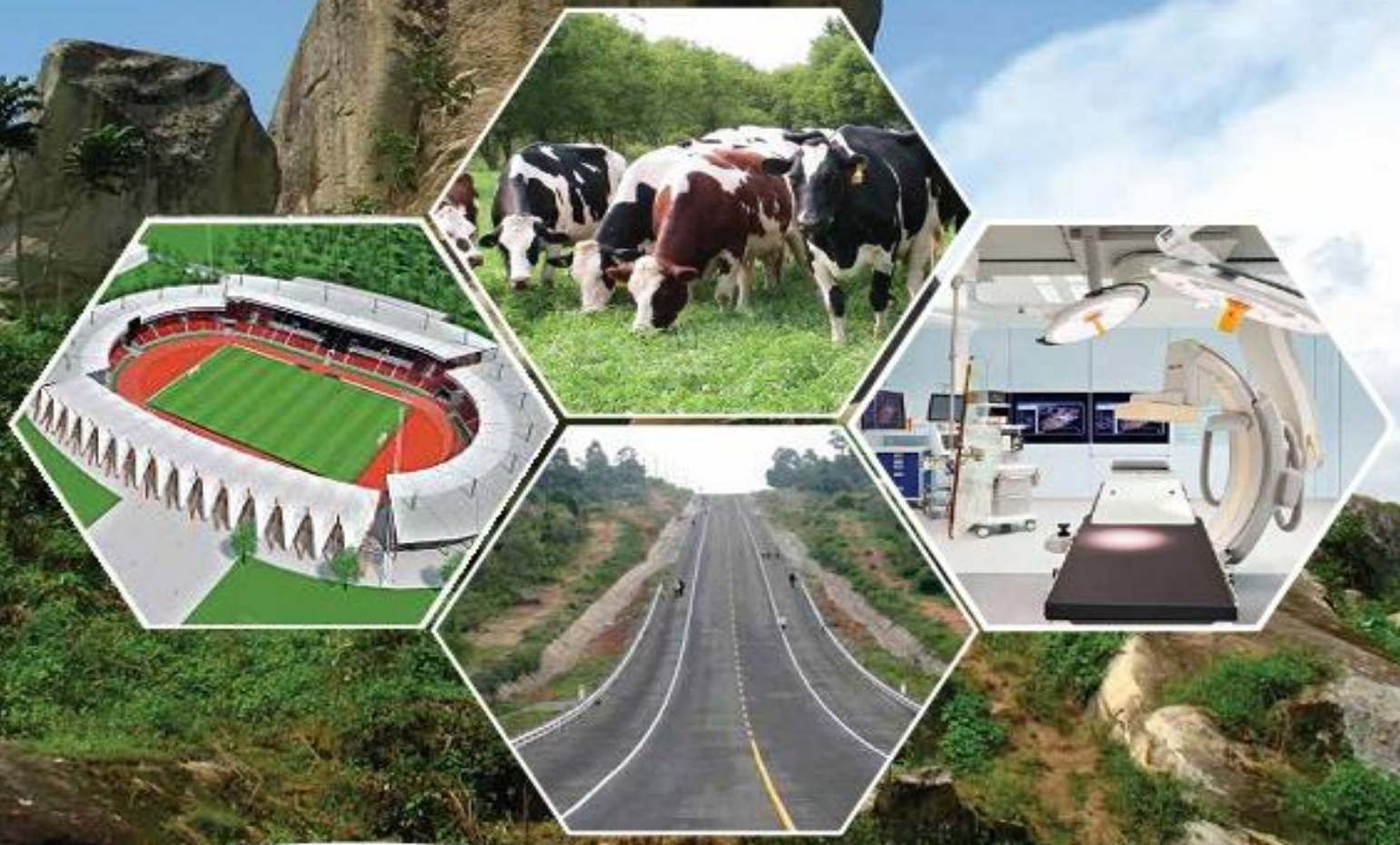
THE GREEN JEWEL

KAKAMEGA COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018 - 2022



A vibrant and prosperous county

KENYA VISION 2030
TOWARDS A GLOBALLY COMPETITIVE AND PROSPEROUS NATION

County Integrated Development Plan,

2018 – 2022

Prepared by:

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County Vision and Mission

Vision

A wealthy and vibrant County offering high quality services to its residents

Mission

To improve the welfare of the people of Kakamega County through formulation and implementation of all-inclusive multi-sectoral policies

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADP	Annual Development Plan
AI	Artificial Insemination
ASDSP II	Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme Phase two
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CBROP	County Budget Review Outlook Paper
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CFSP	County Fiscal Strategy Paper
CG	County Government
CGJ	Chief of the Green Jewel
CGK	County Government of Kakamega
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EGJ	Elder of the Green Jewel
EPZ	Export Promotion Zone
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IT	Information Technology
KAPP	Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization
KENFAP	Kenya National Federation of Agricultural Producers
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspection Survey
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Health Budget Survey
KMTC	Kenya Medical Training College
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPLC	Kenya Power & Lighting Company
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
MTEF	Mid Term Expenditure Framework
MOALCF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Cooperatives and Fisheries
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NG	National Government

NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PBB	Programme Based Budget
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PGH	Provincial General Hospital
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SMES	Small and Micro Enterprises
VAT	Value Added Tax
VC	Value chain
VCA	Value chain Actor
VCO	Value chain organization
VCP	Value chain Platform
W&M	Weights and Measures

Definition of Terms

Activities: Actions taken or work performed during which inputs are used to produce outputs;

Beneficiaries: Agroup among the stakeholders, who will directly or indirectly benefit from the project;

Capital Projects: A group of related activities that are implemented to achieve a specific output and to address certain public needs. The amounts involved are over KES 5 Million.

County Assembly: The County Assembly of the County Government of Kakamega;

County Executive Committee: A County Executive Committee of the County Government of Kakamega established in accordance with Article 176 of the Constitution;

Evaluation: Planned and periodic assessment of program or project to assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and impacts it has had on the intended population;

Flagship/Transformative Projects: These are projects with high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness, revenue generation etc;

Green Economy: The green economy is defined as an economy that aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities, and that aims for sustainable development without degrading the environment;

Impacts: The long-term consequences of the program or project, may be positive or negative**.**

Indicators: A measure that can be used to monitor or evaluate an intervention. Indicators can be quantitative (derived from measurements associated with the intervention) or qualitative (entailing verbal feedback from beneficiaries);

Inputs: All the financial, human and material resources used for the development intervention;

Monitoring: The continuous and systematic collection and analysis of information in relation to a program or project that provides an indication as to the extent of progress against stated objectives;

Objectives: A measurable statement about the end result that an intervention is expected to accomplish within a given time period;

Outcomes: The medium-term results for specific beneficiaries which are the consequence of achieving specific outputs. Outcomes are often further categorized into immediate/direct outcomes and intermediate outcomes;

Outcome Indicators: Outcome indicators measure the quantity and quality of the results (change) achieved through the provision of services;

Outputs: These are the final products, goods or services produced as a result of a project activities;

Performance indicator: A measurement that evaluate the success of an organization or of a particular activity (such as projects, programs, products and other initiatives) in which it engages;

Programme: A grouping of similar projects and/or services performed by a Ministry or Department to achieve a specific objective;

Project: A set of coordinated activities implemented to meet specific objectives within defined time, cost and performance parameters. Projects aimed at achieving a common goal form a Programme;

Stakeholders – A group of people, organizations and institutions who have a direct or indirect interest, or a role, in the project, or who affect or are affected by it.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda is a plan of action for people, planet, peace, prosperity and partnership that was adopted bythe UN member countries as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Foreword

The promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, introduced the devolved system of Government and a new political dispensation resulting in the election of pioneer Governors in2013, to manage the 47 Counties across the Country. My election as the First Governor of Kakamega County was amid widespread levels of poverty, weak economy characterized by poor infrastructure, a low industrial base and decreasing productivity across the sectors. There was a general feeling of neglect and marginalization of citizens by pre-devolution governments.

Despite the many challenges encountered, including limited and irregular flow of resources, the County has achieved tremendous development milestones in the last four years under the Fist County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017. These include, upgrading of over forty four kilometers of gravel roads to bitumen standards, construction of over three thousand kilometers of gravel roads and implementing an annual roads maintenance Programme. These initiatives have improved connectivity and enhanced access to markets, public institutions and other services.

In the Health sector, the County government is constructing a state-of-art County Teaching and Referral Hospital , has improved hospital infrastructure in levels 4 and 5 hospitals and is partnering with Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology in establishing a school of Medicine. In the trade sector, modern markets and stalls have been constructed to create an enabling environment for business to thrive. The agricultural subsidy and diversification programmes have greatly improved food security, incomes and reduced poverty levels.

The Second Kakamega County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022 relies heavily on the achievements and lessons learnt from the First Plan. Integrated development planning is defined as a process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of government, other relevant public institutions and development partners are coordinated at various levels. Through this process, economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to produce a plan that meets the need and targets set for the benefit of local communities for poverty reduction and sustainable development. The process allows for allocation of scarce resources to priority projects and programmes, as determined by county stakeholders. This plan has been linked to the Kenya Vision 2030, Agenda 2063, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other agenda.

One of the most significant changes introduced to Kenya‘s national governance framework under the Constitutional 2010 is the creation of 47 new county governments with major responsibilities in agriculture, health, trade, roads, county planning and other functions. The Constitution of Kenya 2010, the Kenya Vision 2030, and its Medium Term Plans provide the foundation for the preparation of the first Kakamega County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP).

The identification of the projects and programmes in this CIDP was through various consultative forums at the sub-county level vide Focused Ward Groups ,community dialogues, County Stakeholders, such as the County Budget and Economic Forum, Kenya National Chamber of Commerce, Public Benefit Organizations such as GROOTS Kenya, ADS, International development partners such as UNICEF,UNDP and USAID.

It is expected that increased participation by a wide cross section of the people during identification, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes will help enhance the key goal of devolution which is to empower citizens to exercise their democratic rights both at National and County levels to realize social, political and economic development.

Thank you.

Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, EGH, CGJ

First Governor, Kakamega County.

Message from the Deputy Governor

Kakamega County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022 is a plan solidly founded on the transformational aspirations and desires of the County citizens aspire to have. It is a social contract between the community and the county administration as well as an accountability plan.

This CIDP is a result of a rigorous planning, consultations and negotiations with the community, stakeholders and development partners. It is a document that seeks to guarantee accountability, transparency and ensure efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery.

The County is faced with a myriad of challenges such as poverty, unemployment, disease, low agricultural productivity among others. To overcome these challenges, we need to become and remain competitive and vibrant focusing on best practices and continue to partner with our communities and other stakeholders to deliver sustainable and prosperous development.

The plan outlines strategies to achieve socio-economic transformation in the next five years through investments in key Sectors of Water, Agriculture, Infrastructure, Health, Education, Trade, Industrialization, Youth empowerment among others. We realize that this will require substantial resource outlay. Luckily, the plan has analyzed the resource envelope for next five years and done a gap analysis. This gap will be filled by our development partners with keen interest in the respective sectors especially in Infrastructure, Water, Industrialization, Health, Education and Environment.

The plan will offer us the chance to reach investors both locally and internationally to venture into our rich, wide and vast array of investment opportunities and help us to implement the many flagship projects outlined therein.

Together, we achieve.

H.E, Professor Phillip Museve Kutima, EGJ

Deputy Governor.

Acknowledgement

The process of preparing this Plan could not have been accomplished without the commitment, dedication, sacrifice and determination of all the members of staff of the County Government, citizens and other stakeholders who provided valuable inputs.

I would wish to sincerely thank and acknowledge all individuals who collectively and individually contributed towards the development and production of this Plan. First and foremost, I acknowledge the valuable leadership and support of H.E The Governor and The Deputy Governor. Your guidance and general goodwill enabled the process to be completed in good time. Great thanks goes to all CEC Members, the County Secretary and all the Chief Officers for their overall coordination of their departments and support throughout the plan preparation process.

I wish to pay special tribute to the team of Economists and Statisticians working with the various County Departments who provided guidance and leadership in their respective sector working groups and ensured valuable information was provided namely Mr. Jacob K. Mumia – Ag. Director of County Economic Planning, Mr. Kennedy Lumbe – Department of Health Services, Miss Loreen Omwakwe - Office of the Governor and Department of ICT, Communication and e-Government, Mr. Edward Konditty – Department of Transport, Infrastructure, Public Works and Energy; Mrs. Eunice Amlega – Department of Public Service and Administration; Mr. Alexander Simiyu, Mr. Geoffrey Nyakwara – Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas Physical Planning; Mr. Oscar Nyangweso – Department of Education, Science and Technology, Mr. Dan Borter – Department of Youth Empowerment, Sports and social services; Mr. Kelvin Okile – Department of Trade, Industrialization and Tourism; Mr. Zablon Okenge – Department of Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change; and Mr. Luke Marani – Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives. Further, I acknowledge the valuable support from the County Budget Office led by Mr. Samson Otieno, the Budget Officer.

I may not mention everybody, but do acknowledge all those individuals who directly or indirectly contributed to the success of the development and production of this Plan.

Thank you and May God bless Kakamega County.

Geoffrey N. Omulayi
County Executive Committee Member;
Finance and Economic Planning.

Executive Summary

Kakamega County is located in the western region of the county with an area of 3,051.3 square kilometers and an estimated population of 2,079,669 and density of 682.

Administratively, it is divided into twelve sub counties, sixty wards, one hundred and eighty seven Village Units and four hundred Community Administrative Areas. Politically, it comprises of twelve constituencies and sixty wards.

The climate is very conducive for many activities including crop and animal production.

The general situation of indicators in the county show a general improvement. The status of roads, access to clean and safe water, access to quality healthcare, energy access, education and food production.

This CIDP 2018-2022 highlights the linkage of the CIDP with other development plans and legislations that have been developed to support integrated development planning in the country. This Plan has been linked to Kenya Vision 2030, SDGs, Agenda 2063 and other plans.

The plan has also provided for the review of the implementation of the First CIDP 2013-2017.

The County spent Ksh.19,666,454,182 on recurrent and Ksh.14,502,953,436 on development denoting a fifty two and forty eight percent respectively.

During the plan period, great strides were made in improving road infrastructure, where over forty five kilometers of bitumen roads were constructed.

Health infrastructure improved through construction and expansion of level four facilities and construction of the first phase of the multibillion County Teaching and Referral Hospital.

More Households were reached with piped water resulting from the various water projects that were initiated, increased maize production due to the Farm Input Subsidization Programme that saw tens many farmers access inputs and reap higher yields. The One cow Initiative and the AI programs have boosted the livestock value chain immensely increasing milk production and achieving better and superior animal breeds.

Business environment has greatly improved with the construction of twelve modern markets, refurbishment of many others as well as installation of modern trade kiosks in markets across the county. Furthermore, over nine thousands small scale business persons benefitted from the Mikopo Mashinani Loan scheme for small-scale businesses.

Huge investments were also made towards ECDE and polytechnic infrastructural improvement where many classrooms and training workshops were constructed .Recruitment and deployment of ECDE teachers and polytechnics instructors saw an increase in enrollment in these institutions.

In addition, many vulnerable persons in the society have benefitted from the Shelter Improvement Programme which has improved their livelihoods through better housing.

County administrative units have been established and operationalized to ensure easy access to services by residents and strengthen governance.

In the quest to achieve these, there were many challenges encountered including inadequate resources, delay in disbursement of funds to the county, low capacity of contractors and inadequate technical staff, over-expectations from the residents coupled with weak supervision of projects and programmes.

However, the lessons learnt from this period include; involving the public in decision making leads to sustainable projects. Proper designing of projects leads to easier implementation and saves on time. Proper prioritization and investments in selected high impact and transformative programmes is the way to go. Finally, creating strong partnerships with other actors helps reduce the gaps in resource availability and ensures funding for flagship and projects that require high capital outlay.

Chapter four gives an in-depth analysis of the sector specific development priorities, strategies, Programmes and projects as identified from the sectoral plans and during stakeholder's consultative forums. The development priorities are linked to Kenya Vision 2030, MTP, County Transformative Agenda and long term strategic plans. Emphasis are also given to programmes and projects aimed at achieving the aspirations of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and African Union Agenda 2063 among others. Greater weight has been given to the Agriculture, infrastructure, Health and water sector. These will spur the socio-economic transformational agenda of the County.

An implementation framework has been provided that includes institutions responsible for the actualization of the plan and a budget projection of resources required for managing the Projects and Programmes of the County government for the next five year period as derived from the sector programmes and projects. The chapter also indicates the resources that are available for capital projects development and outlines strategies for raising the revenue gap for the plan period that includes, but not limited to, strategies to expand the revenue generation, resource sharing with the national government, means of attracting external funding among others.

An elaborate Monitoring and Evaluation framework has been provided for the plan. It explains how projects and programmes to be implemented during the plan period will be monitored and evaluated. It outlines key objectively verifiableoutcome indicators that will be used to monitor the progress of implementation of projects and programs.

Goal and Objectives of the CIDP 2018-2022

Goal

To achieve socio-economic transformation of the people through sustainable development in all sectors by 2022.

Specific objectives

To improve food security from 68 per cent to 80 per cent by 2022 – Agriculture is the back bone of the county's economy. It employs over 80% of the people in the county. Revitalizing it will ensure the well-being of over 80% with increased incomes, increased job opportunities and better livelihoods.

To improve transport infrastructure – Improving accessibility within the county is one sure indicators of development. This will increase linkages, access to markets and inputs and other factors of production hence reduce cost of production. The result will be improved productivity and incomes.

To improve access to quality and affordable health services – A healthy nation is a productive one. Improving the health sector will ensure access to quality and affordable health care for the people. This will in the end reduce disease burden, wellness and hence increased productivity and reduction in poverty levels.

To improve quality of education – Investing in our young generations is critical for sustained livelihoods now and in future. Relevant skills are necessary for the youth to initiate and run business ventures that guarantees incomes hence reduced poverty levels and dependency. This plan seeks to increase the ECDE teacher pupil ratio from 1:52 to 1:25, increase the ECDE enrollment from estimated at 61% to 95% and increase number of well-equipped modern ECDE Centres from 120 to 924. Increase polytechnic instructor trainee ratio from 1:19 to 1:15 and increase enrollment from 6,966 to10,000.

To improve access to clean and safe water – Provision of reliable safe and clean water for communities ensures they are able to undertake their daily activities smoothly. It provides opportunities in all other sectors such as irrigation in agriculture. The plan envisages to increase the population using improved water sources from 61.1% to 90% and ensure access to improved sanitation services.

CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Overview

This chapter provides a brief overview of the County which include a brief history of the county, the inhabitants, theheadquarters, major economic activities, situation analysis and other background information that has a bearing on the development of the county. It also provides a description of the county in terms of the location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units.

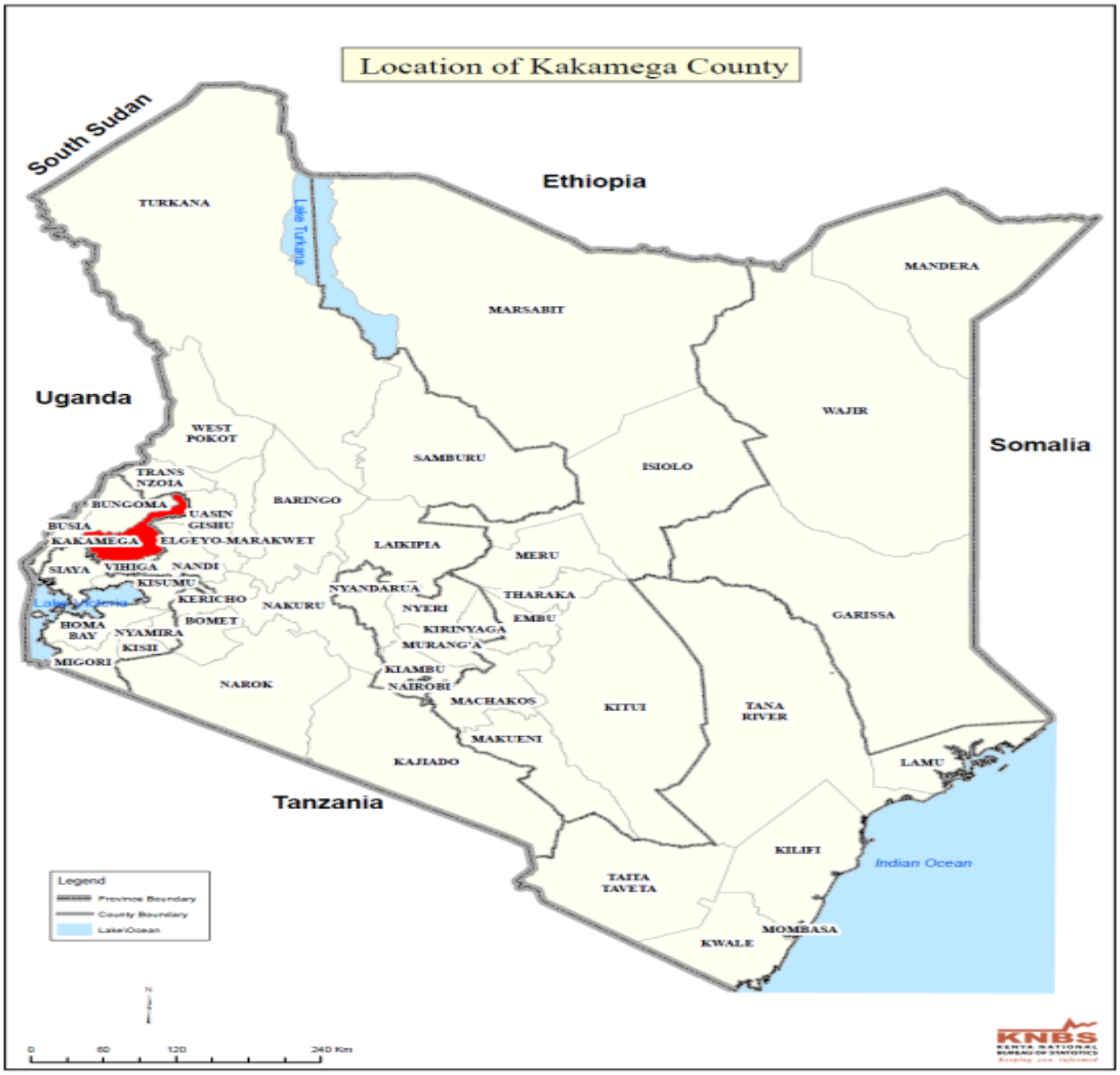
The chapter further provides information on infrastructure and access; land and land use; community organizations/non-state actors, crop, livestock and fish production; forestry, environment and climate change; mining; tourism; employment and other sources of income; water and sanitation; health access and nutrition, education and literacy, trade, energy, housing, transport and communication, community development and Social Welfare, public administration and governance.

1.2 Position and Size

Kakamega County is located in the Western part of Kenya and borders Vihiga County to the South, Siaya County to the West, Bungoma and Trans Nzoia Counties to the North and Nandi and Uasin Gishu Counties to the East.

The County covers an area of 3,051.3 KM^2 and is the second populous county after Nairobi with the largest rural population. Map 1 indicates the Position of Kakamega County on the Map of Kenya.

Map 1: Map of Kenya indicating the location of Kakamega County



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)

1.3 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.3.1 Physical and Topographic features

The altitudes of the county ranges from 1,240 metres to 2,000 metres above sea level. The southern part of the county is hilly and is made up of rugged granites rising in places to 1,950 metres above sea level. The Nandi Escarpment forms a prominent feature on the county's eastern border, with its main scarp rising from the general elevation of 1,700 metres to 2,000 metres. There are also several hills in the county such as Misango, Imanga, Eregi, Butieri, Sikhokhochole, Mawe Tatu, Lirhanda, Kiming'ini hills among others.

1.3.2 Ecological conditions

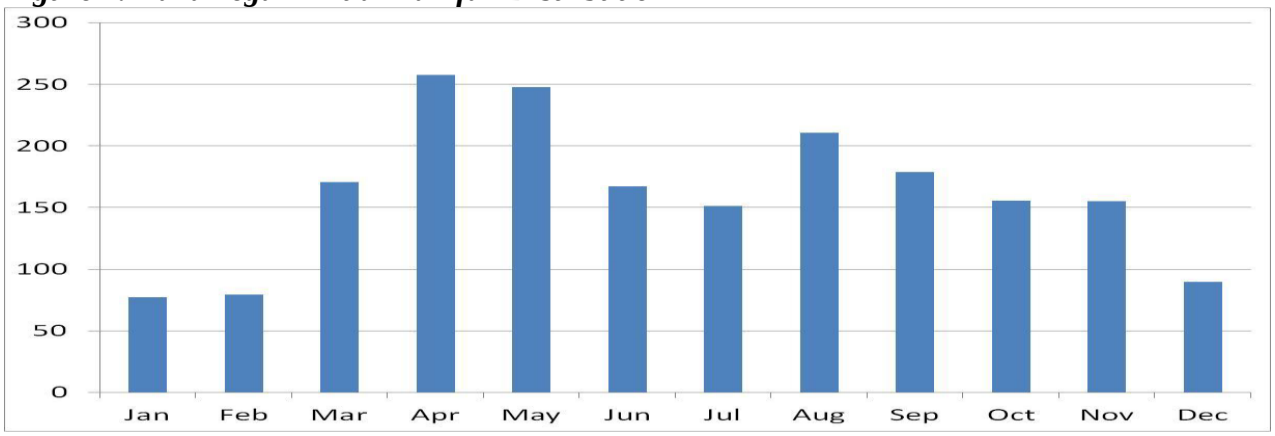
There are two main ecological zones in the county namely; the Upper Medium (UM) and the Lower Medium (LM). The Upper Medium covers the Central and Northern parts of the county such as Ikolomani, Lurambi, Malava, Navakholo and Shinyalu that practise intensive maize, tea, beans and horticultural production mainly on small scale; and Lugari and Likuyani where large scale farming is practised. The second ecological zone, the Lower Medium (LM), covers a major portion of the southern part of the county which includes Butere, Khwisero, Mumias East, Mumias West and Matungu. In this zone, the main economic activity is sugarcane production with some farmers practising maize, sweet potatoes, tea, ground nuts and cassava production.

1.3.3 Climatic conditions

The annual rainfall in the county ranges from 1280.1mm to 2214.1 mm per year. The rainfall pattern is evenly distributed all year round with March and July receiving heavy rains while December and February receives light rains. The temperatures range from 18 0C to 29 0C. January, February and March are the hottest months with other months having relatively similar temperatures except for July and August which have relatively cold spells. The county has an average humidity of 67 percent. Since the early 1960s both minimum (night) and maximum (day) temperatures have been on a warming trend throughout Kenya. Current projections indicate increases in temperature.

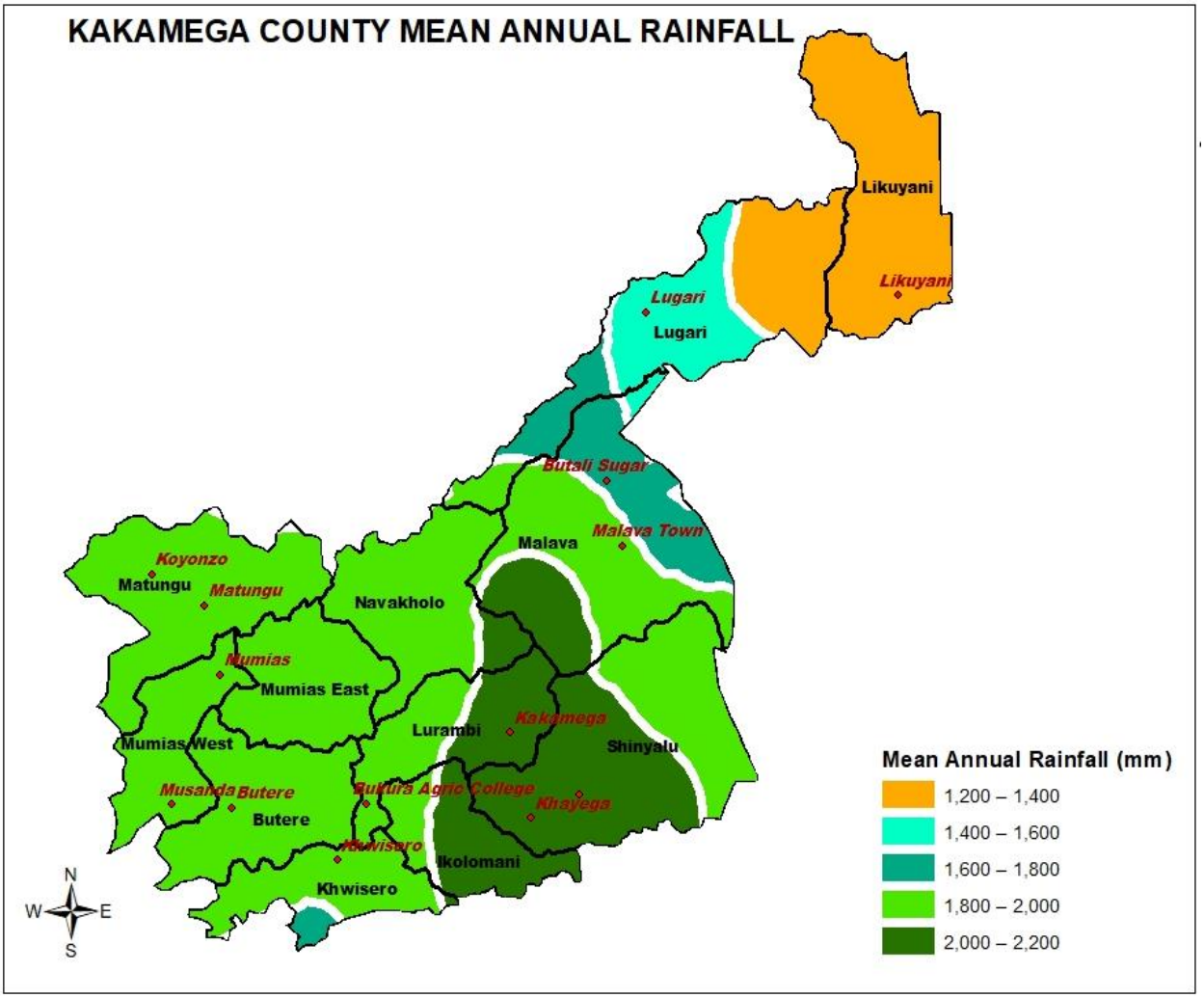
Recent trends show a marked increase in inter-annual variability and distribution of rains, with an increase in the number of consecutive dry days and shorter but more intense periods of rainfall resulting in an increase in frequency of floods. Future climate change may lead to a change in the frequency or severity of such extreme weather events, potentially worsening impacts. Increased average temperatures and changes in annual and seasonal rainfall will be felt across key economic sectors, such as agricultural production, health status, water availability, energy use, infrastructure, biodiversity and ecosystem services (including forestry and tourism). Impacts are likely to have disproportionateeffets on the poor as such groups have fewer resources to adapt to climatic change and vulnerability.

Figure 1: Kakamega Annual Rainfall Distribution



Source: Kenya Meteorological Department

Map 2: Rainfall variability by sub-county



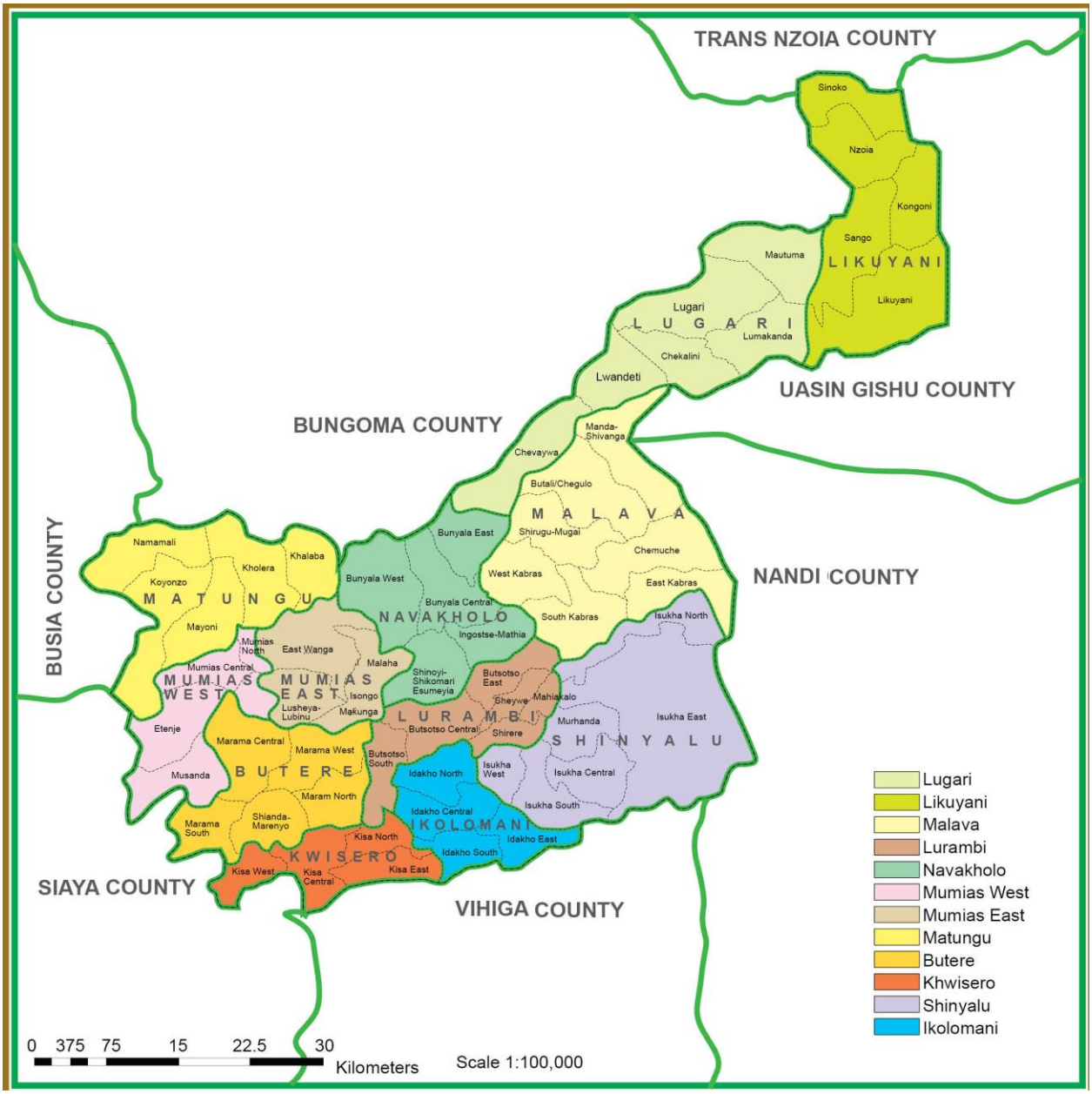
Source: Kenya Meteorological Department

1.4 Administrative and Political Units

1.4.1 Administrative Subdivisions

The County comprises of twelve Sub-counties, sixty wards, one hundred and eighty seven Village Units and four hundred Community Areas. Map 2 below shows the County administrative units and their boundaries.

Map 3: Map of Kakamega County showing the administrative Units



Source: Kakamega County Government

Table 1 presents the County administrative units

Table 1: Area by Sub-county and ward

S/No.	Ward	Area Km^2	No. of Village Units	No. of Community Areas
Likuyani Sub-county				
1	Likuyani	97.2	3	7
2	Sango	56.4	2	6
3	Nzoia	55	3	6

S/No.	Ward	Area Km^2	No. of Village Units	No. of Community Areas
4	Sinoko	50.1	3	6
5	Kongoni	43.3	3	6
	Total	**302**	**14**	**31**
Lugari Sub-county				
6	Lumakanda	59	4	8
7	Mautuma	83.8	3	7
8	Lugari	81.3	3	7
9	Chekalini	41.7	2	4
10	Lwandeti	44.2	4	8
11	Chevaywa	57	4	9
	Total	**367**	**20**	**43**
Malava Sub-county				
12	Manda-Shivanga	68.2	4	8
13	Butali-Chegulo	73.7	3	7
14	Shirugu-Mugai	54.3	3	7
15	South Kabras	61	4	8
16	West Kabras	46.7	3	6
17	Chemuche	73.7	3	7
18	East Kabras	49.6	3	6
	Total	**427.2**	**23**	**49**
Navakholo Sub-county				
19	Bunyala East	45.1	2	6
20	Bunyala Central	56.8	3	6
21	Bunyala West	73.3	4	9
22	Ingotse/Matiha	34.4	2	5
23	Eshinoyi/Eshikomari/ Esumeiyia	48.4	3	6
	Total	**258**	**14**	**32**
Lurambi Sub-county				
24	Butsotso South	31.2	2	5
25	Butsotso Central	48.8	3	6
26	Butsotso East	33	3	6
27	Shieywe	17.9	4	8
28	Mahiakalo	13.4	2	4
29	Shirere	17.4	3	6
	Total	**161.7**	**17**	**35**
Ikolomani Sub-county				
30	Idakho North	40.6	3	7
31	Idakho Central	46.1	3	7
32	Idakho South	24	3	6

S/No.	Ward	Area Km^2	No. of Village Units	No. of Community Areas
33	Idakho East	32.9	3	6
	Total	**143.6**	**12**	**26**
Shinyalu Sub-county				
34	Isukha West	23.6	2	4
35	Isukha South	38.3	4	9
36	Murhanda	36.1	3	6
37	Isukha Central	42.7	4	8
38	Isukha North	42.2	3	6
39	Isukha East***	262.6	3	5
	Total	**445.5**	**19**	**38**
Mumias East Sub-county				
40	Malaha/Isongo/ Makunga	50	4	8
41	Lusheya Lubinu	51.8	4	8
42	East Wanga	47.4	3	7
	Total	**149.2**	**11**	**23**
Mumias West Sub-county				
43	Musanda	45.4	4	8
44	Etenje	50.6	3	7
45	Mumias Central	33.6	4	7
46	Mumias North	35.7	2	4
	Total	**165.3**	**13**	**26**
Matungu Sub-county				
47	Mayoni	49.8	3	6
48	Namamali	58.3	4	8
49	Koyonzo	66.8	4	9
50	Kholera	61.9	3	6
51	Khalaba	39	2	5
	Total	**275.8**	**16**	**34**
Butere Sub-county				
52	Marama West	51.3	4	8
53	Marama North	32.9	2	6
54	Shianda/ Marenyo	31.8	3	7
55	Marama South	33.4	3	5
56	Marama Central	61	5	12
	Total	**210.4**	**17**	**38**
Khwisero Sub-county				
57	Kisa Central	53.5	4	9
58	Kisa West	28.7	3	6
59	Kisa East	31.9	2	5
60	Kisa North	31.5	2	5
	Total	**145.6**	**11**	**25**

S/No.	Ward	Area Km^2	No. of Village Units	No. of Community Areas
	TOTAL	**3,051.30**	**187**	**400**

1.4.2 Political units

The county comprises of twelve constituencies with twelve elected Members of Parliament and sixty electoral wards with sixty elected Members of the County Assembly.

Table 2: Kakamega County ElectoralUnits

S/No.	Constituency	Wards	Number of wards
1	Likuyani	Likuyani	5
		Sango	
		Nzoia	
		Sinoko	
		Kongoni	
2	Lugari	Lumakanda	6
		Mautuma	
		Lugari	
		Chekalini	
		Lwandeti	
		Chevaywa	
3	Malava	Manda-Shivanga	7
		Butali-Chegulo	
		Shirugu-Mugai	
		South Kabras	
		West Kabras	
		Chemuche	
		East Kabras	
4	Navakholo	Bunyala East	5
		Bunyala Central	
		Bunyala West	
		Ingotse/Matiha	
		Eshinoyi/Eshikomari/ Esumeiyia	
5	Lurambi	Butsotso South	6
		Butsotso Central	
		Butsotso East	
		Shieywe	
		Mahiakalo	
		Shirere	
6	Ikolomani	Idakho North	4
		Idakho Central	
		Idakho South	
		Idakho East	
7	Shinyalu	Isukha West	6
		Isukha South	
		Murhanda	
		Isukha Central	
		Isukha North	
		Isukha East	
8	Mumias East	Malaha/Isongo/	3

S/No.	Constituency	Wards	Number of wards
		Makunga	
		Lusheya Lubinu	
		East Wanga	
9	Mumias West	Musanda	4
		Etenje	
		Mumias Central	
		Mumias North	
10	Matungu	Mayoni	5
		Namamali	
		Koyonzo	
		Kholera	
		Khalaba	
11	Butere	Marama West	5
		Marama North	
		Shianda/ Marenyo	
		Marama South	
		Marama Central	
12	Khwisero	Kisa Central	4
		Kisa West	
		Kisa East	
		Kisa North	
	Total		**60**

1.5 Demographic Features

This section presents the County population size and its composition highlighting the specific age cohorts, urban population, population distribution and density by Sub-county and their projected population sizes.

1.5.1 Population size and composition

Table 3 indicates the population of the County by age cohort.

Table 3: Population Projections by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	2009 (Census)			2018 Projection			2020 Projection			2022 Projection		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	144,867	145,810	290,677	181,420	182,601	364,021	190,722	191,963	382,685	200,500	201,806	402,306
5-9	129,308	130,604	259,912	161,935	163,558	325,493	170,238	171,944	342,182	178,966	180,760	359,726
10-14	111,990	112,046	224,036	140,248	140,318	280,566	147,438	147,512	294,950	154,998	155,075	310,073
15-19	92,960	92,096	185,056	116,416	115,334	231,750	122,385	121,247	243,632	128,659	127,464	256,123
20-24	67,208	81,914	149,122	84,166	102,583	186,749	88,481	107,842	196,323	93,018	113,371	206,389
25-29	50,651	60,028	110,679	63,431	75,174	138,605	66,684	79,029	145,713	70,103	83,081	153,184
30-34	42,394	49,033	91,427	53,091	61,405	114,496	55,813	64,553	120,366	58,675	67,863	126,538
35-39	34,190	38,820	73,010	42,817	48,615	91,432	45,012	51,108	96,120	47,320	53,728	101,048
40-44	26,714	32,143	58,857	33,455	40,253	73,708	35,170	42,317	77,487	36,973	44,487	81,460
45-49	24,773	28,881	53,654	31,024	36,168	67,192	32,614	38,023	70,637	34,287	39,972	74,259
50-54	20,125	23,491	43,616	25,203	29,418	54,621	26,495	30,927	57,422	27,854	32,512	60,366
55-59	16,224	17,894	34,118	20,318	22,409	42,727	21,359	23,558	44,917	22,455	24,766	47,221
60-64	12,347	13,390	25,737	15,462	16,769	32,231	16,255	17,628	33,883	17,089	18,532	35,621
65-69	8,274	10,672	18,946	10,362	13,365	23,727	10,893	14,050	24,943	11,451	14,770	26,221
70-74	7,160	8,143	15,303	8,967	10,198	19,165	9,426	10,721	20,147	9,910	11,270	21,180
75-79	4,961	6,302	11,263	6,213	7,892	14,105	6,531	8,297	14,828	6,866	8,722	15,588
80+	6,279	7,886	14,165	7,863	9,876	17,739	8,266	10,382	18,648	8,690	10,914	19,604
Age NS	471	602	1,073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**800,896**	**859,755**	**1,660,651**	**1,002,390**	**1,075,937**	**2,079,669**	**1,053,784**	**1,131,101**	**2,186,299**	**1,107,813**	**1,189,094**	**2,298,391**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2009 Census Report.

Table 3 gives the County population based on the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census. According to the Census report, the County had a population of 1,660,651 comprising of 800,896 males and 859,755 female giving a population distribution of 48% male and 52% female. This population is projected to be growing at an annual growth rate of 2.5 %.

Based on this annual growth rate, the County population is projected to be 2,078,327 people by the year 2018 and further grow to 2,184,885 and 2,296,907 by the year 2020 and 2022 respectively.

The table reveals a higher female populations projections than that of male population except for the age cohort 15–19. The age cohort 20-24 exhibits an interesting scenario subject to research where the gap between female and male populations is too wide.

Population Projections by Urban Centres

Kakamega County has several urban areas spread across. Some of them include Kakamega town, Mumias, Malava, Butere, Lumakanda, Moi's Bridge and Matunda among others.
The population living in these urban areas is highlighted in table 4 as shown.

Table 4: Population Projections by Urban Centres

Urban Area	Region	2009			2018			2020			2022		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Mumias	Core urban	19,446	19,514	38,960	24,353	24,438	48,791	25,601	25,691	51,292	26,914	27,008	53,922
	Peri-urban	29,454	31,573	61,027	36,886	39,540	76,426	38,777	41,567	80,344	40,765	43,698	84,463
	Rural area	7,883	8,488	16,371	9,872	10,630	20,502	10,378	11,175	21,553	10,910	11,748	22,658
Malava	Core	1,959	2,111	4,070	2,453	2,644	5,097	2,579	2,779	5,358	2,711	2,922	5,633
	Urban												
	Peri-urban	-	-	-									
	Rural area	27,608	29,153	56,761	34,574	36,509	71,083	36,347	38,381	74,728	38,210	40,349	78,559
Matunda	Core-urban	3,444	3,809	7,253	4,313	4,770	9,083	4,534	5,015	9,549	4,767	5,272	10,039
	Peri-urban	1,312	1,466	2,778	1,643	1,836	3,479	1,727	1,930	3,657	1,816	2,029	3,845
	Rural area	-	-	-									
Kakamega	Core-Urban	35,003	34,499	69,502	43,835	43,204	87,039	46,083	45,419	91,502	48,445	47,748	96,193
	Peri-urban	11,065	11,201	22,266	13,857	14,027	27,884	14,567	14,746	29,313	15,314	15,503	30,817
	Rural area	-	-	-									
Moi's Bridge	Core-Urban	5,223	5,635	10,858	6,541	7,057	13,598	6,876	7,419	14,295	7,229	7,799	15,028
	Peri-urban	1,854	1,884	3,738	2,322	2,359	4,681	2,441	2,480	4,921	2,566	2,608	5,174
	Rural area	3,621	3,948	7,569	4,535	4,944	9,479	4,767	5,198	9,965	5,012	5,464	10,476
Butere	Core-Urban	2,168	2,557	4,725	2,715	3,202	5,917	2,854	3,366	6,220	3,001	3,539	6,540
	Peri-urban	3,830	4,225	8,055	4,796	5,291	10,087	5,042	5,562	10,604	5,301	5,848	11,149
	Rural area	-	-	-									
Lumakanda	Core-Urban	1,310	1,200	2,510	1,641	1,503	3,144	1,725	1,580	3,305	1,813	1,661	3,474
	Peri-urban	3,946	4,121	8,070	4,942	5,161	10,103	5,195	5,425	10,620	5,461	5,704	11,165
	Rural area	-	-	-									
Totals		**159,126**	**165,384**	**324,513**	**199,278**	**207,115**	**406,393**	**209,493**	**217,733**	**427,226**	**220,235**	**228,900**	**449,135**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2009 Census Report.

Based on the classification of urban areas as stipulated in the Urban Areas and Cities Act of 2011, the county urban population in 2009 stood at 324,513. The projected population is 406,393 in 2018, 427,226 in 2020 and 449,135 in 2022.

1.5.2 Population density and distribution

Table 5 shows the population distribution and density by Sub-county.

Table 5: Population Distribution and Density by Sub-county

Sub-County	Area	2009 (Census)		2018 (Projections)		2020 (Projections)		2022 (Projections)	
	(Km^2)	Population Distribution	Population Density (Km^2)	Population Distribution	Population Density (Km^2)	Population Distribution	Population Density (Km^2)	Population Distribution	Population Density (Km^2)
Lurambi	161.7	160,229	991	200,658	1,241	210,946	1,305	221,762	1,371
Navakholo	258	137,165	532	171,775	666	180,582	700	189,841	736
Ikolomani	143.6	104,669	729	131,079	913	137,800	960	144,865	1,009
Shinyalu	445.5	159,475	358	199,714	448	209,954	471	220,718	495
Malava	427.2	205,166	480	256,934	601	270,107	632	283,956	665
Butere	210.4	139,780	664	175,050	832	184,025	875	193,460	919
Khwisero	145.6	102,635	705	128,532	883	135,122	928	142,050	976
Mumias West	165.3	111,862	677	140,087	847	147,270	891	154,820	937
Mumias East	149.2	100,956	677	126,429	847	132,912	891	139,726	937
Matungu	275.8	146,563	531	183,544	665	192,955	700	202,848	735
Likuyani	302	125,137	414	156,712	519	164,747	546	173,193	573
Lugari	367	167,014	455	209,155	570	219,879	599	231,152	630
County	**3,051.30**	**1,660,651**	**544**	**2,079,669**	**682**	**2,186,299**	**717**	**2,298,391**	**753**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2009 Census Report.

From table 5 the County population based on 2009 census was 544 people per Km^2. This density has been projected to rise to 682, 717 and 753 by the years 2018, 2020 and 2022 respectively.

Lurambi Sub-county is the most densely populated in the County with a population density of 991 and is projected to increase to 1,241, 1,305 and 1,371 by the years 2018, 2020 and 2022. This high population density can be attributed to urbanisation and several higher learning institutions within. On the other hand, Shinyalu Sub-county has the lowest population density in the County due to presence of Kakamega Forest that covers a large part of the Sub-county.

High population density, especially in Lurambi Sub-county and other urban areas comes with sub-division of land into uneconomical sizes, high levels of unemployment and pressure on the available infrastructural and social facilities. This calls for strategies to address these shortcomings.

1.5.3 Population projection for special age groups

Table 6: Population Projection by Age Cohort

Age Groups	2009 (Census)			2018 (Projections)			2020 (Projections)			2022 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	29,957	30,000	59,957	37,516	37,570	75,086	39,439	39,496	78,935	41,461	41,521	82,982
Under 5	144,867	145,810	290,677	181,420	182,601	364,021	190,722	191,963	382,685	200,500	201,806	402,306
Primary school Age (6-13)	192,235	193,990	386,225	240,740	242,938	483,678	253,083	255,394	508,477	266,059	268,488	534,547
Secondary School age (14-17)	79,047	78,179	157,226	98,992	97,905	196,897	104,068	102,925	206,993	109,403	108,202	217,605
Youth (18-35)	203,989	236,105	440,094	255,460	295,680	551,140	268,558	310,839	579,397	282,327	326,777	609,104
Reproductive age – female (15-49)	-	382,915	382,915	-	479,533	479,533	-	504,119	504,119	-	529,966	529,966
Labour force (15-64)	387,586	437,690	825,276	485,383	548,129	1,033,512	510,269	576,232	1,086,501	536,431	605,776	1,142,207
Aged Population (65+)	27,238	33,512	60,750	34,111	41,968	76,079	35,860	44,120	79,980	37,698	46,382	84,080

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2009 Census Report.

Infant Population: The infant population is projected at 75,086 in the year 2018 representing. The population is projected to increase to 78,935 and 82,982 in 2020 and 2022 respectively. This calls for an increased investment in primary child healthcare facilities and mother education.

Under Five Years: The population in this cohort is projected to be at 364,021 in the year 2018. This population is projected to increase to 382,685 and 402,306 in 2020 and 2022 respectively. The county needs to invest in immunization programmes, ECDE infrastructure, social amenities and primary healthcare to cater for the increasing population.

Age 6 -13 Years (Primary School Going Age): The primary school age population is projected to be 483,678 in the year 2018. The population is expected to grow to 508,477 by 2020 and 534,547 by the year 2022. The increase in the population in this age group will translate to an increase in enrolment in primary schools. This calls for an increase in staffing and school infrastructure among other resources.

Secondary School Going Age (14-17 Years): According to the 2009 population and housing census. This population was 157,226 consisting of 79,047 and 78,179 male and female respectively. The population is projected to increase to 196,897 by the year 2018 and further to 206,993 and 217,605 by the years 2020 and 2022 respectively. The expected growth in this population calls for the provision of bursaries, scholarships and increased investment in school infrastructure.

Youth Population (18-35): The youth population in Kenya is defined as persons between the ages of 18-35 years. As per the 2009 census report, this population was 440,094 which translates to 27% of the total population in the county. This population is projected to be 551,140 in the year 2018 and further increase to 579,397 and 609,104 by the year 2020 and 2022 respectively.

The rapid increase of the youth population calls for quick government intervention in terms of job creation to minimize unemployment. It also calls for increased establishment of training institutions such as youth polytechnics to equip the youth with necessary life skills. This will help to reduce dependency ratio and vices such as drug use, alcoholism and crime.

Female Reproductive Age Group (15 – 49): The projected population of women in the reproductive age group is 479,533. This population is expected to increase to 504,119 by 2020 and 529,966 by 2022. There is population calls for investment in programmes like ***Oparanyacare*** to educate them on need to deliver in facilities. It further calls for reducing the cost of maternity services and improving access to health services through construction, rehabilitation and equipping of the facilities.

Labour Force (15-64): The County labour force is projected to be 1,033,512 in the year 2018 consisting of 485,383 males and 548,129 female. This population is projected to be 1,086,501 and 1,142,207 by the years 2020 and 2022 respectively. This high labour force implies that the County government should put appropriate policies in place to create employment and encourage setting up of private enterprises to absorb this labour force.

Aged Population (65+): The aged population is projected to be 76,079 by the year 2018 consisting of 34,111 male and 41,968 female. This population is projected to increase to 79,980 and 84,080 by the years 2020 and 2022. The aged population calls for more resources to be allocated to welfare and social protection programmes.

1.5.4 Population of persons with disabilities

Table 7: ***People living with disabilities by type and sex in 2009 Census***

Particulars		
Type	**M**	**F**
Hearing	**5165**	**6146**
Speech	**5103**	**4421**
Visual	**9976**	**11883**
Mental	**3955**	**3251**
Physical	**10906**	**11530**
Self-care	**-**	**-**
Other	**2998**	**4120**

The type of disability is adopted from the Kenya National Survey for persons with Disability

1.5.5 Demographic Dividend

Demographic dividend is defined as the accelerated economic growth that a county can experience as a result of declining fertility levels that occasion a reduction in the dependency levels and an increase in the proportion of the population in the working ages (15-64 years). With fewer dependents to support, those in the working ages will have more savings that can be invested for the economic growth of the county thereby improving the wellbeing of the county's residents. However, the attainment of a demographic dividend is not automatic. As the fertility levels decline, the county needs to make simultaneous strategic investments in the health, education, economic and governance sectors. The aim of these investments is to ensure that as the county's children and youth get older, they remain health, are able to access education and training

opportunities, as they enter the labour force they get income and employment opportunities, they invest for their life in old age, and they participate productively in matters affecting the county.

Table 8: Demographic Dividend Potential

Indicator	2014	2017	2022	2030
Population Size	1,855,850	1,988,904	2,233,635	2,658,557
Proportion of Population Below Age 15 (%)	43.0%	40.8%	37.2%	35.6%
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64) (%)	53.9%	56.2%	59.7%	61.1%
Proportion of Population Above Age 65 (%)	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	3.3%
Dependency Ratio	85.6	78.1	67.4	63.9
Fertility (Average No. of Children Per Woman)	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.4

Source: National Council for Population and Development

Table 8 shows the key demographic dividend indicators for Kakamega County. In 2017, the population of the county was projected to be 1.99 million people, up from 1.86 million in 2014. This figure is projected to reach 2.23 and 2.66 million people in 2022 and 2030 respectively assuming that the county's fertility will continue declining over the years to reach 2.1 children per woman by 2050. By the end of the MTP III period in 2022, the fertility is expected to decline to 3.9, from the average of 4.4 children in 2014, before declining further to 3.4 by 2030. Given this decline in fertility, the proportion of children below age 15 is expected to decline from 43 percent in 2014 to 37.2 percent in 2022 and 35.6 percent in 2030. This will result in a corresponding increase in the proportion of the population in the working ages (15-64 years) from 53.9 percent in 2014 to 59.7 percent in 2022 and 61.1 percent in 2030. Over the same period, the proportion of older persons above 64 years will remain almost unchanged at slightly over 3 percent.

The demographic window for Kakamega County is expected to open in 2043 for an estimated period of 40 years. This is the period when the county can achieve maximum pace of economic growth as a result of the huge labour force relative to the dependent population. During this period, the proportion of children below age 15 will be below 30 percent while the proportion of older persons above 64 years will be less than 15 percent. According to the 2015 National Adolescents and Youth Survey report, Kakamega county needs to undertake the following, among other things, to harness the potential of its youth in preparation for the demographic dividend window;

Health

- Ensure youth access reproductive health information and services especially in the rural areas
- Enhance campaigns on public awareness on disease prevention (malaria, STIs HIV and AIDS)
- Conduct awareness on the benefits of family planning
- Provide child care and maternal services; preventive measures for malaria and diseases that are endemic to the county, adequate health facilities and sustained reproductive and sexual health programmes.

Education

- Enhancement of bursaries and affirmative education financing mechanisms for OVCs and other vulnerable households
- Enforce laws and carry out sensitization on prevention of child labour and importance of education
- Expand infrastructure and access to tertiary education
- Ensure relevant education and skills training in relation to the job market trends

Economic

- Create awareness among the youth about employment and investment opportunities existing in the county
- Facilitate the youth to access business loans

Governance

- Enhance youth participation in decision making and address corruption
- Promote equality and justice for all including the marginalized and PWDs
- Ensure transparency and accountability in the management of county affairs

As shown above, Kakamega County has the potential to achieve a demographic dividend by 2043 if the right health, education, economic and governance policies are put in place now and implement over the coming years.

1.6 Human Development Approach

The Human Development Approach is a response to the criticism of the use of economic development as a measure of the standard of living. It thus examines broader human development issues and is lays emphasis on building up human capacities and utilizing these capacities fully.

The use of Human Development Index (HDI) in the Human Development Reports (HDR) measures the country's development as a composite index averaging achievement in three basic dimensions of human development. These reflect the country's achievements in health and longevity (as measured by life expectancy at birth), education (measured by adult literacy and combined primary, secondary, and tertiary enrolments), and living standard (measured by GDP per capita in purchasing power parity terms). Achievement in each dimension is determined by how far a country has gone in attaining goals in life expectancy of 85 years, adult literacy and enrolments of 100 percent, and real GDP per capita of $40,000 in purchasing power parity terms.

Kenya's HDI has been growing at an average of 0.64 growth from 1990 where it was at 0.473, 2010 at 0.530 and 2015 at 0.555.

Table 9: Kenya's HDI growth and trends

Year	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**Change in HDI rank**	**Average annual HDI growth (%)**			
HDI	0.546	0.550	0.555	2010-2015	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2015	1990-2015
				-1	-0.57	1.72	0.90	0.64

Table 10: Comparison of the Kenya National and Kakamega County HDI

Country/ County	HDI	Life Expectancy (Years)	Literacy (%)	School enrolment (%)	PPP ($)	LE Index	Education Index	GDP Index
Kenya	0.555	56.6	71.4	70.5	1436	0.5267	0.7111	0.4447
Western region	0.5509	59.5	71.5	77.5	787	0.5742	0.7345	0.3440

1.7 Infrastructure development

Infrastructure is an enabling environment for the county's socio-economic growth. The infrastructure facilities include road network, rail network, airports and airstrips, ICT, Housing and Water among others.

1.7.1 Road, Rail Network

Road Network

Kenya Vision 2030 recognises the need for seamless road network connectivity to spur economic growth through infrastructure development. Despite the progress made in accelerating economic growth, the County still exhibits poor road network in terms of road condition, road expansion and road linkages thereby hindering effective access to the market and reducing mobility of factors of production. In a bid to enhance road connectivity, the county government is committed to improving road network by tarmacking and gravelling of major roads and ensuring frequent maintenance of the roads.

According to the Kenya Roads Board, KRB – RICS (Road inventory and Condition survey – 2015 report and the Kakamega county infrastructure status report (2016) the total inventory of roads in the County is at 4,451.3Km. This includes 2,236.17 Km for gravel, 1,308.90 Km for earth surface and 939.32 Km for narrow unpaved roads. The bitumen and gravel standard roads in the County stands at 307.5 Kilometres and 2,792.25 Kilometres respectively.

The county government has spearheaded the construction of 44.8 km and 1,700 km of bitumen and gravel roads respectively. In addition, a total of 589.5 km have been routinely maintained to ensure efficient road network. The ongoing construction of the Kisumu-Kakamega-Kitale road and the rehabilitated Kisumu – Ebuyangu - Mumias - Bungoma road by the National government will propel the county to a higher level of competitiveness leveraging on this opportunity for growth.

To further improve on road connectivity in its vast road network, the county has undertaken the construction of bridges on major rivers and culverts across river crossings that will render most of the roads passable. So far, 15 bridges and 12 box culverts have been constructed by the county government. For instance Khaunga Bridge which is 85-metre long and 10-metre wide connects Mumias East, Navakholo and Matungu Sub-counties has improved connectivity and ease movement of people and goods. It also links the County to Bungoma at Matungu thus boosting inter-county transport in a bid to accelerate growth of business.

Railway Network

The county has 35 km of railway line with two railway stations namely: Lugari and Butere. However, they are underutilized. There is need for collaboration with the Kenya Railways and other stakeholders to service and operationalize the railway to boost the county's economy.

Airport and airstrips

The county has two air strips, one in Kakamega and the other in Mumias. The strategic position of the county having proximity to the Kisumu and Eldoret International airports which are 60 kilometers and 120 Kilometres respectively presents an opportunity for trade. There is need to upgrade and expand these airstrips.

1.7.2 Information Communication and Technology

ICT is expected to play a big role in the country's economic growth, as envisaged in Kenya Vision 2030.The economic impact of ICT will be driven by the Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) sector. Additionally, Sustainable Development Goal No. 9 clearly identifies technological progress as a way to provide long lasting solutions to both economic and environmental challenges, such as providing new jobs opportunities, promoting industrialization, promoting energy efficiency and investing in research and innovation, all as important ways to facilitate sustainable development.

However, there are many challenges hindering technological progress such as: high cost of mobile/data subscriptions, lack of knowledge and poor quality enforcement among others.

ICT is a major service enabler for Kakamega County development as well as a source of employment for the citizenry especially the youth. The adoption and use of ICT has been on the rise in the county because of the numerous available opportunities but more needs to be done to increase the rate of adoption. Currently we have Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology offering training in ICT related areas for Bachelors, and Post Graduate degrees in computer science and IT. Other various post-secondary education institutions are also offering diplomas and certificates courses in ICT e.g. JKUAT, Sigalagala Polytechnic and various technical institutions both public and private.

The Fibre Optic cable for Internet connectivity has reached Kakamega and covered some areas in the county along the main tarmac road within Kakamega town. A few organizations and institutions along the main road leading and passing through Kakamega town are accessing this. Major ICT companies in Kenya like Safaricom, KDN, Telkom and Access Kenya are currently setting presence in Kakamega. Likewise, major media companies like Nation Media, Standard Group, MediaMax, and Royal Media for TV and radio stations are accessible from Kakamega. The county has MMUST FM radio station.

Mobile telephony in the county enjoys about 85 percent coverage in Kakamega County. The rapid pace of penetration of mobile telephony has led to provision of new products and services, as well as providing breakthrough in sectors such as Health, Agriculture, Education and access to finance. The network for the major service providers in the county such as Safaricom, Bharty Airtel, Orange, Yu are all within the county. There are 94 cyber cafes and others are coming up while

there are 1,713 telephone landlines. With the introduction of mobile phones these landlines are declining in their popularity and usage.

Kakamega County has 20 post offices and 16 sub post offices, with the main post office situated at Kakamega town. The population distribution to the nearest post office is between 0-4.9 km. The usage for the post office has however declined due to the entry of other private couriers. There are six major private couriers in the county namely; Group 4 Security services, G4S, Easy coach parcel services and Wells Fargo courier services, Guardian parcel services and western coaches parcel services. There is need for more players to improve competitiveness hence quality of services.

There is need to improve mobile telephony network and internet coverage and courier services to enhance communication.

There is a **Huduma Centre** in Kakamega town that is a one stop shop for all national government services.

1.7.3 Energy access

Wood is the main source of solid fuel for cooking in the county. According to the Kakamega Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey report 2013/14, 79.2 % of the county population use wood as their main source of energy, 1.1 % use LPG, 0.6 % use biogas, 13.8 % use charcoal and 1.2 % use grass/shrub while cooking as alternative sources of solid fuel.

The Kakamega Statistical Abstract (2015) indicates that a paltry 5.6 % of the county's population use electricity for cooking compared to the country's 22.7 % while a 92.4 % use paraffin for lighting compared to the Country's 69.5 %. In overall, 95.8 % of the household population in the county use solid fuels for cooking against a national figure of 82.5 %.

About 18 percent of the households have electricity (29 % urban and 6 % rural areas) and a total of 37 electric high masts lights in major trading centres such as Kakamega, Mumias urban areas have been erected.

Renewable energy is gaining prominence and is being used by some sectors in their solar powered projected. There is need for the prioritization of electricity reticulation and use of solar. This will reduce production costs and improve the livelihoods of the people.

Figure 2: Kenya Electrification rates

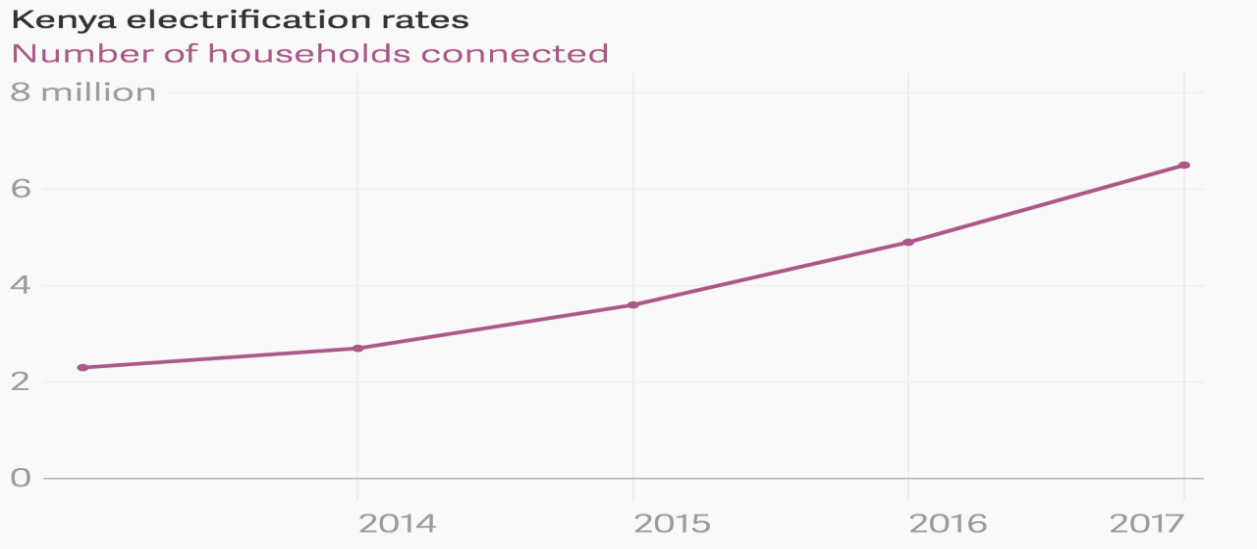


Table 11: Number of Households connected to electricity

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of households connected to electricity (Millions)	6.5	4.9	3.6	2.7	2.3

Source: *Kenya Power*

1.7.4 Housing

Kakamega County has semi-permanent houses in rural areas with a few permanent houses. Households in urban areas have permanent houses with few houses in informal settlement being semi-permanent and temporary. The temporary houses are made of mud and cow dung in walling while roofing is done using grass and iron sheets. Permanent houses are constructed using bricks and iron sheets.

The county will endeavor in adopting cheap and modern building technologies through training on Appropriate Building Technologies (ABT). In urban areas, the county will partner with private investors through provision of land for putting up affordable housing units for the residents which will be bought by residents through housing financing.

1.8 Land and Land Use

Land is a factor of production where all economic and social activities take place. Land its self is static and it's not elastic in supply thus proper use and management is encouraged. Kakamega County has 753,745.5 acres of Land. Out of this, the arable land is 545,806.4 acres, non-arable land is 208, 210.9 acres and urban areas takes 63,011.8 acres.

1.8.1 Land ownership categories/classification

Land in the county can be classified into Public Land, Community Land, Private Land, Agricultural/arable land, Non arable land and Forest Land.

Public Land

This is government land registered and set aside for government functions and development. This land includes land for institutions, government offices, open parks dams and road reserves. The county owns these lands parcels though it's crucial to note that some of these institutions don't have title deeds and there's need to have the titles processed in order to avoid grabbing.

Community land

This is land that is lawfully registered in the name of group representatives, transferred to a specific community by any process of law, any other land declared community land by an Act of Parliament, lawfully held, managed or used by specific communities as community forests, grazing areas or shrines, ancestral land and land occupied by traditionally hunter-gatherer communities and) lawfully held as trust land by the county governments. The County has community land for burying the dead in Mumias Sub County.

Private land

This category of land comprises over 95 percent of the total land in the county. It comprises freehold land and land under private leases. It's also important to note that land sub divisions have been done making the land uneconomical for production in some areas of southern parts of the county. Under private ownership, the land owners are at a desecration to use their land as they deem good. There's need for them to process the title deeds which will be used as collateral in securing bank loans

Agricultural/Arable Land

This category of land is purely used for agriculture i.e. for crop production and livestock production and it measure's approximately 545,806.4 acres. The northern part of the county i.e. Likuyani and Lugari Sub Counties has large farm sizes which are used for large scale farming. The southern region has small land parcels which are used for small scale farming.

Non Arable Land

This category of land in the county measures 208,210.9 acres. This is land that is not productive for agriculture but it's a resource by itself in that it provides building stones and other minerals.

Forest Land

The County has 32,712.60 acres of land under forest. This is mostly in Lugari, Malava, Likuyani, Navakholo, Lurambi, Khwisero and Shinyalu sub-counties. The land is owned by the government and it's gazetted for forest use.

1.8.2 Mean holding size

The average farm size in the County is 1.5 acres for small scale holders while large scale holders have an average of 10 acres. However land holding tends to be bigger in Likuyani and Lugari Sub-counties as compared to the other sub-counties.

This situation can be attributed to the small parcels of land in the county and also due to the high population density. There is need to enhance optimal utilization of the existing farmlands through use of modern technologies for improved production. The county should formulate policies to discourage hoarding of idle land.

1.8.3 Percentage of land with title deeds

It is estimated that as at 2012 only 38.6% of land had title deeds. This percentage is low and it's attributed to lengthy land adjudication process and the land tenure system. There incidences where sub division of land has been done but the title is still under the original owner. The County will endeavor to sensitize the public on land processes and the importance of land registration

1.8.4 Incidence of landlessness

Kakamega County has no major issues of landless people. Majority of people have land however small it is while some people live on their ancestral land.

1.8.5 Settlement patterns

The County is a rural county where by majority of people have settled in rural areas with a few in urban areas. The rural settlement is scattered with uneven settlement patterns. There is also a tendency of people settling along the infrastructural facilities like roads forming a linear settlement pattern.

The County has two major towns i.e Kakamega and Mumias. Other upcoming urban areas include Malava, Matete, Matunda, Moi's Bridge, Lubao, Shianda, Khayega, Butere and Khwisero. There is need to come up with policy for centralization of settlement pattern so that its easier for the county Government to offer services like water, electricity , health facilities among others with ease.

1.9 Employment

1.9.1 Wage earners

Agriculture employs over 80 percent of the population in the county mainly in the rural areas. More wage earners are in environmental protection, water, housing, energy, infrastructure and ICT sectors. They mainly rely on casual employment on farms, factories, house construction, water protection and drilling, communal labour, cane weeding and *boda boda* trade. According to the 2009 census report, the number of people employed per sector included 756,711 in the agriculture, 34,052 in other sectors, and 2,554 in wage employment. Expansion of these sectors through

subsidies and incentives to spur growth will expand the employment base in the county. Appropriate training in relevant fields will enhance job creation and absorption.

1.9.2 Self-employed

The county has an estimated 793,371 people in self-employment mainly in Agriculture and Rural Development sector. Other sectors which form a substantial number of self-employed persons include the Jua Kali artisans, cottage industries and *boda boda*. According to the 2009 Population and Housing Census, the self-employed males were 338,187 while females were 359,333, totalling 697,520. Those with skills and are seeking employment but self-employed in either one of these sectors were 37,125 males and 36492 females giving a total to 73,617. Of these self-employed persons, most of them are engaged in agricultural labour. The rest of this group is engaged in mining, forestry, brick making and construction works. . However, a substantial number of the self-employed might actually be under disguised unemployment.

The county needs to expand these sectors through subsidies and incentives such as basic social amenities to spur growth hence improve the employment base. It also needs to establish and encourage use of Rural Trade and Production Centres (RTPC) in urban trading centres. There is need to add value to agricultural products through agriculture based processing industries.

1.9.3 Labour force by sector

The labour force in the county according to the 2009 Population and Housing Census stood at 825,276 and was projected at 889,552 in 2012. This constitutes 471,779 male and 417,773 females representing 26.5 per cent and 23.5 per cent respectively of the county's projected population in 2012. By 2022, it is estimated that the labour force will be 1,007,994 persons. The county needs to create opportunities for investment and exploit the untapped potential and enhance skill development.

1.9.4 Unemployment levels

The unemployed population in the County according to the Population and Housing Census of 2009 stood at 196,938 representing a 22.04 per cent of the total labour force. However it is worth noting that those seeking employment are 37,125 males while the females are 36,492, totalling to 73,617.Those seeking employment are largely the youthful population. These represents those people with the necessary skills and qualifications who reported that for the period of two weeks prior to the census were actively seeking for the jobs they were qualified in.

The county needs to expand and spur growth in all sectors through subsidies and incentives to improve the employment base. The county should put in place measures to develop the capacities for the unemployed population to tap the already existing opportunities such as credit facilities, favourable weather, fertile soils, government subsidies, improved infrastructure and the consumption driven population. Establishment of a County Micro-finance Scheme to boost trade.

1.10 Irrigation infrastructure and schemes

1.10.1 Irrigation potential

Kakamega County is generally drained in the south towards Lake Victoria by more than 60 rivers and streams and can irrigate 5,000ha of land while the sub-surface water has a potential of 10,000ha of irrigated land. However, despite this massive potential, only 385ha of land has been exploited. The County also has a drainage potential of 40,650ha out of which 4,135ha or 10.1% has been drained for agricultural production. In addition, the County receives between 1,280 to 2,214mm of rainfall annually which largely runs off untapped and can be harnessed.

There are 35 dams and 50 water pans existing in the county which are not enough to harness and store much of the surface runoff that drains off into these water bodies. Therefore with such a well spread out rainfall regime supplying sufficient quantities of water, increasing water storage structures may increase water per capita which currently stands at 870 m^3 per person per annum but also increase area of land under irrigation.

The Horticulture Taskforce Report, (2014) acknowledged that irrigated agriculture has the potential to unlock the rural employment, poverty alleviation and food security. The National irrigation policy argued that irrigated crops earn three to four more times more than rain-fed agriculture although the cost of irrigation infrastructure is capital intensive with long incubation period. Due to such prohibitive costs, it has not been practical to fund the irrigation sector exclusively through the Exchequer. The solution to these funding bottlenecks lie in partnering with the private sector and development partners to invest in this sector in order to unlock the irrigation potential. Such partnerships however require a legal and institutional framework upon to engage the partners. It is on the basis of this requirement that the department of Agriculture will formulate Kakamega Irrigation Development Bill to provide the legal basis for engagement.

This plan will endeavour to put in place structures that will encourage private-public partnerships in the irrigation sector in order to increase area of land under irrigation. It is anticipated the PPP will not only enhance the development of area under irrigation but also increase irrigated crop production by creating; food security, rural employment and alleviation of poverty.

1.10.2 Irrigation schemes

The table provides information on the spread of irrigation schemes in the county;

Table 12: Irrigation schemes in Kakamega County

Name of the project/ Programme	Area in ha	Sub-County	Amount (Ksh)	Remarks
Wambulishe drainage project	80	Khwisero	1,500,000	Infrastructure developed included drainage channels, road crossings and water springs. The project drained excess sub-soil and surface water to enable farmers grow maize and sugarcane

Name of the project/ Programme	Area in ha	Sub-County	Amount (Ksh)	Remarks
Imanga drainage project	50	Butere	1,320,000	Infrastructure developed included drainage channels, road crossings and water springs. The project drained excess sub-soil and surface water to enable farmers grow maize and sugarcane
Masinjira Drainage project	65	Mumias West	1,650,000	Infrastructure developed included drainage channels, road crossings and water springs. The project drained excess sub-soil and surface water to enable farmers grow maize and sugarcane
Kasavai irrigation project	25	Ikolomani	2,488,147	The project was installed with a pump and a sump in a previously constructed pump house.
Munyuki Railway A Irrigation Project	80	Lugari	8,889,000	This project is being implemented in phases because allocation in one financial year was not enough to complete it. The structure under construction include 500M×9in Upvc main pipeline.
Money Maker pumps issued to 9 farmer groups	115 of various acreages across the County	Various across the County	999,180	The treadle pumps were issued to 5 rice growing groups' in Matungu, Masinjira and Kholera who expanded area under irrigation by 90ha for rice production within two years while 4 vegetable farmer groups 2 in Kongoni and Khwisero sub-counties grew a combined 15ha of vegetables. A total of 548 farmers benefited.
Olulunza drainage project	55	Khwisero	1,300,000	Infrastructure developed included drainage channels, road crossings and water springs. The project drained excess sub-soil and surface water to enable farmers grow maize and sugarcane

1.11 Crop, Livestock, Fish Production and Value addition

Agriculture is the backbone of the county as it accounts for over 65 percent of the total earnings. A large proportion of the county population is employed either directly or indirectly in this sector. This county is not food sufficient. This situation gives rise to the need to develop high yielding variety of food crops. High value cash crops are also necessary due to the high population density which has put immense pressure on land hence reduced acreage.

The co-operative movement that has been entrenched in almost every sector of the economy is expected to play a big role in mobilization of savings and provision of credit to farmers. The training institutions will be revamped to enhance farmer trainings.

The county will embrace multidisciplinary measures in order to increase the productivity of this sector. The efforts of the national, county government, the NGOs and other development partners will have to be increased in order for this sector to achieve set targets given its importance in the county. Use of modern farming technologies, subsidized farm inputs and mechanization are among the many strategies to be employed to improve the performance of the sector. There's need to increase technology uptake by farmers through farmers training and recruitment of more extension to easy farmer staff ratio.

1.11.1 Main crops produced

The two main categories of crops grown in the county are food crops and industrial crops depending on the use of the harvested produce. A third category is horticulture crops (multipurpose).

Food crops-are either cereals (maize, sorghum, finger millet, and rice), pulses (beans, peas and grams) or roots/tubers (cassava, s/potato, arrow roots). Most cereals have recorded increased production over the recent years as shown in the figure 3.1 below. But some pulses have declined due to some factors e.g. diseases. There's need for research and adoption of crop varieties that are high value and disease resistant.

Main crops produced are: maize, beans, sweet potatoes, cassava, bananas, sorghum, finger millet, local vegetables, rice, tea, sugarcane and horticulture. Maize production is supported by farm input subsidy, agricultural mechanization programmes. Tea is being promoted in Khwisero, Ikolomani and Shinyalu sub-counties factory construction is underway. The county is promoting upland rice and also rice production under irrigation in Matungu, Mumias and Butere sub-counties.

The County has 239 greenhouses that are underutilized. Banana is the main horticulture crop enterprise and the county has 2,080Ha currently and is promoting establishment tissue culture bananas for commercialization. Women groups have also been trained on horticulture production in local vegetables.

Table 13: Maize production trends

Year	Area	No of bags	Certified seed (2kg)	Planting fertilizer (25kg)	Topdressing fertilizer (25kg)
2013	68,375	1,994,344	0	0	0
2014	70,938	2,038,790	0	0	0
2015	79,407	2,212,340	0	49032	66468
2016	83,235	2,103,450	187,755	187,755	187,755
2017	83,235	2,900,000	210,736	106,060	86,598

Source: Department reports

1.11.2 Acreage under food and cash crops

The total county land acreage is 305,130Ha of which 27,075Ha is under forest cover and 255,483 is under crops. Food crops covers 114,053.6ha while cash crops covers 141,429Ha. Thus 22,572Ha has been left out which need to be reclaimed and put under proper farm use. The main cash crop is sugarcane while the main food crop is maize.

1.11.3 Average farm sizes

The county consists of mostly small scale farmers. The southern part consist mostly small scale, medium scale towards central and northern and large scale is only performed northern part. There is need for more effort to promote production of high value crops like horticulture so as to maximize outputs.

Small scale farming and Peasantry – most of the farmers in the sub county are small scale farmers i.e. farms are 1-5 acres. There are few peasants though i.e. farms less than 1 acre.
Medium scale farming – There are countable number of medium scale farms i.e farms of 5-50 acres size.
Large scale farms are farm which are more than 50-100 acres. There are very few such farms in the county.

1.11.4 Main storage facilities

The county has few storage and value addition facilities for example; maize storage NCPB stores in Kakamega, Butere, Malava and Lugari. Most of these stores are underutilized thus need for county facilitate purchase and storage of excess maize. There's need of community level collection and storage facilities to enhance county food security. Need farmers' capacity building on the use of the stores. There are small silos and traditional maize storage facilities in the northern part of the county. There is an incomplete milling and storage facility at Navakholo at Mautuma. Banana processing factory in place at Khwisero. Tea factory construction is underway. Rice milling plants installed and running Mwira (requires electricity), Koyonzo and Shikunga, Groundnuts: groundnut processing plant running in Khwisero sub-county and sugar cane factories at Mumias, West Kenya, Butali and sugar juggeries. Most of the plants are not milling or are under capacity.

1.11.5 Agriculture extension, training, research and information services

Agriculture extension services in the county are mainly provided by the public sector, i.e. county government, parastatals, and research and training institutions, and also by the private and civil society sector operators, i.e. companies, non-governmental organizations, faith based organizations, cooperative societies and community-based organizations. The characteristics of extension approaches and methods used include; demand driven and beneficiary led, clientele groups' focused, indigenous knowledge and technologies sharing, cost sharing with beneficiaries to reduce dependency syndrome, pluralism and networking, use multidisciplinary teams and mainstreaming cross-cutting issues.

The clientele is involved from the planning phase. Clientele are reached through various extension approaches such as trainings, on farm demonstrations, field days, trade fairs/exhibitions, exchange visits/ tours and farm visits. Monitoring and evaluation is usually carried out to get feedback and to assess impact. Demonstration plots establishments at Bukura ATC and Kakamega Showground serves as a demonstration farm for the Sector where various farming technologies are show-cased during the Kakamega Agricultural Show. They include;

Bukura Agricultural Training Centre- supports farmers training and field demos.
Bukura Agricultural College- for students' trainings.
KALRO Kakamega: Supports agricultural research for both crops and animals
KEPHIS: certifies agricultural inputs within the county.
ASK dissemination of information with the support of collaborators: seed companies, CBOs, development partners (e.g GIZ), agro dealers.
MMUST

1.11.6 Main livestock breeds and facilities

The county is endowed with good climate for livestock husbandry. The following livestock reared: cattle (dairy, zebu), poultry (indigenous chicken, layers, broilers, ducks, turkeys, geese and pigeons), bee keeping, pigs, goats (local goats, dairy goat), hair sheep and rabbits. According to (census 2009) Livestock population in the County is as follows Cattle - 377,910, Sheep – 88,790, Goats – 74,405, Pigs – 24,604, Donkeys – 691, Indigenous chicken - 959,746, Commercial chicken – 73,876. About 68% of the cattle are the zebus. The major dairy breeds in the county are Friesians, Ayrshires Guernsey and Jersey. The commonest pets in the county are dogs and cats. These are of great concern as they are potential transmitters of some zoonotic diseases particularly rabies. Emerging livestock include; ostriches, quails, guinea fowls and ants. They are unexploited due to inadequate information on production and lack of sufficient marketing channels. There's need to improve livestock breeds that are highly productive and resistant to diseases.

The county has a diagnostic laboratory at KALRO that requires rehabilitation. There is one Artificial insemination services Centre that acts as a distribution point for semen and liquid Nitrogen to the 50 AI providers in the County. There are 170 cattle dips with only 41 being operational, Mukumu Guernsey dip is private whereas the rest are communal, the County has 2 category 'B' slaughter houses in Mumias and Kakamega town and 68 category C 'Slaughter slabs. These are either owned by the County or individuals. The average annual kill is about 32,536 cattle, 10,274 sheep, 4,500 goats, 2,200 pigs. Despite heavy consumption of poultry meat inspection is still very low and only about 27,000 chickens are inspected annually. The county has 20 livestock markets.

There are also Dairy Cattle multiplication farms/ demonstration farm –Bukura Smart Farm, Milk cooling plants distributed throughout the county, Honey refinery in Lurambi, Milk processing plant at Bukura Agricultural College, Milk cooling tanks distributed throughout the county and Hay storage: 5 stores each with a capacity of 2000 hay bales (Lugari- Rapred coop society, Munyuki coop society, headworkers self-help group, Mumias East- Shianda Dairy and Mulembe Dairy)

1.11.7 Ranching

There is no ranching in the county. However a survey on ranching potential needs to be undertaken to establish how feasible this venture is in the County.

1.11.8 Main fishing activities and types of fish produced

Fish farming is one of the eight flag ship projects being implemented by the County Government of Kakamega. The Department of Fisheries is currently implementing the Kakamega County Fish Farming Programme which does pond construction and renovation and provides fish farm subsidies (fingerlings, feeds).

As at June 2017 the county had: 7845 fish farmers operating 8336 fish ponds covering an area of 2,536,300M2; fish production was 1,627,500 Kgs valued at Kshs. 450,000,000. The main culture species are Nile Tilapia and Catfish. The main production unit is the earthen fish ponds. The county has six private hatcheries which supply quality male tilapia fingerlings and also catfish fingerlings.

1.11.9 Apiculture (bee keeping)

Bee keeping in Kakamega is practised in all the twelve sub-counties. It is more pronounced in the following sub-counties: Malava, Lurambi and Shinyalu. Productivity is low and the producers are poorly equipped. The enterprise has immense potential for growth.

There is need to build the capacity of producers and strengthen the marketing channels for honey and other bee products. This will help the producers realise the economic potential of the enterprise. Apiculture promotion will be key to unlocking climate change effects as it will ensure protection of forests. It is also a low income investing venture with high returns. This venture should be supported through purchase and distribution of langstroth bee hives, farmer's capacity building and market linkages

1.12 Mineral Resources

1.12.1 Mineral potential

The county has huge unexploited mining potential including gold in Ikolomani, Lurambi, Khwisero and Shinyalu. There is massive sulphide (pyrite) deposits in Mutaho/Bukura and Ikwirenyi areas. The Bukura deposit has been estimated to hold 17 million tons of pyrite from which iron and sulphur can be extracted. Pyrite is an important source of iron and sulphur which is an important industrial mineral.

Iron also occurs in form of hematite in Maturu area of Lugari Sub County. Also, copper and silver have been reported to be associated with gold in Lurambi, Ikolomani, Khwisero and Shinyalu Sub-counties.

There is immense potential for production of dimension stones (slabs) from the extensive Kakamega and Mumias granites. These rocks occur in massive quantities to sustain a major industry and are of high quality. Thoughtful consideration needs to be given to investing in this area as the construction industry is continuously growing and so is demand.

There is abundant resource of basalt for production of ballast in parts of Butere, Khwisero, Lugari, Malava and Likuyani. These can adequately supply the construction industry in the area.

Quartz is another mineral that is abundant in the county and needs to be documented further. Typical areas of occurrence include the giant quartz ridge in Ikolomani and Khwisero. This mineral is widely used in the manufacture of silicon for wafers used in solar panels.

Geo tourism is another potential industry that can be harnessed in areas such crying stone, Lirhanda hill, Elukho stone and Buyangu falls.

1.12.2 Ongoing mining and extraction activities

Mining activities sustain a sizable proportion of the county residents by providing a source of livelihood for people engaged either directly or indirectly in mining. Main mining activities include artisanal gold mining, quarrying, sand harvesting, stone crushing, pottery and brick making.

Gold mining is carried out by artisanal miners in parts of the county including Rosterman in Lurambi, Ikolomani, Khwisero, Shinyalu and Butere. The miners use poor methods and rudimentary equipment. The mining methods currently used include both surface and underground mining. Surface mining involves both alluvial mining and mechanical mining such as open cast while underground mining involves supported and unsupported mining methods. The challenges that arise from mining include acid mine drainage, air and noise pollution, frequent collapse of mining pits, caving of overburden, heavy metals pollution and mercury pollution.

Mining sites are found in private farms, homesteads, riparian reserves, road, and reserves and along river courses. However most of the active mines are found concentrated within the vicinity of abandoned old mines. It is estimated that there are about 5000 people actively engaged in artisanal and small-scale gold mining in the county producing approximately 2kg of gold a week during peak periods.

A large-scale exploration company, Acacia Exploration Kenya Limited is currently engaged in gold exploration in parts of Ikolomani. The company recently reported a resource of about 1.3m ounces of gold in various parts of the county. The resource is the largest reported in the country in terms of gold and if it proceeds to the mining stage will have significant impact on the economy of the county and the country at large.

Another company Metal Mining Limited is currently in the initial stages of exploring for gold on a small are in Khwisero Sub-county.

Other mineral extraction activities

Quarrying for aggregate and road metal is carried out in many parts of the county such as Likuyani, Mautuma and Kakamega. This is done both at large and small scale where large scale quarrying has posed a challenge because of abandoned/disused quarries posing serious risks to the communities in the vicinity.

Sand harvesting mainly for construction purposes is undertaken along major rivers including Yala, Isiukhu, Nzoia, Firatsi, Sasala and Lusumu.

Exploitation of kaolin clays in Ilesi area for pottery is currently going on. More research is required on the clays to determine extent, types and other uses. There is need for exploration of the clays in Ilesi to determine suitability for industrial use.

Brick making is carried out on a small scale in many parts of the county particularly on individual farms.

Activities required to promote mining sector in the County

There is need to support the miners through training/capacity building and provision of some necessary equipment. Sensitization of miners to develop the practice of safe, sustainable mining practices and measures to conserve the environment.

More attention also needs to be focused on exploration for gold in other parts of the county.Rehabilitation of abandoned/disused mines and quarries should be given priority since they pose a health risk to the society.

Small scale miners and artisanal miners are exploited by middlemen in a sense that they cannot directly access markets. It is important to encourage formation of cooperatives for miners, sand harvesters, brick makers to help them realize maximum benefits from their activities.

The county should think of ways of attracting investors into the mining sector through aggressive promotion/marketing and consider having an international investor conference/forum for potential investors to learn what opportunities the county must offer in terms of natural resources and other sectors.

1.13 Tourism and Wildlife

1.13.1 Main tourist attractions and activities

Kakamega County has one national park, no game reserve and two camping sites which are managed by the National government. The Kakamega Forest is also a big tourist attraction because of the large species of birds, butterflies and other animals' species. Kakamega County has a total area of 244.25 km^2 of Gazetted forest. Other tourism activities include bull fighting in Shinyalu and Ikolomani, cock fighting in Shinyalu, the dog market in Lubao, Malava, the crying stone in Ilesi, Lukova in Matete and Mawe Tatu in Likuyani. The county is also rich in cultural practices such as the existing Wanga Kingdom which attracts a number of people to the county.

The county is in the process of identifying and gazetting all possible tourist attraction sites for development to make the county a tourist destination. This process targets six sites that have already been identified.

There is need to Fast track gazettement process of these attraction sites such as the crying stone to improve access to these sites. Cultural Centres need to be established for bull fighting, Isukuti dances, wrestling and other cultural activities to attract tourists.

1.13.2 Main tourist Hotels

The County has two star rated hotels; Kakamega Golf Hotel with a bed capacity of 112 and Rondo Retreat at Isecheno in Kakamega forest with a bed of 34, and 24 established bars and restaurants. It also has 540 unclassified hotels. The county is estimated to have total bed occupancy of 4,260. This is way below the daily demand estimated at 10,000 hotel rooms from visitors and regular tourists.

More hotels need to be constructed to increase the capacity and quality to accommodate people, especially during peak seasons. Establishment of more modern hotels will be valuable. This can be done through public- private partnerships.

Table 14: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Residence, 2013-2014

Area	No. of Hotels		Bed Capacity		Room capacity	
Kakamega	2013	2014*	2013	2014*	2013	2014*
County			199,956	168,128	154,284	134,015

Source: ***Department of tourism***

*Provisional

1.13.3 Main wildlife

The main wildlife in the county are monkeys, birds, snakes, baboons, hares, hippos, monitor lizards and colored butterflies. These animals are mainly found within Kakamega forest under the management of Kenya Wildlife service. There is need to establish a wild animal sanctuary to attract more tourists and protect rare species.

1.13.4 Wildlife conservation areas

The County has one national reserve and two camping sites. Kakamega Forest is also a big tourist attraction because of the large species of birds, butterflies and other animals' species the forest hosts. There is need to map out and explore other conservation areas in collaboration with the National wildlife service.

Table 15: Total number of tourists visiting the County

No. of tourists	2013	2014
Foreign	5,776	4,894
Kenyan Residents	69,199	48,147

Source: ***Department of tourism***

1.14 Industry and Trade

1.14.1 Markets

Market infrastructure is critical in offering suitable environment for growth trade and commerce. The county has 187 trading centres with 3021 registered retail traders and 487 whole sale traders. It also has seven established urban centres.

The county has completed the construction of 9 modern markets and 3 are near completion. Others have been rehabilitated to enhance trade. Continued improvement of these will increase number of trade establishments hence improving county revenue base and livelihoods of the people

1.14.2 Industrial parks

There is no industrial park in the county. However, previous efforts have led to the establishments of Constituency Industrial Development Centres (CIDC) across the county. Through the county initiative, over 765 modern kiosks have been fabricated and installed in major urban areas and markets to boost trading activities.

There is need to establish one industrial park managed by KIE located in the town centre of Kakamega.

1.14.3 Major industries

The county is a host to the biggest sugar factory in the Country i.e. Mumias sugar factory. Other sugar factories in the County include, Butali and West Kenya. There exist other small scale industries in the county which are pre-dominantly in the sugarcane growing regions such as the jaggeries, bakeries, small scale milk cold rooms and the fish factory in Kakamega town.

There is need for linkages for value addition industries and attraction of development partners to develop industries that support other sectors such as tea, dairy, fish, and eco-tourism, development of modern markets, horticulture and small scale artisans industries.

Types and number of businesses

Table 15 indicates the types and number of businesses found in Kakamega County.

Table 16: Types and number of businesses

Category	**Number**	
	2013	**2014**
Trading centres	**62**	**62**
Licensed businesses		
Retail traders	11,083	11,083
Supermarkets	21	21
Wholesale traders	203	20.
Hawkers	`16	16
Hotels	1,180	1,180
Petrol stations	-	-
Liquor outlets	624	624
Informal enterprises	213	213
Other businesses	8,733	8,733

1.14.5 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME)

MSMEs have been recognized in the provision of goods and services enhancing competition, fostering innovation, generating employment hence alleviating poverty. This sector is identified as a key driver in attaining the Kenya Vision 2030.

The 2016 National MSME Survey says that there were a total of 53,000 licensed and 300,400 un-licensed MSMES in Kakamega County. It further says that a large proportion of these, at 47.9 percent of the licensed MSMEs are owned by males while 32.2 percent are owned by females. Interestingly, 60.7 percent of the unlicensed ones are owned by females.

There is need to revitalize MSMES to drive the county's development agenda of alleviating poverty through employment and wealth creation.

1.15 Forestry, Agro Forestry and Value addition

1.15.1. Main Forest types and size of forests

Forests are a major ecosystem found in Kakamega County. The County has two major types of forests namely planted and natural forests including the equatorial forest of Kakamega. The forests vary not only in composition but also cover as shown in the table 1.

Gazetted Forests by cover

Table 17: Gazetted forests in the County

Forest	Sub-county	Area (Ha)	Remarks
Kakamega Forest	Kakamega East	15,382.6	Natural Forest that was declared forest 1933
Kakamega Forest National Reserve	Kakamega East	3,984.9	It is natural forest under the management of KWS
Malava	Kakamega North	718.8	Natural Forest gazetted in 1933
Bunyala	Navakholo	825.6	Proclaimed forest in 1956
Lugari Forest Station	Lugari	2,163.0	Plantation forest Gazetted in 1977.
Turbo Forest Station	Lugari	9,534.0	Plantation forest gazetted in 1968 together with Nzoia Forest Station
Misango Hills	Khwisero	103.7	Gazetted on 28th February 2013. County Government supported Afforestation & Re-afforestation programmes

Kakamega County has a total of 32,712.6 hectares of gazetted forests. The natural forests are the richest in terms of plant and animal species. Kakamega forest for instance is not only rich in species but also harbor many endemic animals and species.

Ungazetted Forests

There are a few other un-gazetted forests on hill slopes/tops. These include Kambiri, Misango, Khuvasali and Ingolomosio. The County has intensified programmes to re-afforestate these critical areas which double as water catchment areas as well critical habitats.

1.15.2 Main Forest products

Key forest products are timber, fibre, fuelwood, building materials, food, medicinal plants and animal.

Kakamega forest is the major and the only remnant in Kenya of the once great tropical rainforest stretching from Central Africa, also known as the Guineo-Congolian forests. Like other tropical forests, Kakamega is rich in plant and invertebrates specie many of them endemic, including butterflies(Papilionidae, Pieridae, lycaenidae, nymphalidae and hesperiidae family) monkeys, genettes, Debrazzar, giant forest hedgehog, pottos, forest squirrels, pangolins, giant forest squirrel, hammer-headed fruit bats, bushpig, over 400 species of birds, snakes(the Forest Cobra, Jameson's Mamba, Bush Viper, Gaboon Viper and Rhinoceros Viper) and insects all interconnected and part of supporting the forest's ecosystem itself by spreading the seeds of the trees and pollinating the flowers.

Kakamega Forest is a globally recognized areas of importance and therefore renowned hotspot for avifauna with birds such as Chapin's flycatcher, the red-headed Malimbe, the Blue Headed Bee

Eater, Black Billed Turaco, Turner's Eremomela and Grey Parrots. At least forty-five of the species on the Kenya list of birds are to be found only in the Kakamega and nine of the species that occur at Kakamega are found nowhere else in Kenya, and two of its species, Turner's Eremomela (Eremomela turneri), Grey Parrot (Psittacus erithacus erithacus) and Chapins' Flycatcher (Muscicapa lendu), are threatened. There are about 385 species of plants, including Elgon teak, red and white stink woods, varieties of Croton, Aniageria Altisima and several types of orchids. Plantation forest such as Lugari and Turbo provide timber from exotic species such as Pinus Patulla and cypress.

The natural forests contribute immensely to provision of food to the community. Traditional fruits, roots and vegetables for example Mondia white (Mukombera, Basella, alba (Inderema), are abundant in the forest. Edible mushroom especially termitomyces mushrooms are frequently harvested from the forest for consumption as well as for sale. The community around hunt for wild meat including monkeys, antelopes and hedgehog. So many species of trees and shrubs for example albizzia gummifera, erythrina abyssinica have medicinal value of some tree.

This ecosystem has enormous diversity that has not been fully studied. It also presents wonderful opportunity for bird watching, hiking and rock climbing. It is also important to the growing tourism industry and can meet the growing demand for outdoor recreation, nature walks, education and research. Kakamega Forest has many of Africa's most beautiful butterflies providing high potential for butterfly farming and ecotourism.

The forests are also used as sites for research and development by a number of institutions such and MasindeMuliro University of Science and Technology.

1.15.3 Agro-forestry

Agro-forestry promotes farm forestry products by providing fuel wood, fruits, fodder, shade, medicine timber, soil fertility and erosion protection. This allows trees, crops and livestock to interact on individual farms to ensure availability of fuel wood, fruits for improved nutrition, fertilizer trees improving soil fertility and fodder trees for improved livestock production.

Increasing population, urbanization and heavily reliant on fossil fuels necessitates adoption of agro-forestry to reduce environmental degradation and reduce dependence on existing natural forest. However, adoption of agro-forestry is minimal in sugar growing areas since farmers prefer to keep pure stands.

1.15.4 Value chain development of forestry products

Biomass energy is predominantly used in Kakamega County, the main forms being fuel wood and charcoal. Production of charcoal is increasing to cater for the energy need of the increasing rural and peri-urban households. However most of it is produced in traditional kilns with very low efficiency.

There has been increasing opportunities for research and education especially on the forests. Researchers have developed pollinator grounds in strategic locations along the forest for data collection.

Cottage industries for forest products have been established for example Ocimum kilimandscharicum (Mwonyi) for production of ointment and essential oil.Wildlife tourism is a major contributor to the economy of the county. Local people have been employed in snake parks and supporting oncologists in collecting data.

1.16 Financial services

The county financial services is offered by banks, Micro finance institutions, mobile money agents and SACCOs that offers FOSA services.

1.16.1 Banks, Micro finance institutions, mobile money agents and SACCOs with FOSAs

The potential for economic growth has necessitated major Banks and financial institutions to open their branches in the county. These trend has promoted the provision of wide range of financial services which has positive impact on economic activities of the county.

The county has twelve (12) banks, four (5) micro-credit finance institutions, six (6) SACCOSs with FOSAs that is IG, Wevarsity, Mudete Factory Tea Growers (MUFATE), Nitunze and Sukariand several mobile money agents. The county has one hundred and sixty (164) Cooperatives of which 123 are active and 41 dormant. The cooperatives are as follows: 72 producer, 18 housing, 2 consumer, 1 investment, 8 multi-purpose and 4 union cooperatives.

The major banks with branches in Kakamega county include; Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB), Corporative Bank of Kenya, National Bank, Family Bank, Equity Bank, Standard Chartered Bank, Barclays Bank, Diamond Trust Bank, Bank of Baroda, Commercial Bank of Africa, Post Bank and Spire Bank while micro-finance institutions include; Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT), Small Medium and Enterprises (SMEP), Faulu Kenya, Letshego and Starbuck Limited.

There are numerous mobile money agents and other bank agents offering finance services spread across the whole county.

1.16.2 Distribution/coverage of financial services by sub-county

Although there are financial institutions in the County, they are not even distributed. Banks and micro finance institutions are based in based in Kakamega town which is the county with exception to Mumias town where few banks have branches. The banks with branches in Mumias includes: KCB, Equity, Cooperative, Family and Post Bank. Micro Finance institutions are only found in the county town headquarter.

Similarly the distribution of SACCOS with FOSA are not evenly distributed. Out of the five FOSAs, two are in Lurambi Sub-county, two in Mumias West Sub-county and one in Shinyalu Sub-county.

Mobile money agents are distributed in all the Sub-counties with the urban areas having substantial numbers.

Table 18: Distribution of financial services by Sub-county

S/No.	Sub-county	No. of Banks	No. of Micro-finance institutions	No. of SACCOS	No. of SACCOS with FOSA
	Lurambi	12	5	71	3 (IG, Wevarsity, Afya SACCO)
	Navakholo	0	0	-	0
	Malava	0	1 (KWFT)	15	1 (IG)
	Shinyalu	0	0	14	1 (MUFATE)
	Ikolomani	0	-	9	0
	Lugari	0	1 (KWFT)	21	1 (IG)
	Likuyani	0	-	30	0
	Butere	0	1 (KWFT)	15	1 (IG)
	Khwisero	0	0	-	0
	Mumias East	0	0	-	0
	Mumias West	4	4	31	3 (Sukari, Nitunze, IG)
	Matungu	0	0	-	0

1.17 Environment and Climate Change

1.17.1. Major degraded areas / hotspots and major contributions to environmental degradation

The major contributors to environmental degradation are poor waste management initiatives, lack of a designated waste disposal site, quarrying, poor land use practices, low degree of enforcement of the environmental laws and encroachment on the gazetted forest land, hill tops and slopes.

Environmental degradation has had adverse effects on the lives of the people. This includes declining water volumes/ levels and drying of many springs and streams, unreliable weather patterns resulting in reduced farm yields, frequent flash floods and general rise in temperature

1.17.2. Environmental threats

Environmental threats

Kakamega County experiences a number of environmental sensitivities such as land degradation, heavy soil erosion, water pollution from sedimentation, eutrophication, industrial discharges, deforestation, illegal logging, and charcoal burning, water catchment destruction especially riparian lands, and landslides, loss of biodiversity and effects of climate change among others. Poor gold mining and sand harvesting technologies pose challenges in the areas of Ikolomani, Rosterman, Butere, Khwisero, Shinyalu and other areas. This results in large open pits left behind after the mining, sand harvesting and quarrying activities. Occasionally there is exposure to dust, noise in excessive levels in areas of quarrying. There is also poor management of waste material and garbage leading to physical problems with solid waste, water contamination and health hazards.

Environmental screening

The County government is fully committed to operationalizing the County Environment Committee that will help monitor environmental and social screening of development projects. The county will work very closely with the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) on

environment protection, promotion of environmental conservation, compliance, enforcement and monitoring. The department will ensure that major projects in the county undergo environmental impact assessments/audits and that the environmental monitoring plans are fully implemented.

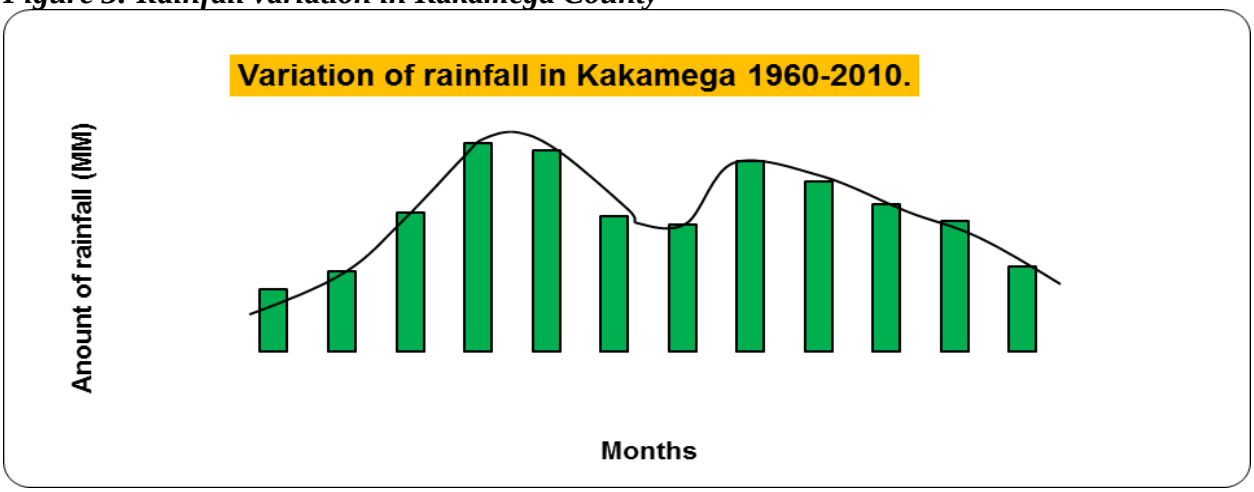
The County will also ensure integration of climate change risks and renewable energy technologies into environmental assessments and county projects. The county will downscale and implement national policies on climate change to create resilience through adaptation, mitigation, policy and advocacy programmes to the residents. This will particularly be done in agriculture, transport, waste management, land use, water, energy, natural resource management and education sectors among others.

1.17.3 High spatial and temporal variability of rainfall

The County is endowed with conducive climatic conditions for good agricultural production. Rainfall performance is above average exhibiting a bimodal distribution with two distinct wet seasons occurring in March-April-May and October-November-December (long and short rain seasons). Long rains average at 1000 - 1200 mm per year while short rains average at 500 – 800 mm per year which is good for production of most of the staple crops in the County. It also helps recharge both ground and surface water sources in the County. Graph showing rainfall in Kakamega County is shown in figure 1.

The average air temperatures range between 15.0 0C – 30.0 0C while evaporation ranges from 400 – 800 mm per year which is favorable for crop and animal production. Obviously, fluctuation in climatic conditions result in attendant fluctuation in water levels in river and steams hence affecting water supply. With projected climate change patterns, the County needs to puts in place mitigation and adaptation measures aimed at cushioning the public against any adverse effects. The CIDP presupposes that the prevailing good climatic conditions will hold until its fruition.

Figure 3: Rainfall variation in Kakamega County



Source: Data obtained from Kenya Meteorological Department

1.17.4 Change in water levels or glacier

The water sector is prone to low flows during times of droughts and high flows during peak rainfall times. Abstraction or over-abstraction of water from some water sources also leads to low flows and drying of some wells particularly during dry periods.

1.17.5 Solid waste management facilities

The County has developed a waste management strategy through a Programme; 'Youth Empowerment Conservation Programme' cleaning services program is meant to keep our environment clean and safe while creating employment opportunities for residents especially the youth, women and persons with disabilities fulfilling the constitutional requirement of inclusivity of all in society.

The current waste generation in the county is estimated to be 2400 tons per day, of which 68 % is from Kakamega town. Daily collection is currently between 1100-1500 tons per day. Recycling is at the moment very low or negligible. There are three main actors involved in waste collection, transportation and disposal. These include the County staff, private contracted companies through Private Public Partnership and a few youth groups involved estate waste collection.

The County, in support of the principle of Reduce – Reuse- Recycle has initiated installation of separation at source elevated litter bins in selected market areas of the County. So far, the County has installed 106 three in one such bins on diverse and selected markets and streets. In line with EMCA, 1999 the County;

Has put in place 9 refuse chambers on markets such as; Kakamega, Butere, Khwisero, Sabatia, Mumias, Malava, Kipkaren and Matunda;
Has put in place one designated site for final waste disposal at Kakamega Roasterman situated 2 km off Mumias road. The county government continues to upscale this effort and plans are underway to acquire another secure final disposal site to develop a County Sanitary landfill;
Has ensured that the Rosterman disposal site is secured with a fence and a gate manned by officials to control dumping and spread of waste outside the site;
Has developed and maintains a motorable road inside Rosterman site to ensure easy access during disposal and ensures waste is spread, covered and compacted at regular intervals,

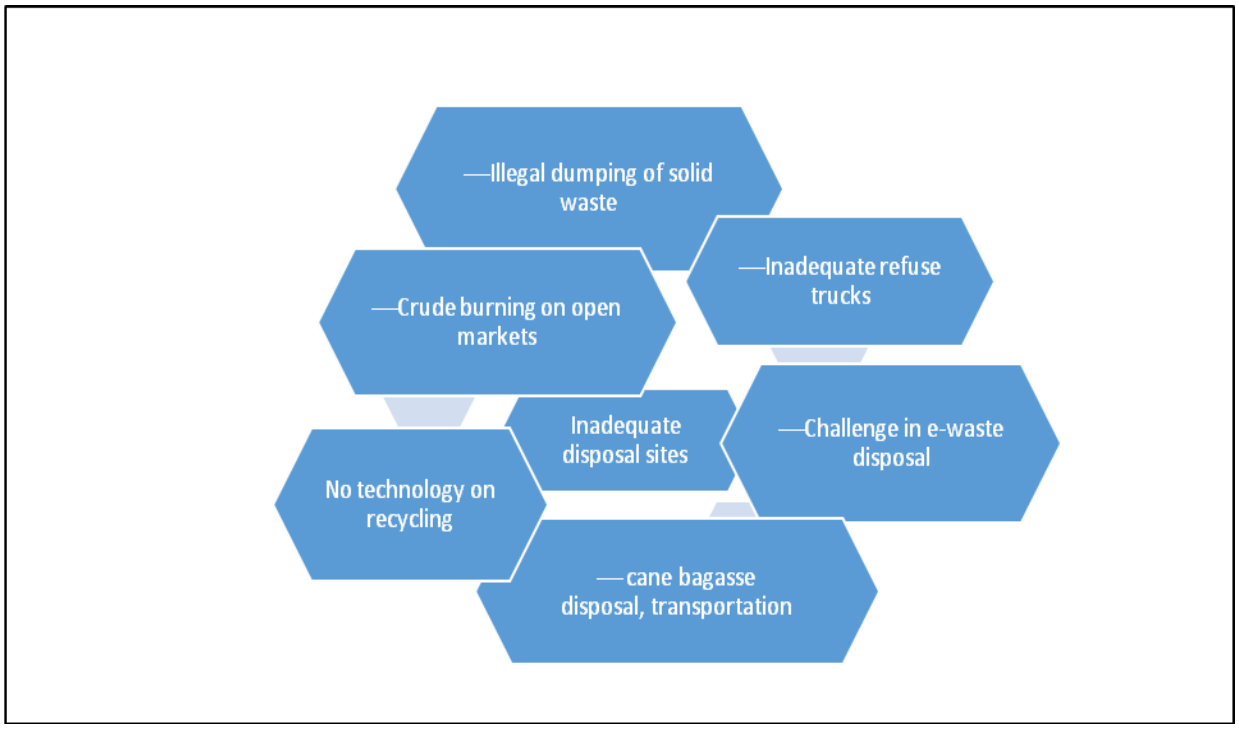
There is in the County, a public awareness Programme geared towards educating the public on professionally accepted ways and manner of waste separation at source, collection, storage and transportation to the final disposal site.

However, there are a few challenges including;

- Need to harmonize the role of National and County Government on waste management
- No adequate final disposal sites
- Crude burning on open markets
- No technology on recycling and energy recovery
- Challenge of cane bagasse disposal and during transportation
- Challenge in e-waste disposal
- Inadequate refuse trucks
- Illegal dumping of solid waste

This information is represented in the figure summary below;

Figure 4: Waste management challenges



1.18 Water and Sanitation

The Water Challenge in Kakamega County

In spite of significant investments in Kakamega County's water supply and resource management over the past years that have come along with some improvement in the access rates, still water service levels and management of water sources is a challenge. Currently functionality rates in the county are un-known however [1]61% of the residents use improved water sources.

With regards to water resource management, the county still faces challenges in maintaining the integrity of water ecosystems using approaches that positively impact on poverty levels and take explicit account of the risks and uncertainties of climate change.

Some of the institutional arrangements for water service delivery are in place however there is need to revise the existing ones, to be in tandem with the current devolution terms in the water sector. This has caused several negative impacts on the consumers, the county economy (poverty levels) and the environment and overall on global development agenda for instance the Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG's).

1.18.1 Water Resources

The county relies on both surface and ground water sources for its supply. It has the following main sources of water exclusive of the boreholes and springs, Rivers: Yala, Isiukhu, Nzoia, Firatsi, Sasala, Lusumu and Kipkaren. These form the major sources of water for domestic use and irrigation.The quality of water in the county is good for domestic use however, the land use

practices including increase in use of chemicals in agriculture sector as well as waste water by industries tend to pollute the water as it flows downstream. Additionally our water sources are not used sustainably due to the dilapidated infrastructure of the distribution system, inadequate storage, illegal water connections, wasteful water use and vandalism of the infrastructure leading to approximately 53% water losses.

1.18.2 Water Supply Schemes

The main water service provider in the county is Kakamega County Water and Sewerage Company Limited (KACWASCO), which is a County Corporation. The Company supplies water to Kakamega Town, Mumias, Navakholo, Butere, Malava and Lumakanda. Currently the water company supplies approximately 78% of the consumers mainly in the peri-urban and small towns of the county.

The rural areas are mainly supplied by community water projects, NGO's, private sector actors as well as self-supply through hand dug wells and so on. The rural water sub-sector is marred by low un-functionality rates due to poor management of the water supply projects and schemes, inefficient technologies and weak governance.As per LVNWSB Reports in 2016, rural water coverage in the county is at 30%.

The county water department in its legislation and policies has developed mechanisms to enhance the commercial viability of the rural water projects and schemes through public private partnerships (PPP's) and private sector participation (PSP). This is supported through pilot projects by various water sector actors. However there is need of more engagement with rural water management committees to have a buy-in of the concept towards improving water access in the county.

1.18.3 Water sources and access

The County has varied sources of water including both surface and ground water. These water sources include rivers, streams, springs, boreholes, hand-dug wells, small dams, water pans and rain water as depicted in Table 1.

Table 19: Sources of Water in Kakamega County

Water Source	Name	Location
Rivers	River Yala	Ikolomani and Khwisero
	River Lusumu and Sasala	Navakholo and Mumias East
	River Isiukhu	Lurambi, Ikolomani and Shinyalu
	River Nzoia	Likuyani, Mumias West
	Kipkaren River	Lugari
	River Viratsi	Butere
Streams	Shianambunga Stream	Ikolomani
	Chevaywa and Nandamanywa Stream	Malava
	Lubao	Shinyalu
Small Earth Dams/Water Pans	Nangili, Lumino, Sango and Lugulu Small	Likuyani
Springs, Boreholes, Shallow wells, Rough Catchment	Various	Distributed across the County

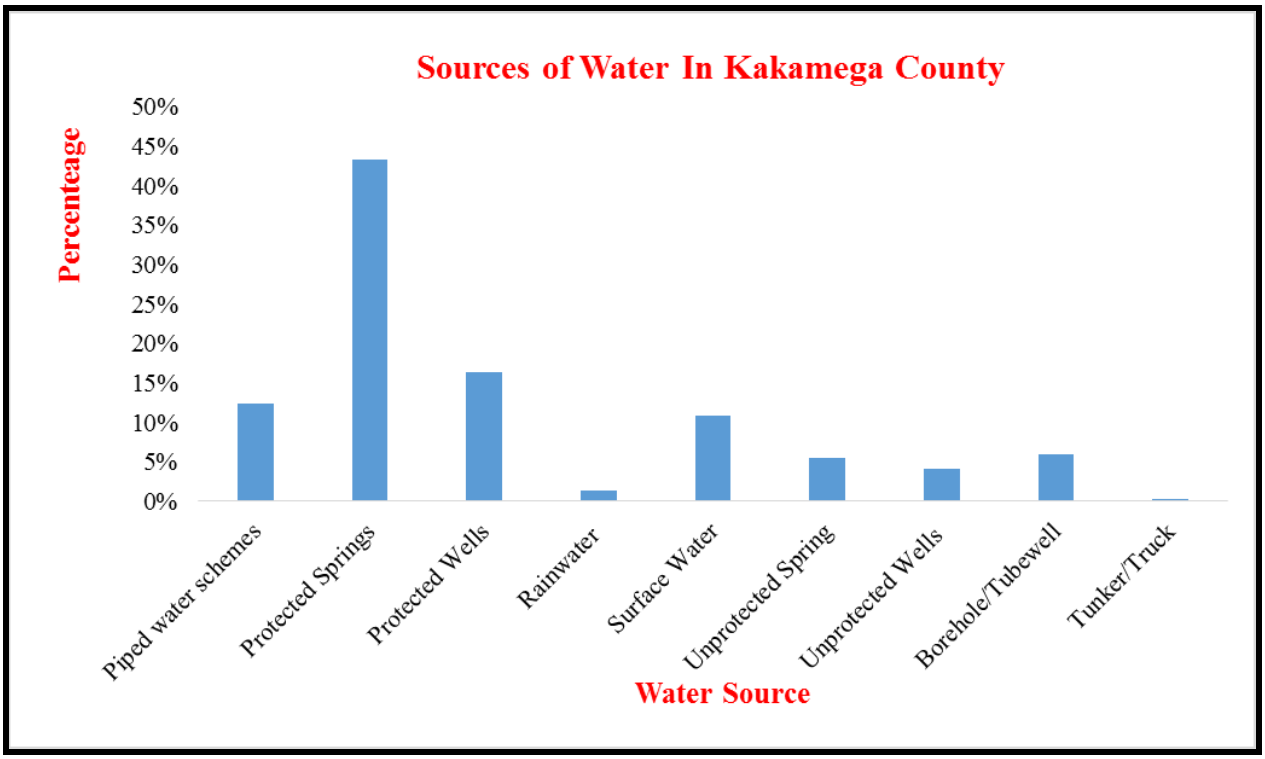
Access to safe/improved water (a water source that is protected from human excreta, industrial discharges, agricultural run-off and the mineral contents of the water is within the recommended

limits) is an important indicator of household well-being. World Health Organization (WHO) classifies the population using safe water sources are those using; piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbor, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered as safe water source only if the household is using an improved water source for handwashing and cooking.

According to Kakamega County MICS 2013/14 survey report, improved water sources for the population vary strongly by location (Urban/Rural) and by type of water source. In urban areas, 58% of the population use drinking water that is from a public tap/standpipe, 16 % use piped water into their dwelling or into their yard or plot while 7 % use water from a tube-well/borehole. In rural areas, most commonly used sources of improved water are protected wells/springs (61 %) and tube-well/borehole (6 %).

In general, most common sources of water in the county are Protected Springs (43.3%), Protected Wells (16.3%), and Piped Water schemes (12.4%), Surface Water (10.8%), Unprotected Springs (5.5%), Unprotected Wells (4.1%), Rain Water (1.3%) and Tanker Truck (0.3%). Figure 5 shows the percentage of county residents using different sources of water.

Figure 5: Sources of Water in Kakamega County



Source*: MICS 2013/14, Kakamega County*

Time taken to Access Water Sources

In regard to time taken access safe to water sources, 57.3% of the population using improved water sources spent 30 minutes or less to get to the water point, get water and return home. 21% of the county residents using improved water sources spend 30 minutes or more to get water and return home. Of those using unimproved water sources, 14.9% of the population use 30 minutes or less to

get to a water point, get water and return home. 5.4% use 30 minutes or more to get to unimproved water source, get water and return home.

It should be noted that quality of water and time taken to access a water source is key in socio-economic development of a nation. Poor quality of water will result to water borne diseases which will reduce productivity of people and the associated health costs. Long time taken to access water sources implies that more time is spent looking for water at the expense of doing useful economic activities.

Distance to Safe Water Sources

The distance to the nearest water source varies greatly by Sub-county and location, whether rural or urban.65.1% of the households travel distances of less than 500 meters to access a water source while 31.4% of the households travel distances of between 500 meters and 1 Km to access their water point. This information is represented in table 19.

Table 20: Distance travelled to access safe water by Sub-county

Sub-county	< 100 M	501 M - 1 KM
Lugari	95.3%	32.6%
Likuyani	100.0%	0.0%
Malava	98.2%	45.5%
Lurambi	95.5%	20.5%
Navakholo	100.0%	32.4%
Mumias West	100.0%	0.0%
Mumias East	96.2%	30.4%
Matungu	95.0%	44.0%
Butere	100.0%	35.1%
Khwisero	96.4%	50.0%
Shinyalu	94.4%	13.9%
Ikolomani	86.2%	34.5%
Total	**65.1%**	**31.4%**

Source: ***Kakamega County KIWASH Baseline Survey Report, August 2016***

Long distances to water sources negatively affect the economy as more time is spent looking for water at the expense of carrying out economic activities.

An increasing population and demand for food security means that lower potential and ecological fragile areas are being converted into agricultural land. Wetlands too, have not been spared as they are increasingly under threat of over-exploitation. With an economy that is agro-based and rapidly growing industrial sector, the demand for water of good quality and sufficient quantity is constantly rising. In order to meet the demand for various and often conflicting uses, available water resources have to be managed in a sustainable manner.

1.18.4 Water management Institutions

Several water management institutions exist in the county. The County water department works closely with the National Ministry of Water. Here we contribute to national laws and policies development, acquire mobilized resources for the infrastructure projects in the county where some are cross county, and capacity building of our staff.

The Lake Victoria North Water Services Board (LVNWSB) works in support of asset development in the county while Water Resources Authority (WARA) regulates the management and use of water resources in the county's catchment areas. Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB) whose principal object is to protect the interests and rights of consumers in the provision of water services also sets Service standards and monitors the same. Water Services Providers exist both in the rural areas, small towns and peri-urban areas. KACWASCO is the main county water service provider. Sewerage is managed by KACWASCO amongst other private vendors with exhauster services.

There also exists a County WASH Forum that includes more than 30 organizations including state and non-state actors. The overall mandate of the County WASH Forum is to strengthen the County Government's capacity to streamline coordination of all actors in the WASH sector, harmonize implementation approaches and stimulate private sector participation in WASH. It also assists the county governments in the development of its overall relations and policy for stakeholder involvement with clearly defined tasks and mission by providing a forum for regular dialogue and exchanges. The Forum further offers advice to the County Government with on specific WASH issues relevant to the work supported by stakeholders.

Supported by non-state actors, WSPs' including KACWASCO have put in place various innovations to enhance service delivery and water coverage. These include: Water catchment protection innovations, Non-Revenue Water Management (NRW) through DMA's, Commercial Financing, Use of technology including smart meter reading, billing and complaints management, solar water pumping and so on.

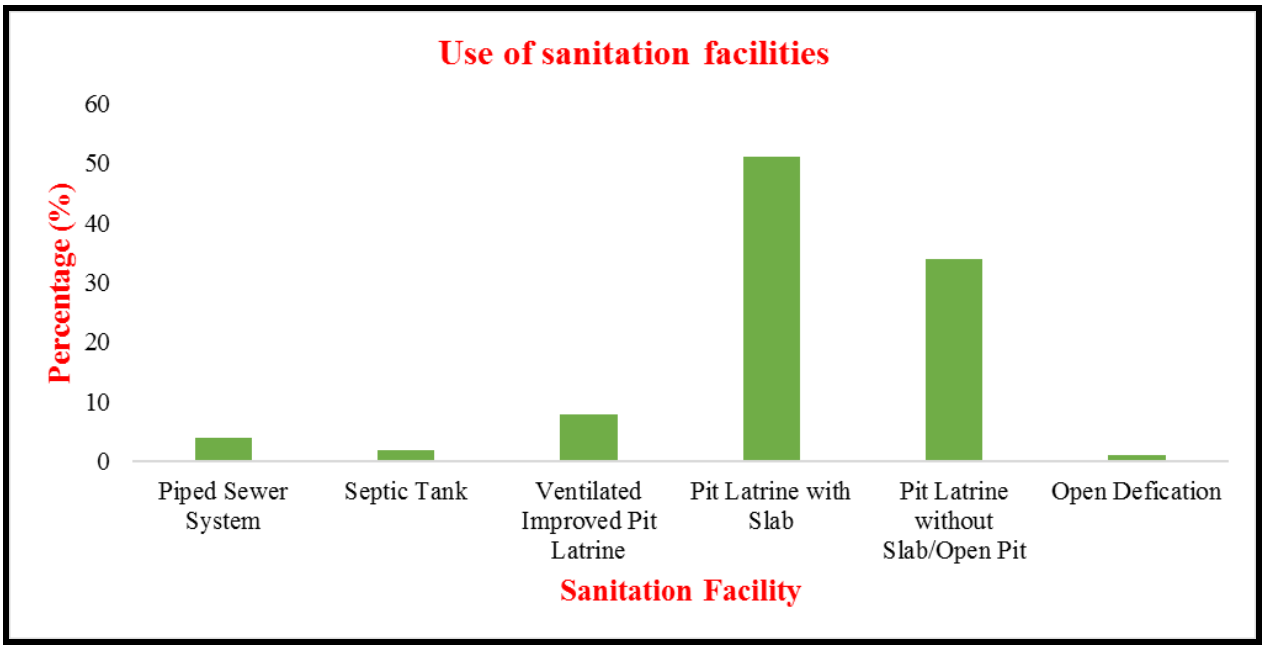
1.18.5 Sanitation

Sanitation refers to the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and faeces as well as the treatment and proper disposal of sewage and waste water. An improved sanitation facility is one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact and includes: a flush or pour/flush facility connected to a piped sewer system, a septic system or a pit latrine; pit latrines with a slab; composting toilets or ventilated improved pit latrines.

Findings from a study conducted in Kakamega County by KNBS in conjunction with UNICEF (MICS) in 2013/2014 indicate that 65 % of the population are living in households using improved sanitation facilities. This proportion represents 68 % in urban areas (46 % use improved pit latrines with slabs while 31 % use pit latrines without slab/open pit) and 63 % in rural areas (55 % use pit latrines with slabs while 37 % use unimproved pit latrines without slab/open pit). Other improved sanitation facilities such as flush/pour flush facilities (12 %) and ventilated improved pit latrine (9 %) are less commonly used. The study further points out that about 1 % of the population have no toilet facilities and practice open defecation.

The data indicates use of sanitation facilities as Piped Sewer (4.0 %), Septic Tank (1.9 %), Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (7.9 %), Pit latrine with Slab (51.2 %), Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit (34.0%) and Open Defecation (1 %) and is graphically represented as shown in Figure 4.Piped sewer system within the County is found in the urban areas of Lurambi and Mumias West sub-counties.

Figure 6: Use of Sanitation Facilities in Kakamega County



Source: ***Kakamega County MICS, 2013/14***

The main focus of the County government will be to increase access to improved sanitation by all households and end all incidences of open defecation. This will need strong collaboration with all County WASH actors and improved budgetary allocation to the sector.

1.9 Health Access and Nutrition

1.19.1 Health Access

Kakamega County does not have a referral hospital. It has one County General Hospital, nine (9) sub-county hospitals, nine (9) mission/NGO hospitals, one (1) private hospital, eight (8) nursing homes and twenty seven (27) public health centres. Furthermore, the county has one private health centre, sixty six (66) public dispensaries, thirty one (31) private dispensaries and one hundred and seven (107) private clinics.

The total bed capacity in the county for all the public and private facilities is 3,949 with the public sector having 2,338 beds while the private hospitals have 197 beds. The bed capacity in the mission/NGO health facilities is 1,414. With the high and growing population in the county, this calls for additional facilities with comprehensive healthcare and additional inpatient beds.

The doctor population ratio stands at 1:34,916 while the nurse patient ratio is 1:2,658. In terms of distance to the nearest health facility, it takes 51.1 per cent of the population about 5km to the nearest health centre while 32.2 per cent take between 1.1 and 4.9 km to the nearest facility. Further, 16.7 per cent of the population however travel a distance of less than one kilometre. This therefore calls for the increase in the number of health facilities.

The has embarked on the construction of the County Teaching and Referral Hospital, renovation and upgrading of the County General Hospital, construction of two new level IV hospitals; Mumias West in Mumias town and Shamakhubu in Shinyalu. It will also employ more health staff, expand and upgrade other existing facilities as well as construct more new health facilities. This will enhance access to healthcare. Every sub county hospital should have ambulance services. Furthermore, there is need to establish more medical training institutions to expand the health personnel base.

1.19.2 Morbidity

The most prevalent diseases in the county include malaria/fever, diarrhea, stomach ache, respiratory diseases and flu in order of ranking, with malaria being the most prevalent at 27 per cent. Preventive measures should be emphasized through the Community Strategy Approach curb the menace.

1.19.3 Nutritional status

The nutrition status in the county is wanting with 8.6 per cent of the under five children being underweight. The total number of children under 5 years mainly from poor households who are severely or moderately undernourished is 77,444. The community should be sensitized on proper feeding methods, Cash Transfers for vulnerable expectant and lactating mothers and provision of free nutrition supplements at the health facilities. The community strategy should be enhanced to boost the capacity of the community in handling nutritional issues.

1.19.4 Immunization coverage

The objective of immunization is to ensure that children are protected against childhood diseases such as tuberculosis, polio, tetanus hepatitis B and hemophilia, influenza and measles. Immunization is carried out among children less than 5 years old. According to the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey of 2014 about 62 per cent of the children aged 12-23 months are fully immunized. This leaves a proportion of 38 per cent at risk. Sensitization on immunization will have to be up scaled in order to achieve this objective. The Community Strategy should be strengthened to empower communities on health issues.

1.19.5 Maternal health care

Maternal healthcare is fairly managed in the County. According to the 2014 Kenya DHS, the percentage of pregnant women who receivedfirst antenatal care from a skilled provider was 96 percentage equaling the national average and those who attended the 4th ANC was 65 Per cent. Births assisted by a skilled provider stood at 49 percent below the national average of 62. Furthermore, births delivered at a health facility stood at 47 percent below the national figure of 61 percent.

Free maternity services are offered in all County hospitals. In partnership with UNICEF, 43,563 mothers have been able to access safe delivery and full vaccination cycle through the Imarisha Afya ya Mama na Mtoto (*Oparanyacare*) Programme and a total of 53,110 mothers went through the ANC. Among them, 33,000 needy mothers have been supported financially to improve child and mother survival rate. Maternal mortality rate has been reduced from 880 to 316 per 100,000 live birth (*2014 KDHS*).

Programmes such as Afya ya Mama na Mtoto (*Oparanyacare*) should be scaled up and free maternity services should be offered to women to encourage them to give birth in a health facility and under the care of a health professional.

1.19.6 Access to family planning services/Contraceptive prevalence

Population management is key to the achievement of meaningful development. According to the *Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2014* the current use of any method of family planning among married women aged 15-49 was 62 percent higher than the national average of 58 percent.

The contraceptive prevalence in the county is 49 per cent implying that this is the proportion of women of the reproductive age who use contraceptives. According to projections from the 2009 Population and Housing Census, the women of reproductive age were 412,738 in 2012. Low uptake of contraceptives leads to unplanned pregnancies. The unplanned children in turn increase the poverty levels in the county. This calls for increased sensitization and provision of relevant contraceptives that also target men. Expansion and growth of sectors that boost household incomes and higher education will greatly contribute to lower fertility rates.

1.19.7 HIV and AIDS prevalence rates and related services

HIV prevalence in Kakamega County is 4.0% lower than the national one that is at 5.9%. *(Kenya HIV Estimates 2015).* The HIV prevalence among women in the county is higher (4.9%) than that of men (3.0%) although lower compared to national prevalence that stood at 7.0 per cent and 4.7 percent for female and male respectively indicating that women are more vulnerable to HIV infection than men in the County.

Kakamega County contributes to 3.4% of the total number of people living with HIV in Kenya, and is ranked the eighth nationally. By the end of 2015 a total of 50,844 people were living with HIV in the County, with 14% being young people aged 15-24 years and 8% being children under the age of 15 years. Approximately 177 children and 916 adults died of AIDS-related conditions in 2015. There was a decrease of 62% of HIV-related deaths among the children aged below 15 years and a decrease of 43% among adults aged 15 years and above since 2013 in the County.

By the end of 2015 a total of 50,844 people were living with HIV in the County, with 14% being young people aged 15-24 years and 8% being children under the age of 15 years *(Kenya HIV County profiles 2016).*The KDHS 2014 revealed that 19% of women and 34% of men in Kakamega County had never tested for HIV. The County needs more innovative strategies to improve on HIV testing and counseling to bridge the unmet gaps.Overall Kakamega County has an ART coverage of 93% and viral suppression of 43% according to the routine program data. The County needs more improvement in the cascade of care to achieve the unmet gaps of 90:90:90 in identification, linkage, and viral suppression

The main areas of focus in combating HIV and AIDS will be on prevention of new infections, mitigation of the socio-economic impact and improvement of quality of life of the infected and affected. There is need to direct efforts towards promoting and encouraging CHVs (*Community Health Volunteers*), CHEWs (*Community Health Extension Workers*), Civil Society Organizations, CBOs, government departments to play a more leading and positive role in the fight against the pandemic. Behavioral change and discarding of traditional cultural beliefs and practices will be targeted in the campaign. Establishment of networks of implementing agencies and formation of BCC Committees .The initiatives indicated above experience constraints such as stigma, inadequate capacity of implementing agencies, few VCT sites, poverty and low male involvement.

1.20 Education, Skills, Literacy and Infrastructure

1.20.1 Pre-School Education (Early Childhood Development Education)

Kakamega County currently has 1,943 ECDE centres. The county government supports 924 ECDE centres while the remaining 1,019 centres are privately owned. The ECDE centres have a total teaching force of 4,702 ECDE teachers out of which 4,526 are trained and 176 are untrained. (KNBS Kakamega County Statistical Abstract, 2015)

The current ECDE enrolment is 117,266 distributed as; 95,979 in public ECDE centres and 21,287 in private ECDE centres .The county supported centres are mostly attached to the public primary schools. So far, the county supported ECDE centres enjoy services provided by a total of 1901 teachers employed and paid by the County Government.

According to Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, 2014 school census whose results were presented in the Basic Education Statistical Booklet (2014); the ECDE level witnessed tremendous growth between 2009 and 2014, registering an annual growth of 6.1%. The absolute parity index improved in favour of girls from 2009 to 2014.The parity index between girls and boys at ECDE level increased over the period from 0.95 in 2009 to 1.05 in 2014. In public ECDE centers, about 0.2% of the learners are students with special needs while about 3% are OVCs. The GER increased by 11.1 points representing an 18% increase, while the NER increased by 15.7 points representing a 28% increase. Although the GER and NER at national level have shown improvements, there exist regional disparities. The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for Kakamega County is 66.7% with that for Boys being 67.9% and that for girls being 65.5% and Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for Kakamega County is 63.4% with that for Boys being 64.8% and that for girls being 62.0%.

The Teacher Pupil Ratio (PTR) at ECDE level in 2017 stood at 1:24.9 an improvement from 1:26.9 in 2014.ECDE recorded annual growth of 1.0%.ECDE centres are majorly in rural areas.

In Kakamega County: attendance to early childhood education is 40.0%; support for learning is 63.3%; availability of ECDE children's books is 3.7%; availability of ECDE children's playmaterials is 69.3%; while inadequate care stands at 40.1%.This is as documented in the Kakamega County Multiple indicator Cluster Survey (2013/14).The early child development index is 72.0.The percentage of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous year (i.e. school readiness) is 60.3%,while the percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school (i.e. net intake rate in primary education) is 60.6%

To ensure viable ECDE policies are developed, the County Government will work closely with the National Government to ensure that the stand alone ECDE centers are brought into the reporting framework. A lot of investments in terms of expansion and upgrading of existing ECDE as well as establishing new ones are required in Early Childhood Development Education programmes to alleviate the above scenario by reducing cohort wastages in all aspects.

1.20.2 Primary Education

There are 982 (County Director of Education, 2017) and 253 (Kakamega Statistical Abstract,2014) public and private primary schools respectively with total enrolment of 537,247 (264,649 males and 272,598 females). There are 10,053 teachers translating to a teacher pupil ratio is 1:53 and 1:14 in public and private primary schools respectively.

At the national level,the total number of pupils enrolled in Primary Education increased by more than 8% between 2009 and 2014, with about 767,200 additional pupils and an annual growth rate of 1.6% according to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology 2014 school census. The parity index improved over the period but did not get to parity by 2014 and hence equality is not yet achieved. In public primary schools, about 3% of the learners are pupils with special needs while about 12% are OVCs. GER consistently registered more than 100% over the period under review. The GER greater than 100% indicates existence of overage and underage children enrolled in primary schools. The GER decreased by 4.2 percentage points between 2009 and 2014 representing a decline of 3.9%. The gap between the primary GER and NER has declined between 2009 and 2014. In 2009, the gap was 20.2 percentage points while in 2014 it was 15.3 percentage points. This indicates that over the period the number of under age and over age pupils enrolled at primary has been declining. The decline in GER and increase in NER indicates a positive trend implying that the Government's policies on repetition and promotion have impacted positively on access to education.

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for Kakamega County is 120.2% with that for Boys being 120.7% and that for girls being 119.5% and Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for Kakamega County is 96.0% with that for Boys being 97.9% and that for girls being 94.1%.

Primary schools recorded an annual growth of 5.1%.The Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary school was 1.07, suggesting boys and girls of primary school age attended primary education at the same rate.

1.20.3 Non formal Education

Non – formal primary and secondary centres are found in only three Sub–counties namely; Lurambi, Mumias West and Navakholo. There are a total of eight (8) non – formal primary and secondary centres with an enrollment of 193 composed of 78 females and 115 males. The staff establishment stands at 177 out of which 105 are instructors.

1.20.4 County polytechnics

Technical and vocational training is an economic driver as anchored in the Sustainable Development Goals number 4:4 and Kenya's economic blue print Vision 2030.

Technical and vocational training is an economic driver as anchored in the Sustainable Development Goals number 4:4 and Kenya's economic blue print Vision 2030.

Kakamega County has 66 county Polytechnics out of which 62 are public while 4 are private with an enrolment of 6,966 (3637 females and 3329 male). The private polytechnics are: St. Charles Lwanga in Chekalini ward; Lutaso, in Navakholo Sub County, Lurare, in Manda Shivanga ward and Bukhungu Polytechnic in Lurambi Sub County. The staff establishment at County Polytechnics stands at 371 with a deficit of 417 staffs: 126 of these are employed by the County Government while the remaining 246 are contracted under Board of Management (BOM) terms .The composition of the County Government employed personnel is as follows; 10 Sub-county Youth Training officers, 41 principals, 21 acting principals and 361 County instructors. All those employed on BOM terms are instructor. The total current enrolment is 6,966 composed of 3,637 females and 3,329 males.

The County Polytechnics are currently offering the following 11 courses namely, Building and construction technology; Appropriate carpentry and joinery; Metal processing technology; Food processing technology; Agribusiness technology; Motor vehicle technology; Electrical and electronic technology; Hair dressing and beauty therapy; Refrigeration and air conditioning ; Information communication technology and Garment making and fashion design. Plans are underway to introduce a twelfth course: Leather work technology.

The county government has upgraded 13 polytechnics to centres of excellence by construction of two twin workshops in each one of them, expansion of land acreage and introduction of Agribusiness through ATVET. The County polytechnics are currently fully funded by the County Government. The County Government embraced TVET in the year 2013 by initiating a number of flagship programmes including; Construction of 17 modern two twin workshops and 5 single workshops, providing tuition subsidy capitation, Agriculture Technical Vocational & Education Training (ATVET) skills by utilizing training capacity in County Polytechnics, recruiting instructors, rebranding, equipping of the polytechnics, improving sanitation and purchasing of land for polytechnics.

A County Polytechnics Act 2014 was developed in an effort to align polices and guidelines for proper management of TVET

1.20.5 Secondary Education

There are 412 (County Director of Education, 2017) and 25 (Kakamega Statistical Abstract,2014) public and private secondary schools respectively with total enrolment of 139,168 (68,169 males and 70,999 females). There are 3,675(TSC-Kakamega, 2017) teachers translating to a teacher pupil ratio is 1:38in public secondary schools.

According to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology 2014 school census, secondary education had an increase of about 837,300 additional students that represented almost 57% increase between 2009 and 2014 and with 9.4% annual increase. Despite a real improvement in the gender parity at Secondary Education over the period, the index is still low at 0.92. Thus there are fewer girls than boys at Secondary Education level.Secondary schools recorded the highest annual growth of 8.2%. Of the three levels, secondary schools recorded the highest annual growth of 8.2% followed by primary at 5.1% and then ECDE at 1.0%.

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for Kakamega County is 64.3% with that for Boys being 66.2% and that for girls being 62.5% and Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for Kakamega County is 52.1% with that for Boys being 53.0% and that for girls being 51.2%.

The GPI for secondary education was 1.23, indicating a higher secondary school attendance rate among girls of secondary age than among boys of the same age.

As the children progress to higher levels of education, including secondary schools, drop- out rates are higher among girls than boys.

1.20.6 Tertiary Education

There is one public university, Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology. Other universities that have campuses within the county include Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, University of Nairobi, Kenyatta University, Kisii University, Maasai Mara University and Mount Kenya University.

There are is one public teachers training college, Eregi Teachers Training College, Kakamega Resource Centre for ECDE teachers and several private institutions. There are also two agricultural training centres namely; Bukura Agricultural College and Bukura Farmers Training College.

There are other privately owned middle level colleges such as KIM that offer various diploma and certificate courses and also provides capacity building in areas of Leadership, Governance and Management.

Furthermore, an enabling environment will encourage the establishment of more universities and other higher learning institutions to improve access to quality education and boost the county's human resource base.

1.20.7 Adult and continuing Education

There are three hundred and fifteen (315) adult education centres spread out the county with an enrollment of 4,231 composed of 3009 females and 1,222 males.

1.20.8 Technical, Vocational Education and Training

There are four functional public technical training institutions namely; Sigalagala National Polytechnic, Shamberere Technical and Vocational College, Bushiangala Technical and Vocational College and Butere Technical and Vocational College. The current enrollment in these technical and vocational colleges is 4,114 composed of 1,762 females and 2,352 males.

There are other four upcoming technical training institutions at different levels of completion in the county that include; Mumias West Technical and Vocational College, Shianda Technical and Vocational College, Navakholo Technical and Vocational College and Kongoni Technical and Vocational College. This is in line with national government policy of having technical training institutions in every constituency.

1.21 Sports, Culture and Creative Arts

1.21.1 Museums, Heritage and Cultural sites

There are no museums in the County. However, there are cultural sites such as Nabongo Cultural centre, the Crying stone, Wanga Mukulu and Nabongo shrines. There is need to establish a museum in the County which will help to preserve and promote its rich history.

1.21.2 Talent Academies

The County doesn't have any Talent Academy, talents are identified and nurtured through sports centers, Sporting events and Music and cultural festivals held in the County. The County plans to establish talent Academies to identify and nurture talents in various disciplines.

1.21.3 Sports facilities

Bukhungu stadium is the main sports facility found within the County and located in Lurambi Sub-County. It is under major construction works to upgrade it to international standards. Mumias Complex sports ground is another sports facility owned by Mumias Sugar factory. Playing grounds are also found in all the public learning institutions and they are utilized by the community. However there is need to construct sports facilities across the County to enhance tapping and nurturing of huge potential of talents.

1.21.4 Libraries /information documentation centres/ Citizen service centres

The County hosts two Libraries at Kakamega town in Lurambi Sub-County and Lusumu in Navakholo Sub-County and a few documentation centres. To enhance reading culture and access to Library services, more Libraries need to be constructed.

1.22 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

1.22.1 Cooperative Societies

Cooperative development is key to county economic growth. The county agriculture sector has challenges in production, marketing and value addition. This opens up need to invest heavily in cooperatives so that farmers can access loans and other cooperative facility to improve production and income from respective enterprises. Most of the farmers have formed cooperatives which are dormant mainly because of lack of funds and poor management.

The county has 164 cooperatives of which 123 are active cooperative societies with a saving of 5.5 Billion shillings and 743,000 shillings being collected as audit fees annually. They are important in the mobilization of the county of funds and bulking. Most of the cooperatives are agriculture based dealing with marketing and value addition. The county has supported the cooperatives in machines purchase and installation of power. Cooperative governance has also been strengthened through capacity building and cooperative audits.

1.22.2 Public Benefits Organizations (PBOs)

Kakamega County has a large number of Public Benefit Organizations such as Community Based Organizations, Self Hep Groups, Faith Based Organizations, and youth and women groups. Active NGOs in the County include Aphia Plus, AMREF, USAID, Saipeh, Institute of Children Services, One Acre Fund, Habitat Aid Initiatives, Action Aid, Grass Root Community Development, Muma Rural Development Forum, CABDA, CACC, KAFOCA, SOFDI, WHH, ADS, Farm Concern, KEEP and WEAEP among many others.

The co-ordination of these organizations is a challenge because most of them operate when funded and disintegrates when the funding is over while others fail to disclose their activities to government Ministries, Departments and Agencies. Their main areas of focus include social economic, HIV and AIDs, health, education, poverty alleviation, environment, sexual and reproductive health services sustainable development and advocacy on human rights.

Vetting and registration of these organizations and enhanced monitoring and evaluation of their activities is necessary. This will enable them to deliver on their mandate in the County and eliminate exploitation of the communities. Proper coordination and partnerships should be emphasized to avoid duplication of activities.

1.22.3 Development Partners

There are several development partners working in the County to better the life of the Citizenry. Table 21 highlights the major development partners;

Table 21: Development Partners

Development Partner	Sectors
World Bank	Devolution and Governance
UNICEF	Health, Social Services, WASH
USAID, UKAID	Health, WASH, Agriculture
GIZ	Agriculture

1.22.4 Youth empowerment and social inclusion

The County has seven Youth Empowerment Centres constructed by the national government. Various trainings to empower the youth are held at the centres in collaboration with Public benefit Organizations. The use of the empowerment centres should be enhanced and more constructed in the sub counties that none exist.

1.23 Security, Law and Order

1.23.1 Number of police stations and posts by Sub-county

Table 22: Distribution of police stations and posts by Sub-county

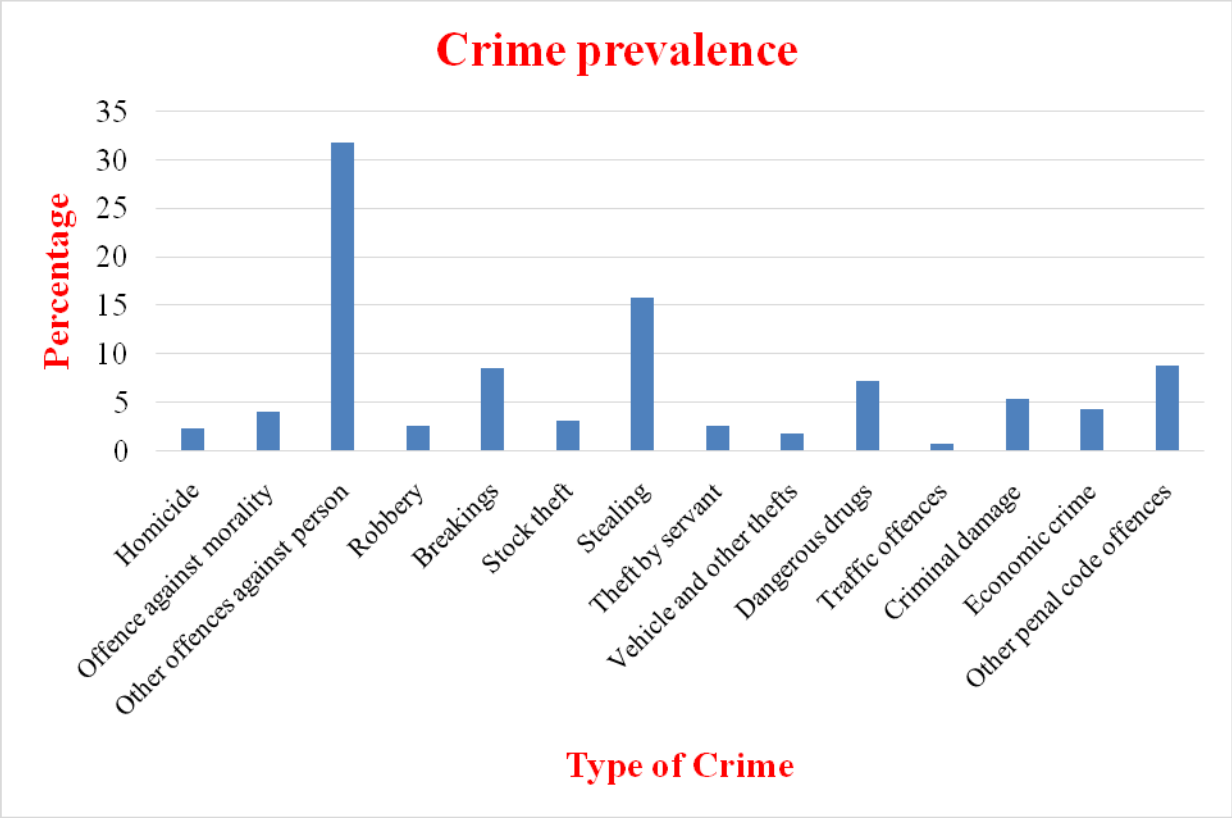
S/No.	Sub-county	No. of Police stations	No. of Police posts/Patrol Base
1.	Lurambi	1	1
2.	Navakholo	1	0
3.	Lugari	1	2
4.	Malava	1	2
5.	Likuyani	1	2
6.	Ikolomani	1	2
7.	Shinyalu	0	3
8.	Khwisero	1	2
9.	Butere	1	2
10.	Mumias West	1	2
11.	Mumias East	0	2
12.	Matungu	0	1
	Total	**9**	**21**

Source: ***National Police Service, Kakamega County***

1.23.2 Types, trends and crime prone areas

Data from the National Police Service through Kakamega Police Station presents the crime prevalence in the County in figure 7.

Figure 7: Crime prevalence in Kakamega County



1.23.3 Types and number of courts

Table 23 shows the types and number of courts found within the County.

Table 23: Types and number of Courts

Type	Number
Court of Appeal	0
High Court	1 (Lurambi Sub-county)
Magistrate Courts	4 (Butali, Butere, Kakamega and Mumias)

Source: Judiciary Registry, Kakamega County

1.23.4 Prisons and probation services

The county has two prisons, the main one located in Kakamega town while the other one (Shikusi Prison) located in Shinyalu Sub-County. In addition, the county has four probation offices located in Kakamega town, Lugari, Butere and Butali.

1.23.5 Number of public prosecution offices

The county has one public prosecution office in Kakamega town, Lurambi sub-county. Other prosecution offices are majorly located in courts found in the county.

1.23.6 Number of prosecutions over the years

Table 24 presents cases registered in the Courts within the County for the period 2013 – 2017.

Table 24: Cases Registered in 2013-2017

Court	Cases Registered in 2013-2017					
	2013	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**Total**
Lower Court Civil						
Civil	500	399	494	450	385	2,228
Children	111	78	103	88	43	423
Divorce	20	25	23	17	26	111
Miscellaneous	32	35	118	49	50	284
Succession	0	0	0	287	864	1,151
Land and Environment	0	0	0	0	73	73
Citation	0	0	0	4	4	8
Limited Grants	0	0	0	9	72	81
Lower Court Criminal						
Criminal	2,882	3,895	3,878	4,703	3,664	19,022
Traffic	255	1,326	1,372	1,747	1,211	5,911
Juvenille	3,330	476	476	437	355	5,074
Sexual Offences	98	111	94	135	64	502
Inquests	27	25	11	6	9	78
EACC	2	1	0	5	2	10
Election Related	2	0	0	0	19	21
Miscellaneous	96	113	126	150	134	619
County Cases	0	0	51	134	0	185
High Court Criminal Registry						
Murder	66	64	77	57	52	316
Appeal	233	187	144	127	154	845
Miscellaneous	74	98	63	76	109	420
Revision	406	277	295	65	261	1,304
Petition	0	0	0	2	13	15
High Court Civil Registry						
Civil Appeal	154	142	102	110	144	652
High Court Civil	40	21	27	15	19	122
Miscellaneous	365	239	101	525	118	1,348
Judicial Review	9	19	10	7	3	48
Petition	14	28	33	24	28	127
Land and Environment Registry						
Appeals	0	23	10	11	81	125
Land and Environment Court	380	661	219	259	507	2,026
Miscellaneous	0	0	4	9	38	51
Judicial Review	0	0	0	0	11	11
Petition	0	0	0	0	18	18

Source: Judiciary Registry, 2018. Kakamega County

From the table, criminal, traffic and juvenile cases were the most reported in the lower criminal courts for the period.

1.23.7 Community policing activities

The relationship between the police and members of the community has been cordial. Members of the community have cooperated with the police and also established various community policing initiatives that have resulted to a peaceful County and above all, reduced crime rates.

1.23.8 Immigration facilities

The County doesn't have any immigration facilities currently.They access the services from Kisumu.

1.24 Social Protection

1.24.1 Number of Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVCs)

The OVCs population in the County is estimated to stand at 100,000. Out of these, 56,000 (14,000 households) OVCs are supported by the national government under the OVC cash Transfer. There is need to increase the coverage of more OVCs because many households have been left out.

1.24.2 Cases of Street children

No Survey has been conducted to ascertain the exact number of street Children in major towns of Kakamega County. However there is an upsurge of the street Children in the towns of Kakamega and Mumias. This calls for a Survey to determine their number and the reasons for the rapid increase and appropriate measures put in place to address their plight.

1.24.3 Child care facilities and Institutions

There are various Child Care institutions in the County that handle matters affecting Children. This include two statutory institutions in Lurambi Sub County, i.e Kakamega Rehabilitation School and Kakamega Remand Home. There are several children homes spread across the County such as Divine Providence, PEFA Rehema, Springs of Love, Kakamega Orphans Home, Malaika Children Home, Mukumu Children Home, St Elizabeth Children Home, St Joseph the Worker and Rock Children Home.
More collaborations should be enhanced with these institutions to take care of children welfare.

1.24.4 Social net programmes in the county

There are several social net programs carried out in the County. Key among them is the Shelter improvement program where the county government constructs housing units for the old and vulnerable members of the society and in addition provides the beneficiaries of the house with beddings. So far, seven hundred and twenty (720) housing units have been constructed for the old and Vulnerable people.
Other social net programmes include financial and material support to Charitable Children institutions (CCIs), Kakamega Prison and PWDs, distribution of car wash machines to Youth groups, Cash transfers to Old members of society being implemented by the National government among others. The County supports 25 charitable Children institutions within the County.
There is need to enhance these programmes to support all vulnerable members of the society.

Photo 1: A county resident's house before and after county intervention

Photo 2: Beddings distributed to the old and vulnerable members of the society

CHAPTER TWO: CIDP LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030 AND OTHER PLANS

2.0 Overview

The chapter covers the linkage of the CIDP with other development plans. Integrated development planning is defined as "a process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of government and other relevant institutions are coordinated at the local level, and through which economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to produce a plan that meets the need and targets set for the benefit of local communities".

The chapter explains the development plans that were put into consideration during the preparation of the CIDP including but not limited to the Governo's Manifesto, the Kenya Vision 2030, Lake Region Economic Blueprint, the African Agenda 2063 among others.

2.1 Linkage of CIDP with the Kenya Vision 2030 and other development Plans

The Governor's Manifesto

The Vision of the Governors' Manifesto is 'To create a wealthy and Vibrant County'. This vision is anchored on the following key pillars;

- Transforming the agricultural sector;
- Infrastructure development for economic growth;
- Improving County healthcare services;
- Ensuring quality education and training;
- Trade, tourism and industrial development;
- Provision of adequate quality water and protection of the environment;
- Social protection, youth and women empowerment;
- Improving County Information, Communication and Technology; and
- Strengthening institutions of County governance.

Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans

Kenya's Vision 2030 is an economic blueprint that seeks to create "a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030". The Vision aims to transform the country into a newly industrializing, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment. The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: economic; social; and political.

Kenya Vision 2030 is implemented through successive five years Medium Term Plans (MTP) at the national level while the CIDPs implement it at the county level. The first MTP covered the period 2008-2012 while the second, 2013-2017 is coming to an end this year. The third MTP 2018-2022 is in the final process of preparation andseeks to implement projects and programs identified under Vision 2030 over the five year period.

County governments are thus envisaged to support implementation of Vision 2030 projects that may be domiciled in or cut across the counties and further identify specific projects and programmes for implementation towards achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030.

The objectives established under this plan are directly responsive to the aspirations of Kenya Vision 2030. Regarding all the pillars in the Vision, the plan has earmarked sectors such as infrastructure, trade, tourism, telecommunication, agriculture, water services among others as having responsibility for improving economic performance, creation of employment opportunities and transforming the country into a newly industrializing middle income economy.

Table 25 highlights the County transformative projects that are geared towards achieving aspirations of Kenya Vision 2030.

Specific County Vision 2030 Flagship Projects

Table 25: Specific County Vision 2030 flagship projects

County Sector	Vision 2030 Flagship Projects	Goal of the project
Health Services	Construction of Kakamega County Teaching and Referral Hospital	Increase access to quality and affordable health care services
	Imarisha Afya ya Mama na Mtoto Programme (oparanyacare)	To increase access to prenatal and antenatal care, reduce maternal deaths and infant mortality rates
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives	Agribusiness development focusing on; Commercialization of dairy farming and establishment of a dairy processing plant; Expansion of tea production and establishment of a tea factory; Expansion of fish farming and operationalization of the fish processing plant. Farm input subsidy	Improve food security and create employment opportunities through industrial development
Transport, Infrastructure, Public Works and Energy	200 km rural and urban bitumen road construction	Improve infrastructure for economic development
Water, Environment and Natural Resources	Extension and augmentation of Tindinyo and Mumias water distribution lines	Increase access to clean and safe piped water
Education, Youth Empowerment, Sports and social services	Upgrading of Bukhungu Stadium to international standards	To promote talent and sporting activities and tourism
	Establishment of Kakamega County Youth Service	To create employment opportunities for youth and economically empower them
	Construction of County Polytechnic Centers of Excellence	Increase access to quality vocational education and training
	ECDE Feeding Programme	Increase ECDE enrolment and retention
Trade, Industrialization and Tourism	Establishment of Kakamega County Investments and Development Corporation	To promote, support, attract public and private investment in the County and create employment opportunities through industrial development
	Establishment of Special Economic Zone	To boost industrialization
	Establishment of a Micro-Finance Bank	To promote trade through access to credit by MSMEs
Finance,Economic Planning and Investment	Lake Region Investment Bank	To offer alternative source of finance for invetment

The Lake Region Economic Blueprint

The blueprint presents the socioeconomic aspirations of the Counties in the Lake Basin Region and is designed to guide development efforts by leveraging on existing assets, addressing constraints and defining key steps that leaders and citizens can take to transform the shared vision of the block. The Counties that constitute the Lake Region are Bungoma, Busia, Vihiga, Kakamega, Trans Nzoia, Bomet, Nandi, Kisumu, Siaya, Homabay, Migori, Kisii, Nyamira,Kericho and now Trans-Nzoia.

Map 4: Map of Counties in the Lake Region Economic Bloc

The blueprint was born out of the understanding that strategic connections between counties with shared interests can be an effective and intelligent means of creating notable development whose impact can be felt across different Counties. Other reasons for the blueprint are access to new and expanded markets, economies of scale, leveraging on comparative county strengths, use of shared resources like Lake Victoria, River Yala, River Nzoia, Mt. Elgon and other shared values.

The blueprint targets seven (7) strategic intervention areas that are merged into three (3) key sectors. Under each strategic intervention area identified, key flagship projects are identified as presented in table 26.

Table 26: The Lake Region Economic Blueprint Flagship Projects

S/No.	Sector	Strategic Intervention Area	Flagship Project
1.	Productive Sector	Agriculture	Establishment of an Agricultural Commodities Exchange
2.		Tourism	Creation of a Lake Region Tourism Circuit
3.	Social Sector	Health	Establishment of a Specialist Hospital in each County
4.		Education	Creation of Centres of Excellence in each County
5.	Enabling Sector	Financial Services	Creation of a Regional Bank
6.		ICT	Improving Service Delivery through ICT
7.		Infrastructure	Creation of a Lake Region Ring Road

Specific Projects

In view of the Economic Blueprint, the projects presented in table 27 will be implemented by the County government in partnership with other counties.

Table 27: Inter-county projects

Implementing County Department	Project Name	Objective	Counties involved
Finance and Economic Planning;	Establishment of a Regional Investment Bank	To avail affordable credit services	Kakamega, Bungoma, Busia, Vihiga, Siaya, Kisumu, Homabay, Migori, Kisii, Nyamira, Bomet, Nandi, Kericho
Agriculture	Disease control	To prevent spread of crop and animal diseases	Nandi, Bungoma, Uasin Gishu, Busia, Vihiga, Siaya, Trans Nzoia

The big four agenda

The National Government has set its development agenda for the next five years which will be hinged on four pillars;

Food security

This seeks to create export processing zones, with a specific focus on one in Naivasha, clothes industrial sheds, as well as the construction of the Dongo Kundu Special Economic Zone. It targets to produce 2.76 million bags of maize, potato, rice and feeds in 52,000 acres by the end of this year, with an additional 70,000 acres targeted under public-private partnership for the listed crops,

cotton, aquaculture and feeds production.It also aims to reduce post-harvest losses from 20 to 15 per cent, waive incentives on cereal drying equipment, silos, fishing and aquaculture feed, targeting, among others, two million bags of maize.

Further, the government aims to establish 1,000 SMEs at production level, provide credit to over 20,000 individual farmers, construct a shipyard and increase domestic fishing fleet by 68 vessels in the Coast.The government will also transform the Strategic Food Reserve (SFR) targeting 500,000 bags in 2018, two seed potato stores in Nyandarua and Molo and one potato ware store in Nyandarua, three fish storage in Migori and rehabilitation of three landing sites in Migori, Homa Bay and Busia.

The County Government of Kakamega seeks to invest in the Agriculture sector over the plan period in farm input subsidies, farm mechanization, dairy promotion, AI promotion and horticulture.

Universal Health care

By the end of 2018, the government hopes it will have increased the number of people with health coverage from 16.53 million to 25.74 million, a figure that will hit 51.57 million — Kenya's projected population by 2022. It will review and amend the National Hospital Insurance Fund Act to align it to the universal health coverage and review the laws governing private insurance companies to encourage investment and bring the cost of cover within the reach of every Kenyan.

The government will also expand the Linda Mama programme — its ambitious free maternity care — to mission and private hospitals, while at the same time enlisting 100,000 community health volunteers to help in healthcare service provision at the grassroots.

The County Government of Kakamega will complete and operationalize the County Teaching and Referal Hospital, upgrade existing facilities and establish new ones in hard to reach area. It will further upsacle the *Imarisha Afya ya Mama na Mtoto,* strenghthen the Community Strategy by recruiting more CHVs. Recruitment of members into the NHIF plan will be done to ensure access to healthcare.

Housing pillar

On housing, the government plans to build 500,000 affordable homes in all major cities by 2022, a plan that it says will create 350,000 jobs and raise the contribution of real estate and raise to 14 per cent the contribution of the construction sector to GDP. To enable this, it plans to reduce corporate tax for developers constructing at least 400 units per year and establish the National Social Housing Development Fund to provide funds.

Further, the government hopes to create the Kenya Homes Refinance Company — a wholesale financial institution to issues bonds in the local capital markets

The County Government of Kakamega plans to partner with private sectro in the provision of affordable housing for its staff and members of the public.It will continue with the Shelter Improvement Programes for the vulnerable groups in the community.

Manufacturing

The National Government plans to create a a modern industrial park in Naivasha, apparel industrial sheds in Athi River, and the establishment of the Dongo Kundu special economic zone (SEZ) and rollout of genetically modified cotton.

For leather, they will complete the Machakos leather park, and train 5,000 cottage industries, change policies to stop imports of finished leather and identify three other industrial parks along the SGR. They plan to accelerate the export of agro-processed products by mapping tea, dairy, meat, and crop value chains. They will attract two global tea processors to Mombasa, regulate milk hawking, develop warehousing (there is already a warehouse receipts bill in Parliament) and cold chains and make Mombasa a food value hub and all these could create 200,000 jobs.

Also, the manufacturing of construction materials could create 10,000 new jobs when combined with a "buy Kenya" policy that targets 70 per cent of housing material. In oil and mining, they plan to attract one global mining player and export Turkana oil. In iron and steel they hope to attract $1 billion in new investments and establish coal and iron deposits, In ICT, they hope to assemble phones, TV's and laptops, and have 5 BPO players, an IT entrepreneurs programme and an innovation ecosystem of incubators and accelerators which could create 10,000 jobs.

For fish processing, there will be a $20 million fish feed mill, a blue ocean policy and an aquaculture special economic zone on Lake Victoria, which could see Kenya's fish exports grow from 2,500 tons annually to 18,000 tons and this should create 20,000 jobs. There will be 290 vocational training centres in all constituencies, tightening of import rules for finished goods, and support for 10,000 SMEs to reach export standards. Also, they will set up a Kenya Export Guarantee Fund, expand the India and China markets, and establish a Kenya Biashara Bank.

The County Government of Kakamega plans to establish processing industries in tea, milk, maize milling and other cottage industries through PPPs. It will also transform the Trade Loans scheme (Mikopo Mashinani) into a Micro-finance corporation to support MSMEs growth. The County government also seeks to establish an industrial park to boost its industrial base and create jobs during the plan period.

The National Spatial Plan (NSP) Framework

Kenya has prepared a thirty year spatial plan that aims at harmonizing development in the country. The plan envisages optimal productivity, sustainability, efficiency and equitability in the use of the scarce land in Kenya and the territorial space. The plan seeks to link human activities within the country's space through integrated planning, giving spatial dimension to various national economic sector policies for guaranteed optimal utilization of the available resources as outlined in its Vision 2030 blue print.

This plan outlines strategies and policies for optimal and sustainable utilization of this resource for agriculture agricultural production, forestry, creating niches for tourism, renewable energy and water sources.

The County is yet to prepare a Spatial Plan. However, the Kakamega and Mumias Towns Spatial plans are being finalized and it is aimed at guiding the development activities within these two towns.

The Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GEISP)

The GEISP lays emphasis on mitigating the socio-economic challenges facing the achievement of the Kenya vision 2030.These are; food insecurity, poverty, inequalities, unemployment, poor infrastructure, environmental degradation, climate change and variability.

The plan seeks to guide Kenya's transformational path way in five key areas namely; sustainable infrastructure development, building resilience, sustainable natural resources management, resource efficiency, social inclusion and sustainable livelihood.

Implementation of this plan is guided by; Equity and social inclusion, resource efficiency, Polluter-Pays-Principle, precautionary principle, good governance and public participation.

This CIDP 2018-2022 borrows greatly from these principles as it has integrated them and measures put in place to provide adequate resources towards its achievement.

African Agenda 2063

The African Union developed a road map for "an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena" .This agenda has become the overarching guide for the future of the African continent. The shared common vision of African states is as follows;

A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development;
An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance;
An Africa of good governance, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law;
A peaceful and secure Africa;
An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics;
An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children; and
Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.

The agenda lays emphasis on a strong desire to see a continent where women and the youth have guarantees of fundamental freedoms to contribute and benefit from a different, better and dynamic Africa by 2063, and where women and youth assume leading roles in growth and transformation of African societies. This will steer the continent to prosperity, well-being, unity and integration, freedom and security.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda is a plan of action for people, planet, peace, prosperity and partnership that seeks to build on the millennium development goals. The SDGs were agreed upon at the UN General Assembly and adopted as the post 2015 development agenda in September 2015.

The SDGs are integrated in the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental. The policies, programmes and projects outlined in this CIDP are aligned with the objectives of all of the 17 SDGs and the one hundred and sixty nine (169) targets. The goals

are; End poverty in all its forms everywhere, End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, Reduce inequality within and among countries, Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss, Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the CIDP

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing high quality of life to all Kenyans, the County will mainstream SDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities.

The County government has identified SDGs relevant to the sectors and functions allocated to it via the schedule four of the constitution and will integrate them in the respective policies, projects, programmes and plans.

Table 25 identifies the County sectors and relevant SDG to each sector.

Table 28: Integration of SDGs into County Sectors

County Sector	Relevant SDG
Public Service and Administration and Office of the Governor	5, 8, 10, 13, 16, 17
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 12, 13, 15
Transport, Infrastructure, Public Works and Energy	5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13
Health Services	2, 3, 5, 6, 13
Education, Youth Empowerment, Sports and social services	4, 5, 13
Trade, Industrialization and Tourism	1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13
Water, Environment and Natural Resources	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15
Lands, Housing, Urban Areas and Physical Planning	5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16
Finance and Economic Planning	5, 8, 13,
ICT and E-Government	4, 5, 9, 13

The linkage of the CIDP with other development plans is presented in diagram 8.

Figure 8: CIDP linkage with other Plans

CHAPTER THREE: REVIEW OF THEIMPLEMENTATION OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP

Chapter Overview

The Chapter highlights the implementation of the previous CIDP followed by a detailed sector by sector discussion of achievements, major challenges and lessons learnt.

Analysis of Revenue Streams

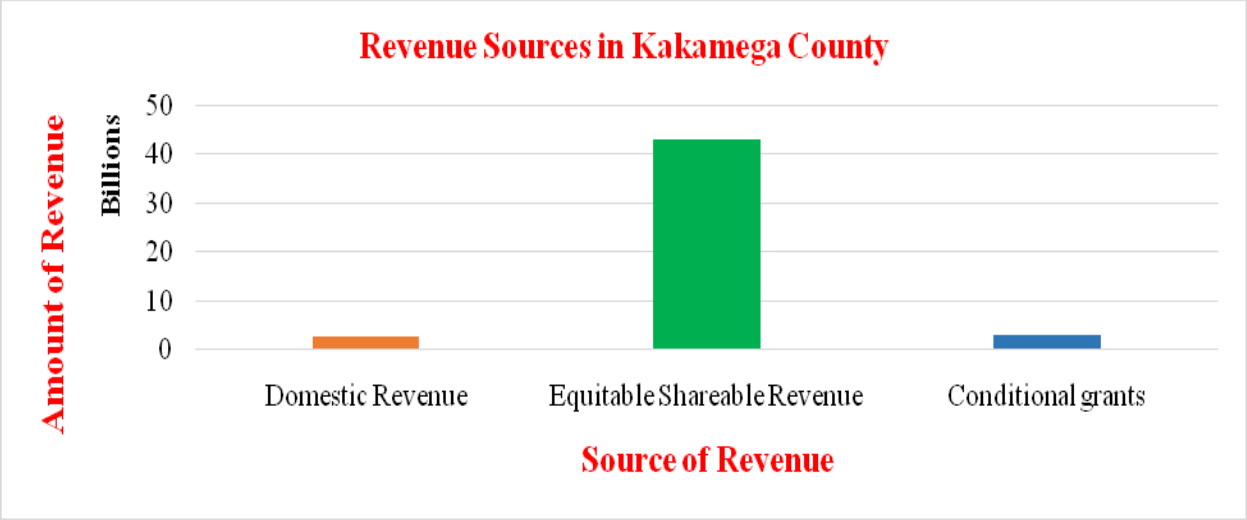
This section presents the county actual revenue received for the period between 2013/14 – 2017/18 financial year. It further gives a break down on how county revenue is allocated to recurrent and development activities and across the spending units.

Table 29: County revenue for the FY 2013/14 - 2017/18

FY	Domestic Revenue	Equitable Shareable Revenue	Conditional grants	Total
2013/2014	329,272,846	6,826,813,510	311,303,177	7,467,389,533
2014/2015	516,889,025	7,772,533,929	227,456,246	8,516,879,200
2015/2016	504,238,292	8,908,229,519	608,671,711	10,021,139,522
2016/2017	449,487,475	9,612,093,312	810,543,312	10,872,124,099
2017/2018	774,571,849	9,935,800,000	1,076,650,429	11,779,022,278
Grant Total	**2,574,459,487**	**43,055,470,270**	**3,034,624,875**	**48,664,554,632**

Source: ***Kakamega county Treasury***

Figure 9: Revenue Sources for the County Government



Source: ***Kakamega county Treasury***

Figure 7 shows that the major source of County revenue is the equitable shareable revenue and conditional grants. Local revenue collection has been minimal which has made the County to wholly depend on exchequer releases. Mechanisms should be put in place to boost local revenue collection. Analysis of County own source revenue collected and equitable share and other grants from National government and other development partners is presented in the annexture.

Analysis of County expenditure

The County Government budget is allocated between recurrent and development expenditure components. Recurrent expenditure consists of Personal emoluments, operation and maintenance costs while development budget consists of expenditure on development programs and projects.

Absorption of county expenditure for the period has improved overtime from 53% in FY 2013/2014, 75.2% in FY 2014/15, 80.6% in FY 2015/16 and 87.7% for FY 2016/2017.

Table 30: Recurrent Expenditure

FY	Approved Estimates	Revised estimates	Actual expenditure
2013/2014	6,087,250,421	6,087,250,421	3,503,254,128
2014/2015	5,686,889,747	5,455,717,552	4,842,151,783
2015/2016	6,275,623,865	6,446,735,431	5,679,195,475
2016/2017	6,484,737,359	6,038,102,173	5,641,852,796
2017/2018	6,844,189,185	7,355,877,597	7,348,877,597*

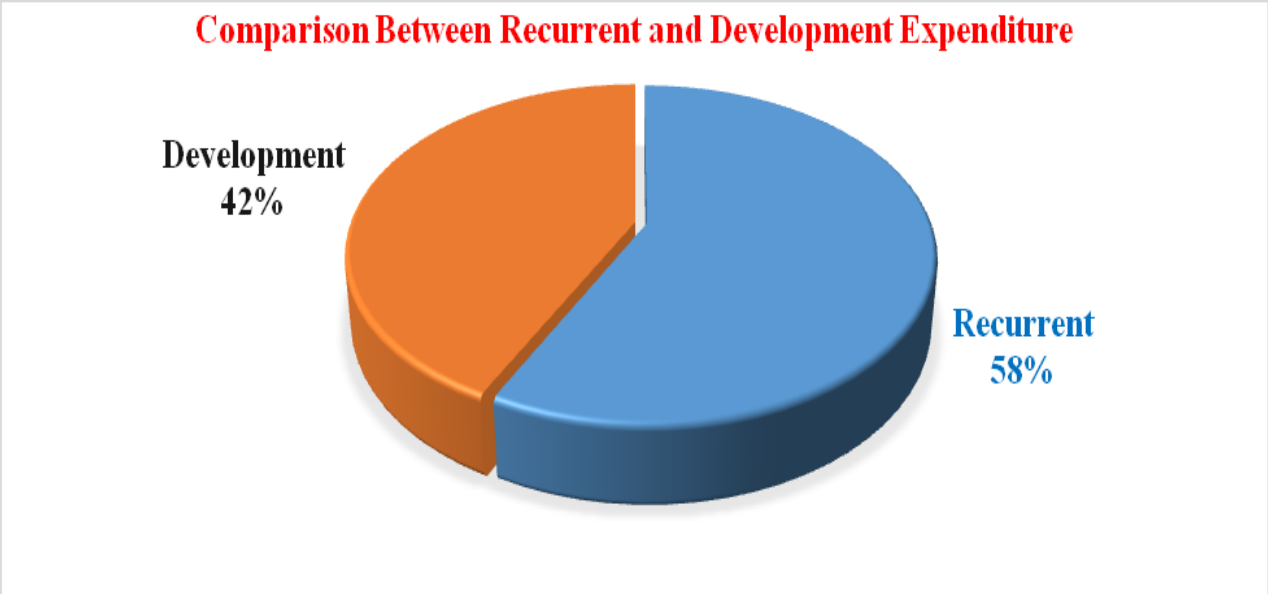
*** Revised recurrent expenditure, FY 2017/18**

Table 31: Development Expenditure

FY	Approved Estimates	Revised estimates	Actual expenditure
2013/2014	7,168,300,000	7,168,300,000	1,934,002,715
2014/2015	4,634,400,000	5,123,736,246	3,113,652,418
2015/2016	6,054,117,304	5,865,713,690	4,246,534,146
2016/2017	6,715,401,366	6,325,149,467	5,208,764,157
2017/2018	6,325,766,797	5,443,970,005	5,556,385,976*

*** Revised development expenditure, FY 2017/18**

Figure 10: Average Allocation between recurrent and development expenditure over the years



Source: ***Kakamega County Treasury, 2017***

From figure 2, the County has been able to meet the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012 requirements in terms of allocating the County budget between development and recurrent expenditure where development budget has always been above the 30% minimum threshold.

Expenditure by County Entities

Table 34 captures the actual expenditure by County entities.

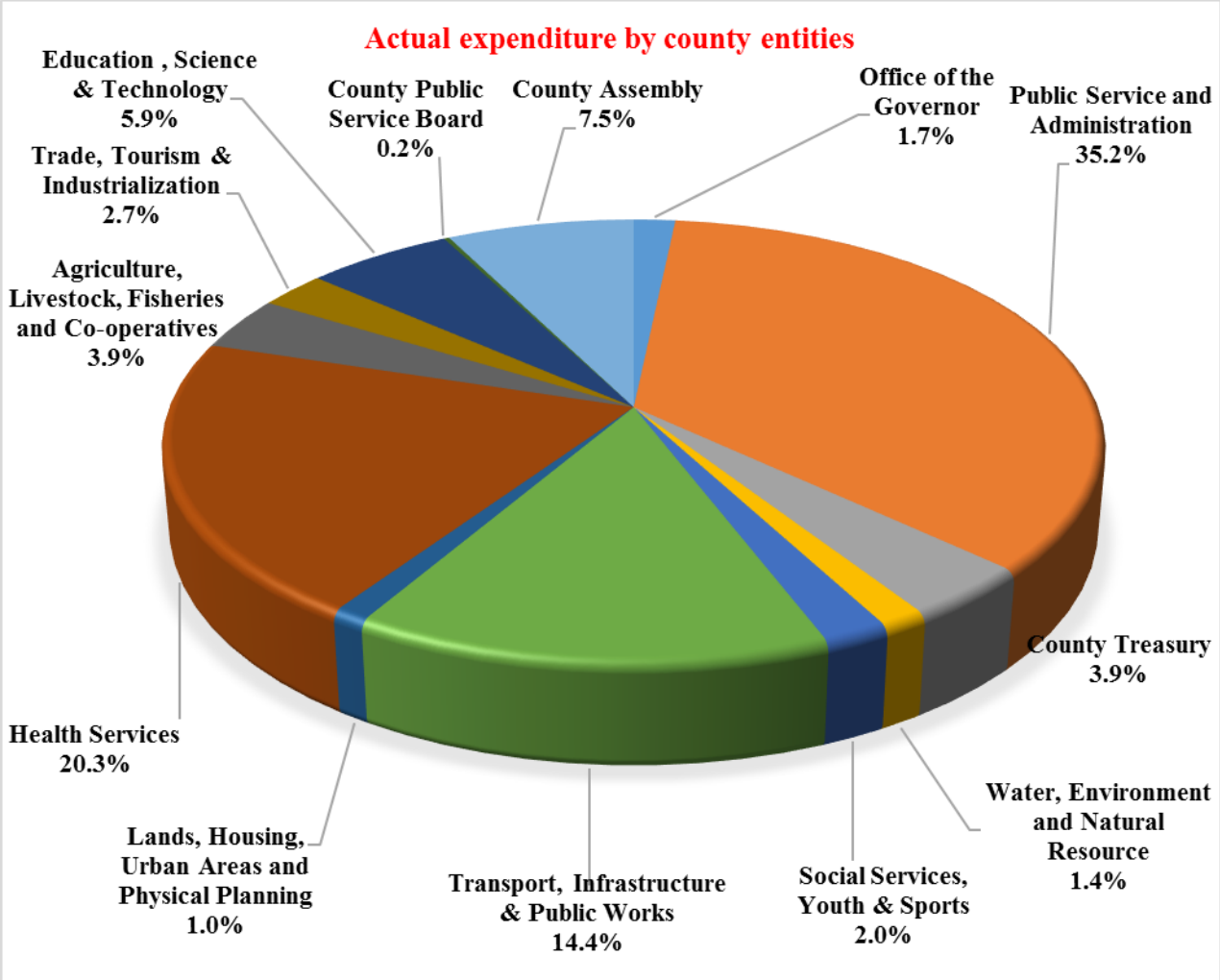
Table 32: Budget Allocations to County Spending Entities

County Sector	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		Total
	Recurrent	Development	Recurrent	Development	Recurrent	Development	Recurrent	Development	
Office of the Governor			155,126,573	869,000	203,489,248	10,571,602	182,315,545	13,475,847	565,847,815
Public Service and Administration	2,802,807,816	721,610,431	2,194,021,922	11,311,072	2,358,766,817	73,107,904	3,781,851,579	92,233,670	12,035,711,211
County Treasury	199,884,929	16,950,000	97,471,517	484,579,990	224,978,947	116,298,873	112,748,043	77,488,199	1,330,400,498
Water, Environment and Natural Resource	15,011,525	21,562,121	63,601,067	70,488,332	25,499,612	141,994,114	12,509,456	116,932,749	467,598,976
Social Services, Youth & Sports	40,130,833	27,012,828	16,919,269	80,274,731	19,792,330	226,733,123	13,851,972	254,587,479	679,302,565
Transport, Infrastructure & Public Works	24,083,687	129,193,982	30,038,685	928,396,330	12,164,412	1,702,965,031	8,072,567	2,078,127,400	4,913,042,094
Lands, Housing, Urban Areas and Physical Planning	4,430,637	13,500,000	23,869,966	48,591,620	36,086,547	97,409,891	25,083,991	109,007,737	357,980,389
Health Services	159,092,588	434,765,251	1,459,834,113	284,619,232	1,931,858,297	805,197,728	517,119,015	1,336,581,902	6,929,068,126
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives	26,303,410	30,844,133	37,983,357	393,627,229	53,696,431	394,665,139	28,809,817	366,474,760	1,332,404,276
Trade, Tourism & Industrialization	14,486,126	28,781,631	26,117,105	292,551,943	17,477,277	225,840,118	17,604,339	294,657,536	917,516,075
Education , Science &	13,127,222	484,696,720	88,953,592	473,342,939	16,094,079	451,750,623	9,601,437	469,196,878	2,006,763,490

Technology									
County Public Service Board					38,949,465		33,767,471		72,716,936
County Assembly	203,895,355	25,085,618	648,214,617	45,000,000	740,342,013	-	898,517,564	-	2,561,055,167
Total									34,169,407,618

Figure 11indicates the cumulative expenditure by county entities. From this figure, most of the county expenditure has been incurred by Public Service and Administration that is in charge of staff remuneration, Health services sector and roads construction and maintenance projects and programmes.

Figure 11: Actual Expenditure by County Entities



Source: ***Kakamega County Treasury 2017***

Summary of Key achievements

The County government discharges its mandate and functions as prescribed under schedule four of the Constitution of Kenya through the County Executive, County Assembly and the County Public Service Board.

For the period 2013-2018, the executive was organized in ten (10) Sectors with each sector carrying out its functions at all levels and in all the sixty (60) wards. The County Public Service Board is charged with the responsibility of recruitment, development, remuneration and discipline of all staff in the county while the County Assembly is responsible for legislation, representation and oversight over the executive.

The ten (10) Sectors established by the County Executive are;

Public Service and Administration and Office of the Governor

Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives

Transport, Infrastructure, Public Works and Energy

Health Services

Education Science and Technology

Trade, Industrialization and Tourism

Water, Environment and Natural Resources

Social Services, Youth and Sports

Lands, Housing, Urban Areas and Physical Planning

The County Treasury

There also exist Supportive and Advisory Units domiciled in the office of the Governor that include ICT, Internal Audit, Cabinet Secretariat, Inter Governmental Relations, Liaison office, County Communication,Legal Unit and Economic Planning & Investments units. These units seeks to provide support services to both the public and other County Departments through ensuring effective and efficient leadership, prudent resource management, planning and coordination of all county projects and programs, information dissemination, legal advisory services as well as facilitating intergovernmental relations.

Key achievements of the County government are presented in the sections that follow, based on the implementing sector;

3.4.1Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives

The Sector comprises of Agriculture, Irrigation, Livestock, Veterinary, Fisheries, Cooperatives and Bukura ATC departments.

Achievements

One Cow Initiative – 1,310 in-calf dairy cows have been distributed to households targeting at least 20 households per ward;
Established twoSmart Dairy units with 25 dairy cows in each unit;
Artificial Insemination Subsidization (AI) – 34,409 cows have been served with subsidized AI services; 23AI providers trained and incorporated on the AI Programme and 12Motor bikes distributed per Sub-county to facilitate AI services;
Poultry Farming – 62,000 chicks distributed to 600 youths **and** women groups across the County;
Disease Prevention - 433,461cattle, 11,076 sheep, 9,546 goats and 379 pigs vaccinated against foot and mouth disease; 59,526 dogs and 631cats vaccinated against rabies disease;
Fish Farming and Productivity– 828 farmers received fish farm inputs (Fingerlings, DAP, lime and fish feeds); 36 earthen fishponds constructed(3 per sub-county); Fishing gears (20seine nets) purchased, purchased a collection van, fridge and a strategic investor identified to operationalize the Fish Factory;
Farm Input Subsidy– Distributed 313,080 bags of planting fertilizer, 231,760 bags of top dressing fertilizer and 412,787 (2 kg) packets of maize seeds;
Tea development – 400,000 Seedlings were distributed to farmers in Shinyalu, Ikolomani and Khwisero Sub-counties for infilling and a 150,000 Tea seedlings nursery established at Bukura ATC. License for establishment of a tea factory has been acquired and construction of the factory is underway;
Banana Commercialization– A total of 62,012 tissue banana plantlets distributed to farmers at a subsidized cost;
Farm Mechanization Services (Tractor services) – A total of 15 tractors have been purchased for ploughing land at subsidized cost. A total of 3,719 acres of land has been ploughed;
Irrigation – A total of 128 foot pumps have been distributed to farmer groups. Total area of land under irrigation is 335 acres, 4,135 acres under drainage, 60 dams and water pans.

Photo 3: Launching of One Cow Initiative Programme

Impact

Improved food security, Maize production increased by 40%, stabilized maize prices and improved farmer incomes hence reduced poverty levels.

3.4.2 Transport, Infrastructure, Public Works and Energy

The Sector is made up of fourdepartments namely; Infrastructure, Transport, Public Works and Energy.

Achievements

44.85 Km of gravel roads upgraded to bitumen standards and 1.9 Km of bitumen road maintained;
1,090.55 Km of gravel roads have been constructed and 589 Km of gravel road maintained;
12 bridges and10 box culverts have been constructed across the County;
35 high mast floodlights have been erected in various trading centres across the County;
Installation of street lights in Kakamega, Mumias and other towns done in partnership with KPLC and other development partners.

Photo 4: Khaunga Bridge constructed by the County government

Impact

Opening up of rural areas and linking them to markets and other facilities has increased convenience of movement and reduced the cost of travel. These initiatives have further eased movement of agricultural produce and led to the general reduction of cost of motor vehicle maintenance.

3.4.3 Health Services

The Sector comprise of two departments namely; Public Health and Medical Services. The County has 202 health facilities including one (1) County General hospital, 12 County hospitals, Nine (9) mission hospitals, one (1) private hospital, eight (8) nursing homes, 27 public health centers, one (1) private health center, 66 public dispensaries, 31 private dispensaries and 107 private clinics.

Achievements

Construction of Kakamega County Teaching and Referral Hospital underway;
Kakamega General Hospital has been refurbished and expanded with construction of a Renal unit, amenity block C and a blood transfusion center;
Construction of two new level 4 hospitals at Shamakhubu in Shinyalu and Mumias Town underway;
Recruited 582 health workers including 35 Doctors, 452 nurses, 50 clinical officers, 20 pharmaceutical technicians, 20 laboratory technicians and 5 radiographers and equipped all level four hospitals with specialized equipment;
Purchased 3 ambulances and contracted Red Cross to provide an additional 9 ambulance services;
In partnership with UNICEF, over 39,000 mothers have been able to access safe delivery and full vaccination cycle under the 'Imarisha Afya Ya Mama Na Mtoto' Programme. Among them, 33,000 needy mothers have been supported financially to improve child and mother survival rate;

Installed 12 Generators in the County General Hospital and all other County Hospitals;
Constructed, expanded and upgraded health facilities across the County;
There is regular supply of drugs and medical consumables in all public health facilities.

Impact

The completion of Kakamega County Teaching and Referral Hospital will enable residents to access specialized treatment within the County thus reducing referrals outside the County and will also increase Health Tourism to the County. Furthermore, reduced distances travelled to access medical services and prompt, safe emergency evacuation has improved patients' survival.

Skilled deliveries have improved from 33% to 69% while infant mortality has dropped to below 65 per 1000 live births.Use of generators for standby power has reduced service interruptions drastically.

Photo 5: H.E the Governor poses for a photo with beneficiaries of Oparanyacare Programme

3.4.4 Education Science and Technology

The Sector comprises of three departments namely; Polytechnic, Education Support and Early Childhood Development Education.

Achievements

Polytechnic

Completed 17 twin workshops in County polytechnics;
Establishment of Board of Management (BOM) for each County polytechnic;
Employment of 10 Sub-county Youth Training officers and 361 instructors;

ECDE

Employed 1,901 EDCE teachers and 12 Programme Officers;
Constructed 414 ECDE classrooms;
There are 1,943 ECDE centers in the County, of which 924 are supported by County.

Education support

Established a County Higher Education Loans Scheme administered by HELB which has benefited 1,235 students;
Established the County Ward Based Bursary Scheme which has benefitted over 45,000 students;
Contracted 545 Board of Management teachers in secondary schools across the County;
Established a County University Education Scholarship Scheme which has benefited 25 students to study in local and foreign universities of their choice;
Supported several public primary and secondary in construction of classrooms, furniture and provision of other learning equipment;

Impact

There has been an increased access to quality education and training. Enrollment rates in both ECDE and County polytechnics have tremendously increased as a result of the improved infrastructure, staffing and tuition fees subsidization.

Photo 6: Burendwa School in Ikolomani Sub-county constructed by the County Government

3.4.5 Trade, Industrialization and Tourism

The Sector is made up of four departments namely; Trade, Industrialization, Tourism and Weight & Measures.

Achievements

Constructed 10 modern markets and refurbished 11 markets;
Fabricated and installed 665 modern kiosks across markets in the County;
Constructed 24 stock rings across the County;

Construction of 28 six-door toilets and 6 ablution blocks;
Established Small Scale Traders Loan Scheme (Mikopo Mashinani) which has benefitted 9,200 traders so far;
Lurambi CIDC has been equipped;

Impacts

The County initiatives have improved access to better market environment, increased business hours, increased revenue sources and improved access to cheap business credit.

Photo 7: A market constructed by the County Government

3.4.6 Water, Environment and Natural Resources

The Sector is made up of Water, Environment and Natural Resources departments.

Achievements

Established Kakamega County Water and Sanitation Company for effective provision of water and sanitation services in Kakamega town, Mumias, Malava, Lumakanda, Butere and Khayega;
Access to safe drinking water increased through construction, rehabilitation and augmentation of existing water supply schemes, drilling and equipping boreholes and spring development and protection;
Enhanced cleanliness in the County through the County Environment Conservation Programme that offers cleaning services in each of the 12 Sub-counties;
Installed 106 elevated litter bins to enhance solid waste segregation and collection;
Constructed a Management Office block, access roads and fenced Roaster-man solid waste disposal site to achieve the site requirements as per the ideal solid waste management strategy; and
Increased County Tree cover by planting over 430,000 trees in public institutions, hill tops and river banks.

Impacts

The initiatives of the Sector have led to a clean and secure environment, reduced prevalence of waterborne diseases and improved access to water hence enhanced productivity.

Photo 8: Butere Market water supply project with a solar pumping unit

3.4.7 SocialServices, Youth and Sports

The Sector is made up of Labour, Children services, Youth Development, Sports, Gender/Social Services and Culture departments.

Achievements

Upgrading and refurbishment of Bukhungu Stadium to international standards (phase 1 complete);
Constructed 720 low cost housing units for the elderly and vulnerable under the Shelter Improvement Programme, 12 units per ward;
Empowered youth groups and PWDs through distribution of 65 car wash machines which have benefited an average of 650 youths;
693 boda boda riders have been trained and issued with driving licenses;
Supplied Sports equipment and goods to 39 sports centers;
Held 2 Annual Governor's Cup Sporting Festivals where over 18,000 youth have directly participated;
Renovated Nabongo cultural centre, traditional homesteads at Mumias cultural centre, renovated and furnished Mumias Multi-purpose Hall at the Mumias Cultural Centre;
Participated in the Annual County Kenya Music and Cultural Festival and National Kenya Music and Cultural Festival and emerged the best; and
480 talented youth have been trained and nurtured; 20 youth per Sub-county.

Impact

The County has improved the livelihood of the disadvantaged members of the society, increased the participation of youths in development activities and nurtured talents.

Photo 9: Bukhungu Stadium being constructed by the County government

3.4.8 Lands, Housing, Urban Areas and Physical Planning

The Sector is made up of four departments namely; Lands, Housing, Urban Areas and Physical Planning.

Achievements

Acquired over 85 acres of land for development purposes including establishment of an industrial park, construction and expansion of health and education facilities as well as trading facilities;
Completed construction of Mumias Town office;
Landscaped Mumias town headquarters, Muliro gardens and Kenyatta Avenue;
Renovated Kakamega town offices at Mwauda;
Upgraded Mumias and Shibale bus parks to bitumen standards;
Rehabilitated Kakamega Bus Park and constructed non-motorized transport pathways within the town;
Outsourced cleaning services for Kakamega and Mumias Towns;
Modern toilets constructed at Ekero and Mumias Bus Park;
Established Kakamega and Mumias Town Management Committees;
Preparation ofKakamega Town spatial plan complete and Mumias Town spatial plan preparation ongoing.
Constructed modern slaughter house in Mumias.

Impact

Improved the business environment, hygiene and control of construction activities in urban areas hence ensured safe buildings.

Photo 10: Motorized and non-motorized transport in Kakamega Town

3.4.9 Public Service and Administration

The Sector is made up of eight departments namely; County PublicService, County Administration, Human Resource Management, Enforcement, Records Management, Performance Management, Kazi Mashinani Secretariat and Alcoholic Drinks control.

Achievements

Implemented county devolved structures by hiring and installing twelve (12) Sub-county Administrators, sixty (60) Ward Administrators.
Created one hundred and eighty seven (187) village Units, four hundred (400) Community administrative areas and is in the process of hiring Community Area Administrators;
Recruited and trained 300 enforcement officers and outsourced 720 guards to supplement county enforcement;
Completed construction of 15 ward offices and refurbished 3 Sub-county offices;
Constructed County headquarters annex;
A Kituo Cha Umma has been established as a one stop shop for all County government services;
Constructed Alcoholic and Drugs Rehabilitation Centre;
Constructed police houses (8 units) for Matunda Police Station, purchased four (4) land cruisers and two (2) traffic control cars for Kenya Police;
Acquired 1 modern fire engine;
Provided temporary employment to over 2,062 youth and women through the Kazi Mashinani programme.

Impacts

There has been improved service delivery up to the Community level. These initiatives have also created job opportunities for many people especially the youths as a result of the direct employment of administrators, enforcement officers and other employees. There is improved response to disasters and emergencies.

Photo 11: Butali Chegulo ward office

3.4.10The County Treasury

The Sector is made up of the following departments namely; Supply Chain Management, Revenue, Accounts and Budget departments.

Achievements

Established a County Revenue collection agency to manage Revenue collection
Establishment of an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System- on going
The sector established the County Audit Committee
Established the County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF)
Adopted E-procurement which has improved transparency in procurement processes.
Established Financial Reporting Unit which has improved financial reporting
Improved internal control environment
Decentralized accounting services to the departments and Sub Counties

Impact

The establishment of the Revenue agency will provide efficient management of local revenue.
The ERP system will enhance automation of county functions that would guarantee efficiency and effectiveness
The established committees have improved prudent financial management.

3.4.11 Support Services

The support services comprises of mainly supportive and advisory units domiciled in the office of the Governor. These include; Information Communication and Technology (ICT), Internal Audit, Cabinet Secretariat, County Communication, Liaison office, County Law Office and Economic Planning & Investments units.

Achievements

ICT connectivity i.e. Local Area Network (LAN) at the County Headquarter and other County offices and WIFI services availed at the county headquarter. Structured cabling done and telephones and interoffice communication phones installed;
Development of ERP system on-going;
Creation of communication channels including corporate emails and a County website;
Establishment of a Production studio 70% complete - acoustic treatment, carpeting and wiring, lighting and sound proof doors have been done;
A functional liaison office established in Nairobi.

Impact

The implemented projects above have led to coordinated efforts and smooth implementation of county projects and programmes. Internet connectivity and developed communication systems have ensured efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery to citizens and increased transparency and accountability in financial management.

3.4.12 County Public Service Board (CPSB)

This is an independent entity established by the County government Act, 2012.

Achievements

1,901 ECDE Assistants recruited, over 1000 nurses hired and 1,387 promotions done;
Over 728 suitability interviews for both defunct local authorities and those seconded from national government done;
County staff establishment is at 57.5% female and 42.5% male comprising of youths (18-35 years) at 76.2% and 23.8% (36 years and above).

Impact

There is an improvement in service delivery to the citizenry as well as improved livelihood through employment creation.

3.4.13 The County Assembly

The County Assembly is the legislative arm of the County government. The assembly has enacted several legislations and regulations which include;

County Honors and Awards Act, 2017,
Kakamega County Flag Emblem and Names (Amendment) Act, 2017 ,
Kakamega County Code of Conduct and Ethics for Executive Committee Members, 2017,
Kakamega County Administrative Units and Boundaries (Amendment) Act, 2016,
Kakamega County Decentralized Units (Amendment) Act, 2016,
Kakamega County Education Fund Regulations, 2015,
Kakamega County Flag Emblem and Names Act, 2015,
Kakamega County Disaster Management Act, 2015,
Kakamega County Public Participation Act, 2015,
Kakamega County Childhood Development and Education Act, 2014,
Kakamega County Polytechnics Act, 2014,
Kakamega County Tourism Act, 2014,
Kakamega County Alcoholics Drinks Control Act, 2014,
Kakamega County Revenue Administration and Collection Act, 2014; and
Kakamega County Abattoirs Act, 2014

Impact of the enacted legislations

Enacted legislations and developed regulations have provided a legal framework for operationalization of respective County functions.

3.5 Challenges faced in the implementation of the Plan

Some of the notable challenges faced in the implementation of the previous ADP include;
Over ambitious – The 2013/2017 CIDP was highly ambitious in terms of the number of projects that were envisaged to be implemented;
Delays in disbursement of funds – Delays in release of funds from the exchequer has resulted in delays in the County meeting its development aspirations;
Inadequate financial allocation – The financial resources the County is allocated through the equitable share of the national revenue, and other grants and payments is inadequate to meet the development goals;
Low domestic revenue collection – The County government has not been able to realize its targets in collecting local revenue;
Inadequate policy and legal framework – Inadequate policies and legal framework undermines the ability of the County government to adequately execute its mandates.
Delayed or unpaid grants from National Government– There are grants such as the free maternity that national government ought to disburse to counties. Delays in such disbursements affects execution of county government projects and programs;
Inadequate specialized staff– The County government implements projects up to the grass root level but has no adequate technical staff like engineers, land valuers, extension officers among othersespecially at ward level which derails project implementation;

Inadequate office space and facilities– The County government faces shortage of office space and other facilities like land and equipment to implement its development priorities and this has impacted negatively on service delivery.

3.6 Lessons learnt

The first generation CIDP was highly ambitious in terms of the number of projects that were envisaged to be implemented;

It is critical for the national treasury to release funds in a timely manner since it affects execution and completion of projects. The County treasury should release project funds on timely basis and manage its cash flows properly;

The County revenue streams were not adequate to meet the development objectives and thus the County Government should explore viable revenue generation alternatives to fund capital investments and sectoral flagship projects;

In implementing projects and programmes, the County government will lay more emphasis on projects and programmes aligned to the functional demarcations as specified in Schedule Four (4) of the Constitution;

To achieve meaningful development and improve the lives of the citizenry, collaboration with the national government, development partners and other stakeholdersis key; and

All annual plans and budgetary allocations will be aligned to the CIDPs and no expenditure shall be appropriated outside the approved development framework;

Project sustainability is guaranteed with absolute involvement of the public in the project cycle.

CHAPTER FOUR: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

4.0 Overview

The chapter gives a summary of the development priorities, strategies, Programmes and projects as identified from the sectoral plans and during stakeholder's consultative forums. The development priorities are linked to Kenya Vision 2030, MTP, County Transformative Agenda and long term strategic plans.

Emphasis is also given to programmes and projects aimed at achieving the aspirations of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and African Union Agenda 2063 among others.

4.1 The Spatial Development Framework

The County spatial framework within which the proposed development projects and programmes will be implemented is explained in table 32.

Table 33: County Spatial Development Framework

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
Modernized agriculture	The county is endowed with favorable climate for agricultural activities	Increase yields (productivity and production) for consumption and commercialization	Rice and sugarcane production in Matungu, Butere, Mumias, Malava and Khwisero Tea production in Shinyalu, Ikolomani, Lurambi and Khwisero Dairy production in Lugari, Malava and Likuyani	Agriculture, livestock, fisheries and cooperative sector, Development Partners (GIZ), NGOs, KALRO, Bukura ATC, ASDSP, ADS, Send a cow KAGRC, KEVEVAPI and agro-processing plants
Transportation network	Transport of agricultural produce	Establish by-pass road for trucks transporting sugarcane	Kakamega town, Mumias town, Malava town	Physical planning, Transport department; NTSA, KURA, KeNHA, Sugar factories
Enhancing County Competitiveness	County is home to a state of the art county Teaching and Referral Hospital (Training and Research Facility)	Enhance the efficiency of the facility through proper equipping and staffing	Lurambi sub County, Shirere Ward	Health Services, MMUST and other research institutions, National Government and development Partners.
Education and Training	The county has several learning institutions	Establish education zones and equip them with appropriate infrastructures	Countywide	Physical planning MOEST, MTIPWE
Public administration	Provision of office space and county administrative	Provide effective and efficient public services	Countywide	PSA, Public Works Office, National Government,

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
	infrastructure			Development Partner
Enhancing county competitiveness	Presence of Kakamega forest, proximity to Kisumu and Eldoret airports, favorable climate and good transport infrastructure	Establishment of infrastructure that leverages on county competitiveness	Kakamega, Shinyalu and Malava	KFS, KWS, DWENR, DTIT, National Government

4.2 Natural Resource Assessment

There are a variety of natural resources found within the county. Table 33highlights the major natural resources found within the County.

Table 34: County natural resource assessment

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
Natural Forests (Kakamega, Malava, Kisere and Buyangu)	Tourism Wood products Education research Herbal medicine Agriculture	Illegal logging has reduced acreage under forest Population increase has led to many people encroaching forest land Human wildlife conflict	Endemic species of wildlife e.g butterflies, birds, monkeys, snakes Unique indigenous tree species like Support for eco-tourism	Extinction of some bird species due to change in climate Extinction of some tree species due to illegal charcoal burning and logging Bio-piracy Community near forest encroaching forest land and also harvesting forest trees Loss of some ecosystems like wetlands	Increase patrols by KFS and community policing to ensure no illegal logging Promotion of nature based enterprises to empower communities neighboring the forest to reduce dependence on the forest Plant more trees to replace the aging ones Involvement of community in forest management plan
Planted Forests (Lugari, Likuyani and Navakholo)	Wood products	Population increase has led to many people encroaching forest land Illegal logging has reduced acreage under forest	Presence of commercially viable tree species	Creation of settlement schemes in gazetted forest area Illegal logging	Promotion of nature based enterprises to empower communities neighboring the forest to reduce dependence on the forest Timely harvesting and planting of the trees
Wildlife	Tourism	Inadequate proper marketing has led to low tourist activities	Rare bird species, butterflies and other wildlife to be marketed for improved tourism	Inadequate proper marketing of the wildlife species available in the forest Habitat destruction Human wildlife conflict	Proper marketing strategies for the wildlife found in the forest Sensitization of community on wildlife act Protection of the

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
					habitat through fencing and creation of buffer zones
Unique Landmarks (Crying Stone, Mawe Tatu, Elukho stone)	Tourism	Inadequate proper marketing has led to low tourist activities and climate change effect Introduction of high water demand tree species Located on private land	Need more marketing to reach more audience	Inadequate proper marketing Limited access due to private ownership of land	Increase marketing initiatives Purchase land on which the resource is located Proper management of the catchment Empower the Committee formed to manage the resource
Rivers (Yala, Isiukhu, Nzoia, Lusumu, Kipkaren, Sasala, Lwatingu) and several streams	Water Supply Fishing Irrigation Mining	Water levels are declining due to climate change and destruction of catchment areas Water quality decline due to pollution by agricultural and industrial activities Effluent discharge into water systems Open pits resulting from uncontrolled mining activities affecting river course Rampant sand harvesting and placer mining	Can increase extraction for domestic use Can support more food production through better irrigation mechanisms and good fishing practices Generation of small hydro power schemes Sporting activities Raw material for building and construction industry	Pollution through industrial and domestic activities Frequent and prolonged droughts leading to reduced water levels Illegal extraction of water for industrial use and construction industry Encroachment and destruction of riparian areas Uncontrolled sand harvesting along the river banks	Regulate and enforce waste water discharge standards to rivers Issuance of extraction permits to control amount of water extracted from water bodies Undertake afforestation and re-afforestation Catchment protection and conservation Sensitization on sustainable use of water bodies Training the artisanal miners and equipping them with better tools
Mineral Deposits (Gold, stones, sand, murram, clay and soil)	Mining Industrial (Pottery) Construction (brick making)	Exploration for large scale mining ongoing Artisanal mining in existence in Ikolomani, Shinyalu, Lurambi and Khwisero Blasting of rocks	Discovery of huge deposits by Acacia Mining Company has increased exploration Education and research Socio-economic improvement of communities	Limited technology to separate gold from the ore and identify where gold deposits are Use of traditional methods of mining/quarrying Occupational Safety and health risks High cost of equipment	Sensitization and awareness good mining practices Formulation and Implementation of Rehabilitation policy to reclaim abandoned/ decommissioned mining and quarrying sites Empower artisanal miners to develop, use improved technology Formation of

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
					associations to avoid exploitation by middle men Monitoring and enforcement of regulations
Hills (Maturu, Kambiri, Khuvasali, Ingolomosio and Misango)	Tourism Forestry Wildlife Research Culture and Arts/Religious	Illegal settlements being established on the hills Hosting of communication base transceivers systems	Turn the hills to tourist attractions through afforestation and establishment introduction of wildlife conservancy Creation of nature trails within the hills Installation of water reservoirs to enhance gravity water schemes	Illegal settlement of locals on the hills Wildfires Farming and animal grazing	Sensitization of community and formation of hill top management committees Resettle communities already settled and discourage further settlement Develop and implement policies and legislation geared towards hill top conservation
Wetlands	Water Supply Fishing Irrigation Construction	Degradation due to conversion to agriculture land	Partner with the Kenya Water Towers Agency to reclaim all the wetlands Biodiversity conservation	Population pressure leading to people settling on wetland areas	Reclaim the wetlands and plant bamboo and other vegetation
Dams and Small Earth Pans (Lubao, Machine, Kilimani, Mwanzo, Brown etc)	Irrigation, Fishing	Un-tapped	Can support more food production through irrigation; Fish farming	Siltation, encroachment by community around the dam	Legal and policy enforcement; Dam rehabilitation Programme; Formation of dam management committees and training them

4.3 Green Economy Considerations

While implementing the sector development priorities, the County departments will consider a green economy. The considerations will include;

Use of solar energy and biogas for pumping water, lighting and other domestic uses;
Installation of rain water harvesting systems in all public buildings;
Planting of indegenous trees;
Use of farm yard and compost manure;
Control of effluent discharge in County Abattoirs;
Bio-engineering in all County public works.

4.4 Sector development priorities and strategies

This section presents a summary of the development priorities identified in the sector from the sectoral plans and during stakeholder's consultative forums. The development priorities, programmes and projects are arranged per implementing sector and explained in the sections below;

4.4.1 Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives

Introduction

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary, Fisheries, Cooperatives, Irrigation and Bukura ATC.

Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To be the leading innovative, commercially oriented and modernized agricultural sector.

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Kakamega County residence through promotion of competitive agricultural production, sustainable livestock and fisheries production, affordable and quality veterinary services provision, growth of a viable cooperative movement and training and adoption of smallholder irrigation that is efficient, sustainable and effective.

Goal of the Sector

To promote and facilitate production of food and agricultural raw materials, ensure food security, promote agro-based industry, agricultural export and sustainable agricultural practice.

Sector strategic objectives

Promote the growth and development of crops, livestock, fisheries, irrigation and cooperatives sub sectors through provision of agricultural extension services and pests and diseases control
Support applied agricultural research and technology transfer.
Formulate, adopt and implement agricultural policies, legislations, regulations and strategies.
Promote sustainable management and conservation of the natural resource base for agriculture.
Regulation of quality and safety of inputs, produce and products from the agricultural sector
Collect, collate, maintain and disseminate information pertinent to the agricultural sector
To promote development of riverine, dam and aquaculture to increase fish and aquatic plants production
Establish a vibrant, efficient and effective cooperative movement in Kakamega County

Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Sector development needs	Sector Priorities	Sector strategies
Improvement in agricultural production and productivity.	Increase production and productivity of agricultural produce	Diversification Prioritize key value chains in the county Disease and pest management for livestock, crops and fish. Improved livestock breeds. Promote high yielding crop varieties Support irrigation projects
Human Resource Development	Reduce staff-farmer ratio	Develop a program for recruitment, deployment and retention of staff. Succession management
Strengthening extension, research, farmer interaction	Improve extension and technology uptake	Establish an implementation and coordination framework for projects and programmes providing extension services. Build capacity of extension service providers(ESPs), extension clientele and relevant institutions Enhance Financial support for effective extension services delivery in the county Strengthen Agricultural sector institutions in Kakamega County to facilitate capacity building, centres of excellence on agricultural technologies and to serve as bulking site for agricultural enterprises and incubation centres
Agriculture produce market access, market linkages and value addition promotion	Support market access and market linkages.	Build capacity of market organization on governance, resource mobilization, entrepreneurship, human resource and ICT. Promote strong viable value chain organization. Creation of credit fund to value chain actors Promotion of value addition in agricultural produce. Develop an efficient market information system to enhance market competitiveness. Improvement of market infrastructure.
Response to climate change	To address challenges of weather , climate and environment for prosperity of agriculture Promotion of environmental resilience initiative	Support initiatives on climate smart technologies Dissemination of climate information Enforce compliance to NEMA guidelines and regulations Establishment of an effective and sustainable waste disposal mechanism
Strengthening of legal and institutional framework	Domesticate, develop and operationalize policies and regulations for on agricultural sector development	Enact commodity specific laws and regulations for the agriculture sector; National Agricultural Extension policy, AFA, Soil management policy, irrigation policy, National food and nutrition policy, National, livestock policy, Fisheries and veterinary policies and cooperative enterprises policy. Domesticate existing, relevant national laws and regulation in the sector. Institutionalize county agricultural sector mechanisms and adhere to joint sector planning and review.
Mainstreaming of women, youth and people living with disability in all agricultural practices	To support initiatives that will encourage the participation of women, youth and people living with disabilities	Initiate tailor-made programs for the youth, women and PLWD that will entice their participation. Promotion of suitable technologies for youth, women and PLWD

Sector development programmes and projects

Table 35: Sector development priorities -Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Cooperatives

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme Name: General administration and support services									
Objective: To improve staff performance									
Outcome: Improved farming									
Human resource development	Adequate staff for improved service delivery	400	No. of staff officers	535	585	635	685	735	2,400
		25	No. of extension officers recruited	135	50	50	50	50	
		200	No. of officers trained	30	30	30	50	50	
		20	No. of monitoring and evaluations	30	30	36	36	36	
		3	No. of vehicles purchased	10	10	10	10	20	
Operations and maintenance	Improved service delivery		Administrative costs						600
TOTAL									**3,000**
Programme Name: Agricultural Extension and Research									
Objective: To improve agriculture technology development									
Outcome: Increased agriculture technology uptake									
Training and demonstration	Improved technology uptake	60	No. of field days	72	72	72	72	72	50
		400	No. of farmers trainings	500	500	500	600	600	
		0	No of Demo plots established	12	120	180	240	300	
		1	No. of demo greenhouses established		12	12	12	12	
		30	% of farmers taking up the technology	30	80	80	80	80	
Agriculture training Infrastructure development	Complete complex hostel	0	Level of completion	5%	50%	75%	100%		300
	Renovation of hostels	1	No. of hostels renovated	2	3				5
	Likuyani ATC development	0	% Completion of construction of Likuyani ATC (Phase I)	20	50	80	100		150
Agriculture research and	Improved agriculture	0	No. of technology	5	5	5	5	5	96

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Value chains development	technology		partnership with research institution						
	Capacity of existing service providers on identified opportunities enhanced	9	No. of Opportunities /interventions identified per value chain (VC)	9	9	9	9	9	
		6	No. of service providers trained on identified opportunities per VC	6	6	6	6	6	
	Value chain Innovations on identified opportunities promoted	6	No. of and types of value chain innovations promoted per VC.	6	6	6	6	6	
		6	No. of value chain innovations implemented	6	6	6	6	6	
		1762	No of value chain farmers using innovations	1762	1762	1762	1762	1762	
	Climate smart agriculture interventions, practices and technologies for VC enhanced	6	No. of climate smart technologies promoted.	6	6	6	6	6	
		6	No. and type of CSA technologies in use per value chain.	6	6	6	6	6	
		1762	No. of VCAs using climate smart technologies by gender	1762	1762	1762	1762	1762	
	Entrepreneurial skills of VCAs strengthened (33%)	6	No. of Service Providers trained on entrepreneurial skills per VC	6	6	6	6	6	
	Entrepreneurial skills VCAs	1762	No. of VCAs with viable Business Plans.	1762	1762	1762	1762	1762	

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	including service providers enhanced	1762	No. of Business Plans implemented	1762	1762	1762	1762	1762	
	Market access linkage for priority VCAs improved	68	No. of VCA groups aggregated.	68	68	68	68	68	
		6	No. market linkage instruments signed and operational per VC.	6	6	6	6	6	
		9	No. of market information providers supported-	9	9	9	9	9	
		1762	No. of VCAs to access at least an equivalent of % of Business Plan cost on each of the Financial service type	1762	1762	1762	1762	1762	
		1	No. of stakeholders participating in coordination and consultation structures.	1	2	3	4	12	
		2	No. of operational partnerships.	2	4	4	6	8	
		2	No. of strategies/ policies inventorized.	2	2	2	2	2	
Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture programme	Development of Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Programmes	0	No. of farmers training	200	200	200	200	200	600
		0	No. of climate change technologies adopted	3	3	3	3	3	
		0	No. of storage facilities established	0	3	3	6	0	
TOTAL									**1,201**
Programme Name: Livestock development									

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Objective: To increase livestock production and productivity									
Outcome: Improved livestock production and productivity									
Dairy Development	Improved livelihoods	1310	No of cows distributed	700	700	700	700	700	483
		5	No of litres per cow per day	6	7	8	8	10	
		7,900	No. of inseminations	12,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
		20	No. of inseminators trained by the county	2	2	2	2	2	
		0.5	No. of litres of milk per goat per day	0	1	1.5	1.5	2	
		1	No. of complete smart dairy units	3	3	3	1		
Poultry development	Improved poultry meat production	70	No of chicks distributed annually ('000')	30	40	50	100	100	100
		50	No of Kgs of poultry meat produced annually('000')	26	26	33	60	60	
Other livestock development	Improved livelihood	107	No of Kgs of pork produced annually ('000')	0	111	113	113	115	20
		0	No. of pigs distributed	0	200	200	200	200	
		179	No of dairy goats distributed	0	200	200	200	200	20
		27,830	No. of beehives	0	28,400	28,700	29,000	30,000	20
		328,029	No of Kgs of honey produced annually ('000')	330	330	340	350	360	
		0	No. of rabbits distributed	0	28,400	28,700	29,000	30,000	20
Livestock disease and pest prevention	Reduced livestock disease incidences	0	No. of spray races constructed	1	4	4	3		475
		1	No. of Vet laboratory established	1					
		190	No. of cattle vaccinated ('000')	150	290	290	290	290	
		40	No. of cattle	0	12	12	12	12	

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			dips renovated						
Veterinary public health	Reduced incidences/ prevalence of zoonotic diseases	32	No of animals inspected and certified for consumption ('000')	32	32	32	32	32	60
		5	No. of county slaughterhouses /slabs rehabilitated	4	1	1	1	1	
Animal welfare	Promotion of animal welfare	200	No. stakeholders trained	0	480	480	480	480	10
Livestock Market infrastructure Improvement	Conducive business environment	25	No. of stock rings constructed	5	4	2	0	0	30
ATVET programme	Increased youth and women uptake of agriculture	0	No. of ATVET farmers supported	600	600	600	600	600	150
TOTAL									**1,388**
Programme Name: Smallholder Irrigation and drainage Programme									
Objective: Increased area of land under irrigation									
Outcome: increased capacity to adopt irrigation and drainage innovations technologies									
Irrigation and drainage infrastructure development	Increased crop production under irrigation and drainage	185	Area under rice cultivation (ha)	140	140	140	140	140	150
		100	Area under local vegetables cultivation(ha)	70	70	70	70	70	
		100	Area under tomato (ha)	70	70	70	70	70	
Total									**150**
Programme Name: Cooperatives development									
Objective: To establish a vibrant, efficient and effective cooperative movement in Kakamega county									
Outcome: A vibrant cooperative movement									
Marketing and value addition	Increased quantity and value of agricultural produce and products marketed	1,000	No. litres of milk marketed ('000')		1,500	2000	2,500	3,000	130
		14000	No. tons of sugarcane marketed		15,000	16,000	17,000	18,000	
		3000	No. kgs of tea marketed ('000')		4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	
		4500	No of kgs of coffee marketed ('000')		5,000	5,500	6,500	7,000	
		1800	No of kgs of fish marketed		2.000	2,100	2,300	2,500	

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		1500	No. of Kgs of poultry marketed	0	1,600	1,700	1,730	1,8000	
Governance of cooperatives	Improved governance of cooperative societies	64	No. of cooperative leaders who comply with governance standards as per cooperative legislation	192	500	550	600	650	21.3
		25	No. of societies Audited	300	310	320	340	350	
		0	No. of cooperative policies	1	1				
Capacity Building of Cooperative Societies	Improved capacity of cooperative members, leaders and staff	17670	No. of cooperative members, leaders and staff trained	11500	13700	15900	18100	20300	100
	Increased number of audited accounts completed	25	No. of audits	50	100	150	200	250	
	Provided Coolers equipment and tools for operations	5	No. of Cooling units	14	10	12	15	20	
	Small cooperative societies supported	15	Amount disbursed to support small cooperative societies as working capital		40M	60M	80M	100M	
Total Cooperatives									**251.3**
Programme Name: Fish Farming Productivity Programme									
Objective: Increase fish productivity and production									
Outcome: Increased fish production									
Fish Pond Development	Increased fish production	1,667	Kgs of fish produced from fish ponds per year ('000')	1,717	1,817	1,917	2,017	2,117	280
		7800	No. of fingerlings ('000')	480	720	960	1,200	1,440	
		460	Fish feeds in Kgs('000')	28.8	43.2	57.6	72	86.4	

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		78	DAP in Kgs('000')	9.6	14.4	19.2	24	28.8	
		390	Agricultural Lime in Kgs issued to fish farmers per year('000')	24	36	48	60	72	
		1,000	Value in Kshs. Of fishing gears and equipment issued to farmers ('000')	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	
		12,000	Value in Kshs of inputs issued to farmers per year('000')	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	
		7,800	No. of fish ponds constructed and rehabilitated	180	480	720	960	1080	
		0	No. of Fish feed processing plants	1	1	6	3	2	30
Hatchery Development	Increased fish productivity	960	No. of improved fish seed produced from hatcheries ('000')	1,080	2,160	3,240	4,320	5,400	30
		0	No. of hatcheries supported to produce fingerlings	5	5	6	8	10	
Fish Marketing and value addition	improved fish marketing infrastructure	33	percentage fish spoilage	30	27	24	21	18	70
		10	% compliance to set standards	20	30	40	50	60	
		6	No. of marketing outreaches done	12	24	36	48	60	
		0	Tonnage of fish processed	18	30	50	50	50	
River dam fisheries	Improved fishing in rivers and dams	0	No. of fishermen		1000	2000	2500	3000	50
		0	No. of fishing points		150	200	300	400	
		0	No of River management units	0	150	200	300	400	
		0	No. Of cages	0	30	50	75	100	

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		0	No. of dams stocked	0	10	20	25	30	
TOTAL									**460**
Programme Name: Crop Production and Management services									
Objective : To increase crop production and productivity									
Outcome: Enhanced access and availability of food									
Cash crop development	Increased yields	0.69	No. of Kg of tea per bush per year	0.75	1	1.2	1.4	1.5	70
		400	No. of tea seedlings distributed ('000')	200	200	200	200	200	
		626	Area under tea (ha)	635	650	680	710	740	
		2.9	Kgs of tea produced per yr. (in millions)	3	4	5	6	7	
		-	No. of tea buying centres established		3	3	6	6	
		4.0	No. of Kgs of coffee per year (millions)		5	5.5	6	6.5	50
		38	Tonnes of sugar cane produced per year by Cooperatives ('000')	38	45	50	55	60	50
Food crop production	Increased food production	35	No. of bags of maize per hectare	40	50	60	70	70	1,000
		40	No. of farmers ('000')	50	50	50	50	50	
		283,217	No. of (25 Kg) bags of planting fertilizer	115,200	115,200	115,200	115,200	115,200	
		228,676	No. of (25 Kg) bags of planting fertilizer	115,200	115,200	115,200	115,200	115,200	
		398,491	No. of 2 kg pkt of maize seed	157,200	157,200	157,200	157,200	157,200	
		2.75	Total no. of bags per year (in millions)	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		0	No. of rice farmers supported	3000	3000	3,000	3,000	3,000	25
		2,010	Acreage under county mechanization per year	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	10,000	70
		20	% area under mechanization	25	30	35	40	50	
		1.2	No. bags of other food crops (in millions)	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.8	2	80
		0	No. of cereal stores and collection centers established	0	4	3	3	2	50
Horticulture promotion and development	Increase horticulture yields (bananas, vegetables, tomatoes, fruit trees)	239	No. of greenhouses established	0	250	250	250	200	270
		50	Net returns from green house(Ksh/green house (‘000’))	100	150	200	250	300	
		0	No. of fruit trees planted	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
		2,080	Area under banana (ha)	50	100	150	200	250	
		70	No. of tissue banana plantlets planted(‘000’)	10	35	35	35	35	
		0	Area under local vegetables (ha)	35	35	35	35	35	
Soil management and environmental conservation	Improved soil productivity	0.15	(%) of agricultural land tested	0.17	0.5	1	1.5	2	50
		2650	Farm land under agro-forestry in Ha	0	8,000	10,000	12,000	15,000	10
		0	No. of farmers trained on conservation agriculture	600	600	600	600	600	20
		0	No. Soil policies developed	1					1
Crop pest and disease	Increased crop productivity	40	% of disease incidence	39	38	35	32	30	69

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
management		10	% of Fall armyworm incidence *NB: Damage rate, 5000ha/84000*	7	5	3	2	0	
		0	No. of farmers supported	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
Total									**1,815**
Total CIDP Cost									**8,265.3**

Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

This section provides the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral Programme and proposes appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts.

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Food crop production, dairy production, cash crop, irrigation and fisheries	Trade/ industries	-sale of farm produce -process surplus farm produce		Increase agricultural production.
Cooperatives	Trade/ industries	Funds mobilization, marketing and value addition		Encourage more members into SACCOs
Veterinary	Health/ environment		Solid and liquid matter disposal in the environment	Proper disposal management of used equipment

Flagship /County Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
One cow initiative	Countywide	Improve the production and productivity of dairy cattle	Increased dairy cattle population Increased milk production per cow per day.	No of litres of milk per cow per day	County Government of Kakamega/ Development partners	300 M
Farm input subsidy	County wide	Increased maize production	Farm subsidies availability, maize yields	No. of bags of maize per hectare	CGK/ farmers	1000 M

4.4.2 Roads, Infrastructure, Public Works and Energy

Introduction

The sector is made up of four sections namely Roads, Infrastructure, Public Works and Energy.

Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A world class provider of cost-effective physical and infrastructure, energy facilities and services

Mission

To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure and energy for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure and energy facilities.

Goal of the Sector

The Department of Transport, Infrastructure, Public Works and Energy is committed to the development and maintenance of infrastructure and buildings within the County Government of Kakamega for economic and social growth.

Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Over the next five years, the sector will be investing in transport infrastructure with a clear view of the development priorities and strategies as underpinned below;

Development needs	Priorities	Strategies
Road infrastructure development	Bridge construction Routine maintenance Construction of new buildings	Enhancing partnership with KeNHA, KURA, KeRRA Develop mechanical and transport workshop

Sector development programmes and projects

The sector's programmes are informed by the sector's broad objectives and is described as follows:

Table 36: Sector Development Priorities - Road, Infrastructure, Public Works, Energy

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme Name : Road Infrastructure Development									
Objective To improve road connectivity									
Outcome: A safe and efficient road network									
Road construction	Km of bitumen road constructed	307.5	No. of kilometers	30	30	40	40	40	5,600

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	Km of gravel road constructed	2,792.25	No. of kilometers	30	40	50	60	70	1,500
Road Maintenance	Km of bitumen road maintained	1.9	No. of kilometers	5	5	5	5	5	100
	Km of gravel road maintained	598.5	No. of kilometers	600	600	600	600	600	900
Bridges and culverts Construction	Bridge	15	No. of bridges	10	10	10	10	10	750
	Box culverts	12	No. of box culverts	10	10	15	10	15	600
Road construction equipment	Road equipment	4	No. of graders	1	0	0	1	0	40
		1	No. of Bull dozers	0	1	0	0	0	30
		2	No. of excavators	0	0	1	0	0	30
		1	No. of shovels	0	1	1	0	0	40
		2	No. of rollers	0	1	0	1	0	50
		0	No. of tipper trucks	0	0	1	1	2	75
		0	No. of backhoe tractor	0	1	0	1	1	60
		0	No. of low-bed trailer	0	0	1	0	1	30
		0	No. of water-bowser trucks	0	0	1	0	0	15
		0	Level of completion the Mechanical Workshop (%)	0	40	70	100		200
Total									**10, 020**
Programme Name: Public works Management									
Objective: To improve functionality of public buildings and other public works									
Outcome: Improved service delivery									
Public works Management	Enhanced quality of structures	2	No. of reports on compliance and quality assurance	2	2	2	2	2	5
		0	No. of buildings renovated	3					3
Total									**8**
Programme Name: Energy Reticulation									
Objective: To provide quality affordable and sustainable energy for all									
Outcome: Improved access to energy									
Renewable energy sources	Increased adoption of renewable energy, solar	-	No. of public institutions installed with solar energy.	0	100	50	50	50	200
		-	No. of	0	100	100	100	100	

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			households supplied with solar lighting						
Electrification	Increased power connectivity	-	No. of transformers installed	65	60	40	20	20	500
		-	No of households supplied with electricity	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
		-	No of public institutions supplied with electricity	100	50	50	50	50	
		7	No. of Kms of street light coverage	10	10	10	10	10	
	Improved economic activities	35	No. of high mast lights installed	20	20	20	20	20	500
Total									**1,200**
Programme Name: Administration Planning and Support Services									
Objective: To improve efficiency in service delivery									
Outcome: Improved and efficient administrative, financial and planning support services									
Human resource management	Improved service delivery	28	Employee costs						350
		14	No of non-technical staff recruited and trained	15	17	17	20	22	20
Administrative services	monitoring and evaluation of roads projects		Administrative costs						350
Total									**720**
Grand Total									**11,948**

Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Road infrastructure development	all sectors	improved access to markets, goods and services		Expand business by value addition
			-Rise in road accidents	Public sensitization of road users building of footbridges in build-up areas
			Increase in HIV prevalence	Behavior Change
		increased County revenue		increase number of road construction equipment for hire

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Energy reticulation	all sectors	Increased business activities and enhanced security		introduction of solar powered high mast lights

Flagship /County Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
200 km bitumen road construction	county wide	improve road connectivity	Efficient and increased bitumen road network	km of road constructed	2017-2022	CGK	6 B

4.4.3 Health Services

Introduction

This sector comprises the sub sectors of Public Health and Medical Services.

Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

"*Quality health services for all"*

Mission

Kakamega County is dedicated to delivering accessible, equitable, efficient and respectful, promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services to all

Goal of the Sector

The sector`s goal is "to ensure improved access to quality and affordable health services to all"

Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Major development needs	Development Priorities	Strategies to Address the needs
Quality and affordable health care	Increase access to quality and affordable health care Community health strategy	Construct health facilities Equipping the health facilities Ensure availability of pharm and non-pharm products Use community health workers to promote community-based health care
Emergency health services	A functional referral system Disaster preparedness and response	Establishment of a fleet management system Purchase of equipped ambulances Train paramedics Capacity building for all staff

Major development needs	Development Priorities	Strategies to Address the needs
		Equipment and supplies for emergencies
Human Resource Development	Increase staff-patient ratio	Recruitment and training of staff

Sector development programmes and projects

Table 37: Sector Development Priorities - Health Services

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme Name : Promotion of Curative health services									
Objective: Improve access to quality and affordable health services									
Outcome : Improved access to primary healthcare									
Health Infrastructure Development	Improved access to quality healthcare services	0	No. of health centres Renovated and Rehabilitated	1	1	1	1	1	10
		0	No. dispensaries upgraded to Health Centres	1	2	0	0	0	12
		0	No. of dispensaries Renovated and Rehabilitated	0	2	3	2	3	20
		0	Percentage completion on upgrading of Khwisero Health Centre to Level IV Hospital (%)	20	50	70	90	100	140
		0	Percentage completion on upgrading of Shianda Health Centre to Level IV Hospital (%)	20	50	70	90	100	140
		75	Percentage completion on upgrading of Ileho Health Centre to Level IV Hospital	75	80	85	90	100	50
		53	% completion and equipping of the CTRH	60	70	85	100		7,200
		57	Level of completion of Mumias West Level IV hospital (%)	80	100				99
		60	Level of completion of Shamakhubu Level IV hospital (%)	80	100				111
		37	No of stalled projects completed	20	5	4	4	4	100
		66	No of new dispensaries constructed	5	3	3	3	3	85
		4	No. of male wards constructed	2	2	2	2	2	100
		3	No. of Female wards	2	2	2	2	2	100

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			constructed						
		4	No. of Pediatric wards constructed	2	2	2	2	2	100
		6	No. of Maternity wards constructed	3	3	3	3	3	150
			No. of Laboratories constructed	3	3	3	3	2	100
		1	No. of Theatre blocks constructed	1	1	1	1	1	50
		0	No. of ICU constructed	1	1	0	0	0	60
		4	No. of Laundry blocks constructed	2	2	2	2	2	80
		5	No. of Pharmacy stores constructed	2	2	2	2	2	60
		3	No. of Central stores constructed	3	2	1	1	1	40
		15	No. of Incinerators constructed	4	4	4	4	4	50
		0	No. of level IV facilities equipped with Assorted medical equipment; CT scans, X-ray, Autoclaves, MRI, Laundry, Hematological analyzer machines, Physiotherapy,occupational therapoy,orthopedic technology,EMR	12	12	12	12	12	200
		0	No of utility vehicles purchased	0	5	5	5	1	100
		0	Maintenance and repair of all Level IV and V buildings,plant and machinery	0	12	12	14	15	60
		0	No. of model youth friendly facilities established	0	1	1	1	1	20
	Improved access to mortuary services	1	No. of morgues constructed	1	1	1	1	1	50
Blood Transfusion Services	Strengthened blood transfusion services	1	No satellite centres established	0	1	0	1		63

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Ambulance Services	Improved referral services	12	No. of functional ambulances	2	1	3	3	1	100
Quality health products and Technology	Reduced incidences of curable diseases and ill health	3	No. of drug storage facilities	0	1	1	1	0	45
Programme Name : General Administrative, finance and Support services									
Objective : To improve service deliver									
Outcome : Improved quality of services offered									
Human Resource Management	Improved service delivery	2083	No. of skilled staff recruited and deployed	500	500	250	100	100	15,000
Administrative support services	Improved service delivery	0	No. of vehicles purchased	0	5	5	5	1	100
	Improved health personnel base	0	No of MTCs supported	1	1	1			60
Disability mainstreaming		800	No. of PWDs assessed and categorized for registration	1200	1500	1500	1500	1500	20
		0	No. of CUs trained on Community based rehabilitation modules	100	100	100	100	100	30
Gender mainstreaming	Reduced cases of GBV	0	No. of CHVs sensitized on GBV	844	844	844	844	844	20
		90	No. of health workers trained on GBV	500	500	500	500	500	
Health Data and Information Management	Digitalized Health management system	0	No of health facilities digitalized	2	3	3	4	4	100
		0	County Health Enterprise Architecture established	1	0	0	0	0	10
Programme Name: Preventive and Promotive Health care services)									
Objective: To reduce morbidity and mortality due to preventable causes									
Outcome: Reduced disease related deaths and incidences									
HIV /AIDS Control	Reduced HIV and STI prevalence	4.0%	HIV prevalence rates	3.9%	3.8%	3.5%	3.0%	2.8%	50
			% of expected HIV Positive People Identified	80	85	90	95	100	
		75	% of identified HIV positive people started on ARVs	80	85	90	95	100	
		20	Proportion of the population seeking HTS	30	50	60	80	90	
		82	% of HIV Positive People with	90%	92%	95%	95%	95%	

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			Suppressed Viral Load to undetectable Levels						
		16	HIV prevalence among youth	15	14	13.5	13	10	
		85	Proportion of HIV positive pregnant mothers at ANC put on ARVs	90%	93%	95%	95%	95%	
		85	Proportion of exposed Infants receiving timely DBS PCR	90%	95%	100%	100%	100%	
		107	Number of infants infected with HIV through Mother to child Transmission	100	50	20	0	0	
		18	HIV prevalence amongst key population	17	16	14	13	12	
Maternal and child healthcare promotion	Improved maternal and Neonatal Health	62	Proportion of mothers delivering in health facilities	65	68	70	72	75	500
		39,000	No of expectant and lactating mothers on CT programme	39,000	54000	55000	55000	55000	
		25	No of additional facilities offering Imarisha Afya ya Mama na Mtoto	5	5	5	5	4	
		40	Proportion of mothers attending 4th ANC visit	41	42	43	44	45	
		39/1000	% reduction in infant mortality	37/1000	35/1000	33/1000	31/1000	29/1000	
		149	No of facilities implementing NHIF free maternity services	201					
TB Control	Reduced TB burden	89	% of TB patients completing treatment	90	90.5	91	91.5	91.5	50
		1801	No. of TB cases diagnosed and notified	1981	2161	2241	2420	2420	
		85	TB cure rate	85.5	86	86.5	87	87.5	
		40	Proportion illegible patients screened for MDR	50	60	70	80	90	
Malaria control	Reduced malaria related deaths and incidences	72.6	Proportion of pregnant women receiving nets at ANC	80	80	80	80	80	200
		53.7	Proportion of under ones receiving nets at ANC	56	65	70	80	85	
		32	Proportion of pregnant women receiving IPT2 at	40	45	50	55	60	

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			ANC						
	Improved malaria case management at facility and HH levels	427	Confirmed outpatient malaria cases per 1000 population	350	200	100	100	100	
		84.2	% of outpatient malaria cases receiving appropriate treatment	100	100	100	100	100	
Promotion of Family Planning	Improved access to reproductive health	49	% of women of reproductive age receiving family planning commodities and services	50	55	60	65	65	25
		1	% of men of reproductive age receiving family planning commodities and services	1.2	1.5	1.7	2	2	
	Reduced teenage pregnancies	19	% reduction in teenage pregnancy	19	18.5	17	17.5	16	
Nutrition services	Reduced malnutrition cases	40	Proportion of 6-59 months children administered on Vitamin. A	45	50	55	60	65	80
		80	Proportion of ANC mothers receiving IFAS	85	90	95	100	100	
		39	Proportion of children below 6 months n exclusive breastfeeding	45	55	65	75	80	
		1	Proportion of children below 5years assessed on nutrition status	5	20	30	40	41	
		250	No. of HIV/AIDs patients put on nutrition supplement	300	350	400	450	500	
		112	No. of TB patients put on nutrition supplement	120	125	130	135	140	
	Improved community nutrition status	24,630	No of OVC HH provided with Nutritional supplements	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	
CLTS (Community Led Total Sanitation)	Improved community sanitation	33	No of ODF certified villages	500	500	500	500	500	50
WASH Programme	Increased availability of safe	0	Litres of chlorine purchased for refilling chlorine dispensers	30,000	32,000	35,000	37,000	40,000	50

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	drinking water for HH								
Disease surveillance	Increased AFP detection rate and 60 days follow ups	4/100,000 population under 15 years	No. of suspected AFP cases detected and followed up	4/100,000 population under 15 years	4/100,000 population under 15 years	4/100,000 population under 15 years	4/100,000 population under 15 years	4/100,000 population under 15 years	40
	Improved Disease surveillance	100	Proportion of outbreaks investigated and responded to within 48 hours of notification	100	100	100	100	100	
Health Emergencies	Stabilized Health Situation in the event of emergencies	0	No of prepositioned commodities put in place	0	12	12	12	12	10
Hygiene promotion	Increased households practicing proper hygiene	8	Proportion of population practicing proper hygiene (%)	20	40	60	80	100	60
	Improved hygiene in public places	30	Proportion of markets certified as meeting the PH Act sanitary standards	35	40	45	50	55	
		10	Proportion of health facilities that meet the PH Act sanitary standards	15	20	25	30	35	
		0	Proportion of health offices in the County that meet the PH Act sanitary standards	20	40	60	80	100	
		100	No. of Schools certified as meeting the PH Act sanitary standards	150	200	250	300	350	
		0	No. of micro-wave machine housing constructed	1	0	0	0	0	24
Jigger Control and Prevention	A Jigger free community	-	No. of persons treated	2,880	2,880	2,880	2,880	2,880	20
		6000	No. of households fumigated	70,000	67,000	65,000	62,000	60,000	
Alcohol and drug abuse control	Clean and safe environment	0	No. of smoking zones established	3	3	3	3	3	5
Promotion of Immunization Services	Improved community Immunization status	82.8	% of fully immunized children	84	85	90	90	90	300
		192	No. of facilities providing	5	5	5	5	5	

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			immunization						
Community strategy	Improved community health	422	No. of CUs established	763		802		843	400
		4220	No. of CHWs paid a monthly stipend	4250	4280	4300	4330	4350	
		0	No. of CHVs trained in all modules	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	
		82	% of school age children dewormed	85%	87%	90%	90%	90%	
Promotion of Health Education/information	Strengthened health information	0	No of health promotion COEs in the county established	1	0	0	0	0	50
		0	No of health resource centres established	1	2	2	1	0	
		0	Proportion of population with knowledge in key health messages (%)	5	10	15	20	25	
Grand Total for Health Services									**26,749**

i) Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Curative and preventive health services	All sectors	A healthy population leading to socio-economic development		Promote uptake of preventive and increase access to quality curative health services

ii) Flagship /County Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
County Teaching and Referral Hospital	Lurambi	Improve access to quality and affordable health services	Reduced incidents of curable diseases and ill health	No. of patients treated in the referral unit	2018-2022	CGK-Health services	6.2 B
Imarisha Afya Ya Mama na Mtoto Programme	County wide	Improve maternal and child healthcare	Reduced maternal and child morbidity and mortality	% maternal and child mortality and morbidity	2018-2022	CGK-Health services	600 M

4.4.4 Education, Science and Technology

i) Introduction

The County Department of Education Science and Technology comprises of three key departments; Polytechnics, Education Support and Early Childhood Development Education.

ii) Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To be globally competitive in education, training, research and innovation for sustainable development.

Mission

To provide, promote, and coordinate quality lifelong education training integration for science and technology and innovation for social development.

iii) Strategic Objectives

The Strategic objectives of the Department are: -

a) To promote access, equity, quality and relevant training;
b) To equip, refurbish, and upgrade infrastructure in early childhood centres, schools and County Polytechnics;
c) To strengthen strategic partnerships and linkages in promotion of education in the county;
d) To develop and implement free tuition programs in Early Childhood Centres and County Polytechnics;
e) To develop proper management systems and procedures to be applied in managing education, ministry funds, records and other resources;
f) To build self-sufficiency in all County Polytechnics and ECDE Centers

iv) Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development Needs	Development Priorities	Development Strategies
• Early Childhood Development Education	• Improve learning environment • Increase enrolment and retention rate	• Employment of more ECDE teachers. • Construction and equipping ECDE centers (include furniture, play equipment, teaching and learning materials). • Establish ECDE feeding Programme • Conduct quality assurance and standards assessment • Establish governance structures (BOMs, Qualified staff) • Establish Model ECDE Centres • Free tuition in all Public ECDE Centres • Establish child appropriate sanitation facilities • Integration of ICT in ECDE system

Development Needs	Development Priorities	Development Strategies
		• Modeling day care centres • Disaster preparedness and response • Recruitment of quality assurance officers • Capacity building of ECDE personnel(New curriculum, competence based assessment)
• Polytechnic improvement	• Improve learning conditions • Increase enrolment and retention rate	• Employment of more instructors. • Capacity building of instructors • Construction and equipping Polytechnics • Advocacy and branding of Technical and Vocational Training Institutions • Financial support to trainees • Recruitment of quality assurance officers
• Education Support	• Improve access to quality education for all	• Enhance county higher education funding scheme • Enhancement of a bursary fund scheme • Enhanced scholarship fund

v) Sector development programmes and projects

Table38: Sector Development Priorities – Education, Science and Technology

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme 1: Polytechnic Improvement									
Objective: To improve access to quality training									
Outcome: Skilled manpower for economic empowerment									
Polytechnic Tuition Subsidy	Increased enrolment	6,966	Numbers of trainees enrolled in County Polytechnics	7,200	9, 000	10,000	13,000	15,000	813
			No. of CP Trainees on subsidy (%)	100	100	100	100	100	
		600	Numbers of trainees enrolled in ATVET programme	600	600	600	600	600	50
Polytechnic Infrastructure Development	Improved training environment	59	No. of polytechnic centres constructed and equipped (Mabanga CP, Sango CP and Lumakanda CP)	3					60
		8	No. of workshops constructed in other CP	10	10	10	10	1	285.5
		0	No. of equipped twin workshops in Centres of Excellence	12	1				

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		0	No. of equipped twin workshops in other polytechnics		10	15	10	11	
		1:17	Tool Kit/ trainee ratio	1:5	1:3	1:2	1:2	1:2	
		0	No. of 3 No classrooms constructed in Polytechnics		59	56	56	56	177
		0	No. of Constructed and Equipped ICT Labs in Polytechnics Centres of excellence.		3	3	3	4	300
	Improved enrolment	0	No. of Hostels constructed		1	1	1	1	20
	Enhanced innovation	0	No. of Technology incubation centres established		0	1	1	1	60
Total for Polytechnic									**1,765.5**
Programme 2 : Early Childhood Development Education(ECDE)									
Objective : To enhance access, equity, quality and relevance of Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE)									
Outcome: Improved Quality of education and Training in Early Childhood Development Education									
ECDE Tuition Subsidy	Increased Enrolment, performance, retention and completion levels	117,266	ECDE children on subsidy (%)	100	100	100	100	100	600
ECDE Infrastructure Development	Improved learning environment	154	No. of ECDE Centres Constructed.	60	60	60	60	60	1,050
		0	No of ECDE centres furnished with Outdoor fixed Equipment		40	38	38	38	23.1
		0	No. of ECDE centres with 3 door latrines and 1 urinal constructed	50	231	231	231	181	92.4
		0	No of ECDE centres equipped with furniture (Tables and chairs)	423	100	100	100	101	120

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		1	No. of ECDE Resource Centres established		1		1		20
		0	No. of ECDE Model Centres Constructed	12	2				70
ECDE ICT Initiative	Improved learning environment	0	No. of tablets provided to ECDE children.		3	3	3	3	120
County ECDE School feeding Programme	Increased Enrolment, performance, retention and completion levels	0	Percentage of ECDE children on school feeding	10	100	100	100	100	1.800
		54	Retention rate (%)		70	80	85	90	
Childcare and development	Improved child development	0	No .of childcare centers constructed and equipment		3	3	2	2	50
Total for ECDE									**3,845.5**
Programme 3 : Education Support Programme									
Objective : To enhance access to quality education									
Outcome: An educated society									
County University Education Scholarship	Enhanced access to education.	25	No. of students benefiting	37	49	61	64	76	180
County Higher Education Loans Scheme	Enhanced access to education.	1,235	No. of students benefiting	1,735	2,235	2,735	3,235	4,735	60
County Bursary Scheme	Enhanced access to education.	45,000	No. of students benefiting	15,000	17,500	20,000	23,000	25,000	600
County Awards Programme for Top KCPE and KCSE Schools	Improved Performance in National examinations	14	Number of Schools benefiting	14	14	14	14	14	26
Total for Education Support									**866**
Programme 4: General Administrative and Support services									
Objective: To provide efficient services									
Outcome: Enhanced Efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery									
Human resource management	Skilled and capable workforce	2,129	No of remunerated staff	2,129	3,193	3,281	3,368	3,443	3,030
		361	No. of CP instructors recruited		63	63	63	63	

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		1901	No. of ECDE teachers recruited	1,000	1000	0	0	0	
		0	No. of ECDE Ward Officers hired			24	24	12	
		0	No. of Quality Assurance and Standards officers		1	3			
Administrative services	Operations and Maintenance	36	Amount in millions(KES)	45	54	64	77	93	200
Total for General Administration									**3,230**
Total for Education									**12,937**

vi) Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

This section provides the cross-sectoral impacts of education sector programmes and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts.

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
County Polytechnic Support Programme.	Agriculture	Increased acquisition and dissemination of agricultural skills, knowledge and technologies		Expand the scope of the programme from the 13 Centres of Excellence to the other 49 Public CPs and the 3 private CPs. Acquisition of more land by the polytechnics. Develop a policy for ATVET
Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE)	Agriculture	Introduction of the ECDE feeding programme will enhance the value chain of the one cow initiative.		Partnership with a donor in establishing a milk processing plant to produce the milk necessary for the programme
Education Support Programme	Health	Supply of highly skilled medical professionals from the County Scholarships and Afya Elimu Fund		An MOU between the department of Health and CMOEST on collaboration.
	Infrustructure, Transport, Roads, Public works and energy	County scholarships targeting Engineering students as beneficiaries.		Collaboration with CMOEST on the provision of industrial attachment experience for beneficiaries pursuing engineering and survey courses.
	Agriculture	ATVET Programme promoting Agribusiness County scholarships targeting students pursuing Agricultural courses as beneficiaries.		An MOU between the department of Agriculture and cooperatives and CMOEST on collaboration for both Scholarships and ATVET

a) Flagship /County Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
County University Education Scholarship Scheme	Countywide	To promote access to equity and quality education	Increased access to quality education	No.of beneficiaries	CMOEST	180 M
County Education Loan Scheme (HELB)	Countywide	To promote access to equity and quality education	Increased access to quality education	No.of beneficiaries	CMOEST	60 M
County ECDE Feeding Programme	Countywide	To increase ECDE enrollment and retention	High ECDE enrolment and retention	Feasibility study	CMOEST	600 M

4.4.5 Social Services, Youth Empowerment and Sports

i) Introduction

The department of Youth Empowerment, Sports and Social Services comprises of seven (7) sections namely: Culture, Sports, Social services, Youth and Gender, Children services, Labor and Library services

ii) Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

"A leader in provision of quality services in an all-inclusive and just environment"

Mission

"To promote talent, culture, empowerment of vulnerable groups and access to information"

iii) Sector Goal

The goal of the Sector is to promote talent and culture, empowerment of vulnerable groups and access to information.

iv) Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development Needs	Development Priorities	Development Strategies
Youth and Gender Empowerment Talent development	• Economically empower youth • Promote gender equity	• Establishment of County youth service program • Provision of car wash machines, money-maker pumps and entrepreneurial training

Development Needs	Development Priorities	Development Strategies
	• Promote and nurture talent	• Gender mainstreaming • Establish talent search and award scheme
Sports development	• Develop sports facilities • Develop and nurture sports talents	• Construction of Bukhungu Stadium • Establish talent academies • Furnishing and equipping of the Stadia • Construction of Malinya, Panpaper and Butere mini stadia • Conducting of Sports Tournaments in various disciplines • Provision of sports equipment
Promote Social Welfare	• Protection of vulnerable groups	• Conduct child protection Survey • Construction of shelter for the vulnerable • Establish emergency family protection Fund • Collaboration with social welfare organizations • Establish and equip rescue centers/Protection centers • Provision of mobility and other assistive devices for PLWDs • Establish asset financing for PLWD entrepreneurs
Culture promotion	• Promote Culture for Sustainable development • Promote social inclusion	• Community sensitization • Sponsoring of culture groups • Establishment of art galleries • Establishment of Culture Centers • Documentation of County History • Conservation of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage
Development of Library Services	• Promote reading culture • Establishment of libraries • Knowledge management and research	• Construction and equipping modern libraries • Automation of library services • Community Outreach and sensitization programmes • Training of library staff

v) Sector Projects and Programs

Table 39: Sector Development Priorities - Youth Empowerment, Sports and Social Services

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme Name: Social Development and Promotions									
Objective: To facilitate protection of persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups									
Outcome: Improved protection of vulnerable groups									
Social Development and Protection	Decent housing for the vulnerable	1080	No. of shelter improvement housing units constructed	360	600	600	600	600	320
	Empowered people with	7	No. of Disability mainstreaming programmes	1	1	1	1	1	30

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	disabilities	115	No of PWDs supported	100	100	100	100	100	30
	Enhanced capacity for the groups and institutions	34	No of social welfare groups or Institutions supported	20	20	20	20	20	20
	Empowered social organization	34	No. of social welfare organizations supported	33	33	33	33	33	20
Child Welfare services	Improved children welfare	0	Level of completion of the child Rescue center (%)	50	100				20
		0	No of OVC survey	0	1	0	0	1	8
		34	No. of social welfare organizations supported	33	33	33	33	33	20
		2	No. of children celebration events supported	3	3	3	3	3	15
		0	No. of street children taken out of the streets	100	50	50	50	50	10
Total									**493**
Programme: Youth & Gender Development and Promotion Services									
Objective: To enhance Youth and Gender Empowerment and Mainstreaming									
Outcome: Improved youth and Gender mainstreaming and Empowerment									
County Youth Service	Youth empowerment	0	No of youth recruited	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	2000
Youth Empowerment and Gender mainstreaming	An empowered society	7,223	No. of youth empowered	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	50
	Enhanced road safety	1193	No of boda boda riders trained	600	600	600	600	600	35
		1305	No. of women empowered	300	300	300	300	300	50
	Improved social welfare	0	No. of GBV rescue centers constructed and equipped	0	1	0	0	0	35
	An empowered society	0	No of disability census conducted	1	0	0	0		20
Total									**2190**
Programme Name: Management and Development of Sports									
Objective: To Promote sports and sports activities									

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Outcome: Improved Talent identification and nurturing									
Development and promotion of sports and talents	Developed Sports facilities	40	% level of completion of Bukhungu stadium	60	80	100			1,500
		0	% of completion swimming pool	25	50	75	100		
		0	% completion of 3 mini stadia	20	60	100			180
		0	No. of sports fields developed (1 Per ward)	0	15	15	15	15	120
	Identified and nurtured Talents	3	No. of sports tournaments held	5	5	5	5	5	350
		0	No of talent academies established	0	1	0	1	1	50
		62	No of sports Centers equipped	12	12	12	12	14	62
Total									**2262**
Programme Name: Development of Library services									
Objective: To increase literacy, promote research and library use in the County									
Outcome: Improved reading culture in the County									
Library services	Improved access to library services	2	No. of libraries constructed and equipped	2	1	1	1	1	180
		0	% of expansion of Kakamega Library	20	60	100			80
Total									**260**
Programme Name: Culture and Arts Development									
Objective: To promote, preserve and develop cultural heritage for sustainable development.									
Outcome: Enhanced heritage and culture conservation and promotion									
Culture and heritage conservation	Conserved and preserved tangible and intangible cultural heritage	2	No. of cultural centers renovated	1					50
		2	No of cultural centers constructed	0	1	1	1	1	200
		0	% of completion of Art Gallery	25	50	75	100		30
		1	% completion of Art Gallery in Northern Region	0	50%	100%	100%	100%	30
		4	No. of cultural, music festivals and Culture week	4	4	4	4	4	300
		10	No. of cultural exchange programs	2	2	2	2	2	50

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		0	Level of completion of a museum	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	100
		25	No of cultural practitioners supported	10	13	16	17	20	15
		6	No. of Council of elders consultative fora held	4	4	4	4	4	20
Total									**795**
Programme Name: General Administration and support services									
Objective: To enhance efficient and effective service delivery									
Outcome: Improved service delivery									
Human resource development	Improved service delivery		Employee costs						150
Administrative services	Improved service delivery		Administrative costs						275
Total									**425**
Grand Total									**6425**

vi) Flagship /County Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.) Million
Construction of Bukhungu Stadium	Lurambi	To improve sports facilities in the county	Complete Stadium	% of completion	Sports	1,500
Shelter Improvement	County Wide	Improvement of living environment for the very poor	Complete housing units	No of housing units	Social Services	320

vii) Cross-sectoral impact considerations

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Culture and Arts Development	Tourism	Development of indigenous culture attracts tourist activities		Preserving indigenous culture Marketing the cultural heritage
Management and Development of Sports	Tourism	Promotion of sports tourism		Improving sports infrastructure Marketing the sports facilities
Development of Library services	ICT	Supports research and innovation		Fully automate the Libraries and improve internet connectivity

4.4.6 Trade, Industrialization and Tourism

i) Introduction

The sector is made up of four sub-sectors namely; Trade, Industrialization, Tourism and Weight & Measures.

ii) Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To be the preferred hub for trade, industrialization and tourism with a robust, globally competitive and sustainable economy

Mission

To Promote and sustain a vibrant and globally competitive trade, industrialization and tourism sector for wealth and employment generation

iii) Goal of the Sector

The goal of the sector is to create anenabling environment for growth of business and attractionof tourists to enhance investment and industrialization.

iv) Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development Needs	Development Priorities	Development Strategies
• Trade development	• Improvement of market infrastructure	• Construction of new modern markets • Routine Maintenance of the existing markets
• Micro, Small and Medium enterprises development	• Avail affordable credit to MSMEs	• Establishment of Kakamega County Micro – Finance Bank
• Tourism Development	• Identify tourist sites in Kakamega county • Marketing, promotion and branding of the county	• Map, Gazette and protect tourist sites • Operationalize the Brand Kakamega taskforce • Review existing Tourism Act and develop necessary regulations
• Industrial development and investment	• MSME and industrial development	• Establishment of dairy, maize, and tea industries • Establish industrial parks • Establish incubation centers • Equip and operationalize CIDCs

v) Sector development programmes and projects

Table 40: Sector Development Priorities - Trade, Industrialization and Tourism

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme Name : Trade Development and Investment									
Objective: To create an enabling environment for business growth									
Outcome: Increased and improved trading and investment activities									
Market infrastructure Improvement	Conducive business environment	0	No. of open air markets constructed	6	7	0	0	0	400
		8	No. of complete modern markets	4	0	0	0	0	60
		665	No. of kiosks	100	200	300	200	200	200
		11	No. of markets Refurbished	6	10	10	10	10	200
		0	Percentage completion of Wholesale hub		40%	70%	100%		150
Micro and small enterprises development	Eased access to trade loans by MSMEs	0	Micro-finance Corporation Established	1					500
		72M	Amount of money disbursed in Millions	100	100	100	100	100	
	Improved entrepreneurial skills	9,000	No. of traders trained	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50
		9,200	No. of beneficiaries	10,000	13,000	15,000	18,000	20,000	
Investment Promotion	Increased investments in the county	0	Investment corporation established	1					200
			Value of investments Millions	500	500	500	500	500	
Total									**1,760**
Programme Name: Tourism Development									
Objective: Improve tourism infrastructure									
Outcome: Diversification of tourism products									
Cultural and heritage tourism Development	Developed and diversified county tourism product	6	No. of tourism sites developed.	1	1	2	1	1	300
	High quality hotel and conference facility	0	Eco lodge level of completion	30%	50%	70%	100%		800
	Increased bed capacity	0	No. Homestays established	1	1	1	1	1	50
	Conserved tourism activities	0	No. of bull fighting arena developed			1			50

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		0	Fully operational Tourism Regulatory and Licensing Unit			1			10
Total									**1,210**
Programme Name: County Marketing, promotion and branding									
Objective: Enhance publicity and county image.									
Outcome: Preferred tourism destination									
Tourism promotion and marketing	Increased awareness of county tourism opportunities	0	No. of miss tourism events held	1	1	1	1	1	25
		0	No. Bull sport events held	1	1	1	1	1	25
		0	No. of Trade Fairs held		1	1	1	1	10
		1	No. Information Centres established		2				20
County branding	Improved county image.	0	No. of entry points branded		2	1	1	1	50
		0	No. of branding fora held		1	1	1	1	80
Total									**210**
Programme Name: Industrial development									
Objective: To create enabling environment for industrial development									
Outcome: Increased industrial activities that promotes growth of county economy									
Industrial development	Industries	0	Level of completion of Maize factory		40%	80%	100%		300
		0	Level of completion of Dairy factory		40%	80%	100%		
		0	Level of completion of Tea factory	40%	80%	100%			
Total									**300**
Programme Name: MSME and Cottage industry development									
Objective: To provide enabling environment for medium and small enterprises									
Outcome: Conducive business environment									
SMME and Cottage industry development	Improved business environment	1	No. of Juakali sheds constructed	2	2	3	3	2	360
		0	% level of completion of Industrial park	20	40	60	80	100	300
		0	% level of completion of Special Economic Zone (SEZ)		30	60	100		

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		0	No. of CIDCs developed		1	1	1		90
		0	Incubation Centers established			1			50
Consumer protection	Mobile weighbridge Inspection unit	0	A Mobile weighbridge Inspection Unit		1				50
	County weight and measures standards	1	No. of equipment	1	1	1			15
Total									**865**
Programme Name: General Administration and support services									
Objective: To enhance efficient and effective service delivery									
Outcome: Improved service delivery									
Human resource development	Improved service delivery	36	Employee costs						255
Administrative services	Improved service delivery								300
Total									**555**
Total for Trade, Industrialization and Tourism									**4,900**

vi) Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Trade Development and Investment	Agriculture	Agro-processing plants		Construct more factories
Tourism Promotion	Social Services	Development of indigenous culture attracts tourist activities		Preserving indigenous culture Marketing the cultural heritage
	Sports	Promotion of sports tourism		Marketing the sports facilities
Industrial development	Education	ECDE school feeding		Increased dairy industries

vii) County flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Kshs.)
Construction of Tea, Maize and Milk factories	Countywide	To improve agro-processing and value addition	Complete and operational factories	No	CGK	300M
Establishment of Micro finance	Lurambi	To avail affordable	Economic growth	1	CGK	550M

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Kshs.)
Corporation		credit				

4.4.7 Water, Environment and Natural Resources

i) Introduction

Adequate clean and safe water, a clean environment and sustainably managed natural resources are key in economic and social development of any society.

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 recognizes access to safe and sufficient water and a clean and healthy environment as basic human rights through article 42 that states 'Every person has the right to a clean and healthy environment and to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through legislative and other measures and article 43 (d) that states 'Every person has the right to clean and safe water in adequate quantities'. Further, article 69 (1) (a) obligates the State to ensure sustainable exploitation, utilization, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources.

The constitution, under the fourth schedule assigns the responsibility for water and sewerage services, environmental conservation and natural resource management to county governments. It is against this background that the County Government of Kakamega established the department to ensure that these basic services are provided to the citizenry of the County.

The Sector is made up of three Sub-sectors namely; Water, Environment and Natural Resources

ii) Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To be a leading County in provision of sustainable access to adequate and safe water in a clean and healthy environment

Mission

To promote sound utilization of natural resources, conserve and protect the environment and improve access to adequate, safe water and sewerage services for sustainable development.

iii) Goal of the Sector

The goal of the sector is to enhance access to clean, safe and affordable water in a clean and healthy environment as well as ensure sustainable exploitation of natural resources.

iv) Strategic Objectives of the Sector

The Strategic objectives of the sector are;

a) To ensure access to clean and healthy environment;
b) To increase access to quality, affordable water and sewerage services;
c) To ensure sustainable utilization of natural resources;

v) Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development Needs	Development Priorities	Development Strategies
Household access to clean and safe piped water	• Increase the percentage of households accessing clean and safe piped water	• Construction of large water supply schemes in strategic locations with communal water points; • Encourage rainwater harvesting and storage by individual households and institutions; and • Protection and fencing of natural and pure sources of water
Environmental conservation	• Manage and conserve the environment to benefit present and future generations	• Develop a legislative framework for environmental conservation; • -Establish a County Sanitary Landfill to manage solid waste; • Undertake public Education and Environmental Awareness Campaigns; • Develop and implement initiatives to mitigate the effects of climate change
County natural resource management	• Ensure sustainable utilization of County natural resources to benefit present and future generations	• Survey and mapping of County natural; • Engaging the community in management of the natural resources; • Empowering the community through alternative income generating activities; • Developing a legislative framework to manage the natural resources; and

vi) Sector development programmes and projects

Table 40 presents the sector development programmes and projects as identified by stakeholders.

Table 41: Sector Development Priorities – Water, Environment and Natural Resources

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme Name: Water and Urban Sanitation service provision and management									
Objective: Improve access to safe water and sanitation									
Outcome: Access to safe water and sanitation									
Water Supply Services	Increase population accessing clean, safe and piped water from 12.4 % to 40 %	0	No. of water supply schemes rehabilitated and or augmented	3	2	2	1		500
		5	No. of new water schemes constructed	-	2	1	1	-	1,000
		-	No. of boreholes rehabilitated (Flushing, Test	40	40	40	40	40	100

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			pumping and rehabilitation)						
		-	No. of drilled and equipped boreholes	0	10	10	10	15	270
		0	No. of water quality laboratories constructed	1					20
	Increased household knowledge on rainwater harvesting and storage	0	No. of rainwater harvesting and storage systems constructed in public institutions	60	240	240	240	240	270
	Increased water storage and holding capacity	0	No. of small dams and Water Pans rehabilitated and developed	1	3	2	2	2	200
	Protected point water sources	-	No. of springs protected	120	240	240	240	240	216
	Reduced cost of drilling works	0	No. of water drilling units acquired	-	1				75
	Improved water access	1	No. of Water bowsers (16 m3) acquired	1	1	1			45
Urban Sanitation	Improved access to sewerage services	1	Completion of stalled Maraba Sewerage pond (%)	-	50	100			500
			Expansion and maintenance of existing sewerage ponds at MMUST and Shirere	-	1	1	-		100
			No. of new sewerage ponds constructed	-	1	2	2	1	1,200
Programme Name: Water and Sanitation Governance Instruments									
Objective: To create enabling environment on water supply and urban sanitation services management									
Outcome: Properly regulated and coordinated water sector									
WASH regulation instruments – (Policies, regulations, strategies, standards, guidelines)	A well-regulated and coordinated water sector	0	No. of regulations developed (Water Policy and Water Act)	2	-	-	-	-	20
	Well enlightened Public on policy and legal framework	0	No. of awareness campaigns conducted on water regulations		12	-	-	-	
	Well		No. of trainings	1	1		1		

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	Capacitated Staff with understanding of the PPP Act 2013		on Business Development Strategies (PPP Act, PPPs, management contracts, Output Based Grants) held						
	Increased internal and external Financial assistance	0	No of investment and resource mobilization strategies developed	1					
Programme Name: WASH knowledge management									
Objective: To enhance access to knowledge in WASH									
Outcome: An informed WAH sector									
Research and Development	Research Publications	0	No. of Research Reports developed		1	1	1	1	20
		0	No. of data banks for Water and Sanitation sector established		1	-	-	-	
Total for Water Sector									**4,536**
Programme Name: Environmental Conservation									
Objective: Ensure access to clean, safe and healthy environment									
Outcome: Environmentally clean and healthy County									
Environmental Conservation	Environmentally clean and healthy County	0	County Sanitary Landfill established (%)	5					200
		0	No. of Garbage Transfer stations established		1	1			100
		0	No. of Modern refuse trucks purchased	1	1		1		45
		0	No. of Skips (Refuse collection containers) purchased	5	10	10	10		17.5
		158	No. of litter bins installed	-	50	50	50	50	10
		0	County Solid Waste Management Plan developed		1				5
		4	No. of Public environmental and awareness initiatives conducted	1	1	1	1	1	25
		0	No. of environmental Legislations	1	1				10

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			developed (Act, Policy and Regulations)						
Environmental Pollution Control	Ambient air, permissible noise levels, protected water sources and sustainable land management	0	Baseline Survey Report on pollution prone areas		1				15
		0	Mobile ambient Air Quality Monitoring station purchased		1				50
Climate Change Management	Climate change resilient County	0	No. of survey reports on Climate Change Vulnerability, mitigation and adaptation developed		1				50
		-	No. of DRR initiatives undertaken						
		0	No. of Automatic Environmental and Climate Monitoring stations installed	3	3	3	1		40
		0	No. of Capacity building workshops on climate change mitigation and adaptation conducted		2	2	2	2	7.5
		0	County Climate Change Legislation developed		1				5
Total for Environment									**580**
Programme Name: Natural Resource Management									
Objective: Conserve forest resources, water catchment protection and sustainable utilization of natural resources									
Outcome: Sustainably managed natural resources									
Afforestation and Re-afforestation	Increased county tree cover	0	No. of survey reports on County vegetation cover developed			1			20
		430	No. of trees planted ('000')	120	150	150	180	180	50
		0	Surveying and Mapping report on County hill tops		1				15
		0	No. of hill tops mapped and protected		4	4	4	4	20

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		0	No. of Green zones (parks, green verge and arboretum) developed in upcoming urban centers		3	4	4	4	45
		0	No. of Farmer groups trained and empowered on agro forestry		60	60	60	60	15
		1	Environmental demonstration Centre established		1				10
		0	Farm and Urban Forest Legislation developed		1				3
Protection of natural resources and environmental processes	Increased biodiversity and ecosystem conserved	0	No. of survey reports on wetlands in the county developed			1			15
		0	No. of wetlands and groundwater recharge areas reclaimed and preserved	2	6	6	6	6	280
		0	No. of Wildlife Conservancy Centre/botanical garden established to promote eco-tourism			1			60
Promotion of nature based enterprises	Environmental friendly income generating activities (aquaponics, apiculture, bio-based industries, briquetting, bamboo uptake)	-	No. of Empowered environmental conservation groups (supplied with bee hives and briquetting machines)		3	12	12	12	40
		0	No. of bamboo Cottage industry developed		1				50
		0	No. of non-wood products developed	2	2	2			10
		0	No. of palm oil extraction enterprises established				1		6
		0	No. of trained conservation groups		60	60	60	60	15

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Mineral Resource management	Sustainable mining and mineral exploitation	0	No. of legislations on Sand, quarrying and Marram harvesting developed		1				3
		30	No. of artisanal mining groups empowered		60	60	60	60	15
		0	No. of survey Report on mapped County natural resources	1					20
		0	No. of reports on disused mining sites		1				5
		3	No. of disused mining sites rehabilitated			2	2	2	18
Total for Natural Resources									**715**
Programme Name: General Administrative and Support Services									
Objective: To provide efficient services									
Outcome: Improved Service Delivery									
Human Resource management	Improved service delivery	-	Employee costs (Compensation to employees)	-	-	-	-	-	350
		-	Staff training costs	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	Staff recruitment costs						
Operations and Maintenance	Improved service delivery	41	Operation and Maintenance costs (KES Millions)						250
Total for General Administrative and Support Services									**600**
Total for the Department									**6,431**

vii) Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Water and sewerage services	Health Services	- Increased access to clean and safe water for domestic use reduces incidences of waterborne, water based and water washed diseases		- Increase number of households accessing clean and safe water
			- Water pollution	- Control water pollution
	Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives	- Availability of adequate water increases agricultural and industrial activities	-Lack of enough water leads to crop failure	- Develop more sustainable water projects
			- Water pollution	- Control water pollution

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
	Trade, Industrialization and Tourism			
Environmental Conservation	All Sectors	- A properly managed environment supports life, provides resources to the economy and acts as a sink for emissions and waste to spur economic development		- Develop environment management plan to ensure a clean and healthy environment is maintained
			- Land, Water, Air and noise pollution leads adverse health effects and low economic production	- Reduce incidences of air and noise pollution to manageable levels

viii) Flagship /County Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh)
Water service provision	County wide	Increase access to clean and adequate water	Increased water coverage	No. of new households accessing clean and safe water	WENR	2 B

4.4.8 Lands, Housing, Urban Areas and Physical Planning

i) Introduction

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Lands, Survey, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development.

ii) Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

Sustainable and equitable access to land, quality housing and coordinated urban development

Mission

To facilitate improvement of the livelihood of county residents through efficient administration, Equitable access, secure tenure, and sustainable management of land resources, implementation of Housing policy, improvement of living conditions of the urban poor within the context of a well-planned urban and rural environment.

iii) Goal of the Sector

The goal of the sector is to ensure availability of land for development, coordinated development and modern urban infrastructure in place.

iv) Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development Needs	Development Priorities	Development strategies
Coordinated urban development	▪ Preparation of Physical, Part development plans for specific areas/Markets and institutions. ▪ Preparation of County Spatial Plan	▪ Regularly review and update Physical and part development plans ▪ Partner with development partners in developing county spatial plans ▪ Come up with Urban bi-laws and ensure they are enforced
Acquisition of Land Resources	▪ Take inventory of the available government land ▪ Establish a land bank by buying land for development of government projects	▪ Engage the public in order to identify land to be bought through public participation.
Urban infrastructure	▪ Provide urban Sanitation through provision of Public toilets, ▪ Setting up of Public green Parks, Non-Motorized walk walkways and Bus Parks	▪ Provide adequate funds in budgets, Mobilize resources from development partners. Come up with Urban interpreted Master Plans
Urban Housing Program	▪ Provide decent affordable housing for urban residents	▪ Embrace Public private partnership in developing cheap and affordable housing schemes ▪ Sensitizing Public on alternative cheap construction materials and adoption of ABT

v) Sector development programmes and projects

Table 42: Sector Development Priorities - Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, Physical Planning

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Program 1: General Administrative and Support Services									
Objective: To provide efficient services									
Outcome: Enhanced efficiency and effectiveness in Service Delivery									
Human Resource Management	Efficient Service delivery		No of Staff Recruited	5	5	5	5	5	450
Operations and Maintenance	Efficient service delivery		Administrative costs						250
Total for General Administration and Support Services									**700**
Program 2	Land Management Services								
Objective	To efficiently plan and provide land for development								
Outcome	Availability of land for development								
Land use Planning	Sustainable utilization of Land resources		No Of physical development plans Prepared	2	2	2	2	2	50
			No of Part Development Prepared	0	40	40	40	40	10
			County Spatial planning Act	1	-	-	-	-	2
			County Physical	1	-	-	-	-	2

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			Planning Act						
			Complete Symbio City	0	1	-	1	-	15
Land administration Services	Availability of land for development		Acres of land bought for development	150	50	60	70	70	500
			No of land clinics/Barazas held	0	6	6	6	6	16
			An updated inventory of public land	0	1	0	0	0	10
			A revised Valuation roll	1	0	1	0	0	40
			A county Spatial Plan	0	1	Roll over	Roll over	0	500
Survey services	Accurate Boundaries		Fencing of County Government Land	100	50	50	50	50	60
		0	An operational GIS Lab	1	-	-	-	-	20
			No of Survey Equipment to be bought	3	2	2	2	2	30
			No of Land parcels to be surveyed	0	100	100	100	100	20
			No of Survey records Digitized	0	5000	5000	5000	5000	20
			No of Survey maps amended	0	100	100	100	100	10
Total for Land Management Services									**1,245**
Program 3:	**Housing Management Services**								
Objective:	**To provide decent living housing condition**								
Outcome:	**Access to affordable housing**								
Housing Infrastructure development	Access to Affordable housing		No. of residential houses Renovated	5	5	5	5	5	12.5
			No. of Housing units constructed	0	50	50	50	0	450
			No. of persons trained on ABT	0	500	500	500	500	25
			No of Hydra form Machines Bought	15	15	15	15	15	18.75
			A county housing policy	0	1	0	0	0	2

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Total for Housing Management Services									**508.25**
Program 4:	**Urban Development Services**								
Objective:	**To improve and provide efficient and modern urban services**								
Outcome:	**Improved Modern Urban infrastructure**								
Mumias Township									
Urban Infrastructure Services	Improved and efficient urban services	`15	Kms of roads tarmacked	5	0	0	0	0	150
		0	A complete recreational park	0	60%	40%	0	0	50
		1	Rehabilitate the existing market	0	0	1	0	0	20
		2	Complete Modern Bus Park	40%	30%	30%	0	0	100
		-	KMs of storm water drains constructed	2	2	2	2	2	30
			No of BodaBoda Sheds constructed	0	10	10	10	10	5
			No of Streets Named	10	0	6	0	6	6
			No of SMs landscaped	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	60
			No of tree seedling planted	0	3000	3000	3000	3000	2
			A complete Library and stocked library	0	0	0	1	0	50
			Kms of Non-Motorized roads constructed	0	3	3	3	0	45
Urban waste Management Services	Clean and neat urban environment		No of garbage collection trucks bought	1	0	0	1	0	40
			No of Litter bins provided	0	0	100	0	100	12
			A complete waste recycling plant	0	0	40%	30%	30%	50
			County cleaning services						240
		1	Functional Cemetery	0	1	0	0	0	30
		2	No of modern ablution blocks	1	1	0	0	1	10

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			constructed						
Total for Mumias Township									**900**
Kakamega Township									
Urban infrastructure services	Improved and efficient urban services	2	No of Markets constructed	2	0	0	0	0	100
		8	Kms of roads tarmacked	5	0	0	0	0	150
		0	Complete Peoples Recreational Park	0	40%	30%	30%	0	50
		-	No of Ablution block Constructed	2	0	1	0	1	21
		1	Complete Modern Bus park	0	40%	30%	30%	0	50
		-	KMs of storm water drains constructed	2	2	2	2	2	30
			Non-Motorized Walkways	0	3	3	0	3	45
			No of BodaBoda Sheds constructed	0	12	12	12	12	5
			SMs of space landscaped and beautified	15000	8000	0	7000	0	60
			No of Streets named	10	0	6	0	6	6
			No of Litter bins provided	0	0	150	0	150	18
			Town Cleaning Services						300
Total for Kakamega Municipality									**835**
Total for Lands, Housing, Urban Areas and Physical Planning									**4188.25**

vi) Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

Program Name	Sector	Cross sector Impact		Measures to harness or Mitigate the impacts
		Synergies	Adverse Impacts	
Land Management services	All Sectors	Availability of Land to all other departments or projects construction	-	Taking inventory of Public Land Setting up a land Bank
Housing Management services	All sectors	Affordable houses to county citizens	-	The county will partner with private investors to offer

Program Name	Sector	Cross sector Impact		Measures to harness or Mitigate the impacts
		Synergies	Adverse Impacts	
				affordable housing units to the county citizens
Urban Management Services	Infrastructure and Public Works, Water Environment and Natural Resources		Inadequate urban infrastructure	Partner with development partners in laying out capital intensive infrastructure.

vii) Flagship /County Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ks
Establishment of a County Land bank	Countywide	To provide land for development	Availability of land	Acres of land bought	2018-2023	County Government	600M
County Spatial Plan	Countywide	To ensure sustainable and coordinated development	Sustainable coordinated space utilization	Complete County spatial Plan	2019-2022	County Government	500M

4.4.9 Public Service and Administration

i) Introduction

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; County Administration, Human Resource Management, Public participation and Civic Education, Records Management, Alcoholic Drinks Control Directorate, Performance Management, HIV/AIDS, Anti-Corruption and Kazi Mashinani Secretariat.

ii) Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A leading Department in the provision of excellent human resource and administrative services in the county and beyond.

Mission

To provide quality and timely human resource and administrative services for sustainable environmental, social and economic development of Kakamega County.

iii) Goal of the Sector

To provide strategic leadership and guidance to the County Public Service

iv) Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development Needs	Development Priorities	Development Strategies
Good Governance	▪ Provide administrative services in the County government. ▪ Collaboration with strategic partners.	▪ Coordinate County government programmes and activities among other services at the grassroots. ▪ Disseminate government policies and development agenda to the public. ▪ Provision of county administrative infrastructure. ▪ Install fleet management software for county vehicle fleet. ▪ Mapping of devolved administrative units.
Ensure peoples inclusivity	▪ Organize public participation and civic education forums to ensure participation of communities, organizations and citizens forming the public. ▪ Sensitize public officers on importance of carrying out public participation	▪ Develop a work plan for the implementation of public participation and civic education in the county. ▪ Establish structures for public participation and for civic education. ▪ Operationalization of public participation legal framework. ▪ Establish feedback mechanisms.
Corruption prevention	▪ Determine and prevent corrupt activities in the county public service.	▪ Operationalize anticorruption policy ▪ Create awareness to staff and public through education ▪ Develop whistle blowing protection policy ▪ Conduct and implement corruption perception index surveys. ▪ Conduct risk assessment of departments
Mitigation of HIV/AIDS	▪ Develop a framework for addressing HIV/ADS at the workplace	▪ Operationalize the workplace policy. ▪ Create awareness to staff and clients. ▪ Conduct baseline surveys and implement the findings.
Alcohol and drug substance control	▪ Minimize adverse effects of alcohol and drug substance abuse	▪ Establish rehabilitation centers across the county. ▪ Undertake public sensitization forums. ▪ Rehabilitate and treat alcoholic drinks andsubstance abuse addicts. ▪ Establish mechanisms for licensing and control of production, sale and consumption of alcoholic products. ▪ Enforcement of Alcoholic Drinks Act 2014
Enhance Records management	▪ Ensure safety and availability of county records/information	▪ Establish an automated records management system. ▪ Establish records management units in different departments. ▪ Monitoring and evaluation of records. ▪ Appraisal of records. ▪ Conduct sensitization and awareness programs of public officers. ▪ Build capacity for records management officers.
Reduce Unemployment levels in the county	▪ Create employment opportunities for the youth, women and vulnerable groups.	▪ Increase the number of youths and women recruited under Kazi Mashinani program. ▪ Restructure Kazi Mashinani program to County Youth Service ▪ Develop legal documents for establishment of a County Youth Service.
Enhance management of Human Resource	▪ Capacity build County Human Resource	▪ Carry out staff training needs/competence assessment. ▪ Prepare staff training projections. ▪ Prioritize and organize staff training programs (internal and external).

Development Needs	Development Priorities	Development Strategies
		▪ Develop knowledge management strategy.
	▪ Effective and efficient management of human resource.	▪ Develop human resource plan and succession management strategy for the County Public Service. ▪ Establishment of staff compliment control. ▪ Develop and Implement human resource policies, standards, rules and procedures. ▪ Establish mechanisms of payroll audit in the county. ▪ Establish mechanisms of ensuring staff progression. ▪ Establish mechanisms to ensure prompt payment of retirement benefits to staff. ▪ Implement staff welfare programs.
Enhance Performance Management	▪ Co-ordinate performance management programs.	▪ Provide leadership in the implementation of the harmonized county performance management framework. ▪ Develop sector specific plans. ▪ Institutionalize performance contracting and performance appraisal. ▪ Establish mechanisms of monitoring and evaluating county departments and individual performance. ▪ Establish comprehensive feedback mechanisms. ▪ Formulate, develop, interpret and review performance contracting guidelines.
Disaster management	▪ Enhance disaster preparedness, response and mitigation	▪ Establish disaster response and resource centers. ▪ Build capacity of county staff and general public on disaster response and mitigation measures. ▪ Decentralize county disaster management structures ▪ Create awareness on possible disasters and mitigation measures. ▪ Implement the legal framework.
	▪ Reduce fire incidences	▪ Procure firefighting equipment ▪ Establish firefighting centre ▪ Construct water hydrants and reservoirs. ▪ Develop the fire policy and regulatory Act. ▪ Increase staff and build their capacity

v) Sector development programmes and projects

Table 43: Sector Development Priorities – Public Service and Administration

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme Name : County Administration									
Objective: Improved Administrative services									
Outcome: Improved service delivery									
Administrative units infrastructure improvement	Improved service delivery	0%	Level of completion of the county HQ block (%)	20	40	60	80	100	400M
		0	Level of completion of the County Training college (%)		20	50	75	100	150M
		0	Level of automationof the records management system (%)	25	50	75	100		35M

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		0	Level of Automation of the Human Resource Management System (%)	20	40	60	80	100	50M
		0	No. offices installed with clocking system	5	5	5	5	5	20M
Refurbishment of County Offices	Improved working environment	5	No. of headquarter offices refurbished	1	1	1	1	1	30M
Disaster Response and Mitigation		0	No. of disaster operation centres constructed and equipped	1	1				60M
		0	Specialized equipment purchased	7	7	5	5	3	200M
		0	No of refurbished disaster centre			1	1	1	3M
		4	No. of fire engines procured	1	1	1	1		220M
		1	Risk mapping surveys conducted			1			4M
Sub-Total									**1,172 M**
Programme: Sub-County Administration									
Objective: Improved Administrative services									
Outcome: Improved service delivery									
Administration units infrastructure improvement	Improved working environment	5	No. of sub-county offices constructed and equipped	3	3	1			200M
		22	No. of ward offices constructed and equipped			12	13	13	200M
		0	No. of Village administrators' offices constructed					2	8M
Refurbishment of Sub-County offices	Improved working environment	3	No. of sub-county offices refurbished	2	2	2	2	3	22M
		0	No. of ward offices refurbished	5	5	5	5	5	25M
	Improved Security	2	No. of fenced compounds at sub-county & ward level.		33	13	13	15	50M
Sub-Total									**505 M**
Programme: Alcoholics Drinks and Substance Control									
Objective: Minimize adverse effects of alcohol and substance abuse									
Outcome: Reduce prevalence of Alcohol and Substance abuse									
Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation Program	Reduced prevalence of Alcohol and substance abuse	1	No. of rehabilitation centres established		1	1			20M
		0	No. equipments purchased	25	25	25	25	25	30M

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Sub-Total									**50 M**
Program	**General Administrative and support services**								
Objective	**Enhanced efficiency and effectiveness in Service Delivery**								
Outcome	**Outcome: Improved service delivery**								
Human Resource Management	Improved service delivery		Employee cost	-	-	-	-	-	3,750 M
			Staff training cost	-	-	-	-	-	
			Staff promotion cost						
Operations and Maintenance.			Operations and Maintenance.	-	-	-	-	-	2,500 M
Sub-Total									**6,250 M**
Total									**7,972 M**

vi) Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
County Administration	All sectors	Ideal working environment Coordinate all devolved functions		Ensure that office spaces are well maintained for effective and efficient service delivery
				Mainstream innovations in all departments projects and activities with the sole purpose of improving service delivery at an optimal cost Adequate facilitation to field officers.
			Apathy and resistance to change	Involve all relevant stakeholders with continuous sensitization
				Availing sufficient funds to address and mitigate the adverse impact.
Records Management	All sectors	Safe keeping information for all the ministries in the county		Involving all relevant stakeholders in information harnessing and development to provide a platform of having a regional documentation center. Ministries to provide office space to accommodate departmental records.
Human Resource Management	All sectors	Increased efficiency and productivity		Promote staff trainings Re-deployment of staff to increase productivity. Effect staff promotions. Set up counseling units. Enhance disability and gender mainstreaming.

vii) Flagship /County Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
County headquarters	Kakamega town	Provide office space	Improved service delivery	Complete county HQ	2018-2023	PSA, Works, Environment	500 M

4.10 Finance and Economic Planning

i) Introduction

The Sector of Finance, Economic Planning & Investment is made up of the following units; Accounting, Revenue Agency, Budget, Procurement, Debt Management, Economic Planning and Investment.

ii) Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To be the leading sector in formulation of economic policies and provision of prudent public financial management in Kenya

Mission

To provide prudent financial management through effective Economic planning, robust resource mobilization,investment promotion, sustainable budgeting, transparent procurement, timely monitoring & evaluation and financial reporting

iii) Goal of the Sector

The goal of the Sector is to monitor, evaluate and oversee the management of public finances and economic affairs of the county government.

iv) Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development Needs	Priorities	Strategies
Strategic and Sustainable Budgeting	MTEF	▪Compile and annually update the County's Medium Term Expenditure Framework ▪Public participation ▪Budget according to CIDP and ADP Priorities
Grow and Diversify county Revenues	Improve revenue collection	▪Implementation of County Revenue Act and other laws ▪Formulate legislations on specific revenue raising laws e.g Cess laws ▪Update valuation roll ▪Identify new sources of revenue to expand revenue base
	Automation of revenue system	▪Develop and implement a new automated Revenue System
Sound Financial Management and Reporting	Efficient financial services	▪Train staff on financial management regulations , IFMIS and VPN
	Cash flow management	▪Continuos review of County cash flow requirement ▪Develop a system to register and provide aging analysis of all the invoices as they are received
	Financial statements and reports	▪Timely Completion of Financial Statements
	Efficient procurement services	▪Training on E-procurement and IFMIS ▪Adherence to the Procurement laws and other laws on financial management.
	County Debts and pending bills	▪Establish debt management unit ▪Prepare and implement debt management Strategy.

Development Needs	Priorities	Strategies
Monitoring and Evaluation	M & E framework	▪Develop and operationalize an M & E framework
Economic Policy formulation	Preparation of County development plans	Prepare; ▪ Annual Development Plans ▪ Sub-county and Ward Development Plans ▪ Sector Plans
Investment promotion	Attract local and foreign investment in the County	▪Prepare County and Sub-county Investment profile ▪Development of Project Concept Notes ▪Organise County investment conference

v) Sector development programmes and projects

Table 44: Sector Development Priorities - Finance and Economic Planning

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme Name : Public Finance Management									
Objective: To ensure the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and reporting of the County Budget									
Outcome: Transparent and accountable system for the management of public finances									
Resource Mobilization	Optimal Domestic revenue	449 Million	Amount of revenue collected (KES Millions)	913	1,000	1,100	1,215	1,336	300
	Optimal External revenue	0	Proportion of Loan borrowed to County revenue (%)	20	20	20	20	20	
		-	Proportion of Grants received to County revenue (%)	20	20	20	20	20	
		1	No. of finance bills prepared	1	1	1	1	1	35
Budget Formulation	Budget policy documents	5	Budget guidelines	1	1	1	1	1	100
		5	CFSP prepared	1	1	1	1	1	
		5	CBROP prepared	1	1	1	1	1	
		5	County Budget estimates prepared	2	2	2	2	2	
Accounting and Financial services	Efficient Accounting and financial services	20	No. of expenditure reports	5	5	5	5	5	50
		5	No. of financial statements	2	2	2	2	2	
	Efficient procurement services	4	Consolidated County Annual procurement plan	1	1	1	1	1	15
		2	County consolidated procurement report	4	4	4	4	4	
Total for public finance management									**500**
Programme Name : General Administration and Support services									

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Objective: To enhance the institutional capacity of the Ministry to achieve its objectives									
Outcome: improved institutional efficiency and effectiveness in finance management									
General Administration	Improved Service Delivery	4	Progress/ Performance Report	4	4	4	4	4	99
		0	Assets tagged and maintained Reports						30
Human resource management	Improved service delivery		Staff remuneration						1,712
		15	No. of staff recruited	115	12	12	12	12	
			No. of officers trained	24	30	30	30	30	32
Total for General administration and support services									**1,873**
Programme Name: Public Debt Management									
Objective: To build capacity for promotion of sustainable debt management practice									
Outcome: Sustainable debt									
Public debt management	Sustainably managed county debt	0	An established debt management Unit	1					25
	Efficient debt management and reporting	0	Debt management Strategy Paper	1	1	1	1	1	
Total for Public Debt Management									**25**
Programme Name: Economic policy formulation and management									
Objective: To improve economic policy formulation and planning									
Outcome: Efficient and effective planning									
Economic policy formulation	Improved management of county development initiatives	0	No. of sector plans prepared		10				50
		0	County project implementation manual developed		1				5
		3	No of feasibility studies conducted		20	15	20	15	50
		0	No. of Sub county dev. plans		12				25
		4	No. of CADP developed	1	1	1	1	1	25
		0	CIDP Mid-term evaluation report			1			5
		0	CIDP End term Evaluation Report					1	5
County Statistics Management	Informed decision making on county Development priorities	0	No. of reports on economic surveys carried out		1	1	1	1	100

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Monitoring and Evaluation	Improved tracking of results	12	No of officers trained on Result Based M&E	0	12	0	12	0	15
		0	No. of Sub-county annual M & E reports submitted		12	12	12	12	
		0	No. of Sector annual M & E reports submitted		10	10	10	10	
Total for economic policy formulation and management									**280**
Programme Name: Investment promotion									
Objective: To improve level of Investment									
Outcome: Improved economic growth									
Investment promotion	Improved investment	0	Amount of money (Kshs. Millions) invested in the Regional Bank	100	100				200
		0	No. of investment profiles prepared		13	0	13	0	10
		0	No. of investment conferences held		1				30
Total									**240**
Total for Finance and Economic Planning									**2,918**

vi) Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Public Financial Management	All sectors	Financial and accounting services	Inefficiency Accounting and financial services	Train staff on financial management regulations and IFMIS
		Strategic and Sustainable Budgeting		1. Budget according to CIDP Priorities 2. Budget for sustainability
		Diversify domestic Revenues		Automate revenue collection system
		Effective, efficient and economical Supply Chain Management		Training staff for continuous improvements in the SCM process, and E-procurement process which is already in place
Economic policy formulation and management	All sectors	Efficient and effective planning		Adherence to the plans
Investment promotion		Resource mobilization		Prioritization of implementation of flagship projects Promotion of investment incentives

vii) Flagship /County Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
Revenue Agency	County wide	To manage and administer revenue collection function	Improved domestic revenue	Percent increase in domestic revenue collection	June 2018-	Revenue Unit	700M
Establishment of Regional Investment Bank	Cross-county	To spur investment and growth in the Lake Basin region	Regional Bank	The value of investment in the Bank	June 2018-2022	Economic Planning and Investments	200 M

4.4.11 ICT, e-Government and Communication

i) Introduction

The department of ICT, e-Government and Communication was established to facilitate, through the implementation of an e-Government Programme, the provision of County services electronically anytime anywhere for the greater convenience of the citizens. ICT offers a crucial key tool for growth and development. It is an enabler of efficient, effective and quality services. This technological revolution enabled the introduction of new services, better and faster delivery of existing ones, cheaper and more effective communication between different agencies. The county has continued to improve its level of connectivity through the increased investments in the ICT industry. Major projects like the County Connectivity, Enterprise Resource Planning and National Fibre Optic Backbone Infrastructure (NOFBI) that are being rolled out are aimed at increasing the access to internet and information which will eventually spur growth and development in the county.

The department is working towards integrating communication in all development activities within the county including Agriculture, Education, Health, Security, Economics and Environment. With the establishment of a county media centre and a radio station, effective use of interactive forums will create all round awareness on social, economic and political issues

ii) Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To be a leading county in providing of ICT, e-government and communication services in Kenya.

Mission

To provide efficient and robust innovative information systems and infrastructure as well as accessible communication services that enable the county meet its set goals, aspirations and targets for delivery of quality services to the citizens of Kakamega County.

iii) Goal of the Sector

The mandate of the department is to design, develop and implement innovative information systems.

iv) Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development Needs	Priorities	Strategies
County Information Management	ICT infrastructure development	Expand county internet connectivity Enhancing partnerships and collaborations in ICT
	Enhance communication of county products and services	Establish county media center

v) Sector development programmes and projects

Table 45: Sector Development Priorities – ICT, e-government and Communication

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme Name: General Administration and Support Services									
Objective: To improve efficiency in service delivery									
Outcome: Improved and efficient administrative, financial and planning support services									
Human Resource Development	Skilled and competent workforce	18	No. of personnel trained	18	8				16
Operations and Maintenance	Improved Service Delivery		Employee remuneration						200
			Operations and Maintenance costs						395
Total									**611**
Programme Name : County Information Management									
Objective: To efficiently and effectively communicate government information									
Outcome: A credible communication channel									
Information and Communication Technology	Improved service delivery	60	Level of completion of the production studio (%)	100					10
	Improved service delivery	0	Level of completion of establishsment of radio station (%)		50	100			12
	Improved service delivery	35	Level of implementation of ERP modules (%)	60	80	100			390
	Improved Internet	Headquarters	No. of sub-county offices connected	4	2	2	2	2	250

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	Connectivity	0	No. of WIFI sub stations erected	5	10	15	15	15	60
		3	No. of buildings installed with CCTV cameras	15					15
		0	No. of portals/e-Government services established	7	3	2			18
		0	No. of ICT centers established		3	3	3	3	84
Total									**839**
GRAND TOTAL									**1,450**

vi) Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
County Information Management	All sectors	Readily available information to the public Reduced operational costs Revenue generation (Advertisements)		Implementation of County Communication policy framework
			-Degradation of moral standards as a results of youths accessing social media -Reduced productivity due to time spent on social media.	Self-censorship Establish and implement security policy in accessing social media.

vii) Flagship /County Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh)
Enterprise Resource Planning	County HQ	To implement effective, efficient, transparent and accountable information systems	To improve service delivery	No. of modules implemented No. of reports produced	Department of ICT, e-Government and Communication	390 M
County connectivity	Countywide	To bring services closer to the people		No. of sub-counties connected	Department of ICT, e-Government and Communication	250 M

4.4.12 Office of the Governor and Support Services

i) Introduction

The Office of The Governor is tasked with supervising the activities and programmes being implemented in the county. The office is responsible for;

- Providing leadership in the management of the affairs of the county
- Providing policy direction in the County Government and ensuring proper governance structures are in place;
- Ensuring implementation of county and other national legislation, as may be required;
- Overseeing the decentralization of services to the extent possible;
- Promoting democratic and accountable exercise of power; and
- Ensuring participation of the people in decision-making.

The support services domiciled in the Office of the Governor are units that offer administrative services to both the public and all other County departments. These units include Press Unit, Protocol, Service Delivery Unit, Internal Audit, Cabinet Secretariat, Liaison office, Security and Enforcement and County Law Office, Office of the County Secretary, Office of the Deputy Governor, Advisory Services (Gender, Youth, Legal, Economic).The units seek to ensure effective and accountable leadership, promote a just, democratic environment & establish strong governance institutions to empower citizens for the achievement of social & political development.

ii) Vision and Mission

Vision

To provide a conducive environment for a competitive and prosperous county.

Mission

Ensure effective and accountable leadership, promote a just, democratic environment & establish strong governance institutions to empower citizens for the achievement of social & political development.

iii) Goal of the Office of the Governor

The core mandate of the Office of the Governor is to coordinate activities of the County Government and ensure effective implementation of County Government policies, projects and programmes.

iv) Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

The Office of the Governor is charged with overseeing the decentralization of services and promoting democratic and accountable exercise of power, its needs and priorities are geared towards providing support and advisory services to the other sectors in the county.

Development Needs	Development Priorities	Strategies to address priorities
• To provide policy direction in management of county affairs; • To provide governance structures for effective implementation of county functions	• To establish adequate capacity to provide quality services through adaptation of acceptable emerging standards • Create linkage between the county and development partners on investment opportunities both locally and overseas • -Institutionalize the Legal framework within the County in line with the constitution • -Enforce County Laws and other Acts of Parliament • To improve coordination of operations of the County Public Service	• Develop and operationalize a framework for preparation of cabinet memoranda • Ensure overall expenditure within the county departments is aligned to approved plans and budgets • Attend networking events and/orluncheon for partners with leadership • Draft bills, subsidiary legislation, policies, notices of appointment to county public offices and events and review of laws; • Providing general legal advice to County departments

v) Sector development programmes and projects

The units established in the Office of the Governor, in fulfillment of their mandates seek to undertake particular programmes as highlighted in table 48.

Table 46: Sector Development Priorities - Office of the Governor

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme Name: Management and Administration of County functions									
Objective: To improve efficiency and effectiveness of county services									
Outcome: Improved Service Delivery									
Infrastructure development	Improved service delivery	60	Level of completion of the Governor's residence in Lugari (%)	100					36
		0	Level of completion of the	50	100				66

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			governor's residence in Kakamega (%)						
		0	Level of completion of the deputy governor's residence	20	70	100			50
		30	Level of completion of the county court (%)	100					7
		0	Level of completion of the enforcement camp (%)		30	60	80	100	40
Total									**199**
Programme Name: Support, Coordination and Advisory Services									
Objective: To improve effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes									
Outcome: Efficient and effective service delivery									
Legal Services	Informed citizenry	0	No. of legal aid clinics held	3	3	3	3	3	80
	Legislative bills, reviews and Acts	18 Acts 15 Bills 3 Review, 2 Regulations	No. of legislative bills, reviews and Acts drafted	10	10	10	10	10	
Internal Audit services	Improved efficiency and uniformity in audit reporting	0	Level of automation of the audit process (%)	50	100				40
Total									**120**
Programme Name: General Administration and support services									
Objective: To improve efficiency and effectiveness of Service delivery									
Outcome: Improved service delivery									
Human Resource Development	Improved service delivery	396	No. of personnel recruited	16	111				57
		-	No. of personnel trained	86	86	75	75	75	78
		-	Employee remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	600
Operations and maintenance	Improved service delivery	-	Operations and maintenance costs	-	-	-	-	-	1,160
Total									**1,895**
Total for Support Services (Office of the Governor)									**2,214**

vi) Cross-sector Impacts

The units under the Office of the Governor majorly provide advisory services which cut across all sectors of the county. They offer technical support to all levels of the county.

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Support and advisory services	All sectors	-Better management of county functions -Revenue generation -Reduced costs. -Accountability in county funds		Improve the quality of services offered
			Open to abuse	-Training officers on high moral standards of integrity -Motivation of officers

4.4.13 The County Public Service Board

i) Introduction

The County Public Service Board is established by an Act of Parliament (The County Government Act, 2012 article 57) as provided for under Article 235(1) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

ii) Vision and Mission

Vision

A leading Board in providing human resource for client-centered service.

Mission

To build an optimal, efficient and effective human resource for quality service delivery to the people of Kakamega County and beyond.

iii) Functions of the Board

The functions of the County Public Service Board are to;

a) Establish and abolish offices in the county public service;
b) Appoint persons to hold or act in offices of the county public service including in the Boards of cities and urban areas within the county and to confirm appointments;
c) Exercise disciplinary control over, and remove, persons holding or acting in those offices as provided for under this Part;
d) Prepare regular reports for submission to the county assembly on the execution of the functions of the Board;
e) Promote in the county public service the values and principles referred to in Articles 10 and 232;
f) Evaluate and report to the county assembly on the extent to which the values and principles referred to in Articles 10 and 232 are complied with in the county public service;

g) Facilitate the development of coherent, integrated human resource planning and budgeting for personnel emoluments in counties;
h) Advise the county government on human resource management and development;
i) Advise county government on implementation and monitoring of the national performance management system in counties; and
j) Make recommendations to the Salaries and Remuneration Commission, on behalf of the county government, on the remuneration, pensions and gratuities for county public service employees.

iv) Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development Needs	Development Priorities	Strategies to address priorities
To provide governance structures for effective implementation of county functions	• To establish adequate capacity for implementation and execution of County government functions	• Develop and Manage a strong human resource capital

v) Development programmes and projects

Table 47: Sectotr Development priorities - CPSB

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme Name: General Administration and support services									
Objective: To improve efficiency and effectiveness of Service delivery									
Outcome: Improved service delivery									
Human Resource Management	Improved service delivery	49	Employee Remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	250 M
Operations and Maintenance	Improved service delivery	46	Operation and Maintenance Cost	-	-	-	-	-	250 M
Total for CPSB									**500 M**

4.4.14 The County Assembly

i) Introduction

The County Assembly is an arm of the County government responsible for legislation, representation and oversight over the executive. It enacts county laws and superintends over all the affairs of the county including receiving and approving development plans and policies of the county and is also responsible for approval of the county budgets and expenditures.

ii) Vision and Mission Statements

Vision

To be a model County Assembly that fulfils its constitutional mandate to the people of Kakamega County.

Mission

To facilitate political, economic and social cultural growth of the County through effective legislation, objective oversight and representation.

iii) Mandate

The mandate of the County Assembly is drawn from Article 185 of chapter 11 of the Constitution. The assembly consists of sixty elected and twenty seven nominated members and the speaker, who is an ex-officio member. The following are the roles of the members of the County Assembly;

- ❖ Vet and approve nominees for appointment to county public offices as provided for in the County Government Act No. 17 of 2012.
- ❖ Approve the budget and expenditure of the county government in accordance with Article 207 of the Constitution.
- ❖ Approve the borrowing of the County government in accordance with article 212 of the Constitution and county development planning.
- ❖ Legislative role as contemplated in Article 220(2) of the constitution, guided by Articles 201 and 203 of the constitution.
- ❖ Oversight over the county executive committee and any other county executive organs.
- ❖ Representation of the electorate.

iv) Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development Needs	Development Priorities	Strategies to address priorities
• Legislation • Oversight • Representation	• To establish adequate capacity to develop necessary County legislation • To ensure quality representation • Provide an enabling environment for the assembly to function effectively and efficiently. • To provide adequate oversight to the executive	• Drafting bills in consultation with County Departments • Capacity building of County Assembly Members on oversight, legislation and representation function

v) Development programmes and projects

Table 48: Sector Development priorities – The County Assembly

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme Name: General Administration and support services									
Objective: To improve efficiency and effectiveness of Service delivery									
Outcome: Improved service delivery									
Human	Improved	-	Employee	-	-	-	-	-	3,000

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (KES Millions)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Resource Management	service delivery		Remuneration						
Administrative support	Improved service delivery	-	Operation and Maintenance Cost	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
		88 MCAs	No. of beneficiaries of Morgage and Car Loan Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	640
		81 Staff		-	-	-	-	-	
Programme: County Assembly Infrastructure Improvement									
Objective: To provide office space for efficient and effective service delivery.									
Outcome: Improved service delivery									
Infrastructure development	Improved service delivery	1	Level of completion of the County Assembly block	50	70	100			500
		0	County Assembly Parking Bay		1				20
		-	Hansard equipment			6			50
County Assembly speaker's residence	Improved service delivery	0	Level of completion (%)	50	100				50
Total for County Assembly									**6,260**

vi) Flagship /County Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh Millions)
Construction of County Assembly Chambers	Kakamega Town	To provide adequate space for staff and	Improved service delivery	Complete chambers	County Assembly	500
Construction of County Assembly Speaker's residence	Kakamega Town	To provide residence for the speaker	Improved service delivery	Complete residence	County Assembly	50
TOTAL						**550 M**

4.5 Cross-cutting issues

Cross-cutting issues refer to crucial aspects that impact on development issues in the county both directly and indirectly. The issues include; Poverty, HIV/AIDS, ICT, Gender, Persons Living with Disabilities (PWDs) Climate Change and Disaster Management among others.

a) Poverty

According to the Socio-Economic Atlas of Kenya report based on the 2009 Kenya Population Housing Census, the overall poverty incidence in the county stands at 49.2% which is higher than the national level that stands at 45.2%. This indicates that nearly half of the county population is poor. Clearly, poverty reduction must remain a top priority of the county's development agenda.

The main causes of high poverty levels in the county may be attributed to poor farming methods, poor infrastructure, inaccessibility to quality health, low level of entrepreneurial skills, inadequate capital to invest in high yielding areas, high HIV and AIDS prevalence rate, increasing number of orphans and vulnerable children due to HIV and AIDS.

Some of the existing initiatives to alleviate poverty include the existing One Cow Initiative, Farm Input Subsidization Programme, AI programme, SME Loan Fund (***Mikopo Mashinani),*** devolved funds such as Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF), Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF), Poverty Eradication Revolving Fund (PEC-RLF), Kenya Agricultural Sector Development Program Strategy (ASDPS) and Kenya Accelerated Agricultural Productivity Project Initiatives. Community involvement in any intervention should be enhanced. Locally identified interventions should be adequately looked at to ensure their implementation follows the bottom-up approach.

Development Strategy

The County should upscale and sustain credit facilities, reduce the cost of accessing health as a means of reducing the disease burden and also intensifying modern farming methods in the entire county. Agriculture should be made attractive and affordable through various initiatives such as mechanization of agricultural practices in the relevant parts of the county, subsidizing farm inputs and provision of incentives to farmers.

SWOT Analysis - Poverty

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Economic Improvement and Poverty Reduction (EIPR) 2016-2019 paper, Improved infrastructure, County resources i.e. natural resources, human resources, favourable weather conditions for agriculture, fertile soils. Pro-poor strategies; Small and medium enterprises. Processing factories Peaceful environment	Underdeveloped resources Poor land use practices. Inadequate funds to support pro-poor strategies Low uptake of available credit facilities Lack of diversification by SMEs Inadequate gainful employment opportunities; Inadequate raw materials Inadequate resources to increase acreage under irrigation; Slow adoption of new technology; Increased land under cash crops-i.e. Sugarcane affecting food production; Poor Entrepreneurship culture	Support from private sector/ development partners Presence of research and training institutions (KARI) Availability of SME related credit facilities Poverty Eradication Strategy; Support From Devolved Funds; Appropriate Strategies Such As Agro Forestry; Diversification of farming practices. Available market Technical support	HIV/AIDS, Insecurity, Environment degradation, Mismanagement of resources Lack of political goodwill High levels of functional illiteracy; Resistance to family planning; Retrogressive socio-cultural practices; Inadequate technical personnel; High dependency ratios; HIV/AIDS pandemic; High unemployment levels. Credit Phobia Presence of unscrupulous middlemen

b) HIV and AIDS

HIV/AIDS has profoundly disrupted the county's economic and social bases. It is estimated that HIV prevalence in Kakamega County is 4.0% lower than the national one that is at 5.9%. (Kenya HIV Estimates 2015). The HIV prevalence among women in the county is higher (4.9%) than that of men (3.0%) although lower compared to national prevalence that stood at 7.0 per cent and 4.7 percent for female and male respectively indicating that women are more vulnerable to HIV infection than men in the County.

Kakamega County contributes to 3.4% of the total number of people living with HIV in Kenya, and is ranked the eighth nationally. Approximately 177 children and 916 adults died of AIDS-related conditions in 2015. The illness and subsequent death of workers have an enormous impact on the socio-economic status of the county. The main challenge is to contain the disease and reduce its socio-economic impacts.

SWOT Analysis - HIV and AIDS

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
ARV readily available; Presence of NACC structures at the sub county levels; Trained staff Strong community participation; KNASP 2005/06-2009/10, 2010/2011 in place; The prevailing political good will Availability of VCT centres and health facilities. Presence of many NGOs and CSOs Mobile VCT and PMTCT services Availability of BCC committees	Inadequate support for existing HIV/AIDs structures Poor coordination mechanisms in funding NGOs and the government; NACC takes long to fund the approved proposals; Inadequate number of VCT sites; Low male turn out in the VCT due to acceptance of couple results. Low staffing levels in health institutions	Presence of stakeholders and other development partners. Political good will. Home based care programmes Establishment of youth friendly centres	Stigma Low of involvement of men in HIV testing; Lack of IGAs to enhance sustainability for orphans and the infected Increasing number of OVCs, negative attitudes towards VCT, Men relying on the results of their wives for adoption. Socio Cultural practises Loose social morals

c) Information, Communication and Technology

Development of the County is facilitated through access to new information about emerging technology in the country and at the international level. With more people able to access the world through the internet, globalization is a reality that needs adaptation to avoid being left behind. While the level of adoption of ICT in the County is low, the establishment of cyber cafes and increased use of phones are increasing the awareness to the global services. Most households own radios which have been used as a source of information on various aspects that are of interest to the community. This enables wide spread and cost effective information sharing channels that are widely accessible among the rural communities.

The development of the sector is however faced with various challenges. These include lack of electricity in some small urban centres and its low pace of expansion. In addition, there is low computer literacy level among the residents.

SWOT Analysis - Information, Communication Technology

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Harmonised provisions of information and communication services; Presence of mass media High ownership of mobile phones 85% Network coverage of mobile phone network	Inadequate electricity access in rural areas and small urban centres; Low access to computers. High illiteracy levels; Inadequate funding; Poor ICT infrastructure. Irregular electricity power supply Lack of media houses within the county	Liberalization and privatization of the sector; Government ICT support Increased use of ICT; Increased stakeholders participation; Potential regional market; Advances in technology; Increased interest on training in ICT; High uptake of ICT in most offices and production techniques. Ability to synergise with other sectors;	Uneven distribution of network coverage Ignorance to changes in ICT; Indiscriminate access to unrated content in most channels of information such as internet, TV and radios affecting their morals. Vandalism of ICT facilities; Abuse of ICT technology

d) Gender Inequality

Gender-based inequalities constrain agricultural growth and poverty reduction measures by affecting labor productivity in terms of access to and control of productive resources. The largest proportion of the county population is in the rural areas with women constituting the majority. They form the majority of the on-farm work force while they own less than 1 per cent of family's wealth

Various intervention programmes have been started such as involvement of women in all development committees, increased access to credit (Women Enterprise Fund and Kenya Women Finance Trust). Most of the land ownership and possession of titles are in hands of men and this has reduced access to credit by the larger women population a situation that is being looked at to come up with women empowered ownership. The Kenya Constitution 2010 ensures that gender inequality is reduced significantly.

Gender responsive programs should be initiated and gender disaggregated data should be used to ensure that there are no gender inequalities in many sectors within the County.

SWOT Analysis - Gender Inequality

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Widespread campaigns and sensitizations against gender inequality by NGO'S and CBO's; Support from department of Gender and Children; Capacity building of women and youth groups;IGAs,Presence of women	Inadequate data on gender issues; Inadequate financing of gender programmes; Low levels sensitization and trainings on gender	Promotion of girl child education; Public service rule on 1/3 employment of women Gender sensitive legislations i.e., Land	Low education levels among women; Chauvinistic society; Retrogressive cultures; Poor interpretation of legislation

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
revolving funds Concerted efforts by developmental partners to end gender inequality	issues; Resistance of communities to change;	Act 2012 The Kenya Constitution 2010	Ignorance Teenage pregnancies

e) Youth

The youth aged between 18-35 years account for about 27% of the county population. Many of the youth who are productive and energetic remain unemployed, underutilized and consequently engage in deviant behaviors

However, the youthful population lacks resilience by being more vulnerable to drugs, HIV and AIDS and other social evils weakening their ability to participate in development processes in the county. Past efforts to empower the youth include registration of youth groups, funding of registered groups, training of youth on health issues, involvement of youths in meaningful economic activities, involvement in development committees, revival and equipping of youth polytechnics, creating employment opportunities and also promoting an enabling environment for entrepreneurial skills development. However, lack of business entrepreneurial skills, negative attitudes by some leaders on provision of credit to youths, inability of the staff to reach the youths in far areas, inadequate staff of the department responsible for youth affairs and drug abuse have affected the youth negatively.

SWOT Analysis -Youth

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Youth enterprise fund; Youth training institutions Youth councils; Government initiatives i.e. 30% procurement provisions for the youth	Poorly equipped youth training institutions Inability of county polytechnics to offer relevant and modern technical skills Inadequate resource centres for the youth Inadequate funding ; Delays in release of operational funds; Youth not seeking elective leadership positions; Inadequate technical skills; Discrimination against youth with special needs; Inability to come up with creative entrepreneurial activities	An informed youth population; Existence of youth councils; Enactment of national youth Policy; Support from the local leaders; Existence of organized and registered youth groups ; Political good will; Availability of new technologies National Youth Service.	Dependency syndrome; Inadequate financial base ; High youth mobility; Biasness's against IGAs as opposed to social activities; HIV / AIDS and Drug abuse among youth Misuse of funds Misuse of the youth by politicians

f) Persons Living with Disabilities

This category of the population constitutes an estimated 1.3 percent of the county's population. They have been marginalized in all sectors of development for a long time due to a perception that they may not be able to perform other roles.

People who are physically challenged have been treated with disrespect and seen as dependants who cannot add value to economic and developmental processes. Issues of Persons Living with Disabilities have been entrenched in the planning and budgeting process. These strategies should be reviewed and adhered to ensure compliance with the Kenya Constitution 2010. There is a need for a county disability survey to establish number of persons living with disabilities, nature and extent of their disabilities.

SWOT Analysis - Persons with Disabilities

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Groups for people with disabilities; Involvement of people with disabilities in key decision making committees such as the County and sub-County fora committees; Direct support of people with disabilities from the donors. Instructors in Special Needs sector Institutions offering training opportunities for persons with disabilities Cash Transfer for persons with disabilities	Unclear structures at the County levels for people with disabilities; Low level of uptake of disability friendly requirements in all sectors; Inadequate technical skills among the people with disabilities; Inadequate funding of disability groups; Inadequate special teachers and institutions in the County Lack of revolving funds for persons with disabilities. Stigma	Cash transfer fund for disabled; Government regulation on involvement of people with disability in key programmes; Disbursements of the severe disability funds to the constituencies; Mainstreaming of disability in all government programmes Provision of appropriate skills for persons with disabilities Kenya Constitution 2010	Weak structures for advocating for rights of people with disabilities; Widespread stigmatization from parents, employees and communities; HIV and AIDS. Tendency of misuse of persons with disability(exploitation)

g) Environment and Climate Change

The County majorly depends on agriculture for its livelihood. This has led to clearing of forests, thus affecting water catchments. The rivers are also drying up due uncontrolled human activities such as deforestation in the water catchment areas and riparian areas. Uncontrolled brick making is on the increase especially along the road reserves, wetlands and on arable crop land. The burning of bricks requires large amounts of wood fuel and this leads to increased felling of trees. Brick making also creates galleys, which can be a hazard as well as being a breeding ground for mosquitoes. Charcoal burning is rampant due to poverty and this has mainly affected the indigenous tree species. Alternate sources of energy are also expensive for many residents of the county. In addition, most of the towns and markets in the county lack appropriate sewage system as well as appropriate systems for solid waste management. There are several abandoned mining quarries in the county that should be rehabilitated to avoid environmental degradation. Emissions and waste from factories has greatly affected the environment. There is need for proper waste disposal mechanisms and adoption of green technology to avert this crisis.

Establishment of weather stations across the county will assist to mitigate against preventable environmental destructive practices by developing strong early warning systems. There has been a substantial challenge as a result of climate changes which include change of weather patterns and reduced precipitation within the county. Flooding has been experienced in the county due to climatic changes leading to displacement of the populations. As a result of these changes, farming on the lower lands has been reduced due to regular destruction of the crops during heavy rains affecting further the already low food production in the County

SWOT Analysis - Environment and Climate Change

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Operational environmental offices Enactment of the EMCA 1999; Enforcement of the NEMA laws by various arms of government; Regular trainings/ sensitization on the environment; Support from stakeholders; Regular SOE reports.	Inadequate technical staff; Inadequate office space and equipment; Inadequate community awareness on conservation methodologies Lack of a County Environmental Action Plan	Existence of EMCA 1999; Good will from other government agencies; Support from other government departments; NEMA strategic plan; Devolved funds to support conservation efforts National Climate Change Response Strategy 2012 National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017	Negative attitudes amongst the people; Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources; High population growth rate; Poor land use management techniques; Over reliance on wood fuel. Illegal logging

h) Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing major human, property, or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope using its own resources.

The County faces several disasters some of which can be attributed to ma- made and natural factors. The major disasters include road accidents from trailers transporting sugarcane to the factory, the boda boda accidents, collapse of mines and quarries causing untimely deaths, lightning, fires mainly in sugarcane plantations, and floods along major rivers, landslides in Shinyalu and Kuvasali areas. Regardless of the cause, disaster preparedness is an important element in the county development efforts. There is therefore great need to come up with feasible systems and structures to reduce the effects of these disasters and to adapt to the guidelines of the Hyogo Framework of Action. The HYOGO Framework of Action (HFA) stipulates five priority areas to be considered while undertaking Disaster Risk Reduction strategies. These include:

a) Governance: organizational, legal and policy frameworks;
b) Risk identification, assessment, monitoring and enhancement of early warning;
c) Use of knowledge , innovation and education;
d) Reducing underlying risk factors;
e) Disaster preparedness for effective response and recovery

Among the systems which need to be put in place are the disaster risk reduction preparedness plan, contingency plan and disaster preparedness plans. Programmes also need to be put in place to adequately sensitize the general populace on courses of action in the event of any disaster.Proper management of county emergency fund to ensure an immediate and effective response when disaster strikes in the county. Further we should come up with a county and sub county disaster management committees.

SWOT Analysis - Disaster Management

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
County and sub-county disaster Management Committees; Support from stakeholders ; EMCA 1999; Sub County disaster steering groups. County emergency fund.	Inadequate capacity of the established committees to undertake their mandate, Inadequate disaster management technical staff; Inadequate funding of mitigation strategies; Poor reporting channels; Lack of early warning systems; Inadequate response equipment; Lack of disaster funds kitty ; Lack of awareness of the general public; Lack of disaster risk, reduction preparedness plans.	Devolved funds; Flood mitigation project; Establishment of the department of special programmes; Training of Trainers, Good will from the stakeholders; Presence of County environmental officers; Willingness of the population to be sensitized on the disaster risk reduction strategies;	Un-harmonized disaster response strategies; Misuse of funds for identified strategies; Difficulties in forecasting disastrous events; Unsustainable exploitation of available resources; Cultures and traditions that relate to disasters; Inadequate disaster mapping in all possible areas and periods;

CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.1 Overview

The chapter outlines the implementation framework that includes institutions responsible for the actualization of the plan and a budget projection of resources required for managing the Projects and Programmes of the County government for the next five year period as derived from the sector programmes and projects.

The chapter also indicates the resources that are available for capital projects development and outlines strategies for raising the revenue gap for the plan period that includes, but not limited to, strategies to expand the revenue generation, resource sharing with the national government, means of attracting external funding among others.

5.2 Functions of the County Government

Kakamega County draws its mandate and functions from the Constitution of Kenya, the County Governments Act 2012 and the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011. Schedule four of the Constitution states the following key functions for the County;

a) Agriculture;
b) County health services;
c) Control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising;
d) Cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities;
e) County transport;
f) Animal control and welfare;
g) Trade development and regulation;
h) County planning and development;
i) Pre-primary education, village polytechnics, home-craft centers and child-care facilities;
j) Implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation;
k) County public works and services;
l) Firefighting services and disaster management;
m) Control of drugs and pornography; and
n) Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and locations in governance.

5.3 Institutional Framework

Kakamega County government discharges its mandate and functions as prescribed under schedule four of the Constitution of Kenya through the County Executive, County Assembly and the County Public Service Board.

a) The County Executive

The County Executive is headed by a County Executive Committee comprising of the Governor, the Deputy Governor, County Executive Committee members appointed pursuant to article 179 of

the Constitution. The Governor and the Deputy Governor are the chief executive and deputy chief executive of the county respectively.

Functions of the Governor

The Office of the Governor is responsible for;

i) Providing leadership in the management of the affairs of the county;
ii) Providing policy direction in the County Government and ensuring proper governance structures are in place;
iii) Ensuring implementation of county and other national legislation, as may be required;
iv) Overseeing the decentralization of services to the extent possible;
v) Promoting democratic and accountable exercise of power;
vi) Ensuring participation of the people in decision-making; and
vii) Mainstreaming the interests and rights of the people.

The Deputy Governor deputizes the Governor and represents him when and wherever necessary.

Functions of the County Executive Committee Member

Article 179 (3) (b) of the Constitution provides for the number of Executive Committee members to be established in a County Government. In this regard, the functions of the County are organized in ten (10) Sectors (departments) with each sector carrying out its functions at all levels and in all the sixty (60) wards

The departments are headed by a County Executive Committee (CEC) Member and a Chief Officer who is the accounting officer. Each CEC is in charge of providing policy direction in their department. The specific responsibilities of the CEC Member are;

- Implementing county legislation`s;
- Implementing within the county, national legislations to the extent that the legislation so requires;
- Managing and coordinating the functions of the county government in his/her department;
- Preparing legislation for consideration by the County Assembly;
- Providing regular reports to the County Assembly for deliberation and decision-making; and
- Preparing county annual budgets and plans.

The departments established by the County Executive are;

Table 49: County executive departments and their core mandate

S/No.	County Department	Core Mandate
1.	Agriculture, Livestock, Irrigation, Fisheries & cooperatives	To promote and facilitate production of food and agricultural raw materials; ensure food security; promote agro-based industry, agricultural export, and sustainable agricultural practice.
2.	Transport, Infrastructure, Public Works and Energy	To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development
3.	Health Services	To provide affordable quality healthcare services to the residents
4.	Education, Science and Technology	To promote access to equity, quality and relevant education and training, promote talent, culture and empower vulnerable groups
5.	Social Services, Youth	To promote talent and culture, empowerment of vulnerable

S/No.	County Department	Core Mandate
	Empowerment and Sports	groups and access to information.
6.	Trade, Industrialization and Tourism	To create an enabling environment for growth of business, enhance investment, industrial development and attract tourism
7.	Water, Environment and Natural Resources	To enhance access to clean, safe and affordable water in a clean and secure environment
8.	Lands, Housing, Urban Areas and Physical Planning	To facilitate availability of land for development, provision of decent housing, controlled urban development and ensure proper physical planning
9.	Finance and Economic Planning	To oversee the management of public finances and economic affairs of the county government
10.	ICT, E-Government and Communication	To design, develop and implement innovative information systems
11.	Public Service and Administration	To provide strategic leadership on human resource management and administrative services of the County

There also exist supportive units domiciled in the Office of the Governor that include Internal Audit, Cabinet Secretariat, Liaison office, Security & Enforcement, County Law Office, Protocol, Service Delivery, Press and Advisory Services on Gender, Youth, Economic, Political and Legal. These units seek to provide administrative support services to both the public and other County departments.

b) The County Secretary

The Office of the County Secretary is established pursuant to article **44 (1)** of the County Government Act, 2012 that states 'There is established for each county the office of the county secretary who shall be secretary to the County Executive Committee.'

The functions of the office are enumerated in article **44 (3)** of the Act;

a) Head of the County Public Service;
b) Arranging the business, and keeping the minutes, of the County Executive Committee subject to the directions of the Executive Committee;
c) Conveying the decisions of the County Executive Committee to the appropriate persons or authorities; and
d) Performing any other functions as directed by the County Executive Committee.

c) The County Public Service

The County Public Serviceincludes all staff employed by the County government through the County Public Service Board. The staffs have a key role in ensuring that the county implements the plan through the various sectors and delivers services to the people. In order for them to deliver these services, they must be well equipped with skills and competencies to ensure delivery of the services.

d) The County Public Service Board

The County Public Service Board is established by an Act of Parliament (The County Government Act, 2012 article 57) as provided for under Article 235 (1) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. The

Article provides for a County Public Service Board charged with the responsibility of recruitment, development, remuneration and discipline of all staff in the county.

The Board comprises of a chairperson, five other members and a certified public secretary nominated and appointed by the Governor with the approval of the county assembly. The certified public secretary is the secretary to the board.

e) The County Assembly

The county assembly consists of members elected by the registered voters of the wards, each ward constituting a single member, on the same day as a general election of Members of Parliament, being the second Tuesday in August, in every fifth year, special seat members and the number of members of marginalized groups including persons living with disabilities, youth, women among others. The membership also includes the Speaker who is an ex-officio member elected by the County Assembly itself.

The County Assembly is responsible for legislation, representation and oversight over the executive. It enacts county laws and superintends over all the affairs of the county including receiving and approving development plans and policies of the county and is also responsible for approval of the county budgets and expenditures.

f) The County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF)

The **Budget and Economic Forum** is established pursuant to section 137 (1) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 to provide a means of consultation by the county governments on matters relating to budgeting, financial management and economic issues and in preparation of county plans and budget documents.

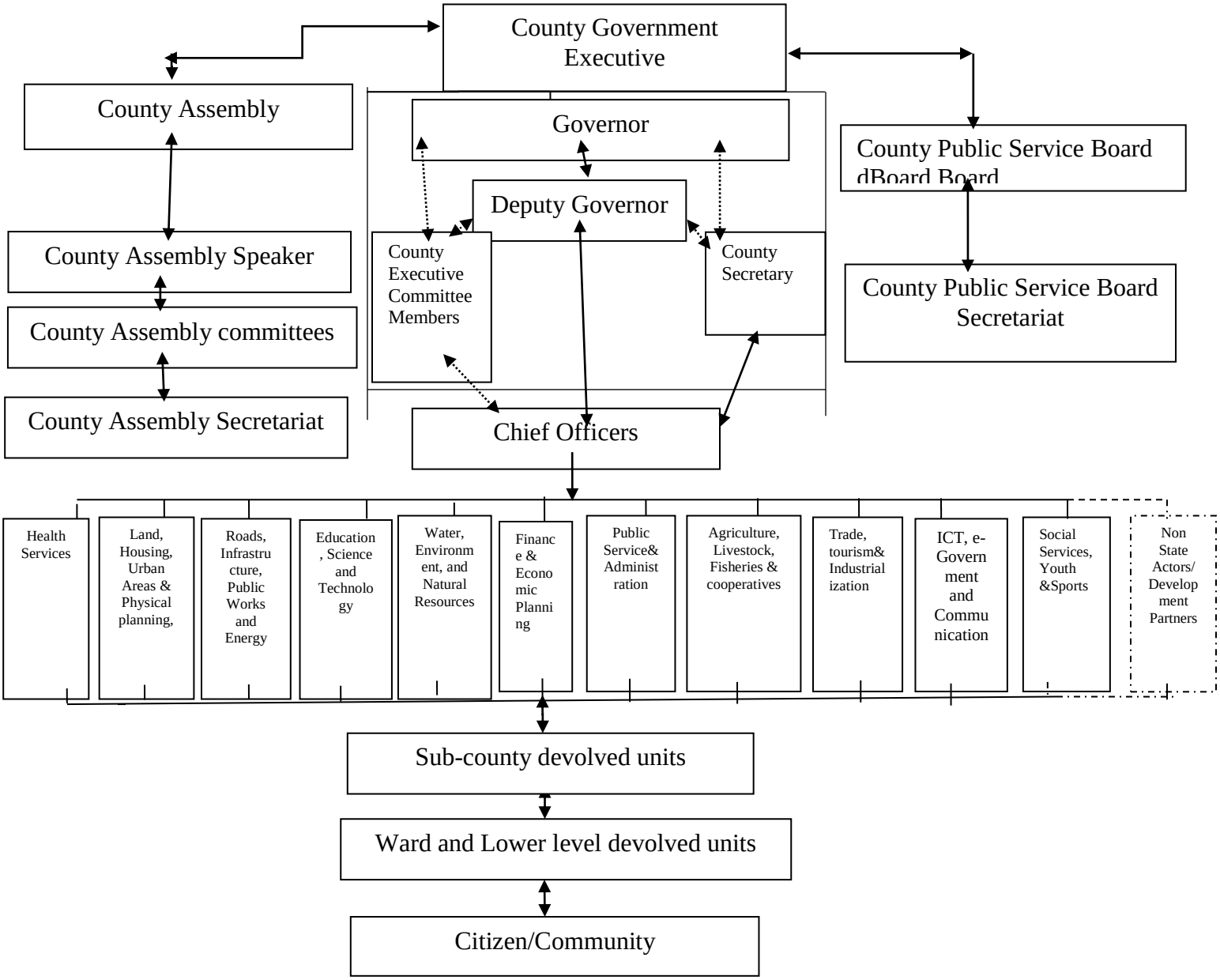
g) Devolved County Level Units

The units are responsible for service provision and enforcement of rules and regulations at the local level. These units are also responsible for projects prioritizing in their operational areas. These units are at the Sub-county, wards and village levels.

5.3.1 Organizational Structure of the County Government

The County Executive, County Public Service Board and the County Assembly are at the apex of the organizational hierarchy of the county government. The organizational structure for Kakamega County is as indicated in the figure below;

The organizational structure for Kakamega County is as indicated here below;



5.3.2 County stakeholder analysis

The County has a wide range of stakeholders who are responsible for prioritizing county programmes and projects while ensuring sustainability and ownership. Some also fund programmes and projects.

The major stakeholders and their roles are outlined in table 50.

Table 50: County stakeholders and their roles

Stakeholder	Role
CDF/CDTF	Construction, rehabilitation, equipping of facilities in the county
Religious organizations	Participate in decision making
Civil Society Organizations	Complement the government's development agenda. Creation of awareness on rights and privileges of the public. Promotion of good governance.
Community/Citizen	Active participation in development and decision making and enhance sustainability of projects and programmes. Engage in conservation, and compliance and social audit.
Development Committees	Plan and implement and monitor projects and programmes.
Directorate of E-GOK	Facilitating provision of E-GOK services.
Development Partners	Inject resources in form of credit, grants and material and technical support.
Farmers' Organizations; SACCOs	Extension services, community and resource mobilization.
Finance Institutions	Avail affordable credit; create awareness
National Government	Policy formulation, guidance, service provision, enforcement of rules and regulations.
Kenya Dairy Board	Promotion of dairy sector.
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	Collection and dissemination of consumable data for planning purposes
Gender Based organizations	Promote all-inclusive development, gender and human rights.
Out growers Companies	Provides farmers with credit for cane development, education, food crop farming and purchase of farm inputs.
Processing and service Industries	Provides market directly and indirectly to a large number of producers; Create employment opportunities.
National Aids Control Council	Provide policy guidance and support on HIV/AIDS.
National Council for Persons with Disability	Enhance capacity of disabled person's organizations, institutions and individuals; Support educational institutions for physically challenged
NEMA	Conduct Environmental audits (EAs) and prepare Environmental impact Assessment reports (EIAs).
Parliament	Formulation and passage of national laws & policies, provision of conducive environment and offer oversight.
Private Sector	Partners in service provision; Employment creation; Promotion of private enterprises and competition Formulation of priorities.
Red Cross	Provision of relief supplies during emergencies and disaster management
Research Institutions	Undertaking research and dissemination of findings to all stakeholders.
Trade Unions	Promotion of HR management & Development and welfare of workers.
The National Government Parastatals and SAGAs	To provide specialised services to the County citizens and also implement specific parliamentary acts.
Kenya Tourism Board	Promote investment in conservation of tourist attraction areas/sites.
Transport Service Providers	Provide transport services to all stakeholders
Infrastructure Development Agencies	Promote construction, maintenance, expansion, safety and management of infrastructure.

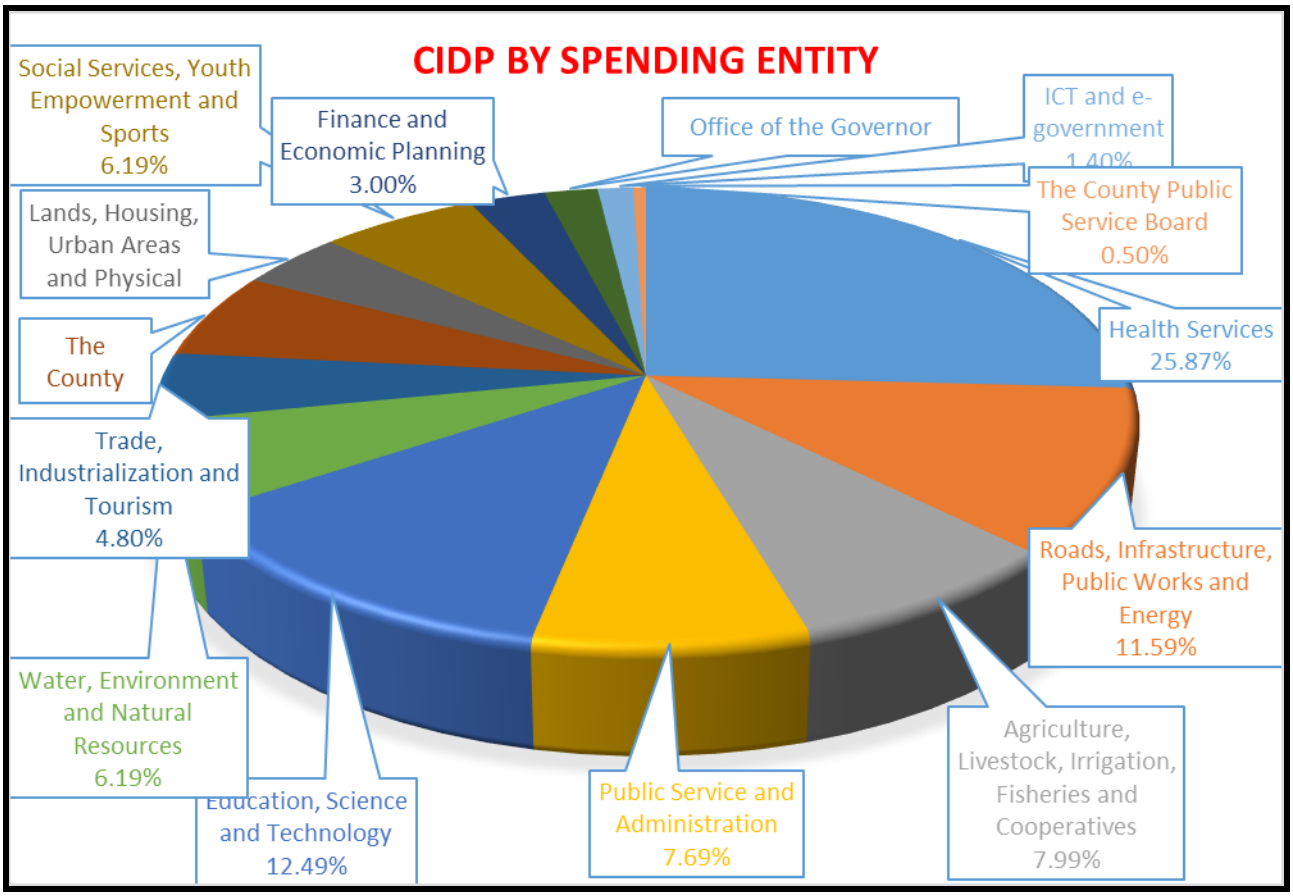
5.4 Resource requirement by Sector

The resources required to implement the programs and projects identified in this plan are shown in table 51.

Table 51: Resource requirement by County spending entity

Rank	Sector	Amount in Millions	Percntage
1	Health Services	26,749	25.9
2	Roads, Infrastructure, Public Works and Energy	11,948	11.6
3	Agriculture, Livestock, Irrigation, Fisheries and Cooperatives	8,265.30	8.0
4	Public Service and Administration	7,972	7.7
5	Education, Science and Technology	12,937.00	12.5
6	Water, Environment and Natural Resources	6,431	6.2
7	Trade, Industrialization and Tourism	4,900	4.8
8	The County Assembly	6,260	6.1
9	Lands, Housing, Urban Areas and Physical Planning	4,188.25	4.1
10	Social Services, Youth Empowerment and Sports	6,425	6.2
11	Finance and Economic Planning	2,918.00	3
12	Office of the Governor (Support Services)	2,214	2.1
13	ICT and e-government	1,450	1.4
14	The County Public Service Board	500	0.5
	Total Resource Requirement	**103,158**	**100**

Figure 12: Resource Requirement by County Sector



5.5 Resource mobilization framework

The objective of the resource mobilization framework is to have a financially accountable and sustainable county. This will lead to;

i) Confidence of all internal and external stakeholders in County financial management;
ii) Excellence and efficiency in the service delivery of County financial services; and
iii) Compliance with prevailing financial legislation both at County and National level.

The County Government seeks to maintain a healthy financial state so that its service delivery is efficient and projects and programs are geared towards meeting the needs of the County citizens. To achieve this, the County government will focus on three key strategic areas namely;

Strategic focus area one: Strategic and Sustainable Budgeting

Key interventions

i) **Compile and annually update the County's Medium Term Expenditure Framework –** The Medium Term Income and Expenditure Framework sets out a medium-term income and expenditure plan for the County. It shows the specific intentions of the County with respect to setting clear, affordable development targets. A forecasting will be developed which will allow for informed decisions to be made in terms of cash flow, investments, borrowings and long-term sustainability;

ii) **Budget according to CIDP Priorities –** The CIDP is the strategic driver of the County`s budget in that the CIDP identifies and prioritizes the needs of the county and the budget is then allocated in a manner which ensures that the CIDP outcomes are achieved;

iii) **Budget for sustainability –** The intervention aims to ensure that sustainable budget plans are implemented thereby enhancing and improving County service delivery to all citizens. In addition, the need to be a good Infrastructure Investment Framework model that assists in prioritizing all the development needs of the County in a sustainable manner.

Strategic focus area two: Grow and diversify County revenues

Key interventions

i) **Implementation of County Revenue Act and other related laws –** The intervention focuses on the raising of domestic revenue sources. These includes major sifts towards major contributors such as property rates, single business permits, parking and Agriculture cess within the County. This involves the compilation of general valuation and supplementary rolls and allowing the citizens the right to query, object and appeal against the valuation roll and other complaints related to revenue collection.

ii) **Develop and implement a new automated Billing System –** The automated Revenue management system applications is being developed and as part of our risk mitigation strategy the County will introduce this into phase and apply it live with incremental components of the application.

iii) **Seek alternative sources of funding –** The County will develop a Programme that seeks to identify alternative sources of funding for project implementation. Some of these include government grant funding, partnerships with international agencies and entering into partnerships with the private sector on key projects and programmes.

Strategic focus area three: Sound financial management and reporting

Key interventions

i) **Train staff on financial management regulations/policies & Debt Management Policy –** This intervention focuses on ensuring that staff are properly trained to apply and implement the internal Control, finance management policies and Debt Management Policy.

ii) **Investment cash management –** This intervention seeks to manage the county's investment and its cash flow effectively and efficiently. This includes sourcing the long terms cost of projects, diversifying investments, optimizing returns and making use of the established Investment Framework Policy.

iii) **Asset management –** The County Treasury shall ensure that all its assets are registered and properly recorded. Additionally, the assets should be maintained and in good working conditions. This would help reduce on unnecessary expenditure and loss of assets which are in good conditions.

iv) **Cash Control and Management –** This intervention seeks to ensure that all the accounting officers take all reasonable steps to ensure that all monies received are promptly used through accepted banking accounts and that all monies received is reconciled on a regular basis

v) **Effective, efficient and economical Supply Chain Management –** The intervention aims to ensure that effective, efficient and economical supply chain management processes are in place thus ensuring sound financial management principles in the tender allocation process and other procurement processes. This will also address issues of continuous improvements in the **Supply Chain Management** process, and improvement of an E-procurement process.

vi) **Reducing County Debts and pending bills –** The objective of this intervention is to reduce County debt by actively reviewing and implementing county budget by following the laid down regulations and PFM laws to the effect of the pending bills and other debt.

5.5.1 Projected County Revenue Sources

i) Revenue from the National Government

The major source of revenue for county governments is the equitable shareable revenue, grants and Equalization Fund from the National government. These revenue components are provided in the Kenya constitution and the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) is mandated to oversee this. The funds are shared based on the formulae developed by the Commission.

The CRA formulae bases on the county population (45%), poverty index (20%), land area (8%) basic equal share (25%) and fiscal responsibility (2%) of the national sharable revenue. Prudent public resource management as stipulated in the PFM Act 2012 will determine the amount the county receives in future on fiscal responsibility.

Based on this, the County projects the revenues from national government to be as shown in table 52;

Table 52: Revenue Forecasts

Revenues Streams	Forcasts					Total Revenues
	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	
Equitable share of revenue						
Equitable share of revenue	10,330,600,000	10,743,824,000	11,173,576,960	11,620,520,038	12,085,340,840	55,953,861,838
Conditional Grants						
Conditional allocations	828,122,379	877,809,721	930,478,305	986,307,003	1,045,485,423	4,668,202,831
Total Revenue Projections	**11,158,722,379**	**11,621,633,721**	**12,104,055,265**	**12,606,827,041**	**13,130,826,263**	**60,622,064,669**

ii) Domestic Revenue Resources

The domestic revenue sources are specified in the Constitution and the county has the mandate to collect these revenue sources to maximize its revenue base. The County will put proper infrastructure in place to ensure it achieves its revenue potential.

The revenue components targets are shown in the table 53.

Table 53: Local Revenue Forecasts

Revenue Stream	Approved Expenditure Estimates	FORECASTS				
	2017/2018	*2018/2019*	*2019/2020*	*2020/2021*	*2021/2022*	*2022/2023*
Single Business Permits	140,151,240	144,355,777	148,686,451	153,147,044	157,741,455	162,473,699
Land Rates	41,341,582	42,581,829	44,276,834	45,605,139	46,973,294	48,382,492
Bus parks	62,685,100	64,565,653	66,425,742	68,418,514	70,471,070	72,585,202
Markets	58,572,785	60,329,969	63,879,453	65,795,836	67,769,711	69,802,803
Parking Fee	27,038,965	27,850,134	33,998,732	35,018,693	36,069,254	37,151,332
Cess	132,189,114	136,154,787	143,310,000	147,609,300	152,037,579	156,598,706
Hire Fees	12,626,235	13,005,022	13,522,698	13,928,379	14,346,230	14,776,617
Stall rent	11,740,325	12,092,535	13,776,000	14,189,280	14,614,958	15,053,407
Kiosk fees	3,799,688	3,913,679	4,069,466	4,191,550	4,317,296	4,446,815
Other departments fee charges	46,371,464	47,762,608	49,663,838	51,153,753	52,688,366	54,269,017
Health	365,220,093	376,176,696	391,150,720	402,885,241	414,971,798	427,420,952
Liquor Fees	29,231,000	30,107,930	31,306,401	32,245,593	33,212,961	34,209,350
ATDC	11,166,750	11,501,753	11,959,589	12,318,377	12,687,928	13,068,566
Slaughter Houses	7,372,971	7,594,160	7,812,452	8,046,825	8,288,230	8,536,877
Dividend	2,548,408	2,624,860	2,116,895	2,180,402	2,245,814	2,313,188

Revenue Stream	Approved Expenditure Estimates	FORECASTS				
	2017/2018	*2018/2019*	*2019/2020*	*2020/2021*	*2021/2022*	*2022/2023*
Court fines	516,129	531,613	552,774	569,357	586,438	604,031
TOTALS	**952,571,849**	**981,149,004**	**1,026,508,043**	**1,057,303,285**	**1,089,022,383**	**1,121,693,055**

iii) Revenue from the foreign governments

In order to address the budget deficit that arise a result of inadequate resources, the County have an option to seek funds from foreign governments inform of grants and donations. This will be done through engagement between sectors and the foreign government targeting specific projects and programmes for example water provision, health and agricultural improvement.

iv) Public Private Partnership

The County government has a potential to build partnership with private organization which would encourage partnership that would bring financial and material support.

v) Debt Financing

The county envisages borrowing to finance budget deficit for its capital project. Through analysis of borrowing approach the County will use the debt model that is less costly and sustainable in the long run. The various alternative sources borrowing for the County Government involves: Borrowing from the Commercial Banks, Central Bank of Kenya, stock market and borrowing externally.

Total Revenue Projections

Based on the explanations above, total revenue the County government projects to raise through the equitable share, conditional grants and own sources are shown in table 55.

Table 54: Projected County Revenue

Revenues Streams	Forcasts					Total Revenues
	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	
Equitable share of revenue						
Equitable share of revenue	10,330,600,000	10,743,824,000	11,173,576,960	11,620,520,038	12,085,340,840	55,953,861,838
Conditional Grants						
Debt	2,000,000,000	0	0	0	0	2,000,000,000
Conditional allocations	828,122,379	877,809,721	930,478,305	986,307,003	1,045,485,423	4,668,202,831
Own Sources						
Revenue from own sources	981,149,004	1,026,508,043	1,057,303,285	1,089,022,383	1,121,693,055	5,275,675,770
Total Revenue Projections	**14,139,871,383**	**12,648,141,764**	**13,161,358,550**	**13,695,849,424**	**14,252,519,318**	**67,897,740,439**

It is worth noting that for the five year period, the county government project to raise **KES 67,897,740,439** of revenue both from the equitable share, conditional grants and own sources.

5.5.2 Estimated Resource Gap

The total resources required for implementing the projects and programmes identified in this plan for the next five year period is **KES 103,158,000,000** the total revenue the government projects to raise is **KES 67,897,740,439**. There is thus a resource gap of **KES 35,260,259,561**

5.5.3 Measures to address the Gap

i) **The Kakamega Tax Collection Agency** – Creation of a dedicated Corporate body to manage all matters relating to the administration and enforcement of County revenue laws and the assessment and collection of rates, taxes, fees and charges payable by or under the County Revenue Laws**;**

ii) **Automation –** The county Government has contracted a solution provider to provide an Enterprise Resource planning with a Revenue Module in an effort to automate and create efficiency in revenue collection, management and reporting.

iii) **Revenue Potency Study –** The County Government has engaged a consultant to carry out a revenue potency study to help profile all sources of revenue, their potential and collection mechanism as well as the recommendation of new sources of Revenue that have not been tapped;

iv) **Revenue Collection legislation –** The County Government on realizing the short comings of the current revenue collection Act 2014 has embarked on the revision of the Revenue Collection Laws;

v) **Revenue Clinics –** The County Government is planning to have tax clinics to sensitize tax payers on the importance of self-compliance. The tax payers will be informed among other things their rights and obligations.

vi) **Development partners –** Regular meetings with development partners will be organized for feedback and review of engagements.

vii) **PPP Financing –** Emphasis will be laid on the use of PPPs to finance the flagship projects in the various departments/sectors. Reference will be made on the existing PPP legislation and customization to the county done.

viii) **Debt Financing –** The County Government envisages borrowing to finance budget deficit for its capital project. Through analysis of borrowing approach, the County will use the debt model that is less costly and sustainable in the long run. The various alternative sources borrowing for the County Government involves: Borrowing from the Commercial Banks, Central Bank of Kenya, stock market and borrowing externally.

CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

6.1 Overview

The chapter specifies projects/programmes to be implemented during the plan periodwill be monitored and evaluated. It also outlines objectively verifiable indicators that will be used to monitor projects/programs implementation, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment.

6.2 Monitoring

Monitoring of the entire process from planning, designing and implementation is very important. This keeps the planned activities in check, reduces duplication, wastages, allows for remedial measures to taken and ensures the projects/programmes delivery on time.

i) Monitoring Mechanism

Sub-County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (SCMEC) will monitor projects on monthly basis while the County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CMEC) will carry out supervision of the overall plan's implementation and prepare quarterly reports. This will require the co-operation and collaboration of all stakeholders. Findings and recommendations from the supervision missions is for submission to the Governor's office for information and use.

ii) Service Delivery Surveys

The CMEC will organize surveys on the quality of service delivery. The information from such surveys is for dissemination to all stakeholders.

iii) Bi-Annual Review Meetings (BARM)

Stakeholders review sessions will be held quarterly with stakeholders' representatives. This will keep the plans' activities and outputs on track during implementation, and enable the stakeholders to identify and take necessary actions to address emerging challenges. The BARM will be undertaken through the Stakeholder Review Fora (SRF).

iv) The County M & E Structure

The following is the M&E structure in the county;

a) County M & E Committee (CoMEC)

This is a Committee based at the County level chaired by the County Secretary and whose membership comprise of County Chief Officers and Clerk of County Assembly. The Chief Officer County planning is the Secretary and he/she convenes the Committee.

b) Technical Oversight Committee (TOC)

The Committee is chaired by the Chief Officer Planning and membership include the representatives of heads of County departments. The secretary and convenor is the head of County M & E unit.

c) M & E Unit

The Unit is chaired by the Head of County Economic Planning department and membership comprise of M & E Officers under the Head of Economic Planning. The secretary and convenor is the County M & E officer.

d) Department M & E Committee (DMEC)

The membership of the committee comprises the department sectional heads. It is chaired by the department Chief Officer and the secretary is the department officer incharge of Planning. The convenor is the Chief Officer. This Committee is in charge of coordinating M & E activities at the department level.

e) Sub-county M & E Committee (SCoMEC)

The committee is chaired by the Sub-county Administrator and the secretary is the officer in charge of Planning at the Sub-county level. The convenor is the Sub-county Administrator.The membership comprises of the Sub-county heads of departments and the Committee is in charge of coordinating M & E activities at the Sub-county level.

f) Ward M & E Committee (WaMEC)

The committee is chaired by the Ward Administrator and the secretary is the officer in charge of planning at the Sub-county level or his/her representative. The convenor is the Ward Administrator.The membership comprises of the ward heads of departments and the Committee is in charge of coordinating M & E activities at the ward level.

6.3 Evaluation

Evaluation entails checking the impacts these undertakings have had on the community. The Plan will be subjected to two internal Annual Evaluations, namely the Mid-Term Evaluation and the End Term Evaluation.

i) Mid Term Evaluation and Review (MTER)

This will assess the extent to which the plan is meeting its implementation objectives and timelines. This review will be carried out in June 2020.

ii) End Term Evaluation

The prime purpose of the End Term Evaluation of the plan, which is expected to be carried out at the end of December 2022, will be to address four major issues:

a) **Effectiveness (Impact):** The extent to which the implementation of activities met the stated objectives and strategies.
b) **Lessons Learnt**: Document lessons learnt.
c) **Feedback**: Disseminate lessons learnt, best practices, achievements, challenges faced.
d) **Terms of reference (TORs**): Prepare the TORs for the next plan.

6.4 Reporting

Reporting is important in this process because it provides feedback to establish the challenges, successes and weaknesses in the implementation of various projects and programmes and whether the set objectives can be been achieved or are on course. Sub-County Monthly Monitoring and Evaluation Reports (SCMMER) will be prepared together with Ward Monitoring and Evaluation Reports (WaMER) and submitted to the County Planning Unit (CPU) in order prepare progress reports.

Furthermore, Sub-County Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Reports (SCQMER) and WaMER will be prepared and submitted on quarterly basis. A County Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Report (CQMER) and a County Half Year Monitoring and Evaluation Report will also be prepared to capture progress during a quarter period of the year and half period of the year respectively. Finally, a County Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report (CAMER) is to be produced and submitted to the County Planning Unit for preparation of Annual Progress Report. These reports will outline in summary from projected targets achievements, facilitating factors and challenges faced. These reports prepared by CPU are for submission to the Governor's office for information, use and dissemination to the stakeholders. Issues requiring policy interventions will be submitted to the County Executive Committee for action.

6.5 Information Sharing

Information sharing and reporting is key in reviewing this plan. It will be posted on the official county website for the wider circulation and consumption. It will also provide a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation. Various stakeholders can visit the county website for detailed information. Furthermore, there will be a quartery stakeholders meeting to share reports at all levels of devolved county government structures and adress emerging challenges.

6.6 Conclusion

This plan focuses on objectives, strategies and activities that will enhance the County's performance and enhance competitiveness. If implemented, it will lay a firm foundation for the County to achieve its vision.

6.7 Summary of Monitoring and EvaluationPerformance Indicators

Table 55 presents some of the indicators that will facilitate an assessment of the impact and performance of the various sectors of the County government:

Table 55: Summary of M &E Outcome/Output Indicators

Sector	Programme	Outcome/Output Indicators	Unit of Measure	Baseline 2017	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation 2018	Mid Term target (2020)	End term target (2022)
Finance and Economic Planning	Economic policy formulation and Management	Poverty rate	Percentage	49.2	Census	Chief Officer	49.2	45	40
		Employment rate	Percentage	-	Surveys	Chief Officer	-	-	-
		CADP prepared	No.	4	Department reports	Chief Officer	5	7	9
		CIDP Review reports	No.	1	Department reports	Chief Officer	1	2	3
	Monitoring and Evaluation	Projects completion rate	Percentage	70	Department reports	Chief Officer	70	100	100
	Investment promotion	No. of PPPs	No.	0	Department reports	Chief Officer	0	4	8
		Investment conference	No.	0	Department reports	Chief Officer	1		1
	Finance Management	Revenue collection	KES (Millions)	449	Financial reports	Chief Officer	449	1,057	1,121
		Budget/Debt ratio	Ratio	0	Financial reports	Chief Officer	20	20	20
		Share of Development expenditure to total revenue	Percentage	40	Financial reports	Chief Officer	40	40	40
		Budget absorption rates	Percentage	87.7	Financial reports	Chief Officer	87.7	95	100
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives	Livestock development	Annual milk production	Litres (Millions)	131	Livestock depart.	Chief Officer	140	150	200
		Annual chicken meat production	Tonnes	1,170	Livestock depart.	Chief Officer	-	-	-
		Annual honey production	Litres	328,029	Livestock depart.	Chief Officer	330,000	350,000	360,000
		Annual egg production	No. (Millions)	58	Livestock depart.	Chief Officer	60	65	70
		Major diseases prevalence	Percentage	30 %	Veterinary depart.	Chief Officer	30 %	15 %	5 %
		Major animal Disease outbreaks incidences	No.	4	Veterinary	Chief Officer	4	4	3
	Irrigation and drainage	Area of land under irrigation and drainage	Acres	100	Irrigation department	Chief Officer	100	300	500
	Crop production and management services	Annual tea production	Kgs (Millions)	2.9	Agriculture Dept.	Chief Officer	4	5	7
		Annual Coffee production	Kgs (Millions)	4.0	Agriculture Dept.	Chief Officer	4.5	5.5	6.5
		Annual Sugarcane production	Tonnes (Millions)	38	Agriculture Dept.	Chief Officer	40	50	60
		Annual bags of maize produced	No. (Millions)	2.75	Agriculture Dept.	Chief Officer	2.9	3.2	3.5
		Food Poverty	Percentage	47	Agriculture Dept.	Chief Officer	47	43	40
		Crop Disease incidences	Percentage	40	Agriculture Dept.	Chief Officer	39	35	30
	Cooperative	Active cooperative	No.	164	Cooperative	Chief Officer	200	320	350

Sector	Programme	Outcome/Output Indicators	Unit of Measure	Baseline 2017	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation 2018	Mid Term target (2020)	End term target (2022)
	Development	societies			department				
		Amount of share capital and deposits by primary agricultural cooperatives	Ksh. Millions	27.6	Cooperative department	Chief Officer	55.0	60.0	65.0
		Amount of members savings/ deposits by SACCOs (billions)	Ksh. Billions	5	Cooperative department	Chief Officer	10.5	11	11.5
	Fish farming development	Annual fish production	Tonnes	1,667	Fisheries department	Chief Officer	1,717	2,017	2,117
ICT, e-Government and Communication	County Information Management	County connectivity	Percentage	10	County project status report	Chief Officer	30	60	100
		ERP installation	Percentage	35	County project status report	Chief Officer	60	80	100
Health Services	Health Services	HIV/AIDS prevalence	Percentage	4.0	Kenya HIV Estimates 2015	Chief Officer	3.9	3.5	2.8
		Under five Mortality	Ratio	39/1000	Annual reports	Chief Officer	37/1000	33/1000	29/1000
		Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	Ratio	316/ 100,000	KDHS 2014	Chief Officer	316/100,000	316/100,000	316/100,000
		Average distance to the nearest health facility	Km	4.5	Annual reports	Chief Officer	3.5	2.75	2.45
		Mothers delivering in a health facility	Percentage	62	KDHS 2014	Chief Officer	65	70	75
		Malaria prevalence	Percentage	36.4	KDHS 2014	Chief Officer	26	20	18
		Patients completing TB treatment	Percentage	68	Annual reports	Chief Officer	70	90	90
		Immunization coverage	Percentage	82	KDHS 2014	Chief Officer	84.5	90	90
		Fertility rates	No.	4.4	KDHS 2014	Chief Officer	4.3	4.1	4.0
	Sanitation	Access to improved sanitation facility	Percentage	65	MICS/KNBS 2014 Report	Chief Officer	70	85	90
Trade Industrialization and Tourism	Trade Development	Modern markets developed	No.	9	Department Records	Chief Officer	9	20	25
		MSMEs Traders accessing County trade loan	No.	9,200	Department Records	Chief Officer	9,200	18,000	27,600
		Trade Loan disbursed	KES (Millions)	72 M	Department Records	Chief Officer	72 M	100 M	100 M
	Tourism Development	Tourists visiting the county	No.	-	Department Records	Chief Officer	-	1,200	2,400
		Tourist sites developed	No.	0	Department records	Chief Officer	0	6	12
	Industrial development	Industrial park developed	No.	0	Department records	Chief Officer	0	1	1
		Factories established	No.	4	Department records	Chief Officer	4	7	8
Education,	ECDE	Gross enrolment rate	Percentage	40 %	Department	Chief Officer	40 %	85 %	100 %

Sector	Programme	Outcome/Output Indicators	Unit of Measure	Baseline 2017	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation 2018	Mid Term target (2020)	End term target (2022)
Youth Empowerment and Social Services					records				
		Net enrolment rate	Percentage	-	Department records	Chief Officer	-	-	-
		Transition rate to primary school	Percentage	60.6 %	Department records	Chief Officer	60.6 %	100 %	100 %
		No of ECDE Centres	No.	1,943	Department records	Chief Officer	1,943	2,200	2,843
		ECD Teacher pupil ratio	Ratio	1:24.9	Department records	Chief Officer	1:24.9	1:22	1:20
	Education Support	Primary Net enrolment rate	Percentage	67.6	Quality Assurance and standards office	County Quality Assurance and standards officer	67.6	75	90
		Primary transition rate (%)	Percentage	77	Quality Assurance and standards office	County Quality Assurance and standards officer	77	81	90
		Dropout rate (primary school %)	Percentage	15	Quality Assurance and standards office	County Quality Assurance and standards officer	15	10	05
		Secondary Net enrolment rate	Percentage	52.1%	Quality Assurance and standards office	County Quality Assurance and standards officer	25.8	30	40
		Completion rate (%)	Percentage	75	Quality Assurance and standards office	County Quality Assurance and standards officer	75	85	95
		Distance to nearest secondary school	Km	5	Quality Assurance and standards office	County Quality Assurance and standards officer	5	4	3
		Drop-out rate (secondary school)	Percentage	25	Quality Assurance and standards office	County Quality Assurance and standards officer	25	15	5
		Literacy rate (%)	Percentage	83.1	Quality Assurance and standards office	County Quality Assurance and standards officer	83.1	85	90
	County Polytechnics	County polytechnics	No.	66	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer	66	68	71
		Tool Kit/Trainee ratio	Ratio	1:10	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer	1:10	1:5	1:2
		Polytechnic enrolment	No.	7,566	Department records	Chief Officer	7,566	8,500	10,000
		Polytechnic completion rate	Percentage	-	Department records	Chief Officer	-	-	-
		Trainee/Instructor ratio	Ratio	1:19	Department records	Chief Officer	1:19	1:17	1:15
	Culture and Arts Development	Cultural centers established	No.	2	Department records	Chief officer	2	5	7

Sector	Programme	Outcome/Output Indicators	Unit of Measure	Baseline 2017	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation 2018	Mid Term target (2020)	End term target (2022)
	Management and Development of Sports	Sports Centers equipped	No.	62	Department records	Chief officer	62	98	126
		Youth empowered	No.	7,223	Department records	Chief officer	7,223	12,023	15,223
		No. of sports facilities developed	No.	1	Department records	Chief officer	1	5	7
	Youth & Gender Development and Promotion Services	Youth talent nurturing programs held	No.	2	Department records	Chief officer	2	5	7
		Youth supported through AGPO	No.		Ministry reports	Chief officer	50	100	200
		Shelter improvement units constructed	No.	720	Ministry Status report	Chief Officer	720	2,280	3,480
	Social Development and Promotions	GBV rescue centers constructed and equipped	No.	0	Ministry Status report	Chief Officer	0	1	1
		Child Rescue center constructed	No.	0	Ministry reports	Chief Officer	0	1	1
		Social welfare organizations supported	No.	34	Ministry reports	Chief Officer	34	133	199
	Development of Library services	Libraries constructed and equipped	No.	2	Ministry reports	Chief Officer	2	5	7
Public Service and Administration	County Administration	Level of completion of the county HQ block	Percentage	0	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer	0	50	100
		Sub-county offices constructed and equipped	No.	3	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer	5	10	12
		Ward offices constructed and equipped	No.	15	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer	22	34	60
		Level of completion of the County Youth Service headquarter	Percentage	0	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer	0	50	100
		Disaster operation Centers constructed	No.	0	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer	0	0	2
		Fire engines procured	No.	4	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer	4	6	10
		Completion of County Training college	Percentage	0	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer	0	50	100
Office of the Governor	Management and Administration of county functions	Level of completion of the governor's residence(Lugari)	Percentage	60	Departmental Reports	Chief officer – Public Works	100		
		Level of completion of the governor's residence(Kakamega)	Percentage	0	Departmental Reports	Chief officer – Public Works	50	100	100
		Level of completion of the deputy	Percentage	0	Departmental Reports	Chief officer – Public Works	20	50	100

Sector	Programme	Outcome/Output Indicators	Unit of Measure	Baseline 2017	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation 2018	Mid Term target (2020)	End term target (2022)
		governor's residence							
		Level of completion of the county court	Percentage	30	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer – Public Works	100	100	100
		Enforcement camps established	No.	0	Departmental Reports	Security Head	0	1	1
Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Areas	Land Management services	Land records digitized	Percentage	0	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer	0	50	100
		County spatial Plan	No.	0	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer	0	100	100
		Urban Physical development plans prepared	No.	20	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer	20	30	50
		Population with title deeds	Percentage	38	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer	38	50	60
		Leisure parks established per Sub-county	No.	1	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer	1	7	12
	Housing management services	Housing units constructed	No.	0	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer	0	1,000	3,000
		People trained on ABT	No.	600	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer	600	2,500	5,000
	Urban Management services	Non-motorized roads Constructed	Km		Departmental Reports	Chief Officer		45	85
		Modern ablution blocks constructed	No.	2	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer	2	4	7
		Bus parks Constructed	No.	3	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer	3	4	4
		Area landscaped	Square Metres	7,000	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer	7,000	75,000	150,000
		Storm water drains constructed	Km		Departmental Reports	Chief Officer		13	25
		Recreational parks established	No.	1	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer	1	2	3
Water, Environment and Natural Resources	Water Supply Services	Households access to piped water schemes	Percentage	12.4	MICS Report	Chief Officer, KACWASCO	12.4	30	40
		Households accessing water sources within 30 Minutes	Percentage	35.5	MICS Report	Chief Officer, KACWASCO	35.5	40	50
		Households accessing water sources in more than 30 Minutes	Percentage	20.9	MICS Report	Chief Officer, KACWASCO	20.9	20	10
		Household access to improved water sources	Percentage	79.2	MICS Report	Chief Officer, KACWASCO	79.2	85	90
		Urban Household access to improved water sources	Percentage	73	MICS Report	Chief Officer, KACWASCO	75	80	90
		Rural Household access to improved water sources	Percentage	87	MICS Report	Chief Officer, KACWASCO	87	90	90

Sector	Programme	Outcome/Output Indicators	Unit of Measure	Baseline 2017	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation 2018	Mid Term target (2020)	End term target (2022)
		Average distance travelled to access safe water sources	Km	3	MICS Report	Chief Officer,	3	1	0.5
		Number of springs protected and conserved	No.	-	MICS Report	Chief Officer,	-	-	-
		Functional Water supply schemes	No.	-	Department records	Chief Officer,	-	-	-
		Functional sector coordination mechanisms (WASH Forums held)	N0.	-	Department records	Chief Officer,	4	12	20
	Urban Sanitation Services	Sewerage plants constructed	No.	1	DWENR	KACWASCO	1	2	3
		Households access to sewerage services	Percentage	4.0	Household Survey; Census	KACWASCO	4.0	7.5	10
	Natural Resource Management	Riparian areas conserved	No.	8 rivers	DWENR	Chief Officer,	10	10	10
		County Forest cover	Percentage	9.81 %	DWENR	Chief Officer,	9.81 %	10	10
		Degraded sites rehabilitated	No.	2	DWENR	Chief Officer,	2	5	10
		Wetlands rehabilitated	No.	0	DWENR	Chief Officer,	0	6	12
	Environmental Conservation	County Sanitary landfill established	No.	0	DWENR	Chief Officer,	0	1	1
		Garbage transfer stations established	No.	0	DWENR	Chief Officer,	1	1	2
Roads, Infrastructure, Public Works and Energy	Road infrastructure development	Length of tarmac roads	Km	307.5	RICs	Chief Officer	332.7	492.7	572.7
		Length of gravel surface	Km	2,792.25	RICs	Chief Officer	2,800	2,920	3,050
		Length of bitumen road maintained	Km	1.7	Departmental report	Chief Officer	1.9	32	50
		Length of gravel road maintained	Km	298.7	Departmental report	Chief Officer	300	2,100	3,300
		Bridges and culverts	No.	27*	Departmental report	Chief Officer	27	67	107
	Energy reticulation	High mast flood lights installed	No.	37	Departmental report	Chief Officer	40	100	140
		No. of transformers	No.		MICS 2013/14	Chief Officer, REA		160	200
		No. of public institutions supplied with alternative energy sources	No.	0		Chief Officer		200	300
		No. of households supplied with alternative energy sources	No.	0		Chief Officer		300	500

ANNEX

Analysis of the county Own Source Revenue Streams

Revenue Source	Budget	Actual	Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	Budget	Revised Budget	Actual
	2013/14		2014/15			2015/2016			2016/2017		
Single Business Permit	58,472,574	39,216,196	117,295,528	117,295,528	91,237,493	123,160,304	123,160,304	71,420,051	136,522,704	136,151,240	59,469,151
Barter Market	36,560,824	42,905,440	37,487,059	37,487,059	39,761,963	39,361,412	39,361,412	32,389,482	46,572,785	46,572,785	41,988,843
Property Rates	51,065,953	37,173,324	45,000,000	45,000,000	20,894,388	47,250,000	47,250,000	19,078,434	41,341,582	41,341,582	16,898,047
CESS	127,354,968	17,123,608	230,000,000	230,000,000	42,083,894	241,500,000	241,500,000	43,186,774	120,000,000	120,000,000	41,996,730
Housing/Stall	10,457,528	1,856,205	3,820,640	3,820,640	1,777,435	4,011,672	4,011,672	11,958,910	6,000,000	6,000,000	7,562,670
Kiosk Fee	-	-	12,329,480	12,329,480	4,755,690	12,945,954	12,945,954	3,887,700	3,799,688	3,799,688	4,691,450
Slaughter	50,701,573	-	6,789,080	6,789,080	915,314	7,128,534	7,128,534	1,431,130	7,372,971	3,372,971	3,549,615
Bus Park	-	48,866,080	45,986,088	45,986,088	45,123,400	48,285,392	48,285,392	48,381,260	52,685,100	52,685,100	50,541,615
Parking Fee	53,797,916	18,838,018	46,350,800	46,350,800	11,359,310	48,668,340	48,668,340	8,925,394	17,038,965	17,038,965	9,259,360
Hire of Machinery	10,865,653	2,271,370	5,821,760	5,821,760	2,417,490	6,112,848	6,112,848	7,832,156	12,626,235	12,626,235	1,719,600
Other Revenues/ devolved government functions	3,004,647,096	5,494,042	61,363,312	61,363,312	5,294,000	21,000,000	21,000,000	66,821,659	57,538,214	57,538,214	61,340,662
Contribution in lieu of rates					-	86,935,033	86,935,033	-	95,628,536	-	
Liquor license				29,293,876	7,444,500	38,331,879	38,331,879	13,139,200	29,231,000	29,231,000	13,972,281
Court Fines					344,086	208,632	208,632	-	516,129	516,129	-
Health facilities & Others	119,106,093	115,528,563	262,000,000	262,000,000	243,480,062	275,100,000	275,100,000	175,786,142	365,220,093	365,220,093	135,737,451
Dividend									1,976,559	1,976,559	760,000
Total Own sources	**3,523,030,178**	**329,272,846**	**874,243,747**	**903,537,623**	**516,889,025**	**1,000,000,000**	**1,000,000,000**	**504,238,292**	**994,070,561**	**894,070,561**	**449,487,475**

Source: ***Kakamega county Treasury***

Analysis of National Government Revenue

Type Revenue	Budget	Actual	Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	Budget	Revised Budget	Actual
	2013/14		2014/15			2015/2016			2016/2017		
Equitable share of revenue	7,356,000,000	6,515,510,758	7,750,000,000	7,772,533,929	6,385,096,645	8,908,229,519	8,908,229,519	8,908,229,519	9,612,093,312	9,612,093,312	9,612,093,312
Conditional Grants	**2,376,520,243**	**311,303,177**	**21,120,000**	**227,456,246**	**227,456,246**	**733,176,711**	**733,176,711**	**608,671,711**	**861,352,973**	**925,498,944**	**983,782,312**
Level 5 Hospital		311,303,177	-	206,336,246	206,336,246	342,902,857	342,902,857	342,902,857	406,936,416	406,936,416	406,936,416
Roads Maintenance Levy Fund						113,164,138	113,164,138	113,164,138	147,689,749	147,689,749	147,689,749
HSSF			21,120,000	21,120,000	21,120,000	23,500,000	23,500,000	-	11,750,000	25,895,971	11,750,00
Free Medical Maternal Health Care						214,900,000	214,900,000	113,895,000	217,184,083	217,184,083	205,550,000
User Fees forgone						38,709,716	38,709,716	38,709,716	38,617,147	38,617,147	38,617,147
Kenya Devolution support programme									39,175,578	39,175,578	-
Universal Health Care Fund									-	50,000,000	-
Transfer from the National government entities-Ministry of Health										-	184,989,000
Total Allocation from the National Government	**9,732,520,243**	**6,826,813,935**	**7,771,120,000**	**7,999,990,175**	**6,612,552,891**	**9,641,406,230**	**9,641,406,230**	**9,516,901,230**	**10,473,446,285**	**10,537,592,256**	**10,595,875,624**

Source: ***Kakamega county Treasury***

Monitoring and evaluation tools

Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Name of Project/ Programme	Location (ward/sub county)	Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Findings	Implementing agency	Source of funding	Recommendations

Monitoring & Evaluation Tool

	YEAR							Cumulative
Indicator	Target	Achieved	Variance	Score card	Comments	Improvement Actions	Achievement to Date	Mean score card

Monitoring tool

KAKAMEGA COUNTY

Project Name: ……...

Sub-County…….. Ward……..

Amount allocated……. Amount Spent……

Commencement Date…….Proposed End Date……

ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	STATUS	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS

Reporting Tool for Projects

Sub-County/Constituency…….Ward……..

Location…….S/Location…….

Project Code	Name Of Project	Activities	Project cost	Amount disbursed	Amount spent	Contractor's name &Contacts	Project Supervisor and contacts	Commencement Date	Project Period	Status/ Remarks

THE GREEN JEWEL

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