ Establish solid waste collection centres	❖ Department of Water and Sanitation ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners
	❖ Mbuvo market centres			
	❖ Nziu market centres			
	❖ Mukuyuni market centres			
	❖ Kilala market centre			
Inappropriate solid waste management	❖ Wote township	❖ To enhance efficiency in solid waste management	❖ Provision of appropriate designated waste collection bins and receptacles	❖ Department of Water and Sanitation ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners
	❖ Market centres			
			❖ Public sensitization on non-littering policy	❖ Department of Water and Sanitation ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ NEMA ❖ Residents
			❖ Sensitization of the residents about the	❖ Department of

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Problem	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
			importance of solid waste sorting by biodegradable (organic) and non-biodegradable (non-organic) ❖ Provision of different bins properly labeled as per the NEMA codes	Water and Sanitation ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ NEMA ❖ Private investors
			❖ Commercialization of solid waste (briquettes making and composting of organic waste) ❖ Promotion of waste reuse and recycling ❖ Increasing of waste collection frequency	❖ Wote Municipality ❖ Private investors ❖ Residents
Lack of sewerage reticulation network and treatment works	❖ Wote township ❖ Market centres	❖ To enhance sewer management	❖ Construction of sewer treatment works at mwaani area (near kamunyoro seasonal river) ❖ Provision of sewer reticulation system ❖ Establish G.I.S based mapping of the sewer reticulation network for efficient management	❖ Department of Water and Sanitation ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners
			❖ Sensitization of the residents and the investors to adopt modern sewer treatment management technology such as use of septic tanks and bio-digesters	❖ Department of Lands, Urban Development, Environment and Climate Change
			❖ Designation and construction of	

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Problem	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
			Decentralized Treatment Faecal Facilities (DTFF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Water and Sanitation ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Private investors
Lack of sanitation block	❖ Mukuyuni market centre	❖ To enhance Liquid waste management	❖ Establishment of sanitation bocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Lands, Urban Development, Environment and Climate Change ❖ Department of Water and Sanitation ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Private investors
	❖ Kalamba market centre			
Lack of outdoor advertisement policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote township ❖ Market centres 	❖ To attain coordinated siting of advertisement billboards	❖ Development of an advertisement policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Lands, Urban Development, Environment and Climate Change ❖ Wote Municipal Board

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Problem	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
Poor aesthetic character in urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote township ❖ Market centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To enhance aesthetics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Streets beautification through planting of appropriate trees and flowers ❖ Control illegal structures and building materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Lands, Urban Development, Environment and Climate Change ❖ Wote Municipal Board

7.7 Urban Disaster and Risk Management

The ever-growing population in the urban centers and climate change effect may bring unexpected disaster which needs to be mitigated and controlled upon as explained in table 40 below;

Table 40: Disaster and Risk Management

Problem	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
Lack of policy framework for disaster and risk management	❖ Municipality	❖ To enhance disaster preparedness and management	❖ To domesticate the national risk and disaster management policy	❖ Department of Roads,Trnsport,Energy and public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board
Lack of a fully functional fire station	❖ Wote Township	❖ To manage fire risk disasters	❖ Capacity building ❖ Equipment ❖ Personnel ❖ Training	❖ Department of Roads,Trnsport,Energy and public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners
Lack of fire sub-stations	❖ Kako market centre ❖ Kathonzweni Market centre ❖ Mukuyuni market centre ❖ Kalamba Market centre	❖ To manage fire risk disasters	❖ Establishment of fully equipped and functional fires sub- stations	❖ Department of Roads,Trnsport,Energy and public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners

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Problem	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
Lack of disaster management centre	❖ Wote township	❖ To improve level of preparedness	❖ Establish a functional disaster management centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Roads,Trnsport,Energy and public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development Partners
Occurrence of flash floods	❖ Municipality	❖ To reduce the effects of the flash floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Construction of adequate storm water drainage channels ❖ Constant maintenance of the storm water drainage channels ❖ Digging of terraces. ❖ Construction of gabions to reduce erosion gallows ❖ Sensitizing the residents to plant appropriate trees/grass to make the soil firm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Roads,Trnsport,Energy and public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Residents
Occurrence of frequent droughts	❖ Municipality	❖ To mitigate the effects of droughts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Rehabilitation of dams and water pans for promotion of small-scale irrigation ❖ Sensitization of the farmers on growing of appropriate drought resistance crops ❖ Provision of incentives to farmers e.g. free seedlings ❖ Sensitize residents on importance of rain water harvesting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Roads,Trnsport,Energy and public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Non-Governmental Organizations

Problem	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Establishment of municipality tree planting day ❖ Preserve the indigenous trees 	
Inadequate public awareness on disaster and risk management	❖ Municipality	❖ To enhance preparedness	❖ Roll out programmes for training and sensitization of residents on disaster and risk management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Roads,Trnsport,Energy and public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board

7.8 Urban Social Issues and Marginalized Groups

The Wote Municipal Board will develop and roll out social assistance programmes to ensure to promote inclusivity within the municipality. Some of the frameworks are as explained in table 41 below;

Table 41: Social Welfare Strategies and Marginalized Groups

Challenge	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
Lack of a social welfare framework	❖ Municipality	❖ To promote social welfare	❖ Development of a social welfare policy	❖ Wote Municipal Board
Inadequate statistics for the marginalized groups	❖ Municipality	❖ To have an accurate database for planning	❖ Development of the marginalized groups database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ NGO's

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Challenge	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
Inadequate programs to support youth, GBV victims, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups	❖ Municipality	❖ To reduce poverty level among marginalized groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Involve Youth, women, PWDs and other vulnerable groups in urban development activities ❖ Children outreach programme to keep our urban centres free of street children ❖ Empowerment programme to cushion the elderly, orphaned children and people with disabilities. ❖ Improve credit facilities for women, youth and people with disabilities. ❖ Establish safe houses for the GBV survivors 	❖ Wote Municipal Board
Unfriendly infrastructure for the physically challenged	❖ Wote Township	❖ To ease movement challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provision of ramps/inclined planes in entrances and within buildings ❖ Provision of physically challenged friendly designs at facilities (bus parks, stadium, buildings, roads etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Private developers ❖ Wote Municipal Board
Lack of rehabilitation centre	❖ Mukuyuni market centres	❖ To help addicts maintain their optimal physical, sensory, intellectual, psychological and social functional level.	❖ Construction of rehabilitation centre	❖ Wote Municipal Board
Inadequate children's care home	❖ Kilala market centre	❖ To promote child development	❖ Establishment of children's care home	❖ Wote Municipal Board
Inadequate promotion of local culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote Township ❖ Market centres 	❖ To promote local culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Establishment of cultural centre at Wote Township ❖ Foster culture through naming of 	❖ Wote Municipal Board

Challenge	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
			roads and estates	

7.9 Urban Agriculture

These strategies focused on; value addition facilities, hinterland transportation networks, agricultural produce markets, modern farm produce storage facilities, modern farming technology. Based on these issues, the following strategies were formulated.

Table 42: Urban Agriculture

Problem	Area affected	Objective	Mitigation/strategies	Actors
Lack of agriculture improvement policy	❖ Municipal rural hinterland	❖ To enhance agricultural productivity	❖ Development of urban agricultural improvement policy	❖ Wote Municipal Board
Inadequate water supply for small scale irrigation	❖ Municipal rural hinterland	❖ To enhance agricultural productivity	❖ Desiltation of the existing earth dams	❖ Department of Agriculture, Irrigation, Livestock & Fisheries Development ❖ Department of Water and Sanitation ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners
Inadequate water supply for small scale irrigation	❖ Municipal rural hinterland	❖ To enhance agricultural productivity	❖ Disiltation of the following dams Name: Kilala earth dam Ward: Ukia Name: Kithunthi earth dam	❖ Department of Agriculture, Irrigation, Livestock & Fisheries

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Problem	Area affected	Objective	Mitigation/strategies	Actors
			<p>Ward: Ukia Name: Ikaasu/Kyamandi/ Kwa Nyole dam Ward: Kathonzweni Name: Matinga earth dam 1 Ward: Kathonzweni Name: Matinga earth dam 2 Ward: Kathonzweni Name: Kilole earth dam Ward: Kathonzweni Name: Munyalo earth dam Ward: Kathonzweni Name: Nguthunu earth dam Ward: Mavindini Name: Kalomo earth dam Ward: Muvau/Kikumini Name: Kwa Ivuto earth dam Ward: Muvau/Kikumini</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Construction of the sand dams along the major rivers in appropriate location especially where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The river morphology is suitable with firm base for placement of the dam ✓ Topography of the river is amenable to the formation of a large reservoir. A low gradient and wide swathes makes a large area for a reservoir and 	<p>Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Water and Sanitation ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners ❖ Water Resources Users Association (WRUAs) ❖ Water Resources Management Authority (WARMA)

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Problem	Area affected	Objective	Mitigation/strategies	Actors
			facilitate infiltration into the soil	
Reliance on traditional agricultural practices	❖ Municipal rural hinterland	❖ To enhance modern agricultural practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Revitalization and enhancement of the agricultural extension services ❖ Commercialization of agriculture (Agri-business) ❖ Training of farmers on modern farming techniques to enhance agricultural productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Agriculture, Irrigation, Livestock & Fisheries Development ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Private sector ❖ Agricultural Research Institutions
		❖ To boost best practice farming skills	❖ Introduction of Agriculture Research Department at Kwa Kathoka Agriculture Training College	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Agriculture, Irrigation, Livestock & Fisheries Development ❖ Department of Education, Sports and ICT ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners ❖ Agricultural Research Institutions
Inadequate readily available market for agricultural		❖ To promote income from agricultural produce	❖ Formation of production and marketing cooperative societies	❖ Department of Agriculture, Irrigation, Livestock & Fisheries Development

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Problem	Area affected	Objective	Mitigation/strategies	Actors
products				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Trade, Industry, Marketing, Tourism & Co-Operative Development ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners
Subdivision of agricultural land into uneconomic sizes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote township ❖ Market centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To protect agricultural land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Enforcing zoning standards and regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Department of Lands, Urban Development, Environment and Climate Change ❖ Development Partners
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Densification of urban development within the Town and market centers to protect agricultural hinterland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Department of Lands, Urban Development, Environment and Climate Change ❖ Development Partners
Earth surfaced road condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Rural agricultural hinterland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To enhance transportation network within the agricultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Gravelling and murraming of impassable roads within the agricultural zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ KeRRA

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Problem	Area affected	Objective	Mitigation/strategies	Actors
		zones	❖ Construction of bridges and culverts on roads with rivers and streams cutting across them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works ❖ KeRRA ❖ KURA ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development Partners
Inadequate fruits collection and cooling centres	❖ Municipality	❖ To minimize post harvesting loses due to perishability	❖ Construction of adequate horticulture collection and cooling centres at Bosnia, Beach, mumbuni, Itangini, Kathonzweni Kalamba, Kilili and Nziu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Agriculture, Irrigation, Livestock & Fisheries Development ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development Partners ❖ Private sector
			❖ Proper management and maintenance of collection centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Agriculture, Irrigation, Livestock & Fisheries Development ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development Partners ❖ Private sector
Semi-arid climatical conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kathonzweni Ward ❖ Kikumini/Muvau Ward ❖ Mavindini Ward 	❖ To enhance agricultural and livestock productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Sensitization of the famers on the appropriate drought resistant crops ❖ Sensitization of the famers on the appropriate livestock breeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Agriculture, Irrigation, Livestock & Fisheries Development

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Problem	Area affected	Objective	Mitigation/strategies	Actors
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Research Institutions
Inadequate market for hides and skins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To enhance value addition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Construction of a tannery at Mbuvo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Agriculture, Irrigation, Livestock & Fisheries Development ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners ❖ Private sector
Inadequate livestock market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kalamba market centre ❖ Mbuvo market centre ❖ Nziu market centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To enhance value addition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Construction of livestock market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Agriculture, Irrigation, Livestock & Fisheries Development ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners ❖ Private sector
Inadequate poultry market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote township ❖ Nziu market centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To promote income from poultry, produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Establishment of poultry markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Agriculture, Irrigation, Livestock & Fisheries Development ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners ❖ Private sector

7.10 Urban Land Management

The Municipality of Wote has various types of land ownership. These are public land and private land. The following strategies will improve the land management system in Wote Municipality;

Table 43: Municipal Land

Problem	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Lack of land information systems (LIS)	❖ Municipality	❖ To establish a database	❖ Preparation of the land information system	❖ Wote Municipal Board
Lack of an updated land valuation roll	❖ Municipality	❖ To keep up to date land valuation roll for the municipality	❖ Preparation of the land valuation roll	❖ Wote Municipal Board
Land tenure regularization	❖ Wote Township ❖ Market centres	❖ To increase security of land tenure	❖ Planning and surveying of the private plots and public land ❖ Issuance of lease certificates	❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ National Government ❖ National Land Commission
Public land encroachment	❖ Wote Township ❖ Market centres	❖ To recover encroached public land	❖ Undertaking public land inventory ❖ Recover encroached public land	❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ National Government ❖ National Land Commission

7.11 Municipal Finances

Currently, the municipal board source of funds is the development partner (Kenya urban support programme) and the county government. The board can increase the source of revenue through:

Table 44: Financial Improvement Strategies

Challenges	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Insufficient financial resources	❖ Municipality	❖ To enhance revenue collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Enhancement of revenue collection through fees and charges such as approval of change of use, building plans, land subdivisions, advertisement billboards, parking fee etc. ❖ Seeking more development partners ❖ Promotion of accountability and transparency through development of the financial management system ❖ Review property tax system and adapt development rating as bases for fees and charges. ❖ Integrate property taxation system with its survey and physical planning databases. ❖ Enhance supervision of revenue collection. ❖ Enhancement of public-private partnership in service delivery. 	❖ Wote Municipal Board

7.12 Urban Cross Cutting Issues

The following cross-cutting strategies addresses poverty reduction within Wote Municipality as explained in table 45 below;

Table 45: Poverty Reduction Strategies

Issue	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Promotion of urban agriculture	❖ Municipal rural hinterland	❖ To increase economic empowerment of the residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Sensitizing the farmers on the appropriate drought resistance crops to be grown ❖ Sensitizing the farmers on the appropriate livestock breeds ❖ Promotion of extension services on crops and livestock production ❖ Sensitization of the farmers on the agri-business best practices ❖ Promoting small scale irrigation through construction of dams ❖ Value addition through promotion of agro-based processing industries ❖ Commercialization of agriculture through horticulture and fruits production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Agriculture, Irrigation, Livestock & Fisheries Development ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization(<i>KALRO</i>)
Infrastructure provision	❖ Municipality	❖ To increase economic empowerment of the	❖ Improving road network and conditions for easy	❖ Department of Roads, Transport,

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Issue	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
		residents	access of farm produce to the markets	Energy and Public Works ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ KeRRA ❖ KURA ❖ Development partners
Employment creation	❖ Municipality	❖ To increase economic empowerment of the residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Zoning adequate informal sector space ❖ Sensitization of the informal sector traders on the affordable credit facilities such as youth fund etc. ❖ Sensitization of the traders on formation of the SACCOs and cooperatives for easy credit access ❖ Provision of more vocational training institutes for the residents to acquire technical skills for both formal and self-employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Finance and Socio-Economic Planning ❖ Wote Municipal Board
Climate change	❖ Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To promote climate change prevention best practices ❖ To mitigate against climate change effects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Achieving 10% tree cover through re-afforestation and afforestation ❖ Sensitizing the farmers on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Community members ❖ NGOs ❖ Kenya Forest Service

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Issue	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
			the importance of practicing agro-forestry	
Urban disaster and risk management	❖ Municipality	❖ To increase level of preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Creation of a fully equipped urban disaster management centre ❖ Addition of fire stations ❖ Discouragement of informal settlement growth and widening of narrow roads within urban centres to allow easy access by fire engines in case of fire outbreak ❖ Improvement and constant maintenance of the drainage systems within urban centres to mitigate against flash floods ❖ Establishment of meteorological station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Lands, Urban Development, Environment and Climate Change ❖ Meteorological department ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ KURA ❖ Development partners
Municipal Governance	❖ Municipality	❖ To ensure efficient coordinated service delivery to the residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Creation of municipal organizational structure ❖ Capacity building through staff recruitment, training and provision of adequate office space ❖ Transferring of municipal functions from the county government to the 	❖ Wote municipal board

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Issue	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
			municipal board	
Finance	❖ Municipality	❖ To maximize on the municipal finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Maximizing on revenue collection ❖ Seeking more development partners ❖ Prudent use of the available resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Finance and Socio-Economic Planning ❖ Wote Municipal Board ❖ Development partners

CHAPTER EIGHT

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC DIRECTION

This chapter outlines the municipal vision and mission statements, priority projects, identified sectorial projects/programmes for the next five years, performance indicators and targets.

8.1 Municipal vision Statement

A world class dynamic municipality with a high quality of life

8.2 Municipal Mission Statement

To enhance the livelihoods of each household through integration of socio-economic development and environmental protection for inclusive, effective and efficient service delivery

Core Values

Integrity

Efficiency

Innovation

Inclusiveness

8.3 Municipality Development Priority Projects

Project prioritization is the foundation for the successful implementation of projects. It is the first crucial step in building a strong and balanced project portfolio and making effective resource allocation decisions. The need to set priorities comes from the fact that you don't have enough resources to work on everything you want for the time you want. Therefore, it is necessary to have a process that determines the sequences of activities that must be carried out in order to offer maximum value at all times, given the constraints municipality's face.

Table 46: Municipality Development Priority Projects

Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance	Proposed Time Frame					Estimated Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Operationalization of Wote Municipality	❖ Municipality	❖ Municipality organizational structure, job descriptions in line with the established schemes of service and key operating procedures	❖ Approved Wote Municipal operationalization document	100%					3.5M
Preparation of Wote Municipal Spatial Plan and Integrated Development Plan	❖ Municipality	❖ Coordinated development	❖ Approved Municipal Spatial Plan and Integrated Development Plan	100%					10M

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Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance	Proposed Time Frame					Estimated Cost (KShs)	
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Installation of the planned 25 high mast flood lights one in each market centre @ Kshs. 2,520,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kathonzweni ❖ Kilala ❖ Mukuyuni ❖ Kalamba ❖ Mbuvo ❖ Nziu ❖ Kako ❖ Ukia ❖ Kikumini ❖ Ukia Junction ❖ Kwa Kathoka ❖ Kitonyoni ❖ Nyunzu ❖ Upendo ❖ Itangini ❖ Kaumoni ❖ Watuka ❖ Uviluni ❖ Malawi ❖ Westlands ❖ Bosnia ❖ Kwa Kavisi ❖ Kalembwani ❖ Muusini ❖ Sinai 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Increased business operating hours and enhanced security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 25 No. functional floodlights 	100%						63M
Installation of the proposed 20 high mast flood lights @ Kshs. 2,520,000 1 in each market centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kyaluma ❖ West Ngosini ❖ Kaseve ❖ Makutano ❖ Senda ❖ Kateiko ❖ Kasarani 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Increased business operating hours and enhanced security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 20 No. functional floodlights 	100%						50.4M

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Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance	Proposed Time Frame					Estimated Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Beach ❖ Mumbuni ❖ Ngutwa ❖ Kathiani ❖ Mutulani ❖ Kyau ❖ Ivumbuni ❖ Kavingo ❖ Mandoi ❖ Kilisa ❖ Kandulyu ❖ Mituvu 								
Preparation of solid waste management policy	❖ Municipality	❖ A clean and healthy environment	❖ Approved solid waste management policy	100%					3.5M
Development of an economic strategy framework	❖ Municipality	❖ Coordinated economic development and enhanced economic activities	❖ Approved economic development strategy framework	100%					3.5M
Preparation of the urban agricultural improvement policy	❖ Municipality rural areas	❖ Improved agricultural production	❖ Approved urban agricultural improvement policy	100%					3.5M
Establishment of land information system (LIS)	❖ Municipality	❖ Well managed land database	❖ Availability of land information	100%					7M

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Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance	Proposed Time Frame					Estimated Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			system (LIS)						
Preparation of land valuation roll	❖ Municipality	❖ Well defined land rates for different zones	❖ Availability of land valuation roll	100%					5M
Opening of the wote township roads 2.7km (Chapter 8.0, item 8.3.1) @ KShs. 250,000 per Km	❖ Wote township ❖ Market centres	❖ Improved movement and transportation	❖ 2.7KM of opened roads		100%				0.675M
Opening of the roads for the 5 market centres	❖ KathonzweniMarket ❖ Nziu market centre ❖ Kalamba market centre ❖ Mukuyuni market centre ❖ Kilala market centre	❖ Improved movement and transportation	❖ Total kilometres of roads opened		1	1	1	2	10M
Grading of earth roads @ Kshs. 100,000 per Km	❖ Municipality	❖ Improved movement and transportation	❖ 450 Km maintained	450km					45M
Gravelling of major earth roads @ Kshs. 750,000 per Km	❖ Municipality	❖ Improved mobility and transport system	❖ 150 Km maintained	150km					112.5M

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Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance	Proposed Time Frame					Estimated Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Capacity building (equipment and human) of the existing Wote fire station	❖ Wote Township	❖ Quick response to manage fire risk disasters	❖ 2 No. firefighting engines ❖ No. of trained fire fighters	100%					30M
Provision of support infrastructure on the existing bus terminus such as furnished and sheltered waiting bays, waste bins and Provision of modern toilets	❖ Wote Township	❖ Availability of the support infrastructure	❖ Fully operational bus terminus	100%					5M
Expansion of the existing closed markets (<i>Marikiti and Clothes</i>) by construction of 1 storey floor	❖ Wote Township	❖ Promotion of commercial activities	❖ 2 No. expanded closed market	50%	50%				100M
Expansion of the existing closed market by construction of 1 storey floor	❖ Mukuyuni market centre	❖ Promotion of commercial activities	❖ 1 No. expanded closed market		100%				20M
Refurbishment of the existing market structure	❖ Kalamba market centre	❖ Promotion of commercial activities	❖ 1 No. refurbished market		100%				20M
Establishment of <i>Jua kali</i> sheds	❖ Wote township	❖ Enhanced income generation from <i>jua kali</i>	❖ Functional <i>Jua Kali</i> shed zone 1, (Wote	6.0ha					30M

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Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance	Proposed Time Frame					Estimated Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		sector	Township LPLUDP 2021-2030)						
	❖ Kathonzweni market centre		❖ Functional Jua <i>Kali</i> shed zone 1 ₆ (Kathonzweni Market centre LPLUDP 2021- 2030)		2.50ha				15M
Construction of parking lots using heavy duty cabro 80mm @ Kshs. 2300	❖ Wote Township	❖ Adequate parking space	❖ Functional parking lot zone 7 ₆		0.24ha				5.52M
Establishment of 3 No. Decentralized faecal treatment facility (DTF) @ Kshs. 22M	❖ Wote Township ❖ Kalamba market centre ❖ Kathonzweni market centre	❖ Efficient liquid waste management	❖ 3 No. operational decentralized faecal treatment facilities		1	1	1		66M
Establishment of a solid waste management sanitary landfill	❖ Muvau Sub-location	❖ Well managed solid-waste	❖ 1 No. operational solid waste management sanitary landfill		100%				100M

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Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance	Proposed Time Frame					Estimated Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Procurement of 2 skip loaders @ Kshs.10,000,000 each	❖ Municipality	❖ Improved solid waste management	❖ 2 No. skip loaders		2				20M
Procurement of 20 skips @ Kshs. 350,000 each	❖ Municipality	❖ Improved solid waste management	❖ 20 No. skips		20				7M
Procurement of 3 dump trucks @ Kshs. 10,000,00	❖ Municipality	❖ Improved solid waste management	❖ 3 No. Dump trucks		1	1	1		30M
Upgrading of the identified earth roads to Cabbro status and provision of pedestrian walkways 2.44 Km (Chapter 8.0, item 8.3.1) @ KShs. 14,000,000 per Km	❖ Wote Township	❖ Improved mobility and transport system	❖ No. of Kms of roads upgraded to cabro status		100%				34.16M
Construction of parking lots	❖ Wote Township	❖ Adequate parking space	❖ 3 No. parking lots		100%				50M
Establishment of a light industrial parks @ Kshs. 100M	❖ Wote Township	❖ Creation of employment	❖ 1 No. functional light industrial parks		100%				100M
Construction of modern market	❖ Wote Township	❖ Enhancement of income from commercial activities	❖ 1 No. operational modern market		100%				150M

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Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance	Proposed Time Frame					Estimated Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Construction of 8 No. fruits collection and cooling centres @ Kshs. 25,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Bosnia market centre ❖ Beach market centre ❖ Mumbuni market centre ❖ Itangini market centre ❖ Kathonzweni market centre ❖ Kalamba market centre ❖ Nziu market centre ❖ Kilili market centre 	❖ Minimized post harvesting loses due to perishability	❖ 8 No. fruits collection and cooling centres			5	3		200M
Construction of closed drainage system	❖ Wote township	❖ Efficient and safe storm water drainage channels	❖ 1.6 Km of constructed closed drainage channels			0.8 Km	0.8Km		48M
Beautification and Landscaping	❖ Wote Township	❖ Enhanced aesthetics	❖ Beautified and landscaped township	30%	30%	20%	20%		15M
Acquisition of road construction/maintenance equipments	❖ Municipality	❖ Well maintained roads	❖ 2 No. Motor Graders @ 18M			1 No.	1 No.		36M
			❖ 2.No Pedestrian Rollers @ 1M			1.No	1.No		2M

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Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance	Proposed Time Frame					Estimated Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			❖ 2.No Vibrating compactor @ 5M			1 No.	1 No.		10M
			❖ 2.No Self-propelled vibrating rollers @ 5M			1 No.	1 No.		10M
			❖ 2 No. Excavators @ 20M			1 No.	1 No.		40M
			❖ 2 No. Water Tanker buzzers @ 10M			1 No.	1 No.		20M
			❖ 2 No. Backhoe @ 10M			1 No.	1 No.		20M
			❖ 4 No. Tipper trucks @ 15M			2 No.	2 No.		60M
			❖ 2 No. Compressors @ 25M			1 No.	1 No.		50M
			❖ 1 No. Wheel Loader @ 18M			1 No.			18M
Desiltation of 12 dams @ 30M	❖ Matinga 1 ❖ Ikaasu	❖ Availability of portable water for	❖ 2 No. functional earth dams	2					60M

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Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance	Proposed Time Frame					Estimated Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	❖ Kathungu ❖ Kilala	domestic & livestock use and small-scale irrigation	❖ 2 No. functional earth dams		2				60M
	❖ Kalome ❖ Kwa Mbatha		❖ 2 No. functional earth dams			2			60M
	❖ Kwa Kiteke ❖ Kithuuthi ❖ Kwa Ivuto		❖ 3 No. functional earth dams				3		90M
	❖ Kwa Kavoo ❖ Ngalaliki ❖ Yamuthinzi		❖ 3 No. functional earth dams					3	90
Upgrading of the earth roads to bitumen (low volume seal) and provision of pedestrian walkways, 20.19 Km (Chapter Eight, Item 8.3.1) @ KShs. 40,000,000 per Km	❖ Wote Township	❖ Improved mobility and transport system	❖ 9.38 Kms of roads upgraded to bitumen standards				Road 1 to Road 10		375.2M
			❖ 10.81 Kms of roads upgraded to bitumen standards					Road 11 to Road 18	432.4M
Construction of Wote Municipal office block	❖ Wote Township	❖ Promotion of conducive and efficient service delivery	❖ Availability of Municipal office block				50%	50%	100M
Grand Total									2.896B

8.3.1 Municipality Development Priority Roads for Upgrading

A. Wote Township Proposed Roads for Opening – Annexed as appendix 1: Wote Township Transportation Plan

Table 47: Wote Township Proposed Roads for Opening

Road name	Road Description	Proposed Road Width(m)	Length (Km)	Objective	Strategic Statement	Target
R17	Wote-Machakos road (Total petrol station) – To Slaughter estate	15M	0.60	To enhance transport and movement efficiency	Improve accessibility	❖ Opening of the roads
C6	Opening of C6-separating Kenya Medical Training Collage and Police station	15M	0.55			
R5	Kenya Medical Training Collage-R13(Rozina shops)	15M	0.61			
C3	C2 – Junction with road separating Malawi and Kunda Kindu Estate	9M	0.51			
C4	C2 – R6	9M	0.43			
Total length			2.7km			

Table 48: Proposed Access for upgrading Upgrading to Cabbro status in Wote Township

B. Upgrading to Cabbro status in Wote Township- Annexed as appendix 1: Wote Township Transportation Plan

Road No.	Road No.	Existing Width(M)	Proposed Width(M)	Length (km)	Strategic Statement	Target
C1	The first avenue (Malawi estates) from the Road separating Malawi and Kunda Kindu Estates	7	9	0.39	Improve accessibility	❖ Upgrade to cabbro status ❖ Construction of pedestrian walkways
C2	Road Separating Unoa primary School and Catholic Church from Highway to MCRH liquid management site	5	9	0.50		
C3	C2 – Junction with road separating Malawi and Kunda Kindu Estate	8	9	0.51		
C4	C2 – R6	5	9	0.43		
C5	The road separating The Premese Academy and Green Park from Highway to C3	7	9	0.23		
C6	The road separating KMTC and Police Station from Highway – Hospital road	1	12	0.38		
	Total			2.44		

Table 49: Proposed roads for upgrading to Bitumen Standards in Wote Township

C. Upgrading to Bitumen Standards in Wote Township- Annexed as appendix 1: Wote Township Transportation Plan

Road No.	Road name	Existing Width	Proposed Width	Length (km)	Strategic Statement	Target
R1	Highway-County Assembly-GK Prison	16	18	2.4	Improve accessibility	❖ Upgrade to cabbro status Construction of pedestrian walkways
R2	Total Petrol Station - Malivani	14	20	0.89		
R3	Makindu-Wote Highway (Carmarel Hotel) – through the Makueni School-R2	13	18	0.81		
R4	Ngooni Supermarket-The Makueni School	10	18	0.45		
R5	Kenya Medical Training Centre – Cotton ginnery and its loop through Shimo Estimate	14	15	1.06		
R6	MCRH liquid management site – TARDA dam – Road separating Malawi and Kunda Kindu Estates	10	15	0.52		
R7	Proposed bus terminus - Road separating Malawi and Kunda Kindu Estates	9	9	0.68		

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Road No.	Road name	Existing Width	Proposed Width	Length (km)	Strategic Statement	Target
R8	Ring Road around Slaughter Estate	7	12	0.91	Improve accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Upgrade to cabbro status ❖ Construction of pedestrian walkways
R9	Back lane of Commercial plots from Junction Mall to El shadai Academy and Access Road Connecting the academy to R4	5	12	0.51		
R10	Police Station – to road connecting MCRH to Shimo Via Eastleigh Estate	8	20	1.15		
R11	R1 – Stadium – and road surrounding the road	7	15	1.42		
R12	R10 – road separating Eastleigh estate and Kileleshwa estate to R13	8	15	1.27		
R13	R3-R9 and its loop from R3 to church	8	15	0.83		

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Road No.	Road name	Existing Width	Proposed Width	Length (km)	Strategic Statement	Target
R 14	R10 – R12 to Kamunyolo Stream	11	15	1.61	Improve accessibility	❖ Upgrade to bitumen status ❖ Construction of pedestrian walkways
R15	Highway – Propose Primary School –R15- Kamunyolo dam	6	12	2.05		
R16	First Avenue from Wote-Makindu Road , From High Court-R15 – the Proposed Resource Centre	3	13	2.07		
R17	Slaughter Estate – R9 – junction with Machakos wote road	9	15	0.8		
R18	R2 - Wote Machakos Highway through High density government housing	8	20	0.76		
	TOTAL			20.19		

8.4 Projects/Programmes (Capital Investment Plan)

Table 50: Projects/Programmes (Capital Investment Plan)

Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Municipal Governance									
Operationaliza tion of Wote Municipality	❖ Municipality	❖ Municipality organizational structure, job descriptions in line with the established schemes of service and key operating procedures	❖ Approved Wote Municipal operationalization document	100 %					3.5M
Establishment of monitoring and evaluation framework	❖ Municipality	❖ Efficient and effective service delivery	❖ Approved municipal monitoring and evaluation framework	100 %					1.5M
Construction of Wote Municipal office block	❖ Wote Township	❖ Promotion of conducive and efficient service delivery	❖ Availability of Municipal office block				50%	50%	100M

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Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		❖ Municipal commerce							
Development of an economic strategy framework	❖ Municipality	❖ Coordinated economic development and enhanced economic activities	❖ Approved economic development strategy framework	100 %					3.5M
Establishment of business incubation centres	❖ Wote township ❖ Kalamba market centre ❖ Kathonzweni market centre	❖ Improved business skills among the residents	❖ 3 No. functional business incubation centres				100 %	100%	10M
Establishment of <i>Jua kali</i> sheds	❖ Wote township	❖ Enhanced income generation from <i>jua kali</i> sector	❖ Functional <i>Jua Kali</i> shed zone 1 ₉ ❖ (Wote Township LPLUDP 2021-2030)	6.0 ha					30M
	❖ Kathonzweni market centre		❖ Functional <i>Jua Kali</i> shed zone 1 ₆ ❖ (Kathonzweni Market centre LPLUDP 2021-2030)		2.50 ha				15M

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Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	❖ Kalamba market centre		❖ Functional Jua <i>Kali</i> shed zone 1 ₂ ❖ (Kalamba Market centre LPLUDP 2021-2030)			0.48 ha			15M
	❖ Mukuyuni market centre		❖ Functional Jua <i>Kali</i> shed zone 1 ₃ ❖ (Mukuyuni Market centre LPLUDP 2021-2030)				0.52 ha		12M
	❖ Kilala market centre		❖ Functional Jua <i>Kali</i> shed zone 1 ₄ ❖ (Kilala Market centre LPLUDP 2021-2030)				0.98 ha		12M
	❖ Nziu market centre		❖ Functional Jua <i>Kali</i> shed zone 1 ₁ ❖ (Nziu Market centre LPLUDP 2021-2030)					0.80ha	12M
	❖ Mbuvo market centre		❖ Functional Jua <i>Kali</i> shed zone 1 ₃ ❖ (Mbuvo Market centre LPLUDP 2021-2030)					0.37ha	12M

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Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Establishment of a light industrial parks @ Kshs. 100M	❖ Wote Township	❖ Creation of employment	❖ 2 No. functional light industrial parks		50%			50%	200M
Expansion of the existing closed markets(<i>Marikiti and Clothes</i>) by construction of 1 storev floor	❖ Wote Township	❖ Promotion of commercial activities	❖ 2 No expanded closed market	50%	50%				100M
Expansion of the existing closed market by construction of 1 storey floor	❖ Mukuyuni market centre	❖ Promotion of commercial activities	❖ 1 No. expanded closed market		100%				20M
Refurbishment of the existing market structure	❖ Kalamba market centre	❖ Promotion of commercial activities	❖ 1 No. refurbished market		100%				20M
Construction of modern markets	❖ Wote Township	❖ Promotion of commercial activities	❖ 1 No. operational modern market		100%				1500M
	❖ Kathonzwen market		❖ 1 No. operational modern market				100%		100M

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Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	centre								
	❖ Kalamba market centre		❖ 1 No. operational modern market					100%	100M
		❖ Transport and Roads							
Development of the integrated transport policy framework	❖ Municipality	❖ Integrated transport efficiency	❖ Approved municipal integrated transport policy framework		100%				3.5M
Opening of the wote township roads 2.7Km (Chapter 8.0, item 8.3.1) @ KShs. 250,000 per Km	❖ Wote township ❖ Market centres	❖ Improved movement and transportation	❖ 4.34KM of opened roads		100%				0.675M
Opening of the roads for the 5 market centres	❖ Kathonzweni Market ❖ Nziu market centre ❖ Kalamba market centre ❖ Mukuyuni market centre ❖ Kilala market centre	❖ Improved movement and transportation	❖ Total kilometres of roads opened		1	1	1	2	10M

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Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Grading of earth roads @ Kshs. 100,000 per Km	❖ Municipality	❖ Improved movement and transportation	❖ 3100 Km maintained	450k m	550k m	700k m	700k m	700k m	310M
Gravelling of earth roads @ Kshs. 750,000 per Km	❖ Municipality	❖ Improved mobility and transport system	❖ 900 Km maintained	150k m	150k m	200k m	200k m	200k m	675M
Upgrading of the identified earth roads to Cabbro status and provision of pedestrian walkways 2.44 Km (Chapter 8.0, item 8.3.1) @ KShs. 14,000,000 per Km	❖ Wote Township	❖ Improved mobility and transport system	❖ 2.44 Km of roads upgraded to cabro status		100 %				34.16M

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Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Upgrading of the earth roads to bitumen (low volume seal) and provision of pedestrian walkways, 20.19 Km (Chapter Eight, Item 8.3.1) @ KShs. 40,000,000 per Km	❖ Wote Township	❖ Improved mobility and transport system	❖ 20.19 Km of roads upgraded to bitumen standards				Road 1 to Road 10	Road 11 to Road 18	807.6M
Acquisition of road construction/ maintenance equipments	❖ Municipality	Well maintained roads	❖ 2 No. Motor Graders @ 18M			1 No.	1 No.		36M
			❖ 2.No Pedestrian Rollers @ 1M			1.No	1.No		2M
			❖ 2.No Vibrating compactor @ 5M			1 No.	1 No.		10M

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Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			❖ 2.No Self-propelled vibrating rollers @ 5M			1 No.	1 No.		10M
			❖ 2 No. Excavators @ 20M			1 No.	1 No.		40M
			❖ 2 No. Water Tanker buzzers @ 10M			1 No.	1 No.		20M
			❖ 2 No. Backhoe @ 10M			1 No.	1 No.		20M
			❖ 4 No. Tipper trucks @ 15M			2 No.	2 No.		60M
			❖ 2 No. Compressors @ 25M			1 No.	1 No.		50M
			❖ 1 No. Wheel Loader @ 18M			1 No.			18M

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Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Construction of closed drainage channels of 900mm diameter @ Kshs. 30,000 per metre	❖ Wote township	Efficient storm water management	❖ 1.6 Km of constructed closed drainage channel			0.8 Km	0.8Km		48M
Establishment of Mini-stadium	❖ Kilala market centre	Availability of 1 No. mini-stadium	❖ 1 No. Mini-stadium			50%	25%	25%	50M
Provision of support infrastructure on the existing bus terminus such as furnished and sheltered	❖ Wote Township	Availability of the support infrastructure	❖ Fully operational bus terminus	100 %					5M

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Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
waiting bays, waste bins and Provision of modern toilets									
Construction of parking lots using heavy duty cabro 80mm @ Kshs. 2300	❖ Wote Township	Adequate parking space	❖ Functional parking lot zone 7 ₃ ❖ (Wote Township Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan (LPLUDP) 2021- 2030)					1.01 ha	24.61M
			❖ Functional parking lot zone 7 ₆ (Wote Township LPLUDP 2021- 2030)		0.24 ha				5.52M
Construction of parking lots using heavy duty cabro	❖ Kathonzwen i Market Centre	Adequate parking space	❖ Functional parking lot zone 7 ₄ (Kathonzweni Market centre LPLUDP 2021- 2030)			0.23 ha			5.3M

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Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	❖ Mukuyuni market centre	Adequate parking space	❖ Functional parking lot zone ⁷ ₃ (Mukuyuni Market centre LPLUDP 2021-2030)					0.14ha	3M
		Energy Sector							
Installation of the planned 25 high mast flood lights one in each market centre @ Kshs. 2,520,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kathonzweni ❖ Kilala ❖ Mukuyuni ❖ Kalamba ❖ Mbuvo ❖ Nziu ❖ Kako ❖ Ukia ❖ Kikumini ❖ Ukia Junction ❖ Kwa Kathoka ❖ Kitonyoni ❖ Nyunzu ❖ Upendo ❖ Itangini 	❖ Increased business operating hours and enhanced security	❖ 25 No. functional floodlights	100%					63M

Final Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (2021 – 2025)

Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kaumoni ❖ Watuka ❖ Uviluni ❖ Malawi ❖ Westlands ❖ Bosnia ❖ Kwa Kavisi ❖ Kalembwani ❖ Muusini ❖ Sinai 								
Installation of the proposed 20 high mast flood lights @ Kshs. 2,520,000 – 1 for each market centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kyaluma ❖ West Ngosini ❖ Kaseve ❖ Makutano ❖ Senda ❖ Kateiko ❖ Kasarani ❖ Beach ❖ Mumbuni ❖ Ngutwa ❖ Kathiani ❖ Mutulani ❖ Kyau ❖ Ivumbuni 	❖ Increased business operating hours and enhanced security	❖ 20 No. functional floodlights		100 %				50.4M

Final Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (2021 – 2025)

Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kavingo ❖ mandoi ❖ Kilisa ❖ Kandulyu ❖ Mituvu 								
	Health Sector								
Mukuyuni health centre (Level III) to be upgraded to Level IV hospital with requisite infrastructure and adequate personnel	Mukuyuni market centre	❖ Enhanced health service delivery	❖ Upgraded health centre with requisite infrastructure and adequate personnel			100 %			50M

Final Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (2021 – 2025)

Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Kathonzweni health centre (Level III) to be upgraded to Level IV hospital with requisite infrastructure and adequate personnel	❖ Kathonzweni market centre	❖ Enhanced health service delivery	❖ Upgraded health centre with requisite infrastructure and adequate personnel			100 %			50M
Waia dispensary to be upgraded to health centres with requisite infrastructure	❖ Kavingo market centre	❖ Enhanced health service delivery	❖ Upgraded health centre with requisite infrastructure and adequate personnel				100 %		45M
kwa-kathoka dispensary to be upgraded to health centre with requisite	❖ Kwa kathoka market centre	❖ Enhanced health service delivery	❖ Upgraded health centre with requisite infrastructure and adequate personnel					100%	45M

Final Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (2021 – 2025)

Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
infrastructure									
kwa-Kavisi dispensary to be upgraded to health centre with requisite infrastructure	❖ Kwa Kavisi market centre	❖ Enhanced health service delivery	❖ Upgraded health centre with requisite infrastructure and adequate personnel					100%	45M
		❖ Water and Sanitation							
Construction of water treatment facility	❖ Wote Township	❖ Availability of portable water	❖ Availability of functional water treatment facility		50%	50%			50M
Desiltation of 12 dams @ 30M	❖ Matinga 1 ❖ Ikaasu ❖ Kathungu ❖ Kilala ❖ Kalome ❖ Kwa Mbatha ❖ Kwa Kiteke ❖ Kithuuthi ❖ Kwa Ivuto ❖ Kwa Kavoo ❖ Ngalaliki ❖ Yamuthinzi	❖ Availability of portable water for domestic & livestock use and small-scale irrigation	❖ 12 No. functional earth dams	2	2	2	3	3	360M
Establishment of 3 No. decentralized	❖ Wote Township	❖ Efficient liquid waste management	❖ 3 No. operational decentralized faecal treatment		1	1	1		66M

Final Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (2021 – 2025)

Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
faecal treatment facility (DTF) @ Kshs. 22M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kalamba market centre ❖ Kathonzweni market centre 		facilities						
Construction of sewerage reticulation network and treatment ponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote Township ❖ Mwaani Area ❖ Kamunyolo sub-location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Conventional sewer management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Operational sewerage reticulation network and treatment ponds 				50%	50%	327M
Preparation of solid waste management policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A clean and healthy environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Approved solid waste management policy 	100%					3.5M
Procurement of 2 skip loaders @ Kshs.10,000,000 each	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote township ❖ Kathonzweni market centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Improved solid waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 2 No. skip loaders 		2				20M
Procurement of 20 skips @ Kshs. 350, 000 each	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote township 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Improved solid waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 20 No. skips 	100%		20			7M

Final Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (2021 – 2025)

Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Procurement of 3 dump trucks @ Kshs. 10,000,00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote ❖ Nzaui/Kilili/Kalamba ❖ Waia/Kako ward 	❖ Improved solid waste management	❖ 3 No. Dump trucks		1	1	1		30M
Procurement of 350 receptacles @ 1,500 each	❖ Major urban centres within municipality	❖ Improved solid waste management	❖ 350 No. receptacles		150	200			0.525M
Establishment of a solid waste management sanitary landfill	❖ Muvau Sub-location	❖ Well managed solid-waste	❖ 1 No. operational solid waste management sanitary landfill		100%				19M
Municipal Planning									
Preparation of the Municipal Spatial Plan and 7 Action Area Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Municipality ❖ Wote township ❖ Kathonzweni ❖ Mukuyuni ❖ Mbuvo ❖ Kilala 	❖ Coordinated development	❖ Approved Municipal Spatial Plan and Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans	100%					10M

Final Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (2021 – 2025)

Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kalamba ❖ Nziu market centres 								
Preparation of Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans for 43 market centres @ Ksh 3,000,000 each	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 43 Market Centres within Wote municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Coordinated development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 43 No. approved Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans 		13	15	15		129M
Beautification and Landscaping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote Township 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Enhanced aesthetics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Beautified and landscaped township 	30%	30%	20%	20%		15M
Naming of roads and streets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote township ❖ Kathonzweni ❖ Kalamba, ❖ Mukuyuni ❖ Nziu ❖ Kilala market centres 	Easier location of places and properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ List of named roads and streets 		100%				6M

Final Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (2021 – 2025)

Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		Housing							
Domesticate the national housing policy	❖ Municipality	❖ Guidelines on housing development	❖ Approved housing policy			100 %			2M
		Community Facilities							
Construction of addition 2 No. Social halls @ Kshs.6,000,000	❖ Wote township	❖ Convenient meeting points	❖ 2 No. Social halls				1	1	12M
Construction of Social halls 1 No. in 5 identified market centres @ Kshs.6,000,000	❖ Kathonzweni market centre ❖ Mukuyuni market centre ❖ Kilala market centre ❖ Mbuvo market centre ❖ Kalamba market centre	❖ Convenient meeting points	❖ 5 No. Social halls				2	3	30M
Establishment of additional 2	❖ Wote Township	❖ Availability of functional	❖ 2 No. Wote Township				1	1	20M

Final Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (2021 – 2025)

Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
No. recreational parks @ Kshs. 10,000,000		recreational parks							
Establishment of 6 No. recreational parks @ Kshs. 8,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kathonzweni market centre ❖ Mukuyuni market centre ❖ Kilala market centre ❖ Nziu market centre ❖ Kalamba market centre ❖ Muusini market centre 	❖ Availability of functional recreational parks	❖ 6 No. recreational parks				3	3	48M
Establishment of 1 No. mini- stadium	❖ Kilala market centre	❖ Availability of mini-stadium	❖ 1 No. Mini-stadium			100 %			50M
Establishment 4 No. playgrounds @	❖ Mukuyuni market centre	Availability of playgrounds	❖ 5 No. playgrounds				2	3	15M

Final Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (2021 – 2025)

Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Kshs.4 000 000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kalamba market centre ❖ Nziu market centre ❖ Mbuvo market centre 								
Construction of 7 No. resource centres (ICT hub, libraries) @ Kshs. 30,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wote Township ❖ Kathonzweni Market Centre ❖ Mbuvo Market Centre ❖ Mukuyuni Market Centre ❖ Kilala Market Centre ❖ Nziu Market Centre ❖ Muusini market centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Increased ICT skills among residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 7 No. operational resource centres 				3 No.	4 No.	210M

Final Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (2021 – 2025)

Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Establishment 1 No. talent centre	❖ Wote township	Identified, nurtured and promoted talent	❖ 1 No. operational talent centre					100%	35M
Environmental Management									
Preparation of environmental action management plan	❖ Municipality	Well managed and conserved environment	❖ Approved environmental action management plan document		100 %				8M
Preparation of participatory forest management plan	❖ Forest and hills within Wote Municipality	❖ Well managed forest/ hills	❖ Approved participatory forest/hills management plan		100 %				3.5M
Preparation of riparian reserves conservation regulatory framework	❖ Riparian reserves within Wote municipality	❖ Well managed riparian reserves	❖ Approved riparian reserves conservation regulatory framework		100 %				3.5M
Municipal Social Welfare and Marginalized Groups									
Preparation of a social welfare framework	❖ Municipality	❖ Marginalized groups and physically	❖ Approved Social welfare framework			100 %			3M

Final Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (2021 – 2025)

Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		challenged well catered for							
Development of the marginalized groups database	❖ Municipality	❖ Efficiency in identification and assistance of marginalized groups	❖ Approved marginalized groups database			100 %			4M
		Municipal Agriculture							
Preparation of the urban agricultural improvement policy	❖ Municipality rural areas	❖ Improved agricultural production	❖ Approved urban agricultural improvement policy		100 %				3.5M
Construction of 5 No. fruits collection and cooling centres @ Kshs. 25,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kako market centre ❖ Kikumini market centre ❖ Itangini market centre ❖ Kathonzweni market centre ❖ Kalamba market 	❖ Minimized post harvesting loses due to perishability	❖ 5 No. fruits collection and cooling centres			5			125M

Final Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (2021 – 2025)

Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	centre								
Construction of tannery factory	❖ Mbuvo area	❖ Increased value addition	❖ 1 No. functional tannery factory					100%	70M
Training of the farmers on agri-business best practices – 5 sessions in each of the 7 wards @ Kshs. 1M	❖ Municipal wards	❖ Improved agri-business skills	❖ Number of trained farmers	7 training sessions	35M				
Municipal Land									
Establishment of land information system (LIS)	❖ Municipality	❖ Well managed land database	❖ Availability of land information system (LIS)	100%					10M
Preparation of land valuation roll	❖ Municipality	❖ Well defined land rates for different zones	❖ Availability of land valuation roll	100%					7M
Planning and surveying of the major	❖ Wote Township ❖ Major	❖ Increased land tenure security	❖ No. of plots surveyed	No. 300 plots	52.5M				

Final Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (2021 – 2025)

Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
market centres plots (approximately 1500 plots) @ Ksh 35,000 per plot	market centres								
Undertaking public land inventory and processing of the lease certificates	❖ Municipality	❖ Reduced land encroachment	❖ Availability of the public land inventory and issuance of lease certificates		50%	50%			50M
Municipality Disaster and Risk Management									
Domestication of the national risk and disaster management policy	❖ Municipality	❖ Enhanced disaster preparedness and management	❖ Approved framework for disaster and risk management		100%				3.5M
Capacity building (equipment and human) of the existing Wote fire	❖ Wote Township	❖ Quick response to manage fire risk disasters	❖ 2 No. of firefighting engines ❖ No. of trained fire fighters	100%					30M

Final Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (2021 – 2025)

Project/ Programme	Location	End result	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Time Frame					Estimate d Cost (KShs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
station									
Establishment of fully equipped disaster management centre	❖ Wote Township	❖ Efficient mitigation of disaster	❖ Operational disaster management centre				100 %		30M
	Municipal Finance								
Establishment of financial management system	❖ Municipality	❖ Availability of the financial management system	❖ Operationalization of the financial management system	100 %					5M

**CHAPTER NINE
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

9.1 Overview

The chapter outlines coordination, implementation and monitoring & evaluation committees.

9.2 Proposed Projects Coordination Committee

The coordination committee will integrate and prioritize sectoral projects for proper implementation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDeP).

Importance of the Committee

- a) Building consensus on the prioritized projects
- c) To create synergy on resource mobilization for the Integrated Development Plan implementation
- d) To avoid duplication of projects and waste of resources

Outcome Areas for the Committee are:

- a) Policy Direction
- b) Governance
- c) Strengthened Performance Management
- d) Oversight Capacity

The proposed membership of the projects coordination committee is shown in the table below:

Table 51: Proposed Membership of the projects coordination committee

Institutions	Actors
Municipality	Municipal Board
County Government	All the County Executive Committee Members
	All the County Departmental Chief Officers
All Relevant National Government Ministries And Departments	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government
	Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure Housing,

Institutions	Actors
	Urban Development and Public Works.
	Ministry of Education
	State Department of Survey
	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
Service Providers	Kenya National Highways Authority (KeNHA)
	Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KeRRA)
	Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA)
	Water Resource Authority(WRA)
	Wote Water and Sewerage Company (WOWASCO)
	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (RECREC)
	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
	Kenya Electricity Generating Company
	Mobile Network Operators

The proposed projects coordination committee will be meeting after every three months to share project progress.

9.3 Proposed Projects Implementation Committee

Project implementation consists of carrying out the activities with the aim of delivering the outputs and monitoring progress compared to the work plan. The proposed project Implementation Committee will be charged with the implementation of the plan proposals.

The Proposed Membership of the Projects Implementation Committee is shown in the table below:

Table 52: Proposed Membership of the Projects Implementation Committee

Institutions	Actors
Municipality	Municipal Manager
	All Municipality Directorates
County Government	All County Government Directorates
All Relevant National Government Ministries And Departments	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government
	Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure Housing, Urban Development and Public Works.
	Ministry of Education
	State Department of Survey
	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
Service providers	Kenya National Highways Authority (<i>KeNHA</i>)
	Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KeRRA)
	Kenya urban roads authority (KURA)
	Water Resource Authority(WRA)
	Gusii Water and Sewerage Company
	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation
	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
	Kenya Electricity Generating Company (<i>KenGen</i>)
	Mobile Network Operators
Others	Representatives from community based organisations
	Water Resources Users Associations (WRUAs)
	Representatives from business community
	Representatives from jua kali sector

Institutions	Actors
	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
	Representatives from transport sector
	Representatives from agricultural sector

The proposed projects implementation committee will be meeting after every two months to share project implementation progress.

9.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

i. Monitoring

Monitoring is defined as the systematic and continuous collection and analysis of information aimed at tracking the progress of a programme or a project implementation against pre – set targets and objectives.

ii. Evaluation

Project evaluation can be defined as the objective assessment of an ongoing or recently completed project or programme in terms of design, implementation and results. It deals with questions of cause and effect. It is involved in assessing or estimating the value, worth or impact of an intervention.

A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan will help to track and assess the results of the interventions throughout the life of the proposed projects/programmes in the Plan.

9.4.1 Importance of Monitoring and Evaluation

- (a) It provides the only consolidated source of information showcasing project progress within the municipality
- (b) It allows actors to learn from each other’s experiences, building on expertise and knowledge
- (c) It often generates (written) reports that contribute to transparency and accountability within the municipality, and allows for lessons to be shared more easily
- (d) It reveals mistakes and offers paths for learning and improvements in the municipality
- (e) It provides a basis for questioning and testing assumptions
- (f) It provides a way to assess the crucial link between implementers and beneficiaries on the ground and decision-makers

- (g) It adds to the retention and development of institutional memory
- (h) It provides a more robust basis for raising funds and influencing policy

9.4.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism

The proposed Membership of the Projects Monitoring Committee (shown in the table below) work will be to monitor projects implementation monthly while the Municipal Board will carry out supervision of the overall plan’s implementation and review quarterly reports. The Plan will be subjected to two internal Annual Evaluations; Mid-Term and End Term Evaluation.

Table 53: Proposed Membership of the Projects Monitoring & Evaluation Committee

Institutions	Actors
Municipality	Municipal Board
County Government	All the County Executive Committee Members
	All the County Departmental Chief Officers
All Relevant National Government Ministries And Departments	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government
	Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure Housing, Urban Development and Public Works.
	Ministry of Education
	State Department of Survey
	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
Service Providers	Kenya National Highways Authority (<i>KeNHA</i>)
	Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KeRRA)
	Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA)
	Water Resource Authority(WRA)
	Gusii Water and Sewerage Company
	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation
	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
	Kenya Electricity Generating Company
Mobile Network Operators	

9.4.3 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

The municipality will establish a monitoring and evaluation unit that will be responsible for data collection (primary and secondary data), analysis and reporting on projects and programmes implementation. The unit will be strengthened through staffing and continuous training to execute its mandate. There will be a designated officer in every key result area in the municipal projects and programmes. Continuous monitoring will be undertaken and municipality quarterly and annual progress reports will be produced. This will assess the implementation progress and enable to identify and take necessary action to address emerging challenges. Information sharing and reporting will be key in assessing implementation of the IDeP. Monitoring and evaluation committee meeting will be held quarterly.

9.4.3.1 Information Sharing

The IDeP will be posted in the official municipality website for the wider circulation and consumption. The municipal board will be holding quarterly stakeholders meetings at ward levels to share/ discuss projects implementation progress.

9.5 Municipality Monitoring and Evaluation System (MMES)

Monitoring and evaluating performance are a key element of Integrated Development Plan implementation. There is need to prepare Monitoring and Evaluation System (MMES) that will provide the guidelines to monitor the implementation of the identified key priority projects and program.

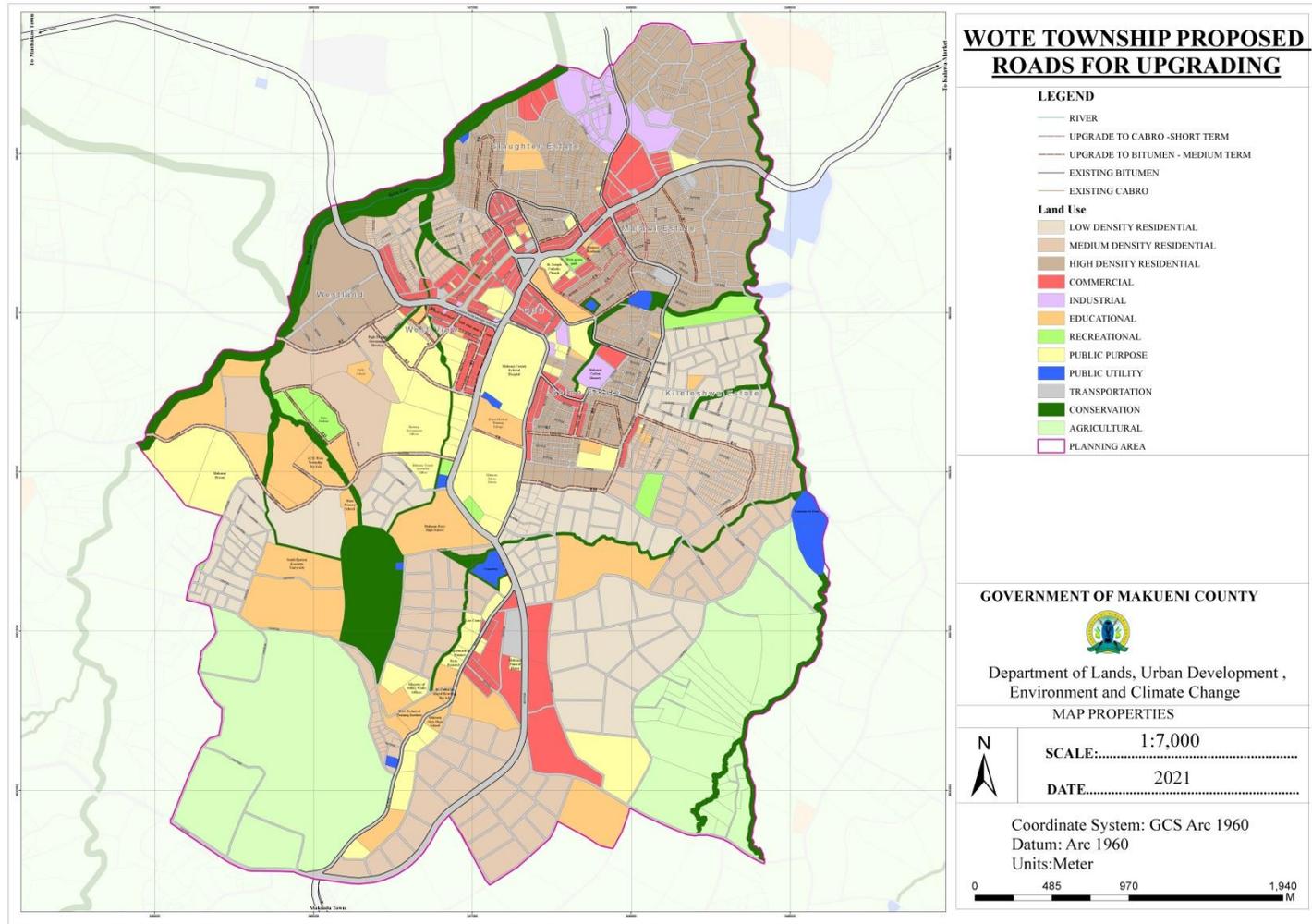
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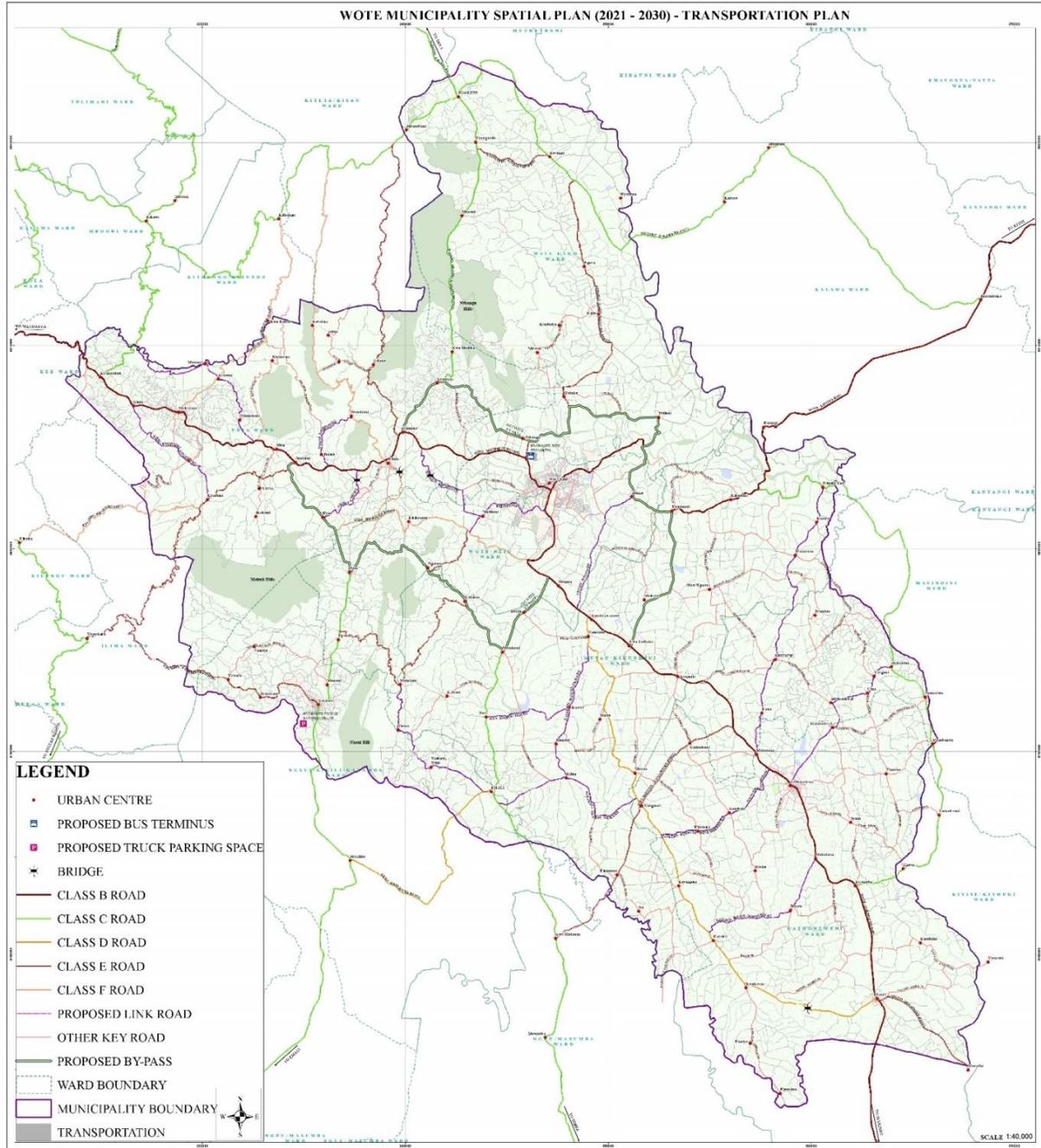
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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Wote Township Transportation Plan



Appendix 2: Wote Municipality Transportation Plan



Appendix 3: Summary of the Issues raised by the stakeholders

Summary of the Issues Raised by the Participants from Wote Township

Wote Township Informal Sector

i. Informal Sector

Areas represented	Issues raised
<i>Boda boda</i>	Inadequate space for <i>boda boda</i> sheds and supporting infrastructure – currently operate mainly on road reserves
Artisans	Inadequate space for operation
Closed Market (<i>marikiti</i>)	Lack of sewer reticulation network
	Inadequate collection of solid waste
	Lack of solid waste sorting
	Inadequate flood lights
Textiles and furniture market	Unpaved floor
	Lack of permanent shed
	Inadequate water supply
Taxi-operators.	inadequate parking spaces
Timber-yards	Lack of electricity
	Insufficient water supply
	Lack of ownership document
	Inadequate space
Bus park traders	Lack of designated area for kiosks.
	Inadequate lighting
	Lack of modern bus termini
	Inadequate water
	Poor waste management
	Inadequate empowerment of disable persons
Cobbler	Need for a tannery factory
	Inadequate space for operation
Saloons	Lack of specific area of operation
Chicken traders	lack of market shed
	Lack of support infrastructure

Source: Field survey (June 2020)

ii. **Wote Township Estates and Neighboring Urban Nodes**

Estate/Urban Nodes	Issues raised
Nthangu Urban Centre	Uncontrolled development
	Some roads are in poor conditions
	Encroachment in some road reserve
	Insecurity of land tenure
	Lack of flood lights
	Lack of proper solid waste management
	Lack of public toilet
	Inadequate fresh water supply
Watuka Urban Centre	Some roads are in poor conditions
	Lack of a designated solid waste disposal
	Inadequate water supply
	Lack of electricity in the hinterland
	Lack for abattoir
Muambani Urban Centre	Poor feeder road conditions
	Lack of flood light
	Lack of proper sanitation
Unoa Urban Centre	Urban decay
	Lack of sewer system
	Inadequate water supply
Bosnia Urban Centre	Uncontrolled development
	Lack of flood lights
Nyunzu Urban Centre	Lack of public toilet
	Inadequate water supply
	Lack of a closed market
Malivani Urban Centre	Uncontrolled development
	Urban decay
	Inadequate water supply
	No bridge at Nduambo river
	Lack of health facility
	Lack floodlights
	Encroached and blocked road
	Lack of a fruit collection centre
Shimo Estate	Poor conditions of the accessibility roads
	Inadequate water supply
	Lack of proper solid waste management
	Lack of flood lights
	Lack of proper drainage system causing flooding
	Un-cleared bushes within the estate promoting insecurity
Kasarani market centre	Poor drainage channels
	Poor condition of the access roads
	Lack of clean water for drinking
	Lack of proper solid waste management
	Lack of sewerage system

Source: Field survey (June 2020)

iii. Investors

Participants	Issues Raised
Wote Township Investors	Need for buffer for the proposed sewer and water lines
	Need for provision of fresh water
	Need for provision of NMT on the existing roads
	Need for a university within the municipality
	Need for a sewer treatment plant
	Need for rehabilitation of Kamulu Dam
	Street lighting to enhance security
Need for a cemetery	

Source: Field survey (June 2020)

iv. Wote Township Kenya National Chambers of Commerce (Makueni Charter).

Participant	Issues Raised
Wote Township Kenya National Chambers of Commerce (Makueni Chapter)	Need for rehabilitation of Mwaani Dam
	Need for street lighting to enhance security
	Need for more technical and vocational training centres
	Need for storm water drainage system
	Need for proper solid waste management
	Need for development control regulations to curb the high rate of land subdivision

Source: Field survey (June 2020)

Summary of the Issues Raised by the Participants from Various Urban Centres

Urban Centre	Issues Raised
Kathonzweni Urban Centre	Inadequate water supply
	Uncontrolled development
	Encroachment of road reserves
	Lack of proper solid waste management
	Lack of proper liquid waste management
	Inadequate high mast floodlight
	Urban decay
	Lack of community social hall
	Shortage of market sheds
	Lack of bus terminus
	Lack of bus park
	Lack of cemetery
Need to upgrade Kathonzweni Health Centre	

Urban Centre	Issues Raised
Mbuvo Urban Centre	Encroachment of road reserves
	Lack of high mast floodlights
	Poor conditions of market sheds
	Lack of boda-boda sheds
	Inadequate health personnel at Mbuvo Health Centre
	Some roads are in poor condition
	Lack of solid waste disposal site
	Lack of development plan
	Lack of social hall
	Lack of resource centre
Kalamba Urban Centre	Lack of public toilets
	Insecurity
	Non-functional high mast floodlights (2 out of 6 working)
	Lack of social hall
	Lack of protective equipment to the market cleaners
	Encroachment into road reserve
	Lack of a designated solid waste disposal point
	Lack of livestock yard
	Lack of fire sub-station
	Poor road connectivity
Nziu Urban Centre	Uncontrolled development
	Lack of resource centre
	Encroachment into road reserve
	Poor road connectivity
	Inadequate high mast floodlights to enhance businesses operations at night
	Lack of a drainage system
	Inadequate water supply
	Inadequate market sheds
Kilili Urban Centre	Lack of land for market expansion
	Insufficient water supply
	Lack of resource centre
	Urban decay
	Lack of social hall
	Lack of an operating police post
	Lack of market sheds for traders
	Lack of development plan
	Lack of solid waste disposal point
	Feeder roads are in poor condition

Urban Centre	Issues Raised
Mukuyuni Urban Centre	Need for ECD centre
	Lack of development plan
	Uncontrolled development
	Lack of proper solid disposal methods
	Lack of a <i>jua kali</i> site
	Lack of a fruit collection centre
	Lack for a fruit processing plant
	Encroachment of road reserves
	Narrow and poorly maintained roads
	Lack of support infrastructure in the market (<i>marikiti</i>)
	Lack of social hall
	inadequate high mast flood lights
	Lack of the street lights
	Lack of a bus terminus
	Lack of storm water drainage system
	Lack of sewerage system
	Inadequate water supply
	Lack of recreational facilities.
Lack of fire sub- station	
Lack of a designated parking space	
Lack of a resource centre	
Kilala Urban Centre	Lack of a development plan
	Uncontrolled development
	Lack of proper solid waste disposal sites
	Lack of a fruit collection centre
	Encroachment of some road reserves
	Narrow and poorly maintained urban roads
	Lack of basic infrastructure within the market i.e. market sheds
	Poorly maintained livestock yard
	Lack of administrative offices
	Lack of a social hall
	Inadequate high mast flood lights
	Lack of the street lights
	Lack of bus terminus
	Lack of storm water drainage system
	Lack of sewerage system
	Inadequate water supply
Lack of recreational facilities.	
Lack of fire sub- station	
Lack of designated parking space	
Lack of resource centre	
	Inadequate water supply
	Poor road connectivity

Urban Centre	Issues Raised
Kwa Kavisi Urban Centre	Lack of resource centre
	Urban decay
	Lack of public toilet
	Lack of designated solid waste disposal site
	Poor conditions of access roads
	Poor lighting of the market
	Lack of development plan
	Lack of a livestock yard
Kavumbu Urban Centre	Lack of public toilet
	Unreliable and inadequate water supply
	Lack of proper solid waste management
	Lack of market sheds for green-grocers
Sinai Urban Centre	Lack of high mast flood light
	Lack of public toilet
	Lack of boda-boda shed
	Lack of speed bumps along the main road
	Inadequate water supply
	Poor road conditions
Muusini Urban Centre	Poor drainage system
	Lack of social facilities e.g. social hall
	Lack of slaughter house
	Some roads are narrow
	Lack of <i>juakali</i> and grocery vendors sheds
	Lack of fruit collection centre
	Lack of dumping site
Ukia and Ukia Junction Urban Centres	Lack of a development plan
	Uncontrolled development
	Lack of markets (<i>marikiti</i>)
	Lack of public toilets
	Lack of proper solid waste disposal sites
	Lack of social hall
	Inadequate high mast flood lights
	Lack of bus terminus
	Lack of storm water drainage system
	Inadequate water supply
	Lack of recreational facilities.
Kikumini Urban Centre	Inadequate water supply
	No designated solid waste disposal points
	No market sheds for traders
	Poor condition of feeder roads
	Inadequate high mast floodlight
	Poor condition of access roads
	Lack of development plan
	Uncontrolled development

Urban Centre	Issues Raised
Kaumoni Urban Centre	Lack of health centre
	Lack of a police post -increased insecurity
	Lack of a market (<i>marikiti</i>)
	Lack of proper solid waste disposal sites
	Lack of a <i>jua kali</i> site
	Encroachment of road reserves
	Poorly maintained roads
	Lack of a social hall
	Inadequate high mast flood lights
	Lack of bus terminus
	Lack of storm water drainage system
	Inadequate water supply
	Lack of recreational facilities.
Itangini Urban Centre	Lack of a development plan
	Lack of proper solid waste disposal sites
	Lack of enough market space
	Lack of a fruit collection centre
	Encroachment of road reserves
	Lack of public toilet
	Lack of social hall
	Inadequate high mast flood lights
	Lack of bus terminus
	Lack of storm water drainage system
	Inadequate water supply
	Lack of recreational facilities.
Nyunzu Urban Centre	Lack of high mast flood lights
	Lack of health centre
	Poor solid waste management
Ngutwa Urban Centre	Lack of electricity connection
	Lack of high mast flood lights
	Lack of market sheds
	Inadequate water supply
	Lack of dispensary
	Lack of electricity connection
Kitonyini Urban Centre	Lack of market sheds
	Inadequate water supply
	Lack of development plan
Senda Urban Centre	Lack of public toilet
	Road encroachment
	Lack of high mast flood light
	Lack of public toilet
	Urban decay
Lack of market sheds	
Lack of ICT centre	

Urban Centre	Issues Raised
	Lack of health centre
Kaseve Urban Centre	Inadequate water supply
	Lack of electricity connection
	Lack of public toilet
	Poor solid waste management
	Lack of electricity connection
Mandoi Urban Centre	Lack of electricity connection
	Lack of public toilet
Mutulani Urban Centre	Lack of Development Plan
	Inadequate water supply
Beach Urban Centre	Poor road conditions
	Lack of high mast flood light
	Poor solid waste management
	Inadequate water supply
Bama Urban Centre	Lack of electrical connection
	Inadequate water supply
	Lack of <i>bodaboda</i> sheds
	Poor road conditions
	Lack of high mast flood lights
Mumbuni Urban Centre	Road encroachment
	Lack of development plan
	Poor solid waste management
	Inadequate water supply
Kwa Kathoka Urban Centre	Inadequate high mast flood light
	Inadequate water supply
	Poor road conditions
	Lack of playground
Kyemole Urban Centre	Lack of <i>boda boda</i> sheds
	Lack of high mast flood light
Kaseveni Urban Centre	Lack of public toilet
	Lack of <i>boda boda</i> sheds
	Lack of electricity connection
	Massive road encroachments
	Lack of proper solid waste management
	Inadequate water supply
East Ngosini Urban Centre	Inadequate water supply
	Lack of development plan
Makutano Urban Centre	Encroachment on the road reserve
	Lack of <i>boda boda</i> sheds
	Lack of electricity connection
	Lack of high mast flood light
West Ngosini Urban Centre	Lack of <i>boda boda</i> sheds
	Lack of high mast flood light
	Evident road encroachment

Urban Centre	Issues Raised
	No electrical connection
	Lack of development plan
Mulaani Urban Centre	Inadequate water supply
	Lack of public toilet
	No electricity connection
	Poor condition of access roads
Furaha Urban Centre	Inadequate water supply
	Poor electricity connection
	Lack of public toilet
	Lack of proper solid waste management
Kona Baridi Urban Centre	No electricity connectivity
	Lack of public toilet
	Lack of proper solid waste management
	Poor condition of access roads
	Lack of development plan
Central Urban Centre	Lack of development plan
	Lack of public toilet
	No electricity connectivity
Kiluluini Urban Centre	Lack of water supply
	Lack of public toilet
	Lack of high mast flood light
Soko One Urban Centre	Lack of high mast flood light
	Lack of public toilet
	Lack of <i>bodaboda</i> sheds
	Feeder roads are in poor conditions
	Soil erosion particularly at Kwa Kiteme
	Need for cold rooms at Kalamba Fruit Processing Plant
	Lack of electrical connection
Kathuma Urban Centre	Lack of development plan
	Poor conditions of feeder roads
	Lack of public toilet
Kiti Kyuma Urban Centre	Lack of development plan
	Need for high mast flood light to boost security in the market
	Lack of electricity connection in the market
	Poor road condition especially Kwa Mutua Area
	Need for bridge at Kaiti River
Mlolongo Urban Centre	Lack of development plan
	No electricity connection
	Lack of development plan
	Lack of high mast flood light
	Lack of public toilet
	Lack of public toilet

Urban Centre	Issues Raised
Kwa Mutavi Urban Centre	Lack of high mast flood lights
	Inadequate water supply
	Lack of development plan
	Lack of <i>boda boda</i> shed
	Frequent power outage-need for an adequate electrical transformer
Kalembwani Urban Centre	Lack of public toilets
	Lack of high mast floodlights
	Absence of market sheds for traders
	Lack of <i>boda-boda</i> sheds
	Poor drainage-flooding is rampant
	Poor management of water services
	Poor state of roads-no drainages
	Poor solid waste management
Katulie Urban Centre	Water shortages is rampant-due to deterioration of pipes
	Lack of development plan
	Lack of <i>boda boda</i> sheds
	Lack of market shades for traders to conduct their businesses
	Lack of proper solid waste management
	Lack of public toilet
	Need for a technical training institute – proposal at the available public land
Upendo Urban Centre	Lack of public toilet
	Lack of <i>boda boda</i> sheds
	Absence of market sheds for traders
	Need for frequency of cleaning to be increased
Makutano Urban Centre	Lack of public toilet
	Inadequate water supply
	Lack of high mast floodlights
	Lack of public toilet
Kwa Ngundo Urban Centre	Inadequate water supply
	Lack of high mast flood lights
	Lack of public toilet
	Lack of <i>boda boda</i> sheds
Kwa Mutunga Urban Centre	Lack of public toilet
	Lack of high mast floodlights
Nguu Urban Centre	Lack of high mast floodlights
	Lack of public toilet
	Insecurity
	Poor conditions in some roads
	Inadequate supply of water
	Inadequate supply of water

Urban Centre	Issues Raised
Kathatu Urban Centre	Inadequate high mast floodlights
	Lack of development plan
	Lack of public toilet
Kimutheni Urban Centre	Poor condition of some roads
	Lack of public toilet
	Lack of development plan
	Need for high mast flood light to reduce insecurity
Mbuvi Urban Centre	Lack of electrical supply
	Inadequate water supply
	Feeder roads are in poor condition and impassable during rainy season
	Lack of development plan
	Lack of <i>boda boda</i> sheds
Kako Urban Centre	Inadequate high mast flood lights
	Inadequate water supply - Kako Earth Dam is not adequate
	Feeder roads not in good condition
	Lack of solid waste disposal sites
	<i>Boda boda</i> sheds are inadequate
	Kako healthcare is understaffed
	Inadequate ECD centres
	Need for demarcation of the Kako Karth Dam
	Locals require a market day
	Closed market needs fencing & water storage tanks
Ngovu Urban Centre	Inadequate water supply
	Lack of public toilet
	Lack of <i>bodaboda</i> sheds
	Lack of development plan
	Poor solid waste management-no waste disposal facilities
	Insecurity-lacking police post
	Feeder roads in poor condition
	Lack of enough land for market expansion
Mitivu Urban Centre	Lack of public toilet
	lack of high mast floodlights to reduce insecurity
	Inadequate water supply
	Poor state of feeder roads
	Need for additional staff for Mitivu Dispensary
	Need for <i>boda boda</i> sheds
Kandulyu Urban Centre	Lack of enough land for market expansion.
	Need for public toilet
	Lack of flood light
	Inadequate water supply
	Poor roads condition

Urban Centre	Issues Raised
	Need for police post
	Lack of health centre
	Need for market cleaners
Uviluni Urban Centre	Lack of development plan
	Lack of market sheds for traders
	Lack of public toilet
	Poor state of feeder roads
	Missing drift at River Kaiti
	Need for youth counselling forums
	Lack of jua kali sheds for welders and carpenters
	No solid waste disposal facilities
	Lack of <i>boda boda</i> sheds
	Need for a police post
Kyaluma Urban Centre	Land use conflicts
	Lack of electricity connectivity
	Need for market cleaners
	Encroachment on the access roads
	Lack of high mast floodlights
	Need for a police post
	Uncoordinated development
	Insufficient water supply
Lack of <i>boda boda</i> sheds	

Source: Field survey (June 2020)

Appendix 4: Public Participation forums

A. Stakeholders Sensitization and Visioning Forums Schedule

Sectors Forums

S.No	Date	Sector	Venue
1.	03/06/2020	Wote Informal Sector group one - areas represented; (<i>bodaboda</i> , artisans, closed market (<i>marikiti</i>), closed market (textiles and furniture), taxi-operators and timber-yards).	Wote Green Park Social Hall
2.		Wote Informal Sector group two - areas represented; (bus park traders, cobbler, saloons and chicken traders)	Wote Green Park Social Hall
3.	04/06/2020	Wote Township Kenya National Chambers of Commerce (Makueni Charter).	Wote Green Park Social Hall
4.		Wote Township Investors	Wote Green Park Social Hall

B. Urban (Market) Centres Forums

S. No	Date	Urban Centres Represented	Venue
1.	03/06/2020	Wote Township Estates and Neighboring Urban Nodes	Wote Green Park Social Hall – Wote Township
2.	04/06/2020	Mukuyuni	Mukuyuni Market Centre
3.		Ukia & Ukia Junction	Ukia Market Centre
4.		Kilala	Kilala Market Centre
5.		Kaumoni	Kaumoni Market Centre
6.		Itangini	Itangini Market Centre
7.		05/06/2020	Mbuvo/Kwakavisi/Kavumbu
8.	Muusini/Sinai		Muusini Market Centre
9.	Kathonzweni		Kathonzweni Market Centre
10.	08/06/2020	Nziu	Nziu Market Centre
11.		Kalamba	Kalamba Market

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			Centre
12.		Kilili	Kilili Market Centre
13.	09/06/2020	Kikumini, Ngosini East, Ngosini West, Makutano, Kaseve, Mulaani, Kasarani, Senda, Mandoi, Kilisa, Kangondi, Kitonyoni, Itaa, Mutulani, Kithiani, Beach, Ngutwa, Nyunzu	Kwa-Kathoka Market Centre
14.	10/06/2020	Kako, Uviluni, Mituvu, Kandulyu, Ngovu, and Kyaluma	Kako Market Centre



Informal Sector Group One Stakeholders Forum Held at Wote Green Park Social Hall, 3rd June 2020

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Informal Sector Group Two Stakeholder Forum Held at Wote Green Park Social Hall, 3rd June 2020



Wote Township Estates and Neighboring Urban Nodes Stakeholder Forum Held at Wote Green Park Social Hall, 3rd June 2020



Wote Township Investors Stakeholder Forum Held at Wote Green Park Social Hall, 4th June 2020





Wote Township - Kenya National Chambers of Commerce (Makueni Chapter) Stakeholder Forum held at Wote Green Park Social Hall, 3rd June 2020



Mukuyuni Market Centre Stakeholder Public Forum, 4th June 2020



Ukia and Ukia Junction Market Centres Stakeholder Public Forum Held at Ukia Market Centre, 4th June 2020



Kilala Urban Centre Stakeholder Public Forum, 4th June 2020



Kaumoni Market Centre Stakeholder Public Forum, 4th June 2020



Itangini Urban Centre Stakeholder Public Forum, 4th June 2020



Mbuvo, Kwa Kavisi and Kavumbu Urban Centres Stakeholder Public Forum Held at Mbuvo Secondary School, 5th June 2020



Muusini and Sinai urban Centres Stakeholder Public Forum Held at Muusini Market Centre, 5th June 2020



Kathonzweni Market Centre Stakeholder Public Forum Held at IBSI Hotel, 5th June 2020



Soko One, Kathuma, Kiti Kyumu, Mlolongo and Nziu Market Centres Stakeholder Public Forum Held at Nziu Market Centre, 8th June 2020



Makutano, Kwa Mutavi, Kalembwani, Upendo, Katulye, Kiluluini and Kalamba Urban Centres Stakeholder public forum held at Kalamba Market, 8th June 2020



Nguu, Kathatu, Ngoini, Kimutheni, Mulata and Kilili Urban Centres Stakeholder public forum held at Kilili Market, 8th June 2020



Itungini, Kona Baridi, Kikumini & Central Urban Centres Stakeholder Public Forum Held at ATC Kwa Kathoka Market Centre, 9th June 2020



Nyunzu, Ngutwa, Kitonyini, Senda, Kaseve, Maandui, Mutulani, Beach, Bama & Mumbuni Urban Centres Stakeholder Public Forum held at ATC Kwa Kathoka Market Centre, 9th June 2020



*Kako, Ngovu, Mitivu, Kandyulu, Uviluni & Kyaluma Urban Centres Public Participation Forum
Held at ATC Kako Market Centres, 10th June 2020*

B. First Draft Report Presentation to the Technical Team on 13th August, 2020 in Municipal Board Room

Attendance List

PRESENTATION OF WOTE MUNICIPALITY DRAFT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDeP) REPORT TO
THE TECHNICAL TEAM

VENUE: WOTE MUNICIPAL BOARD ROOM

DATE: 13th August, 2020

LIST OF ATTENDANCE

S.No	Name	Organization	Designation	ID. No	Signature
1.	Ushamsi Mbiriyi	Wote Municipal	Manager	2026179	
2.	Richard Mwendu	Makumi Court	Economist	24262864	
3.	P. Mutumabuku	Renaissance Pkg Ltd	lead consultant	7731496	
4.					
5.	DAN KIARA	RENNASSANCE	Urban Planner	4828375	
6.	Bernard Nyirai	Renaissance	Data Manager	21975859	
7.	phineas mwiti	Renaissance	Assistant planner	29451493	
8.	Michael Muti	Renaissance PLG Ltd	Assistant Planner	33263405	
9.	Diana Kiily	Wote Municipality	Assistant - Municipal office	32486330	
10.	Alex Nthim	CMC - laws	chief officer - laws	2275150	
11.					

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C.Draft Report Presentation to the Wote Municipal Board on 10TH September, 2020 at Acacia Resort, Wote Town

Attendance list

PREPARATION OF WOTE MUNICIPAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDeP) 2021-2025

DRAFT PLAN PRESENTATION TO WOTE MUNICIPAL BOARD

Venue ACACIA RESORT

Date... 10th September, 2020

Lists of Attendance

No.	Name	Organization/ Department	Designation	ID. No	Signature
1.	<u>Julius Kalos</u>	<u>GMC-Lands, Urban Dev Environ & Climate Change</u>	<u>CFC LUDECC</u>	<u>8823822</u>	
2.	<u>Rose Muenia</u>	<u>Wote Municipality Board</u>	<u>vice-chair</u>	<u>1903468</u>	
3.	<u>David Munsai</u>	<u>NLC</u>	<u>PLCIP</u>	<u>770679</u>	
4.	<u>Christopher Kitanga</u>	<u>NLC</u>	<u>PLCIP</u>	<u>10586257</u>	
5.	<u>Urbanus Mbindyo</u>	<u>Wote Municipal</u>	<u>Manager</u>	<u>207099</u>	
6.	<u>Jacinto Muthya</u>	<u>Wote Municipal Board</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>2986103</u>	<u>Jedish</u>
7.	<u>Patrick Waweru</u>	<u>NLC</u>	<u>Coordinator, Makueni</u>	<u>9172817</u>	
8.	<u>Dominic Mwangi</u>	<u>GMC-Municipality</u>	<u>Surveyor</u>	<u>2235935</u>	
9.	<u>Richard Mwangi</u>	<u>GMC-Municipality</u>	<u>Economist</u>	<u>2072968</u>	

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No.	Name	Organization/ Department	Designation	ID. No	Signature
10.	Geoffrey Mutinda	GOMC	Physical Planner	28141673	
11.	Diana Nzele	Wote Municipality	Environmentalist Office Support	33426332	
12.	Peter Mutaxu	Wote Municipality	Procurement Officer	22361387	
13.	Michael M. Kahura	Wote Municipality	Board Member	24558714	
14.	Eliud Liku	WOTE MUNICIPALITY	BOARD MEMBER	4226909	
15.	Geoffrey Kijaro	REINASSANCE	CIVIL ENGINEER	25444429	
16.	P. Mutarembu	Renaissance P/Ltd	Planner/Lead Consultant	77314567	
17.	Harrison Mathya	Wote Municipality	Chair	711209	
18.	David Kiaro	Renaissance Ltd	Urban Planner	4528375	
19.	Phreas Mwili	Rendissance Ltd	ASS. Planner	29451495	
20.	Muwal Mui	Renaissance Planning Ltd	Ass. planner	33263766	
21.	Faisla Omolo	Renaissance Planning Ltd	Planning Assistant	3042238	
22.	Victor Wambui	Renaissance Planning Ltd	Ass. Planner	2925493	

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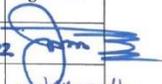
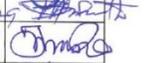
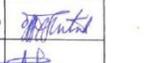
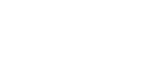
D.Draft IDeP Stakeholders workshop at kwa kathoka ATC
Attendance List

STAKEHOLDERS' WORKSHOP FOR THE PRESENTATION OF DRAFT WOTE MUNICIPAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Venue ATC KWA KATHOKA

Date..... 7th December 2020

Lists of Attendance

No.	Name	Organization	Designation	ID. No	Signature
1.	<u>Julien Kalwa</u>	<u>GMC</u>	<u>CFC - Land, Urban Environ → CC change.</u>	<u>882352</u>	
2.	<u>Urbanus Alindya</u>	<u>Wote Municipal</u>	<u>Municipal Manager</u>	<u>208295</u>	
3.	<u>Jamick Mwoolo</u>	<u>Mokupeni</u>	<u>Market Secretary</u>	<u>5891156</u>	
4.	<u>Joachim Mungu</u>	<u>Munsini Market</u>	<u>chair man</u>	<u>668914</u>	
5.	<u>Jennic Nasesi</u>	<u>GMC</u>	<u>Ward Admin</u>	<u>7794364</u>	
6.	<u>Nicholas Mutis</u>	<u>Wote-ward admin</u>	<u>lme</u>	<u>2561184</u>	
7.	<u>Benson Mutis</u>	<u>Kathongweni - GMC</u>	<u>Ward Admin</u>	<u>11672000</u>	
8.	<u>Ashe willy</u>	<u>Muvakukumini - W/Adm</u>	<u>GMC</u>	<u>20021509</u>	
9.	<u>Henry Maltaka</u>	<u>Gmc - wote</u>	<u>S.W Admin</u>	<u>1496978</u>	
10.	<u>Sammy M. Mwigale</u>	<u>Consultant</u>	<u>Licensed surveyor</u>	<u>8353492</u>	
11.	<u>Zipporah Mataka</u>	<u>Gmc</u>	<u>SUB WARD ADMIN</u>	<u>24332795</u>	
12.	<u>Joseph Kaung</u>	<u>Kathongweni/ MKT Sec</u>	<u>Market Secretary</u>	<u>7821520</u>	

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No.	Name	Organization	Designation	ID. No	Signature
13.	BERNARD M KIKUKU	KATHONSWEI CHAIRMAN	KATHONSWEI	80271341	[Signature]
14.	Joseph Mutetu	V/Sec Kathonsweini	Kathonsweini	11676320	[Signature]
15.	Stephen Kifalo	Kathonsweini Professional Forum	MUSINI/MAVINDI	21638896	[Signature]
16.	Isaac Mungala	Kavumbi MKT	Secretary	1476902	[Signature]
17.	Harrison Njoko	Kalumbi MKT	committee member	26740928	[Signature]
18.	Joel Mwangangi	Mukufuni Market	Chairman	0698144	[Signature]
19.	Mwaka James	Kathonsweini Professional	Chairman	2294023	[Signature]
20.	Geoffrey Mutinda	Makueni County Govt.	Physical Planner	28141873	[Signature]
21.	Richard Mwendu	Makueni County Govt	Economist	28282969	[Signature]
22.	Peter Kinyoti	Makueni Council	Makueni Council	5717417	[Signature]
23.	Daniel Mutinda	Wote Municipality	Environmentalist	32915070	[Signature]
24.	DAVID MUSEMBI	WOTE MUNICIPALITY	ARCHITECT	32312213	[Signature]
25.	Christine Nzisa	Wote Municipality	CIVIL ENGINEER	30785558	[Signature]
26.	Michael Kabona	Wote Municipality	Quantity Surveyor	31540067	[Signature]
27.	ANGELINA MBOHE	WOTE PWD'S Rep	WOTE WARD	1270023	[Signature]
28.	Jane K. Kwendu	Singai Market	MUSINI/MAVINDI	20552106	[Signature]
29.	Albanus Mutaya	Boda Boda	Wote	22117137	[Signature]

Final Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (2021 – 2025)

No.	Name	Organization	Designation	ID. No	Signature
30.	Styler Mwindi	Probox faxii	Chairman	26142447	
31.	DANISIC Mbitini	Boda boda	SECRETARY	29631258	
32.	Nicholas Ndlovu	hardlabour	chair person	20731061	
33.	MORRIS MATIVO	KNCCI	DIRECTOR	28498883	
34.	MUSANGO KITONGA	BUSPARK SPOKSPERSON & KNCCI	DIRECTOR ADVOCACY	7359557	
35.	Stephen K. Kasenge	Kaunoni Market	Chairman	11404615	
36.	MIRIAM MUSTO	UFA - JAWA GMC	V/Admin	1272212	
37.	MUKYAO WAMBWA	lawyer (ololos)	Committee member	22542261	
38.	RICHARD M. MUTIE	CARRIAGE H. SEHLES	COMMITTEE-MEMBER	23825265	
39.	Jeremiah M. Thomas	Mkiki Market	V/Chair	10819912	
40.	Nahson Mututu	GMC	V/Admin	10819310	
41.	Christine Mutuku	wote malikiti-g-gocer	Chair lady	2066023	
42.	DORCAS MUMBWA	Wote-Salon sector	Chair lady.	21699775	
43.	Joseph M. Mutug	Mbuvo Mkt business person	Member	23497467	
44.	SHADRACK M. WONDOD	Kilala Market	Committee Member	1871904	
45.	BENSON W. KILUNGU	Mbuvo Mkt business person	Member	26667669	
46.	PETER K. MAMWA	Mbuvo - mkt. Siamabaga	Secretary	0266023	

Final Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (2021 – 2025)

No.	Name	Organization	Designation	ID. No	Signature
47.	Abdullahi Khatimo	Darulwan	SWADIM	11732810	[Signature]
48.	Max Mthunzi	amc- Lubs	GO Lubs	22157857	[Signature]
49.	Maxwell Muzema	Youth leader Muzunguni	Muzunguni	29770015	[Signature]
50.	Benson K. Malunga	Chairman Bus park Touts	Wote Buspark/Chairman	10515913	[Signature]
51.	Alfred Keli	Treshera Treshera	WOTE Chair Pressor	27370608	[Signature]
52.	Dominic Mwaniki	Secretary	WOTE	3298624	[Signature]
53.	KENNEDY MUTHINI	CHAIRMAN CAR WASH WOTE TOWN	WOTE	29467476	[Signature]
54.	NORRIS KATIYO	KNCCI	DIRECTOR	2849888	[Signature]
55.	FRANIS KIMUSYAKA	MKOKOTENI	WOTE	20676305	[Signature]
56.	CHARLES Kimolo	LEATHER	WOTE	12405782	[Signature]
57.	Sylvester Mwindi	PROBOX TAXI ORGANIZATION	Chairman	26142444	[Signature]
58.	DOMINIC Mthunzi	Gods Gods	SECRETARY	29631258	[Signature]
59.	MUSANG KIRIWA	KNCCI	DIRECTOR FOR ADVOCACY	7389557	[Signature]
60.	PASCALINE Mwaniki	UMC	WDO-Mwaniki/Kirumi	12722485	[Signature]
61.	GRONNYKO. K MATIHA	TOWN COMMITTEE-NKUV	CHAIRMAN NKUV TOWN	29943209	[Signature]
62.	Benson K. Nzeko	K.I.N	Chairman	21355302	[Signature]
63.	Joshua Muthya	TAXI - WOTE	CHAIRMAN	11676231	[Signature]

Final Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (2021 – 2025)

No.	Name	Organization	Designation	ID. No	Signature
64.	OTTO KIMUJI	Kilale Business Community	Secretary	23692137	
65.	Gerald Kungu	Kuala committee	Chair	24712857	
66.	JOTHY KILONZI	Kilale C. member	B/ person	21368964	
67.	Mike Maithega	Umhwi MKT	C/ person	20453591	
68.	PATRICK MUTAE	Kwaka ulisi	N/M	12571359	
69.	JOTHY N. KASUMA	Mitima MKT	C/man	9345536	
70.	JOHN NDOLO	TIANGANI	C/man	0671518	
71.	Begam Kyau	keku	Person.	2008600	
72.	Christine Adeto	UmC	V/A	22350446	
73.	maria mizwai	Kyaluma market	Member	2987632	
74.	CHARLES MURONYI	BEACH MKT	C/MAN	2994982	
75.	Stephan Mwangi	Matituni Mkt.	C/man	7929938	
76.	Caroline Maitiga	NZIU MKT	V/Secretary NZIU MKT	21174937	
77.	JOSHUA NIBAMBUKI	NZIU MKT	SECRETARY NZIU MKT	9614876	
78.	FREDRICK NDIRO	NZIU MKT	Professional	0314633	
79.	David Mwangi	wote	office assistant	10294855	
80.	DORCUS MUTINDI	wote	Chair lady	20520375	

Final Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (2021 – 2025)

No.	Name	Organization	Designation	ID. No	Signature
81.	Godfrey Muli	YOUTH COORDINATOR	COORDINATOR	20775922	
82.	Caroline Mwendu	G.M.C	V/A Admin	21767007	
83.	RUTH KIKKO	G.M.C	V.A	12590532	
84.	RAPHAEL Mwangi	G.M.C	V/A One	21940372	
85.	FESTUS MBELENI	G.M.C	V/A	23454777	
86.	Christine Muthoka	Market Committee	Secretary	2515643	
87.	Domin, Kyenge	B/Man	Business	0315180	
88.	Oneamus Muli	Kathangwani Professionals	Member	11108876	
89.	Joseph Kamau	Kapua Pharmaceutical Association	Secretary	24181049	
90.	Morris Muthiga Mwangi	Chairman (Mwaa)	Mwaa	22722145	
91.	David M Munguo	Mwaa Suakati Association	Chairman	3012459	
92.	Collins M David	Eastern Gate Pastors A Voice for	Chairman	29033112	
93.	Pat Mlydi Nyang'oro	Eastern Gate Pastors	Project Manager	23459029	
94.	Esther W. KIKKO	Mwaa Person	Chairperson	7356041	
95.	Vivian MUENI	Kyambesi Market	Chair Person	12509116	

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E.Draft Final Report Presentation to the Municipal Board on 17TH December, 2020 at Panari Hotel

Attendance list

PRESENTATION OF DRAFT PLAN FOR WOTE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDeP) TO WOTE MUNICIPAL BOARD:- CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR PREPARATION OF WOTE MUNICIPAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND MUNICIPAL SPATIAL PLAN

VENUE: PANARI HOTEL

DATE: 17th December, 2020

No.	Name	Organization	Designation	Telephone No.	ID. No	Signature
1.	Harrison Maitanya	Wote Municipality	Chair	0722555474	7711209	[Signature]
2.	Mbenge Mary	Makueni County	C.O-Emur & CC	0720338626		[Signature]
3.	Urbanus Mwendu	Wote Municipal	Municipal Manager	072171997	2076219	[Signature]
4.	ROBERT MURICA	" "	Board Member	071409282	1017025	[Signature]
5.	Romeo Ndweni	" "	Board member	0721-3438	1352469	[Signature]
6.	Michael Kakunia	Wote Municipal	Board member	0724903554	2458024	[Signature]
7.	Stanley Mbwani	" "	" "	0726670203	24177968	[Signature]
8.	Rose Mwangi	Municipality Board	Vice-chair	0722774345	1905468	[Signature]
9.	Diana Naeli	Wote Municipality	office support	0706241097	32486330	[Signature]
10.	Michael Mui	Renaissance Planning Ltd	Asst. Planner	0702433022	3326274	[Signature]
11.	Geoffrey Kijana	Renaissance Consultants Ltd.	CIVIL ENGINEER	072693588	25444429	[Signature]
12.	P.Mutana Mberu	Renaissance pty	Director	072233967	2231496	[Signature]

Final Wote Municipal Integrated Development Plan (2021 – 2025)

No.	Name	Organization	Designation	Telephone No.	ID. No	Signature
13.	Jacobs Mufingo	Wote Municipality	Board Member	0727386873	258613	Jacobs
14.	Eliud Leku	Wote Municipal Council	Board Member	0722792045	482699	Eliud
15.						
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**F. Draft Final Report Presentation to the Members of the County Assembly 21ST
December 2020, At Panari Hotel**

