



**COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF TAITA TAVETA**  
**COUNTY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**  
**IMPLEMENTATION VOLUNTARY REPORT 2019**



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY FACT SHEET

INFORMATION CATEGORY	2013 STATISTICS	2018 STATISTICS
County Area		
Total area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	17,084.10	17,084.10
Total Water mass (Km <sup>2</sup> )	25	25
Total Gazetted Forest area (Ha)	1,489.80	1,489.80
Total area of Non-gazetted Forest (Ha)	26,770.90	26,770.90
Total area of National Parks (Km <sup>2</sup> )	10,649.90	10,649.90
Total area of Arable land (Km <sup>2</sup> )	2,055	2,055
Total Non-arable land (Km <sup>2</sup> )	14,307.20	14,307.20
Total urban area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	120.8	120.8
No. of towns	2	2
No. of urban centres	2	2
Topography and climate		
Altitude(meters above sea level):		
Lowest	304	304
Highest	2,208	2,208
Temperature range (°C)		
High	24.6	24.6
Low	18.2	18.2
Mean	23	23
Annual rainfall (mm):		
Highest	1,200	1,200
Lowest	157	157
Rainfall by seasons:		
Long rains (March-June):		

Lowlands	157	157
Highlands	265	265
Short rains (October-December):		
Lowlands	341	341
Highlands	1,200	1,200
Demographic profiles		
County population (2018 projection):		
Male population	174,650	194,494
Female population	173,259	189,946
Total	347,909	381,210
Public Level 5 Hospitals		1
Public Level 4 Hospitals	4	4
Public Level 3 Hospitals		18
Public Level 2 Hospitals		41 ( Malukiloriti & beond zero clinic included)
Life expectancy:		
Male	54.4	54.4
Female	61.3	61.3
Both sexes	57.5	57.5
Poverty Indicators		
Absolute poverty:		
Percentage	57.2	57.2
Number	175,149	175,149
Contribution to national poverty (%)	1.1	1.1
Urban poor:		
Percentage	52.5	52.5
Number	33,752	33,752
Rural poor:		
Percentage	58	58

Number	140,368	140,368
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## 1.0 Introduction

Taita Taveta County is located approximately 360 km southeast of Nairobi and 200 km northwest of Mombasa, and is a port and major gateway to the United Republic of Tanzania through Taveta town. The county, whose headquarters are situated in Mwatate sub-county, is one of the six counties in the *Jumuiya ya Kaunti za Pwani* regional economic bloc. Major towns include Voi, Taveta, Mwatate and Wundanyi.

The county covers an area of 17084.1km<sup>2</sup> with 10,649.9 km<sup>2</sup> being within Tsavo East and Tsavo West National Parks, providing a major tourism destination. The rest of the area is occupied by ranches, even as water bodies - including Lakes Jipe and Chala in Taveta – occupy 106 km<sup>2</sup>. Sisal estates and hilltop forests occupy less than 100 km<sup>2</sup>.

The 2018 projected population of the county is **381,210**, 50.2%% of whom are male (**194,494**) with the other 49.8% (**189,946**) being female. Population densities per km<sup>2</sup> in the county range between 3 (in rural areas) to more than 800 persons in urban areas. The population distribution in the county is influenced by cultural heritage, rainfall and terrain. The main ethnic groups in the county include: Taita, Taveta, Kambas, Maasai, Luos, Kikuyu and Somalis. The lower regions receive an average of 440 mm of rain per annum whereas the highlands receive up to 1900 mm. Altitudes range from 500 metres above sea level to almost 2300 m at the highest point in the county Vuria Peak.

There are 48 forests in Taita Taveta County, 28 of which are gazette and managed by the national government. In addition, they form part of a unique Eastern Arch range of forests made up of the Taita Hills and Eastern Tanzania mountains. The Taita Hills have a unique biodiversity of flora and fauna with 9 species of animals and 13 species of plants exclusively found.

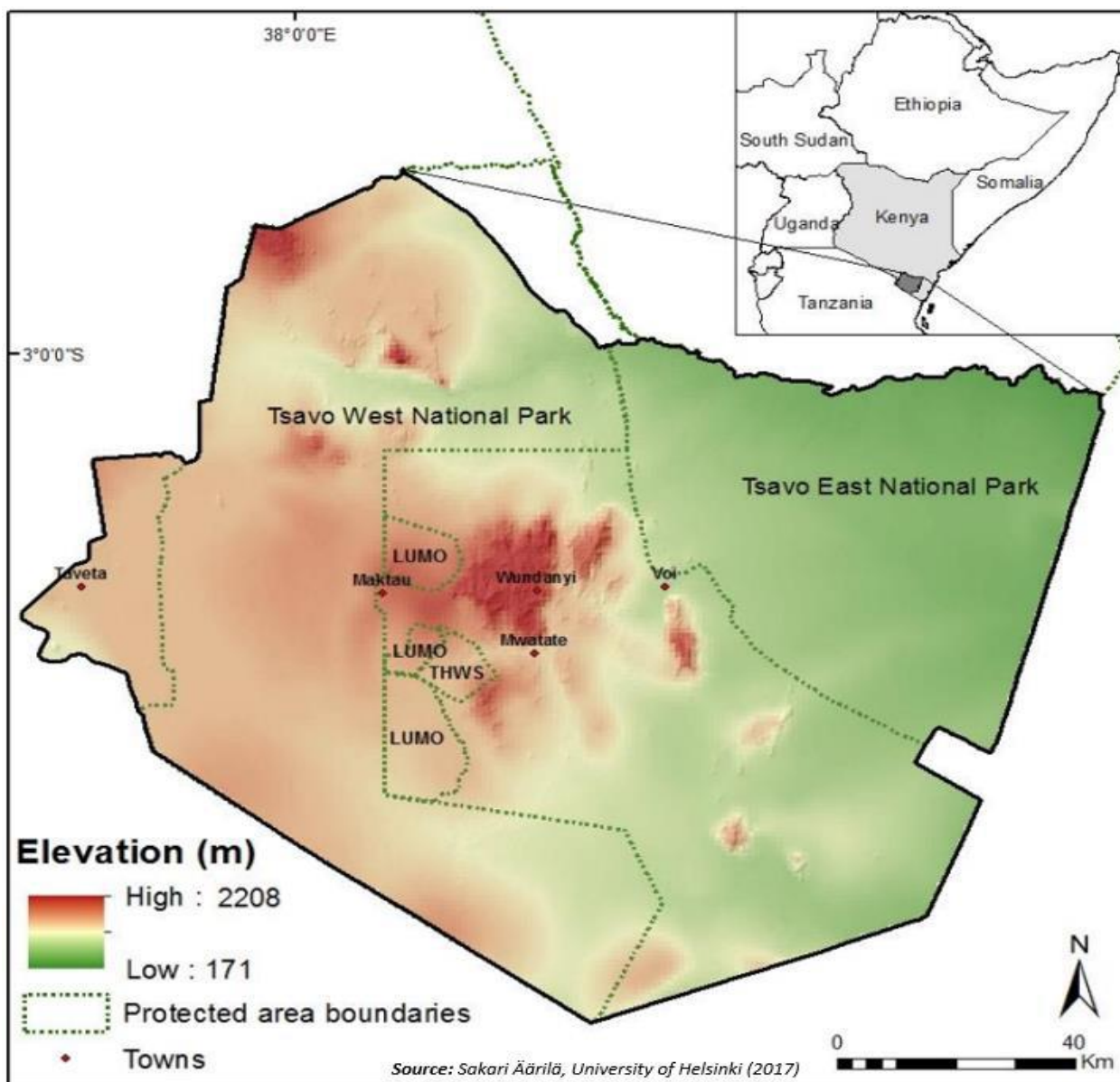


Figure 1: County Elevation Map

## 1.1 Key Highlights

The Taita Taveta County Government acknowledges that full realization of SDGs benefits will occur in the context of the county governments. County Governments are, therefore the catalysts of change and are best placed to link the regional and global goals with local communities for ownership and sustainability. The County realizes that County Governments are the basic local governance units that can support localization, mainstreaming and implementation of SDGs. For example, all SDGs have targets that are directly or indirectly related to the development of the County Government of Taita Taveta and the County has considered all SDGs and mainstreamed them in the development of programmes and projects in its CIDP. The County Government of Taita Taveta undertook to review implementation of the SDGs based on its functions as stipulated in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. The functions are stipulated therein as;

1. Agriculture, including—
  - a) crop and animal husbandry;
  - b) livestock sale yards;
  - c) county abattoirs;
  - d) plant and animal disease control; and
  - e) fisheries
  
2. County health services, including, in particular—
  - a) county health facilities and pharmacies;
  - b) ambulance services;
  - c) promotion of primary health care;
  - d) licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to
  - e) the public;
  - f) veterinary services (excluding regulation of the
  - g) profession);
  - h) cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria; and
  - i) refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.
  
3. Control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising.
  
4. Cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities, including—

- a) betting, casinos and other forms of gambling;
  - b) racing;
  - c) liquor licensing;
  - d) cinemas;
  - e) video shows and hiring;
  - f) libraries;
  - g) museums;
  - h) sports and cultural activities and facilities; and
  - i) county parks, beaches and recreation facilities.
5. County transport, including—
- a) county roads;
  - b) street lighting;
  - c) traffic and parking;
  - d) public road transport; and
  - e) ferries and harbours, excluding the regulation of international and national shipping and matters related thereto.
6. Animal control and welfare, including—
- a) licensing of dogs; and
  - b) facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals.
7. Trade development and regulation, including—
- a) markets;
  - b) trade licenses (excluding regulation of professions);
  - c) fair trading practices;
  - d) local tourism; and
  - e) cooperative societies.
8. County planning and development, including—
- a) statistics;

- b) land survey and mapping;
  - c) boundaries and fencing;
  - d) housing; and
  - e) electricity and gas reticulation and energy regulation.
9. Pre-primary education, village polytechnics, homecraft centers and childcare facilities.
10. Implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation, including—
- a) soil and water conservation; and
  - b) forestry.
11. County public works and services, including—
- a) storm water management systems in built-up areas; and
  - b) water and sanitation services.
12. Firefighting services and disaster management.
13. Control of drugs and pornography.
14. Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and locations in governance at the local level and assisting communities and locations to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of the functions and powers and participation in governance at the local level.

In accordance with 2019 Voluntary National Reporting Theme on *“Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality”*, the County Government of Taita Taveta reviewed in depth its efforts towards implementing the following goals;

- 1. **Goal 4.** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- 2. **Goal 8.** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- 3. **Goal 10.** Reduce inequality within and among countries



4. **Goal 13.** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
5. **Goal 16.** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
6. **Goal 17.** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The process was coordinated through the County Service Delivery Unit, under the Office of the Governor, led by the County SDGs Champion. Data collection was done through the Departments' M&E and SDGs Focal Persons appointed by the respective Departments Chief Officers.

The process was participatory and involved the following stakeholders;

- i. The Non-State Actors
- ii. The County Head of Departments
- iii. The National Government's Heads of Departments within the County
- iv. The Sub County Administrators
- v. The National Government's Interior and Coordinating Officers within the County
- vi. Development Partners - UNDP, World Bank
- vii. The County Elected Leaders
- viii. The Council of Governors Secretariat

## **2.0 Methodology**

Through involvement of the various aforementioned stakeholders, the County Government of Taita Taveta undertook the following during the process of review of implementation of the SDGs:

### **a) Statistical Data Collection (Baseline)**

Data collection, compilation and analysis was primarily done with an aim of gathering the baseline for the various development initiatives in the county. During the year of review, data collection was also done to ascertain the impact of the interventions done towards implementing the Sustainable Development Goals.

Data was largely obtained from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, the National and County Departments as well as development partners and agencies.

### **b) Initiatives for Implementation of the SDGs by the County Government Taita Taveta**

The County Government has so far implemented several projects and programs across all its sectors in line with its CIDP which has mainstreamed the President's Big Four Agenda, the Governor's Manifesto, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Kenya Vision 2030, Medium Term Plan (MTP) III 2018 to 2022, the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and other long-term planning and policy documents.

All the implemented projects have been documented and consolidated through the Monitoring and Evaluation Division for ease of tracking of progress and evaluation of attainment of the expected objectives.

### **c) Analysis of the implementation of County Programmes and Projects**

Data from the County Projects and Programmes, has been put in an SDGs M&E Reporting Matrix for efficient and effective tracking of SDGs implementation. Comparative analysis of "before and after" the various interventions is then done. This informs strategic decisions by the County Leadership for better service delivery.

## **1.0 BEST PRACTICES**

In realization of effective service delivery to its citizens, the county managed to realize the following:

- Establishment of County Complaints, Compliments and Information System (Establishment of Centers and Complaints Handling Committees)
- Adoption and operationalization of County M&E policy
- Development of County M&E Indicators Handbook
- Gender Mainstreaming Initiative
- Automated Revenue Collection Systems
- Resource Mobilization and Partnership with Development Partners and other multi-level government agencies

## **3.0 LESSONS LEARNED,**

- Effective supervision of project implementation
- Engagement of all stakeholders
- Prompt procurement process
- Scrutinize and vet suppliers
- Develop relevant policies, laws and regulations

## **2.0 Key Challenges and support needed**

- i. The disbursement of funds from the equitable share of national revenue was erratic during the plan period. This affected timely implementation of programmes and projects.
- ii. Low fiscal efforts to raise local revenue: Local revenue collection has been falling short leading to budget deficits.
- iii. Inadequate laws and policies to implement some functions: Slow generation, passing and enactment of laws and policies hindered the implementation of various government functions during the plan period.

- iv. Inadequate personnel and capacity: During the first CIDP, the county experienced staffing challenges for both technical and administrative functions. The available staff also lacked most of the skills needed which affected timely implementation of programmes and projects.
- v. Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement: To supplement county revenue, some projects were to be implemented through PPP arrangement whose process is lengthy and cumbersome. These led to delay in implementation of various projects.
- vi. High community expectations: Community members look at the county government as a panacea to their problems and yet the resources are limited and not all functions are devolved.
- vii. Collaborations with development partners and international funding organizations to fund development projects and programmes was cumbersome due to legal restrictions
- viii. Vastness of the county and settlement patterns: The County is vast with sparsely distributed settlement patterns. This led to increase per capita cost in service delivery.

ix. Weak monitoring and evaluation framework and inadequate planning data: Weak monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes affected the tracking of implementation of various projects and programmes, quality of work and value for money. Data inadequacy also led to poor project and programme planning.

x. Tenure on land, and encroachment of public land made it difficult to identify project site.

xi. Lack of Synergy between sectoral/departmental development proposals and ward funds proposals: Project proposals identified by sectors and those identified through ward funds were different hence causing implementation challenges.

Others include:

- Frequent IFMIS Systems failure
- Lack of environmental Impact Assessment of projects
- Lack of updated statistical disaggregated data
- Lack of Understanding of SDGs among the political class as well as various stakeholders
- Vastness of the County leading to increased operational costs
- Climate change
- Political Interferences

### **3.2.3 Lessons learnt (Cross-Cutting)**

1. Institutionalizing programme-based planning for better development outcome;
2. Need to develop and strengthen policies and laws;
3. Bridge resource gaps through PPP, local and international resource mobilization;
4. Need to strengthen mechanisms for public participation and civic education (including feedback mechanisms) including through use of social, mass and print media;
5. Need for inter departmental coordination and intergovernmental coordination;

6. Need to enhance synergy between the executive and County Assembly;
7. Need to synchronize ward development plans with sector development plans;
8. Need to establish a well-coordinated and robust M&E system in the county;
9. Strict adherence to PFM, PPD Acts;
10. Need to adequately facilitate county personnel for improved public service delivery;
11. Need to strengthen early warning and surveillance mechanisms (weather elements, pest and diseases)

## **5.0 RECOMMENDATION**

- Need to sensitize the political class and harness their goodwill, especially on legislation and policy formulation towards sustainable development.
- Advocacy and sensitization the various government departments, the citizens and all the stakeholders
- Need to set up a unit in charge of county resource mobilization
- Need to strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation in both levels of government
- Need to set up County Information and Documentation Centre to Strengthen data collection, processing, storage and information dissemination
- Need to strengthen institutional framework for SDGs Implementation

TAITA TAVETAT COUNTY SDGs VOLUNTARY REPORT FOR 2019

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2017	TARGETS	ACHIEVEMENT(2018)	REMARKS
	Increased Pre- primary- primary transition levels Transitional Rate	100%	100%	100%	All pupils progressed to the next level
	Number of safe educational facilities built for ECD	187	207	213	
	Pupil Teacher Ratio at ECD schools	1.32	1.16	1.16	Good progress.
	Number of ECD teachers recruited	367	654	69	Most males are not trained in ECD
	Number of children on School Feeding Programme	10,230	10,730	11,936	Improved and surpassed the target
	Teacher/Pupil Ratio	1:17	1:25	1:16	Although the figures looks favourable, there is much discrepancy between schools in towns and villages. Most schools in towns are over populated while those in rural areas have very limited number of pupils.
	Number of students benefitted from education scholarship, loans and bursaries program	14,433 • Loans 557 • Bursaries 13,800 • Scholarship 76	14,633		Fewer students supported,
	Increased access to ECDE-	10,230	10730	11,936	

	Total enrolment in ECDE				
	Number of TVETs operational	24	52	29	Act stipulates that each ward should have a TVET. Some wards have more than one and 1 ward (Kaloleni) has none.
<b>Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>	No. of policies, legislations & standards developed	0	1	1	To improve trading environment, Finance bill 2019 has already been developed. Policies still at cabinet level are Trade policy, Sports & Recreation Policy, Cooperative Policy and Youth Policy.
	No. of markets constructed and rehabilitated	21	28	28	Target achieved but some markets are not necessarily buildings but conducive environment for doing business including open air markets.
	No. of Traders benefitting	0	200	0	Trade loans and Enterprise development
	No. of Trading groups linked to domestic & international Markets	0	20	41	41 Women basket weaving groups (VIDASI) linked to markets in Japan, Viet-Nam and Spain through Industrialization program.
	No. of Demonstration (Incubation) Centres set	0	2	2	First lady tailoring & dress making centre has so far trained, examined



					and certified 20 students. Currently 25 are undergoing training to be certified by end of June, 2019. Secondly, Cap – Youth Empowerment Institute Centre has been offering trainings targeting Youth on Food & Beverage, Automobile, Hospitality, Construction, hair dressing technology and Security Systems, Education department in collaboration with Cap-Youth Centre has already trained 200 students and are currently training 200. They are in the process of targeting training 200 more.
<b>Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>	Number of policies developed to reduce inequality	0	10	1	To improve trading environment, Finance bill 2019 has already been developed and adopted. Policies still at cabinet level are Trade policy, Sports & Recreation Policy, Cooperative Policy, Art & Policy, Children Policy, Persons with Disability Policy, Culture & recreation Policy, Gender Policy

					and Youth Policy.
<b>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>	Number of legislations /policies developed relating to environment	0	3	3	Legal frameworks for environment, forest management and Disaster Risk management Policy at cabinet level for adoption
	Number of functional climate adaptation fund established	0	1		
	Established Emergency Fund	0	1		
	Proportion of county residents aware of environmental protection	0	3	3	Various trainings, barazas, workshops and forums have held to sensitize residents on environmental issues
	Number of established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	0	1	1	Development of Water Master Plan will enable the development of Water Policy
	Percentage of households supported with water harvesting facilities developed	15%	20%		TANKS MAKISIMA
	Number of flood management structures developed	5	6		NJOROGE

	% increase of County residents accessing clean water in emergencies	10%	15%	15%	County government a borehole drilling machine which has sunk a number of boreholes within the County. A complementary water supply intervention through a bowoser is a continuous process
	No of water pans for Desilting/ excavating pans	0	6	4	The County Government has acquired an excavator which has desilted and excavated water pansin Kishushe, Mwakitau, Marungu areas.
<b>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>	Number of non-discriminatory policies and legislations developed & enacted that promote sustainable development	0	10	1	To improve trading environment, Finance bill 2019 has already been developed and adopted. Policies still at cabinet level are Trade policy, Sports & Recreation Policy, Cooperative Policy, Art & Policy, Children Policy, Persons with Disability Policy, Culture & recreation Policy, Gender Policy and Youth Policy.
	Number of M&E policy developed to ensure transparency and accountability	0	1	1	M&E policy has been adopted by the cabinet, currently at the County Assembly for approval and

					enactment
	No of quarterly audit reports submitted to the Governor	2	4	3	The 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter report will be submitted at the end of the reporting period (2018/2019).
	Completion and roll out of performance management system	0	1	1	CECM have signed performance contract with governor whereas the CCOs have done the same with County Secretary. CCOs are expected to cascade the same downwards to their respective departments
	NO. of Complaints & Complements System in place	0	1	1	Information shared in Maarifa Platform and other forums
	No. of public participation meetings held	125	130	145	Meetings were held relating for financial management in the following areas: 1. CIDC 2. ADP 3. CFSP 4. Budget 5. Finance bill
<b>Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>	Number of policies, legislations and standards developed	1	1	1	Finance bill developed & produced to increase revenue levels for the County/ Trade development and promotion

	No of Trading groups linked to domestic & International markets	0	20	41	41 Women basket weaving groups (VIDASI) linked to markets in Japan, Viet-Nam and Spain through Industrialization program.
	Jumuia yaPwani	0	1	1	County Government member of the Juimuia ya Pwani