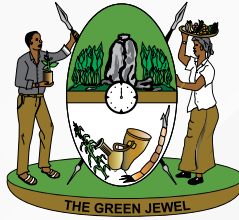


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAKAMEGA
The Green Jewel

County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)

County
037

2023 - 2027



A vibrant and prosperous county



Kakamega County Integrated Development Plan 2023 – 2027



The Department of Finance and Economic Planning

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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

ABT	Appropriate Building Technology
ADP	Annual Development Plan
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
AI	Artificial Insemination
ANC	Antenatal Care
ASDSP II	Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme Phase two
ATC	Agricultural Training College
CADP	County Annual Development Plan
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CBROP	County Budget Review and Outlook Paper
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CFSP	County Fiscal Strategy Paper
CGH	County General Hospital
CGJ	Chief of the Green Jewel
CGK	County Government of Kakamega
CHRMAC	County Human Resource Management Committee
CHV	Community Health Volunteer
CHW	Community Health Worker
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CMEC	County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
CPU	County Planning Unit
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CWCC	County Wealth Creation Capital
DAS GROUP	Development of Aquaculture Support Group
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
e-CIPMS	Electronic County Integrated Project Monitoring Information System
EGJ	Elder of the Green Jewel
EPZ	Export Promotion Zone
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
GBVRC	Gender Based Violence Rescue Centre
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GNI	Gross National Income
GOK	Government of Kenya
HDI	Human Development Index
HELB	Higher Education Loans Board
HHs	House holds
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IPC	Infection Prevention Control
IT	Information Technology
KACRWASCO	Kakamega County Rural Water and Sanitation Company
KACUWASCO	Kakamega County Urban Water and Sewerage Company
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization
KAM	Kenya Association of Manufacturers
KAPP	Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project
KCIDA	Kakamega County Investment and Development Agency

KCRA	Kakamega County Revenue Agency
KDDC	Kakamega Dairy Development Corporation
KENFAP	Kenya National Federation of Agricultural Producers
KeNHA	Kenya National Highways Authority
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspection Survey
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KICOSCA	Kenya Inter-County Sports and Cultural Association
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Health Budget Survey
KMTC	Kenya Medical Training College
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
KYISA	Kenya Youth Inter-County Sports Association
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LREB	Lake Region Economic Bloc
MFL	Master Facility List
MOALFC	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP IV	Medium Term Plan Four
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
OPD	Outpatient Department
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PBB	Programme Based Budget
PFMA	Finance Management Act
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SCMMER	Sub County Monthly Monitoring and Evaluation Report
SCQMER	Sub County Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Report
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SMES	Small and Micro Enterprises
SRF	Stakeholder Review For
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAT	Value Added Tax
VC	Value chain
VCA	Value chain Actor
VCO	Value chain organization
VCP	Value chain Platform
W&M	Weights and Measures
WaMER	Ward Monitoring Evaluation Report
WRUAs	Water Resource Users Associations
YFC	Youth Friendly Centres

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Activities

Actions taken or work performed during which inputs are used to produce outputs.

Beneficiaries

A group 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.

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, poverty alleviation 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 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 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 by the UN member countries as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

FOREWORD



The Constitution of Kenya created two levels of government namely; the National and the County Governments. The two levels of government have distinct functions as outlined in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution. Ten years into implementation of the devolved system of governance, and as required by Sections 104 and 108 of the County Government Act, 2012, County Governments have developed and implemented the first- and second-generation County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) covering the 2013-2017 and 2018-2022 periods respectively. The County Government of Kakamega benefited from the foundation laid by my predecessor, which recorded tremendous milestones that were realized over the period.

During the First and Second generation CIDPs, the County Government improved connectivity and enhanced access to markets, public institutions and other services. This was done through the upgrading of 122 Kilometers (Kms) of roads to bitumen standards and construction of 2,987 Kms of gravel roads; enhanced electricity coverage from

50.4 percent to 67.2 percent. Furthermore there has been improved health outcomes that included reduction of maternal mortality rate from 488/100,000 live births to 279/100,000 live births, reduction of HIV/AIDS Prevalence from 4 percent to 3.9 percent, and reduction of Malaria prevalence from 27 percent to 15.2 percent. These are attributed to improved health services and hospital infrastructure.

The County Government improved business environment and access to affordable credit through construction of 19 modern markets and establishment of the Kakamega Micro Finance Corporation. In agriculture, there was improved crop and livestock production that led to production of 182.4 million litres of milk, 93.2 million eggs, 1,667 tonnes of fish, 2,514 million tonnes of tea, 247 million kgs of coffee and 2.31 million tonnes of sugarcane and 225 thousand tonnes of maize. The County Government achieved significant enrolment in ECDE and the County Polytechnics through enhanced infrastructural development and tuition subsidy, established two water companies, enhanced water infrastructure development which led to increased access to clean and safe water from 29.5 percent in 2013 to 71.3 percent in 2022 and constructed 1,800 decent houses for the elderly.

The Third-Generation CIDP will heavily build on the milestones, challenges and lessons learnt from the first and second generation CIDPs in order to propel the county to the next level. My election as the Second Governor of Kakamega County provides me with a critical opportunity to further the development agenda in the respective sectors of our County. I wish to reiterate that devolution as per Article 174 of the constitution aims: to promote democratic and accountable exercise of power; foster national unity by recognizing diversity, enhance the participation of the people, recognize the right of the citizens to manage their own affairs and to further their development, to protect and promote the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized communities.

As I take up the mantle of transforming our County to realize her development goals, I am aware that my people are still grappling with several challenges including: Food insecurity and absolute poverty of 33.3 percent and 35.8 percent respectively (KNBS, 2015/16); sub-optimal health outcomes riddled by inadequate medical supplies, inefficient referral services as well as inadequate specialized medical personnel; low access to clean and safe water; high levels of unemployment and low technical skills amongst the citizens.

On the basis of these challenges, I look forward to implement my Six-Point Development Agenda which seeks to address; Health, water and Sanitation, Food Security, Education, Wealth Creation and infrastructure development, Social Development and Promotion of Good Governance. The proposed priorities for implementation over the next five years reflect my efforts to realize the highest level of service delivery to the people of Kakamega County. The programmes in this plan are aligned to the Kenya Vision 2030 blueprint, Bottom up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), Africa Agenda 2063, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other international commitments and obligations. Identification of these programmes and projects was guided by proposals received through various consultative forums at the Ward level vide Focused Community Units, written memoranda, County Stakeholders forums, the County Budget and Economic Forum and the respective Public Benefit Organizations. The Alignment of this plan to the National Development aspirations ensures that Kakamega contributes to the overall transformation of our Country.

It is my sincere expectation that increased participation by a wide spectrum of people at identification, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning will help enhance the key goal of devolution. These will empower citizens to exercise their democratic rights both at National as well as at the County level to realize social, political and economic development. I commit myself to the full implementation of this Plan with the support of stakeholders to realize a wealthy and vibrant county offering high quality services to its residents. I look forward to an enhanced and energized development journey.

Thank you.



**H.E. Hon. FCPA Fernandes Barasa, OGW,
Governor Kakamega County.**

MESSAGE FROM H.E. THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR



The Third-Generation Kakamega County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2023-2027) is solidly founded on the transformational aspirations and desires of the County citizens. This CIDP is a product of rigorous planning, consultative and negotiation process with the County citizens, stakeholders and development partners. It also builds on the foundation laid by the previous County Plans for the period 2013 to 2022. The Plan will serve as a social contract between the County citizens and our administration as well as an accountability tool that will guarantee delivery on the agreed development outcomes for our people.

The CIDP has fully adopted the Six-Pillar Agenda of H.E. Hon. FCPA Fernandes Barasa, OGW, as outlined in the Governor's Manifesto. This calls for strategic investments in key areas of water accessibility, agricultural modernization, universal health coverage, modern infrastructure, community empowerment and wealth creation among others. The planned interventions are aimed at addressing the challenges of high poverty levels, unemployment, low manufacturing and value addition, diseases, low agricultural productivity among others. This will culminate into a competitive and vibrant County focusing on best practices and partnerships with our communities and other stakeholders to deliver sustainable and flourishing development.

The implementation of this Plan will require substantial resources thus deliberate and focused efforts should be made to expand the resource envelope and avail adequate resources for the identified programmes. Collaborations and partnerships with our development partners and private sector provides an opportunity for additional resources to bridge the identified resource gaps especially in Agriculture, Infrastructure, Water and Environment, Industrialization, Health and Education programmes.

The Plan provides a platform for engaging investors both locally and internationally to venture into our rich, wide and vast array of investment opportunities and help us to implement the outlined transformative projects and programmes.

Prudence in the management of county resources and teamwork with closer attention to service delivery will result in the achievement of the aspirations of our people as outlined in this Plan.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ayub Savula', written over a horizontal line.

H.E. Hon. Ayub Savula
Deputy Governor Kakamega County

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The process of preparing the County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027 could not have been accomplished without the commitment, dedication, sacrifice and determination of all the members of staff of the County Government of Kakamega, citizens and other stakeholders who provided valuable inputs.

The preparation of this Plan was coordinated by the Office of the Governor, H.E. FCPA Fernandes Barasa and the Deputy Governor Hon. Ayub Savula who provided leadership, guidance and general goodwill which enabled the process to be completed in good time. Special thanks go to the County Executive Committee members, the County Secretary and all Chief Officers who provided gainful insights and overall leadership.

I wish to pay special tribute to the team from Economic Planning officers working with the various County Departments who provided guidance and leadership in their respective sector working groups and ensured valuable information and data was provided namely; CPA David Musafiri Kulova – Chief Officer, Economic Planning, Mr. Cyrus Ondari- Ag. Director, Economic Planning, Mr. Dan Borter, Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative; Ms. Loreen Omwakwe – Department of Health Services, Mr. Alex Simiyu - Office of the Governor and Department of Public Service and Administration. Mr. Edward Kondity – Department of Finance & Economic Planning and Department of ICT, e-Government and Communication, Communication and e-Government, Mr. Luke Marani – Department of Transport, Infrastructure, Public Works and Energy and Department of Trade, Industrialization and Tourism; Ms. Noel Luvanga – Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas Physical Planning; Ms. Ruth Wanga – Department of Education, Science and Technology, Mr. Geoffrey Nyakwara – Department of Social Services, Sports, Youth, Women Empowerment, and Culture; Mr. Oscar Nyangweso – Department of Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change and Ms. Truphena Matara- Planning Officer in charge of the Revenue Agency.

I would also like to extend my appreciation to the technical officers from the National Treasury and Economic Planning, Kenya Vision 2030 Delivery Secretariat, Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis, the Council of Governors, National Council for Population and Development and the National Government officials working in Kakamega County for their technical support and guidance in the development of this Plan.

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

Thank you and May God bless Kakamega County.



CPA Livingstone L. Imbayi
County Executive Committee Member
Finance and Economic Planning

Executive Summary

The Kakamega County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027 presents the overall aspirations of the people of Kakamega arising from comprehensive consultations and negotiations with the County citizens, stakeholders and development partners. It is also informed by the lessons learnt from the previous two CIDPs implemented from 2013 -2017 and 2018 - 2022 with focus on the on-going projects and programmes and new projects prioritized by the people. The plan also includes the Six Point Agenda drawn from the Governor's manifesto.

The preparation process of this Plan is backed by a strong legal and policy framework from the Constitution of Kenya, the County Governments Act, 2012, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and other relevant laws. As an integrated plan, it is well aligned to the national government's development agenda and international obligations such as the Sustainable Development Goals, Agenda 2063 among others. Further, this CIDP has outlined efforts and measures put in place to ensure that the utilization of public resources is aligned to the tenets of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012. It lays out strategies to mobilize adequate resources and attract investments. The plan will require an estimated Kshs 96.368 billion to be fully implemented. The projected revenue for the County is Kshs. 54.78 billion, translating to a resource gap of Kshs. 41.587 billion. Enhancement of the County Own Source Revenue (OSR) through initiatives like an updated County valuation roll, automation and use of e-services will enable the County to fund its own development projects, fill the resource gaps and cushion against the effects of the unpredictability of exchequer releases.

For effective implementation of this Plan, a clear County Spatial Development Framework has been provided. It encompasses the County Spatial Development Strategies and the coordination with different sectors to develop a zoning plan, land management system, Geographic Information System (GIS) services, surveying, mapping, gazettelement and enhancement of land management services aimed at propelling the County towards city status conferment. The Plan has also provided an overview of the County, which includes a brief history of Kakamega, position and size, administrative and political units, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic features, and the County Poverty Profile.

In the Health sector, priorities enshrined within Article 43 of the Constitution of Kenya which provides for the right to the highest attainable standard of health have been prioritized. The main focus is on making Kakamega County a preferred destination for medical tourism through construction, renovation, upgrading and equipping of health facilities, disease prevention, provision of drugs and qualified staff, and strengthening the Universal Health Coverage & Community Health Strategy. The focus is on improving health indicators such as such as increasing doctor-patient ratio from 0.6: 10,000 to 6: 10,000, nurse-patient ratio from 5.75: 10,000 to 12: 10,000. It also targets to reduce the prevalence of HIV from 3.9 percent to 3.5 percent by the end of the 5-year plan. In addition, these investments will help in the reduction of infant mortalities from 19 per 1000 to 15 per 1000 live births, reduce under 5 mortalities from 60.2 per 1000 to 55 per 1000 live births. Maternal mortalities will also be reduced from 279 per 100,000 to 200 per 100,000 live births.

On food security, the Plan envisages strategies, programmes and projects to increase agricultural production and productivity. Programmes such as crop production development and agricultural extension, livestock production development and veterinary services, fisheries farming and aqua culture development have been prioritized. In addition, other programmes such as small holder irrigation and drainage development and County Cooperative Movement will be instrumental in reducing food insecurity from 33.3 percent to 28 percent, improving nutrition security, provision of raw materials for Agro-processing, creation of employment opportunities and increasing income generation streams for the majority of the residents.

On infrastructure, the County endeavors to have world class road and energy infrastructure through enhanced road accessibility and connectivity by upgrading key gravel roads to bitumen standards, construction of bridges and culverts across major roads, construction and regular maintenance of gravel roads. The County will also install transformers, street lights and high-mast floodlights across the County to improve security and create an enabling business environment. There shall be improved distribution of electricity especially in County institutions and vulnerable households hence increasing electricity coverage from 67.2 percent to 80 percent. Initiatives to explore alternative sources of energy will be undertaken. For quality and timeliness of infrastructural facilities, proper designs and supervision of both public and private buildings will be prioritized.

Wealth creation and community empowerment will play a key role in the socio-economic transformation of the County. This plan seeks to improve both physical markets and e-commerce in-order to promote local and export trade. Support to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) will be achieved through trainings, affordable credit and de-risking to enhance growth. The County will also support hospitality and cottage industries, establish industrial parks, support establishment of factories and dedicate efforts towards the revival of Mumias Sugar Company.

Furthermore, the County endeavors to enhance citizens' access to clean and safe water from 71.3 percent to 90 percent, access to piped water from 29.5 percent to 85 percent under the clarion call, "Amatsi Khumuliango" which means water at the doorstep, besides promoting, conserving and protecting the environment. Similarly, elaborate plans have been laid out for the mainstreaming of Climate Change Mitigation and adaptation into development programmes for sustainable development as envisioned in the Governor's manifesto and development agenda. The Plan will provide access, control and participation in resource management to women, youth, and people with disabilities for purposes of equity and improved livelihoods. It also focuses on the development of talents in sports and performing arts, promotion and optimal utilization of the County's diverse culture for peaceful co-existence and enhancement of the County reading culture through the expansion of the library network for increased access to information.

The plan also provides for greater synergy and coordination of ECDE centres and Polytechnics. It seeks to offer children the best start in life by building a solid foundation of physical, emotional, psycho-social, cognitive and healthy development. Priorities for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) are aimed at preparing and training the work force and technicians at various levels for employment and start-ups. The focus is on equipping learners with necessary knowledge, abilities, skills and attitude for the job market. Investment in the sector during the plan period is intended to enhance accessibility to quality education and training. ECDE enrollment is poised to increase from 124,750 to 144,000 whereas enrolment in Polytechnics are projected to increase from 10,539 to 14,600 by the end of this Plan.

The CIDP 2023-2027 makes provision for coordination of activities, efficient and quality public service by a motivated human resource for sustainable environmental, social and economic development of the County through objective hiring, capacity building, disciplining and rewarding of staff. The implementation of the plan will be tracked through regular participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning using the outlined objectively verifiable indicators on the programmes and projects against the set targets for medium and end term milestones for impact/performance assessment. The County Executive Committee (CEC) will coordinate the implementation of the Plan whereas the County Assembly will undertake the overall oversight of the implementation of the projects and programmes contained in this plan.



Photo 1: Swearing in of H. E. The Governor on 15th September, 2022

CHAPTER ONE:

COUNTY OVERVIEW

1.1. Introduction

The chapter provides an overview of the County which includes brief history of Kakamega, position and size, administrative and political units, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic features, Human Development Index (HDI) and the County Poverty Profile.

1.2. Brief History of Kakamega County

The history of Kakamega dates back to 1903, when British settlers, attracted to Kakamega by the fertile soils and the rich cultural heritage, established an administrative post in Kakamega town. The town got its name when the settlers were offered ugali and instead of scooping it they were more like pinching hence the name Kakamega meaning to “pinch” in Luhya. The growth of the town was attributed to the ‘colonial gold rush’ in the early 1930s which was fuelled by the reports of geologist Albert Ernest Kitson. In his report, Kitson suggested that there were huge deposits of gold in Kakamega and much of the gold being prospected was wasted through amateur techniques. As a result, Rosterman Mining Company was established by the colonialists. The growth prospects of the town were however derailed when the Roster mine was abandoned in late 1940s. In 1970, Western Province was created and Kakamega town was designated the headquarters. Following the promulgation of the constitution in 2010, Kakamega was established as one of the 47 counties with Kakamega Town, within Lurambi Sub-County becoming the County Headquarter.

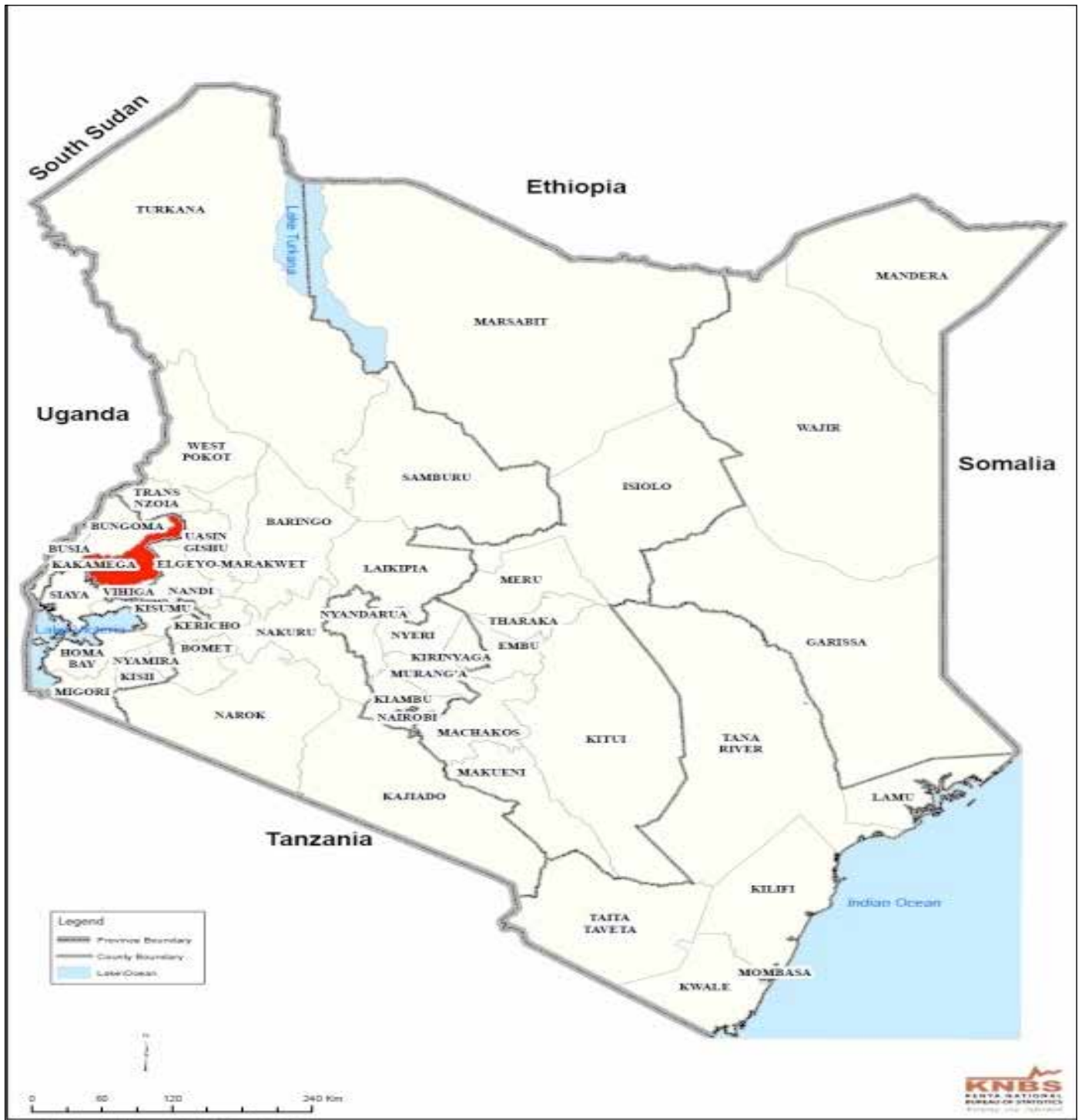
The inhabitants of Kakamega are dominantly the Luhya tribe comprising of Batsotso, Wanga, Idakho, Isukha, Kabras, Kisa, Marama, Banyala, Bukusu, Maragoli, Banyole and Tachoni ethnic groups. The main economic activities of the people of Kakamega are crop production, livestock rearing, entrepreneurship and artisanal mining among others. Most residents of the County profess Christian and Muslim faith.

Upon the implementation of the devolved system of government in 2013 there was need for collaboration among regional counties. This led to the establishment of The Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB) in 2015 where Kakamega County is a member. The Economic Bloc was established to enable the counties to leverage economies of scale, and facilitate the development, management and utilization of cross boundary economic resources and infrastructure.

1.3. 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 Km². Map 1 indicates the Position of Kakamega County on the Map of Kenya.

Map 1: Map of Kenya Indicating the Location of Kakamega County



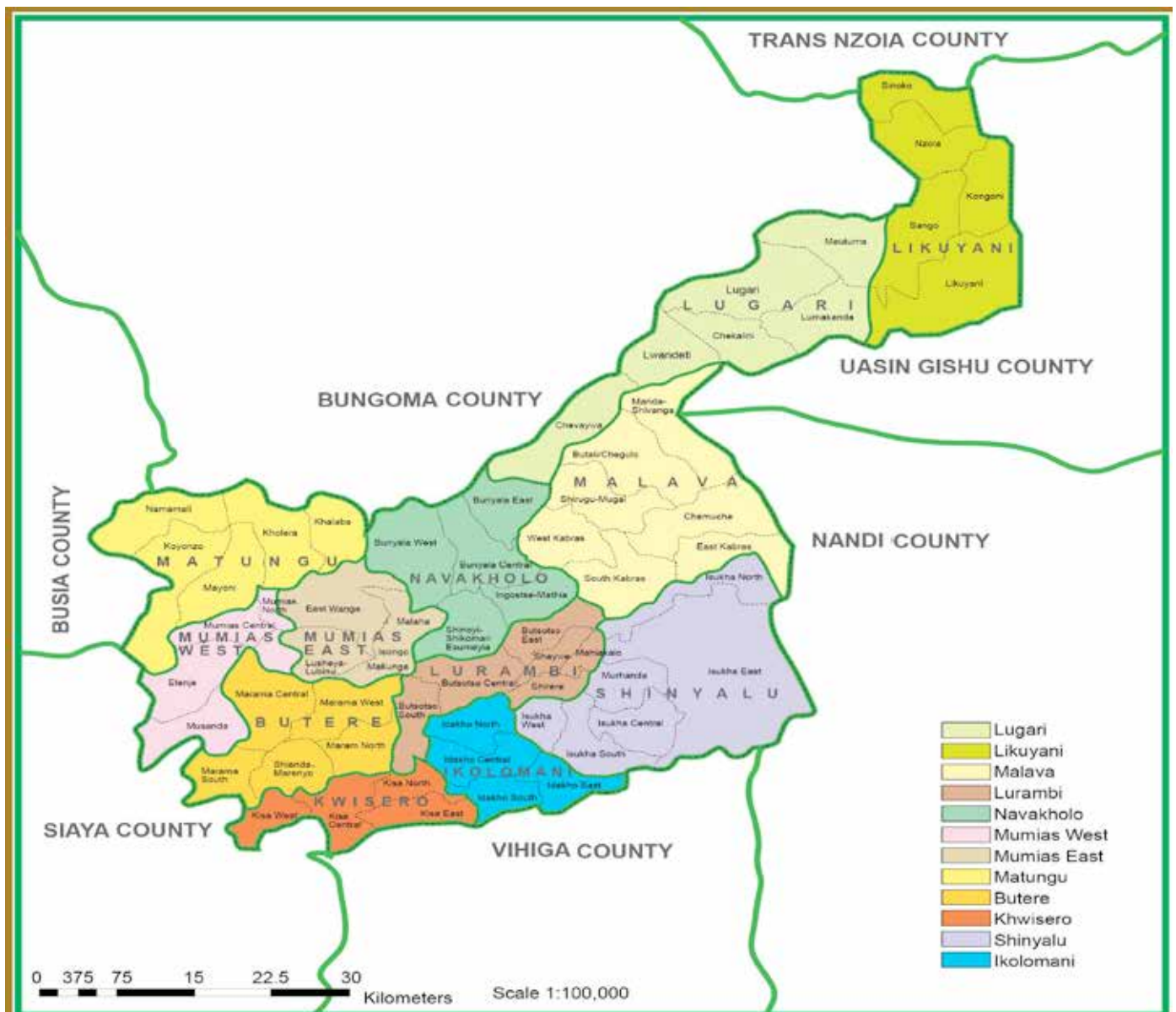
Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)

1.4. Administrative and Political Units

1.4.1. County Government Administrative Units

The County comprises of 12 Sub-counties, 60 wards, 187 Village units and 400 Community Areas. Map 2 shows the County Administrative Units and their boundaries.

Map 2: Map of Kakamega County Showing the Administrative Units



Source: Kakamega County Government (Physical Planning Department)

The details of the County Administrative units by Sub-counties and Wards are provided for in table 1-1.

Table 1- 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
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
	TOTAL	3,051.30	187	400

Source: Kakamega County Economic Planning Department

Shinyalu is the largest Sub-county of the twelve with an approximate area of 445.5 Km² whereas Khwisero is the smallest with an approximate area of 145.6 Km². Among the Ward Administrative Units, Isukha East in Shinyalu Sub-county is the largest with an approximate area of 262.6 Km² with a significant portion of the ward being the Kakamega forest while Mahiakalo Ward in Lurambi Sub-county is the smallest with an approximate area of 13.4 Km².

1.4.2. National Government Administrative Units

Table 1-2 provides the National Government County Administrative Units.

Table 1 - 2: National Government County Administrative Units

S/No	Sub County	No. of divisions	No. of locations	No. of sub locations	Area (Km) ²
1.	Likuyani	2	4	13	302
2.	Lugari	2	6	10	265.8
3.	Matete	2	4	8	101.2
4.	Malava	5	16	56	427.2
5.	Navakholo	4	12	24	258
6.	Lurambi	2	5	15	161.7
7.	Ikolomani	2	10	25	142.6
8.	Shinyalu	2	6	23	445.5
9.	Mumias east	2	9	19	149.2
10.	Mumias west	2	6	11	165.3
11.	Matungu	2	9	20	275.8
12.	Butere	3	12	30	210.4
13.	Khwisero	2	7	20	145.6
	Total	32	106	274	3,051.30

Source: Kakamega County Commissioner 2022



Photo 2: Fencing of Kakamega forest led by CS Environment and The Governor Kakamega county

1.4.3. Political Units

Table 1-3 provides the Constituency and Electoral Wards.

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/ Makunga	3
		Lusheya Lubinu	
		East Wanga	
9	Mumias West	Musanda	4
		Etenje	

S/No.	Constituency	Wards	Number of wards
		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

Source: IEBC, 2023

The County comprises of twelve Constituencies and sixty electoral wards. Malava Constituency has the highest number of Wards (7) whereas Mumias East Constituency has the least number of electoral Wards (3).

1.5. Physiographic and Natural Conditions

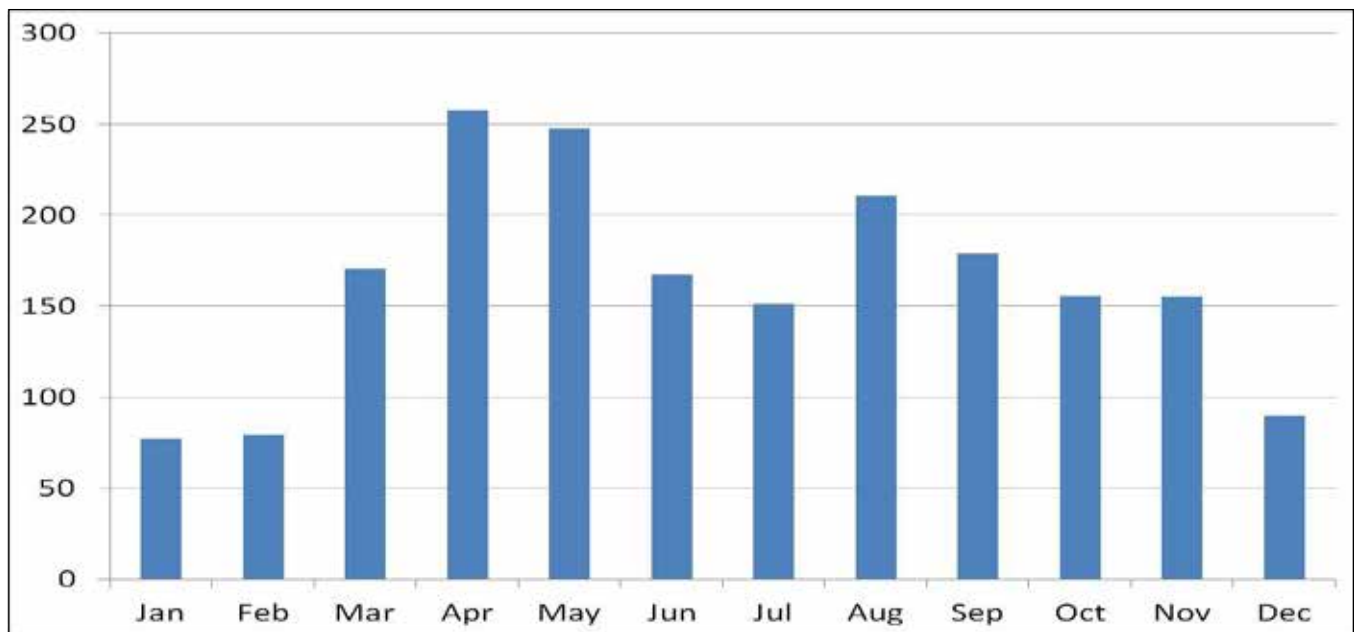
1.5.1. Physical and Topographic Features

Kakamega County is located at an altitude of between 1240 meters and 2000 meters above sea level. The county is characterized by a rugged topography that varies from place to place with the Nandi escarpment forming a major feature on the eastern border. Its main escarpment rises from 1700 meters to 2000 meters. On the southern side, there are several hills with a general elevation that rises up to 2000 meters. The county is also comprised of several hills such as Misango, Imanga, Eregi, Butieri, Shikhokhochole, Mawe Tatu, Lirhanda, Kiming'ini hills among others. Some of the main rivers traversing the county include Nzoia, Yala, Lusumu, Isiukhu, Shiastala, Firatsi, Kipkaren and Sivilie.

1.5.2. Climatic Conditions

Kakamega's climate is classified as tropical and experiences rainfall throughout the year. This is mainly attributed to the existence of Kakamega rain forest which is the only remaining tropical forest in Kenya. The annual rainfall in the county ranges from 1280.1mm to 2214.1mm 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 as shown in figure 1.

Figure 1: Kakamega Average Annual Rainfall Distribution (mm) 2022



Source: Kenya Meteorological Department, 2022

The temperatures range from 18 degrees Celsius to 29 degrees Celsius. The months of January, February and March are the hottest with rest of the months having relatively warm temperatures except for July and August which have relatively cold spells. The county has an average humidity of 67 per cent. Since early 1960s both minimum (night) and maximum (day) temperatures have been on the warming trend throughout Kenya. Current projection indicates increase 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 changes may lead to a change in the frequency or severity of such extreme weather conditions, 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 disproportionate effects on the poor as such groups have fewer resources to adapt to climate change and vulnerability.

1.5.3. Geology and Soils

The geology of the county is made of intrusive (mainly granites), Nyanzian volcanic and the Kavirondian sediments. However, the granites cover most parts of the area. Specifically, the sequence of rocks and sediments that characterize Kakamega county are of a geological structure of the Precambrian basement system formed in the Jurassic periods of Mesozoic era from the geological processes. These occurred during the middle and late cretaceous through the early tertiary and Pleistocene periods. The basement system rocks mainly stretch to the east of the Nandi fault and they comprise extrusions of the acid to basic Nyanzian volcanic at high depths including basalts, andesitic tuffs, agglomerates and rhyolites overlain by highly thick series of coarse Kavirondian conglomerates, grits and finely banded mudstones stretching to the central parts. Nyanzian volcanics also present in the area includes granitized gneisses, augengneisses, migmatites and small portions of hornblende. The Nyanzian and Kavirondian sediments also comprise major intrusions of two granitic rock masses forming the Maragoli and Mumias Goldfields.

The outcrop of fine-grained to extremely coarse-grained tertiary phonolites, forming the only rock strata in the age category rests on a highly uneven surface in the south. The rock structure in the county owes its origin from the remedial volcanic activities and weak faulting that occurred during the formation of rift valley in the Pleistocene period. The soils form extensive deposits of black clays mainly along river valley, sandy soils, gravelly alluvium (with considerable yields of alluvial gold), lateritic ironstone capping, and black silt deposits along the streams. The large tracts of forest reserves mainly at the foot of the Nandi escarpment on the central and eastern parts are characterized by thick soils. Rock exposures are generally a common phenomenon in the county and especially in the streambeds excepts in the granite areas. They are also patched on the divides of the Nyanzian and Kavirondian rocks in the central.

1.5.4. 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 where intensive maize, tea, beans and horticultural production is practiced mainly on small scale; and Lugari and Likuyani where large scale farming is practiced. The second ecological zone, the LM, covers a major portion of the southern part of the County which include Butere, Khwisero, Mumias East, Mumias West and Matungu. In this zone, the main economic activity is sugarcane production with some farmers practicing maize, sweet potatoes, tea, ground nuts and cassava production.

1.6. Demographic Features

1.6.1. Population Size, Composition and Distribution

According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Report by KNBS, the County's population was 1,867,579 persons comprising of 897,133 males and 970,406 females, representing 48 percent male and 52 percent female. Malava Sub-County had the highest population of 238,330 persons while Shinyalu Sub-County had the lowest population at 111,743 persons. This makes the County the fourth most populous county after Nairobi, Kiambu and Nakuru counties. With an inter-censal population growth rate of 1.2 percent, which is below the national rate of 2.2 percent, the County's population was projected to be 1,967,370 in 2022 then grow to 2,072,565 in 2025 and 2,138,415 by the year 2027 as shown in table 1-4. The growing population exerts pressure on the limited county's scarce resources hence need for proper planning and prioritization of resource across all the sectors.

Table 1 - 4: Population Projections (by Sub-County and Sex)

KAKAMEGA	2019			2022			2025			2027		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
		897,133	970,406	1,867,579	986,325	981,045	1,967,370	1,037,343	1,035,222	2,072,565	1,069,156	1,069,258
Butere	73,634	80,463	154,100	80,955	81,345	162,334	85,142	85,837	171,014	87,753	88,660	176,448
Lurambi	92,774	95,432	188,212	101,997	96,478	198,269	107,273	101,806	208,870	110,563	105,153	215,506
Ikolomani	80,853	86,784	167,641	88,891	87,735	176,599	93,489	92,581	186,041	96,356	95,624	191,952
Malava	115,511	122,814	238,330	126,995	124,160	251,065	133,564	131,017	264,489	137,660	135,325	272,893
Shinyalu	53,219	58,524	111,743	58,510	59,166	117,714	61,536	62,433	124,008	63,424	64,486	127,948
Khwisero	53,670	59,803	113,476	59,006	60,459	119,539	62,058	63,797	125,931	63,961	65,895	129,932
Likuyani	73,710	78,341	152,055	81,038	79,200	160,180	85,230	83,574	168,745	87,844	86,321	174,106
Lugari	90,884	98,016	188,900	99,919	99,090	199,009	105,088	104,563	209,651	108,311	108,001	216,312
Matungu	78,793	88,143	166,940	86,627	89,109	175,860	91,107	94,030	185,263	93,901	97,122	191,150
Mumias East	55,895	60,953	116,851	61,452	61,621	123,095	64,631	65,024	129,677	66,613	67,162	133,797
Mumias West	54,915	60,438	115,354	60,375	61,101	121,518	63,497	64,475	128,015	65,445	66,595	132,083
Navakholo	73,275	80,695	153,977	80,560	81,580	162,205	84,727	86,085	170,878	87,325	88,915	176,307

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

Population Projection by Age Cohort

Table 1-5 provides county population projection by respective age cohorts.

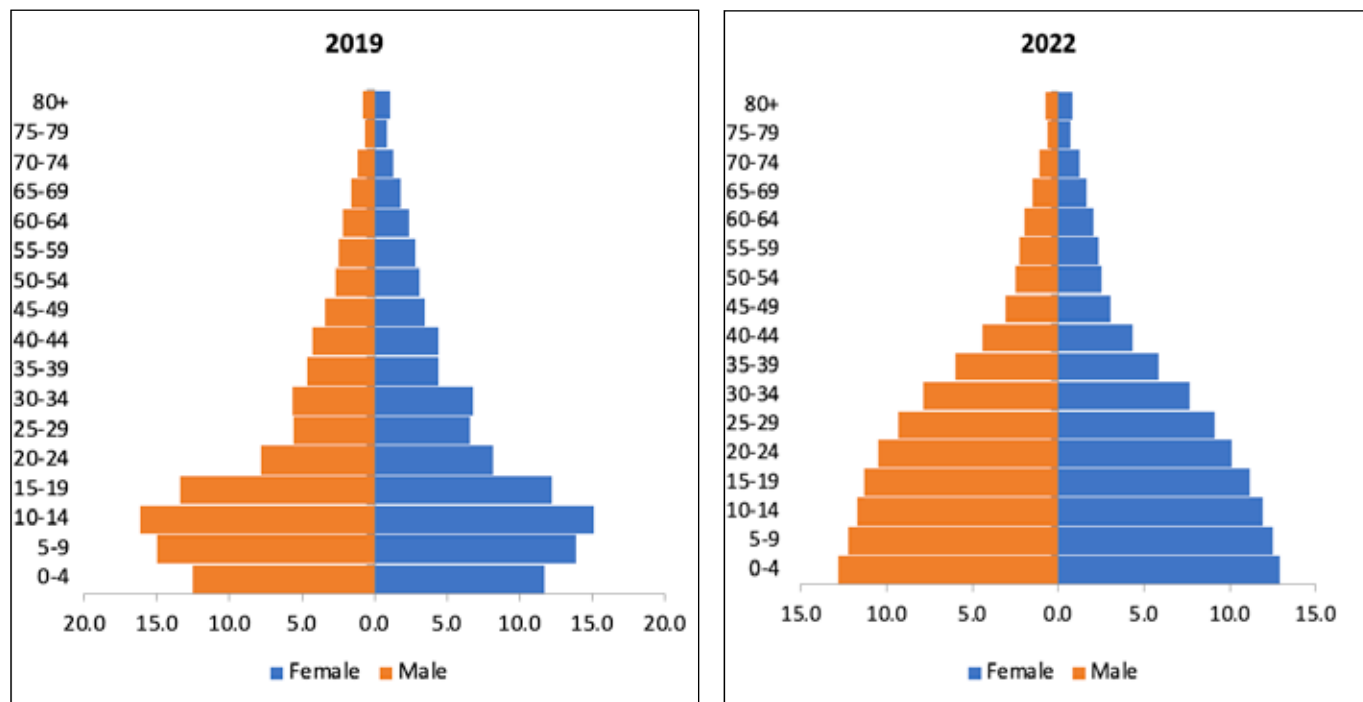
Table 1 - 5: Population by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	2019 (Census)			2022			2025			2027		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	112,360	113,559	225,919	126,816	126,708	253,523	125,804	126,439	252,243	124,837	125,484	250,322
5-9	134,230	134,555	268,785	121,020	122,457	243,478	124,443	126,648	251,091	123,838	126,462	250,300
10-14	144,975	147,002	291,977	115,799	116,753	232,552	116,691	118,836	235,527	118,982	121,634	240,616
15-19	120,265	118,406	238,671	111,817	109,327	221,145	112,479	113,494	225,974	113,115	114,904	228,019
20-24	70,440	79,144	149,584	103,250	99,452	202,702	109,522	103,942	213,464	109,975	106,716	216,692
25-29	50,363	63,950	114,313	91,763	89,478	181,241	96,714	93,204	189,919	100,853	96,208	197,061
30-34	50,695	66,096	116,791	77,370	75,373	152,743	85,678	83,133	168,811	88,909	85,598	174,507
35-39	41,408	43,063	84,471	58,981	57,557	116,538	69,322	67,042	136,364	74,700	72,087	146,787
40-44	38,070	42,651	80,721	43,722	42,342	86,064	50,060	48,979	99,039	56,731	55,136	111,866
45-49	30,545	33,453	63,998	30,449	29,641	60,090	37,271	35,389	72,661	41,278	39,617	80,895
50-54	24,415	29,797	54,212	24,352	24,937	49,289	24,249	23,820	48,069	28,510	27,440	55,950
55-59	22,399	27,417	49,816	22,451	23,288	45,739	22,526	23,490	46,016	22,489	22,886	45,375
60-64	19,330	23,048	42,378	19,386	20,305	39,691	20,239	21,047	41,285	20,300	21,245	41,544
65-69	14,387	17,267	31,654	14,985	16,151	31,136	16,277	17,876	34,153	16,814	18,373	35,187
70-74	10,503	12,321	22,824	10,654	11,899	22,553	11,406	13,336	24,743	12,170	14,410	26,580
75-79	5,649	8,419	14,068	6,257	7,092	13,348	7,428	9,388	16,815	7,861	10,244	18,105
80+	7,083	10,0243	17,326	7,253	8,285	15,538	7,233	9,158	16,391	7,794	10,815	18,609
All Ages	897,133	970,406	1,867,539	986,325	981,045	1,967,370	1,037,343	1,035,222	2,072,565	1,069,156	1,069,258	2,138,415

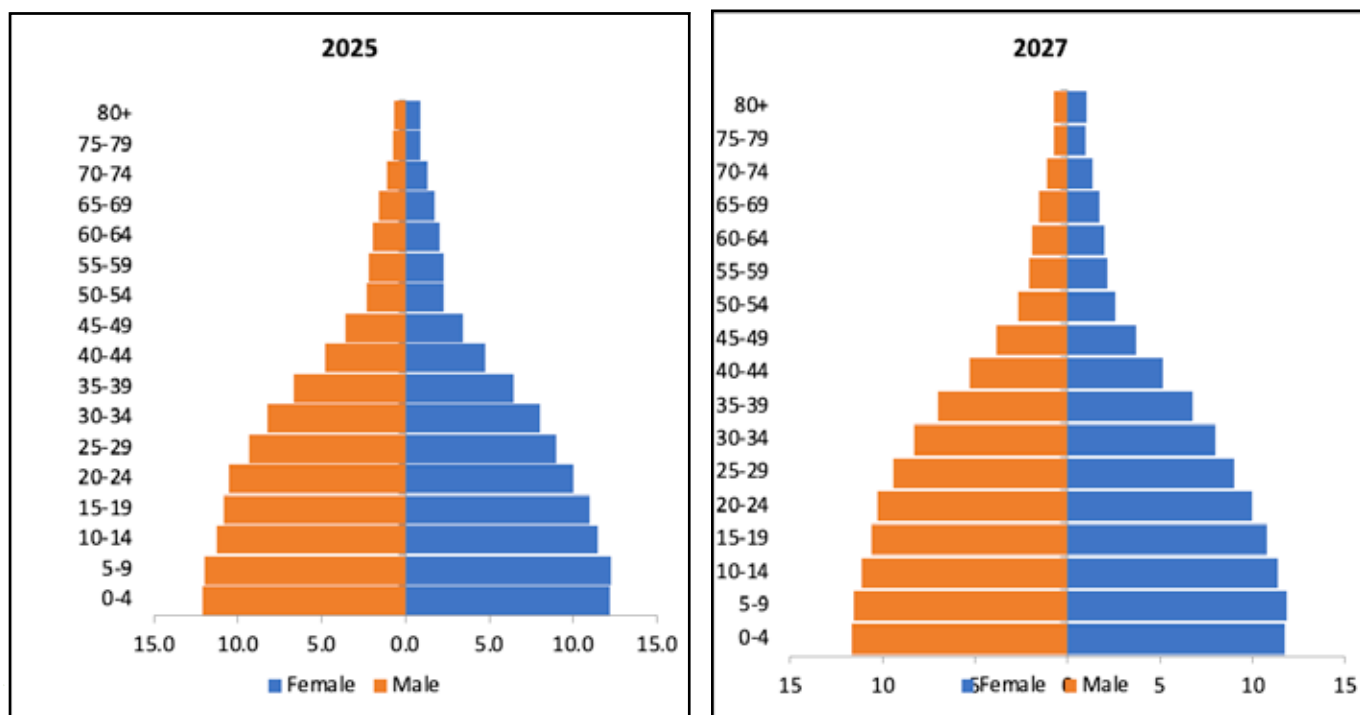
Source: KNBS Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) Report, 2019

The 0-4 age cohort constitute the highest category with a total projected population of 253,523 representing 13 per cent of the total population in 2022. Whereas the 75-79 age cohort had the least population of 7,092 representing 0.4 per cent of the total projected population.

Figure 2: Population Pyramids for Kakamega



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



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



Photo 3: H. E. The Governor, Mp Matungu and MCA Khalaba Ward during the distribution of subsidised farm inputs.

According to the projected data as indicated in figure 2 the county population demonstrates expansive population pyramids with an average ratio of male to female of 1:1 across all age categories. The wide base for years 2022, 2025 and 2027 indicate a high birth and fertility rates in the county. Therefore, there is the need for Government to put in place measures to cater for the growing population socio-economic demands. The dependency ratio is predicted to decline from 87.7 percent in 2019 to 64.7 percent in 2027 (this includes population below 15 years and above 65 years). However, by the year 2027, the county's working population, ages 15- 64 years is expected to rise up to slightly over 60 percent of the total. The figures also indicate a low life expectancy and a high death rate especially for the male population. According to the 2019 KPHC, the county's life expectancy stands at 63.4 for male and 66.1 years for female.

Population Projection by Urban Area

The County's urban population in the nine (9) major urban areas of Kakamega is presented in table 1-6.

Table 1- 6: Population projection by Urban Area

Urban Area	2019			2022			2025			2027		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kakamega	53,539	53,683	107,227	54,663	54,810	109,474	55,811	55,961	111,773	56,983	57,137	114,120
Mumias	19,990	21,952	41,942	20,410	22,413	42,823	20,838	22,884	43,722	21,276	23,364	44,640
Moi's bridge	7,945	8,410	16,355	8,112	8,587	16,698	8,282	8,767	17,049	8,456	8,951	17,407
Matunda	5,208	5,597	10,807	5,317	5,715	11,032	5,429	5,835	11,264	5,543	5,957	11,500
Butere	3,503	4,092	7,596	3,577	4,178	7,754	3,652	4,266	7,917	3,728	4,355	8,084
Shianda	3,448	4,054	7,502	3,520	4,139	7,660	3,594	4,226	7,820	3,670	4,315	7,985
Malava	2,411	2,720	5,131	2,462	2,777	5,239	2,513	2,835	5,349	2,566	2,895	5,461
Khayega	1,836	2,056	3,892	1,875	2,099	3,974	1,914	2,143	4,057	1,954	2,188	4,142
Lumakanda	1,477	1,688	3,165	1,508	1,723	3,231	1,540	1,760	3,299	1,572	1,797	3,369
Totals	99,357	104,252	203,617	101,444	106,441	207,885	103,573	108,677	212,250	105,748	110,959	216,708

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

*The urban centres projections is based on the country's urbanization rate of 2.1%

The projected population for the nine (9) urban areas in Kakamega County was 207,885 persons in 2022. This population is projected to grow to a total of 216,708 persons by the year 2027. In order to address the needs of this growing population, the County Government of Kakamega in collaboration with other stakeholders will need to invest in improving urban social amenities and other services such as provision of efficient water and sewerage services, timely garbage collection and enhance security systems. These interventions will promote a 24-hour economy and elevate the county to preferred investments levels.

1.6.2. Population Density and Distribution

Table 1-7 presents the County's population distribution and density by Sub-county based on the 2019 census report.

Table 1- 7: Population distribution and density by Sub-County

Sub County	2019 (Census)		2022 (Projection)		2025 (Projection)		2027 (projection)		
	area (Km ²)	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Butere	210.4	154,100	732	162,334	772	171,014	813	176,448	839
Lurambi	161.7	188,212	1164	198,269	1226	208,870	1292	215,506	1333
Ikolomani	143.6	111,743	778	176,599	1230	186,041	1296	191,952	1337
Malava	427.2	238,330	558	251,065	588	264,489	619	272,893	639
Shinyalu	445.5	167,641	376	117,714	264	124,008	278	127,948	287
Khwisero	145.6	113,476	779	119,539	821	125,931	865	129,932	892
Likuyani	302	152,055	503	160,180	530	168,745	559	174,106	577
Lugari	367	188,900	515	199,009	542	209,651	571	216,312	589
Matungu	275.8	166,940	605	175,860	638	185,263	672	191,150	693
Mumias East	149.2	116,851	783	123,095	825	129,677	869	133,797	897
Mumias West	165.3	115,354	698	121,518	735	128,015	774	132,083	799
Navakholo	258	153,977	597	162,205	629	170,878	662	176,307	683

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

In 2022, Lurambi and Ikolomani Sub-counties were projected to be the most densely populated in the County. Lurambi's density is projected to increase to 1,292 in 2025 and 1,333 in 2027 whereas Ikolomani's projections are 1,296 and 1,337 in 2025 and 2027 respectively. The high population density in Lurambi is attributed to urbanization trends in the host towns such as Kakamega Municipality and its satellite towns, and the presence of Masinde Muliro University. Shinyalu Sub-county is sparsely populated with a projected density of 264 in 2022 due to Kakamega Forest, which covers a considerable portion of the Sub-county.

The high population density, particularly in Lurambi Sub-county and adjacent urban areas, results in subdivision of land into uneconomical portions, high levels of unemployment and a strain on available infrastructure and social amenities. Due to these challenges, it is necessary to develop strategies and measures to solve the deficiencies.

1.6.3. Population Projection by Broad Age Groups

In Kakamega County, the economically active population (15-64 years) is the highest whereas the infant (<1 year) is the lowest as shown in Table 1-8.

Table 1- 8: Population projection by Broad Age Groups

Age Group	2019			2022(Projection)			2025(projection)			2027(Projection)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Infant Population (<1 year)	20,947	21,181	42,128	21,281*	21,518*	42,799*	22,314*	22,563*	44,876*	23,030*	23,287*	46,317*
Under5 Population	112,360	113,559	225,919	126,816	126,708	253,523	125,804	126,439	252,243	124,837	125,484	250,322
Pre-School (3- 5 Years)	73,944	73,752	147,696	74,699	75,004	149,703	75,156	75,914	151,069	74,663	75,525	150,188
Primary School (6 – 13 Years)	225,560	228,112	453,672	189,528	191,241	380,770	192,793	196,165	388,959	194,061	198,169	392,230
Secondary School (14 – 17 Years)	106,093	106,413	212,506	90,409	89,244	179,654	90,994	92,077	183,072	91,900	93,538	185,438
Youth (18 – 34 Years)	213,404	249,270	462,674	311343	302395	613738	331105	319824	650929	339150	328558	667708
Women of Reproductive Age(15-49 Years)		446,763			503,170			545,184			570,266	
Economically Active Population (15 – 64 Years)	467,930	527,025	994,955	583,541	571,700	1,155,241	628,061	613,541	1,241,602	656,859	641,837	1,298,696
Aged (65+)	37,622	48,250	85,872	39,149	43,427	82,576	42,343	49,758	92,102	44,640	53,841	98,481

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

*Assuming population growth rate of 1.58 percent

Infant Population: This population is projected at 21,281 males and 21,518 females in 2022, with a total of 42,799 persons. This is projected to grow to 44,876 in 2025 and further to 46,317 in 2027. This necessitates greater investment in primary child healthcare as well as maternal healthcare and education.

Under-5 Years: This population is projected at 126,816 males and 126,708 females in 2022, with a total of 253,523 persons. This is projected to decline to 252,243 in 2025 and further to 250,322 in 2027. This decline could be attributed to high under five mortalities of 64 per 1000 live births resulting from malnutrition with high stunting rate in the county which stands at 28.4 percent as at 2022 (KHIS 2022). To support the population, there is need for the County to invest in primary healthcare and child support programmes.

Pre-school (3-5): This population is projected at 74,699 males and 75,004 females in 2022, with a total of 149,703 persons. This is projected to grow to 151,069 in 2025 and decline to 150,188 in 2027. To support the growing population, there is need for the County to invest in pre-school education (ECDE).

Primary and Junior Secondary School (6-13): This population is projected at 189,528 males and 191,241 females in 2022, with a total of 380,769 persons. This is projected to grow to a total of 388,959 and 392,230 in 2025 and 2027, respectively. The County Government in collaboration with the National government and other stakeholders need to employ measures to ensure 100 percent transition from ECDE to primary education, retention and increased enrolment. These measures include expansion in investment in basic education infrastructure, staffing, school feeding programme and other cost reduction measures.

Secondary School (14-17): This population is projected at 90,409 males and 89,244 females in 2022, with a total of 179,653 persons. This is projected to grow to a total of 183,072 and 185,438 in 2025 and 2027, respectively. Because of the predicted population growth in this age group, increased investments in school infrastructure, increased tuition support, staffing and other cost reduction measures are required to improve enrolment, retention and transition rates, quality and performance.

Youth Population (18-34): This population is projected at 311,343 males and 302,395 females in 2022, totaling to 613,738 persons. This is projected to grow to a total of 650,929 and 667,708 in 2025 and 2027, respectively. The rapid growth of the youth population necessitates immediate government engagement in terms of job creation in order to reduce unemployment rates. It also necessitates the expansion of training institutions and acquisition of skills such as entrepreneurships, apprenticeship, life skills, ICT skills, Sports, Arts and Creative economy among others. These can be achieved through establishment/revamping existing youth polytechnics and vocational centres, establishment of ICT centres and infrastructure, and home craft centres.

Female Reproductive Age Group (15-49): This population was projected to be 503,170 in 2022. It is expected to grow to 545,184 in 2025 and 570,266 by 2027. This calls for enhancement of family planning and reproductive healthcare as well as improving access to quality maternal healthcare. The investment in safe homes will also be critical for this age group.

Economically active Population (15-64): This population was projected to be at 583,541 males and 571,700 females in 2022, with a total of 1,155,241 persons. This is projected to grow to a total of 1,241,602 and 1,298,696 in 2025 and 2027, respectively. This huge labor force will require the County government in collaboration with other stakeholders to implement appropriate multi-sectoral policies to create jobs, facilitate innovation and incubation of MSMEs and establishment of industrial parks in the three regions of the County to enhance value addition. In addition, the County will facilitate a conducive business environment to attract investments in various sectors. This calls for the county to invest more in wellness programmes to sustain the workforce category.

Aged Population (65+): The aged population was projected at 82,576 by 2022, with 39,149 males and 43,427 females. This population is projected to rise to 92,102 and 98,481 by 2025 and 2027, respectively. The County Government in collaboration with the National Government and other stakeholders should devote resources towards expanding social safety nets and welfare support programmes such as social protection, cash transfers and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for the elderly.

1.6.4. Competence Based Curriculum (CBC) Population projections

The Kenyan Government in 2017 unveiled the Competency Based Curriculum (CBC), which takes the form of 2-6-3-3 system of education in order to gradually replace the 8-4-4 system of education, which had served Kenya for 30 years since 1988. The introduction of 2-6-3-3 on its introduction received a lot of attention and provides an opportunity for the learners to explore their core abilities and reducing the focus that was previously attached to only academic excellence and capabilities. Table 1-9 provides the CBC population trends for Kakamega over the period 2019 to 2027.

Table 1- 9: Population by broad age categories of the Competence based Curriculum (CBC)

Year Age Group	2019(Census)			2022(Projection)			2025(Projection)			2027(Projection)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pre-Primary Age (3-5 Years)	73,944	73,752	147,696	74,699	75,004	149,703	75,156	75,914	151,069	74,663	75,525	150,188
Lower Primary 6-8 years	79,168	80,010	159,178	68,673	69,379	138,052	70,071	71,299	141,369	70,271	71,749	142,020
Upper Primary 9-11 years	86,109	87,021	173,130	74,694	75,458	150,153	76,214	77,546	153,761	76,432	78,036	154,468
Junior secondary Age 12-14	88,017	89,168	177,185	69,002	69,161	138,162	69,509	70,661	140,170	70,685	72,173	142,858
Senior secondary Age 15-17	78,359	78,326	156,685	67,568	66,487	134,056	67,993	68,738	136,731	68,573	69,750	138,323
Total	405,597	408,277	813,874	354,637	355,489	710,126	358,944	364,157	723,100	360,624	367,232	727,856

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

Pre-school (3-5): The census 2019 total for these age group was 147,696. This population is projected at 74,699 males and 75,004 females in 2022, with a total of 149,703 pupils. This is projected to grow to 151,069 in 2025 and decline to 150,188 in 2027. To support the growing population, there is need for the County to invest in pre-school education (ECDE) infrastructure of all kinds.

Lower Primary School (6-8): This cohort of population was 159,178 (79,168 males and 80,010 females) in 2019. They were projected to decline to 138,052 in 2022 and then increase to 141,369 and 142,020 in 2025 and 2027 respectively. Generally, there are more females than males in this age cohort. Both national and county governments should invest in infrastructure and human resource for better learning.

Upper Primary School (9-11): In 2019, the county had 86,109 males and 87,021 females totaling to 173,130 students. The numbers were projected to decline to 150,153 in 2022 then increase to 153,761 in 2025 and 154,468 in 2027. Both national and county governments should invest in infrastructure and human resource to enhance the quality of programmes delivered.

Junior Secondary School (12-14): The JSS programme started in 2023. It is projected that in 2025, there will be 140,170 students and the number will increase to 142,858 in 2027. Generally, there are more females than males in this age group. As the national and county governments seeks to invest on infrastructure and human resource to support these learners, there is also need to address the adequacy of the provision of age specific need for the learners to improve their learning outcomes such as the provision of sanitary pads to the girls.

Senior Secondary School (15-17): The first batch of SSS is expected to begin learning in 2026. The county will have 138,323 students (68,573 males and 69,750 females) in 2027. Although they are expected to utilize both infrastructure and human resource, there is need to invest in other learning requirements. While the girls in this group will need sustained provision of sanitary pads, both boys and girls will need career mentorship and transitional guidance.

1.6.5. Population of Persons with Disabilities

The projected persons with Disabilities were 68,421 in the County as at 2022. Physical mobility was the most commonly reported form of disability at 19,273 followed by the visually impaired at 17,706. The least category is self-care with 5,752 reported cases. There is need for investment in various needs of this category which includes the decentralization of the assessment services from the County General Hospital to all the level IV facilities across the county, ensuring that all infrastructure developments mainstream disability, investing in assistive devices as well as monitoring the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) compliance as far as the proportion of the people living with disabilities are concerned. Table 1-10 provides the details of the County population that falls in the respective categories.

Table 1- 10: Population of People Living with Disabilities by Type, Sex and Age

Particulars	5-14			15 – 24			25 – 34			35 – 54			TOTAL		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Visual	1,982	1,100	882	1,834	819	1,015	1,163	492	671	3,681	1,341	2,339	7,274	10,431	17,706
Hearing	1,635	855	780	1,197	602	595	727	360	366	1,071	443	628	3,627	4,879	8,507
Mobility	1,350	772	578	1,301	689	612	1,105	551	554	3,555	1,394	2,161	7,355	11,917	19,273
Self-care	1,041	606	435	781	426	355	541	295	246	798	444	354	2,686	3,065	5,752
Cognition	1,334	748	586	1,455	771	684	1,259	594	665	2,366	889	1,476	4,416	6,940	11,357
Communicating	1,812	1,063	749	1,294	699	595	802	445	357	837	452	385	3,094	2,732	5,826
TOTAL	9,154	5,144	4,010	7,862	4,006	3,856	5,597	2,737	2,859	12,308	4,963	7,343	28,452	39,964	68,421

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

1.6.6. Demographic Dividend

The demographic dividend is the temporary opportunity for faster economic growth that begins when fertility rates fall, leading to a larger proportion of working-age adults and fewer younger dependants. It occurs when a falling birth rate changes the age distribution so that fewer investments are needed to meet the needs of the youngest age groups and resources are released for investment in economic development and family welfare. Table 1-11 shows the demographic dividend potential of the county.

Table 1- 11: Demographic Dividend Potential

Category	2019	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Population Size	1,867,579	2,002,435	2,037,500	2,072,565	2,105,490	2,138,415
Population below 15 (%)	42.1	36.6	36.1	35.6	35.1	34.7
Population 15 – 64 (%)	53.3	59.1	59.5	59.9	60.3	60.7
Population above 65 (%)	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6
Dependency Ratio	87.7	69.1	68.0	66.9	65.8	64.7
Fertility Rate	3.4					

Source: KNBS 2019, Census and Projections

The County's total fertility rate is 3.4 which implies that on average, a woman of reproductive age would bear between 3 and 4 children in her lifetime. Based on 2019 KPHC Report, the projected population aged 15 years and below represents an approximately 36.6 percent in 2023 whereas the projected population for age 65 years and above represents an approximately 4.3 percent of the total population. This is against a 59.1 percent working population translating to a dependency ratio of 69.1 percent. This dependency ratio is expected to decline to 64.7 percent by 2027. It is worth noting that by 2027, the county shall have increased its working age population to more than 60 percent. Similarly, the dependency ratio is projected to decline from 88 percent in 2019 to 65 percent in 2027. Although this is good progress in reducing dependency, more initiatives are required to reduce fertility so that a greater proportion of the population fall within the working age.

This reduction in fertility rate accompanied with investment in health, education and skills development, economy and good governance will result in accelerated development. To successfully achieve the demographic dividend, the county should invest in the following areas:

i) Demographic Transition

Demographic transition is a long-term trend of declining birth and death rates, resulting in substantive change in the age distribution of a population. The County is projected to experience decline in birth rates and therefore reduction in proportion of population less than 15 years from 42 percent in 2019 to 35 percent in 2027. In addition, the proportion of working age population will increase from 53 percent in 2019 to 61 percent in 2027, Table 1-10. Through investment in education, skills development, and engagement in economic activities the county will reap the benefits of this transition.

ii) Health

Improved healthcare especially in reproductive, maternal, new-born, child and adolescent health ensures quality population that can in turn significantly contribute to the county's socio-economic development. There is need for the County government to invest more resources in healthcare programmes and Youth Friendly Centres (YFC) across the County. The YFC will be a key pillar in ensuring the adolescents and youth are able to access sexual reproductive health services conveniently. Further, the County should invest in reproductive health and family planning to increase modern contraceptive uptake as well as institutional delivery and put in place strategies to reduce if not to eliminate triple threat (new HIV infection, teenage pregnancy and gender-based violence).

iii) Education, training, and skills

By 2027, the labour force will have grown to 60.7 percent. This population require to have acquired employment skills in order to harness the demographic dividends. Deliberate effort should be made to enhance support to basic, tertiary training and vocational education institutions. Equipping these technical institutions will also be critical in ensuring that the learners gets quality skills. This will make learning attractive and increase the number of young people transiting from such institutions. Deliberate efforts should be made to avoid conversion of major vocational institutions to universities as this will reduce the options available for the youth in critical skills acquisition.

There is also need to address the raising trend of gender imbalance in the skills acquisition in order to bring on board the girl child especially who is excluded largely from acquiring key skills which will make them to earn decent incomes and lead a better life.

iv) Economic reforms and Job creation

With expected increase in workforce, there will be a risk of not harnessing demographic dividends if the county does not create an enabling business environment and skilfully empowered population. With a significant proportion of population being of working age and they being appropriately skilled, economic reforms and job creation that engages them can greatly spur achievement of the demographic dividend. There is therefore the need for initiating programmes that create employment opportunities for the workforce thereby increasing their welfare and contribution to the economy.

v) Governance and accountability

A well-informed population that actively participates in political and decision-making processes of the county can spur development and implementation of appropriate policies and programmes. Public participation is a constitutional requirement and therefore the people should be involved in governance and accountability.

Promotion of accountability and transparency in the management of scarce resources will ensure prudence and guarantee socio-economic transformation. Engagements with the elected leaders, religious and other stakeholders will identify key development issues and make timely decisions, enhance ownership and sustainability of public investments.

In conclusion, the transition from high fertility to low fertility offers policymakers a window of opportunity to transform the county's economic performance through appropriate policies. The demographic window for Kakamega County is expected to open in the year 2036-2040. This is the period when the County can achieve maximum pace of economic growth as a result of the huge labor force relative to the dependent population.

1.7. Human Development Approach

The Human Development Index (HDI) was mainly meant to steer discussions about development progress away from the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It provides a comprehensive measure that genuinely accounts for people's lives. The HDI, developed in 1990, provides a summary measure for assessing long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development which are; a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.

A long and healthy life is measured by life expectancy. Knowledge level is measured by mean years of schooling among the adult population, which is the average number of years of schooling received in a life-time by people aged 25 years and older and access to learning and knowledge by expected years of schooling for children of school-entry age, which is the total number of years of schooling a child of school-entry age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates can stay the same, throughout the child's life. Standard of living is measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita expressed in constant 2017 international dollars using purchasing power parity conversion rates.

The measure of achievement in each area is pegged on the level of attainment of a country in the following goals: 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. Table 1-12 provides the level of attainment of the country in key parameters.

Table 1- 12: Kenya's HDI Trends

Year	Life Expectancy at Birth	Expected Years of Schooling	Mean Years of Schooling	GNI Per Capita (2017 PPP\$)	HDI Value
1990	57.4	9.1	3.7	3,096	0.482
1995	53.5	8.7	4.5	2,867	0.468
2000	50.9	8.3	5.3	2,839	0.461
2005	54.7	9.4	5.8	2,991	0.500
2010	61.0	10.7	6.1	3,317	0.551
2015	64.8	11.7	6.3	3,776	0.587
2016	65.4	11.6	6.4	3,895	0.591
2017	65.9	11.5	6.5	3,969	0.595
2018	66.3	11.4	6.6	4,135	0.599
2019	66.7	11.3	6.6	4,244	0.601

Source: World Development Report, 2020

Between 1990 and 2019, Kenya's HDI value increased from 0.482 to 0.601 representing an increase of 24.7 percent. However, when the value is discounted for inequality, the HDI falls to 0.443 representing a loss of 26.3 percent due to inequality in the distribution of the HDI dimension indices. Kenya's life expectancy at birth increased by 9.3 years, while mean years of schooling increased by 2.8 years and expected years of schooling increased by 2.3 years. Kenya's GNI per capita increased by about 37.1 percent between this period. This ranking put the country in the medium human development category positioning the country at 143 out of 189 countries, an improvement of 4 positions from the 2018 ranking.

According to the 2020 Human Development Index Report, the HDI for Kakamega County proxied on the western region HDI was 0.572. This was lower than the national average of 0.601. This points to the need to invest more to improve all HDI parameters through investment in devolved functions such as health, agriculture, social services, water and other relevant functions.

1.8. Gender Inequality Index

This measure reflects gender-based inequalities in three dimensions – reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity. Reproductive health is measured by maternal mortality and adolescent birth rates. Empowerment is measured by the share of parliamentary seats held by women and attainment in secondary and higher education by each gender while economic activity is measured by the labour market participation rate for women and men. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) can be interpreted as the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in the three GII dimensions. Table 1-13 shows the status for the country and the county as per the parameters. As can be seen, the gender inequality index depicts women falling behind men in almost all parameters. For instance of the 290 elected members of parliament only 29 women were directly elected in in the National Assembly a 10 percent representation. On the other hand, of the 60 elected members of County Assembly in Kakamega only three pulled through a five percent representation despite the additional efforts through affirmative action, which is realized through the 47 County Women Representatives and nomination to address the gaps.

Table 1- 13: Country and County Gender Inequality Index Parameters

Country /County	GII value	GII Rank	Maternal mortality rate	Adolescent birth rate	Female seats in parliament (%) and County Assembly (Elected)	Ministers /CECM Members women Ratio	Population with at least some secondary education (%)		Labour force participation rate (%)	
							F	M	F	M
Kenya	0.518	126	495	75.1	10.0	23.8	29.8	37.3	72.1	77.3
Kakamega			316	10.1	5.0	37.5	-	-	55.7	49.2

Source: World Development Report 2020, KNBS 2020

1.9. County Poverty Index

The County Poverty Index considers both the monetary and multidimensional poverty indices. Multidimensional poverty is a composite measure designed to show incidence of multidimensional deprivations and their intensity. Table 1-14 presents monetary and multidimensional poverty rates for Kakamega County against the national average.

Table 1- 14: Multi-Dimensional Poverty

Country /County		Kenya	Kakamega
Absolute poverty rate		36.1	35.8
Monetary poverty rate		35.7	35.1
Multidimensional poverty rate		35.1	70.8
Food Poverty Rate		32.0	33.3
Multidimensional Poverty rate by age group	Children	52.5	67.8
	Youth	48.1	69.1
	Elderly	55.7	70.8

Source: KNBS Comprehensive Poverty Report, 2020

Kakamega has an absolute poverty rate of 35.8 percent which is slightly lower than the national rate of 36.1 percent. The monetary poverty rate for the county is 35.1 percent, which is virtually the same as the national rate of 35.7 percent of the people living in poverty. On multidimensional poverty, Kakamega has a high rate of 70.8 percent, which is more than double the monetary poverty rate of the Country. When disaggregated by age group, children (0-17) in Kakamega are 67.8 percent multi-dimensionally poor, youth (18-34) 69.1 percent and the elderly (60+) 70.8 percent. These rates are higher than the national categories. The core drivers of high Multidimensional poverty in Kakamega are poor housing conditions, poor nutrition, poor sanitation facilities, low access to education and low levels of economic activities. The County government of Kakamega therefore needs to invest in programmes geared towards wealth creation in order to reduce poverty and uplift the standards of living for its citizens.

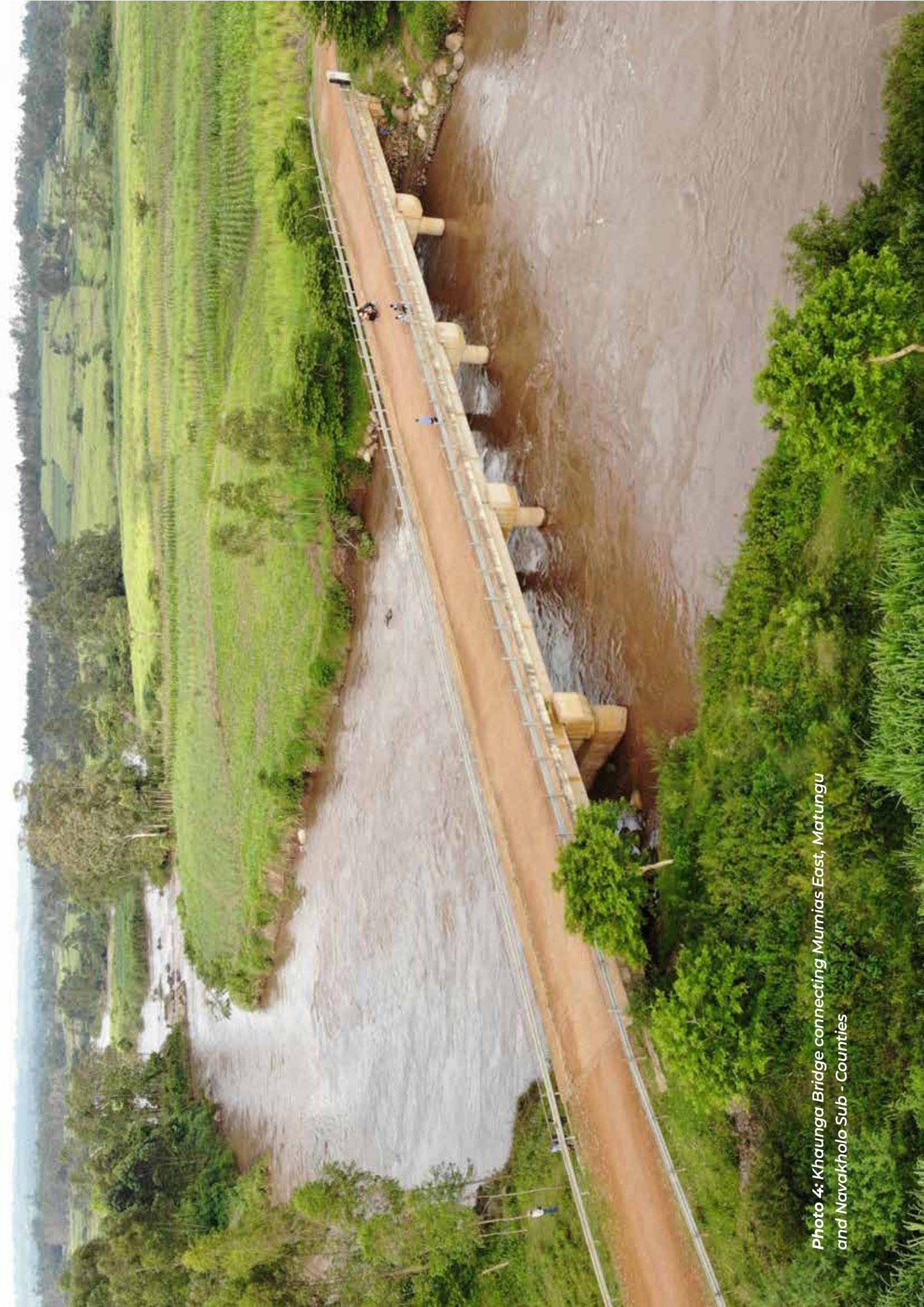


Photo 4: Khaunga Bridge connecting Mumias East, Matungu and Navakholo Sub - Counties

CHAPTER TWO: PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP PERIOD

2. Overview

This chapter provides a review of the implementation of the previous CIDP (2018-2022). It presents analysis on the performance in terms of County revenues vis-à-vis sector expenditures. It further discusses sector programmes' performance review by highlighting key achievements in terms of outcomes that were realized, challenges faced, and lessons learnt during the review period. Finally, the chapter presents the natural resources assessment, and the sector development issues that need to be taken into consideration during the implementation of this CIDP.

2.1. Analysis of the County Revenue Sources

Table 2-1 presents an analysis of county revenue sources

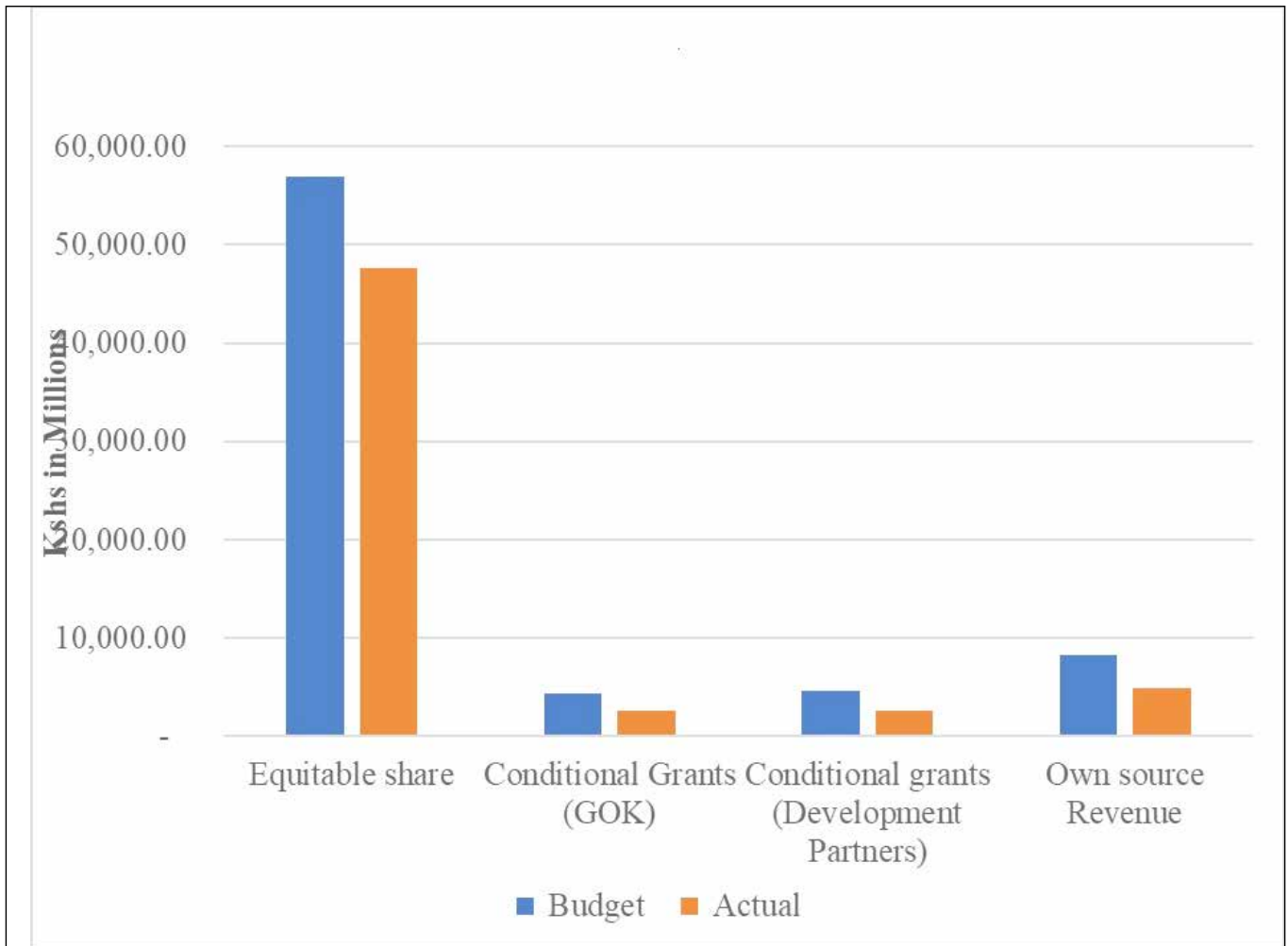
Table 2- 1: Analysis of County Revenue Sources

Revenue Sources	Revenue Projection (Kshs. Million)						Actual Revenue (Kshs. Million)					
	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23	Total	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23 *Dec	Total
Equitable share	10,330.60	10,412.85	11,470.36	12,389.41	12,389.41	56,992.63	10,330.60	9,517.34	11,308.35	11,398.26	5,079.70	47,634.25
Conditional Grants (GOK)	745.72	1,187.71	1,523.22	0	900.4	4,357.05	745.72	1,178.67	749.21	0	0	2,673.60
Conditional grants (Development Partners)	919.11	1,619.64	1,424.10	691.09	15.38	4,669.32	887.66	540.33	850.21	302.97	0	2,581.17
Own source Revenue	1,200	1,666.14	1,656	1,600	2,100	8,222.14	999.81	1,180.23	1,111.11	1,221.67	408.6	4,921.42
Total	13,195.43	14,886.34	16,073.68	14,680.50	15,405.19	74,241.14	12,963.79	12,416.57	14,018.88	12,922.90	5,488.30	57,810.44

Source: World Development Report, 2020

The County Government received a total revenue amounting to Kshs 57,810.44 million against the projected Kshs 74,241.15 million. This represents a 78 percent revenue performance. The revenues consist of equitable share (82 percent), GOK conditional grants (5 percent), conditional Grants from development partners (4 percent) and own source revenue (9 percent). The revenue shortfall of 22 percent was because of unmet own source revenue targets, withdrawal of Development Partners and unrealized revenues for the remainder of the plan period which are envisaged to be realized (January 2023 to June 2023). This information is represented in Figure 3.

Table 3: Analysis of County Revenue Sources



Source: County Treasury

**The data is up to and including December 2022*

2.1.1. Equitable Share

This is a shareable revenue allocated to County Governments by the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) and it is disbursed from the National Treasury. In the last 5 years* (up to December 2022) the County Government of Kakamega received a total of Kshs. 47,634.25 million against a total projected budget of Kshs. 56,992.63 million translating to 84 percent receipts. A shortfall of Kshs 9,358.38 million (16 percent) is attributed to unrealized revenues from the exchequer for the remaining period of the financial year 2022-2023.

2.1.2. Conditional Grants (GoK)

This is revenue from the National Treasury allocated to Counties specifically on the approved programmes and projects for the County Governments. The County received a total of Kshs. 2,673.60 million against a total projected budget of Kshs 4,357.05 million for a period of 5 years* (up to December 2022) translating to 61 percent of the projected budget. The shortfall of Kshs 1,683.45 (39 percent) is attributed to the National Government’s delay in disbursements.

2.1.3. Conditional Grants (Development Partners)

These are funds from development partners targeting specific projects and programmes. Kakamega County received a total of Kshs 2,581.17 million against a total projected budget of Kshs 4,669.32 million for a period of 5 years* up to December 2022 translating to 55 percent. A shortfall of Kshs 2,088.16 million (45 percent) is attributed to delay/failure in release of funds by the development partners.

2.1.4. Own Source Revenue

This is local revenue collected from various sources within the County Government's jurisdiction. During the period under review, the County collected a total of Kshs 4,921.42 million against a total projected target of Kshs 8,222.14 million for a period of 5 years* up to December 2022 translating to 60 percent achievement. The shortfall representing 40 percent was attributed to both internal and external challenges. Some of these challenges were COVID-19 outbreak, unintegrated revenue management systems and insufficient human resource capacity.

2.1.5. County Budget Expenditure Analysis

This section provides an analysis of the total budgetary allocation and total actual expenditure by sector. The information is summarized in table 2-2.

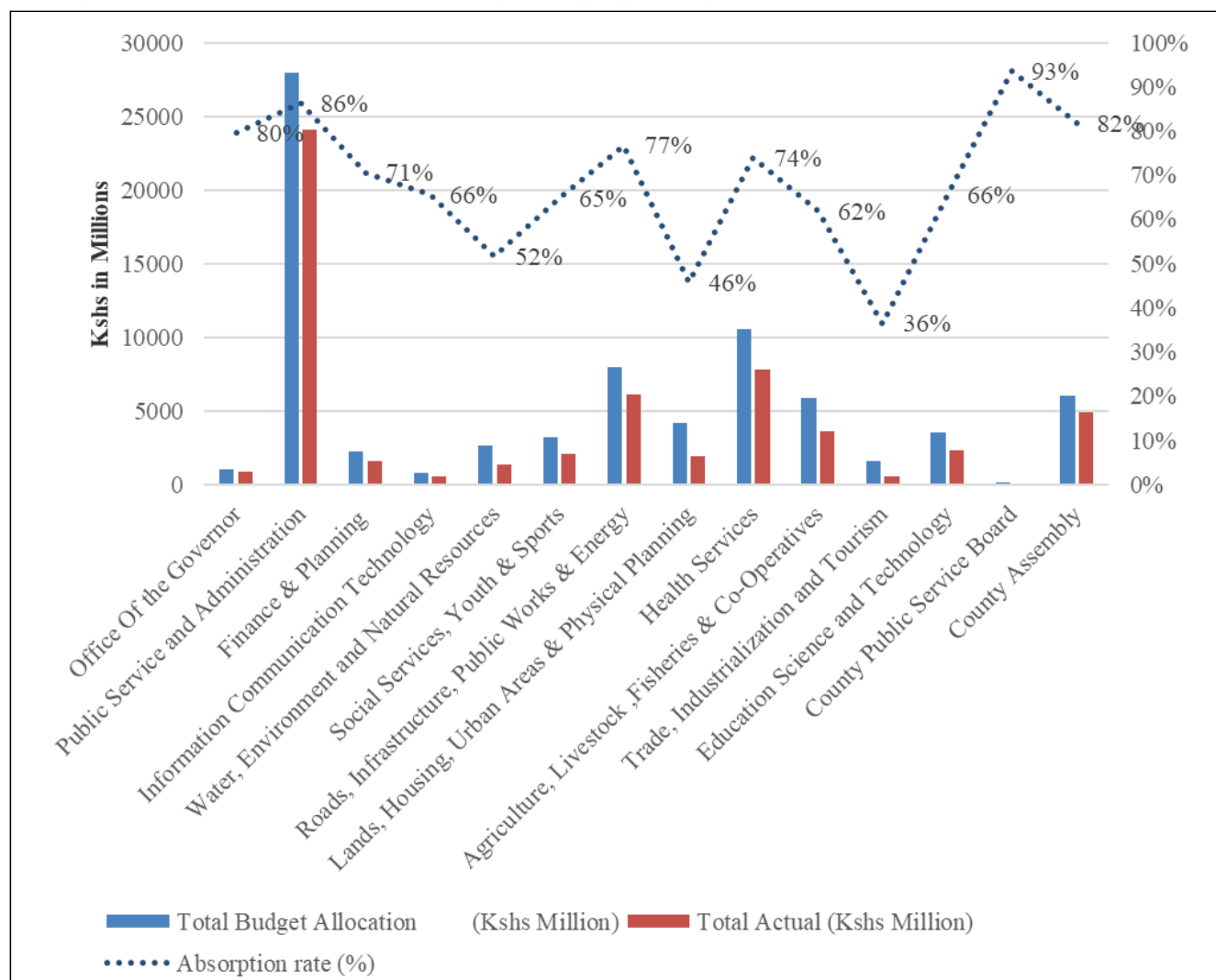
Table 2- 2: County Expenditure Analysis

Sector	Total Budget Allocation (Kshs Million)	Total Actual (Kshs Million)	Variance (Kshs Million)	Absorption rate (%)
Office of the Governor	1,068.03	850.45	217.58	80
Public Service and Administration	27,921.37	24,068.75	3,852.62	86
Finance & Planning	2,270.44	1,602.17	668.27	71
Information Communication Technology	799.19	523.65	275.54	66
Water, Environment and Natural Resources	2,664.52	1,375.00	1,289.52	52
Social Services, Youth & Sports	3,180.78	2,060.56	1,120.22	65
Roads, Infrastructure, Public Works & Energy	8,008.25	6,145.80	1,862.45	77
Lands, Housing, Urban Areas & Physical Planning	4,175.75	1,908.81	2,266.94	46
Health Services	10,556.27	7,809.90	2,746.37	74
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Co-operatives	5,875.57	3,636.96	2,238.61	62
Trade, Industrialization and Tourism	1,625.14	592.31	1,032.83	36
Education Science and Technology	3,576.69	2,346.14	1,230.55	66
County Public Service Board	121.29	113.38	7.91	93
County Assembly	6,014.61	4,914.26	1,100.35	82
TOTAL	77,857.9	57,948.14	19,909.76	74

Source: Respective County Departments

Overall, the budget absorption rate was 74percent, ranging from 36 percent in the department of trade, industrialization, and tourism to 93 percent in the County Public Service Board and 86 percent for Public Service and Administration. The key challenges for lower than targeted budget absorption rate was delay in exchequer releases, sustained court cases, unmet own source revenue targets. The County Public Service Board and Public Service and Administration departments had the highest absorption rate because most of their activities are recurrent in nature. The department of Trade, Industrialization and Tourism experienced a low absorption rate because of the slow implementation of development projects. The County expenditure by the respective County Departments is further illustrated in Figure 4.

Figure 4: County Expenditure Analysis



2.2. Sector Programmes' Performance Review

This section provides a summary of key sector achievements realized during the previous plan period (2018 – 2022).

2.2.1. Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives

Agriculture is the main stay means of the people of Kakamega contributing to 52.2 percent of the Gross County Product. During the period under review, the sector purposed to improve food security through increased crops, livestock, and fisheries production. During the plan period, the County's food poverty index reduced from 47 percent to 33.3 percent against the targeted score of 40 percent. This over achievement is attributed to the prioritization and increased investment in the sector. However, it is important to note that the food poverty index is still higher than the national score of 32.0 percent.

The quantity of milk produced was 182.4 million litres against the targeted 200 million litres (91% achievement). Egg production stood at 93.2 million against a target of 70 million. The achievements in livestock production sub-sector are attributed to the operationalization of four (4) Smart Farms across the County; distribution of 1790 in-calf heifers; distribution of 127,000-day old chicks to farmer groups; serving of 58,028 cows with subsidized Artificial Insemination (AI) services; and vaccination of 892,214 animals against major diseases to improve animal breeds in the County. Employment and capacity building of extension workers and veterinary officers also contributed towards these achievements.



Photo 5: H. E. and one of the beneficiary of subsidized fertilizer by the County Government of Kakamega

Under fisheries and aquaculture development, the sector targeted to increase the amount of fish production from 99.28 tonnes to 2,177 tonnes. However, only 1,245.6 tonnes were produced (57% achievement). The interventions that enhanced fish production were distribution of 9,534 (25kg) bags of fish feeds and 2,113,000 fingerlings to farmers. The sector also constructed and rehabilitated 727 fishponds and operationalized Lutonyi Fish Factory through the Development of Aquaculture Support (DAS) Group. In addition, 37 fish farming field schools were established, 73 seine nets supplied and 24 PVC liners provided to increase productivity.

Under cash crop production, the sector planned to increase tea production from 2.9 million tonnes to 7 million tonnes; coffee production from 400,000 kgs to 650,000 kgs; and sugarcane production from 3.8 million tonnes to 6.0 million tonnes. During the period under review, a total of 5.9 million tonnes of tea; 519,000 kgs of coffee and 4.7 million tonnes of sugarcane were produced. The rise in production was because of increased budgetary allocation to the subsector.

For food crop production, the sector produced 2.5 million bags (90 kg) of maize up from 1.9 million bags (90Kg) in 2018. The achievement was attributed to the establishment of 134 demonstration plots and 9 green houses in Bukura ATC; distribution of 887,771 (25kg) bags of planting fertilizer, 784,943 (25kg) bags of top-dressing fertilizer and 1,098,937 (2 kg) packets of maize seeds under the Farm Inputs Subsidy programme; and operationalization of Farm Mechanization Services across the County.

To promote cooperative development across the County, the sector revived 338 cooperatives and operationalized the County Cooperative Grant where deserving cooperatives across the County were given funds to boost their operations.



Photo 6: Cereals board - Marhaba - Luanda shop bitumen standards road in Lurambi Sub - County

2.2.2. Roads, Public Works and Energy

The Roads Sector planned to improve roads network in the County by upgrading gravel roads to bitumen standards, maintenance of bitumen and gravel roads, construction of gravel roads, bridges, and box culverts. During the period under review, the sector ensured that 97 percent of the roads are all weather up from 95 percent in 2018 against a target of 100 percent. This was achieved through the upgrading of 122Km of gravel roads to bitumen standards against target of 200Km across the County; maintenance of 8 Km of bitumen road; construction of 2,987 km of gravel road; and maintenance of 2,746 Km gravel roads. This is in addition to construction of 22 bridges and 39 box culverts. The unmet targets under this sector were occasioned by inadequate budgetary allocation and technical staff.

The energy sub-sector focused on increasing access to clean energy among households and public institutions within the County. In the review period the sub-sector managed to increase access to electricity coverage from 50.4 percent to 67.2 percent due to installation of 66 strategic transformers across the County and connection of 1,150 households to electricity. Uptake of solar and alternative sources of energy is 19.3 percent as of December 2022 as per the Sustainable Energy. In addition, 91 high mast floodlights were installed in various trading centres to increase business hours and security.



Photo 7: *The Kakamega County General Hospital (CGH) in Lurambi Sub-County*

2.2.3. Health Services

The health department is mandated to ensure access to affordable and quality medical services to all the citizens. In the 2018-2022 period, several measures were put in place to realize a healthy and productive population. The measures were, among others, geared to reduce the average distance to the nearest health facility from 4.5km to 2.45km. The status is at 4.5km, which is attributable to the changes in human settlement which is because of increasing population and focus of the department on completion of stalled projects at the expense of starting new facilities where there a new settlement.

To promote and increase demand for health services at household level, the number of functional Community Health Units (CHUs) increased from 354 to 425 with a total of 4,250 Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) engaged. However, effective service delivery at level 1 is hampered by lack of reporting tools, inadequate training of level I workforce, weak governance structures and delayed payment of CHVs stipends.

HIV and AIDS prevalence was targeted to reduce from 4 percent to 2.8 percent by the end of the review period. However, only 3.9 percent prevalence was achieved due to erratic supply of commodities especially testing kits, increased new infections among adolescents and reduced funding by both national government and implementing partners.

Malaria prevalence reduced from 27 percent to 15.2 percent which is an over achievement against a target of 18 percent. Several factors contributed to this achievement including mass distribution of nets, intensified testing, and treatment, routine surveillance, and partnerships in terms of resource mobilization from partners and National Government.

The target for patients completing tuberculosis (TB) treatment was projected at 90 percent but the percentage realized was 86 percent as of December 2021, a one (1) percent increase from the initial figure of 85 percent in 2018. The achievement is attributed to defaulter tracing.

Maternal mortality rate was targeted to reduce from 488/100,000 live births to 363/100,000 live births but reduced to 279/100,000 majorly due to active Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) committees in the County and active involvement of CHVs and birth companions. The percentage of mothers delivering in health facilities increased from 62 percent in 2018 to 74.1 percent in 2022 against a target of 70 percent. The increase is associated with collaboration with CHVs and birth companions and referrals as well as reduction in the population. The department however experienced prolonged stock outs of essential commodities, inadequate staffing and equipment which affected the quality of care. In partnership with UNICEF, approximately 66,000 mothers have been able to access safe delivery and full vaccination cycles under the 'Imarisha Afya Ya Mama Na Mtoto' Programme from the initial figure of 38,000 mothers.

Infant mortality rate reduced from 36.3/1000 to 19/1000 due to high impact interventions and improvement to quality of care; increased Antenatal Care (ANC), Pre-Natal Care (PNC) and exclusive breastfeeding practices; elimination of user fee for primary health care and accelerated introduction of life saving vaccines. Immunization coverage stood at 82 percent in 2018 and was targeted to increase to 90 percent by 2022, however, through a spirited effort and support from partners, the sector realized 91% percent coverage despite the stock outs of the rota vaccines; COVID-19 pandemic that shifted the focus of most partners and the government to address the Pandemic.

The roll out of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by enrolling 8,840 indigents to the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) program has facilitated access to medical care though with challenges of delayed premium payments. Additionally, the National Government has also sponsored 51,737 indigents to the NHIF program.

Increased infrastructural development has ensured provision of affordable and quality health services across the County. Referral cases increased from 5,929 to 6,038 due to availability of more services in level 4 health facilities such as operating theatres; reduced ambulance average response time from 57 minutes to 38 minutes that has improved the number of clients utilizing the ambulance services; and the introduction of other ambulance service providers by Jacaranda Health who complement the County E- plus services. The percentage of mothers accessing emergency ambulance services has increased from 43 percent to 49 percent.



Photo 8: ECDE furniture at Emulama ECDE Centre in Ingotse Matiha Ward in Navakholo Sub-County.

2.2.4. Education, Science and Technology

The sector increased ECDE enrolment from 117,266 pupils in 2017 to 124,750 pupils in 2022. The improvement in enrolment was attributed to the various initiatives undertaken by the sector including: construction of 316 ECDE centers; supply of chairs and tables to 612 ECDE centers; implementing the capitation program where each ECDE learner is allocated KES. 1,000 per year; promotional campaigns on ECDE enrollment; and training of ECDE teachers.

The sector targeted to improve ECDE teacher to pupil ratio from 1:62 to 1:40. At the end of the review period, the ECDE teacher to pupil ratio remained at 1:62 due to increased enrollment rates but not with commensurate increase in ECDE teachers. The sector also increased instructor trainee ratio from 1:30 to 1:27 and converted the terms of employment of both ECDE teachers and polytechnic instructors from contract to permanent and pensionable.

The sector under County Polytechnics targeted to increase enrolment from 6,966 to 15,000 trainees. However, the sector achieved 9,765 trainees at the end of the review period. This was attributed to low uptake of vocational training occasioned by unaffordability of examination fees, long distances to county polytechnic, inadequate instructors, negative attitude towards trainings in County Polytechnics and inadequate infrastructural facilities such as training workshops and classrooms.

The sector targeted to increase the tool kit ratio from 1:17 to 1:2, but attained a ratio of 1:5 due to grants received from the National Government. Diversification of courses in county polytechnics to match with the market demand, necessitated the need for more tools commensurate to increased demand.

2.2.5. Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change

The sector realized an increase in access to clean and safe water from 71.3 percent in 2018 to 80 percent in 2022, against a target of 90 percent. Further, through the last mile connectivity programme, the sector targeted to increase the number of households accessing piped water schemes to 40 percent but realized 10.1 percent from 5.9 percent. The County established the following major water projects Musembe dam water supply project in Lugari; Lumino dam water supply in Likuyani, Kuvasali gravity scheme in Malava; Nandamanywa water project in Shinyalu; Lwakhupa water project in Navakholo; Yala Butwehe water supply project in Ikolomani; and Misango Hills community project in Khwisero. The County also augmented, rehabilitated, expanded, solarized, and constructed other water schemes spread across the County. The clarion call being, "Amatsi khumukuru" translated as, "Water at the doorstep."

In the quest to enhance efficiency in water service delivery and following the separation of joint operations of water supplies between Kakamega and Busia Counties, Kakamega County established the Kakamega County Urban Water and Sanitation Company (KACUWASCO) as a water service provider for operating water schemes in Kakamega, Mumias, Shinyalu, Butere, Navakholo, Malava and Lugari. This was after taking over the operations that were previously handled by the Lake Victoria North Water Service Board as per constitutional provisions. To enhance rural access to clean, safe, and affordable water and sanitation services in the County, the sub-sector established the Kakamega County Rural Water and Sanitation Company (KACRUWASCO).

The County in collaboration with various partners, prepared a County Water Master Plan (2018 – 2022) and developed a database for all water sources, which has improved planning for development and management of the water sector.



Photo 9: A 50,000m³ elevated steel water tank at St. Monica community area in Likuyani Sub - County

To ensure that every person has access to clean and healthy environment, the sector was able to expand cleaning programmes from major urban areas to sub-County markets through the women and youth empowerment programme. Through collaborations, the sub-sector contributed to increasing forest and tree cover by growing 500,000 tree seedlings through establishment of woodlots in public institutions, restoring degraded hillslopes and riparian areas, and supporting conservation groups to establish five (5) tree nurseries.

In pursuit of instituting legal reforms and ensuring environmental sustainability compliance, the sector developed two (2) key legislations namely the Kakamega County Environmental Management Act, 2019 and Kakamega County Natural Resource Management Act, 2022.

The sector further established key climate change frameworks including the Kakamega Climate Change Act 2020, County Climate Change Policy, County Climate Change Action Plan, County Climate Change Adaptation Plan and County Climate Information Service Plan. Climate change governance structures have been put in place comprising of a Steering Committee, County Climate Change Secretariat, a Technical Working Group and Ward Based Climate Change Planning Committees. To strengthen Climate Information system, the sector has installed two automated weather stations in Matungu and Likuyani sub counties to provide accurate information on real time weather patterns.

2.2.6. Trade, Industrialization and Tourism

During the period under review (2018-2022), the sector planned to expand and diversify trade, promote fair trade practices, create environmentally sustainable industrialization, and develop tourism industry. To achieve this, the sector targeted to increase modern markets from nine (9) to 25. The sector has constructed 19 modern markets while six (6) are ongoing. In addition, refurbished 25 open air markets and constructed eight (8) modern ablution blocks, which increased modern ablution blocks from seven (7) to 15. Further, three (3) Jua kali sheds and five (5) modern stock rings were constructed.

The number of Micro and Small-Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) traders that were supported with affordable credit was 1,000 out of a target of 27,600 traders due to defaulting and management challenges. However, the uptake of affordable credit surpassed the previous target of Kshs.100 million to stand at Kshs. 113 million. This is attributed to higher client entitlement due to good credit scores.

To sustain industrialization, employment creation, wealth creation and economic growth in the County, the sector targeted to develop an industrial park however, they only managed to acquire 49 acres of land for the purpose. The County also targeted to establish eight (8) factories for value addition on products. The County only established one (1) fish processing plant and is currently constructing the Malava Dairy Factory. Establishment of other factories has not been realized due to lack of investors, licensing, and taxation barriers. In promoting fair trade, the sector conducted verification of 3,500 weighing and measuring equipment annually.

On tourism, the sector targeted to develop 12 tourists' sites within the review period. The County has designated six heritage sites (Nabongo shrines, Ikhongo Murwi, Mawe Tatu, Misango Hills, Mugai stones and Kambiri hills) that need to be fully developed. To improve the hospitality industry 240 hoteliers were trained in partnership with Utalii College.

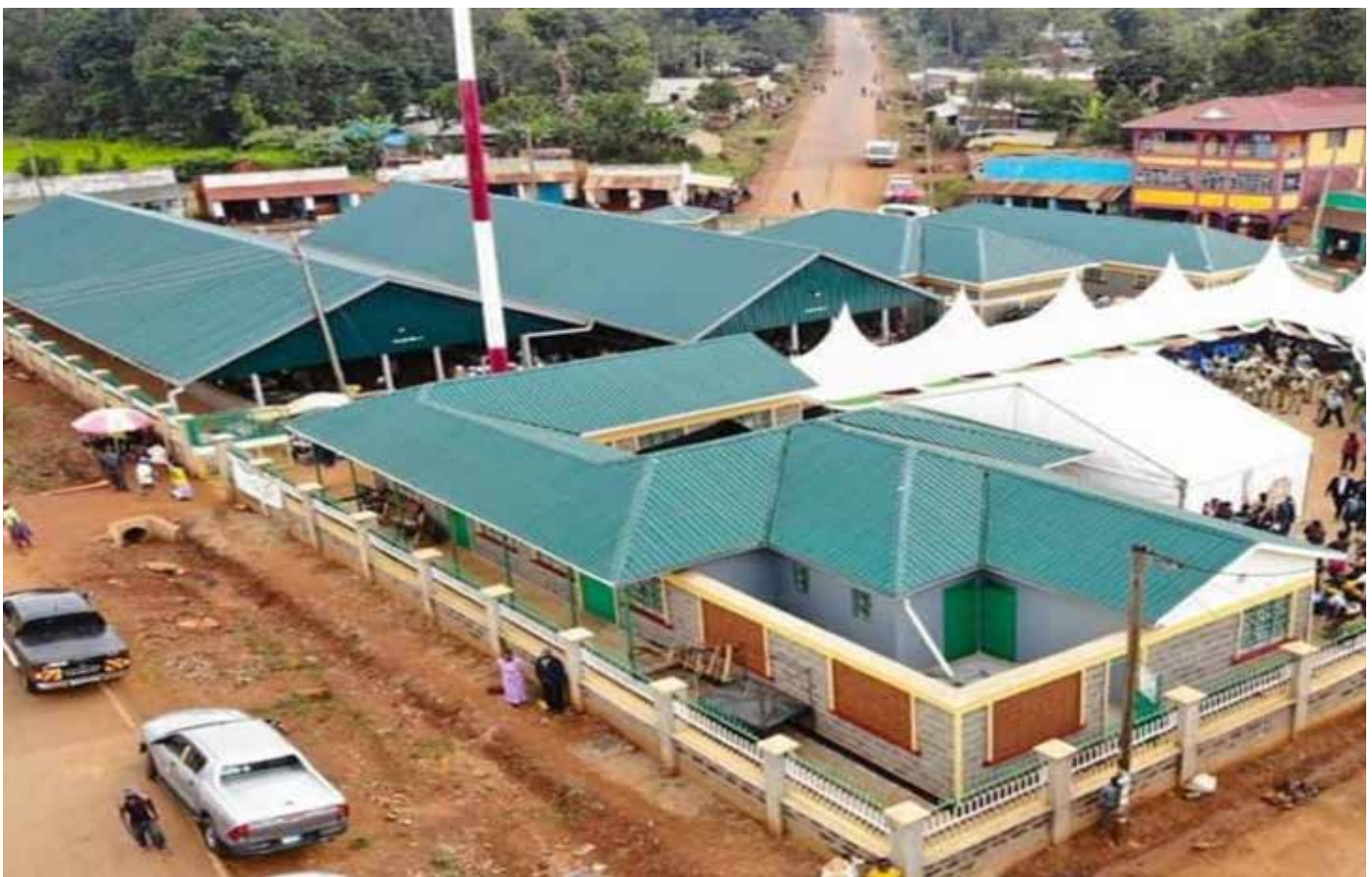


Photo 10: Dudi open air market in Khwisero Sub-County

2.2.7. Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning

During the review period (2018-2022), the sector had planned to acquire land for development of projects, improve infrastructure within municipalities, prepare spatial plans and construct sewer systems within the Kakamega and Mumias municipalities.

The County established and operationalized two municipalities namely, Kakamega and Mumias. The municipalities have promoted and improved infrastructural development and service delivery and provided key social amenities to the public. In addition, the County is also in the process of improving infrastructure and social amenities in other towns in readiness for conferment to municipality status.

Through the acquisition of two waste collection trucks and outsourcing of cleaning services, waste management and environmental cleanliness has been enhanced in the two established municipalities. In partnership with the World Bank, the County constructed Mumias and Kakamega bus parks which have improved traffic management and enhanced transportation of people and goods.

In relation to the availability of land for projects, the County acquired over 200 acres of land for development of strategic projects with high socio-economic impact. The sector has also ensured coordinated urban development through preparation of Spatial Plans for Kakamega and Mumias municipalities and it is in the process of developing a County Spatial Plan to guide the County in the sustainable use of land for socio-economic development. To aid in Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping, the County has established a GIS laboratory and purchased survey equipment. Further, to enhance own source revenue, the County is developing a valuation roll which is at 80 percent level of completion.



Photo 11: Mumias modern bus park in Mumias Central Ward, Mumias West Sub-County

2.2.8. Social Services, Sports, Youth, Women Empowerment and Culture

To promote social welfare, the sector improved housing conditions for 1,800 vulnerable households during the review period. The County supported 200 persons with disabilities against a target of 500 with various assistive devices over the last five years (40% achievement). The sector provided food, equipment, and various workshop tools to 26 vulnerable groups and children charitable institutions. Further to that, the sector planned to build two Gender-Based Violence Rescue Centers (GBVRCs) but only one was built in Shinyalu sub-County to serve the entire County. In addition, the sector prepared the Kakamega County Disability Act, 2022, and the Kakamega County Children Policy, 2022.

To promote sports, the sector upgraded Bukhungu stadium (Phase II) to 46 percent completion against 100 percent that had been targeted. Moreover, out of the targeted 60 fields, 14 were upgraded during the period under review. Similarly, 62 youth sports centers were supported with assorted sports equipment and uniforms. The sector supported clubs such as Sukari Deaf Football Club, Kakamega Homeboyz and the Mulembe Golf Tournament among others. The sector also hosted the 2021 Sports of the Year Award (SOYA), promoted raw sports talent through the Kenya Youth Inter County Sports games (KYISA) and supported County staff sports through Kenya Inter-County Sports and Cultural Association games (KICOSCA).

On youth empowerment, the sector conducted mapping and registration of Bodaboda operators and youth groups in the County. This enabled training of 1,800 Bodaboda operators on road safety, issuance of driving licenses to 600 riders and also equipped them with entrepreneurial skills. In addition, 120 youths in the County were trained on leadership and governance. The sector developed the County Youth Service and Women Empowerment Act, 2019, through which 7,800 youth and women in the County were employed on contract and trained in various technical short courses. The target was to employ 15,000 youth and women but this was not achieved.

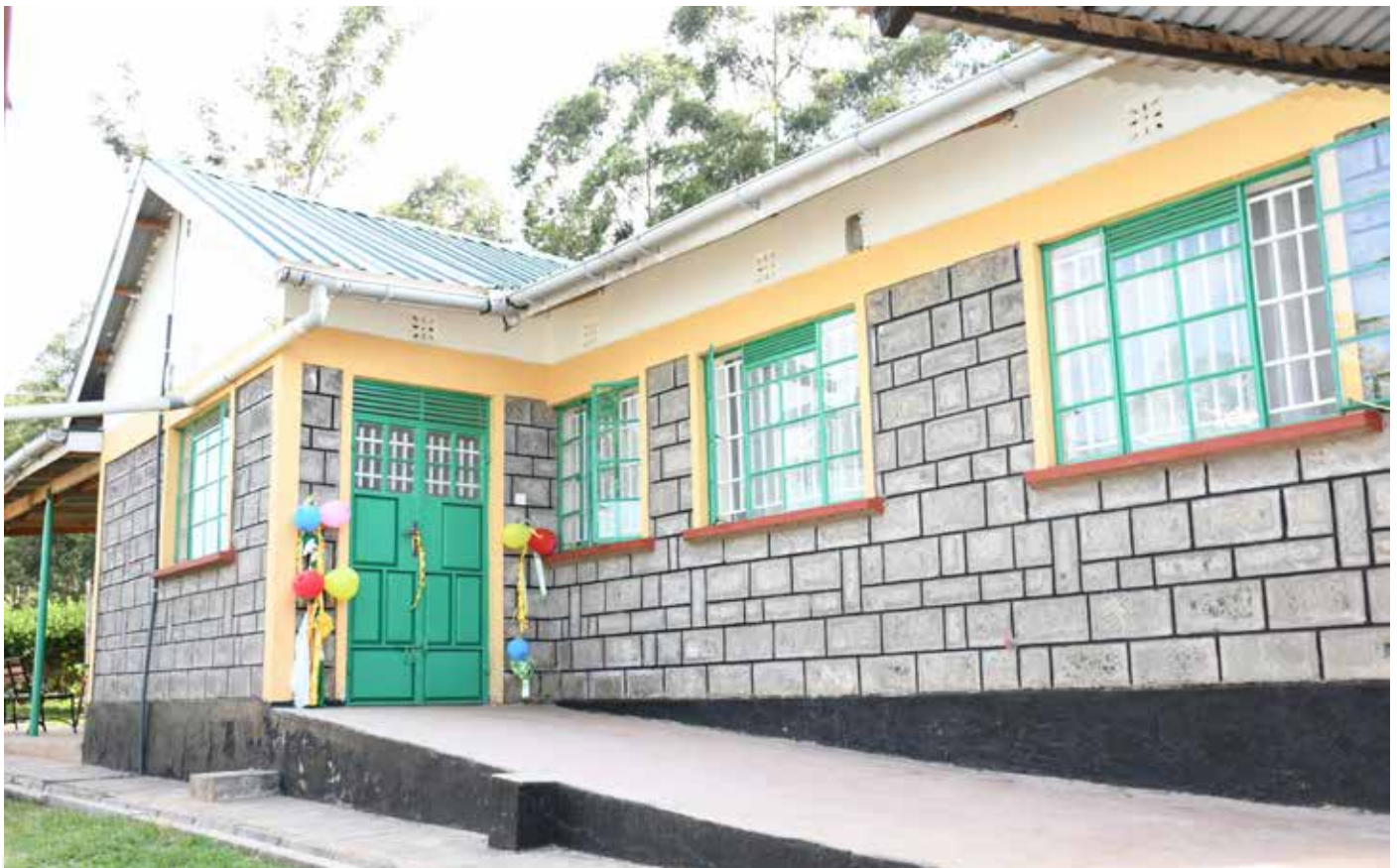


Photo 12: Shinyalu Gender Based Violence Rescue Centre (GBV)

To promote culture, the sector built the Khayega art gallery and renovated the Mumias and Nabongo cultural centres. In addition, the sector participated in the annual Kenya Music and Cultural Festival and emerged the overall winner. There were various capacity building programs conducted for cultural practitioners and supported cultural groups such as Emachina Isukuti.

2.2.9. Public Service and County Administration

The sector has been providing strategic leadership, guidance, and support to the County Public Service. In line with this, the department constructed two Sub County offices against a planned target of 12 offices; eight (8) ward offices. Under County disaster management programme, two (2) bridges and ten box culverts were constructed and one high mast flood light erected. In addition, the County Headquarter Annex Office was constructed and the Old Headquarter building refurbished. During the period, the County installed and operationalized 400 Community Area Administration Units and 400 Community Area Councils comprising of 8,000 members.



Photo 13: Navakholo Sub-County Administrator's Office.

2.2.10. County Public Service Board

During the plan period 2018-2022, the board targeted to have an optimal, efficient, and effective County Public Service. To achieve this, the board reviewed the County organization structure and staff establishment for all departments; recruited 2,621 employees; promoted over 800 employees across all cadres; developed and gazetted the Kakamega County Public Service Board Procedures for Administration of Part IV of the Public Officer Ethics Act on submission of Declarations. Further, the board developed policy documents and manuals to guide and control human resource operations in the Public Service and determined 178 appeal cases and 331 disciplinary cases forwarded by County Human Resource Management and Advisory Committee (CHRMAC).

In addition, the board reviewed its Strategic Plan 2021-2025 and developed schemes of service for ECDE teachers County polytechnic instructors, County administrators and enforcement officers. It also carried out board evaluations for Kakamega and Mumias Municipalities, Kakamega Dairy Development Cooperation and Microfinance.

2.2.11. Office of the Governor

In the previous plan period (2018-2022), the Office of the Governor targeted to effectively coordinate activities of the County Government and ensure effective implementation of County Government policies, programmes, and projects. To achieve this mandate, the department constructed and equipped the Governor's Northern Region Office in Lugari as planned; drafted a total of 86 bills, out of which 33 were enacted by the County Assembly; and 32 Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) were signed to improve effectiveness of governance processes. The Office also conducted public participation forums with stakeholders across the County. An Electronic County Integrated Project Management System (e-CIPMS) was acquired and operationalized to support real time monitoring and tracking of project's implementation progress. The County also acquired the Teammate Software and renovated Butere and Lugari audit offices to support audit services as per the planned target. However, due to unavailability of public land in Kakamega Municipality, the department was unable to construct the Governor's and Deputy Governor's residences in Kakamega town as per the plan.



Photo 14: *The Northern Region Governors Office in Lugari Sub-County, Lugari Ward*

2.2.12. Finance and Economic Planning

In the review period (2018-2022), the Finance and Economic Planning sector improved the economic growth of the County by signing eight (8) Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) to enhance local investments in the County. In addition, the sector offered accountable Public Finance Management system through the implementation of the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) and the Electronic County Project Management Information System (e-CPMIS). It increased Own Source Revenue Collection from Kshs. 2.2 billion in 2017 to Kshs. 4.92 billion as of December 2022. The KCRA implemented the cashless revenue collection system and established a Public Sector Revenue Management System which improved revenue management. The sector also established and operationalized the Kakamega County Investment and Development Agency (KCIDA) responsible for County Investment Promotion and Facilitation. The agency has seen the County sign six (6) MOUs/JVAs, translating to 75 percent of the targeted Public Private Partnerships.

In accordance with the Public Finance Management Act of 2012, the sector prepared and timely filed budget and economic policy papers. It also established and administered sub-County Treasuries, which provided decentralized financial services throughout the County. Further, the sector initiated automation of Assets Information Systems which allows the County to track the value and status of its assets and liabilities. Lastly, the sector implemented an e-Procurement System and online payments to improve efficiency, accountability and transparency.

2.2.13. ICT, e-Government, and Communication

The scope and scale of connectivity in the County accelerated with progression over years in the period under review. The adoption and use of ICT rose in the County because of numerous available opportunities. To enhance efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery, the sector increased County connectivity from 10 percent to 35 percent against a target of 70 percent. It also developed and implemented the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, and two e-Government Portals (revenue and recruitment web portal). The sector also installed Security Surveillance Systems in strategic locations which enhanced security within the County. Further, the sector established helpdesks and user support services in all departments and enhanced visibility of County programs and projects through timely, accurate and efficient dissemination of information.



Photo 15: Central security surveillance systems control centre

2.2.14. County Assembly

Through the respective committees, the County Assembly vetted and approved officers of various public offices including County Executive Committee Members (CECMs); County Assembly Service Board Members; County Secretary and Head of Public Service; County Attorney; Chief Officers (COs) and Members of Municipal Boards. The County Assembly also enacted 33 Acts and six regulations during the 2018-2022 plan period. The Assembly played an oversight role to the County executive and timely approved County documents.



Photo 16: H. E. The Governor and The Speaker of Kakamega County Assembly during official opening.

2.3. Challenges

This section highlights the constraints that prevented the County from fully realizing set targets in the 2018-2022 CIDP.

- a) **Delays in disbursement of funds:** Delays in release of funds from the exchequer negatively impacted the ability of the County government in meeting its development aspirations.
- b) **Low domestic revenue collection:** The County Government was not able to realize its targets in collecting local revenue (own source revenues) over the years which can be attributed to the use of an outdated valuation roll.
- c) **Land ownership disputes:** Disputes arising out of land ownership on which County infrastructure is to be established delayed implementation of projects in various departments.
- d) **Inadequate equipment:** The County Government faces a shortage of specialized equipment for instance modern digitized survey equipment, digitized mapping equipment, modern refuse trucks; dozers and excavators, health reporting tools among others which hampers project implementation and service delivery.
- e) **Varied stakeholder vested interests slows the projects and programmes life cycle thus hindering sustainability of projects.**
- f) **Inadequate local construction materials:** Materials used in construction like murrum/gravel are inadequate within the County thus making the projects costly.
- g) **Inadequate policy and legal framework:** Inadequate policies and legal framework undermined the ability of the County Government to adequately execute its mandates.
- h) **Inadequate sustainability mechanisms for projects and programmes that rely on funding from development partners:** At the closure of the programme and project, the interventions and results gained cannot be sustained.
- i) **Shortage of specialized staff:** The County Government hires specialized staff, but the competitive nature of the labour market affects staff retention. Budgetary constraints also affect the staff establishment.
- j) **High rate of staff turn-over:** There is a high number of staff exiting from service due to retirement and changing jobs without replacements impacting negatively on service delivery.

2.4. Emerging Issues

This section highlights the unforeseen issues that arose during implementation period that needed or need to be addressed.

- a) Emergence of COVID-19 Pandemic. This led to the disruption of normal economic activities and reallocation of resources to fund COVID-19 programs thus affecting sufficient allocation to other County programmes.
- b) Infestation of fall armyworms adversely affected crop production.
- c) Russia-Ukraine war affected the supply chain systems. This led to the County adjusting the budget allocations, especially in the Agricultural sub-sector.

2.5. Lessons Learnt

This section indicates the new knowledge gained during implementation of the 2008-2022 CIDP, i.e., what worked well and what did not work well.

- a) Strong intergovernmental relations between the National and the County Governments are key in ensuring efficient and effective service delivery.
- b) Automation of County services enhanced service delivery.
- c) Adherence to planning framework ensures efficient and effective allocation and utilization of resources.
- d) Cashless revenue collection system and exploring more alternative revenue streams improves own source Revenue.
- e) A multisectoral approach is essential for successful implementation of projects and programmes.
- f) Development of stakeholder engagement framework facilitates resource mobilization.

2.6. Natural Resource Assessment

This section should discuss the major natural resources found within the County. The information should be summarized in table 2-3.

Table 2- 3: Assessment of Natural Resources in the County

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization and Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Kakamega Forest and other forests	Tourism, Agriculture Environment	Deforestation is destroying tourists' sites.	Promote conservation of the forest	The forest is under management of Kenya Forest Services which hinder utilization	Available flora and fauna and ample climatic conditions
Kambiri Hill, Misango Hills, Ikhongo Murwi, Mugai Hills and caves, Mawe Tatu and Nabongo Shrines	Tourism, Water Culture	The sites have been gazetted and development ongoing	Development of these sites	Challenges of land and community ownership	Preservation of these sites
Okumu and other dams	Tourism, Agriculture and Water	Desilting and conservation	Development of motor sport	Encroachment on land and ownership	Development of the dams
Waterfalls and river confluence	Tourism, Water and Agriculture	Not tapped into fully	Development of Hospitality industry and tourist sites Construction of dams for irrigation and generation of electricity.	Encroachment on land and ownership	Protection of rivers and riparian lands
River Yala, Nzoia, Firatsi, Kipkaren etc	Agriculture Water Tourism	Underutilized	Blue Economy Irrigation	Land ownership/ Encroachment,	Protection of rivers and riparian lands

Source: Department of Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change

2.7. Development Issues

This section presents the sector's development issues and their causes. It further highlights available opportunities that hinder achievement of the development objective in relation to each development issue as highlighted in Error! Reference source not found..

Table 2- 4: Development Issues per sector

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co- operatives				
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives	Low crop production and productivity	Poor quality farm inputs; High Prevalence of Pests and diseases; Poor soil management practices; Land degradation; Poor Crop husbandry production practices; High cost of production; Diminishing agricultural land sizes.	Inadequate Funds; High population; Climate change.	Existence of development partners; Existence of County crop protection unit; Existence of research Institutes; Existence of soil testing facilities; Emerging production technologies.
	Low livestock production and productivity	High cost of breeding materials/feeds; Poor livestock husbandry practices; Inferior dairy breeds; Un-optimized dairy development sector in the County; Diminishing agricultural land sizes; Inadequate extension services; High prevalence of livestock pests and diseases; Unprofessional licensing for livestock movement.	Climate Change; Outdated technologies; High Cross border livestock movement; Inadequate Funds.	Existence of National Breeding Policy; Cheap and sufficient labor; Favorable climatic conditions for rearing; Availability of Agro-dealers; Semi-Autonomy of the corporation of Kakamega Dairy Development Corporation (KDDC); Existence of vaccination programmes; Existence of cattle dips; Existence of research institutions such as Kenya Animal Genetics Resource Centre (KAGRC).
	Low fisheries production and productivity	Underdeveloped fisheries Infrastructure; High cost of	Inadequate Funds Cultural / traditional	Availability of fish feed raw materials; Existence of Private hatcheries;

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
		fisheries inputs. Underutilized riverine and dam fish species; Inadequate appropriate fishing technologies; Inadequate technical capacity; Lack of land ownership; Silted/polluted water resources; Underdeveloped markets.	practices; Lack of legislations. Lack of enforcement coordination unit; Lack of fish disease testing laboratory; Lack of Part Development Plans (PDPs); Lack of equipment.	Existence of Lutonyi Fish Farm; Existence of a fish processing plant; Good Fish eating/consumption culture; An increased/ educated youth population.
	Low uptake of water for irrigation in waterlogged farmlands	Inadequate maintenance of existing irrigation infrastructure; Inadequate water extraction infrastructure; Inadequate irrigation technologies amongst smallholder farmers; Poor farming practices.	Climate Change; Inadequate funds.	Existence of rivers, dams and other water bodies; Existence of development partners; Existence of solar powered irrigation systems and money maker pumps.
	Low uptake of value addition and enterprises	High cost of value addition machinery and equipment; Low capital base; High cost of credit facilities; Poor governance of cooperatives; Poor mobilization by cooperatives to market their produce; Low capital base in cooperatives;	Inadequate funds; low use of marketing instruments (MOU) and contracts; Low Patronage by members of cooperatives weak record management and decision making.	Existence of Cooperative grants; Existence of taxation exemption on imported equipment for production; Continuous training; Existence of policies.

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
		Low uptake of technology and innovation.		
	Poor research, liaison, and extension services	Inadequate technical staff; Inadequate research institutions; Uncoordinated extension services.	Inadequate funds.	e-Extension services; Existence of development partners; Existence of policies.
	Under developed market linkages	Unstructured market channels; Underdeveloped crop/livestock value chains; High post-harvest losses; Bureaucratic procedures in product certification.	Inadequate market information; Low production.	Existence of cooperatives; Existence of development partners; Existence of market research and information platforms; Existence of markets (Large population).
Roads, Infrastructure and Public Works				
Roads	Inadequate road accessibility	Inadequate maintenance.	Overloading especially by the cane trailers and dump trucks destroying roads.	Collaboration between the County and National government, sugar millers and other road agencies on regulation.
			Vast Road network and adverse weather conditions.	Availability of development partners funding or conditional grants to do roads.
		Unopened up areas.	Inadequate allocation.	Availability of development partners funding or conditional grants to do roads.
		Low bitumen road coverage.	Inadequate allocation.	Availability of development partners funding.
		High cost of road construction and maintenance materials.	Depletion of road construction materials e.g., gravel	Availability of alternative construction materials, techniques and technologies.

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
	Inadequate road Connectivity.	Lack of bridges on some roads.	Vast road network.	Partnership with other stakeholders in construction.
Energy Reticulation	Low electricity connectivity	High cost of accessing electricity.	Delays by energy agencies to provide quotations and install the power lines; Inadequate staff within the agencies.	Availability of alternative sources of energy i.e., Solar; Collaboration with other relevant government agencies like, RRECC, National government.
		Inadequate acquisition of right of way for power lines.	Inadequate land.	Partnership with roads department.
		Power supply infrastructure is not robust enough to transmit the required power quantity.	Inadequate allocation of funds.	Availability of development partners.
		Vandalism of power supply infrastructure.	Inadequate staffing and funding community sensitization.	Existence of security agencies and structures from national government Ministry of Interior and National Administration
	Low connectivity to clean energy.	High initial cost of clean energy.	Inadequate allocation of funds.	Existence of alternative sources of energy e.g., Biogas, solar, electric cooking
		Lack of awareness on clean energy.	Lack of County Energy Plan; Inadequate allocation.	Existing programmes in learning institutions for example Bukura Energy Center; Development of energy plan ongoing.
		Socio cultural issues on energy generation using waste.		Existing new technology e.g., Biogas; Development of energy plan ongoing.
		Inadequate research and	Lack of County	Development partner funding in clean

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
		development.	Energy Plan; Inadequate allocation.	energy; Development of energy plan ongoing.
Public Works Management	Non-compliance of infrastructure with quality and standards.	Delays in development of BQs and supervision; Construction of unapproved structures; Use of low-quality materials in construction works.	Inadequate technical and enforcement staff; Inadequate material testing services.	Presence of trained technical staff who can support.
Health Services				
Medical Services	Inadequate access to quality health services	Stalled health infrastructure.	Inadequate budgetary allocation.	Support from development partners.
		Non-operationalized health infrastructure.	Competing departmental needs for available limited resources.	
		Inadequate medical equipment.	Budgetary constraints; Technological advancements; Inadequate maintenance of equipment; Lack of service contract.	Donations; Equipment placement; National Government Leased medical equipment scheme.
		Inadequate staff as per the HRH norms and standards.	Skewed deployment of staff; Budgetary constraints; Prohibitive wage bill ceilings; Inadequate skill mix and specialization; High	Availability of medical practitioners who are not absorbed; Medical training schools available; Partner supported staff.

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
			turnover rate of healthcare workers.	
		Inadequate Health Products and Technologies (HPT).	Delayed disbursement of funds; Inadequate budgetary allocations.	Established HPTU for seamless coordination; Donor supported commodities; LPO/Invoice financing; HPT Quantification reports.
		Low uptake of medical social insurance.	High poverty index Low advocacy and demand creation.	Implementation of UHC Programme; NHIF restructuring Partner supported NHIF.
		Inadequate digitization of health services.	Non- interoperability of systems; Budgetary constraints; Low internet connectivity.	Availability of KHIS; Dedicated ICT department.
		High cost of healthcare services.	Reliance on one revenue source; Sub optimal own source revenue; Delayed and erratic disbursement of funds.	Unexplored revenue streams; Kakamega County Health Services Facility Fund; Social Insurance.
		Long distance to the level IV and V facilities.	Few level IV and V health facilities.	Availability of development partners.
		Inadequate blood for transfusion.	Reduced donation of blood from citizens.	Existence of blood bank.
Public Health	Inadequate sanitation and hygiene services.	Low latrine coverage; Inadequate coverage of sewerage treatment services in urban centres;	High poverty levels; Cultural factors Population pressure in urban areas; Household air	Developmental partner's involvement in sanitation marketing; Private Waste collection firms; Adequate hand washing facilities

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
		Irregular waste collection and disposal; Inadequate waste receptacles; Limited access to clean and safe water; Non - Compliance to Public Health standards.	pollution.	provided by CGK & Partners; Continuous hygiene education of the public; Promotion of clean fuel and technologies; Continuous food and water quality assurance.
	Increased morbidity and mortality due to preventable causes.	Poor nutrition; Knowledge gaps; Drug and substance abuse; Weak referral system; High incidences of road traffic accidents; Inadequate skilled healthcare workers; Increased perinatal and maternal deaths; Weak emergency preparedness.	High poverty level; Sedentary lifestyles; Inadequate funding for health promotion.	Advanced diagnostic services. Inter- sectoral collaboration; Variety of communication channels for behavior change communication; Presence of developmental partners supporting the programmes.
Education, Science and Technology				
ECDE	Inadequate access to Early Childhood Development Education	Inadequate ECDE infrastructure.	Financial constraint.	Existing Primary schools to act as ECDE Centers; Availability of partners.
		High cost of Early Childhood Development Education.	Low family incomes.	Availability of social safety programmes.
		Long distances to ECDE Centers.	Financial constraint.	Acquire land to establish feeder ECDE centers.
		Inadequate food and nutrition.	Financial constraint.	Community socio-economic empowerment

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
				programmes available (Social safety programmes); Agricultural extension officers available to support uptake modern farming technologies.
		Inadequate safe and Child friendly learning environment ECDE Centers;	Financial constraint.	Availability of partners willing to improve child safety.
	Low quality and standards of Early Childhood Development Education	High pupil teacher ratio of 1:62.	Financial constraints.	Trained ECDE teachers available.
		Inadequate quality and standards assurance.	Inadequate qualified human resource (teachers and field staff; Lack of an ECDE Teacher Training & Resource Centre.	Availability of trained teachers who are unemployed.
		Inadequate in-service Training for ECDE teachers.	Financial constraint; Slow response to education trends like the new Competency Based Curriculum (CBC).	Approved schemes of service for implementation of Competency Based Curriculum available; Colleges offering CBC Diploma courses; Trained quality assurance mechanisms.
		Inadequate teaching and learning materials.	High costs.	Availability of learning materials commercially and locally.
	Limited access to day care services.	Inadequate daycare facilities. Lack of daycare policy.	Financial constraints.	Partners available to support development.
Vocational and Technical Training	Inadequate access to Vocational	Inadequate infrastructure.	Financial constraints.	Availability of community support; Availability of

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
	Training.			alternative funding sources; Policy developed by CBET under TVETA.
		Long distances to Vocational Training Centers.	Financial constraints.	Available land to establish training centers.
		High cost of vocational and technical training.	Financial constraints.	Community socio-economic empowerment programmes available; (Social safety programmes); Capitation funding by County Government.
	Low quality standards of training.	Inadequate qualified instructors.	Financial constraints	Availability of trained instructors who are unemployed; TVET Curriculum (CDACC and CBET) available; National Qualification framework available.
		Inadequate training and learning materials.	Financial constraints.	Capitation funding by County Government.
		Mismatch between skills taught and labor market demands.	Inadequate modern tools; Inadequate academia-industry partnership; Lack of in-service Training for instructors; Financial constraints; Undefined curriculum.	Availability of industries and institutions for partnerships; Available funding by government for training staff.
	Untapped home craft skills	Lack of home craft center policy; Lack of home craft centers.	Financial constraints.	Existing community driven home craft centers; Existence of Competence Based Education and Training (CBET) curriculum that recognizes short term

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
				competent courses.
Education Support	Low retention, transition and completion rates.	High cost of education.	Financial constraints.	Partners available to support; Government support available.
Water, Environment Natural Resources and Climate Change				
Water Service Provision and Management	Inadequate access to clean and safe water	Not optimally utilized developed water infrastructure.	Low capacity of rural water service providers.	Availability of willing development partners.
		Illegal water connections.	Existence of unregulated private plumbers.	Presence of smart meters (new technologies that can detect leakages) in the market that can be purchased to address the problem.
		Inadequate compliance to existing legislations (The Water Act).	A mindset among the residents that provision of water should be free.	Presence of the devolved governance structure especially the Community Area administrators and village councils.
		High-volumes of unaccounted water.	Low capacity of water service providers.	Leak detective machines; Use of modern non-revenue tools and equipment.
		Inadequate/dilapidated/obsolete water infrastructure.	Low budgetary allocations.	Presence of water aquifers Development partners.
		Destruction of water infrastructure during road construction.	Lack of consultation between the sector and other County departments on way leaves.	Existence of the water Act 2021; Existence of devolved governance structure such the community area councils.
		Competing uses of way leave for public utilities hence affecting pipe laying of water supply schemes.	Lack of coordination among sector players.	Existence of mapping software's and online platforms that can provide accurate information pipeline location.
		Prohibitive cost to access water.	Low no. of connections inhibiting	Long rain Seasons; New Technologies e.g., green energy;

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
			economies of scale.	Presence of gravity schemes.
		Low uptake of the state-of-the-art technology.	Long processes involved in international procurement	Access to development partners.
		Diminishing water resources.	Effects of climate change	Presence of dams; long rains.
		Upstream watersheds/water sources degradation.	Uncontrolled upstream human activities	Presence of national government regulatory authorities Collaboration among development partners.
		Encroachment into water catchment and riparian corridors resulting into siltation and high costs of treatment.	Uncontrolled human activities along the riparian corridor.	Fencing of Kakamega forest; Water Act; Enhanced access to sanitation services in pro poor areas; Partners in Conservation of water catchment areas; Emergence of blue economy.
		Prolonged dry spells and climate variability.	Inadequate locally led climate change adaptation and mitigation activities.	Climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives; Climate change Fund Partners.
		Over abstraction of ground water.	Inadequate regulation of ground water abstraction.	Presence of a regulator -Water Resources Authority (WRA).
		Poor governance in the water service delivery sector.	Uncommercially viable water service providers.	Presence of two water service providers that need strengthening; Existence of private water providers; County Policies and legislations; Existence of Development partners.

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
		Weak enforcement of legislations related o conservation of water catchment.	Inadequate staff.	legislations on water conservation; Community area Councils.
Sanitation Service Provision and Management	Low access of sewerage and sanitation services	Inadequate sewerage infrastructure.	Low budgetary allocations	Expansion of sewerage systems Partners.
		Scarcity of land for development of new sewerage systems	Inadequate public participation.	Undertaking comprehensive public participation and political goodwill
		Un-granted wayleave to pass sewerage networks.	Protracted bureaucratic processes in acquiring wayleaves.	Ability to undertake stakeholder engagement
		Prohibitive costs of new waste water treatment systems.	Low budgetary allocations.	Availability of development partners.
		Low uptake of modern waste water treatment technologies.	Inadequate knowledge on modern waste water treatment technologies.	Emerging technologies in Effluent treatment plants like Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) and bio-digesters.
Environmental Management	Poor waste Management	Lack of proper land use planning.	Lack of the County spatial plan.	Presence of willing actors partnership in preparation of land use plans.
		Poor solid waste management practices for example crude dumping.	Inadequate dumpsites.	Adoption of the 5Rs principle; Embracing of circular Economy-Zero Waste Principle Private investors in waste management e.g., waste to energy plant.
		Low level of material recovery from solid waste.	Weak capacity of solid waste recycling in the County	Presence of private investors in establishing material recovery centres; presence of modern and improved ways

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
				of handling waste.
		Inadequate waste management infrastructure/facilities/equipment.	Low budgetary allocations.	Presence of development partners; demand for the infrastructure; Political goodwill.
		Scarcity of land for establishing solid waste disposal sites.	Lack of County land bank.	Availability of investment partners; Emergence of circular economy. County spatial plans exist for Mumias and Kakamega municipalities
		Negative public perception on siting of sanitary facilities.	Social cultural beliefs.	Presence of governance structures.
		Low level of public awareness on proper solid waste management practices.	Inadequate sensitization.	Presence of local media stations; Presence of online platforms of creating awareness; New research findings, innovations and practices.
		Weak enforcement and compliance with existing legislation on solid waste management.	Inadequate staff	Existing legislations; presence of enforcement officers; Existence County governance structures at the village level
		Lack of a County integrated solid waste management strategy/plan.	Low budgetary allocations.	Presence of technical staff; Presence of supportive stakeholders.
		Low levels of compliance to environmental and social safeguards.	Inadequate legislations and policies.	Existing legislations; presence of enforcement officers; Presence of governance structures to the village level; Polluter pay principle.
	High environmental pollution	Improper effluent management.	Weak enforcement.	Presence of local media stations; presence of online

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
				platforms of creating awareness; new research findings, innovations and practices.
		Low level of public awareness on environmental goods and services.	Inadequate sensitization.	Presence of local media stations; Presence of online platforms of creating awareness; Emergence of Environmental valuation; New research findings, innovations and practices
Natural Resource Management and Forestry	Low level of County tree/forest cover	Deforestation of gazetted and plantation forests in the County.	Population pressure.	Presence of development partners; Alternative sources of income; Carbon credit market Climate Fund; Ecosystem rehabilitation Fund; Landscape restoration map.
				County greening programmes; Non-wood programmes; High value trees initiatives to promote non-consumptive use of forest products.
		Illegal extraction of wood forest resources (Logging, charcoal burning, firewood collection).	Uncontrolled human activities.	Presence of development partners; Alternative sources of livelihoods.
		Encroachment and conversion of gazetted and plantation forests in the County (Human settlement,	Population increase.	Presence of development partners; Alternative sources of income; Conservative legislations.

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
		livestock, crop farming and bee keeping).		
		Low awareness levels on importance of tree cover and forest resource.	Inadequate knowledge on eco system balance.	Presence of local media stations; Presence of online platforms of creating awareness; New research findings, innovations and practices.
		Low levels of compliance to existing legislative framework.	Inadequate staff.	Existing legislations; presence of enforcement officers; presence of governance structures to the village level.
		Lack of baseline data on status of County tree/forest cover and land degradation.	Low budgetary allocations.	Presence of efficient data collection, analysis, presentation and storage tools and technologies and systems.
	Loss of biodiversity	Encroachment of fragile ecosystems, including wetlands, hilltops and forests	Population pressure	Presence of development partners; Alternative sources of income
		Loss of biodiversity habitats	Population pressure	Presence of development partners; Alternative sources of income
		Over dependence on fragile ecosystems for livelihoods	Population pressure	Presence of development partners; Alternative sources of income
		Low awareness levels on importance of biodiversity	Inadequate sensitization	Presence of local media stations; presence of online platforms of creating awareness; New research findings, innovations and practices; Presence of

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
				indigenous knowledge.
		Low levels of compliance	Inadequate Staff	Existing legislations; Presence of enforcement officers; Presence of governance structures to the village level.
	Over/unsustainable extraction of natural resources (Sand, Clay, Murram, Quarry stones, gold)	High dependence on artisanal mining and quarrying activities for livelihoods	Population Pressure and lack of alternative sources of income	Presence of development partners; Availability of new technologies; alternative sources of income
		Low uptake of modern natural resource sustainable utilization technologies	Lack of awareness on Natural Resources technologies	Presence emerging technologies
	Natural resources-based conflicts e.g., human wildlife conflicts	Porous Forest Boundary	Low budgetary allocations	Presence of development partners; existing legislations; Presence of enforcement officers; Presence of governance structures to the village level.
		Proximity of human settlements to forests and major rivers	Population Pressure	Presence of relevant stakeholders; existing legislations; Presence of enforcement officers; Presence of governance structures to the village level.
Climate Change	Destruction of carbon sinks e.g., forests, wetlands Landscape degradation	Encroachment of fragile ecosystems, including wetlands, hill slopes and forests	Population pressure coupled with effects of climate change	Presence of relevant stakeholders; Existing legislations; Presence of enforcement officers; Presence of governance structures to the village level;
		Poor land use	Inadequate	Presence of

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
		practices	knowledge among the citizenry on good land management practices	development partners; Availability of new technologies; alternative sources of income.
		Overreliance on biomass energy (wood –based fuel) leading to deforestation	Low uptake of clean energy like solar and other sources of energy	Presence of development partners; Alternative sources of income
		Low awareness levels on climate change issues	Inadequate sensitization	Presence of local media stations; Presence of online platforms of creating awareness; New research findings, innovations, and practices
		Low levels of compliance to existing legislative framework	Inadequate staff and awareness of legislation	Existing legislations; presence of enforcement officers; Presence of governance structures to the village level
		Lack of baseline data on climate change risk and hotspots in the County.	Low budgetary allocations	Presence of efficient data collection, analysis, Presentation and storage tools and technologies and systems.
	Low level of participation in climate actions	Inadequate access to climate information service	Low coverage of climate information service.	Presence of efficient data collection, analysis; Presentation and storage tools and technologies and systems; Climate Fund.
		Low awareness levels on climate change actions.	Inadequate sensitization	Presence of local media stations; Presence of online platforms of creating awareness; New research findings, innovations, and practices; Climate Fund.
		Low levels of	Inadequate	Existing legislations;

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
		dissemination and compliance to the existing legislative framework.	staff and sensitization.	Presence of enforcement officers; Presence of governance structures to the village level
		Low level community participation in identification of climate risks prioritization and planning.	Inadequate sensitization	Existence of climate change legal, frameworks and governance structures (e.g., Community area councils).
	Emergence of invasive species, evasive species, pests, and diseases	Limited research on climate change issues.	Low budgetary allocations.	Existence of collaborative research institutions
	Increase in occurrence of extreme climate events and related disasters (e.g., Dry spell, flooding, drought)	Change in seasonality including erratic weather patterns.	Negative effects of climate change	Implementation of County climate change adaptation and mitigation frameworks.
		Low level of climate-proofed infrastructure.	Inadequate collaboration with other County Government Departments responsible for putting up and supervising infrastructure development.	Existing climate proofing technologies and information; Climate Fund
		Insufficient rapid response initiatives	Low budgetary allocations.	Presence of willing stakeholders; Climate Fund.
		Low awareness levels on climate change related disasters and disaster risk reduction mechanisms.	Insufficient knowledge on climate change	Presence of local media stations; Presence of online platforms of creating awareness; new research findings, innovations, and practices.
		Low levels of compliance to existing	Inadequate staff and sensitization	Existing legislations; Presence of enforcement officers;

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
		legislative framework		Presence of governance structures to the village level.
		Lack of baseline data on County risk to disaster	Low budgetary allocations	Presence of efficient data collection, analysis, presentation and storage tools and technologies and systems.
Trade, Tourism, and Industrialization				
Trade	Low growth of MSMEs.	Limited financial services; Low business management skills; Absence of major business institutions like KEBs, KMAs, EPZ and others.	Inadequate staff; Lack of technical skills in emerging trends.	Established Microfinance Corporation; Business training Institutions available; Business training programs.
	Low trade participation	Lack of coordination structure for MSMEs.	Inadequate funding.	Existing coordination structures.
		Poor trading environment.	Inadequate marketing infrastructure	Land availability; Availability of digital markets.
	Untapped export development and promotion	Few approaches used in promoting local and international trade.	Low level of awareness and uptake of AGPO	Availability of PPRA
		Lack of export legal framework in the County	Uncoordinated linkage to the export market.	Availability of farm produce; An established Kakamega County Investment Agency; Export processing zone authority.
	Low consumer protection.	Non-compliance by traders on fair trade practices; Limited weigh bridges; Inadequate Calibration of weights and	Inadequate staff; Lack of legal metrology laboratory for the County.	Availability of the national government legal metrology laboratory.

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
		measures working standards.		
	Low manufacturing .	Collapse of major industries; Inadequate capital and technology; High taxation for development of industries; Lack of coordination of cottage industry.	Poor governance.	Availability of land and labor; Presence of cottage industries.
	Low value addition.	Inadequate capital and technology; High taxation for development of industries.	Poor governance; Inadequate industrial crop production.	Availability of sugarcane and other agricultural products as a raw material.
Tourism	Untapped tourism Potential.	Under developed tourism products; Inadequate tourism infrastructure; Low quality and standards of hospitality services.	Budget constraints.	Availability of tourism resources e.g rich cultural diversity, Kakamega and Malava Forest, Sidikho and Isukha falls; Availability of murrum roads at gazetted tourist sites; Presence of two starred hotels.
	Low number of tourists.	Inadequate tourism marketing.	Under developed tourism products.	Availability of designated heritage sites.
	Inadequate investments.	Lack of investors; Low promotion of investment opportunities.	Bureaucracy and multiple acquisition of operating licenses; Budgetary constraints; Lack of investor data base.	An existing County Investment Agency; Existing County social platforms and media centers.
Social Services, Youth, Sports, Women Empowerment and Culture				
Social Services	Limited social economic empowerment	Undeveloped Social Protection schemes to	Budgetary Constraints.	Political stability; Availability of land; Good will from the

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
	for disadvantaged groups.	support the vulnerable; Lack of a Legal frame work on Economic empowerment (Kakamega County Economic Empowerment Policy).		community and stakeholders; National institutions such as National Council for persons with Disabilities.
	Gender Based Violence.	Low implementation of the Sexual and gender-based violence policy; Inadequate GBV awareness; Drug and substance abuse; Lack of Gender mainstreaming policy.	Negative cultural practices.	Existence of a BGV Centre; Good will from the national government agencies and private partners;
	Limited women empowerment programmes	Low entrepreneurial skills; Illiteracy; Inadequate information and markets for women groups products; Low level of Gender mainstreaming across County departments; Lack of a Legal frame work on Economic empowerment (Kakamega County Economic Empowerment Policy) and (Gender mainstreaming	Budgetary Constraints; Culture.	Government affirmative funds e.g., Uwezo Fund and Women; Enterprise Fund; Goodwill from partners and well-wishers.

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
	Child labour and abuse.	policy). Child neglect; Inadequate Child friendly Centers; Sexual assault that results to teen pregnancies.	Absentee parents; High levels of poverty.	Good will from National government and private partners.
Sports	Untapped talents in sports and performing arts.	Lack of awareness on sports and performing arts talent as an economic empowerment opportunity; Limited investment in identification and naturing of sports talents; Limited diversification of sports disciplines; Lack of infrastructure for developing sports and performing arts talents; Lack of a sports policy.	Budgetary Constraints.	Political goodwill; Enactment of Sports Youth Fund Regulations; Diverse sports talent in the County; Availability of unutilized public sports centres.
	Inadequate youth empowerment and affirmative programmes.	Inadequate capacity to address; underlying youth issues; Inaccessibility to credit and funding; Poor coordination; Participation and mainstreaming of youth and disability	Budgetary Constraints.	Existing youth empowerment centres by the national government; Willing partners on addressing youth development issues.

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
		inclusion in the County; Weak youth policy frameworks.		
Culture	Erosion of culture and heritage.	Inadequate Cultural and heritage Conservation infrastructural facilities; Limited institutions that promote conservation of culture; Underdeveloped traditional and cultural sports/Recreation activities; Inadequate Support to the existing African Kingdom ship; Inadequate support to council of elders.	Budgetary constraints; Urbanization and modernization.	Rich culture; Availability of ancient and traditional artefacts; Existence of a kingdom.
	Low reading culture in the County.	Low level of awareness on library services; Inadequate libraries.	Budgetary Constraints; Low reading culture among the adults.	Political goodwill; Internet access; Availability of public land.
Lands, Housing, Urban Areas and Physical Planning				
Lands	Inadequate land for development.	Lack of information by land owners on land administration matters.	Inadequate staff for enforcement; Outdated lands data (Maps, Imageries, geo reference); and Increased number of unskilled practitioners.	IEBC Digital Map Database; National spatial plan; Availability of open-source spatial data; <i>Ardhi Sasa</i> Platform (National Land Information Management System); Alternative dispute resolution policies and mechanisms; Established administrative

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
				structure to the grass roots (chiefs, community leaders and County Admin Officers).
Housing	Increased informal settlements	High poverty levels; Lack of the County Spatial Plan; Collapse of social housing programme; Inadequate social amenities; Private land tenure system.	Lack of a County PPP legislation; Inadequate public land Public objection for some development projects; Lack of drainage master plan; Inadequate utility services (dumpsite, sewer, water supply, cemetery); High cost of utility services; Inadequate solid and liquid waste management	Countrywide Affordable Housing Policy and Program. (e.g Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda and Vision 2030 Blueprint); National Housing Development Fund; Civil servants Mortgage scheme project National maintenance and redevelopment Fund; National police and prisons services housing program; Cooperative housing development programme; Established Kenya Mortgage Refinancing Company; Availability of Waste-to-energy technology; Donor supported and funded waste management policy and plan; National Environmental Management Policy and Agency; Available donor funded programs such as; Kenya Informal settlement improvement program; National urban social infrastructure

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
				programme; National Squatter resettlement and titling program; Availability of development partners; Urbanization programs such as Kenya Urban Support Program; Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Programme; National urban development policy Formulation of metropolitan areas policy and Bill (Kisumu- Kakamega).
Physical Planning	Uncontrolled land developments.	Lack of a County spatial plan; Private land tenure system Lack of County land information management system (LIMS).	Poor planning approval system; Inadequate spatial plans.	Ardhi Sasa Platform (National Land Information Management System); Existing spatial plans; Developed electronic development application systems; Conversion of tenure (free hold to lease hold).
Urban Areas	Haphazard urbanization	Private land tenure system; Under marketed boundaries; High population growth.	Inadequate spatial plans.	<i>Ardhi Sasa</i> Platform (National Land Information Management System); Existing spatial plans.
Public Service and County Administration				
Public Participation	Inadequate involvement of citizens in public programmes/ projects.	Inadequate awareness and sensitization on government meetings and activities; Lack of personal interest and drive-in public-sector	Budgetary constraints; Limited civic knowledge; Lack of proper County feedback strategy.	Existing Public Participation directorate; Public participation guidelines; Public participation Act 2015; Draft Kakamega County Public participation policy.

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
		responsibilities; Weak citizen feedback mechanism; Weak synergy on participation by departments.		
Disaster Management	Non optimal provision of disaster management services,	Inadequate disaster management equipment and personnel; Inadequate emergency operation centres.	High cost of disaster/fire equipment; High maintenance cost of fire equipment; Limited public land and funds.	Existing good road network that enhances accessibility; Existing disaster Act 2015; Existing Directorate of disaster Management unit; Existing partnerships with other Counties and private institutions; County emergency operation plan.
Transport and Fleet Management	Inadequate transport services	Inadequate motor vehicles; Constrained maintenance and fuel budgets; Poor fleet management.	High cost of purchasing and maintenance of vehicles and fuel	An established transport Management Unit.
Records and Knowledge management	Limited access to Records and Knowledge management services.	Inadequate records management infrastructure and staff; Weak Record keeping and Management services.	High cost of records management infrastructure	Records management policy; Record management procedure manual; Records digital platform.
Human Resource	Non optimal service delivers.	Inadequate capacity building measures; Inadequate critical skills and inappropriate career enhancement strategies; Inadequate	Non adoption to technological advancement s; Lack of goodwill to implement the schemes of service; Lack of an	Existing partnerships with training institutions e.g. KSG, higher learning institutions; Manual operation system; Existing HR manuals and regulations.

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
		recruitment and Promotion; Lack of a comprehensive HRIS and hardware system.	updated organogram and staff establishment; Inadequate budget.	
County Enforcement	Inadequate protection and Enforcement services.	Inadequate protective and enforcement equipment Inadequate protection personnel.	High cost of enforcement and protective equipment.	Enforcement bill; Enforcement and Security Standing orders; Established directorate.
Alcoholic Drinks and Substance Abuse	High prevalence of drug and substance abuse.	Inadequate rehabilitation infrastructure and staff; Weak mechanisms for licensing and control of production, sale and consumption of alcoholic products; Weak enforcement of Alcoholic Drinks Act 2014.	High cost of construction materials; Inadequate public land.	Existing County Alcohol and Drug Abuse policy; Established directorate; Existing linkage with NACADA.
County Administration	Limited access to public services.	Inadequate office space and staff.	Constrained budgetary allocation; Inadequate public land.	Availability of affordable Rental offices.
Office of the Governor				
Audit	Inadequate provision of audit services.	Inadequate office space; Lack of networking infrastructure to regional offices.	Limited public land for office expansion; Limited budget equipping and staffing; High cost of networking infrastructure	Established Audit department; Existing Strategic Plan; Draft audit manual; Existing Teammate system.
Governor's	Weak	Inadequate	Constrained	Established

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
Office	Governance	awareness and sensitization of staff and public on service delivery and good governance.	budget.	governance structures.
Intergovernmental and Agency relations	Weak Inter-governmental and Agency relations.	Lack of County guidelines and regulations that link the County Government with national government, other County governments, local and international agencies; Inadequate Staff.	Constrained budget.	An established Intergovernmental relations budget.
Legal	Provision of inadequate legal services.	Inadequate office infrastructure and staff.	Lack of schemes of service for legal office; Limited land for office expansion; Constrained budget for equipping and staffing.	Established legal department; Independent budget; Purchase of IDEA system.
Service Delivery and Advisory Services	Inadequate delivery of services to the public.	Inadequate office infrastructure and staff.	High cost of office infrastructure .	Established Service Delivery Unit.
Technical Services	Limited Technical Services.	Inadequate technical staff and working equipment.	High cost of working equipment and operating licenses.	Established Technical Services Unit.
County Public Service Board	Inadequate delivery of services to the public.	Inadequate office infrastructure and working equipment.	High cost of office infrastructure and office equipment.	Established County Service Board Structures.
Finance and Economic Planning				
Public Finance Management	Unmet financial obligations.	Unmet own source revenue targets;	Limited resource envelope;	Existence of Public Sector Revenue Management system;

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
		Delayed disbursement from the exchequer.	Inadequate revenue mapping; Revenue leakages; Untapped revenue streams.	An established County Revenue Agency.
Asset Management	Inefficient County Asset management; Loss of County property.	Lack of Asset management policy.	Inadequate capacity.	Available assets to be tagged; Existing asset management system.
Economic Planning	Inefficient implementation of development plans by departments	Delayed disbursement of funds from the National Treasury.	Inconsistent disbursement of funds from the exchequer; Unmet revenue targets.	Established revenue collection system.
Supply Chain Management	Untimely procurement services.	Delayed disbursement of funds from National Treasury; Delayed procurement process.	Inconsistent disbursement of funds from the exchequer.	Public Procurement and Disposal Act, 2015; Established department of procurement; Existence of e-procurement system; Existing Legal framework.
Investment Promotion	Inadequate investments.	Inadequate investors; Low promotion of investment opportunities.	Bureaucracy and multiple acquisition of operating licenses; Budgetary constraints; Lack of investor data base.	An existing County Investment Agency; Existing County social platforms and media centers.
ICT, e-Government and Communication				
ICT, e-Government and Communication	Inadequate ICT infrastructure.	Limited technical skills; High Capital outlay required in the initial investment.	Inadequate budget allocation.	Government data centre at KONZA city; Mobile network coverage; Research and innovations (MMUST); National Optic Fibre Backbone

Sector	Development issues	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
				Infrastructure (NOFBI) Fully; Established ICT unit; Existing ICT policy.
	Low adoption of E-Government services and ICT infrastructure	Capital intensive in initial investment; Inadequate technical skills and capacity building; Fast changing technological trends in ICT; Automation of E-Government services.	Inadequate budget allocation.	Existing technical skills among the citizenry; Kenya Digital Acceleration Economy; Existing modern technologies; Existing ICT policy; National Optic Fibre Backbone Infrastructure (NOFBI); Establishment of data protection commission.
	Inadequate dissemination of Information	Low level of citizen awareness to County information; Inadequate communication infrastructure; Limited access to County Information Cyber-crime.	Inadequate budget allocation; Weak interdepartmental linkage; Lack of communication policy; Inadequate human personnel.	Fully established communication unit; Existing active County social platforms.

Source: County Sectors

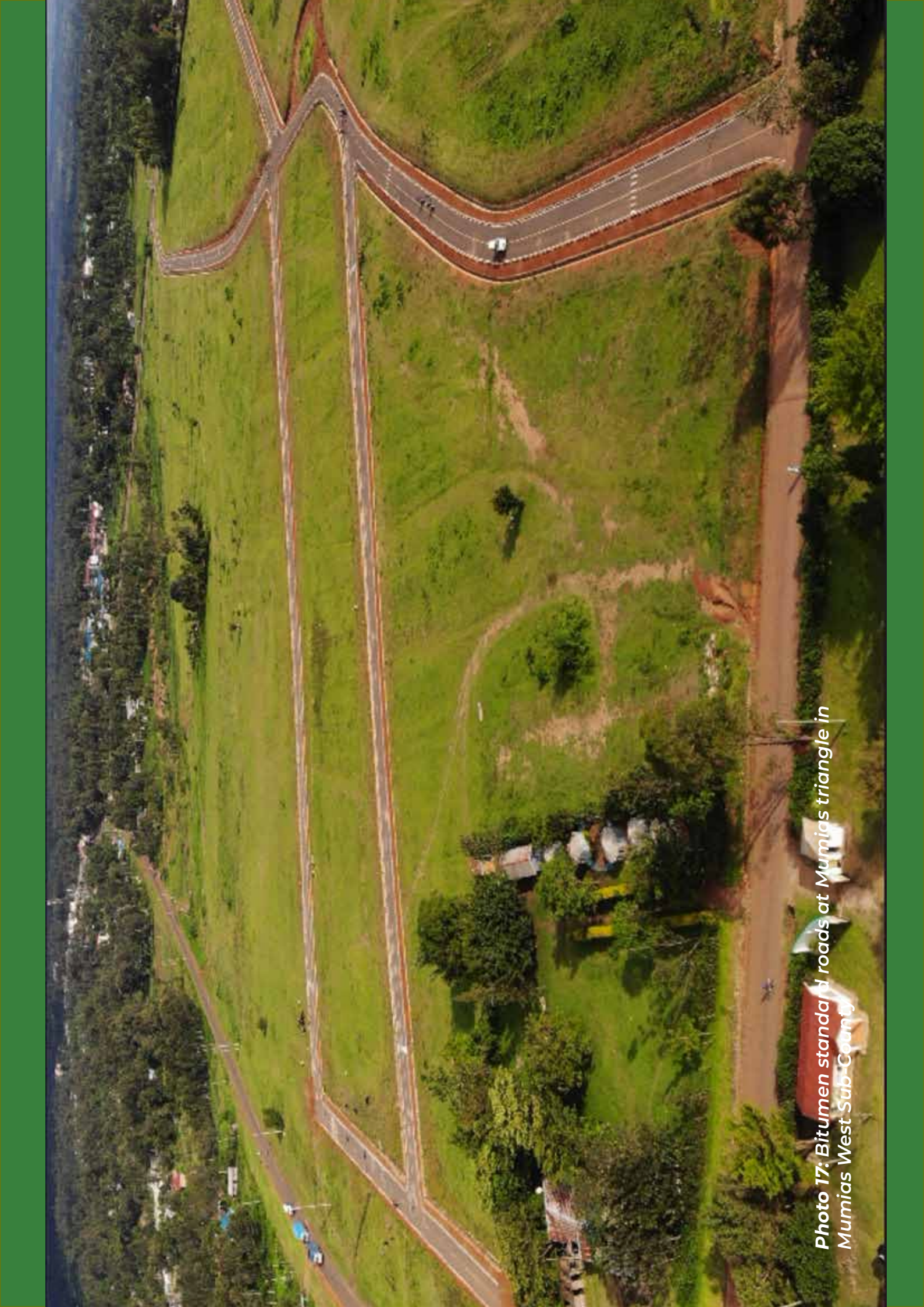


Photo 17: Bitumen standard roads at Mumias triangle in Mumias West Sub-County

CHAPTER THREE:

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

FRAMEWORK

3. Overview

The chapter presents a spatial development framework for the County and the necessary coordination between the various sectors to realize its aspirations. Kenya's national goal is to attain a rapid and sustained economic growth and development in all sectors across the 47 counties. This is as indicated in the key policy documents such as the Kenya Vision 2030, its fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV), Bottom Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) and the National Spatial Development Framework (2015-2045).

3.1. Spatial Development Framework

Spatial planning involves the arrangement and development of living, working and environmental conditions at a wide range of spatial levels. The Spatial Development Framework is a guide that outlines the distribution of the current and desirable land uses within a given locality in order to give effect to the vision, goals and objectives of the overall county plan.

Spatial planning has become critical in Kenya especially within the context of paradigm shift to the two levels of governments namely; the National and the County government. County spatial planning can help devolve global and national development policies to become relevant at the local level. In addition, it can also aid in linking economic planning and budgets to spatial planning previously identified as the major cause of underdevelopment in the country despite massive investments over the years. Table 3-1 provides the summary of the County spatial development strategies by the respective thematic areas.

Table 3- 1: County Spatial Development Strategies by Thematic Areas

Thematic area	Overview/Curr ent Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographica l Areas	Lead Agencies/Departme nts
Agriculture	The county has fertile arable land and favorable climatic conditions for agricultural activities. As at 2021, only 20 percent of residents had title deeds.	Development of a zoning plan specifying areas of agricultural activities	County wide	Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning
		Promote value addition of local products before sale. Establishment of cottage industries.	County wide	Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives; Trade, Tourism and Industrialization; and the National Government; KCIDA, Development

Thematic area	Overview/Curr ent Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographica l Areas	Lead Agencies/Departme nts
	<p>There is an increased land fragmentation and Improved accessibility to markets</p> <p>Availability of natural water bodies for irrigation.</p> <p>Availability of both public and private ponds.</p> <p>Availability of livestock in the County.</p>			partners; and Private partners
		Establish a County Land Management Information System and GIS services.	County wide	Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning
		Establish Smart farms. Establish value chain training centres.	Ward based	Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives; Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; National Government; Development partners; and Private partners
		Establishment of transport infrastructure for linkages.	County wide	Department of Roads, Public Works, and Energy; KeRRA, KeNHA.
		Rehabilitate existing water infrastructure. Establishment of irrigation schemes. Upscale pond development programmes.	County wide	Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives; Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change; National Government; Development partners; and Private partners.
		Surveying water infrastructure and irrigation schemes.	County wide	Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives; Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning.
Urbanization	The county has two Municipalities	Confer Kakamega Municipality to a	Kakamega Municipality	Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and

Thematic area	Overview/Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/Departments
	(Kakamega and Mumias), and towns which are sub-county headquarters	city status		Physical Planning.
	Inadequate utility services (dump site, sewer, cemetery)	Upgrade Butere and Malava Towns to Municipality status.	Butere, Malava	Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning.
		Upgrade all other sub-county headquarters to town status.	Sub county headquarters	Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning
	The County has enhanced solid waste management	Upgrading of existing facilities such as sewerage and waste management infrastructure.	All municipalities, towns, urban areas	Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; Roads,, Public Works, and Energy; Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change.
	Low land rates	Update the valuation roll Develop and implement the county spatial plan.	County wide	Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; Development partners; Private partners.
		Prepare and implement a drainage master plan.	County wide	Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change; Development partners; Private partners.
		Develop and promote waste-to-energy technology.		
Rural Development	The County has enhanced land management services for residents. The County has purchased land	Improve land tenure management system Enhance land banking.	County wide	Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; National Government; National Land Commission;

Thematic area	Overview/Curr ent Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographica l Areas	Lead Agencies/Departme nts
	and inherited others from the defunct local authority. The County has its rural roads opened up and bridges constructed Lighting of rural areas.			Development partners; and Private partners.
		Improve road networks and connectivity. Enhance connectivity through rural electrification, renewable energy generation, and high mast networks (<i>Nuru Gizani</i>).	County wide	Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; Roads, , Public Works, and Energy; National Government; Development partners; and Private partners.
		Promotion of shelter improvement programme.	Ward based	Department of Social Services, Sports, Youth, Women Empowerment and Culture
Trade	The County has created an enabling environment for trade and job creation through construction of modern markets and diversification of tradable goods and services. Most plot owners within market/trading centers lack ownership documents. The County has	Capacity building of business community.	Municipalitie s, County wide	Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas and Physical Planning; Trade, Tourism and Industrialization
		Survey and plan for all trading centers to enhance security of tenure.	County wide	Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas and Physical Planning; Roads, Public Works, and Energy , Kenya Power
		Develop market infrastructure like high masts and street lights.	County wide	Department of Trade, Tourism and Industrialization, financial institutions, development partners.
		Enhance micro finance services.	County wide	Kakamega County Microfinance

Thematic area	Overview/Curr ent Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographica l Areas	Lead Agencies/Departme nts
	improved security and is promoting 24-hour economy. Access to business financing.			Corporation, financial institutions.
Transportation	The County has constructed modern bus parks in the two municipalities. The county has surveyed, and opened up rural roads, and upgraded roads to bitumen standards and murrum. Revival of rail transport Existence of Kakamega air strip	Improve Road infrastructure programme. Expansion of existing road infrastructure	County wide	Department of Roads, Public Works and Energy; Lands, Housing, Urban Areas and Physical Planning KeRRA, KeNHA, KURA; Development partners.
		Establish and operationalize bus parks	All municipalities	Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas and Physical Planning Development partners.
		Increase bridge and box culvert infrastructure	County wide	Department of Roads, Infrastructure, Public Works, and Energy; KERRA, KeNHA, KURA; Development partners.
		Establish a bypass for cane trucks to avoid passing through the CBD/traffic management	Kakamega Municipality	Department of Roads, Public Works, and Energy; Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; KeNHA.
		Renovation of railway line to improve its utilization	Butere, Lugari	Department of Roads, Public Works, and Energy; Kenya Railway Corporation; and Development partners.
		Operationalize the air strip	Kakamega Municipality	Department of Roads, Public Works, and Energy; Kenya Airport Authority; and Development

Thematic area	Overview/Curr ent Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographica l Areas	Lead Agencies/Departme nts
				partners.
Education	The county has well established E.C.D.E centers and Polytechnics	Acquire more land, map and issue title deeds to all existing ECDE and County Polytechnics	County wide	Department of Education Science and Technology; Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; National Land Commission; and the National Government
		Establish childcare centres Construct classrooms, workshops, and other educational infrastructure.	Ward based	Department of Education Science and Technology; Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; Roads, Public Works, and Energy; National Government; and Development partners.
		Liaise with transport sector to develop road infrastructure.	County wide	Department of Education Science and Technology; Roads, Public Works, and Energy; National Government; and Development partners.
		Establish home craft centres and marketing strategies.	Ward based	Department of Education Science and Technology; Roads, Public Works, and Energy; Trade, Industrialization and Tourism; and Development partners.

Thematic area	Overview/Curr ent Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographica l Areas	Lead Agencies/Departme nts
		Provision of clean and safe water to all educational facilities.	County wide	Department of Education Science and Technology; Roads, Public Works, and Energy; Water, Environment and Natural Resources; and Development partners.
Tourism	The County has tourist sites for both local and international tourism though not fully tapped	Identification, mapping, gazettement and conservation of tourist sites.	County wide	Department of Trade, Tourism and Industrialization; Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change; and the National Government.
		Improvement of tourism infrastructure.	County wide	Department of Trade, Tourism and Industrialization Roads, , Public Works, and Energy; Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; Department of Social Services, Sports, Youth, Women Empowerment and Culture; and the National Government
Housing	County residents have limited access to affordable housing. Increased informal settlements.	Upscale uptake of modern building and construction technology.	Kakamega and Mumias Municipalities All towns.	Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; National Construction Authority; and Development partners
		Supporting and sustaining the Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement	Kakamega and Mumias Municipalities.	Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; and Development

Thematic area	Overview/Curr ent Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographica l Areas	Lead Agencies/Departme nts
		Programme (KISIP).		partners.
		Implementing the County and National Affordable Housing Program.	Kakamega and Mumias Municipalities All towns.	Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; and Development partners
Health	The County has well distributed health facilities. The County is providing quality primary health services to its citizens by equipping the health facilities and improving on accessibility.	Digitization of health services by mapping out disease prone areas.	County wide	Department of Health Services; Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; and Development partners
		Surveying, fencing and titling of all health facilities.	County wide	Department of Health Services; Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning.
		Establishment of health infrastructure.	County wide	Department of Health Services; Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; Roads, Public Works, and Energy; National Government; and Development partners
Social services	The County has several social amenities and hosts some amenities such as stadiums, playgrounds, prison, children's homes, rehabilitation centers. The County has cultural centers, heritage sites and social halls There is a national library	Develop and improve existing social halls.	Kakamega and Mumias Municipalities All towns	Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning
		Establish and upgrade sports infrastructure in the County. Establish a county youth service and women empowerment programme (CYSWEP) centre.	County wide	Department of Social Services, Sports, Youth, Women Empowerment and Culture; Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; National Government; and Development partners.
		Build other	County wide	Department of Social

Thematic area	Overview/Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/Departments
	in Kakamega Municipality.	social and protection centers e.g., rescue and rehabilitation centers.		Services, Sports, Youth, Women Empowerment and Culture Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; National Government; and Development partners.
		Identification, acquiring and gazettement of cultural and heritage sites.	County wide	Department of Social Services, Sports, Youth, Women Empowerment and Culture; Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; National Government; and Development partners.
		Expand library services within the County.	County wide	Department of Social Services, Sports, Youth, Women Empowerment and Culture; National Government; and Development partners.
Natural Resources and Environment	The County has land which is a major source of development (land bank/land which was inherited from the defunct local government). The County has water bodies like rivers, ponds, wells, springs and piped water. Existence of forests like	Implement the Amatsi Khumuliango initiative	Ward based	Department of Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change; and Development partners.
		Promote security of tenure and control land grabbing by mapping, and fencing of all public land.	County wide	Department of Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change; Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; National Government; National Land Commission; National Government; and Development

Thematic area	Overview/Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/Departments
	<p>Kakamega, Malava, Lugari and Navakholo which are water towers.</p> <p>The County is experiencing effects of climate change.</p>			partners.
		Protecting riparian reserves and water bodies.	County wide	Department of Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change; National Environmental Management Agency; Water Resource Authority; National Government; and Development partners
		Improve forest conservation and protection through 60m buffer zone,	Shinyalu, Lurambi, Lugari, Malava, Navakholo Sub-counties	Department of Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change; National Environmental Management Agency; Kenya Forest Service; and Development partners.
		Promote agro forestry, encourage alternative energy sources and promote afforestation.	County wide	Department of Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change; National Environmental Management Agency; National Government; and Development partners.
		Promote green energy	County wide	Department of Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change; National

Thematic area	Overview/Curr ent Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographica l Areas	Lead Agencies/Departme nts
				Government; and Development partners.
		Mainstream climate change in County spatial plans by climate proofing urban infrastructure and increasing urban resilience.	County wide	Department of Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change; National Environmental Management Agency; National Government; and Development partners.
		Integrate green spaces in land use development	County wide	Department of Water, Environment, Natural Resources, Climate Change; National Environmental Management Agency; National Government; and Development partners
		Establish and operationalize a disaster response unit.	County wide	Department of Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change; and Development partners
Industrialization	<p>The County is home to several agro processing industries which are spread across major urban areas.</p> <p>The County is a host to sugar factories, jaggeries, bakeries, cottage industries, small scale milk cold rooms and the</p>	Establish <i>jua kali</i> artisan shades.	Ward based Kakamega and Mumias Municipalities All towns	Department of Trade, Tourism and Industrialization ; Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; National Government; and Development partners
		Establish the industrial zones with supporting infrastructure.	Regional (Southern, Central, and Northern)	Department of Trade, Tourism and Industrialization; Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, and Physical Planning; Roads, Public Works, and Energy;

Thematic area	Overview/Curr ent Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographica l Areas	Lead Agencies/Departme nts
	fish factory in Kakamega town			Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives; Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change; Finance and Economic Planning; National Government; and Development partners.
		Promote industrial development, cottage industries and value addition.	Ward based	Department of Trade, Tourism and Industrialization; Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives; KCIDA. National Government; and Development partners.



Photo 18: A section of Turbo-Soi-Kogo Road in Likuyani Sub-County under use

CHAPTER FOUR: DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

4. Overview

This Chapter provides sector development priorities, strategies, programmes, flagship projects, and cross-sectoral linkages. The development priorities, programmes and projects are arranged per implementing sector and explained in the sections as follows:

4.1. Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives

The sector is composed of six (6) directorates namely; Crop Development and Agricultural Extension, Livestock Development, Veterinary Services, Fisheries Development, Cooperatives Development and Smallholder Irrigation and Drainage Promotion. In addition, the sector has two agencies; Bukura Agricultural Training College responsible for offering residential and non-residential trainings on agriculture technologies, provision of training facilities to farmers & other stakeholders, and Kakamega Dairy Development Corporation (KDDC) responsible for commercial rearing and breeding of dairy livestock, promotion and adoption of best practices in the dairy value chain.

4.1.1. Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

To improve the livelihoods of Kakamega County residents 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.

4.1.2. Goal of the Sector

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

4.1.3. Sector Development Priorities and Strategies

The sector development needs, priorities and strategies are summarized in 4-1.

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



Photo 19: Hanging fish ponds at Bukura Agricultural Training College

Table 4- 1: Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives Sector Development Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Sector strategies
Increase crop production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote high yielding crop varieties and agricultural diversification. ▪ Promote proper crop husbandry practices. ▪ Establish soil improvement and rehabilitation programmes. ▪ Offer quality and subsidized farm inputs. ▪ Crop pest and disease control. ▪ Provision of extension services. ▪ Support initiatives on climate smart technologies. ▪ Dissemination of climate information. ▪ Agriculture research and value chains development.
Increase livestock production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promotion of dairy, poultry, pig, small ruminants (Goats and sheep), apiculture and rabbit. ▪ Leather development through diversification of livestock production enterprises. ▪ Conduct livestock disease control and vector management. ▪ Increasing production through support to existing producers to maximize their potential. ▪ Support vulnerable households with livestock production options that are less Labour and less capital intensive. ▪ Provision of extension services. ▪ Promotion of animal public health through Integration of animal, environment and human health (One Health). ▪ Enhancement of dairy development through strengthening of KDDC.
Increase fisheries production and productivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upscale pond development Programme. ▪ Establishment of aqua parks, aquaculture field schools (AFSs) and aquaponics centres. ▪ Enhance hatcheries development. ▪ Upscale fish subsidy Programme.

Sector Priorities	Sector strategies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote insurance of fisheries. investment/enterprises. ▪ Promote development of riverine, dam fisheries and aquaculture. ▪ Support technical officers.
Enhance Cooperative development/movement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish and operationalize cooperatives enterprise fund. ▪ Upscale County cooperatives grants. ▪ Enhance governance of cooperatives through timely supervision and audits.
Improve Research, extension and technology uptake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 to facilitate farmer capacity building and serve as reference institutions for agricultural enterprises and incubation centres. ▪ Embrace E-extension.
Support market access and market linkages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build capacity of market organization on governance, resource mobilization, entrepreneurship, human resource and ICT. ▪ Promote strong viable value chain organization and development programmes. ▪ Creation of credit fund for value chain actors. ▪ Promotion of value addition in agricultural produce. ▪ Develop an efficient market information system to enhance market competitiveness. ▪ Establish aggregation centres. ▪ Establishment of cottage industries.
Promote sustainable land management and uptake of water for irrigation in waterlogged farmlands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of an effective and sustainable farm waste disposal mechanism. ▪ Riverbank protection / riparian zone. ▪ Soil erosion prevention. ▪ Establish and maintain existing irrigation infrastructure and irrigation schemes. ▪ Formation of smallholder water users' associations.

4.1.4. Sector Programmes/Projects

Table 4- 2: Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives Sector Programmes

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Baseline Value	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)		
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)				
					Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost	
Programme Name: Crop Production and Agricultural Extension																	
Objective: To increase crop production and productivity																	
Outcome: Enhanced food and nutrition security																	
Industrial Crops Development	Tea seedlings distributed	No. of tea seedlings distributed ('000)	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c	600	300	5	300	5	350	6	350	6	350	6	500	8	30
	Coffee seedlings distributed	Number of coffee seedlings distributed. ('000)	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c	297	100	5	100	5	150	6	150	6	150	6	200	8	30
	Cane farmers supported	No. of farmers supported	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c	0	40	50	40	50	40	50	50	40	50	50	40	50	250
Food crop production	Oil Crops (soya beans, groundnuts, sunflower) seeds distributed	Amount of seed distributed in Kgs ('000)	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c	0	50	9	50	9.5	50	10	50	10.5	50	50	11	50	50
	Fertilizer distributed.	No. of (25 Kg) bags of planting fertilizer ('000)	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c	888	150	745	150	745	150	745	150	745	150	745	150	745	3,725
		No. of (25 Kg) bags of top-	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c	785	150		150		150		150		150		150		

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Baseline Value	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)			
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)					
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost				
	dressing fertilizer ("000")		c															
	Maize seeds distributed	No. of 2 kg pkt of maize seed ("000) distributed	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c	1,100	160	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	
	Rice farmers supported with seeds	No. of rice farmers supported	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	25
	Ploughed land (increased farm mechanization)	Number of acres ploughed.	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c	9,450	1,000	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	40
	Quality sweet potato planting seeds distributed	No. of (25) bag kg sweet potato seeds distributed	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c	0	1,000	2	1,500	3	2,000	4	2,500	5	3,000	6	3,000	6	3,000	20
Horticulture promotion and development	Established horticulture greenhouse units	No. of greenhouses established	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c	3	4	6	5	8	6	10	7	12	8	12	8	12	30	
	Avocado seedlings distributed	No. Avocado seedlings distributed. ("000)	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c	12,500	20	20	8	20	8	20	8	20	8	20	8	20	40	
	Tissue culture	No. of tissue	SDG 1.1.a, b	108	30	40	5	50	6	60	7	70	8	70	8	70	30	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Baseline Value	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)		
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
	banana seedlings distributed	culture banana seedlings planted ('000')	2.1, a, c														
	Kitchen/home gardens established	Number of kitchen/home kits distributed	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c	0	2,000	2	2,500	2.5	3,000	3	3,500	3.5	4,000	4			15
					500		500		500		500						
Soil management and environmental conservation	Soil tests carried out	Number of soil testing kits acquired	SDG 13.1	0	50	2	60	3	80	4	90	5	100	6			40
					500		60		80		90		100		6		
	Conservation agriculture technologies promoted	No. of soil tests / demos carried out. No. of soil testing kits acquired	SDG 13.1	2,650	100	2	120		140		150						
Crop pest and disease	Crop agrochemicals	Pesticides promoted (Ltrs/)	SDG 13.1	345	100	6	120	7	140	8	150	9	150	10			50

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Baseline Value	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)	
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)			
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
management	Kgs) distributed	Fungicides (Kgs/Ltrs) distributed	SDG 13.1	1,270	200		400		600			800		1000		
					50		60		70		80		90			
					10		15		20		25		25			
					2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	
Climate change mitigation	Agrochemical spraying kit distributed	No. of technologies adopted	SDG 13.1	2,650	100	10	120	14	130	15	130	15	140	16	70	
					100	10	120	14	130	15	130	15	140	16	70	
					100	10	120	14	130	15	130	15	140	16	70	
Climate change mitigation	Agroforestry, fruit tree, fodder shrub nurseries established	No. of technologies promoted	SDG 13.1	35	12	1	12	1.5	12	2	12	2.5	12	3	10	
					12	1	12	1.5	12	2	12	2.5	12	3	10	
Training, extension and demonstration	Field days/farmer days held	No. of field days/World Food Day/World Fisheries Day	SDG 1.1, 1.a, 2.1, a, c	160	50	18	55	19	60	19	65	22	70	22	100	
					50	18	55	19	60	19	65	22	70	22	100	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Baseline Value	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)			
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)					
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost				
	Farmer groups trained	No. of trainings	SDG 1.1, 1.a, b, 2.1, a, c	400	200		250		250		250		250		250			
					2,000		2,500		3,000		3,500		4,000					
	Demo plots established	No of demo plots established	SDG 1.2, 9.4	134	40		45		50		55		60					
					2		4		6		8		10					
	Green houses established	No. of demo greenhouses established	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1, a, c, 9.4	4	2													
					2		3		4		5		6		7			
	Farm enterprise developed	No of farm enterprises developed	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1, 9.4	5	2													
					3		4		5		6		7					
	Farmer benchmarking/educational tours held	Number of benchmarking tours	SDG 1.1, 1.a, b, 2.1, a, c	10														
					25	15	50	20	75	30	100	35	0	0	100			
A modern training facility at Bukura ATC established	Level of completion (%)	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1, 9.4	0															
				0		0		25		50		100		100		0		
Complete hostel at Bukura ATC	Level of completion (%)	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1, 9.4	0	0														
				25		50		75		100		100		0				
Food safety centre at Bukura ATC	Level of completion (%)	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1, 9.4	0															
				25		50		75		100		100		0				

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Baseline Value	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)		
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
	established																
	County agricultural information management system operationalized	Level of completion (%)	SDG 9.c	40	75	8	100	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
	Extension services	Improved services delivery (%)	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1, 9.4	50	60	100	75	100	80	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	500
Agriculture research and value chains development	Value chain innovations promoted and implemented (upland rice, avocado, sunflower and banana)	No. of value chain innovations promoted and implemented per value chain.	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1, 9.4, 10.2, 17.3	6	5	300	5	300	5	300	5	300	5	300	300	1,500	
	Sub-projects constructed	No of Sub-Projects established	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1, 9.4, 10.2, 17.3	3	8		8		8		8		8		8		
	Farmers trained	No. of farmers trained/capacity build	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1, 9.4, 10.2, 17.3	8,723	500		1,000		1,500		2,000		2,500				

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Baseline Value	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)				
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)						
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
	Micro-projects undertaken	No of Micro-Projects undertaken	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1, 9.4, 10.2, 17.3	352	150		150		150		150		150		150				
	Youth engaged in agribusiness	No. of youth incubations initiated	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1, 9.4, 10.2, 17.3	0	72	25	72	25	72	25	72	25	72	25	72	25		125	
		No. of youth owned agribusinesses started	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1, 9.4, 10.2, 17.3	0	12		12		12		12		12		12				
	Agri-business innovations developed	No of innovations implemented	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1, 9.4, 10.2, 17.3	4	30		30		30		30		30		30				
		No. of value chain actors adopting innovations	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1, 9.4, 10.2, 17.3	1,762	8,810		8,000		8,000		8,000		8,000		8,000				
Sub-Total					1,338		1,356.5		1,367		1,381.5		1,355		1,355			6,798	
Programme Name: Livestock development																			
Objective: To increase livestock production and productivity																			
Outcome: Improved food and nutrition security																			
Dairy development	Pasture and fodder developed	No of acres under pastures and fodder	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1	4,232	600	13.5	600	13.5	600	13.5	600	13.5	600	13.5	600	13.5	600	13.5	67.5

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Baseline Value	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Improved dairy breeds	No. of inseminations done	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c	60,000	21,600	14,886	21,600	14,886	21,600	14,886	21,600	14,886	21,600	14,886	74.43
		No. of embryo transfers done	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1, 9.4, 10.217.3	0	0	75	3.75	75	3.75	75	3.75	75	3.75	75	3.75
	Dairy compliance officers trained	No. of animals synchronized	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1, 9.4, 10.217.3	600	3000	6	3000	6	3000	6	3000	6	3000	6	30
		No. of AI centers established and equipped	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1, 9.4, 10.217.3	1	1	0.6	1	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inseminators trained	No. of inseminators trained	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1, 9.4, 10.217.3	25	12	0.6	12	0.6	12	0.6	12	0.6	12	0.6	3
Value	No. of	SDG	400	24	0.96	12	0.96	12	0.96	12	0.96	12	0.96	4.8	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Baseline Value	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)										
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)												
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost											
Poultry development	addition initiatives supported for milk	farmers trained on processing of milk products	1.a, b 2.1,9.4 10.2, 17.3																						
	Increased recycling of farm waste	No. of farmers supported to use bio-gas technology	SDG 1.a, b 2.1,9.4 10.2, 17.3	100	12	1.68	12	1.68	12	1.68	12	1.68	12	1.68	12	1.68	12	1.68	12	1.68	12	1.68	12	1.68	8.4
	Indigenous chicken procured and distributed	No. of indigenous chicken procured and distributed to poultry groups on pass-on model	SDG 1.1.a, b 2.1, a, c	0	100,000	100	100,000	100	100,000	100	100,000	100	100,000	100	100,000	100	100,000	100	100,000	100	100,000	100	100,000	100	400
Poultry development	Community hatching infrastructure supported	No. of basic hatching equipment distributed, operationalized.	SDG 1.a, b 2.1,9.4 10.2, 17.3	50	12	2.6	12	2.6	12	2.6	12	2.6	12	2.6	12	2.6	12	2.6	12	2.6	12	2.6	12	13	
	Improved feeding systems	No. of farmers adopting locally available feed material sources	SDG 1.a, b 2.1,9.4 10.2, 17.3	0	60	4.9	60	5.9	60	6.4	60	6.4	60	6.4	60	6.4	60	6.4	60	6.4	60	6.4	60	30	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Baseline Value	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)		
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
		distributed	10,2,17,3														
					800	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
		No. of Dorper rams procured and distributed	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1,9,4, 10.2, 17.3	0													
					800	10	800	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	
		High grade dairy goat bucks procured and distributed	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1,9,4, 10.2, 17.3	10													
					800	10	800	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	
		No. of beekeeping groups procured and distributed	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c	80													
					3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	0	0	6		
		No. of beekeeping groups trained	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1,9,4, 10.2, 17.3	30													
					24	0.96	24	0.96	24	0.96	24	0.96	24	0.96	4.8		
		No. of hive products collection, value addition, branding and marketing centers established	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1,9,4, 10.2, 17.3	2													
					3	0.9	3	0.9	3	0.9	3	0.9	0	0	3.6		

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Baseline Value	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)		
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Rabbit development	High grade rabbits procured and distributed	No. of high-grade rabbits procured and distributed on pass-on model	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1,9,4, 10.2, 17.3	0	300	0.9	300	0.9	300	0.9	300	0.9	300	0.9	300	0.9	4.5
	Rabbit meat value addition and marketing supported	No. of rabbit farmer groups trained on rabbit meat and related products value addition	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1,9,4, 10.2, 17.3	0	60	2.4	60	2.4	60	2.4	60	2.4	60	2.4	60	2.4	12
Leather development	Capacity building	No. of rabbit meat value addition, branding and marketing centers established	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1,9,4, 10.2, 17.3	0	4	1.2	4	1.2	4	1.2	4	1.2	0	0	0	0	3.6
		No. of technical staff trained on hides & skins value addition	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1,9,4, 10.2, 17.3	0	12	1	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Baseline Value	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Kshs. Millions)												Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
		No. of slaughter facilities personnel trained.	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1, 9.4, 10.2, 17.3	0	60	0.24	60	0.24	60	0.24	60	0.24	60	0.24	60	0.24	1.2
					12	0.048	12	0.048	12	0.048	12	0.048	12	0.048	12	0.048	0.24
					120	0.48	120	0.48	120	0.48	120	0.48	120	0.48	120	0.48	2.4
	Suspension drying and bulking infrastructure established	No. of suspension drying and bulking infrastructure established	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1, 9.4, 10.2, 17.3	0	12	6	12	6	12	6	12	6	12	6	12	6	30
					6	0.06	6	0.06	6	0.06	6	0.06	6	0.06	6	0.06	0.6
					6	0.06	6	0.06	6	0.06	6	0.06	6	0.06	6	0.06	0.6
Livestock disease control	County veterinary investigation laboratory unit established and operationalized	No. of County veterinary investigation laboratory units established and operationalized	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1, 9.4, 10.2, 17.3	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
					24	0.48	24	0.48	24	0.48	24	0.48	24	0.48	24	0.48	2.4
					24	0.48	24	0.48	24	0.48	24	0.48	24	0.48	24	0.48	2.4

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Baseline Value	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)		
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
	clinical services offered to farmers	assorted sets of essential veterinary pharmaceuticals	1.a, b ,2.1,9.4 ,10.2, 17.3	1	24	1.2	24	1.2	24	1.2	24	1.2	24	1.2	24	1.2	6
					300,000	36	300,000	36	300,000	36	300,000	36	300,000	36	300,000	36	180
					5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	4
	Livestock protected from diseases	No. of assorted sets of essential veterinary equipment	SDG 1.a, b ,2.1,9.4 ,10.2, 17.3	750,000	60	12	60	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
					300,000	36	300,000	36	300,000	36	300,000	36	300,000	36	300,000	36	180
					5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	4
Vector	Community	No. of solar vaccine cold chain infrastructure operationalized	SDG 1.a, b ,2.1,9.4 ,10.2, 17.3	0	4	36	4	36	4	36	4	36	4	36	4	36	180
					4	36	4	36	4	36	4	36	4	36	4	36	180
					4	36	4	36	4	36	4	36	4	36	4	36	180

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Baseline Value	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)		
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
control	dipping services re-established and operationalized	renovated and operationalized	1.a, b, 2.1,9,4, 10.2, 17.3	0	20		20		20		20		20				
Veterinary public health	Safety of food of animal origin guaranteed	No. of 5-litre jerrican acaricides distributed	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1,9,4, 10.2, 17.3	37	120	2.4	120	2.4	120	2.4	120	2.4	120	2.4	120	2.4	12
					60	1.2	60	1.2	60	1.2	60	1.2	60	1.2	60	1.2	6
Integration of animal, environment and human health (One Health)	Animal, environment and human health approaches integrated	No. of animal products inspection tools/ equipment / attire procured	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1,9,4, 10.2, 17.3	0	3	45	3	45	3	45	3	45	3	45	0	180	
					12	0.12	12	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.24	
		No. of health with adequate holding yards established	SDG 1.a, b, 2.1,9,4, 10.2, 17.3	0	16	4.6	12	3.6	12	3.6	12	3.6	12	3.6	12	3.6	18

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Baseline Value	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)			
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)					
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost				
		awareness campaigns conducted	,2,1,9,4,10,2,17.3															
Kakamega County Dairy Development Corporation (KDDC)	In calf heifers procured and distributed	No. of in-calf heifers procured and distributed	SDG 1.a, b, 2,1,9,4,10,2,17.3	1790	60	9	60	9	60	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
	Smart Dairy Farms constructed/completed	No. of Smart Dairy Farms constructed/completed	SDG 1.a, b, 2,1,9,4,10,2,17.3	4	4	40	4	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
		Pedigree in-calf heifers purchased	SDG 1.a, b, 2,1,9,4,10,2,17.3	70	70	17.5	70	17.5	68	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
	Pasture and fodder developed	No. of acres under pastures and fodder	SDG 1.a, b, 2,1,9,4,10,2,17.3	63.5	120	10	120	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
	KDDC Headquarters constructed	Level of completion (%)	SDG 1.a, b, 2,1,9,4,10,2,17.3	0	1	10	1	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
	Animal feeds processed and distributed	No. of tons of animal feeds processed and distributed	SDG 1.a, b, 2,1,9,4,10,2,17.3	0	1080	80	1080	80	1080	80	1080	80	1080	80	1080	80	80	400

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Baseline Value	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)				
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)						
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
Kenya livestock commercialization project (KeLCop)	Vulnerable Households integrated into value chains (bee, poultry, dairy goat and sheep)	No. of vulnerable Households integrated into livestock value chains	SDG 1.a, b, 10.2, 17.3	0	3140	32	3140	32	3140	32	3140	32	3140	32	3140	32	160		
Sub-Total					585.314	563.064	488.844	451.644	262.044	2,350.91									
Programme Name: Smallholder irrigation and drainage																			
Objective: To increase area of land under irrigation																			
Outcome: Increased capacity to adopt irrigation and drainage technologies																			
Irrigation and drainage infrastructure development	Dams & water pans constructed for irrigation	No. of water pans constructed & rehabilitated	SDG 6.4, 13.2	1	2	21	2	22	2	23	2	24	3	35	125				
				125	80		100		120		140		150						
				120	12		12		12		12		12						
Feasibility Studies	Feasibility Studies	No. of feasibility reports	SDG 13.2	5	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15				
				0	200	10	200	11	200	12	200	13	200	14	60				
Equipped smallholder	Equipped smallholder	No. of solar irrigation	SDG 13.2	0	200	10	200	11	200	12	200	13	200	14	60				

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Baseline Value	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)			
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)					
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost				
	irrigation farmers with solar irrigation kits	kits distributed																
	Completion of stalled Irrigation Projects	No. of stalled irrigation projects completed	SDG 13.2	10	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3				
	Trained Irrigation Water Users' Associations (IWUAs)	No. of irrigation water user associations trained	SDG 13.2	300	24	10	11	24	24	12	24	24	13	24	14	60		
Training and demonstration	Established irrigated climate smart technology	No. of demo greenhouses established for irrigation	SDG 13.2	0	2	2	3	3	3	3	2							
	Sub-Total				56	44	47	50	63	260								
Programme Name: Cooperatives development																		
Objective: To establish a vibrant and effective cooperative movement in Kakamega county																		
Outcome: Improved market access for agricultural produce																		
Marketing and value addition	Established marketing hubs	No of cooperative hubs established	8:10	1	2	2	2.5	4	3	5	3.5	6	4	15				
	Support in Value additions (maize, dairy)	No. of processing equipment supplied	8:10	0	2	4	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	20				

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Baseline Value	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)	
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)			
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	and indigenous vegetables)															
Enhance governance in cooperatives	Coordinated cooperative societies	No. of active cooperatives in the County	SDG 8.10	64	200	2	300	3	400	4	500	5	550	6	20	
					1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0				
Enhanced capacity of cooperative societies	Cooperative societies trained	No. of cooperatives trained/revived	SDG 8.10	100	25	10	50	15	80	20	100	25	120	30	100	
					74	40	50	50	50	50	70	50	80	300		
	Grants to small cooperative societies.	Number of cooperative societies supported	SDG 8.10	72	92	3	100	3	106	3	114	3	120	3	15	
					72	3	100	3	106	3	114	3	120	3	15	
Sub-Total					61		77.5		94		110.5		127		470	
Programme Name: Fish Farming Productivity																
Objective: To Increase fisheries production and productivity																
Outcome: Improved food and nutrition security																
Fish Ponds Development	Quality fingerlings available to the farmers	No. of hatcheries established	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c,	8	2	12	1	6	1	4	2	16	3	18	57	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Baseline Value	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)	
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)			
					Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost		
		No. of hatcheries supported to produce fingerlings	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c,	0	5		6		6		8		10			
					1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900							
	Aqua Parks established and operationalized	Number of Aqua Parks established and operational	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c, 9.4, 12.3	0	4	5	4	5	4	10					20	
					150	160	170	180	200							
	Quality Fish Feeds availed to the farmers	Kgs of Fish feeds supplied ('000')	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c,	460	150	13	15	15	16	17	180	17	200	20	80	
					12	6	6	6	6	12	6	12	6	6	6	30
	Black soldier fly (BSF) production Units established	Number of black soldier fly (BSF) Units established and operational	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c,	4	3	1.5	3	1.5	2	2	3	2	3	2	9	
					12	4	5	5	6	7	8					
	Farmer learning centres established.	No. of Farmer learning centres	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c,	35	12	4	5	5	6	7	12	7	12	8	30	
					12	4	5	5	6	7	8					

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Baseline Value	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)			
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)					
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost				
		established	9,2,12,3															
	Aquatic weed farms established	No. of aquatic weed farms established	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c,	1	2	3	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
	Climate proof fishponds rehabilitate d	Number of Climate proof fishponds constructed and rehabilitate d	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c,	600	600	700	800	900	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	120
	Fish collection centers established	Number of collection centers established	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c, 9,2,12,3	0	1	2	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	18
River Fisheries	Fish inspectors trained	No. of fish inspectors trained	SDG 1.1.a, b, 2.1, a, c,	3	1	2	2	0.6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2.2
	County rivers stocked	No. of fingerlings stocked in rivers ('000)	SDG 12.3, 13.2	0	4	7	10	2	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15
Dam Fisheries	Dams stocked	No. of dams stocked with 20,000 mixed sex	SDG 12.3, 13.2	4	5	7	9	8	7	9	10	11	12	13	15	15	15	51

4.1.5. Sector Flagship/Transformative Projects

Table 4-3 contains a summary of the Sector's Flagship/Transformative Projects.

Table 4- 3: Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives Flagship/Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output	Time frame	Estimated Cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Farm input subsidy	County wide	Increased maize production	Purchase and distribution of planting, top dressing and planting maize across the County	Farm subsidies availability, increased maize yields	2023-27	3,725 M	CGK	Directorate of Agriculture
Goat/Sheep Development	County wide	Improve the production and productivity of small ruminants- Goats and sheep	Procure and distribute indigenous small ruminants and distributed on pass-on model	Indigenous small ruminants procured and distributed	2023-27	168M	CGK	KDDC
Poultry Development	Countywide	Improve the production and productivity of Indigenous Chicken	Procurement and Distribution of indigenous chicken to poultry groups on pass-on model	Indigenous chicken procured and distributed	2023-27	400M	CGK	Directorate of Livestock



Roads, Public Works and Energy

Photo 20: Bushiangala - Eregi - Lusiola Road in Ikolomani Sub-County

4.2. Roads, Public Works and Energy

Introduction

The sector comprises of three sub-sectors namely Roads, Public Works and Energy.

4.2.1. Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A County with a functional state of the art-built environment supported with an efficient road network connectivity to world-class standards.

Mission

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.

4.2.2. Goal of the Sector

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

4.2.3. Sector Development Priorities and Strategies

Investments in the Sector will focus on roads, public works and energy infrastructure as shown in table 4-4.

Table 4- 4: Roads, Public Works and Energy Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Improve road accessibility and connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Construction of Bridges and box culvertsUpgrading of roads to bitumen standardsRehabilitation and regular maintenance of roadsOpening of new access roads
Increase access to electricity and clean energy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Enhance collaboration with development partners in support of access to clean energy.Enhance accessibility to clean energy.Expansion of power supply infrastructureDevelopment and implement County Energy PlanEnhance energy technology transfer and innovation.Capacity building of community and staff on clean energy.
Ensure quality and standards of public and private buildings and other public works	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Regular supervision of private and public infrastructure.Regular inspection of public and private buildings.Construction of materials lab to enhance quality construction works.Development of regulations on non-compliance.

4.2.4. Sector Programmes/Projects

Table 4- 5: Roads, Public Works and Energy Sector Programmes

Sub Programme	Key outputs	Key performance indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. millions) *
					Year (2023/24)		Year (2024/25)		Year (2025/26)		Year (2026/27)		Year (2027/28)		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme Name: Road Infrastructure Development															
Objective: To improve road accessibility and connectivity															
Outcome: Improved Road accessibility and connectivity															
Road infrastructure development	Bitumen road constructed	No. of Km of bitumen road constructed	SDG 9.1.1, SDG 9.1.2	122	15	728	15	728	15	728	15	728	15	728	3640
	Gravel road constructed	No. of Km of gravel road constructed	SDG 9.1.1, SDG 9.1.2	2987	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	150
	Bitumen road maintained	No. of Km of bitumen road maintained	SDG 9.1.1, SDG 9.1.2	8	5	50	5	50	6	70	7	70	2	20	250
	Gravel road maintained under 10km	Km of gravel road maintained	SDG 9.1.1, SDG 9.1.2	2746	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	3000
	Major gravel Road maintained	No. of Km of gravel road maintained	SDG 9.1.1, SDG 9.1.2	2746	400	350	400	350	400	350	400	350	400	350	1750
	Bridge/ box culverts constructed	No. of bridges/ box culverts	SDG 9.1.1, SDG 9.1.2	89	5	75	5	75	6	90	6	90	3	45	375
Road equipment acquired	No. of assorted equipment	SDG 9.1.1, SDG 9.1.2	11	2	56	2	56	4	95	4	95	4	60	305	
Total						1871		1889		1914		1963		1833	9470
Programme Name: Public Works Management															

Sub Programme	Key outputs	Key performance indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. millions) *
					Year (2023/24)		Year (2024/25)		Year (2025/26)		Year (2026/27)		Year (2027/28)		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Objective: To improve quality and functionality of public and private buildings.															
Outcome: Safe and quality buildings.															
Public works Management	Designed and supervised projects	Percentage of projects supervised to completion	SDG 9.1.1, SDG 9.1.2	0	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	25
			SDG 9.1.1, SDG 9.1.2		100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	25
Total					10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	50
Programme Name: Energy Reticulation															
Objective: To provide quality, affordable and sustainable energy for all															
Outcome: Improved access to clean and sustainable energy															
Renewable energy sources	Clean energy adopted	% Public institutions installed with clean energy.	SDG 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.2.1, SDG 12.c.1, SDG 15.1.1 SDG 15.3.1	12.5	6	30	6	30	12	60	10	50	6	30	200
			SDG 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.2.1, SDG 12.c.1, SDG 15.3.1	0	100	6	260	20	460	37	200	16	116		
		No. of government sponsored households installed with solar energy		2700	160	8	160	8	200	10	200	10	80	4	40
		No. of households using clean/affordable cooking technologies													

Sub Programme	Key outputs	Key performance indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. millions) *
					Year (2023/24)		Year (2024/25)		Year (2025/26)		Year (2026/27)		Year (2027/28)		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		Kms of solar street light coverage	SDG 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.2.1, SDG 12.c.1, SDG 15.3.1	7	3	30	3	30	6	60	6	60	6	60	240
Electrification and Lighting	Installed transformers and high mast lighting	No. of transformers installed	SDG 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.2.1, SDG 12.c.1, SDG 15.3.1	66	12	72	12	72	15	90	15	90	8	48	372
		No. of high mast lights installed	SDG 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.2.1, SDG 12.c.1, SDG 15.3.1	91	5	25	10	50	10	50	10	50	5	25	200
Total						171		210		307		297		183	1,168
Grand Total						2,052		2,109		2,231		2,270		2,026	10,688

4.2.5. County Flagship/Transformative Projects/Programmes

This section summarizes the County flagship projects for implementation as shown in table 4-6.

Table 4- 6: Roads, Public Works and Energy Sector Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output	Time frame	Estimated Source Cost (Kshs.) of Funds	Implementing Agency
Mumias-Indangalasia-Ogalo (21km)	Mumias West and Matungu	Improve road connectivity and accessibility	Excavations for structures Sub structure construction	Complete road	2022-2027	1,050 CGK	Roads directorate
Makunga-Lunza 10.2KM	Butere and Mumias East		Super structure backfilling	Complete road	2022-2027	450 CGK	Roads directorate
Lumakanda- Manyoni-Panpaper -14Km	Lugari		Bridge furniture construction	Complete road	2022-2027	618 CGK	Roads directorate
Kambi ya Mwanza – Kambiri road - Ivhiga(24km)	Malava and Shinyalu			Complete road	2022-2027	900 CGK	Roads directorate
Eshisango-Lukokhe-Shiraha-shiasa-Butere lower market (17km)	Butere			Complete road	2022-2027	765 CGK	Roads directorate
Khayega-Malimili-Shimanyiro (12km)	Shinyalu and Ikolomani			Complete road	2022-2027	540 CGK	Roads directorate
Buheri- Makhukhuni-Mbande (15Km)	Lugari and Navakholo			Complete road	2022-2031	600 CGK	Roads directorate
Lwandeti-Lugari Station-Manyoni	Lugari			Complete road	2022-2031	600 CGK	Roads directorate
Kona Mbaya-Nzoia (10.4km)	Likuyani			Complete road	2022-2031	450 CGK	Roads directorate
Stendi mboga-Ematiha-Lukume-Bukhakunga-Namirama(18.4km)	Navakholo			Complete road	2023-2028	810 CGK	Roads directorate
Muranda Pri-Shiamakhubu Hosp-Shamiloli, Shiamakhubu-Muranda Market (12.5km)	Shinyalu			Complete road	2022-2027	540 CGK	Roads directorate
Chimoi-Shivanga-Namagara-Fuvuye-Chemuche-Chimoroni-	Malava Shinyalu			Complete road	2022-2027	1240 CGK	Roads directorate

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output	Time frame	Estimated Cost (Kshs.) of Funds	Source Agency	Implementing Agency
Kuvasali-Ikoli-Bulovi-Kambiri (31km)								
Mbande-Chegulo-Malekha	Malava			Complete road	2022-2027	425	CGK	Roads directorate
Namberekeya-Mirere-Matungu	Matungu			Complete road	2022-2027	540	CGK	Roads directorate
Harambee- Musamba-Khaunga- Malaha(27Km)	Matungu and Mumias East			Complete road	2022-2027	900	CGK	Roads directorate
Mukomari-Shiamakhubu road	Shinyalu			Complete road	2022-2027	530	CGK	CGK
Last mile electricity connection	Countywide	Improve access to electricity	Electricity connection to the households	Households connected to electricity	2022-2031	1,800	NG/ ADB/ World Bank	KPLC/REREC
Solarization of streetlights	Countywide	Improve business and security	Ducting, wiring, Fittings	Secure markets	2022-2031	500M	CGK	Energy directorate

4.3. Health Services

Introduction

This sector comprises of two directorates; Public Health and Medical Services. As of November 2022, data from the Master Facility List (MFL) shows that the county has a total of 365 health facilities and 425 community units. Public health facilities comprise of; one (1) level V hospital (CGH), fifteen (15) level-IV hospitals, fifty-five (55) level III facilities, and one hundred and twenty-two (122) level II facilities. It also has 140 private facilities, 25 faith-based facilities, six (6) NGO facilities and one (1) affiliated to academic institutions.

4.3.1. Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

Quality health services for all.

Mission

The Department is dedicated to delivering accessible, equitable, efficient and respectful, promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services to all.

4.3.2. Goal of the Sector

The sector's goal is to ensure improved access to quality and affordable health services to all.

4.3.3. Sector Priorities and Strategies

Table 4-7 provides the sector priorities and strategies.



Photo 21: Ongoing construction of Kakamega County Teaching and Referral Hospital (KCTRH)

Table 4- 7: Health Services Sector priorities and strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Ensure access to quality and affordable healthcare services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen availability of essential Health Products and Technologies.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure health Infrastructural development.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen the Human resource for Health.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance the referral services across all levels of service delivery.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen blood transfusion services.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scale up UHC programme.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Digitization of health services.
To reduce morbidity and mortality due to preventable causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen community health services.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement primary care networks model.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen Emergency Preparedness.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve reproductive maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scale up High Impact reproductive maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health initiatives.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase the uptake of family planning services.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen social behavior change communication initiatives.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance nutrition services by scaling up Baby Friendly Community and Facility Initiatives (BFCI).
To improve sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen public health law enforcement.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen enforcement of public health laws and standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote community engagement and empowerment in WASH initiatives.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promotion of clean fuels and technologies at household level.
To promote Infection Prevention and Control (IPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scale up activities that promote Menstrual Hygiene.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote proper management of medical waste.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve IPC practices among healthcare workers and combat Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR).

4.3.4. Sector Programmes/Projects

Table 4- 8: Health Services Sector Programmes

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs.Millions)		
					Year 1 (2023/2024)		Year 2 (2024/2025)		Year 3 (2025/2026)		Year 4 (2026/2027)		Year 5 (2027/2028)				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Programme Name: Provision of Curative and rehabilitative services																	
Objective: Improve access to quality and affordable Curative and rehabilitative health services																	
Outcome: Improved access to quality and affordable Curative and rehabilitative health services																	
Health Infrastructure Development	Renovated health facilities	No. of health centres renovated	SDG 3.8	0	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	100
		No. of dispensaries renovated	SDG 3.8	7	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	150
	Upgraded health facilities	No. of hospitals renovated	SDG 3.8	0	3	50	3	70	3	50	3	50	3	50	3	50	270
		No. of dispensaries upgraded to Health Centres	SDG 3.8	8	6	30	6	80	6	60	6	60	6	60	7	70	300
	Referral facility completed	No. of health centres upgraded to level IV hospitals	SDG 3.8	4	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	0	0	400
		% Completion of ongoing upgrading of level III to level IV hospitals	SDG 3.8	30	40	150	70	50	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300
	Completed stalled projects	No of existing level 4 Hospitals upgraded to KEPH norms	SDG 3.8	0	2	60	2	120	2	120	2	120	2	120	2	140	660
		% Completion of referral facility	SDG 3.8	40	60	4,000	80	4,000	100	3,000							11,000
	New health	No. of stalled projects completed (LATF, CDF & Ward based)	SDG 3.8	10	8	20	8	20	8	20	8	20	8	20	8	20	100
		No. of dispensaries	SDG 3.8	6	1	10	0	0	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	40

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs.Millions)			
					Year 1 (2023/2024)		Year 2 (2024/2025)		Year 3 (2025/2026)		Year 4 (2026/2027)		Year 5 (2027/2028)					
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost				
	blocks constructed																	
	No. of morgues constructed		SDG 3.8	3	1	30	1	30	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
	No. of facilities for overhaul of sewerage system		SDG 3.8	0	5	20	2	10	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
	Construction and equipping of sterile production unit		SDG 3.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
	Level of operationalization of telemedicine		SDG 3.8	0	0	0	1	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130
	Facilities connected with electricity		SDG 7.1	148	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	10	8	10	8	10	8	20
	Facilities connected with water		SDG 3.8	80	30	12	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	4	20
	Fenced and gated health facilities		SDG 3.8	2	0	0	3	21	1	7	2	14	2	14	2	14	14	56
	Acquired titled deeds		SDG 3.8	65	26	7.8	26	7.8	26	7.8	26	7.8	26	7.8	26	7.8	7.8	40
	Expanded health facility		SDG 3.8	0	6	12	6	12	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
	Master Plan		SDG 3.8	0	20	150	20	150	20	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450
Blood Transfusion Services	Blood satellite centres established		SDG 3.8	0	1	10	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
	County Blood transfusion Centre		SDG 3.8	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Health Products and	Health facilities supplied with HPTs		SDG 3.8	197	197	400	197	450	197	500	197	550	197	600	197	600	2,500	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)		
					Year 1 (2023/2024)		Year 2 (2024/2025)		Year 3 (2025/2026)		Year 4 (2026/2027)		Year 5 (2027/2028)				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Technologies																	
Plant and Machinery	Purchased plant and machinery	No. of plant and machinery Purchased (Generators-50KVA and transformer) -	SDG 3.8	13	2	10	2	7	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Universal Health Care	NHIF Premiums paid	No. of indigents paid for NHIF premiums	SDG 3.8	8,840	25,000	150,000	25,000	150,000	25,000	150,000	25,000	150,000	25,000	150,000	25,000	150,000	750
	Trained health care workers on UHC scheme	No. of health care workers trained on UHC scheme	SDG 3.8	316	70	1	70	1	70	1	70	1	70	1	70	1	5
Human Resource	Indigents identified	No. of CHVs/CAAs trained on indigents verification, recruitment and registration	SDG 3.8	850	850	1	850	1	850	1	850	1	850	1	850	1	5
	Stakeholders sensitized	No. of Stakeholders Advocacy and Sensitization meetings held	SDG 3.8	39,058	34,926	4	34,926	4	34,926	4	34,926	4	34,926	4	34,926	4	20
Human Resource	Recruited and redeployed healthcare workers	No. of health care workers recruited and redeployed	SDG 3.c	2,396	49	58	350	410	200	234	150	176	50	59	937		
	Trained healthcare workers	No. of healthcare workers trained	SDG 3.c	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	50	
Sub Total						6,035.80		6,640.80		5,244.80		1,904.80		1,631.80		21,458	
Programme Name: Preventive and Promotive Health care services																	
Objective: To reduce morbidity and mortality due to preventable causes																	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)	
					Year 1 (2023/2024)		Year 2 (2024/2025)		Year 3 (2025/2026)		Year 4 (2026/2027)		Year 5 (2027/2028)			
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Outcome: Reduced injury and disease related incidences and deaths																
HIV/AIDS Control	Identified PLHIV	Proportion of PLHIV identified	SDG 3.3	97	97.2	20	97.4	20	97.6	20	97.8	20	98	20	500	
	Clients on PREP	Proportion of eligible clients on PREP	SDG 3.3	59.2	62	20	64	20	66	20	68	20	70	20		
	Pregnant women tested	Proportion of SGBV clients provided with PEP	SDG 3.3	86	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5		
		Proportion of pregnant women receiving HIV testing services at 1st ANC	SDG 3.3	96	97.5	5	97.5	5	98.5	5	98.5	5	99.5	5		
		Proportion of HIV positive pregnant and breastfeeding women on ARVs	SDG 3.3	78	95	5	95	5	95	5	95	5	95	5		
		Proportion of HIV pregnant and breastfeeding women who are virally suppressed	SDG 3.3	95	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5		
		Proportion of identified PLHIV started on HAART	SDG 3.3	91	95	20	95	20	95	20	95	20	95	20		
		Proportion of PLHIV on HAART who are virally suppressed	SDG 3.3	93	95	20	95	20	95	20	95	20	95	20		
	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, child and Adolescent healthcare promotion	Improved Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, child and Adolescent Health	Proportion of mothers delivering in health facilities	SDG 3.1	65	66	30	68	30	70	30	72	30	75	30	475
			Proportion of mothers attending 4th ANC visits	SDG 3.1	55	58	20	60	20	62	20	64	20	66	20	
		No. of facilities implementing NHIF-free	SDG 3.8	180	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs.Millions)		
					Year 1 (2023/2024)		Year 2 (2024/2025)		Year 3 (2025/2026)		Year 4 (2026/2027)		Year 5 (2027/2028)				
					Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost			
	maternity services																
	Counselled care givers	% Of Health facilities Counselling Caregivers on integrated Child Health - Nurturing care for ECD.	SDG 3, 4,2 & 5	0	20	5	40	5	60	5	80	5	100	5			
	Facilities with newborn emergency care services	% of facilities providing 24 hours Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care Services	SDG3 & 5	30	50	5	60	5	70	5	80	5	100	5			
	Facilities with FP services	% of facilities providing Family Planning and Cervical cancer counselling/services	SDG3 & 5	80	100	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Trained HCWs on nurturing care	No of HCWs trained to integrate Nurturing care for ECD with other services	SDG 4.2	0	20	4	40	4	60	4	80	4	100	4			
	Trained CHVs on nurturing care	No of CHVs providing counselling on integrated Nurturing care for ECD	SDG 4.2	0	20	5	40	5	60	5	80	5	100	5			
	Branded MNCH and paediatric wards	No of facilities with branded MNCH and Paediatric Wards	SDG 4.2	0	5	5	10	5	15	5	20	5	25	5			
	Trained champions on nurturing care	No of Leaders/ Champions trained/sensitized to propagate Nurturing Care for ECD messages	SDG 4.2	0	20	3	40	3	60	3	80	3	100	3			
	RMNCH Quality care committees	% of Health Facilities with RMNCAH, Nut Quality of Care committees	SDG 3 & 5	30	50	5	60	5	70	5	80	5	100	5			
TB Control	Diagnosed TB cases	No. of TB cases diagnosed and notified	SDG 3.3	1,983	2,183	5	2,383	5	2,583	5	2,783	5	2,983	5			70

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs.Millions)
					Year 1 (2023/2024)		Year 2 (2024/2025)		Year 3 (2025/2026)		Year 4 (2026/2027)		Year 5 (2027/2028)		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Malaria Control		Treatment success rate	SDG 3.3	86	87	9	87.5	9	88	9	88.5	9	90	9	
	Nets distributed	Proportion of pregnant women receiving nets at ANC	SDG 3.3	91	95	16	95	16	95	16	95	16	95	16	
		Proportion of the population covered by nets under universal coverage	SDG 3.3	70	0	80	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600
		Proportion of under ones receiving nets at CWC	SDG 3.3	85	56	16	65	16	70	16	80	16	85	16	
	Distributed IPT3	Proportion of pregnant women receiving IPT3 at ANC	SDG 3.3	41.9	50	16	55	16	60	16	65	16	70	16	
Promotion of Family Planning	Confirmed malaria cases	Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 population	SDG 3.3	374	350	16	200	16	100	16	100	16	100	16	
	Treated patients	% of outpatient malaria cases receiving appropriate treatment	SDG 3.3	95	100	16	100	16	100	16	100	16	100	16	
	WRA received FP	% of women of reproductive age receiving family planning (mCPR)	SDG 3.7	62	68	100	70	100	73	100	76	100	80	100	850
	WRA received FP services	% of women of reproductive age receiving family planning services	SDG 3.7	44	48	67	54	67	58	67	62	67	65	67	
	Reduced teenage pregnancy	% reduction in teenage pregnancy	SDG 3.7	24	22	5	19	5	17	5	15	5	13	5	
Nutrition Services	Trained staff	No. of staff trained on BFCI/BFHI	SDG 2.2	320	450	0.6	550	0.75	650	0.9	750	1.15	850	1.25	4.65
	Facilities with Baby Friendly Hospital Initiatives	% Facilities with Baby Friendly Hospital Initiatives	SDG 2.2	20	30	2	40	2	50	2	60	2	70	2	10

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs.Millions)
					Year 1 (2023/2024)		Year 2 (2024/2025)		Year 3 (2025/2026)		Year 4 (2026/2027)		Year 5 (2027/2028)		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Communities with Baby Friendly Hospital Initiatives	% Communities with Baby Friendly Community Initiatives	SDG 2.2	20	30	2	40	2	50	2	60	2	70	2	10
	Vitamin A administered	Proportion of 6-59 months' children administered on Vitamin A	SDG 2.2	75	80	10	85	10	90	10	95	10	100	10	50
	ANC mothers received IFAS	Proportion of ANC mothers receiving IFAS	SDG 2.2	80	85	2	90	2	95	2	100	2	100	2	10
	Trained staff	Number of staff trained on IMAM	SDG 2.2	100	300	0.5	500	0.75	700	1	900	1.25	1000	1.5	5
	children enrolled for IMAM and treated	Number of children enrolled for IMAM and treated	SDG 2.2	125	150	10	175	12	200	14	225	16	250	18	70
	HIV/AIDS infected and non-infected patients put on nutrition supplement	No. of HIV/AIDS infected and non-infected patients put on nutrition supplement	SDG 2.2	150	180	5	210	5	240	5	280	5	300	5	25
	Teachers trained on nutrition	Number of ECD teachers trained in nutrition for school going children	SDG 2.2	0	300	0.5	500	0.75	700	1	900	1.25	1000	1.5	5
	Stakeholders' meetings held	No. of Stakeholders collaboration planning meetings held	SDG 2.2	3	4	0.44	4	0.44	4	0.44	4	0.44	4	0.44	2.2
	Champions trained on nutrition advocacy	No of Leaders/Champions trained on nutrition advocacy	SDG 2.2	40	60	0.7	60	0.7	60	0.7	60	0.7	60	0.7	3.5
	MIYCN strategies developed	Number of community specific social and behaviour change	SDG 2.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)		
					Year 1 (2023/2024)		Year 2 (2024/2025)		Year 3 (2025/2026)		Year 4 (2026/2027)		Year 5 (2027/2028)				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
		strategies for MIYCN developed															
	Policy and strategy guidelines for nutrition	No. of County nutrition policy development	SDG 2.2	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Reviewed action plan	No. of End term review and extension of the county nutrition action plan	SDG 2.2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Domesticated ACSM	Domestication of the national ACSM strategy to County ACSM	SDG 2.2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sanitation and hygiene promotion	Certified ODF villages	No. of ODF certified villages	SDG 6.2	766	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	75
	Protected springs	Proportion of springs protected	SDG 6.1	45	50	5	55	5	60	5	65	5	70	5	75	5	
	Assessed HHS on sanitation and safe water	Proportion of HHS accessing safe drinking water	SDG 6.2	64	69	5	74	5	79	5	84	5	89	5	94	5	
	MHM Policies developed	No. of Market Based Sanitation/Menstrual Hygiene Management policies developed	SDG 6.2	0	1	14	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
	Staff trained on market-based sanitation	No. of staff trained on sanitation-based marketing.	SDG 6.2	5	5	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	36
	Local capacity built on MBS	No. of local artisans trained on MBS	SDG 8.3	20	150	1	150	1	150	1	150	1	150	1	150	1	
	Improved menstrual hygiene	No. of staff trained on MHM	SDG 6.2	20	120	3	120	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Community dialogues held	No. of community dialogues on menstrual	SDG 6.2	0	0	0	150	6	150	7	125	7	0	0	0	0	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs.Millions)		
					Year 1 (2023/2024)		Year 2 (2024/2025)		Year 3 (2025/2026)		Year 4 (2026/2027)		Year 5 (2027/2028)				
					Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost			
	on menstrual hygiene	hygiene held															
	Girls accessing menstrual materials	No. of girls having 6 months access to menstrual management material	SDG 6.2	0	0	2000	2000	2000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	10
Disease surveillance	Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) cases detected	No. of AFP cases investigated	SDG 3. d.1	32	8	34	8	36	8	38	8	40	8	40	8	40	40
Hygiene promotion	Increased households practicing proper sanitation and hygiene	No. of households & institutions with hand washing facilities.	SDG 6.2	50	5	4	5	4	7	6	5	6	7	6	6	25	25
	Increased number of Institutions meeting minimum public health requirement	No of institutions inspected	SDG 6.2	50	5	3	5	4	6	5	7	8	7	8	7	25	25
Improved hygiene in public places	Proportion of markets certified as meeting the PH Act sanitary standards	Proportion of markets certified as meeting the PH Act sanitary standards	SDG 6.2	30	35	3	40	3	45	3	50	3	55	3	65	65	65
	Met PH Act sanitary standards	Proportion of health facilities that meet the PH Act sanitary standards	SDG 6.2	10	15	4	20	4	25	4	30	4	35	4	40	40	40
	Proportion of health offices in the County that meet the PH Act sanitary standards	Proportion of health offices in the County that meet the PH Act sanitary standards	SDG 6.2	0	20	4	40	4	60	4	80	4	100	4	100	100	100
Certified schools	No. of Schools certified as meeting the PH Act sanitary standards	SDG 6.2	100	150	5	200	5	250	5	300	5	350	5	400	5	450	450

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs.Millions)		
					Year 1 (2023/2024)		Year 2 (2024/2025)		Year 3 (2025/2026)		Year 4 (2026/2027)		Year 5 (2027/2028)				
					Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost			
Health care waste management	Trained health care workers and waste handlers on HCWM	No. of health care workers trained	SDG 6.2	72	24	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	40
	Facilities assessed on HCWM	No. of health facilities assessed	SDG 6.2	50	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	
	HCWM policy developed	No. of policies developed	SDG 6.2	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Health care waste transport vehicles purchased	No. specialized health care waste transportation vehicle purchased	SDG 6.2	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Alcohol and drug abuse	Sensitized HCWs on ADA	Sensitization of health care workers on ADA	SDG 3.5	0	120	0	140	0	160	0	180	0	200	0	200	0	7
	Referred people for rehabilitation	No. of people referred for rehabilitation	SDG 3.5	0	50	5	45	4	40	4	35	3	30	3	30	3	20
Child Survival	Available newborn care equipment in hospitals	Proportion of hospitals with essential newborn care equipment	SDG 3.8	8	23	2	38	4	61	6	69	8	100	10	100	10	30
	Available newborn care guidelines in health facilities	Proportion of health facilities with Comprehensive essential newborn care guidelines	SDG 3.8	50	60	1	70	1.5	80	2	90	2.5	100	3	100	3	10
	CUs with ICCM	Proportion of community units implementing Integrated Community Case Management (ICCM)	SDG 3.8	0	10	1	20	1.5	30	2	40	2.5	50	3	50	3	10
	Premature babies on KMC	Proportion of premature babies initiated on Kangaroo Mother care	SDG 3.8	75	82	2	86	2	92	2	95	2	100	2	100	2	10

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs.Millions)
					Year 1 (2023/2024)		Year 2 (2024/2025)		Year 3 (2025/2026)		Year 4 (2026/2027)		Year 5 (2027/2028)		
					Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	
Sexually Gender Based Violence (SGBV)	Treated children with ORS and Zinc	Proportion of children under five with diarrhea treated with ORS and Zinc	SDG 3.8	65	70	0.5	75	1	80	1.5	100	2	0	0	5
	Established out of school youth groups	Number of Out of school youth groups established, Supported and capacity built on AYSRH	SDG 5.2	ND	12	0.5	24	0.8	36	1	48	1.5	60	1.2	200
	Sensitized school on SGBV	Number of School health talks held on SGBV	SDG 5.2	120	60	10	120	10	180	10	240	10	300	10	
	Community forums on SGBV held	Number of community forums on SGBV held	SDG 5.2	85	60	5	120	5	240	5	480	5	960	5	
	HCWs capacity built on SGBV	Number of Health workers capacity built on SGBV	SDG 5.2	800	200	2	200	2	200	2	200	2	200	2	
Non-communicable Diseases Management (NCDs)	Trained CHVs on NCDs	Number of CHVs capacity built on NCDs prevention and management	SDG 3.4	0	200	3	250	3	300	3	350	3	400	3	
	Patients screened	Proportion of patients screened for BP, Blood sugar, cancer and BMI	SDG 3.4	5	10	15	15	15	20	15	25	15	30	15	
	HCWs trained on NCDs	Number of health workers trained on NCDs prevention and management	SDG 3.4	250	400	3	400	3	500	3	500	3	600	3	
	Established health and wellness centres	No. of health and wellness centres established	SDG 3.4	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Promotion of Immunization services	Immunized children	% of fully immunized children	SDG 3.2	82.6	83	60	84.1	63	85.6	67	87	69	88.5	71	350
	Facilities offering	No. of facilities providing immunization	SDG 3.2	222	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)		
					Year 1 (2023/2024)		Year 2 (2024/2025)		Year 3 (2025/2026)		Year 4 (2026/2027)		Year 5 (2027/2028)				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
	environmental sanitation.	inspections done															
	Reduced health care associated infections	No. of health facilities inspected	SDG 3.9	0	100	0.6	100	0.6	100	0.6	100	0.6	100	0.6	100	0.6	3
	Vector breeding sites mapped	Number of vector breeding sites mapped	SDG 3.3	0	1M	0.5	1M	1	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	7
Vector control	Reduced intensity of vectors in the environment	No of larviciding conducted	SDG 3.3	1.9M	1.9	1	2.1	1	2.4	1	2.7	1	3	1	3	1	5
	Reduced NTD Prevalence	No. of NTD cases treated	SDG 3.3	50	55	0.5	60	1	65	1.5	70	2	75	2.5	75	2.5	7.5
	Mainstreamed BCC interventions;	No. of persons reached for BCC interventions	SDG 3.3	50	50	0.5	60	1	70	1	80	1	90	1.5	90	1.5	5
Neglected Tropical Disease	Intensified coordination and partnerships in WASH and NTD control and elimination	No. of technical working group and technical committees' meetings conducted	SDG 3.3	5	10	1	20	1.5	30	2	40	2.5	50	3	50	3	10
	Strengthened systems for monitoring, evaluation, surveillance and research	Effectiveness of the SBCC activities	SDG 3.3	0	10	0.5	20	1	30	1.5	40	2	50	2.5	50	2.5	7.5
	Treated persons	No. of persons treated	SDG 3.3	300	288	3.5	288	3.5	288	3.5	288	3.5	288	3.5	288	3.5	70
Fumigated institutions	No. of households fumigated	No. of households fumigated	SDG 3.3	600	70	3.5	670	3.5	650	3.5	620	3.5	60	3.5	60	3.5	
				0	00		00		00		00		00		00		

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs.Millions)				
					Year 1 (2023/2024)		Year 2 (2024/2025)		Year 3 (2025/2026)		Year 4 (2026/2027)		Year 5 (2027/2028)						
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
		No. of institutions fumigated	SDG 3.3	1062	100	3.5	100	3.5	100	3.5	100	3.5	100	3.5	100	3.5	0	3.5	
	Jigger sessions held	No. of jigger sessions held	SDG 3.3	4095	240	3.5	240	3.5	240	3.5	240	3.5	240	3.5	240	3.5	0	3.5	
	Sensitizations done on snake bites	No. of health care workers sensitized on snake bite management	SDG 3.3	10	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	0	0	
		No. of CHAs sensitized on snake bite envenoming and referral	SDG 3.3	0	150	2	150	2	150	2	150	2	150	2	150	2	0	0	
Primary Health Care	Established Primary Care Networks	No. of Primary Care Networks established and operationalized	SDG 3.8	5	10	18	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	1	3	48	
Imarisha Afya ya Mama na Mtoto Programme	Health facilities with Imarisha Afya ya Mama na Mtoto Programme	No. of health facilities with Imarisha Afya ya Mama na Mtoto Programme	SDG 3.8	39	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	0	2	10
	Mothers enrolled on Imarisha Afya ya Mama na Mtoto Programme	No. of mothers enrolled on Imarisha Afya ya Mama na Mtoto Programme	SDG 3.3	40,000	6,267	116	7,767	134	8,767	146	9,767	159	10,767	171	836	0	0		
	HCWs trained on mental health	No. of health care workers trained on mental health	SDG 3.4	0	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	0	5	
	People screened for mental health disorders	No. of people screened for mental health disorders	SDG 3.4	0	200	1	300	1	400	1	500	1	600	1	5	0	0		
Mental Health Management	Established mental health clinics	No. of mental health clinics established & equipped	SDG 3.4	1	0	0	1	7.5	1	8.5	1	0	0	0	16	0	0		
	Clean and	No. of tree seedlings	SDG 15.1	0	2,0	0.6	2,0	0.6	2,0	0.6	2,0	0.6	2,0	0.6	3	0	0.6		

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
					Year 1 (2023/2024)		Year 2 (2024/2025)		Year 3 (2025/2026)		Year 4 (2026/2027)		Year 5 (2027/2028)		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
change and Health	healthy environment	planted in health facilities			00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
	Rain water harvested in health facilities	No. of roof catchment installed in Health facilities	SDG 6.2	20	0	25	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Solar panels installed at health facilities	No. of health facilities solarized (Water heating and lighting)	SDG 7. b	1	2	2	20	2	24	2	28	2	30	116	
	Upgraded kitchens to clean energy	No. of kitchens upgraded to clean energy in HIFs	SDG 7. b	1	1	3.5	3.5	1	3.5	0	0	0	0	10.5	
	PWDs assessed and categorized	No. of PWDs assessed and categorized for registration	SDG 10.2	800	200	4	300	7	40	10	14	70	15	50	
Disability mainstreaming	CUs trained on Community based rehabilitation modules	No. of CUs trained on Community based rehabilitation modules	SDG 10.2	0	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	5		
	Trained health care providers on Kenya Sign Language and braille	No. of health care providers trained on Kenya Sign Language and braille	SDG 10.2	20	10	0.5	20	1	30	1.5	3.5	40	3.5	10	
Gender mainstreaming	Sensitized HCWs on GBV	No. of CHVs sensitized on GBV	SDG 5.2	0	84	2	84	2	84	2	84	2	20		
	Digitalized Health management system	No. of health workers trained on GBV	SDG 5.2	90	500	2	500	2	500	2	500	2	50		
Health Data and Information Management	Available MOH reporting and recording tools	No. of health facilities with MOH reporting tools	SDG 9.c	281	350	6	365	8	370	10	375	12	380	50	
		No. of policies, strategies and guidelines developed	SDG 9.c	3	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	0	40	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)	
					Year 1 (2023/2024)		Year 2 (2024/2025)		Year 3 (2025/2026)		Year 4 (2026/2027)		Year 5 (2027/2028)			
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Research & Development	Evidence based healthcare	No. of established and functional research unit	SDG 9.c	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
		No. of research carried out	SDG 9.c	850	500	9	500	9	500	9	500	9	500	9	500	9
Total						1,117.92	1,372.57	1,154.12	1,176.87	1,179.87	1,179.87	1,179.87	1,179.87	1,179.87	6,001.35	
Grand Total						7,153.72	8,013.37	6,388.92	3,071.67	2,801.67	2,801.67	2,801.67	2,801.67	2,801.67	27,459.35	

4.3.5. Sector Flagship /Transformative Programmes/Projects

Table 4-9 provides a summary of the Transformative/Flagship programmes and projects in the Sector.

Table 4- 9: Health Services Flagship /County Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Kshs. millions)
County Teaching and Referral Hospital	Lurambi	To Improve access to quality and affordable health services	Reduced incidents of curable diseases and ill health	No. of patients treated in the referral unit	2023-2027	CGK-Health services	3,000
<i>Imaarisha Afya Ya Mama na Mitoto</i> Programme	County wide	To improve maternal and child healthcare	Reduced maternal and child morbidity and mortality	% of Maternal and child mortality and morbidity	2023-2027	CGK-Health services	480
Universal Health Care	Countywide	Enhance access to quality and affordable health care	Increased access to quality and affordable health care	Proportion of the population accessing quality health care services	2023-2027	CGK/National Government-Health services	300
Nurturing Care for Early Childhood Development (Building a strong foundation in the first 1000 days of life) -For more information, see www.nurturing-care.org	Countywide Multisectoral	To Help Kakamega Children to Survive, thrive to develop their full potential	Reduced proportion of children not developmentally on track Reduced infant mortality ratio Improved Child Readiness to Learn	Proportion of Caregivers counselled on Nurturing care for ECD	2023-2027	CGK/ National Government/ Community/ Implementing Partners	100



Photo 22: H.E. The Governor with pupils of Mumias complex ECDE

4.4. Education, Science and Technology

The department comprises of three Sub sectors; Vocational Education and Training, Education Support and Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE).

4.4.1. Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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.

4.4.2. Sector Goal

To promote access, equity, quality and relevant education and training, manage vocational training, Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) and strengthen strategic partnerships and linkages in promotion of education in the County.

4.4.3. Sector Priorities and Strategies

Table 4- 10: Education, Science and Technology Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Increase access to ECDE in the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct, renovate and equip ECDE centers (including furniture, play equipment, teaching and learning materials). ▪ Provide tuition subsidy capitation in all Public ECDE Centers. ▪ Establish ECDE feeding Programmes. ▪ Integrate special needs education in all ECDE Centers.
Ensure quality and standards of Early Childhood Development Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure optimal implementation of CBC. ▪ Employ quality assurance officers and more qualified ECDE teachers. ▪ Establish minimum quality standards for ECDE management. ▪ Capacity building and training of ECDE personnel. ▪ Integrate ICT in ECDE systems.
Increase access to childcare services in the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish daycare facilities/centres. ▪ Develop and implement daycare policy.
Improve access and quality of Vocational and Technical Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct and equip County Polytechnics centers. ▪ Provide tuition subsidy capitation to trainees in all county polytechnics. ▪ Modernize 12 county polytechnics with infrastructure, tools and equipment and provide diploma curriculum. ▪ Establish Regional County Model Vocational Education and Training Centres. ▪ Recruit more competent trainers with craft, diploma and degree in Technology Education. ▪ Employ quality assurance and standards officers and industrial liaison officers. ▪ Capacity building of county polytechnic personnel. ▪ Provide adequate training and learning materials ▪ Ensure that Polytechnics are connected to 3-Phase electricity. ▪ Purchase Polytechnic buses.
Harness home craft skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and implement a policy on establishment of home craft centres. ▪ Construct and equip home craft centres.
Increase retention, transition and completion rates from primary to secondary to tertiary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance financial mechanisms for supporting needy students access quality education and training (Ward Bursary, undergraduate HELB scheme, <i>Afya Elimu</i> HELB scheme and County undergraduate scholarship)

4.4.4. Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

Table 4- 11: Projects and programmes in the Education, Science and Technology

Sub Program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Ksh S. M)*	
				Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)			
				Target	Cost Kshs million	Target	Cost Kshs million	Target	Cost Kshs million	Target	Cost Kshs million	Target	Cost Kshs million		
Program 1: County Polytechnic Improvement															
Objective: To improve access to quality vocational education and training															
Outcome: Increased access to quality vocational education and training															
Polytechnic Improve ment and Develop ment	Trainees enrolled	Number of benefiting trainees enrolled in County Polytechnics	SDG 4.1.3, 4.4.1 & 4.5.1	10,539	12,000	180	13,135	197.025	14,135	212.025	15,135	227.025	16,135	242.025	1,058.1
				600	600	10	850	12.7	850	12.7	1050	15.8	1200	18	
Polytechnic day Commem orated	No. of Polytechnics Open days Commem orated	SDG 4.1.3, 4.4.1 & 4.5.1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5

Sub Program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)												Total Budget (Kshs. M)*
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)				
					Target	Cost Kshs million	Target	Cost Kshs million	Target	Cost Kshs million	Target	Cost Kshs million	Target	Cost Kshs million			
	Level III Model County Polytechnics constructed	No of Model County Polytechnics constructed	SDG 4.1.3 , 4.4.1 & 4.5.1	0	3	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	
	Level II Centers of Excellence County Polytechnics constructed	No of Level II Centers of Excellence County Polytechnics constructed	SDG 4.1.3 , 4.4.1 & 4.5.1	0	3	153	3	3	3	3	153	2	102	714			
	Level I Model County Polytechnics constructed	No of Level I County Polytechnics constructed	SDG 4.1.3 , 4.4.1 & 4.5.1	0	12	480	12	11	11	11	440	11	440	2,280			
	County Polytechnics Equipped	No.of County Polytechnics equipped with tools and Equipment	SDG 4.1.3 4.4.1 & 4.5.1	63	31	66	28	5	0	11	0	0	0	135			

Sub Program	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)*	
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)			
					Target	Cost Kshs million	Target	Cost Kshs million	Target	Cost Kshs million	Target	Cost Kshs million	Target	Cost Kshs million		
		No. of County Polytechnics equipped with furniture	SDG 4.1.3, 4.4.1 & 4.5.1	0	27	44	20	33	20	33	0	0	0	0	0	110
	County Polytechnic Food Production Units established	No. of Polytechnics with established Food production Units	SDG 4.1.3, 4.4.1 & 4.5.1	0	0	0	2	6	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	9
	County Polytechnic Hospitality Unit established	No. of Polytechnics with established hospitality Unit	SDG 4.1.3, 4.4.1 & 4.5.1	0	0	0	1	5	1	5	1	1	5	0	0	15
	Exhibition rooms constructed	No. of exhibition rooms constructed	SDG 4.1.3, 4.4.1 & 4.5.1	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	12
	Polytechnics with established SNE	No. of Polytechnics with established Special Needs	SDG 4.1.3, 4.4.1 & 4.5.1	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	20

Sub Program	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Ksh S. M)*								
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)										
					Target	Cost Kshs million	Target	Cost Kshs million	Target	Cost Kshs million	Target	Cost Kshs million	Target	Cost Kshs million									
	developed	centers developed	4.5.1																				
	Policies and Acts for Home craft Centers, polytechnics	No. of policies developed No. of Acts Reviewed	SDG 4.1.3, 4.4.1 & 4.5.1	0	2	10	2	10	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30		
Total for Polytechnic Improvement						1005.50		1237.225		966.225		874.325		822.525		4,905.8							
Programme 2: Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE)																							
Objective: To enhance access, equity, quality and relevance of Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE)																							
Outcome: Improved access and Quality of Early Childhood Development Education																							
ECDE Development	Pupils in ECDE Centers benefiting from tuition subsidy capitacion	No. of Pupils in ECDE Centers benefiting from tuition subsidy capitacion	SDG 4.2.1, 4.2.2 & 4c	124,750	124,750	124,750	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	624,750		
				60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
				240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
	ECDE Centers constructed	No. of public ECDE centers constructed	SDG 4.2.1, 4.2.2 & 4c	338			60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	1,200		
	Special Needs	No. of public	SDG 4.2.1,	0	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	30		

Sub Program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)*
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)		
					Target	Cost Kshs million	Target	Cost Kshs million	Target	Cost Kshs million	Target	Cost Kshs million	Target	Cost Kshs million	
County University Education Scholarship	Students awarded County University Education Scholarship	No. of Students awarded County University Education Scholarship	SDG 4b	75	87	25	87	25	87	25	87	25	87	25	125
County Higher Education Loans Scheme	Money utilized on Undergraduate Education Loans Scheme	No. of Undergraduate students benefiting from County HELB	SDG 4.6.1	9,677	1200	20	1200	20	1200	20	1200	20	1200	20	100
County Bursary Scheme	Money utilized on Ward based bursary	Amount of money utilized on Ward based bursary	SDG 4.6.1	120M		240		240		240		240		240	1,200
Total for Education Support Programmes						285		285		285		285		285	1,425
Total for the Department						1,780.05		1,698.025		1,582.325		1,530.525		8,613.95	

4.4.5. Sector Flagship/Transformative Projects

The flagship/Transformative projects for the sector are summarized in table 4-12.

Table 4- 12: Education, Science and Technology Flagship/Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (Kshs. in Million)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
ECDE Resource Centre	Countywide	To improve quality and standards of learning in ECDE Centers	Construction of 12 No. Resource Centers	ECDE Resource centers established	2022 – 2027	60	CGK	DOEST
ECDE Tuition subsidy	Countywide	To prepare children for learning	Capitation	Public ECDE Centers benefiting from tuition subsidy capitation	2022 – 2027	624.75	CGK	DOEST
University Education Scholarship Scheme	Countywide	To improve access to quality education and training by needy students	Award of scholarship	Students awarded County University Education Scholarship	2022 – 2027	125	CGK	DOEST Participating universities
Higher Education Loan Scheme	Countywide	To improve access to higher education training by needy students	Award funds	Improved access to quality education and training by needy students	2022 – 2027	100	CGK	DOEST HELB

4.5. Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change

The sector is made up of four sub sectors namely; Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change.

4.5.1. Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A leading provider of water services giving effect to clean and healthy environment, sustainable exploitation of natural resources and enhanced community resilience to climate change effects.

Mission

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

4.5.2. Sector Goal

The sector is charged with the responsibility of improving water provision in the county, conserving the environment, managing county natural resources and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

4.5.3. Sector Priorities and Strategies



Photo 23: A 40 feet containerized water treatment plant with a production capacity of 100m³ of portable water at Musembe dam in Chekalini Lugari Sub-County

Table 4- 13: Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Increase the percentage of households accessing clean and safe piped water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhancement of last mile connectivity Programmes. ▪ Completion and operationalization of water supply infrastructure. ▪ Improving efficiency of Water Service Providers (WSPs). ▪ Development and protection of water sources. ▪ Construction of large water supply schemes in strategic locations with communal water points with containerized treatment plants. ▪ Rehabilitation, augmentation, and expansion of water projects. ▪ Solarization of existing water supply schemes. ▪ Promote rainwater harvesting and storage by individual households and institutions. ▪ Develop a strategy, plan and legislative framework for water and sanitation governance.
Increase the percentage of households accessing sewerage and sanitation services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitation of existing sewerage ponds; ▪ Construction of new sewerage systems and Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Facilities (DTF). ▪ Promotion of pro – poor sanitation services (Safisan toilets, Exhauster services).
Manage, conserve and protect the environment to benefit present and future generations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Afforestation and Re-afforestation ▪ Protection and conservation of water catchment areas. ▪ Develop a strategy, plan and legislative framework for environmental compliance. ▪ Develop waste management infrastructure including landfills, waste to energy plants, waste to fertilizer plants, litterbins, refuse trucks, material recovery facilities, solid waste transfer stations, skips. ▪ Undertake public Education and Environmental Awareness Campaigns. ▪ Mapping of pollution prone areas. ▪ Acquisition of air quality monitoring infrastructure.
Ensure optimal and sustainable utilization of County natural resources to benefit present and future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Survey and mapping of County natural resources. ▪ Promote community participation in management of natural resources. ▪ Empowering the community through alternative income generating activities for example nature-based enterprises, bamboo cottage industries, indigenous trees nurseries and non-wood products. ▪ Developing a legislative framework to manage natural resources. ▪ Provision of land for mineral value additions. ▪ Development of community artisanal mining models.
Climate change adaptation and mitigation actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of climate change frameworks. ▪ Promotion of locally led climate actions. ▪ Promotion of partnerships in addressing climate change actions. ▪ Strengthening of climate change institutions and governance structures. ▪ Up scaling of climate information services. ▪ Mainstreaming climate change actions in county planning frameworks.

4.5.4. Sector for Programmes/Projects

Table 4- 14: Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change programmes

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Million)												Total Budget (Kshs. Million)
				Baseline Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)		Target Cost	Cost	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Programme Name: Water Service Provision and Management																
Objective: To improve access to clean and safe water																
Outcome: Access to clean and safe water																
Water Supply Services	Supported Water Service Providers	No. of Water Service Providers Supported to enhance water service delivery	SDG 6.1	2	250	2	250	2	250	2	250	2	250	2	250	1250
	Connected households	No. of Households connected to piped water	SDG 6.1	38,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	
	Managed Non-revenue water	No. of meters installed (bulk/zonal, consumer and smart)	SDG 6.1	38,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	Containerized treatment plants acquired and operationalized	No of Containerized treatment plants acquired	SDG 6.1	3	80	3	240	0	80	1	80	0	80	0	400	
	Customer identification survey	No. of customer survey reports	SDG 6.1	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	
	ERP installed	% Level of ERP installation (software)	SDG 6.1	20	0	100	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	
	Geographic Information	% Level of completion of GIS	SDG 6.1	0	0	100	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Million)												Total Budget (Kshs. Million)
				Baseline	Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)			
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	No. of small dams rehabilitated and developed	SDG 6.1	2	0	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	
	No. of water pans rehabilitated and developed	SDG 6.1	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
	Acquired water bowlers	SDG 6.1	1	0	1	16	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	
	Feasibility studies and design reports	SDG 6.1	18	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	18	
	Legislation developed	SDG 17.14	2	1	2	15	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	
	No. of management policy and structures developed	SDG 17.14	1	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	1	1.5	1	1.5	12	
	Conducted awareness campaigns	SDG 17.14	12	2	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	25	
	Governance Trainings held	SDG 17.14	36	12	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	25	
	Resource mobilization strategy for WASH	SDG 17.14	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
	Digitized and continuously	SDG 6.1 and SDG 6.2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Million)										Total Budget (Kshs. Million)											
				Baseline (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)													
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost												
Conservation	landfills	sanitary landfill established	12.4																						
	Waste to energy plant established	No. of waste to energy plant established	SDG 12.3; SDG 12.4	1	50	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	
	Organic fertilizer plant established	No. of organic fertilizer plant established	SDG 12.3; SDG 12.4	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	
	Material recovery facility	No of material recovery facilities established	SDG 12.3; SDG 12.4	0	0	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	
	Established solid waste transfer stations	No. of transfer stations established	SDG 12.3; SDG 12.4	0	0	0	0	3	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	
	Modern refuse trucks	No. of modern refuse trucks purchased	SDG 12.3; SDG 12.4	0	0	1	25	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	
	Skips purchased	No. of Skips purchased	SDG 12.3; SDG 12.4	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	45	
	Installed 3-in 1 elevated solid waste litter bins	No. of litter bins installed	SDG 12.3; SDG 12.4	50	5	50	5	50	5	50	5	50	5	50	5	50	5	50	5	50	5	50	5	25	
	County Solid Waste Management Plan	No. of County Solid Waste Management Plan developed	SDG 12.3; SDG 12.4	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Conducted public environmental education awareness & sensitization	No. of public environmental and awareness initiatives conducted	SDG 12.3; SDG 12.4	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	30	
	Developed and	No. of		SDG 12.3; SDG 12.4	1	3	1	5	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	13	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Targets*	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Million)										Total Budget (Kshs. Million) *										
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)												
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost											
	implemented environmental legislations	environmental and implemented legislations developed (acts, policies and regulations)	12.4																						
	Baseline survey report on pollution prone areas	Baseline survey report on pollution prone areas developed	SDG 12.3; SDG 12.4	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	Mobile ambient Air Quality Monitoring station purchased	Mobile ambient Air quality monitoring station purchased	SDG 12.3; SDG 12.4	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Total							216					86													458
Programme Name: Natural Resource Management																									
Objective: To conserve forest resources, protect water catchment areas and promote optimal and sustainable utilization of natural resources																									
Outcome: Sustainably managed natural resources																									
Afforestation and re-afforestation	Survey report on County Tree cover	No. of survey reports on County tree cover developed	SDG 12.2; SDG 15.1; SDG 15.2	1	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
	Tree seedlings planted	No of tree seedlings planted	SDG 12.2;	500,000	500,000	50	500,000	50	500,000	50	500,000	50	500,000	50	500,000	50	500,000	50	500,000	50	500,000	50	500,000	50	250
	Gazetted forests fenced	No of Km of Gazetted forests fenced	SDG 15.1; SDG 15.2	15	100	30	100	30	100	30	100	30	100	30	100	30	100	30	100	30	100	30	100	30	500
	Conservation of River Basins and water catchment areas	Number of river basin conserved	SDG 15.1; SDG 15.2	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	500
	Acres of land rehabilitated	Acres of land rehabilitated	SDG 12.2; SDG 15.1; SDG	523	200	50	200	50	200	50	200	50	200	50	200	50	200	50	200	50	200	50	200	50	250

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Million)												Total Budget (Kshs. Million)
				Baseline (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)		Total		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
	Conservation groups trained	No. of trained conservation groups	SDG 1 SDG 12.3; SDG 12.4	48	5	48	5	48	5	48	5	48	5	25		
Mineral Resource management	Empowered artisanal mining groups	No. of artisanal mining groups empowered	SDG 1 SDG 12.3; SDG 12.4	60	4	60	4	60	4	60	4	60	4	20		
	Establishment of artisanal miners' model mercury free site	No of model sites developed	SDG 1 SDG 12.3; SDG 12.4	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10		
	Survey Reports on abandoned borrow pits	No. of reports on disused mining sites	SDG 1 SDG 12.3; SDG 12.4	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		
	Abandoned mining borrow pits Rehabilitated	No. of disused mining sites rehabilitated	SDG 1 SDG 12.3; SDG 12.4	2	10	2	30	2	2	2	20	2	20	110		
Total							557.5				427.5		420.5	427.5	2,275.5	
Programme Name: Climate Change, Mitigation and Adaptation																
Objective: To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity, enhancing climate change resilience and strengthening capacities for disaster risk reduction.																
Outcome: Community strengthened resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards																
Climate change participatory planning	Climate change risks assessment reports in wards	No. of wards assessed on climate change risks	SDG 13.1; SDG 13.2 & SDG 13.3	60	10	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13		
	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives undertaken	No. of (DRR) initiatives undertaken	SDG 13.1; SDG 13.2 & SDG 13.3	0	0	1	5	5	25	5	25	5	25	80		
Climate change governance	Climate change governance institutions capacity built	No. of climate change institutions capacity built	SDG 13.1; SDG 13.2 & SDG 13.3	64	15	64	10	64	10	64	10	64	10	55		

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Targets*	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Million)										Total Budget (Kshs. Million)	
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)			
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Ward based climate change institutional development	Ward based climate change institutional development	No of Ward based Climate Change institutions developed	SDG 13.1; SDG 13.2 & SDG 13.3	0	32	10	32	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
					60	250	60	250	60	300	60	300	60	300	60	300
Climate change information service	Automatic hybrid agri-meteorological weather stations established	No. of automatic hybrid agri-meteorological weather stations established	SDG 13.1; SDG 13.2 & SDG 13.3	0	2	17.5	2	17.5	2	17.5	2	17.5	2	17.5	24	100.5
					2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4
Climate change knowledge management	Data collection and collated among stakeholders and other governance units	No of reports on data collected and collated among stakeholders	SDG 13.1; SDG 13.2 & SDG 13.3	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	10
					0	4.5	3	5.1	4	5.7	4	6.3	4	7.1	28.7	
Total					313	306.6	2,483	1,916.2	371.3	372.1	1,735.6	9,863.6				
					1,832.5	2,483	1,916.2	371.3	372.1	1,735.6	9,863.6					

4.5.5. Sector Flagship /Transformative Programmes/Projects

Table 4- 15: Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change Transformative/Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Kshs. Millions)
Countywide Water Connectivity `` Amatsi Khumuliango”	Countywide	To increase access to clean and safe water to both rural and urban areas	Increased access to clean and safe water	No. of Households connected to piped water	2023-2027	DWENRCC	1,250



Photo 24: Supporting business enterprises through creating an enabling environment

4.6. Trade, Tourism and Industrialization

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

4.6.1. Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To be the preferred hub for trade, industrialization and tourism.

Mission

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

4.6.2. Goal of the Sector

The goal of the sector is to create an enabling environment for growth of business and attraction of tourists to enhance investment and industrialization.

4.6.3. The Sector Development Priorities and Strategies

The sector development priorities and strategies are summarized in table 4-16.

Table 4- 16: Trade, Tourism and Industrialization Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Enhance business growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of business community on business management skills Decentralize microfinance services and business development services to devolved units Develop marketing infrastructure Enhance partnership and collaboration with business organization and other bodies Review business licensing Promote insurance for businesses. Support digital marketing and e-commerce
Increase county exports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop county export promotion policy Strengthen coordination structures for export Participate in trade and investment expos Link local produces with export market Capacity building of business community on export promotion
Enhance tourism and hospitality services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake tourism product development, diversification and marketing Improve tourism infrastructures Provide affordable credit and PPP in Hospitality industry Undertake regulation of tourism facilities and services Promote community based tourism ventures
Improve consumer protection and fair trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a legal metrology laboratory Capacity building of traders on fair trade Implement Weights and Measures Act
Enhance industrial activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish dairy, maize, leather, edible oils, rice, tea factories and motor cycle assembly plants Secure shareholding in Mumias Sugar Company. Establish industrial and SMEs parks Establish incubation centers Equip and operationalize CIDCs and link to TVET



Photo 25: Empowering women enterprises through access to affordable credit

4.6.4. Sector Programmes/Projects

Table 4- 17: Trade, Tourism and Industrialization Sector Programmes

Sub Programme	Key outputs	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. Million)*		
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Programme Name: Trade and Enterprise Development																	
Objective: To create an enabling environment for business growth and wealth creation																	
Outcome: Increased trading and investment activities																	
Market infrastructure improvement	Kiosks installed	No. of operational stalls	SDG 8.6.1, 8.9.1	600	60	25	60	25	60	25	60	25	60	25	60	25	125
	Markets renovated	No of markets renovated	SDG 8.6.1, 8.9.1	25	5	12.5	5	12.5	5	12.5	5	12.5	5	12.5	5	12.5	62.5
	Markets constructed	No. of markets constructed	SDG 8.6.1, 8.9.1	19	6	180	6	180	4	120	2	60	2	60	0	0	540
	Ablution blocks constructed	No. of ablution blocks constructed	SDG 8.6.1, 8.9.1	15	8	24	8	24	4	12	2	6	2	6	6	6	72
	Boda boda sheds constructed	No. of boda boda sheds constructed	SDG 8.6.1, 8.9.1	0	30	7	30	7	30	8	30	8	30	0	0	0	30
	Stock-rings constructed	No. of stock-rings constructed	SDG 8.6.1, 8.9.1	5	5	40	5	40	5	40	5	40	5	40	5	40	200
Trained traders in business management skills	No. of traders trained	SDG 8.6.1, 8.9.1	9,000	3,000	10	3,000	10	3,000	10	3,000	10	3,000	10	3,000	10	50	
Digital	No. of Digital	SDG	0	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	90	

Sub Programme	Key outputs	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. Million)*									
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)											
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost										
		and capacity building on hustler funds and other affordable credit facilities	8.6.1, 8.9.1																					
County export promotion	Developed export strategies and policies	No. strategies and policies developed	SDG 8.3	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Development of commercial offices, warehouses and stores	No. of warehouses and stores developed	SDG 8.3	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total						403.5		419		338.5		272.5		204		1637.5								
Programme Name: Weights and measures																								
Objective: Improve consumer protection																								
Outcome: Improved fair-trade practices																								
Consumer protection	Established mobile weighbridge Inspection unit	Operational Mobile weighbridge Inspection Unit	SDG 8.6.1, 8.9.1	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
	Construction of weights/measures laboratory	% level of completion	SDG 8.6.1, 8.9.1	0	50	27	100	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
	Bi annual Calibration of weights and	No. of machines	SDG 8.6.1, 8.9.1	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5

Sub Programme	Key outputs	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Base line	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)												Total Budget (Kshs. Million)*		
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)						
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
marketing	sponsored		11.4.1, 12.6.1																
		No. of tourism fairs and expos held	SDG 8.9.1, 10.1.1, 11.4.1, 12.6.1	0	2	15	2	15	2	15	3	15	3	15	3	10			40
County branding	Tourism information centres established	No. Information Centers established	SDG 8.9.1, 10.1.1, 11.4.1, 12.6.1	1	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			10	
		No. of facilities and entry points branded	SDG 8.9.1, 10.1.1, 11.4.1, 12.6.1	0	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10			50
		Tourism branding and marketing		0	3		2		1		1		1		1				
Total						50		35		35		35		35		35		190	
Programme Name: Industrial development																			
Objective: To create enabling environment for industrial development																			
Outcome: Increased industrial activities																			
Industrial development	Industries established and operationalized	% Level of completion of Maize factory	SDG 9.2.2, 9.3.2, 9.3.1, 9.6.1, 12.1.1, 12.6.1	0	10	20	40	20	100	40	0	0	0	0	0			80	
		% Level of completion of Dairy factory	SDG 9.2.2, 9.3.2	75	80	150	100	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			300

Sub Programme	Key outputs	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. Million)*								
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)										
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost									
			9.3.1, 9.6.1, 12.1.1, 12.6.1																				
		% Level of completion of Tea factory	SDG 9.2.2, 9.3.2, 9.3.1, 9.6.1, 12.1.1, 12.6.1	0	5	60	30	120	70	120	100	200											500
		% Level of completion of rice milling plants	SDG 9.2.2, 9.3.2, 9.3.1, 9.6.1, 12.1.1, 12.6.1	0	0	0	20	30	50	30	80	20	100	20									100
		% Level of completion of edible oils factories	SDG 9.2.2, 9.3.2, 9.3.1, 9.6.1, 12.1.1, 12.6.1	0	0	0	20	30	50	30	80	20	100	20									100
		% Level of completion of Leather Industry	SDG 9.2.2, 9.3.2, 9.3.1, 9.6.1, 12.1.1, 12.6.1	0	0	0	20	30	50	30	80	20	100	20									100
		% Level of completion motor cycle assembling	SDG 9.2.2, 9.3.2, 9.3.1,	0	20	20	50	130	100	150	0	0	0	0									300

Sub Programme	Key outputs	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. Million)*	
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)			
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Objective: To provide enabling environment for medium and small enterprises																
Outcome: Conductive business environment																
MSMEs and Cottage industry development	MSMEs processing industries established	No. of Juu kali sheds operationalized	SDG 9.2.2, 9.3.2, 9.3.1, 9.6.1, 12.1.1, 12.6.1	3	0	0	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
					0	0	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30
Innovations promoted	No. of policies	No. of CIDs (incubation and business development centers) established	SDG 9.2.2, 9.3.2, 9.3.1, 9.6.1, 12.1.1, 12.6.1	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
					0	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	25
Total						15		135						35		255

Sub Program	Key outputs	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Base line	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. Million)*
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)		
					Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost	
Total						1117.5	1596	1380.5	809.5	511					5414.5

4.6.5. County Flagship/Transformative Projects/Programmes

Table 4- 18: Trade, Tourism and Industrialization Flagship Projects

Project Name:	Location	Objective	Outcome	Description of Key Activities	Time Frame	Beneficiaries	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency
Tea factory	Shinyalu	To improve agro-processing and value addition	Complete and operational factories	Construction and operationalization of Tea factory	2022-2027	50,000	500M	CGK	Industrialization Section
Motorcycle assembly plant	Lurambi	To increase employment opportunities	Complete and operational factories	Construction and operationalization of a Motorcycle Assembly Plant	2022-2027	50,000	300M	CGK	Industrialization Section
Maize factory	Lugari	To improve agro-processing and value addition	Complete and operational factories	Construction and operationalization of Maize factory (Lugari)	2022-2025	50,000	300M	CGK	Industrialization Section
Dairy factory	Malava	To improve agro-processing and value addition	Complete and operational factories	Construction and operationalization of dairy factory (Malava)	2020-2025	50,000	500M	CGK	Industrialization Section
Industrial Park	Mumias West/Matungu	To improve manufacturing sector	Operational Economic Processing Zones	Establishment of industrial park (Mumias West/Matungu)	2023-2032	50,000	3B	CGK/ Development partners	Industrialization Section
Micro finance Corporation	Lurambi	To avail affordable credit	Economic growth	Establishment and expansion of Micro finance Corporation (Lurambi)	2023-2032	10,000	550M	CGK	Microfinance

4.7. Lands, Housing, Urban Areas and Physical Planning

Introduction

The sector comprises of; Lands, Survey, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development sub sectors.

4.7.1. Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

4.7.2. 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.

4.7.3. Sector Development Priorities and Strategies

A summary of the department's development priorities and strategies are contained in table 4-19.



Photo 26: Rehabilitated Muliro gardens in Lurambi Sub-County

Table 4- 19: Lands, Housing, Urban Areas and Physical Planning Sector Development Priorities and Strategies

Development Priorities	Development strategies
Enhance Land Use Planning and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of County Land Information Management System (LIMS) ▪ Surveying and equipping of GIS laboratory ▪ Improve land governance through holding land clinics
Inventory of the available government land Establish a land bank by buying land for development of government projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engage the public in order to identify land to be bought through public participation.
Preparation of County Spatial Plan Preparation of Local Physical development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collaborate with development partners in developing GIS Based County Spatial Plan. ▪ Regularly review and update local physical development plans. ▪ Development of urban zoning regulations.
Provision of decent and affordable housing for county residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Embrace Public private partnership in developing affordable housing schemes. ▪ Sensitizing Public on alternative low-cost construction materials and adoption of Appropriate Building Technologies. ▪ Provide infrastructure and social amenities to slums.
Upgrading of Kakamega municipality into a city Upgrade Sub- County headquarters to towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institute an Adhoc committee to assess the suitability of urban centres to be upgraded. ▪ Provision of social amenities (sewer system, cemetery, housing facilities etc.).

4.7.4. Sector Programmes /Projects

Table 4- 20: Lands, Housing, Urban Areas and Physical Planning Sector Programmes

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)*		
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Programme Name: Land Management Services																	
Objective: To efficiently plan and provide land for development																	
Outcome: Increased land for development																	
Land administration and survey services	Acres of land Acquired (Land Bank)	No. of acres purchased	SDG 15.1 SDG 12.2	146	100	200	100	200	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	40	520
	Acres of land fenced	No of acres fenced	SDG 15.1	0	50	100	50	100	50	100	50	50	25	50	5	10	360
	Updated valuation roll	% Level of Completion of valuation roll	SDG 12.7	80	100	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
	County Land Information Management System	% Level of completion County Land Information Management System	SDG 12.8 SDG 9.c	0	25	5	50	5	75	5	100	5	5	100	0	0	20
Established County registry offices	County registry offices established	No. of county registry offices established	SDG 9.C SDG 12.2	1	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	25
Acres of public land Surveyed	No. of acres of public land Surveyed	No. of acres of public land	SDG 12.2	146	12	5	25	10	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	20

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)*								
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)										
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost									
	surveyed																						
	Surveyed market plots	No. of market plots surveyed	SDG 12.2	0	100	5	0	0	100	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	GIS data and images (KM ²) purchased	GIS data and images (KM ²) purchased	SDG 9C SDG 12.8	3,000	3,000	20	20	3,000	3,000	20	20	3,000	20	3,000	20	3,000	20	3,000	20	3,000	20	20	100
	Established Densification survey control	No. of control points established	SDG 11	0	0	0	24	20	24	20	20	24	20	20	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
	Acquired GIS Software license	No. Of 2 users GIS Software license acquired	SDG 9C SDG 12.8	10	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	20
	Calibrated survey Equipment	No. of survey equipment calibrated	SDG 9C SDG 12.8 SDG 12.2	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Purchased modern survey equipment	No. of modern survey equipment purchased	SDG 9C SDG 12.8 SDG 12.2	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
SUB-TOTAL						371			369			209			134					79			1,162
Programme Name: Public housing development services																							
Objective: To provide decent living housing conditions																							
Outcome: Access to affordable housing																							

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)*	
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)			
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Slum upgrading	Slums upgraded	No. of Slums upgraded	SDG 11.1	0	5	150	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165
	Renovated housing units	No. of Housing units renovated	SDG 11.1	27	50	55	25	28	25	28	25	28	25	28	25	167
Affordable housing	Constructed affordable housing units	No. of housing units constructed	SDG 11.1	0	200	160	200	160	200	160	200	160	200	160	200	800
SUB-TOTAL						365			203			188			188	1132
Programme Name: Physical planning and urban development services																
Objective: To facilitate sustainable urbanization through good governance and delivery of accessible quality and efficient infrastructure and services.																
Outcome: Access to quality urban services																
Urban development	County Spatial Plan developed	% Level of completion of county spatial plan	SDG 11.1, 11.2, 11.3	0	50	75	100	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
	Urban Spatial plans developed	No. of Local Physical and Land use development plans (urban spatial Plans) developed	SDG 11.1, 11.2, 12.1, 11.3	2	2	15	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	135
	County Zoning Plans	No. of zoning plans	SDG 15.1, 15.2	0	1	20	0	0	1	20	1	20	1	20	0	60

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDC Targets*	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)*								
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)										
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost									
	developed	developed																					
	Part Development Plans Prepared	No. of Part Development plans prepared	SDG 15.1	10	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	5
	Delineated boundaries	No. of Urban areas delineated	SDG 11.1	0	2	60	2	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110
Urban infrastructure planning	Non-Motorized Master Plans developed	No. of plans developed	SDG 11.1	0	2	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
	Storm water management plans developed	No. of Storm water management plans developed	SDG 11.1	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
	Urban design software purchased	No. of urban design software purchased	SDG 12.8, 12.9.	0	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Development Control	Electronic control systems developed	No. of electronic control systems developed	SDG 11.1	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
SUBTOTAL						366																	659
TOTAL						1,102																	2,953



Photo 27: Supporting disaster preparedness through enhancing fire services in Kakamega County.

4.7.5. Kakamega Municipality

Vision

To be the most efficient municipality, offering quality services to its internal and external stakeholders.

Mission

To provide quality, accessible, affordable, effective, efficient and sustainable services

Table 4- 21: Kakamega Municipality Development Priorities and Strategies

Development Priorities	Development strategies
Provision of urban recreation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of Public Green Parks. ▪ Development of Urban Integrated Master plan. ▪ Mobilization of resources from development partners to support urban development.
Improvement of connectivity within urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve urban areas transport infrastructure.
Improvement of urban areas Sanitation and social amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of Waste management services and social amenities.

Table 4- 22: Kakamega Municipality Programmes

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Target S*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Million)										Total Budget (Kshs. Million)	
				Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)			
				Baseline (2022)	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target		Cost
Programme Name: Urban Development Services															
Objective: To improve and provide efficient and modern urban services.															
Outcome: Improved modern urban infrastructure															
Urban Infrastructure Development	Municipality management policies developed	No. of Municipality management policies developed	SDG 11.b	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	8
	Urban roads tarmacked	KMs of urban roads tarmacked	SDG 11.2, 9.1	5	6.5	60	0	0	2	30	0	0	2	30	120
	Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) network constructed	KMs of Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) network constructed	SDG 9.1, 11.2	2.5	0.5	24	0.5	24	0.5	24	0.5	24	0.5	24	120
	Sewer line constructed	KMs of sewer line constructed	SDG 6.2, 11.6	0	0	0	5	40	0	0	5	40	0	0	80
Roads Maintained	KMs of roads maintained	SDG 9.1	0	5	10	0	0	5	10	0	0	5	10	30	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Million)										Total Budget (Kshs. Million)	
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)			
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	Public buildings Maintained	No. of buildings maintained	SDG 11.1	3	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	10
	Disaster management centres completed	% Level of completion of disaster management centre	SDG 11.b	0	50	20	100	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
	Modern bus park constructed	% Level of completion of modern bus park	SDG 11.2	0	50	75	100	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
	Ablution blocks constructed	No of ablution blocks constructed	SDG 6.2	1	4	24	0	0	2	12	0	0	0	2	12	48
	Storm water drains Constructed	No. of KMs of storm water drains constructed	SDG 11.1 11.2 13.2	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	100	
	Landscaped area	Area in M ² landscaped	SDG 15.1	10,000	20,000	20	10,000	10	0	0	10,000	10	10,000	10	10	50
	Security street lights Installed	No. of security street lights installed	SDG 11.3	250	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	2	10
	Flood lights installed and maintained	No. of Flood lights installed and maintained	SDG 11.3	15	2	12	0	0	2	12	2	12	2	12	12	48

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets ^{S*}	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Million)										Total Budget (Kshs. Million)		
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
		maintained															
	Multipurpose hall constructed	% Level of completion of multipurpose hall	SDG 11.7	0	50	10	100	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
	Acres of government land fenced	Acres of government land fenced	SDG 15.1	11.7	30	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
	Land purchased for cemetery	Acres of land purchased for cemetery	SDG 15.1	0	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	Dumpsites Maintained	No. of dumpsites maintained	SDG 12.5	1	1	15	1	25	1	15	1	25	1	20	1	20	100
	Receptacles (refuse chambers, skips, dumpsters) procured	No. of receptacles (refuse chambers, skips, dumpsters) procured	SDG 12.5	40	5	10	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	2	4	18	
	Litterbins Installed	No. of litterbins installed	SDG 12.5	100	200	5	100	2.5	100	2.5	100	2.5	100	2.5	100	2.5	15

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Million)										Total Budget (Kshs. Million)*
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Cleaning service providers procured	No. of cleaning service providers procured	SDG 6.2 12.5	4	75	4	75	4	75	4	75	4	75	75	375
	Fire stations established	No. of fire stations established	SDG 11.b	0	0	1	112	1	112	0	0	0	0	0	224
	Hydrants installed	No. of fire hydrants installed.	SDG 11.b	21	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	9
	Solarized street lights	No. of street lights solarized	SDG 9.4 7.2 12.2	10	0	140	14	140	14	140	14	140	14	14	56
SUB-TOTAL					422		472.5		335.5		227.5		240.5		1,698

4.7.6. Mumias Municipality

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Administration, Public works, Public Health, Environment, Enforcement, Revenue, Procurement and Social Services.

Vision

A modern regional, competitive, livable and economically vibrant town where people choose to work and visit.

Mission

To provide affordable, Accessible, Sustainable, and quality services equitably distributed to all.

Goal of the Sector

The goal of the municipality is to ensure coordinated development and modern urban infrastructure in place.

Table 4- 23: Mumias Municipality Development Priorities and Strategies

Development Priorities	Development strategies
Provision of urban recreation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Establishment of Public Green Parks.▪ Development of an Urban Integrated Masterplan.▪ Mobilization of resources from development partners to support urban development.
Improvement of road connectivity within urban areas	Improve urban areas transport infrastructure
Improvement of Urban areas sanitation and social amenities	Provision of waste management services and social amenities

Table 4- 24: Mumias Municipality Projects and Programmes

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Million)										Total Budget (Kshs. Million)
				Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme Name: Urban Development Services														
Objective: To improve and provide efficient and modern urban services.														
Outcome: Improved modern urban infrastructure														
Urban Infrastructure Development	Urban roads tarmacked	KMs of urban roads tarmacked	SDG 9.1, 11.2	2	70	0	0	2	70	0	0	2	70	210
	Urban roads maintained	KMs of urban roads maintained	SDG 9.1, 11.2	2	15	2	15	2	15	2	15	2	15	75
	Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) network constructed	Kms of Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) network constructed	SDG 9.1, 11.2	0.3	15.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.5
	Streets light Installed	No. of streets light installed	SDG 11.3	15	1.5	15	1.5	15	1.5	15	1.5	0	0	4.5
Area Landscaped	Area of land in square meters landscaped	SDG 15.1	15,000	15	0	0	10,000	10	0	0	10,000	10	35	
Storm water drains constructed	KMs of storm water drains constructed	SDG 15.1	2	10	5	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	90	
Recreation parks	No. of recreational parks	SDG 11.7	5	30	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Million)										Total Budget (Kshs. Million)		
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
	parks established																
	Multipurpose hall constructed	% level of completion of multipurpose hall	SDG 11.7	0	0	50	30	100	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
	Cleaning services companies procured	No. of cleaning companies procured	SDG 6.3, 12.5	2	2	2	40	2	40	2	2	40	2	40	2	40	200
	Waste segregation sites developed	No. of waste segregation sites developed	SDG 12.5	50	50	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	6
	Organized Citizens fora	No. of citizen fora organized	SDG 8.6	20	4	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	10
	Refurbished markets	No. of markets refurbished	SDG 10.2	1	0	2	10	2	10	2	2	10	2	2	2	10	40
	Open-air markets constructed	No. of complete open-air markets constructed	SDG 9.1	1	0	1	40	1	40	1	40	1	40	1	40	1	160
	Constructed bus parks/	No. of bus parks/	SDG 11.2	1	0	1	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	30

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG Targets*	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Million)										Total Budget (Kshs. Million)*							
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)									
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost								
	terminals constructed																					
	Established Municipal waste management sites	No. of Municipal waste management sites established	SDG 12.5	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10						20
	Sewer line constructed	KMs of sewer line constructed	SDG 6.2, 11.6	0	0	5	40	0	0	5	40	0	0	0	0	0	0					80
	Established fire stations	No. of fire stations fully established and equipped	SDG 11.b	0	0	1	112	1	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					224
	Installed fire hydrants	No. of fire hydrants installed.	SDG 11.b	1	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0					9
	Solarized street lights	No. of street lights solarized	SDG 9.4, 7.2, 12.2	0	0	140	14	140	14	140	14	140	14	140	14	14						56
Sub Total					211		353.5		368.5		185		247		1,365							
Grand Total					1,735		1,555		1,153		786.5		786.5		6,016							

4.7.7. Sector Flagship/Transformative Programmes/ Projects.

Table 43 provides details of the Sector’s flagship or transformative Programmes and Projects.

Table 4- 25:: Lands, Housing, Urban Areas and Physical Planning Sector Flagship/Transformative Programmes/ Projects.

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (Kshs. Millions)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Affordable Housing	County wide	To increase access to quality and decent affordable housing	Construction of housing units.	Housing units constructed	2023-2027	3,500	CGK/PPP/ Development partners	Directorate of lands
Sewerage system	Kakamega and Mumias municipalities	To increase access to quality sanitation Services.	Development of sewerage treatment plant and sewer line master plan. Construction of sewerage treatment works and sewer line network.	Constructed sewerage treatment plant and laid sewer lines. Developed sewer line masterplan	2023-2027	10,000	CGK/ Development partners	Directorate of lands
Land Bank	County wide	To increase land for development	Identification and purchase of suitable land for development	Acres of land purchased	2023-2027	520	CGK	Directorate of lands



Photo 28: Ongoing construction of Bukhungu international stadium in Kakamega Town

4.8. Social Services, Sports, Youth, Women Empowerment and Culture

Introduction

The Sector comprises of 5 sub-sectors namely: Gender development, Children services, Social Services & Culture; Youth & Sports, and Library Services

4.8.1. Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To be a leader in provision of quality services in an all-inclusive and just environment.

Mission

To improve the welfare of the people through social services, sports, culture and empowerment programmes for children, youth, women and people with disabilities.

4.8.2. Sector Goal

To empower life and Nurture talents in all aspects.

4.8.3. Sector, Priorities and Strategies

The following key priority areas and strategies for development were identified in the sector for the plan period as shown in table 4-26.

Table 4- 26: Social Services, Sports, Youth, Women Empowerment and Culture Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Increase provision of Social Economic Empowerment services for disadvantaged groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Empower poor, elderly and children to improve their socio- economic status; ▪ Scale up implementation of Women Empowerment Programme; ▪ Safeguard and promote the welfare of the children ▪ Empower people with disabilities socially and economically;
Prevent and mitigate Gender Based Violence in the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement a gender Based Violence Mitigation programme; ▪ Awareness creation on ending GBV and Drug and substance abuse; ▪ Develop and implement Gender mainstreaming policy; ▪ Fast tracking implementation of Sexual, Gender based and violence Act;
Promote and Nurture Sports Talents in the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop infrastructure to support sports and performing arts talents; ▪ Awareness creation on sports and performing arts talent as an economic empowerment opportunity across the county Expand investments on identification and nurturing of talents;
Establish Youth Empowerment and affirmative programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote access to cheap credit facilities to youth to participate in economic activities; ▪ Impact entrepreneurship skills to youth ▪ Develop and implement youth policy;
Promote and conserve Culture and heritage sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and promote cultural infrastructure; ▪ Develop and preserve heritage sites; ▪ Promote traditional and cultural sports/recreation activities; ▪ Enhance Support on Support to the existing African Kingdom ship and Council of elders;
Increase the reading culture among county residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish and maintain libraries in each Sub County; ▪ Create awareness on library services;

4.8.4. Sector Programmes/Projects

Table 4- 27: Social Services, Sports, Youth, Women Empowerment and Culture Sector Programmes

Sub Program me	Key Output	Key performance indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline Value (2022)	Planned targets										Total budget (Kshs.Millions)		
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)				
					Targ et	Co st	Targ et	Co st	Targ et	Co st	Targ et	Co st	Targ et	Co st			
Name of Programme: Gender development and support to vulnerable groups																	
Objective: To empower vulnerable groups																	
Outcome :improved socio-economic status of the vulnerable																	
Women Empowerment	Women groups accessing business grants	No of Women groups accessing business grants	SDG 1.3	0	1800	100	1800	100	1800	100	1800	100	1800	100	1800	100	500
	Women trained on Leadership and Entrepreneurship skills	No of women trained on Leadership and entrepreneurship skills	SDG 1.3	0	3000	5	3000	5	3000	5	3000	5	3000	5	3000	5	25
Gender Based Violence Prevention	Gender Based violence rescue centres constructed and equipped	No of Gender Based Violence Rescue Centres constructed and equipped	SDG 5.2	1	1	15	0	1	0	15	0	1	0	15	0	30	

Sub Program	Key Output	Key performance indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline Value (2022)	Planned targets										Total budget (Kshs.Millions)
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Gender based violence awareness forums held	No of Gender based violence awareness forums held	SDG 5	0	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	25
	Gender mainstreaming policy developed	A Gender mainstreaming policy developed	SDG 5	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
People with disability empowerment	People with disabilities enterprises supported in business	No of PWD groups accessing business grants	SDG 10.2	0	360	20	360	20	360	20	360	20	360	20	100
	Capacity building forums held with people with disabilities on leadership and entrepreneurial skills	No of capacity building forums held with people with disabilities on leadership and entrepreneurial skills	SDG 10.2	0	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	25
	People with disabilities assisted with assistive devices	No of People with disabilities assisted with assistive devices	SDG 10	200	400	20	400	20	400	20	400	20	400	20	100

Sub Program me	Key Output	Key performance indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline Value (2022)	Planned targets										Total budget (Kshs.Millions)		
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Shelter improvement	Low-cost houses Constructed for vulnerable households	No. of low-cost houses constructed for vulnerable households	SDG 1.2	2520	360	80	360	80	360	80	360	80	360	80	360	80	400
Community Social infrastructure	Community Social halls Constructed	No of Community Social Halls Established	SDG 1.3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	20	60
	Home for the elderly constructed.	Home for the elderly constructed.	SDG 1.2, 9a	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	30	0	0	0	30	
Sub totals						270		245		270		265		255		1305	
Name of Programme: Children services																	
Objective: To protects the welfare of children																	
Outcome: Improved welfare of the children																	
Child protection and support	Child friendly centers constructed	No of Child friendly centers constructed	SDG 1,2,3,4	0	0	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	60
	Child headed households Supported	No of child headed households supported	SDG 1	0	1,200	15	1,200	15	1,200	15	1,200	15	1,200	15	1,200	15	75
	Teen pregnancies awareness forums held	No. of teen pregnancy awareness forums held	SDG 1,4,5	12,900	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	25

Sub Program me	Key Output	Key performance indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline Value (2022)	Planned targets												
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)		Total budget (Kshs.Millions)		
					Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost			
	Children charitable institutions Supported	No of Children Charitable Institutions supported	SDG 1,2,3,4	26	26	10	26	10	26	10	26	10	26	10	26	10	50
Sub totals						30						30				60	210
Programme: Youth Empowerment, Sports Development and Library Services																	
Objective: To empower youths and develop sports talents																	
Outcome: Empowered Youths and developed sports talents																	
Development of Sports facilities and infrastructure	Completion of Bukhungu International stadium	% Level of completion of Bukhungu International stadium	SDG 9, a	46	60	80	70	700	80	100	70	700	100	700	0	700	3600
	Construction of Mini stadia	No of mini stadia constructed	SDG 9, a	1	1	100	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170
	Establishment of Sports academies	No of sports academies established	SDG 9, a	0	1	55	0	0	1	55	1	55	0	0	0	0	165
	Upgrading Sports fields	No of sports fields upgraded	SDG 9, a	14	5	10	5	20	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	45
	Sports Tournaments held	No of sports tournaments held	SDG 5,11	2	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	250
Promotion of sports talents	Sports training clinics conducted	No of sports training clinics held	SDG 5,11	1	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	25

Sub Program me	Key Output	Key performance indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline (2022) Value	Planned targets										Total budget (Kshs.Millions)		
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)				
					Targ et	Co st	Targ et	Co st	Targ et	Co st	Targ et	Co st	Targ et	Co st			
Youth Development	Sports teams and clubs supported	No of sports teams and sports clubs supported	SDG 5,11	4	60	30	60	30	60	30	60	30	60	30	60	30	150
	Youth Centres Supported	No of sports youth centers equipped	SDG 5,11	62	62	10	62	10	62	10	62	10	62	10	62	10	50
	PWDs sports tournaments	No of PWDs sports tournaments organized	SDG 5,11	2	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	50
	Sports Policy developed	A Sports policy developed	SDG 11	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Youths Capacity build on entrepreneurship, leadership and management skills	No of youths trained on entrepreneurship, leadership and management skills	SDG 1, 17	120	900	10	900	10	900	10	900	10	900	10	900	10	50
	Youth enterprises supported	No of youth groups businesses supported	SDG 1	0	60	10	60	10	60	10	60	10	60	10	60	10	50
Youth innovation exhibitions	No of Youth innovation exhibitions held	SDG 1	0	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	75	

Sub Program me	Key Output	Key performance indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline Value (2022)	Planned targets										Total budget (Kshs.Millions)
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)		
					Targ et	Co st	Targ et	Co st	Targ et	Co st	Targ et	Co st	Targ et	Co st	
County Youth Service and women empowerment programme	Interns, attaches and volunteers mentored	No of interns, attaches and volunteers mentored	SDG 4	45	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	5	25
	Bodaboda operators trained and issued with licenses	No of Bodaboda operators trained and issued with licenses	SDG 1,2,3,4	600	900	5	900	5	900	5	900	5	900	5	25
	Youth resource centres	No of Youth Resource centers established	SDG 1	0	1	20	0	1	20	0	1	20	0	1	60
	County youth dialogues	No of County Youth dialogues held	SDG 4	0	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	100
	Youth and women empowered through vocational and entrepreneurial skills	No of beneficiaries Youth and women empowered through vocational and entrepreneurial skills	SDG 1,2,3,4	4,500	3000	300	3000	300	3000	300	3000	300	3000	300	1500
County Youth service Headquarters	% Level of completion of County Youth service HQs	SDG 1,2,3,4	0	0	40	40	80	40	100	20	0	0	0	100	

Sub Program me	Key Output	Key performance indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline Value (2022)	Planned targets										Total budget (Kshs.Millions)		
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
	Kakamega County Economic Empowerment Policy	Operational Kakamega County Economic Empowerment Policy	SDG 1,8	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Kakamega Youth Policy	Operational Kakamega Youth Policy	SDG 1,2,3,8	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Development of library services	Library centers established	No of Library centers established	SDG 4	2	1	15	0	0	1	15	0	0	1	15	0	15	45
Sub totals						1470	1260			1375			1250		1210		6565
Programme Name: Culture and Heritage																	
Objective: To preserve Culture and heritage																	
Outcome: Preserved Culture and Heritage																	
Preservation of Culture and heritage	Cultural and heritage facilities Established	No of Cultural and heritage facilities established	SDG 4	2	1	15	0	0	1	15	1	15	1	15	0	0	45
	Documentation of Indigenous knowledge	No of Indigenous knowledge documented	SDG 4	0	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25
	Traditional Sports Events	No of traditional sports events held	SDG 4	0	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25

Sub Program me	Key Output	Key performance indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline Value (2022)	Planned targets										
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)		Total budget (Kshs.Millions)
					Targ et	Co st	Targ et	Co st	Targ et	Co st	Targ et	Co st	Targ et	Co st	
	Support to African Kingship	No of African Kingships Supported	SDG 4	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	15
	Support to Cultural Groups	No of cultural groups supported	SDG 4	20	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	10
	County Cultural week held	No of County Cultural week even held	SDG 4	0	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	50
	Community cultural Festivals and exhibitions held	No of Community cultural Festivals and exhibitions days conducted	SDG 4	7	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	50
Promotion of performing Arts,	Theatres halls established	No of Cultural centres established	SDG 4	0	1	65	0	1	65	1	65	1	65	0	195
	Music Festivals conducted	No of Musical festivals held	SDG 4	8	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	50
	National and international expos attended	No of national and international expos attended	SDG 4	0	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25
	Governors Gala held	No of Governors Gala's held	SDG 4	0	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	100

Sub Program me	Key Output	Key performance indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline Value (2022)	Planned targets										Total budget (Kshs. Millions)		
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)				
					Targ et	Co st	Targ et	Co st	Targ et	Co st	Targ et	Co st	Targ et	Co st			
	County Local Artists Program held	No of Programs held	SDG 4	0	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25
Sub totals						155		75		155		155		75		75	615
Grand totals						1,925		1,640		1,830		1,700		1,600		1,600	8,695

4.8.5. Sector Flagship/Transformative Programmes/Projects

Table 4- 28: Social Services, Sports, Youth, Women Empowerment and Culture Sector Flagship/Transformative Programmes/Projects

Project /ouName	Location	Objective	Outcome	Description of Key Activities	Time frame	Beneficiaries	Estimated Cost	Source of funds	Implementing Agency
Bukhungu Stadium	Lurambi	To provide space for development of sport talents	Improved sports facilities	Construction	2023-2027	50,000	3600 M	CGK	Sports
County Youth Service and women empowerment programme	Countywide	To empower youth and women	Empowered Youth and Women	Recruitment and trainings	2023-2027	15,000	1500 M	CGK	Youth
Shelter Improvement Program	Countywide	To improve the housing conditions for the vulnerable	Improved living conditions	Identification and construction	2023-2027	1,800	400M	GGK	Gender development



Photo 29: Proposed construction of County Headquarter Complex in Kakamega Town

4.9. Public Service and County Administration

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; Public Service, Human Resource Management, Performance Management, County Administration, Public participation and Civic Education, Records Management, Alcoholic Drinks Control and Licensing, Transport Coordination, Disaster Management, Security and Enforcement.

4.9.1. 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.

4.9.2. Goal of the Sector

To provide strategic leadership and guidance to the County Public Service.

4.9.3. Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

The summary of the Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies are summarized in table 4-29.

Table 4- 29: Public Service and County Administration Sector Development Priorities and Strategies

Development Priorities	Development Strategies
Enhancement of Public participation and civic education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disseminate government policies and development agenda to the public. ▪ Promote inclusivity in public development activities/programs. ▪ Establish structures and coordinate public participation and civic education.
Effective County Administration and support services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate County Government programmes and activities among other services at the grassroots. ▪ Construction and operationalization of administrative infrastructure. ▪ Establishment of Village Administration Units.
Efficient County protection and Enforcement services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and implement County security surveillance and management system. ▪ Develop and implement framework for enforcement of County policies. ▪ Hiring and training of enforcement personnel. ▪ Purchase of protective and enforcement equipment. ▪ Enhance budgetary allocation to enforcement.
Improvement of Transport and fleet management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchase of utility vehicles. ▪ Strengthen transport and fleet management system. ▪ Enhance budgetary allocations to fuel and vehicle maintenance.

Development Priorities	Development Strategies
Improvement of Records and knowledge management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish an automated records management system. ▪ Establish records management units in different departments. ▪ Develop knowledge management strategy. ▪ Build capacity for records management officers. ▪ Recruitment of records management officers for County departments and sub-county offices. ▪ Establish a County Records Management Centre.
Efficient Management of Human Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry out staff training needs/competency assessment. ▪ Prepare staff training projections. ▪ Carry out workload analysis. ▪ Carry out staff training in relevant areas. ▪ Recruitment of requisite Human Capital for the County. ▪ Automation of Human Resource Management System. ▪ 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 Scheme Programs ▪ Develop a policy on volunteership programme
Proper Co-ordination of performance management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of the harmonized County performance management framework. ▪ Institutionalize performance contracting and appraisal. ▪ Establish comprehensive feedback mechanisms. ▪ Formulate, interpret and review performance-contracting guidelines.
Efficient Disaster preparedness, response and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish disaster response and resource centers. ▪ Establish emergency response centers. ▪ Build capacity of county staff and public on disaster response and mitigation measures. ▪ Create awareness on possible disasters and mitigation measures. ▪ Implement the legal framework on disaster management. ▪ Procure firefighting equipment. ▪ Construct water hydrants and reservoir. ▪ Mapping of disaster-prone areas in in the County.

4.9.4. Sector Programmes/Projects

Table 4- 30: Public Service and County Administration Sector Programmes

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget										Total Budget (Kshs.Millions)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme Name : County Administration Services															
Objective: To Improved Administrative services and enhance disaster preparedness															
Outcome: Improved service delivery and disaster preparedness															
Administrative Infrastructure Development	County HQ Block constructed	% completion level of the County HQ block	SDG 16.3, 6,7, 16.b	0	20	20	50	100	70	260	100	256	0	0	816
Disaster Management Services	County HQ Offices renovated Central Region Disaster Centre equipped Regional Disaster centres constructed and equipped	No. of HQ Offices renovated % level of equipped regional disaster centres % completion levels % levels of equipping	SDG 16.6,7, SDG 13.1,3 SDG 13.1,3 SDG 13.1,3	4	4	10	6	12	8	8	0	0	0	0	30
				0	50	15	70	7	100	8	0	0	0	0	30
				20	30	25	70	20	100	15	0	0	0	0	60
				0	0	0	0	0	60	20	100	10	0	0	30

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget										Total Budget (Kshs.Millions)				
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5						
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
Public participation	Citizen participation and civic education awareness campaigns held	No of public participation awareness campaigns carried out	SDG 16.7, 16.8, 16.b	240	40	80	40	40	40	85	40	40	90	40	95	40	40	100	450
Enforcement services	Assorted Band and Enforcement equipment procured	Sets of assorted equipment purchased	SDG 16.4	30	15	10	0	0	15	0	11	0	0	0	0	10	9	30	
	County enforcement training center constructed	% completion levels	SDG 16.4	0	0	25	15	30	17	35	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget										Total Budget (Kshs.Millions)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Sub Total						435	346		527		395		123	1,826	
Programme Name : Sub County and Ward Administration															
Objective: Improved Administrative services															
Outcome: Improved service delivery															
Sub County and Ward Administrative infrastructure Development	Offices completed to ward level	No of sub County offices constructed	SDG 16.7, 16.8, 16.b	5	2	82	2	86	3	132	0	0	0	300	
		No of Ward offices constructed	SDG 16.7, 16.8, 16.b	22	5	26	5	28	5	30	5	32	5	34	150
	Offices refurbished upto ward level	No of sub county offices refurbished	SDG 16.7, 16.8, 16.b	3	2	7	2	7	2	7	2	9	0	30	
		No of Ward Offices refurbished	SDG 16.7, 16.8, 16.b	0	5	7	5	7.5	5	7.5	5	8	0	30	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget												Total Budget (Kshs.Millions)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
	Offices fenced to ward level	No of sub County Offices fenced	SDG 16.7, 16.8, 16.b	5	2	10	2	2	12	2	2	13	2	15	0	0	50
		No of ward Offices fenced	SDG 16.7, 16.8, 16.b	6	6	13	6	6	15	6	6	16	6	16	0	0	60
	Established 187 Village administrative offices	Proportion of village administrative offices established and operationalized (%)	SDG 16.7, 16.8, 16.b	0	20	50	60	100	100	70	80	60	80	50	100	90	350
Sub Total						195		255.5		265.5		130		124		970	
Programme: Alcoholics Drinks and Substance Control																	
Objective: To Minimize adverse effects of alcohol and substance abuse																	
Outcome: Reduced prevalence of Alcohol and Substance abuse																	
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	Central region Rehab	% level of equipping	SDG 3.5,3a	10	60	20	100	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget										Total Budget (Kshs.Millions)		
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Control	Centre fenced and equipped																
	Two Regional Rehab Centres completed and equipped	% completion levels	SDG 3.5,3a	0	60	30	80	20	100	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
	Rehab Centres refurbished	No of Rehab Centres refurbished	SDG 3.5,3a	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	1	5	1	5	5	20	20
Sub Total						50		30		20		5		5		110	
Program: General Administrative and support services																	
Objective: To Enhanced efficiency and effectiveness in Service Delivery																	
Outcome: Improved service delivery																	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget										Total Budget (Kshs.Millions)	
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Human Resource Management	Human Resource Management System automated	Level of Automation of the Human Resource Management System	SDG 5.5, 8.3,5,6, 8, 9.5 &9.b	0	55	25	70	15	100	10	0	0	0	0	0	50
	Offices installed with a clocking system	% levels of system installation	SDG 8.3,5,6, 8 & 5.5	0	30	13	50	8	80	9	9	0	100	5	45	
Transport and Fleet Management	Utility Motor vehicles procured	No of utility vehicles acquired	SDG 8.3, 8.5	13	6	41	5	34	4	27	4	28	3	20	150	
	Sub Total					79		57		46		38		25	245	
Grand Total						759		688.5		858.5		568		277	3,151	

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output	Time Frame	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funds	Lead Agency
County HQs Block	Kakamega	Enhanced efficiency and effectiveness in Service Delivery	Construction and equipping	A County HQs Block	2024-2026	816	CGK	County Administration

4.9.5. Sector Flagship/Transformative Programmes/Projects

Table 4-31 provides a summary of the identified Flagship/Transformative Programmes/Projects in the Sector.

Table 4- 31: Public Service and County Administration Sector Flagship/transformative Project

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output	Time Frame	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funds	Lead Agency
County HQs Block	Kakamega	Enhanced efficiency and effectiveness in Service Delivery	Construction and equipping	A County HQs Block	2024-2026	816	CGK	County Administration

4.10. 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.

4.10.1. Sector 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.

4.10.2. Sector Goal

To provide for organization, staffing and functioning of the County Public Service in ways that ensures efficient, quality and productive service delivery to the people

4.10.3. Development Priorities and Strategies

The sector Development needs, Priorities and strategies are summarized in table 4-32.

Table 4- 32: County Public Service Board Development Priorities and Strategies

Development Priorities	Strategies to address priorities
To establish adequate capacity for implementation and execution of County government functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop and Manage a strong human resource capital

4.10.4. Sector Programmes/Projects

The proposed programmes and projects for the sector as summarized in 4-33.

Table 4- 33: County Public Service Board Sector Development Programmes

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget										Total Budget (KES Millions)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme Name: General Administration and support services															
Objective: To improve efficiency and effectiveness of Service delivery															
Outcome: Improved service delivery															
Human Resource Management	Enhanced staff skills assessment and development	Proportion of staff assessed and developed on appropriate skills (%)	SDG 8.5 & 10.2	27	20	16	40	18	60	20	80	22	100	24	100
	Staff Recruitment and Capacity Building Management System developed	% acquisition level of staff recruitment and Training System	SDG 8.5, 9.5, 9.b & 10.2	0	30	60	80	66	100	74	0	0	0	0	200
Grand Total						76		84		94		22		24	300



Photo 30: Kakamega County Executive Committee

4.11. Office of the Governor

The office of the Governor is majorly a supportive and advisory department consisting of the following units; Governor's Office, County Law Office, Advisory & Service Delivery, Cabinet Secretariat, Protocol, Governor's Press Unit, Technical Services, Financial Services, Intergovernmental Relations, Liaison and Internal Audit. The Office plays a major role of supervising and overseeing all the departments in the County to ensure effective and efficient service delivery.

4.11.1. 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.

4.11.2. Goal of the Sector

To coordinate activities of the County Government and ensure effective implementation of County Government policies, projects and programmes

4.11.3. Sector Development Priorities and Strategies

The sector Development Priorities and Strategies are summarized in table 4-34.

Table 4- 34: Office of the Governor Sector Development Priorities and Strategies

Sector strategic Priorities	Sector strategies
Establishment of efficient systems for execution of cabinet business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Efficiently carry out Cabinet business.
Enhancing coordination of operations of the County Public Service for efficient service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop guidelines for coordination of operations in the County Public Service.
Promotion of inter-governmental and Agency relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop guideline and regulations that link the County Government with national government, other county governments, local and international agencies.
Provision of legal services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Offer legal aid clinics to the public. ▪ Represent the county on legal matters. ▪ Provide legal advisory services . ▪ Coordinate legislative drafting.
Provision of Quality Audit Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide quality audit services. ▪ Enhance and strengthen internal control mechanisms.
Provision of quality Technical Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchasing of working equipment and software licenses.
Enhanced public service delivery and Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct, equip and operationalize the County Call Centre.

4.11.4. Sector Programmes/Projects

The programmes/projects for the sector are summarized in table 4-35.

Table 4- 35: Office of the Governor Sector Programmes/Projects

Sub Program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget										Total Budget (Kshs.Millions)
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme Name: Management and Administration of County functions															
Objective: To improve efficiency and effectiveness of County services															
Outcome: Improved efficiency and effectiveness in delivery of County services															
Infrastructure development	Complete Governor's Residence	% Completion levels of the Governor's residence	SDG 16 and 17	0	0	50	72	100	73	0	0	0	0	0	145
	Complete Deputy Governor's Residence	% Completion level of the Deputy Governor's residence	SDG 16 and 17	0	0	50	65	100	70	0	0	0	0	0	135
Sub Total					0		137		143			0		280	
Programme Name: Support, Coordination and Advisory Services															
Objective: To improve effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes															

Sub Program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget										Total Budget (Kshs.Millions)	
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)			
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Outcome: Improved effectiveness in risk management, control, and governance processes																
County Legal services	Bill tracking service system	% level of installation	SDG 16 and 17	0	50	30	100	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
	Fenced county court	Fenced county court	SDG 16 and 17	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Established legal resource Centre (Digital & Physical)	% completion level of the legal resource Centre		0	50	10	100	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Service delivery and Risk Management	Completed Call Centre	% Level of completion of the County Call Centre	SDG 16 and 17	0	50	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	20
	Refurbished Internal Audit Offices	No of offices refurbished	SDG 16 and 17	2	2	15	2	17	3	18	0	0	0	0	0	50
Audit Services	Audit services expanded at sub-county	% level of expansion	SDG 16 and 17	0	0	0	60	20	100	10	0	0	0	0	0	30

Sub Program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)				
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)						
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
	offices																		
	Net-worked/automated audit offices	No of audit offices networked/automated	SDG 16 and 17	2	1	6	3	31	2	26	1	22	1	23					108
Governor's Press Unit Services	Acquired Specialized communication equipment	Sets of assorted specialized equipment purchased	SDG 16 and 17	1	1	10	1	12	0	0	1	8	0	0					30
Governor's Office	Kakamega Leadership Caucus Act developed	Kakamega Leadership Caucus Act developed	SDG 16	0	100	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					10
	Kakamega Leadership Caucus Forums	No of leadership caucus forums held	SDG 16	0	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10					50
	An operational Kakamega County Chaplaincy Act	% completion level of the Act	SDG 16	0	100	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					10

Sub Program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget										Total Budget (Kshs.Millions)				
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)						
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
	Inter-denominational prayer breakfast forums	No of Inter-denominational prayer breakfast forums held	SDG 16	0	1	10	1	1	12	1	1	15	1	1	18	1	1	20	75
Sub Total						121			147			89			58			53	468
Grand Total						121			284			232			58			53	748

4.12. Finance and Economic Planning

Introduction

This sector is made up of 3 sub-sectors namely: Finance, Budget and Economic Planning. The sector also has two semi-autonomous agencies namely: Kakamega County Revenue Agency (KCRA) and Kakamega County Investment and Development Agency (KCIDA). KCRA is mandated to take lead and boost the County's Own Source Revenue kitty whereas KCIDA is mandated to attract, promote and facilitate investments.

4.12.1. Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A 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.

4.12.2. Sector Goal

To monitor, evaluate and oversee the management of public finances and economic affairs of the county government and to design, develop and implement innovative information systems.

4.12.3. Sector Development Priorities and Strategies

This section presents the sector development priorities and strategies for the Sector and are summarized in table 4-36.

Table 4- 36: Finance and Economic Planning Sector Development Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Sector Strategies
To ensure proper implementation of County development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Continuous review of County cash flow requirements. ▪Develop a system to register and provide aging analysis of all the invoices as they are received. ▪Develop and operationalize an M & E framework.
To optimize Own Source Revenue mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Fully implement the County Revenue Act and other related laws. ▪Implement the finance bill. ▪Complete updating the valuation roll. ▪Map all revenue streams. ▪Fully Automate revenue collection.
To safeguard County assets and property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Establish an asset management directorate.
Efficient procurement services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Enhance timely procurement services. ▪Train staff on E-procurement and IFMIS. ▪Adhere to the Procurement laws and other. financial management laws.
Proper Management of County Debts and pending bills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Establish debt management directorate. ▪Prepare and implement debt management Strategy. ▪Prepare timely and credible Financial Statements
To strengthen County Planning	<p>Prepare;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual Development Plans. ▪Sub-county and Ward Development Plans. ▪County Integrated Development Plans. ▪Sector Plans. ▪County Statistical Abstracts.
To promote investments in the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Strengthen investment promotion programs. ▪Develop partnership and collaboration frameworks. ▪Develop and implement investment policies, strategies, systems and procedures. ▪Develop a Resource mobilization strategy. ▪Enhance Research and Development .

4.12.4. Sector for Programmes/Projects

Table 4- 37: Finance and Economic Planning Sector Programmes

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs Millions)*	
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)			
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
Programme Name: Public Finance Management																
Objective: To ensure aggregate fiscal discipline, resource allocation in conformity with policy objectives																
Outcome: Improved financial management																
Resource Mobilization	Cost Revenue	Cost revenue ratio (KES Millions)	SDG 17.1	5450	2200	70	2420	80	2662	90	2928	95	3221	100	435	
	Finance bills reviewed	No. of finance bills prepared	SDG 17.14	10	1		1		1		1		1			
	Mapped revenue streams	No. of revenue streams mapped	SDG 17.1	40	10		10		10		10		10			
Budget Formulation	Budget documents prepared	No. of CFSP prepared	SDG 17.14	10	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	100	
		No. of CBROP prepared	SDG 17.14	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	50	
		No. of County Budget estimates prepared	SDG 17.14	10	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	25	110	
Accounting and Financial Services	Financial Statement reports prepared	No. of expenditure	SDG 17.14	10	12	15	12	15	12	15	12	15	12	15	75	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)*							
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)									
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost								
		re reports prepared																				
		No. of financial statements prepared.	SDG 17.14	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Asset management	Established asset management directorate	An established and functional directorate	SDG 17.14	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	90	
		An Asset Management policy developed	SDG 17.14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
		% Level of automation of asset and liability register	SDG 17.14	60	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Sub County Treasuries	Decentralized financial services	No. of decentralized financial services	SDG 9.1,9.5	4	2	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Public Debt Management	Debt Management Unit established	A functional debt management unit	SDG 17.4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
		No of Debt Management Strategy	SDG	2	1	1	5	1	1	5	1	1	5	1	1	5	1	1	5	1	5	25

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Base line (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)*		
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
	CIDP III Midterm evaluation report prepared	No. of CIDP III Midterm review reports prepared	SDG 17.14	1	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	CIDP II End term evaluation report prepared	No. of CIDP II End term evaluation report prepared	SDG 17.14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Economic survey report prepared	No. of reports prepared	SDG 9.5, 9.5a	0	0	1	30	0	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	60
	County statistical abstract report prepared	No. of County statistical Abstract prepared	SDG 9.5	1	30	0	0	1	20	0	0	1	20	0	0	70	
	M & E reports prepared	No. of M&E reports prepared	SDG 9.5	10	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	20	
	Refurbished Economic Planning Offices	No. of offices refurbished	SDG 16 and 17	7	3	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	
Research and development	Research studies conducted	No. of Research reports prepared	SDG 9.5	4	1	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	50	
Total for economic policy formulation and management					71		63		55		55		95		95	339	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)*
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)		
Programme Name: Investment Promotion and Facilitation															
Objective: To attract investors to the County															
Outcome: Increased investments															
Investment Promotion	Complete Conference Centre	% Level of completion	SDG 9.1,17.5	0	10	50	80	100	70	0	0	0	0	0	200
	Investment Policy developed	No. of investment policies developed	SDG 17.14	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Investment forums conducted	No. of investment forums conducted	SDG 17.5	0	1	10	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	50
	Investment promotion documents prepared	No. of investment documents prepared	SDG 17.14	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	9
	Lake Region Economic Block Investment	Amount in KES Millions subscribed	SDG 17	5	1	5	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25	
Total for Investment Promotion					72		97		87		16.5		16.5	289	
Programme Name: Resource Mobilization for Investment															
Objective: To increase resources for investment															

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)*		
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Outcome: Increased resources for sustainability																	
Resource mobilization for Investment	County Wealth Creation Capital (CWCC) Policy Framework developed	No. of CWCC Policy Framework developed	SDG 17.3	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
					0	0	1	100	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	250	
Investment Research and Development	Research report prepared	No. of research reports prepared	SDG 9.5	0	1	5	1	5	2	2	5	2	5	2	5	25	
					0	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	6	
Total for Investment for Resource Mobilization					12	106	56	56	307.	50	56	56	352.	50	286		
GRAND TOTAL					38	438.	00	368.	00	307.	50	352.	50	1849.	00		

4.13. ICT, e-Government and Communication

The sector consists of two sub-sectors namely: ICT and e-Government & Communication.

4.13.1. Vision and Mission

Vision

To be the leading County in provision 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.

4.13.2. Goal of the Sector

To design, develop and implement ICT, e-Government and Communication systems that will improve efficiency in service delivery.

4.13.3. Sector Development Priorities and Strategies

Table 4- 38: ICT, e-Government and Communication Sector Development Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Sector strategies
ICT infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Establish County data centre.Enhance County connectivity.Establish ICT centres/hubs.Enhance capacity building.Strengthen security surveillance.Establish e-waste management centre.
Enhance E-governement services adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Implement e-Government systems.Enhance partnerships and collaborations in service automation.Enhance capacity building.Provide support and maintenance of E-government systems.Institutionalize policy frameworks and guidelines.
Enhance access to County Information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Enhance County communication infrastructure.Enhance publicity and awareness.

4.13.4. Sector Programmes/Projects

Table 4- 39: ICT, e-Government and Communication Sector Programmes/Projects

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG Targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs Millions)	
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)			
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Programme Name: ICT infrastructure development																
Objective: To ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the supply of County products and services																
Outcome: Enhance efficient and effective government operations																
County connectivity	Internet connections	No. of sites installed with LAN	SDG5.6b, 8.2, 9.1, 9.5a, 9.5c	10	15	75	12	30	12	30	0	0	0	0	0	135
		No. of sub counties installed with WAN	SDG5.6b, 8.2, 9.1, 9.5a, 9.5c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	100	3	100	200
		No. of WIFI sub stations erected	SDG5.6b, 8.2, 9.1, 9.5a, 9.5c	0	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Data centre constructed and equipped	% level of completion	SDG5.6b, 8.2, 9.1, 9.5a, 9.5c, 17.6,17.8	0	10	50	100	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
		No. of services/systems hosted	SDG5.6b, 8.2, 9.1, 9.5a, 9.5c	0	0	0	0	0	4	20	2	10	2	10	40	

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG Targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs Million)
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Digital Awareness Economy	ICT Centres	No. of ICT centres established	SDG5.6b, 8.2, 9.1, 9.5.9.5a, 9.5c, 17.6,17.8	0	0	0	10	1	1	10	1	10	1	10	30
	ICT training laboratory established and equipped	% level of completion	SDG5.6b, 8.2, 9.1, 9.5.9.5a, 9.5c, 17.6,17.8	0	0	50	25	100	0	0	25	0	0	0	50
ICT Capacity development	Youths trained on digital literacy skills	No. of youths trained on digital literacy skills	SDG 9.5c	0	0	3,000	30	3,000	30	3,000	30	30	0	0	90
	Officers trained on High-End Specialized ICT area	No. of officers trained on High-End Specialized ICT area	SDG 9.5c	0	0	30	3	30	3	30	3	3	30	3	12
Security surveillance	CCTV cameras installed	No. of sites installed with CCTV cameras	SDG 9.1	10	17	6	15	6	5	6	0	0	0	0	25
ICT Green Initiatives	E-Waste management centre established	No. of e-waste management centres established	SDG 12.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	10
Total for ICT infrastructure development							170		273			163		123	852
Programme Name: Adoption of E-government services															
Objective: To increase adoption of E-government service and telecommunication infrastructure															
Outcome: Increased E-government service adoption															

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs Million)	
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)			
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Automation	Systems supported and maintained	No. of ICT systems supported	SDG 5.6b, 8.2, 9.5, 9.5b	10	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	500	
E-Government services	Established Government Portals	No. of Government portals established	SDG 1.4, 9.5, 12.8, 16.10	2	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	100	
	Re-engineered websites and cooperate emails	No of websites reengineered	SDG 1.4, 9.5, 12.8, 16.10	0	4	5	4	5	1	2	1	2	1	2	16	
		No. of cooperate emails created	SDG 1.4, 9.5, 12.8, 16.10	500	1500		1500		1500		1500		1500			
Total for E-government service adoption									125			125			122	616
Programme Name: County Information Management and Awareness																
Objective: To efficiently and effectively communicate government information																
Outcome: Well Informed citizenry																
Media production development	Operationalized production studio	% level of operationalization	SDG 1.4, 5.6b, 9.5, 9.5b, 12.8, 16.10	0	50	20	100	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
	Digital publicity boards.	No. of integrated digital publicity boards installed	SDG 1.4, 5.6b, 9.5, 9.5b, 12.8, 16.10	0	2	8	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG Targets	Baseline (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs Millions)
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Media products produced	No of Newsletters produced	SDG 1.4, 5.6b, 9.5, 9.5b, 12.8, 16.10	0	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	25
		No of documentaries produced	SDG 1.4, 5.6b, 9.5, 9.5b, 12.8, 16.10	0	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	25
	Mwananchi speak booklets	No. of Mwananchi speak booklets produced	SDG 1.4, 5.6b, 9.5, 9.5b, 12.8, 16.10	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	25	
	Policies developed	No. of policies developed		0	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	0	0	12
TOTAL						46		46		18		18		15	143
GRAND TOTAL						341		444		263		303		260	1,611



Photo 31: Inauguration of Kakamega County Assembly

4.14. The County Assembly

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.

4.14.1. Sector Vision and Mission Vision

To be a model County Assembly that fulfills 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.

4.14.2. Sector Goal

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

1. Vet and approve nominees for appointment to county public offices as provided for in the County Government Act No. 17 of 2012.
2. Approve the budget and expenditure of the County Government in accordance with Article 207 of the Constitution.
3. Approve the borrowing of the County Government in accordance with article 212 of the Constitution and county development planning.
4. Legislative role as stipulated in Article 220(2) of the constitution, guided by Articles 201 and 203 of the constitution.
5. Oversight over the County Executive Committee and any other County Executive organs.
6. Representation of the electorate.

4.14.3. Sector Development Priorities and Strategies

The Sector Development Priorities and Strategies are summarized in table 4-40

Table 4- 40: *The County Assembly Sector Priorities and Strategies*

Development Priorities	Strategies to address priorities
Provide adequate oversight and legislation to the county affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Drafting bills in consultation with County Departments▪ Capacity building of County Assembly Members on oversight, legislation and representation function▪ Construct and equip County Assembly Block▪ Recruitment of relevant staff▪ Establish adequate capacity to develop necessary County legislation▪ Ensure quality representation▪ Provide an enabling environment for the assembly to function effectively and efficiently

4.14.4. Sector for Programmes/Projects

Table 4- 4i: The County Assembly Sector Programmes/Projects

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
					Year 1 (2023/24)		Year 2 (2024/25)		Year 3 (2025/26)		Year 4 (2026/27)		Year 5 (2027/28)		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme: County Assembly Infrastructure Improvement															
Objective: To provide office space for efficient and effective service delivery.															
Outcome: Improved service delivery															
Administrative Infrastructure Development	Complete County Assembly chambers	% completion level of the Assembly chambers	SDG 16.5,6,7,10, 16 b, 17.2	0	20	350	45	290	65	285	80	100	295	1,500	
	Complete County Assembly office block	% completion level of the office block	SDG 16.5,6,7,10, 16 b, 17.2	0	20	200	40	230	60	220	85	100	165	1,000	
	Complete County Assembly Parking Bay	% completion level of the Parking Bay	SDG 16.5,6,7,10, 16 b, 17.2	0	0	0	30	80	50	85	100	0	0	250	
	Complete County Assembly speaker's residence	% completion level of the speaker's residence	SDG 16.5,6,7,10, 16 b, 17.2	0	0	0	20	115	50	110	100	0	0	350	
Grand Total						550		715		700		675	460	3,100	

4.14.5. Sector Flagship/Transformative Programmes/Projects

Table 4- 42: The County Assembly Flagship/Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output	Time Frame	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funds	Lead Agency
County Assembly Block	Kakamega	To provide office space for efficient and effective service delivery	Construction and equipping	Complete County Assembly Block	2024-2026	1,500	CGK	County Assembly Service Board, Public Works

4.15. CIDP Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional and International Development Frameworks.

The county plans, are directly linked to national, regional and international obligations and development agendas.

Table 4- 43: Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional and International Development Frameworks

National/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government Contributions/Interventions
Bottom-up Economic Transformation Approach (BETA) and MTP IV	Agriculture transformation:	<p>County prioritized Value chains: <i>Leather, dairy, uplands rice, tea, coffee, edible oil crops, maize, bananas, avocado aquaculture/blue economy; apiculture; poultry.</i></p> <p>County Government interventions/contributions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to information • Value chains research and development • Access to credit/finance • Access to farm inputs • Farm advisory services • Access to mechanization • Post-harvest management and value addition • Marketing
	MSMEs and manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in organization of SACCOs and associations • Skills and capacity building • Rationalization of business licences, fees and charges • Provide necessary MSME infrastructure • Provide equipment for post-harvest management • Promotion of cottage industries • Provide land for industrial park • Support start-ups • Enhance market access of goods and services • Access to affordable credit • Promotion of manufacture of spare parts and other commodities

National/Regional/ International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government Contributions/ Interventions
	Affordable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure access to land for housing • Promote housing cooperatives
	Digital and Creative economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Arts and culture infrastructure • Identify incentives, capacity building and other support required to scale up cultural production and creative economy • Promotion of Digitization and automation
	Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide universal health coverage for indigents. • Employment of community health workers/volunteers • Promotion of primary health care • Prioritise employment of skilled health workers • Integrate preventive and Promotive services • Digitization of health services and adoption of telemedicine • Health infrastructure improvement • Promotion of market-based sanitation and menstrual hygiene management • Promotion of nutrition
Enablers	<p>Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast-track completion of rural roads • Promote water harvesting and storage • Expand Irrigation and drainage infrastructure • Construction of dams and water pans <p>Lands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land information management system 	

National/Regional/ International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government Contributions/ Interventions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of land for development • Development and implementation of County spatial plan, urban spatial plan • Enhance land disputes resolutions <p>Education and Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECDE Infrastructure development • Staffing of ECDE Centres • Capitation and bursary Scheme • Establishment of polytechnics • Higher Education Loans Scheme <p>ICT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitization of Government services. • Public WI-FI • ICT Smart hubs <p>Environment and Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest conservation and management. • Promotion of waste management control. • Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Programme • Promote clean cooking and energy saving technologies such as solar, biomass etc. • Facilitate artisanal mining groups • Improve access roads to quarries and mines.
Kenya Vision 2030	Economic pillar	Developed programmes on food security and agribusiness Developed conducive environment for business, tourism and industrial development and innovations
	Social pillar	Programmes aimed at good health and

National/Regional/ International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government Contributions/ Interventions
		well-being developed. Promoted early child education, and vocational training. Increased access to clean and safe water Promoted sports and empowerment of the vulnerable
	Political pillar	Improved governance to community level and enhanced democracy and public service delivery.
	Enablers	Supported transport infrastructure development, energy sector and use of ICT.
Sustainable Development Goals-SDGs	Goal 1 No Poverty	Provision of farm input subsidy programme, Provision of support to vulnerable groups
	Goal 2 Zero Hunger	Provision of farm input subsidy programme, Post-harvest management programmes
	Goal 3 Good Health and Well-being	Completion of health infrastructure, Promotion of preventive and curative services
	Goal 4 Quality Education	Provision of affordable and quality ECDE and vocational education
	Goal 5 Gender Equality	Development of gender responsive programmes
	Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitation	Development of water supply and sewerage programmes
	Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy	Development and implementation of county energy plan
	Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	Development of programmes geared towards improving business environment and employment
	Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Industrial development programmes Supported transport infrastructure development and use of ICT.
	Goal 10 Reduced Inequality	Provision of affordable credit and development of pro-poor projects
	Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	Upgrade of urban centres and development of spatial plans
	Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production	Promotion of clean energy Development and implementation of agriculture value chains
	Goal 13 Climate Action	Development and implementation of County climate action plan
	Goal 14 Life Below Water	Protection of water towers and riparian reserves program and stocking with fish
	Goal 15 Life on Land	Protection of natural resources
	Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Teammate system for audit
	Goal 17 Partnerships	Well established PPP development

National/Regional/ International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government Contributions/ Interventions
	and collaborations to achieve the goals	programs
AU Agenda 2063	A peaceful and prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development	Development LREB and other economic blocks
Paris Agreement 2015	Combat climate change and adapt to its effects	Develop and implement a climate change programme to enhance climate change adaptation and urban resilience as regards to storm water Increased adoption of clean energy
EAC Vision 2050	A peaceful and prosperous East Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development	Improvement of county transport infrastructure
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)	Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters	Disaster management and operationalization of a disaster unit
ICPD25 Kenya Commitments	A comprehensive package of sexual and reproductive health interventions	Imarisha Afya Ya Mama na Mtoto Programme
	Zero sexual and gender-based violence, discrimination, and harmful practices	Gender Based Violence sensitization programs

4.16. Cross-sectoral Linkages

The aim of cross-sectoral linkages is to promote dialogue, coordination, and interaction among the departments and the other socio-economic sectors, thus contributing to improved cross-sectoral relationships and a stronger policy framework for county sustainable development. The success of each sector is inextricably intertwined. Table 4-44 outlines the linkages of the departments.

Table 4- 44: Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Linked sector	Cross-sector Linkages		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the effects
		Synergies	Adverse effects	
		es		harnessing and development to provide a platform for a regional documentation center. Departments to provide office space to accommodate departmental records.
Human Resource planning and Management	All sectors	Increased efficiency and productivity		Promote staff trainings Re-deployment of staff to improve productivity. Effect staff promotions. Set up counseling units. Enhance disability and gender mainstreaming.
Promotion of public participation	All sectors	Increased citizen participation		Strengthen feedback mechanism
Support and advisory services	All sectors	Better management of county functions Reduced costs Accountability in county funds	Open to abuse	Improve the quality of services offered Train officers on high moral standards of integrity Motivation of officers
ECDE Feeding	Agriculture	Provide food to education centers Establish kitchen gardens in schools	Displacement of people	Partner with education institutions to modernize farming Develop

Programme Name	Linked sector	Cross-sector Linkages		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the effects
		Synergies	Adverse effects	
				resettlement plan for displaced persons; Value addition
	Health	Improving health status of learners	-	Engage more partner to upscale the programme
	Environment	Certifying establishment of education centers	Pollution from packaging materials	Comply with NEMA guidelines
ATVET	Agriculture	Modernizing agricultural production	-	Increase enrolment into the programme and expand to other institutions
Education support	Health, public works, ICT, Agriculture	Create a pool of skilled labor force	-	Allocate more resources to enhance training provision
Promotive and preventive health services	Education	Improved nutrition due to deworming and vitamin A. supplements	Risk of over-supplementation and adverse drugs reactions	Advocacy to school health clubs. Strong co-ordination mechanisms Provision of meals prior to MDA
		Health education in schools		Incorporate health experts to provide knowledge on child growth and development
		Compliance to public health regulations	Demolition of the school structures. Reduction of school population	Proper guidelines on building approvals.
	Water	Ensure clean safe drinking water		Provision of chlorine for treatment of boreholes

Programme Name	Linked sector	Cross-sector Linkages		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the effects
		Synergies	Adverse effects	
				Install rain water harvesting and storage facilities
	Agriculture	Create awareness on agri-nutrition and kitchen-gardens		Partnering with relevant partners to promote Agri-nutrition
		Ensure distribution of safe and quality agricultural, livestock and fishery products	Accumulation of organophosphate in the environment	Adoption of Natural methods Adoption of biological methods Animal Vaccination Limit use of high dose Reserve Antimicrobials in animal Health
		Treatment of zoonotic diseases. Joint health and Agriculture surveillance campaigns		Increase surveillance for zoonotic diseases
	Industry	Food fortification		
	Social Services	Gender mainstreaming	Men being neglected in gender mainstreaming	Consider the boy child in gender mainstreaming
		Hospital waivers for needy cases	Loss of revenue to the County	Proper investigation of needy cases
		Disability mainstreaming within health facilities		Buildings should be user friendly. Provision of sign language and braille.
	Communication	Communication for change		Radio and TV talk shows, media briefs, documentaries
	Lands	Use of GIS Lab for Mosquito vector breeding site mapping		Apply in biological larviciding for Malaria Elimination



Photo 32: Upgrading to bitumen standards of Harambee-Musamba-Khaunga-Malaha road .

CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5. Overview

The Chapter outlines the institutional framework that provides the institutions and their respective roles towards actualization of the Plan and a projection of financial resources required to implement planned programmes and projects the County government for the next five-years as derived from the sector priorities.

The Chapter also indicates the County resource gap which is the difference between the projected resource requirement and expected revenues from various sources, as well as strategies for bridging the revenue gap for the entire Plan period. The strategies include enhancing County own source revenue (OSR) through automating all County services; sealing leakages; strengthening partnerships and engaging the private sector through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs); and supporting the Kakamega County Investment and Development Agency to implement resource mobilization initiatives.

5.1. Institutional Framework

County Government of Kakamega discharges its mandate and functions as prescribed under Schedule 4 of the Constitution of Kenya through the County Executive, County Assembly, and the County Public Service Board. Figure 5 shows the organizational structure with the respective institutions that will be tasked with the implementation of this Plan.

Figure 5: Organization Structure for the County Government of Kakamega.

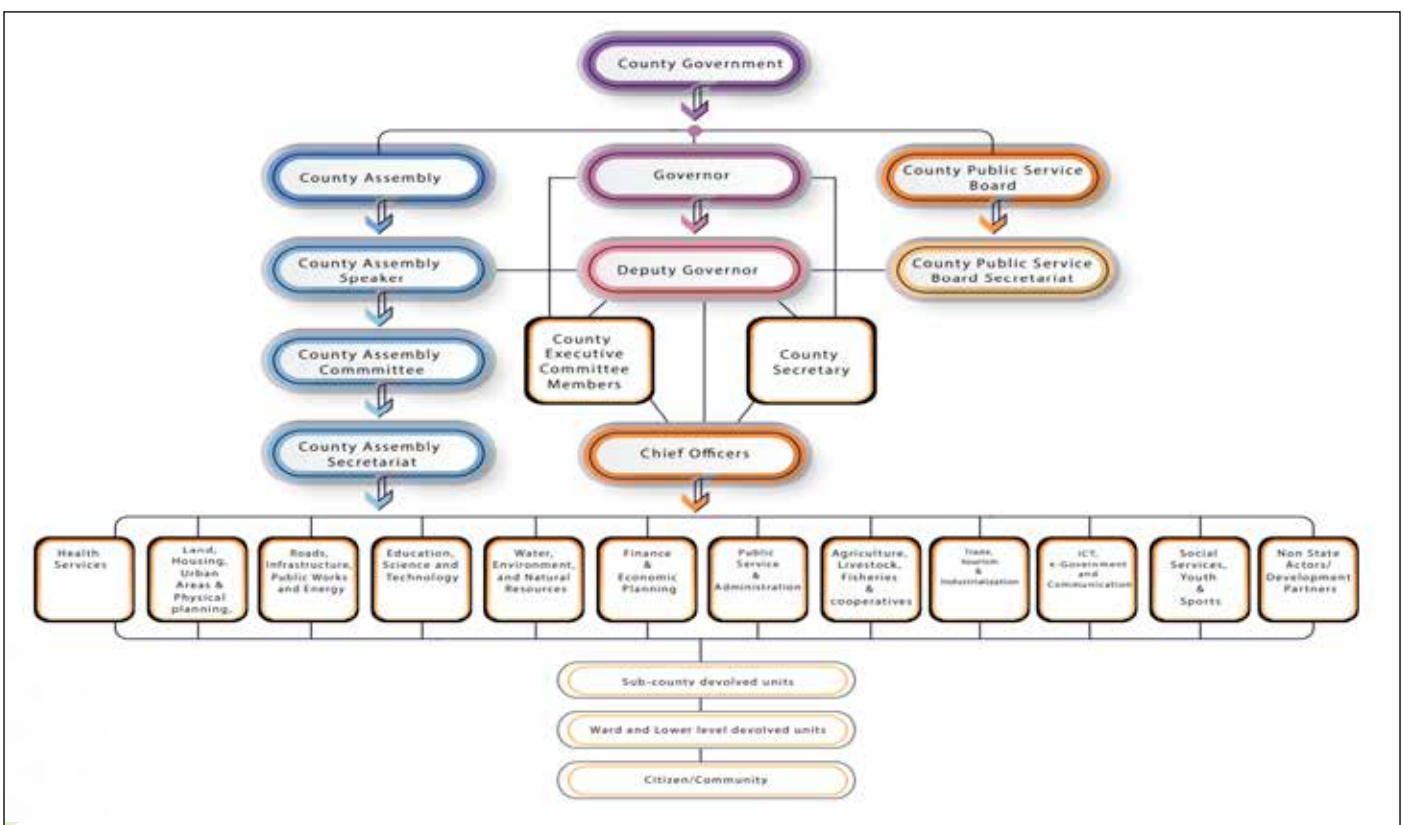


Table 5-1 shows the institutions that will be tasked with the delivery of this plan and their respective roles.

Table 5- 1: Institutions and their Roles

S/No.	Institution	Role in Implementation of the CIDP
1.	County Executive Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy formulation, approval and guidance. ▪ Provision of leadership and good governance. ▪ Setting the County development agenda. ▪ Approval of Cabinet Memoranda.
2.	County Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legislate laws and regulations ▪ Review and approve the County Budget ▪ Provide oversight in budget implementation
3.	County Government Departments (CGDs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy formulation and generation of County development priorities ▪ Implementation of national and County programmes and projects. ▪ Monitoring and Evaluation of joint initiatives at the County level. ▪ Resource mobilization.
4.	County Planning Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate preparation of CIDP and sectoral plans ▪ Ensure there is proper linkage between policy, planning and budgeting. ▪ Coordinate review of the CIDP progress including Mid- and End term review. ▪ Ensure integration of national plans and other national goals into the County plans. ▪ Building a spatial database system for projects/programs within the County. ▪ Collection, collation, storage and updating of data and information suitable for the planning process.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare and market investment profiles to different stakeholders. ▪ Monitoring and tracking implementation of projects and programs.
5.	Office of the County Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate national government departments and agencies at the County level towards implementation, reporting and dissemination of national Government policies, programmes and projects.
6.	National Planning Office at the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overseeing planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the National Government programmes and projects. ▪ Spearheading dissemination of national policies plans and strategies. ▪ Facilitating public participation and stakeholder consultation forums for national policies, plans and strategies.
7.	Other National Government Departments and Agencies at the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation, reporting and dissemination of national Government policies, programmes and projects in the County
8.	Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of technical and financial support ▪ Capacity building and creation of synergies

S/No.	Institution	Role in Implementation of the CIDP
8.	Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of technical and financial support ▪ Capacity building and creation of synergies
9.	Civil Society Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote good governance, transparency and accountability. ▪ Community empowerment, advocacy and provision of technical support. ▪ Promote public participation in identifying and validating relevant projects and programs for implementation
10.	Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy for improvement of business environment. ▪ Creation of wealth and employment through investments. ▪ Propose and contribute to various sectoral policies on development of industry and trade. ▪ Promote Public-Private Partnership initiatives for sustainable development. ▪ Provision of business information, quality goods and services and self-regulation within the business community.

5.2. Resource Mobilization and Management Framework

This section provides the projected resource requirements by sector, revenue projections, estimated resource gap and measures the County government will use to address the resource gaps.

5.2.1. Resource Requirements by Sector

This section indicates the projected financial resources required for each sector during the plan period. It also includes the percentage total budget for each sector. The summary of this information is presented in table 5-2.

Table 5- 2: Summary of Sector Financial Resource Requirements

Sector/Department Name	Resource Requirement (Kshs million)						TOTAL	% of total budget requirements
	FY 2023/2024	FY 2024/2025	FY 2025/2026	FY 2026/2027	FY 2027/2028			
County Assembly	550	715	700	675	460	3,100	3.2	
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co operative	2,158	2,162	2,145	2,133	1,970	10,568	11.0	
Health Services	6,692	7,513	5,970	2,856	2,712	25,742	26.7	
Education, Science and Technology	1,780	2,023	1,698	1,582	1,531	8,614	8.9	
Roads, Public Works, and Energy	2,052	2,109	2,231	2,270	2,026	10,688	11.1	
Lands and Physical Planning	1,735	1,557	1,155	789	789	6,024	6.3	
Social, Services, Youth, Sports, Women Empowerment and Culture.	1,925	1,640	1,830	1,700	1,600	8,695	9.0	
Trade, Industrialization and Tourism	1,118	1,596	1,381	810	511	5,415	5.6	
Water, Environment and Climate change	1,833	2,483	1,916	1,896	1,736	9,863	10.2	
Public Service and Administration	759	689	859	568	277	3,151	3.3	
Office of the Governor	121	284	232	58	53	748	0.8	
Finance and Economic Planning	383	438	368	308	353	1,849	1.9	
County Public Service Board	76	84	94	22	24	300	0.3	
Information and Communication Technology	341	444	263	303	260	1,611	1.7	
Total	21,522	23,737	20,841	15,969	14,299	96,368	100.0	

Source: County Treasury 2022

The resource requirements of each sector have been analyzed and projected accurately based on the previous years' operations and budget absorption. The expenditure on climate change has been factored under the department of water, environment, and climate change amounting to 1.8 percent of the total CIDP budget projection translating to Kshs. 1,727,200,000 for the next five years.

5.2.2. County Revenue Sources

This section presents various county revenue sources as summarized in table 5-3.

Table 5- 3: County Revenue Sources

Type of Revenue	Year 1 FY 2023/24 (Kshs)	Year 2 FY 2024/25 (Kshs)	Year 3 FY 2025/26 (Kshs)	Year 4 FY 2026/27 (Kshs)	Year 5 FY 2027/28 (Kshs)	Total (Kshs)
a) Equitable Share	12,589,412,168	12,929,412,168	13,269,412,168	13,609,412,168	13,949,412,168	66,347,060,840
b) Conditional Grants (GOK)	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Conditional Grants (Development Partners)	900,000,000	900,000,000	900,000,000	900,000,000	900,000,000	4,500,000,000
d) Conditional Allocation from Loans and grants (GOK)	0	0	0	0	0	0
e) Conditional Allocation from Loans and grants (Development Partners)	0	0	0	0	0	0
f) Own source Revenue	2,200,000,000	2,420,000,000	2,662,000,000	2,928,200,000	3,221,020,000	13,431,220,000
g) Public private partnership	0	0	0	0	0	0
h) other sources (Specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15,689,412,168	16,249,412,168	16,831,412,168	17,437,612,168	18,070,432,168	84,278,280,840

Source: County Treasury, 2022

5.2.3. Estimated Resource Gap

This section highlights the County resource gap in terms of the estimated resource needs against the projected revenues. The projected resource envelope of KES 84.3 billion (Table 5-3) is inclusive of personal emoluments (PE) which is estimated at KES 29.4 billion. The difference of PE from the resource envelope translates to KES 54.7 billion for the implementation of the plan. From the analysis above, the resource gap for the implementation of the plan is estimated at KES 41.59 billion as shown in 5-4.

Table 5- 4: Resource Gaps

FY	Requirement (Kshs)	Estimated Revenue (Kshs)	Variance (Kshs)(Gaps)
FY 2023/24	21,561,784,000	10,198,117,909	11,363,666,091
FY 2024/25	23,727,059,000	10,562,117,909	13,164,941,091
FY 2025/26	20,831,489,000	10,940,417,909	9,891,071,091
FY 2026/27	15,958,939,000	11,334,447,909	4,624,491,091
FY 2027/28	14,289,339,000	11,745,780,909	2,543,558,091
Total	96,368,210,000	54,780,882,545	41,587,327,455

Source: County Treasury, 2022

5.2.4. Resource Mobilization and Management Strategies

The County Government has identified feasible resource mobilization and management strategies to address the resource gap. On local revenue the County has established a revenue agency which is mobilizing revenue resources and supporting interventions on increasing own source revenue through proper enforcement, formulation of finance bills and controlling revenue leakages. The County is engaging development partners including the National Government to support the major programmes and projects such as Bukhungu stadium, Kakamega County Teaching and Referral Hospital among others. Further, the County will strengthen engagements with development partners and private sector through the Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) to support key development projects and programmes. In addition, the County will collaborate with Public Benefit Organizations implementing different projects and programmes to support the County development agenda thereby bridging resource gaps.

5.3. Asset Management

The County Government of Kakamega has established an Asset Administration and Management Directorate mandated with managing County assets.

5.4. Risk Management

This section provides the anticipated risks that may hinder the implementation of the CIDP, potential risk implications and proposed mitigation measures to enhance sustainable development. The information is presented in 5-5.

Table 5- 5: Risk, Implication, Level and Mitigation Measures

Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk Level (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation Measures
Financial	Revenue Leakage	Loss of County revenue	Medium	Revenue Automation
	Misappropriation of funds	Loss of County funds	Medium	Enhance internal control system process
	Delay in disbursement	Stall projects	High	Improve own source collections
Technological	Cyber-attack	Disruption of Government businesses and loss of critical information	Medium	Use of firewall protection
Climate change	Floods and Drought	Food shortage and Loss of life and property	Medium	Afforestation and adoption of irrigation
Organizational	Inadequate Financial resources	Inefficiency in service delivery	High	County to look for resources through strategic partnerships



Photo 33: Official launch of Kakamega Airstrip

CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

6. Overview

The chapter outlines how the programmes and projects implemented during the plan period will be monitored and evaluated. It specifies objectively verifiable outcome indicators that will be used to track achievement of the planned results, the evaluation plan as well as the County's Monitoring and Evaluation structure.

6.1. County Monitoring and Evaluation Structure

The County has an established monitoring and evaluation (M&E) section which is domiciled at the department of finance and economic planning to oversee coordination of the M&E function in the County. The unit is headed by the county director of economic planning and comprises of M&E officers from all county sectors.

During the plan period, the county will constitute five respective committees to support monitoring and evaluation function as indicated below:

a) County M&E Committee (CoMEC)

This committee is based at the county level and is chaired by the county secretary. Its membership comprises of county chief officers and clerk of the county assembly. The chief officer in charge of county planning is the secretary, and he/she convenes the committee.

b) Technical Oversight Committee (TOC)

The committee is chaired by the chief officer in charge of county planning and its membership comprise the heads of county departments or their representatives. The secretary and convener is the head of county M&E unit.

c) Departmental M&E Committee (DMEC)

The membership of this committee comprises of the departmental sectional heads and county agencies. It is chaired by the department's chief officer and the secretary is the department officer in-charge of planning. The convener is the chief officer. This Committee is in charge of coordinating M&E activities at the departmental level.

d) 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 membership comprises of the sub-county heads of departments and the committee oversees and coordinates M&E activities at the sub-county level.

e) 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 membership comprises of the ward heads of departments and the committee is in charge of coordinating M&E activities at the ward level.

6.2. Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity

The county has a capacity to carry out M&E activities through a full-fledged economic planning unit which has skilled planning officers attached to each sector/department and sub-county. The County carries out regular capacity building for these planning officers and other technical officers on M&E. Funds will be allocated in the annual budgets for carrying out the monitoring and evaluation of planned programmes and projects under each sector/ department. An Electronic County Integrated Project Monitoring Information System (e-CIPMS) has been developed to ease tracking of projects implementation and enhance real time reporting.

6.3. M&E Outcome Indicators

Table 6-1 presents programme outcome indicators by sector:

Table 6- 1: Outcome Indicator Reporting

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Crop Development and Agricultural Extension	Enhanced food and nutrition security	Annual Maize production (Million bags)	2,548	2022	3	3.5	Directorate of Agriculture
		Annual Tea production (Tonnes)	4,084	2021	4492.4	4941.64	Directorate of Agriculture
		Annual Sugarcane production (Tonnes)	2,310,000	2021	2,541,000	2,795,100	Directorate of Agriculture
Livestock Development	Improved food and nutrition security	Annual Egg production (No. Million)	1,014	2,021	1,116	1,170	Directorate of Livestock Production
		Annual Dairy milk production (Million Litres)	9,118	2021	9,573	10,052	Directorate of Livestock Production
		Annual Honey production (Million Litres)	623	2021	654	686	Directorate of Livestock Production
		Annual Beef production (Million Kgs)	2,289	2021	2,175	2,066	Directorate of Livestock Production
Smallholder Irrigation and Drainage Programme	Increased production under irrigation and drainage	Ha under Irrigation	50	2022	120	150	Directorate of Irrigation

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility	
			Value	Year				
Cooperatives Development	A vibrant county cooperative movement	No. of active cooperatives.	338	2022	383	428	Directorate of Cooperatives	
Fish Farming Productivity Programme	Increased fish production	Annual fish production (Kgs)	1,245,600	2022	1,370,160	1,644,192	Directorate of Fisheries	
Roads Infrastructure Development	Improved road network	% Access to all season's roads	97	2019	100	100	Directorate of Roads	
		Km of tarmac roads	387.5	2022	417.5	462.5		
		Km of gravel surface	2,792.25	2022	2,800	2,920		
Energy Reticulation	Improved access to energy	% Households accessing electricity	67.2	2022	80	100	Directorate of Energy	
		% Households accessing alternative clean energy	36.7	2022	50	80		
Prevention and Promotive services	Improved immunization services	% of fully immunized children	82.6	2022	84	85	Directorate of Health Services	
	Reduced TB prevalence	TB cure rate	89	2022	92	95		
	Reduced malaria transmission and incidences	Malaria prevalence rate	15.2	2022	14	13		
	Reduced HIV Incidence rate	HIV prevalence rate	3.9	2022	3.7	3.5		
	Reduced prevalence of NCDs	No. of outpatient cases attributed to hypertension		44,929	2022	40,000		35,000
			No. of OPD clients with BMI>25	1097	2022	1000		900
			No. of women of reproductive age (WRA) screened for cervical cancer	6056	2022	6150		6300
	Reduced childhood and maternal	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	19	2022	16	15		

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
	mortality rates	Under five mortality rate per 1000 live births	65	2022	64	62	
		Child mortality rate per 1000 live births	25	2022	23	20	
		Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births	59.5	2022	57	55	
		Health facility deliveries	55	2022	58	60	
	Improved nutrition	% of under 5's stunted	28.4	2022	20	15	
		% of under 5 underweight	4	2022	3	2	
		% of under 5 wasted	1.18	2022	1.14	1	
	Improved family planning uptake	% uptake of Family Planning	45	2022	47	48	
		Fertility rate	3.4	2022	3.2	3	
	Improved sanitation and hygiene	% of population with access to treated water	75.9	2022	78	80	
Technical and Vocational Training Education	Improved access to technical and vocational training	No. of trainees enrolled	10,539	2022	12,600	14,600	Directorate of Education, Science and Technology
		Tool kit ratio	1:5	2022	1:3	1:2	
		Trainee/ instructor ratio	1:19	2022	1:17	1:15	
Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE)	Improved access to quality Early Childhood Development Education	No. of children enrolled	124,750	2022	134,000	144,000	Directorate of Education, Science and Technology
		Gross enrollment rate	61.3	2022	80	100	
		Teacher/pupil ratio	1:62	2022	1:50	1:40	
Education Support Programmes	Improved access to quality education	No. of needy students accessing loans and bursaries.	38,854	2022	42,000	44,000	
Land Management Services	Improved efficiency in planning for land availability.	No. of spatial plans adopted	2	2022	8	12	Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, Physical Planning (LHUAPP)
Public housing	Access to	No. of county	0	2022	1,300	3000	Department of

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility		
			Value	Year					
	mortality rates	Under five mortality rate per 1000 live births	65	2022	64	62			
		Child mortality rate per 1000 live births	25	2022	23	20			
		Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births	59.5	2022	57	55			
		Health facility deliveries	55	2022	58	60			
	Improved nutrition	% of under 5's stunted	28.4	2022	20	15			
		% of under 5 underweight	4	2022	3	2			
		% of under 5 wasted	1.18	2022	1.14	1			
	Improved family planning uptake	% uptake of Family Planning	45	2022	47	48			
		Fertility rate	3.4	2022	3.2	3			
	Improved sanitation and hygiene	% of population with access to treated water	75.9	2022	78	80			
	Technical and Vocational Training Education	Improved access to technical and vocational training	No. of trainees enrolled	10,539	2022	12,600		14,600	Directorate of Education, Science and Technology
			Tool kit ratio	1:5	2022	1:3		1:2	
			Trainee/ instructor ratio	1:19	2022	1:17		1:15	
Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE)	Improved access to quality Early Childhood Development Education	No. of children enrolled	124,750	2022	134,000	144,000	Directorate of Education, Science and Technology		
		Gross enrollment rate	61.3	2022	80	100			
		Teacher/pupil ratio	1:62	2022	1:50	1:40			
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Land Management Services	Improved efficiency in planning for land availability.	No. of spatial plans adopted	2	2022	8	12	Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas, Physical Planning (LHUAPP)		
Public housing	Access to	No. of county	0	2022	1,300	3000	Department of		

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
		programme					
		No. of sports tournaments held	2	2022	5	7	Directorate of Youth and Sports Development
Culture and Heritage Promotion	Preserved Culture and Heritage	No of cultural facilities constructed	2	2022	4	5	Directorate of Culture
		No. of music festivals held	8	2022	11	13	
Trade and Enterprise Development	Improved trading environment	Proportion of registered markets with improved market facilities	40/318	2022	60/318	100/318	Directorate of Trade
Tourism Development	Diversification of tourism products	No. of tourists	848	2015	2000	3000	Directorate of Tourism
Industrial Development	Increased industrial activities	No. of major factories	3	2022	5	7	Directorate of Industrialization
Weights and Measures	Improved fair trade practices	% of traders measuring with verified equipment	31.5	2022	45.3	60	Directorate of Weights and Measures
County Administration Services	Improved service delivery	Proportion of citizens accessing government services	65	2022	85	96	Directorate of Public Service
Disaster Management Services	Enhanced disaster preparedness	Response time in minutes taken to reported disaster incident	30 min	2022	20=	15	Disaster Management Unit
Alcoholics Drinks and Substance Control	Reduced prevalence of Alcohol and Substance abuse	Alcohol and substance prevalence rate	11.5	2022	8	5	Alcoholic Drinks Unit
Public Finance Management	Improved financial management	Absorption rate(%)	89	2022	90	90	Directorate of Finance
Economic Policy Formulation and	Improved economic policy management	(%) of implementation of development plans	46	2022	85	100	Department of Economic Planning

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Management							
Investment Promotion	Increased investments	No. of investments attracted	0	2022	2	4	Kakamega County Investment and Development Agency
ICT Development	Increased ICT adoption	Level of automation (%)	41	2022	71	80	Directorate of ICT

6.4. Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

During Monitoring & Evaluation, both primary and secondary data will be collected, analyzed and reports generated. Data will be collected from County sectors/departments, field visits and surveys. An Electronic County Integrated Project Monitoring Information System (e-CIPMS) that is in place will be used in processing the data and reporting. Reports generated will provide feedback to establish the challenges, successes, and weaknesses in the implementation of various programmes and projects and whether the set objectives are being 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) to 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 the projected targets, achievements, facilitating factors and challenges faced. The reports prepared 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.

6.4.1. Dissemination, Feedback Mechanism, Citizen Engagement and Learning

Stakeholders review sessions will be held quarterly to share reports at all levels of devolved county government structures to address emerging challenges and promote ownership. This will keep the planned activities and outputs on track during implementation as it will enable the stakeholders to identify and take necessary actions to address any emerging challenges. The Bi-Annual Review Meetings will be undertaken through the Stakeholder Review Fora (SRF). The annual dissemination of M&E reports will be undertaken with the County Stakeholders at the end of the year. Further, M&E information will be shared through the official county website for wider circulation and consumption.

6.4.2. Evaluation Plan

This section outlines the proposed programmes and projects for evaluation and respective approaches and methodology. The Plan will be subjected to two internal evaluations, namely the Mid-Term Evaluation and the End Term Evaluation. Mid-Term Evaluation and Review (MTER) which will be carried out in June 2025 will assess the extent to which the plan is meeting its implementation objectives and timelines. Secondly, an end term evaluation will be carried out by the end of December 2027. The evaluation plan is outlined in table 6-2.

Table 6- 2: Evaluation Plan

No	Policy/ Programme / Project	Evaluation Title (specifying the type)	Outcome(s)	Use of the Evaluation Findings	Commissioning Agency/ Partners	Anticipated Evaluation start date	Anticipated Evaluation end date	Evaluation Budget (Kshs.)	Source of Funding
1	CIDP	Midterm Review of the Third Generation CIDP	Improved implementation of the CIDP	Improve implementation of CIDP.	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2025	Sept 2025	.3 million	CGK/ Donor
2	Health Sector Programs	Mid-Term Evaluation of <i>Imaarisha Afya ya mama na mtoto</i> programme	Improved maternal and child health	Programme scale-up	CEC Health	June 2025	Sept 2025	5 million	CGK/ Donor
3.	Water Sector Programs	Mid-Term Evaluation of last mile evaluation programme	Increased access to clean and safe water	Programme expansion	CEC Water	June 2025	July 2025	5 million	CGK/Partner
4	Agriculture Sector Programs	Mid-Term Evaluation of effectiveness of the farm input subsidy program	Increased food production	Programme scale-up	CEC Agriculture	August 2027	Sept 2027	10 million	CGK/Partner
		End-Term Evaluation	Increased milk	Programme scale-up	CEC Agriculture	September 2027	November 2027	10 million	CGK/Partner

N o	Policy/ Programme / Project	Evaluation Title (specifying the type)	Outcome(s)	Use of the Evaluation Findings	Commissioning Agency/ Partners	Anticipated Evaluation start date	Anticipated Evaluation end date	Evaluation Budget (Kshs.)	Source of Funding
		of one cow initiative program	production and household income improvement						
5	Education Sector Programs	End-Term Evaluation of efficiency and effectiveness of the County Bursary and Scholarship program	Increased access to quality education and training	Programme expansion and design improvement	CEC Education	July 2027	August 2027	5 million	CGK
6	Roads Sector Programs	Mid-Term Evaluation of 10 KMs per ward Program	Increased access to road network	Programme expansion	CEC Roads	June 2025	Sept 2025	10 million	CGK
7	Energy Sector Programs	Mid-Term Evaluation of County electricity connectivity programme	Increased access to clean energy	Programme scale-up	CEC Energy	May 2025	June 2025	5Million	CGK/Partners
8	Trade Sector Programs	End-Term Evaluation of the market infrastructure development program	Improved business environment for trade sector	Programme up-scaling	CEC Trade	May 2027	July 2027	10 million	CGK
9	Industrialization Sector Programs	Mid-Term Evaluation of the Industrialization program	Increased manufacturing and processing	Programme expansion	CEC Trade	May 2025	July 2025	10 million	CGK/Partners
10	Lands Sector Programs	Mid-Term Evaluation of the Kenya	Improved urban services	Programme expansion to other areas	CEC Lands	May 2025	July 2025	5 million	CGK/Partners

No	Policy/ Programme / Project	Evaluation Title (specifying the type)	Outcome(s)	Use of the Evaluation Findings	Commissioning Agency/ Partners	Anticipated Evaluation start date	Anticipated Evaluation end date	Evaluation Budget (Kshs.)	Source of Funding
		urban support program							
11	Social Services Sector Programs	Mid-Term Evaluation of the impact of Shelter improvement program	Improved living standards	Programme expansion	CEC Social	May 2025	July 2025	10 million	CGK/Partners
12	Public Service Sector Programs	End-Term Evaluation of the County administration programme	Improved service delivery	Address customer satisfaction outcomes	CEC Public Service	May 2027	June 2027	5 million	CGK
13	Office of the Governor programs	Mid-Term Evaluation of the effectiveness of the County call centre	Improved service delivery	Enhanced service delivery	CEC, PSA	August, 2025	September, 2025	5 million	CGK
14	ICT sector Programs	Mid-Term evaluation of the County connectivity program	Improved ICT connectivity	Enhance level of ICT adoption	CEC ICT	May 2027	June 2027	3 million	CGK

Annex 1: County Fact Sheet

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
County Area:			
Total area (Km ²)		3,051.3	580,609
Non-arable land (Km ²)		842.6	
Arable land (Km ²)		2208.7	100,328.57
Size of gazetted forests (Ha)		32,712.6	
Size of non-gazetted forests (Ha)		-	
Approximate forest cover (%)		9.8	6.3
Water mass (Km ²)		-	29,391
No. of rivers, lakes and wetlands protected		60	
Total urban areas (Km ²)		204.29	
No. of quarry sites rehabilitated		8	
No. of climate change adaptation projects/programmes		6	7
Topography and Climate			
Lowest altitude (metres)		1,240	5,197
Highest (metres)		2,000	0
Temperature range:	High OC	29	28
	Low OC	18	20
Rainfall	High (mm)	2214.1	2000
	Low (mm)	1280.1	680
Average relative humidity (%)		67	63
Wind speed (Kilometers per hour – 9knots)		6	15
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES			
Total population (1,867,579 as at 2019)		1,967,370	50,622,914
Total Male population		986,325	25,114,154
Total Female population		981,045	25,518,760
Sex ratio (Male: Female)		1:1	1:1

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Projected Population	Mid of plan period (2025)	2,072,565	53,330,978
	End of plan period (2027)	2,138,415	55,123,051
Infant population (<1 year)	Female	21,518	552,528
	Male	21,281	552,508
	Total	42,799	1,105,036
Population under five(< 5Years)	Female	126,708	313,8424
	Male	126,816	316,2892
	Total	253,524	630,1316
Pre-Primary School population (3-5) years	Female	75,004	1,863,075
	Male	74,699	1,885,132
	Total	149,703	3,748,207
Lower Primary school age group (6-8) years	Female	69,379	5,022,287
	Male	68,673	5,087,183
	Total	138,052	10,109,470
Upper Primary school age group (9 - 11) years	Female	74,694	2,243,017
	Male	75,458	2,340,379
	Total	150,153	4,583,396
Junior Secondary school age group (12 - 14) years	Female	69,161	1,801,473
	Male	69,002	1,859,899
	Total	138,162	3,661,372
Senior Secondary school age group (15 - 17 years)	Female	66,487	1,527,206
	Male	67,568	1,591,302
	Total	134,056	3,118,508
Youthful population (18-34) years-2022	Female	302395	7,670,392
	Male	311343	7,614,374
	Inter-sex	-	-
	Total	613738	15,284,766

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Women of Reproductive age (15 – 49) years	Female	503,170	13,509,826
	Male	-	-
	Inter-sex	-	-
	Total	503,170	13,509,826
Labour force (15-64) years	Female	571,700	15,279,667
	Male	583,541	15,066,238
	Inter-sex	-	-
	Total	1,155,241	30,345,905
Aged population (65+)	Female	43,427	1,041,377
	Male	39,149	939,807
	Inter-sex	-	-
	Total	82,576	1,981,184
Population aged below 15 years		786,681	18,295,828
Registered voters	Name of Constituency		
	Likuyani	72,449	
	Lugari	86,908	
	Malava	94,417	
	Navakholo	64,743	
	Lurambi	89,627	
	Ikolomani	56,299	
	Shinyalu	76,978	
	Mumias East	50,568	
	Mumias West	53,317	
	Matungu	73,930	
	Butere	70,224	
	Khwisero	55,091	
Total		844,551	22,102,532

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
% Comparison		3.82106	
No. of Urban (Market) Centres with population >2,000			
Urban population (By Urban Centre)			
Kakamega	Female	53,683	
	Male	53,539	
	Total	107,227	
Mumias	Female	21,952	
	Male	19,990	
	Total	41,942	
Matunda	Female	5,597	
	Male	5,208	
	Total	10,807	
Shianda	Female	4,054	
	Male	3,448	
	Total	7,502	
Butere	Female	4,092	
	Male	3,503	
	Total	7,596	
Malava	Female	2,720	
	Male	2,411	
	Total	5,131	
Khayega	Female	2,056	
	Male	1,836	
	Total	3,892	
Rural population	Female	875,526	
	Male	806,682	
	Total	1,682,208	
Population density (persons per	Highest	1,212	

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
km ² /by Sub- County	Lowest	402	
Population Density (persons per km ²) by Sub- County	Butere	734	
	Kakamega Central	1,212	
	Kakamega East	402	
	Kakamega North	566	
	Kakamega South	764	
	Khwisero	779	
	Likuyani	481	
	Lugari	483	
	Matete	644	
	Matungu	606	
	Mumias East	778	
	Mumias West	706	
Navakholo	594		
Incidence of landlessness (%)		-	28.9
Percentage of farmers with title deeds (%)			
Mean holding size (in Acres)		1.5	
Labour force by sector (ALL)	Male	336,346	9,789,958
	Female	400,244	9,886,838
	Intersex	-	605
	Total	736,590	19,677,401
	Rural self-employment: Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Urban self-employment: Male		
	Female		

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Intersex		
	Wage employment:		
	Male		
	Female		
Unemployment levels (Number)	Intersex		
	Male	23,892	
	Female	14,372	
	Total	38,462	
Total number of households		432,284	
Average household size		4.2	
No. of Child headed households		1,665	
Children with special needs	Male		
	Female		
	Total		
Children in labour (No)	Male		
	Female		
	Total		
Number of PWDs	Visual	15,724	299,435
	Hearing	6,872	126,242
	Mobility	17,923	356,454
	Self-Care	4,711	111,888
	Cognition	10,023	184,852
	Communication	4,014	77,309
	Total	59,267	1,156,180
Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVCs) (No.)		10,003	
No. of street families		226	
Orphanages (No.)		32	
Rescue centres (No.)		0	

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Gender Protection Units (No.)		1	
Correction/rehabilitation facilities (No.)		0	2
Poverty Indicators			
Absolute poverty (%)		35.8	36.1
Rural poor (%)			40.1
Food poverty (%)		33.3	32
Contribution to National Poverty (%)		4.8	-
Health			
Five most common diseases (in order of prevalence)		Respiratory diseases	Disease of the Respiratory System - 21.9
		Malaria	Malaria - 15.2
		Diarrhoea	Diseases of the skin (including ulcers) - 3.9
		Skin diseases	Diarrhoea Diseases - 3.5
		Urinary tract infections	Urinary Tract Infections - 2.7
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)/1000		19	32
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)/1000		40	21
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR/100,000)		316	355
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)/1000		21	11
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)/1000		25	9
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)/1000		64	41
Prevalence of stunting (Height for Age)		18	12
Prevalence of wasting (Weight for Height)		1.8	5
Prevalence of underweight (Weight for Age)		10.6	10
Life expectancy	Male	63.4.6	60.6

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Female	66.1	66.5
HIV prevalence (%)		3.9	4.9
Patients on ARVs (No.)		45,493	
Average Distance to Health facility (km)		4.5	
Antenatal Care (ANC) (%)		100	98
Health Facility Deliveries (%)		90	82
Registered traditional herbalists and medicine-men (No.)		238	
Contraceptive use by women of reproductive age (15-49 yrs.) (%)		67	63
Immunization coverage (%)		91	
CHWs (No.)		4,250	
Crude Birth rate		25	27.9
Crude death rate		13.9	10.5
Core Health Worker density per 10,000 Population (Nurses, Doctors, RCOs)		7.6	
Number of Doctors per population ratio (Per 10,000 population)		0:5	
Number of nurses per population ratio (Per 10,000 population)		6:0	
Overall technical staff density (No. per 10,000 population)		1.77	
Density of Community health volunteers (Per 5,000 population)		10.9	
	By Sub-county		
Hospitals(Level IV >)	Butere	3	
	Ikolomani	2	
	Khwisero	2	
	Likuyani	2	
	Lugari	3	
	Lurambi	1	

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Malava	1	
	Matungu	1	
	Mumias East	2	
	Mumias West	2	
	Navakholo	1	
	Shinyalu	1	
	Grand Total	21	
Health Centres	Butere	13	
	Ikolomani	6	
	Khwisero	17	
	Likuyani	4	
	Lugari	2	
	Lurambi	8	
	Malava	5	
	Matungu	9	
	Mumias East	4	
	Mumias West	4	
	Navakholo	3	
	Shinyalu	9	
	Total	84	
Dispensaries	Butere	5	
	Ikolomani	13	
	Khwisero	4	
	Likuyani	8	
	Lugari	16	
	Lurambi	17	
	Malava	23	
	Matungu	7	

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Mumias East	7	
	Mumias West	8	
	Navakholo	11	
	Shinyalu	14	
	Total	133	
Private Clinics	Sub County	Number	
	Butere	8	
	Ikolomani	5	
	Khwisero	6	
	Likuyani	12	
	Lugari	10	
	Lurambi	23	
	Malava	6	
	Matungu	8	
	Mumias East	10	
	Mumias West	11	
	Navakholo	1	
	Shinyalu	9	
	Total	109	
Nursing Homes	Sub County	Number	
	Butere	1	
	Khwisero	1	
	Likuyani	2	
	Matungu	1	
	Shinyalu	1	
	Total	6	
Maternity Bed capacity	Sub County	Number	
	Butere	63	

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Ikolomani	48	
	Khwisero	38	
	Likuyani	51	
	Lugari	35	
	Lurambi	101	
	Malava	16	
	Matungu	35	
	Mumias East	27	
	Mumias West	43	
	Navakholo	15	
	Shinyalu	58	
	Grand Total	530	
Youth friendly centres	Sub-county	5	
Health Facility Bed Capacity	Sub County	Number	
	Lurambi	447	
	Shinyalu	249	
	Matungu	244	
	Mumias	232	
	Khwisero	215	
	Butere	184	
	Likuyani	163	
	Mumias East	147	
	Ikolomani	133	
	Malava	112	
	Navakholo	108	
	Lugari	106	
	Grand Total	2340	
ICU Beds	Sub-county	Number	

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Lurambi (CGH only)	16	
Doctor/patient ratio	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		
Nurse/patient ratio	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		
Clinical Officers	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		
Laboratory Technicians	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		
HIV prevalence (%)		3.9	
Patients on ARVs (No.)		45,493	
Average Distance to Health facility (km)		4.5	
Antenatal Care (ANC) (%)		73	
Health Facility Deliveries (%)		55	
Registered traditional herbalists and medicine-men (No.)		238	
Contraceptive use by women of reproductive age (15-49 yrs) (%)		67	
Immunization coverage (%)		82.6	
CHVs (No.)		4,250	
Crude Birth rate		44	
Crude death rate		14.9	
Agriculture and Livestock			
Crop Farming			
Average farm size (Small scale) (acres)		1.5 acres	
Average farm size (Large scale) (acres)		10 acres	
Main Crops Produced			
Food crops (list) - Maize, Beans, Soybeans, Sweet potatoes, Cassava, Bananas, Arrow Roots			

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Cash crops (list) – Sugarcane, Tea			
Total acreage under food crops (acres)		149,900Ha	
Total acreage under cash crops (acres)		41,194Ha	
Main storage facilities (Maize cribs, store and warehouses)			
The National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) depots located in Butere, Kakamega Town, Malava and Lugari township.			
Warehouses (Navakholo in Navakholo, Majengo & Chekalini in Lugari and Likuyani			
Extension officer famer ratio; 1:1250			
Livestock Farming			
Number of livestock	Cattle	459,256	
	Goats	124,894	
	Sheep	148,136	
	Camel	0	
	Donkey	6,534	
	Poultry	3,629,826	
	Bee hives	9,752	
	Pigs	82,547	
	Ostrich	16	
	Rabbits	62,502	
Number of Ranches		0	
Extension officer famer ratio		1:3,000	
Irrigation Infrastructure			
Irrigation schemes	Small (<5 Acres)	1,726	
	Large (>5 Acres)	15	
Type of Livestock, Population and Value			
Dairy cattle	Quantity (Total Population)	177,578	
	Value (Kshs.) @80,000	14,206,240,000	

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Beef cattle	Quantity (Total Population)	281,678	
	Value (Kshs.) @40,000	11,267,120,000	
Dairy Goat	Quantity (Total Population)	11,531	
	Value (Kshs.) @16,000	184,496,000	
Meat Goat	Quantity (Total Population)	113,363	
	Value (Kshs.) @4,500	510,133,500	
Sheep	Quantity (Total Population)	148,136	
	Value (Kshs.) @4,000	592,544,000	
Broilers/layers	Quantity (Total Population)	467,832	
	Value (Kshs.) @ 500	233,916,000	
Indigenous Chicken	Quantity (Total Population)	3,007,156	
	Value (Kshs.) @ 800	2,405,724,800	
Pigs	Quantity (Total Population)	82,547	
	Value (Kshs.) @ 8,000	660,376,000	
Livestock Products and Their Value (Million)			
Milk	Quantity (kg.)	217,504,108	
	Value (Kshs.) @60	13,050,246,480	20,576.2
Beef	Quantity (Kgs)	6,541,545	
	Value (Kshs.)@400	2,616,618,000	107,352.6
Mutton	Quantity (Kgs)	498,015	
	Value (Kshs.) @450	224,106,750	
Chicken meat	Quantity (Kgs)	3,106,443	

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Value (Kshs.) @500	1,553,221,500	
Honey	Quantity (tonnes.)	1,557,668	
	Value (Kshs.) @800	1,246,134,400	
Hides	Quantity (kg.)	36,146	
	Value (Kshs.)	1,445,840	
Eggs	Quantity (pcs.)	3,106,373	
	Value (Kshs.) @350	1,087,230,550	
Oil and other Mineral Resources			
Mineral and Oil potential (explain)			
Ongoing mining and extraction activities (Quarry, sand harvesting, cement etc.)			
Forestry			
No. of gazetted forests		7(32,712.6 hectares)	
No. of non-gazetted forests		4	
No. of community forests			
Main forest products (Timber, fuel and poles)			
Timber			
Fibre			
Fuelwood			
Building materials			
Food			
Medicinal plant			
Animals.			
Forestry products' value chain development			
Biomass energy production (Fuel wood and charcoal)			
Research and education on the forests.			
Cottage industries (e.g. Ocimum kilimandscharicum (Mwonyi) for production of ointment and essential oil)			
Wildlife tourism			

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Incidences of environmental threats (Loss of biodiversity, drought, floods, Deforestation)			
No. of people engaged in forestry			
Seedling production	Forest Nurseries (No. of seedlings)		
	Private Nurseries (No. of seedlings)		
Quantity of timber produced(m ³)			
Education and Training			
Pre-School			
No. of ECD centres		907	46,652
No. of ECD teachers		2,016	112,703
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:60	
Total Enrolment	Girls	78,499	1,604,360
	Boys	74,517	1,670,583
Total		153,022	3,274,943
Average years of attendance (years)			
Primary Schools (2020)			
Number of primary schools		1,120	31,464
Number of teachers		10,481	
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:52	
Total enrolment	Boys	276,397	5,091,778
	Girls	278,624	4,936,452
	Total	555,021	10,028,270
Dropout rate %		20.3	15.7
Enrolment rate %		49.2	40.7
Retention rate %		19.3	26.4
Proportion of community nearest to public primary school	0 – 1Km		
	1.1 – 4.9Km		

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	5Km and more		
Special Needs Schools (2016)			
Number of Special Needs Schools			
Number of teachers			
Teacher/pupil ratio			
Total enrolment	Boys	Total (1501)	
	Girls		
Dropout rate %			
Enrolment rate %			
Retention rate %			
Secondary Schools			
Number of secondary schools		443	10,390
Number of teachers			
Teacher/student ratio		24:5	
Total enrolment	Boys	86,238	1,713,909
	Girls	79,053	1,689,689
	Total	165,291	3,403,598
Dropout rate %			
Enrolment rate %		77.8	
Retention rate %			
Proportion of community nearest to public secondary school	0 – 1Km		
	1.1 – 4.9Km		
	5Km and more		
Vocational Training Centres	No.	67	
	Enrolment	9559	
	Attendance		
Tertiary Education (accredited public and private)	No. of TVETS	8	2,396
	No. of universities	1	

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Enrolment	17,471	506,109
	Attendance		
Adult Literacy	Number of adult literacy centres		
	Enrolment	869	18,750
	Attendance		
Literacy rate (%)	Male		
	Female		
	Total		
Ability to read	Can read (%)		
	Cannot read (%)		
Ability to write	Can write (%)		
	Cannot write (%)		
Ability to read and write	Can read and write (%)		
	Cannot read and write (%)		
Percentage of schools with access to:	Electricity		
	Internet		
	Computers		
Tourism and Wildlife			
Hotels by category (No.)	Five star	-	
	Four star	-	
	Three star	-	
	Two star	2	
	One star	-	
	Unclassified	636	
Hotel bed capacity by category (No.)	Five star	-	
	Four star	-	

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Three star	-	
	Two star	92	
	One star	-	
	Unclassified	6170	
Number of Wildlife Conservation Areas (No.)	Game parks	-	
	Reserves	2	
	Conservancies	1	
	Game ranches	-	
Number of tourists visiting attraction sites, annually (No.) (2015)	Domestic	177	
	Foreign	671	
Museums and Art Gallery		1	
Heritage and Cultural sites (No.)		6	
Talent Academies (No.)		0	
Sports stadia (No.)		2	
Libraries /information documentation centres (DIDC's) (No.)		7	
Social halls/recreational centres		2	
Financial Services-Cooperatives		3	
Number of co-operative societies			
Active cooperative societies (No.)		338	
Dormant cooperatives societies (No.)		-	
Collapsed Cooperatives (No.)		2	
Total Registered Membership (No.)		-	
Commercial banks (No.)		12	
Micro-finance Institutions (No.)		5	
Mobile money agents (No.)			
Village Savings and Loan Associations (No.)		-	
Community Organizations/Non-State Actors social services			

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Public Benefits Organizations (PBOs)	NGOs		
	CBOs		
	FBOs		
	special interest groups		
Blue Economy			
Fish traders (No.)		1,239	
Fish farm families (No.)		3,184	109,640
Fish ponds (No.)		6,842	22,019
Area of fish ponds (m2)		2,052,600 m2	
Main species of fish catch (list)			
1.Nale Tilapia			
2.Catfish			
Fishing nets (No.)		73	
Water and Sanitation			
Households with access to piped water (No.)		29,396	
Households with access to portable water (No.)		432,284	
Permanent rivers (No.)			
Shallow wells (No.)			
Protected springs (No.)			
Un-protected springs (No.)			
Water pans (No.)		50	
Dams (No.)		35	
Boreholes (No.)			
Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%)	Piped into dwelling	3.1	10.1
	Piped	3.7	14.1
	Rain/harvested	0.2	3.9
	Borehole	10.1	9.9

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Protected well	16.1	7.0
	Protected spring	34.6	7.1
	Unprotected well	2.0	2.6
	Unprotected spring	5.1	2.4
	Stream	18.3	16.8
	Water Vendor	1.0	8.5
	Dam/Lake	0.3	3.3
	Pond	0.9	1.6
Water supply schemes (No.)			
Average distance to nearest water point (km)			
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:	0		
	1-4		
	5-14		
	15-29		
	30-59		
	60+		
No. of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) established			
Households with latrines (%)	Flush toilet	3.3	19.2
	VIP Latrine	12.3	11.9
	Uncovered Pit Latrine	9.5	9.4
	Bucket	0.4	0.8
	Open/bush	1.1	7.4
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (percent):	Collected by local Authority	0.8	6.3
	Collected by Private firm	0.6	8.8
	Garbage pit	64.2	18.4
	Burning	14.4	42.0

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Public garbage heap	1.8	2.4
	Farm Garden	10.3	18.4
	Neighborhood Community group	0.1	6.9
Energy			
Households with electricity connection (No.)		69,098	
% of trading centres connected with electricity			
HHs distribution by main cooking fuel %	Electricity	0.5	0.9
	Gas (LPG)	7.4	23.9
	Biogas	0.3	0.5
	Solar	0.3	0.2
	Paraffin	2.4	7.8
	Firewood	80.8	51.1
	Charcoal	8.2	11.6
HHs distribution by main lighting fuel %	Electricity	25.1	50.4
	Gas (LPG)	0.1	0.2
	Biogas	0.0	0.0
	Solar	36.7	19.3
	Paraffin /tin lamp	29.6	16.5
	Fuel wood	0.4	2.8
Housing			
Type of Housing	Permanent (%)		
	Semi-permanent (%)		
Roofing material	Iron Sheets (%)	93.3	80.3
	Grass thatched (%)	3.7	5.1
	Tiles/Concrete (%)	0.4	8.2
Housing wall	Bricks (%)	9.4	10.2
	Mason stones (%)	3.5	16.5

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Concrete blocks	8.9	16.3
	Mud (%)	71.7	27.5
Floor type	Cement (%)	24.2	43.7
	Earthen/Clay (%)	16.2	30
Infrastructure			
Road Length			
Bitumen surface (km)		307.5	
Gravel surface (km)		2,236.17	
Earth surface (km)		1,308.90	
Railway line (km)		35	
Major bus parks (No.)		2	
Lorry parks (No.)		1	
Operational Airstrips (No.)		2	
Telecommunication			
Number of telephone connections		6.3	10.4
% of county covered by CDMA wireless			
Mobile network coverage (%)		40.9	47.3
Proportion of population with internet/broadband connectivity		14.5	22.6
Private couriers (No.)		6	
Post Offices (No.)		20	
Licensed stamp vendors (No.)			
Trade and Industry (2015)			
Trading centres (with >2000 population) (No.)		62	
Registered retail traders (No.)		11,083	
Registered wholesale traders (No.)		203	
Jua kali Associations (No.)			
Major industries (No.)		3	

Annex II: 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

Indicator	YEAR							Cumulative
	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

Annex III : 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



Photo 34: CIDP preparation core team





KENYA
VISION 2030

County
037

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