



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

VIHIGA COUNTY

**FIRST COUNTY INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2013-2017**

KENYA 
VISION **2030**
Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Nation

COUNTY VISION AND MISSION

Vision:

To be a leading county in sustainable utilization of available resources for rural development.

Mission:

To contribute to poverty reduction through the promotion of food security, agro-industrial development, trade, water supply, rural employment and sustainable utilization of the rural resources.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACU	Aids Control Unit
ADB	African Development Bank
AI	Artificial Insemination
ANC	Antenatal Care
BCC	Behaviour Communication Change
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Coordinator
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CVO	County Veterinary Office
CIDC	County Information & Documentation Centre
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
SCTC	Sub-county Technical Committee
EFA	Education for All
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EMCA	environmental management & Coordination Act
ESP	Economic Stimulus Program
GOK	Government of Kenya
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Virus
HDI	Human Development Index
HPI	Human Poverty Index
ICDC	Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDC	Information and Documentation Centre
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority

KESSP	Kenya Education Sector Support Programme
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estate
Km	Kilometres
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Agency
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFIs	micro finance institutions
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MOL	Ministry of Livestock
MOT	Ministry of Trade
Mo W&I	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NAIAAP	National Agricultural Accelerated Input Access Programme
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NEMA	National Environment and Management Agency
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OPD	orthopaedic department
PEC	Poverty Eradication Commission
PMTCT	Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RHTC	Rural Health Training Centre
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats

TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WEDF	Women Enterprise Development Fund
WKCDD	Western Kenya Community Driven Development
WRUA	Water Resources Users Association
YDI	Youth Development Index
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund

FOREWORD

Kenya's governance framework has witnessed tremendous change under the new Constitution 2010 whereby the creation of 47 new county governments with major responsibilities in agriculture, health, trade, roads, county planning and other functions were introduced. Under the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and the Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans and the County Development Profiles (CDPs), a foundation for the preparation of the first County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) for Vihiga County was developed. This Integrated Development Plan provides the necessary foundation for accelerated, inclusive and sustainable development of Vihiga County.

Under the Constitution of Kenya 2010, National and County Governments are distinct but interdependent. The County Government is composed of the Governor, County Executive Committee and County Assembly. The County Executive Committee is expected to supervise the administration and delivery of services to citizens as well as conceptualize and implement policies and county legislation. As a legislative organ, the County Assembly will play an oversight role on all County public institutions including the urban areas and cities.

Since the promulgation of the Constitution in 2010, several laws on devolution have been enacted by the National Assembly. These include; The Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011; The County Governments Act, 2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management Act, 2012. Other relevant laws that have been enacted in the different sectors to support implementation and operationalization of devolution include: the National Government Coordination Act, 2012, and the County Governments Public Finance Management Transition Act, 2013.

The projects and programmes in this CIDP were identified through various consultative forums at the county level such as the ward-level public consultations as well as public consultations during the 2012-2015 MTEF Budget making process.

It is expected that enhanced participation by a wider cross section of the public and stakeholders during the identification, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes will support the achievement of the fundamental objectives of devolution which is to empower citizens to exercise their democratic rights both at the county and lower levels to realize social, political and economic development.

H. E Moses. E Akaranga,
Governor, Vihiga County

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I am also grateful for the support given by the Interim staff of the County government led by Linet Abdalla, Interim County Secretary. Additionally, I would also like to appreciate the role played by the county secretariat that worked in close collaboration with various stakeholders including government departments, civil society organizations community groups and the private sector. Special recognition goes to the following; Mr. Silas Ida, Mr. Julius Mbidha, the County Development Planning Officer; Sub-county development planning officers: Mr. Caleb Nyongesa, Sabatia, Andrew Loreng'e, Emuhaya, George Suguta, Hamisi, Nicholas Masinde and Beatrice Jebet Makokha.

This CIDP includes both medium term and long term priorities to be achieved by Vihiga County. This integrated development plan includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect on the county government's priorities and provides a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment, and programmes to be delivered. This will, therefore, form the backbone of the budgetary process for each financial year and a base for monitoring and evaluation for my County Government.

To all that were involved, I salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater challenge lies in the actual utilization of the CIDP for the intended purpose which is to help Vihiga County enjoy the level of development and freedoms as is envisaged in the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and the Vision 2030.

**H E MOSES E. AKARANGA, EGH
GOVERNOR, VIHIGA COUNTY**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Vihiga County lies between longitudes 34°30' and 35°0' East and between latitudes 0° and 0°15' North. The equator cuts across the southern tip of the county. The county covers a total area of 531.0 Km².

The County Integrated Development Plan, CIDP articulates the medium term policies and objectives, which are further, translated in short-term strategies and programmes that will be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the budgetary reforms undertaken to strengthen the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting.

The County is located in the Western Region of Kenya. It borders Nandi County to the East, Kakamega County to the north, Siaya County to the west and Kisumu County to the south. The county is made up of five constituencies namely; Emuhaya, Luanda, Hamisi, Sabatia and Vihiga. The county is located on the eastern fringes of the Kenyan Rift valley, in the Lake Victoria Basin. Its altitude ranges between 1,300 m and 1,800 m above sea level and slopes gently from west to east. Generally the county has undulating hills and valleys with streams flowing from northeast to southwest and draining into Lake Victoria. The county has equatorial climate with fairly well distributed rainfall throughout the year with an average annual precipitation of 1900mm. Temperatures range between 14°c - 32°c, with a mean of 23°c.

The County Integrated Development Plan highlights the development priority programmes and projects, analysis of major development challenges and cross-cutting issues that will be the focus of development in the medium term. The Plan also sets basic priorities, strategies, on-going projects, flagship projects and newly-proposed projects to be addressed in order to achieve faster economic growth and meet vision 2030 as well MDG's goals

The County Integrated development Plan, 2013-2017 is linked with National policies including the Kenyan Constitution 2010, the MDGs and the vision 2030 through the implementation of various strategies as stipulated under the nine MTEF sectors.

There are a number of challenges in the county likely to persist in the current review period which include; low agricultural production, water shortage, high HIV/AIDS prevalence, insecurity, poverty, gender inequality among others.

For the county to achieve its vision and mission and address the above challenges, a number of strategies, project and programmes have been proposed to be implemented during the current review period. These will have to be monitored to ensure effective implementation.

As result, several monitoring indicators have been proposed which will be used to monitor progress.

In chapter one of this document, information about the county's geographical area, topography and climate, demography and population structure is captured. It also provides summary information on the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and key issues for consideration in each MTEF sector in the County. In chapter two, the document describes the developmental strategies the county will adopt to address the challenges identified in Chapter one. In addition, it identifies the specific policies that the county government plans to use to address the challenges and previous shortfalls. This section also includes the strategies to mitigate the effects of cross-cutting issues such as climate change, environmental degradation, HIV/AIDS, Gender inequality among others.

Chapter three describes the spatial framework within which development projects and programmes will be implemented in the County. In chapter four, the linkages between this Plan with the county sector plans, county Spatial plans, sub-county plans, National plans and international commitments made by the national government such the MDGs, and how they apply to the county are provided. In chapter five, the institutional framework and organizational flow required for implementing the County Integrated Development Plan in Vihiga County are highlighted. The resource mobilization framework that will include strategies for: revenue raising, asset management, financial management and capital financing to support the county's projects and programmes is identified. Chapter seven provides details of programmes and projects that will be implemented in the county. This includes details of strategic priorities to be addressed and the measurable indicators of performance. Chapter eight concludes with the framework that will be used to conduct Monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and projects in Chapter seven.

For successful implementation of projects and programmes, concerted efforts by all the stakeholders need to be put in place through a participatory M&E framework to ensure that projects are efficiently implemented.

CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.0 Introduction

This Chapter gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information of Vihiga County. The chapter provides description of the county in terms of the location and size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. The chapter also examines aspects such as forestry development, climate change and the environment, mining, tourism, income generation and employment, water and sanitation, access to health and nutrition and, education and literacy.

1.1 Position and Size of the County

Vihiga County borders Nandi County to the east, Kakamega County to the north, Siaya County to the west and Kisumu County to the south. The County is made up of five constituencies / sub-counties namely Luanda, Emuhaya, Hamisi, Sabatia and Vihiga. Vihiga County lies between longitudes 34°30' and 35°0' E, and latitudes 0° and 0°15' N. The county covers a total area of 531.0 Km². The equator cuts across the southern part of the county.

The county is located on the western region of Kenya, in the Lake Victoria Basin. Its altitude ranges between 1,300 m and 1,800 m above sea level and slopes gently from west to east. Generally the county has undulating hills and valleys with streams flowing from northeast to southwest and draining into Lake Victoria.

hills dot many parts of the county notably in South Maragoli, Jepkoyai, and Gamoi and around Kima.

1.2.2 Ecological Conditions

Vihiga County is categorized into two main agro-ecological zones, the upper and lower midlands. These zones dictate the land-use patterns and population settlement in the county. The upper midland zone comprising of Hamisi, Sabatia and parts of Vihiga Constituencies, is well-drained with fertile soils. The zone and has high potential for crop farming like tea, coffee, maize, beans, and bananas. The lower midland zone comprising Emuhaya and Luanda constituencies, has mainly the red loamy sand soils derived from sedimentary and basalt rocks.

1.2.3 Climatic Conditions

The county experience high equatorial climate with well distributed rainfall throughout the year with an average annual precipitation of 1900 mm. The rainfall ranges from 1800 – 2000mm. Temperatures range between 14°C - 32°C, with a mean of 23°C. Long rains are experienced in the months of March, April and May which are wettest while short rains are experienced in the months of September, October and November. The driest and hottest months are December, January and February with an average humidity of 41.75 %. This climate supports a variety of crop farming such as coffee, tea, and horticultural crops and rearing of livestock.

1.3 Administrative and Political Units

1.3.1 Administrative subdivision

Table 1: Area, Administrative Subdivision, by Sub Counties.

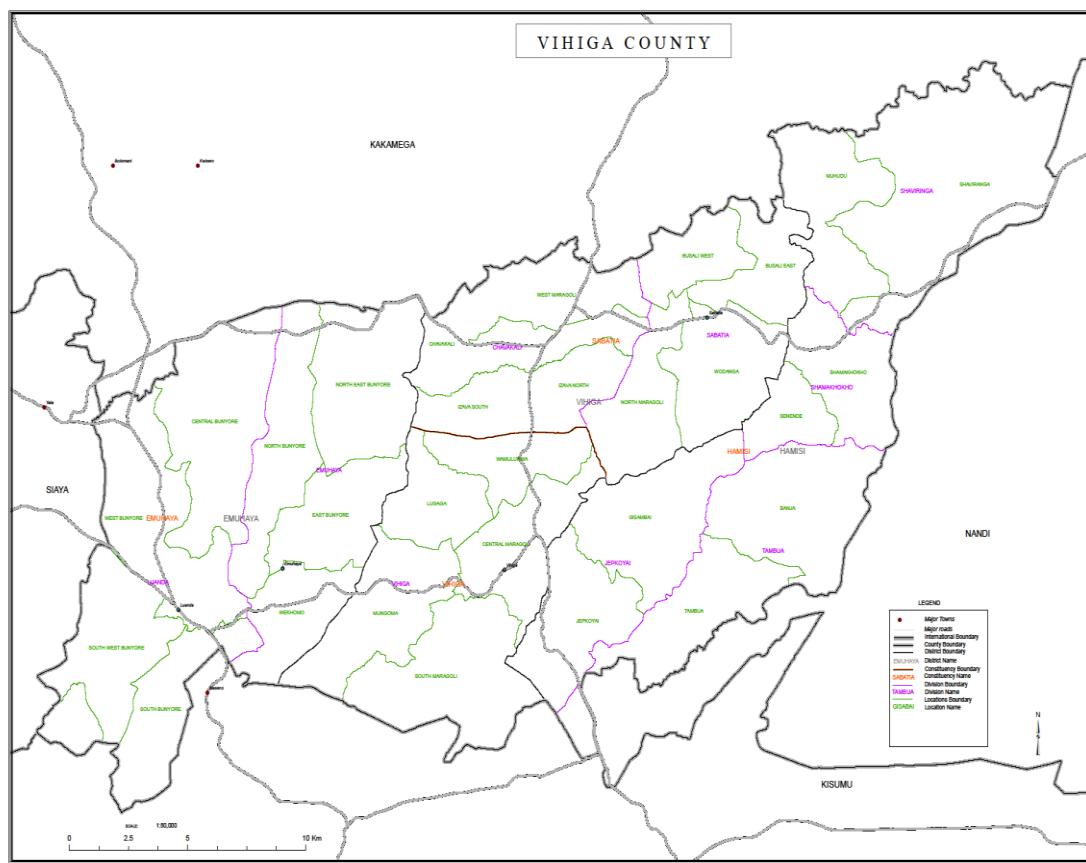
Sub-county	No. of Divisions	No. of locations	No. of sub-locations	Area (Km ²)
Sabatia	2	8	31	110.9
Vihiga	1	5	18	90.2
Hamisi	4	8	28	156.4
Emuhaya	2	16	52	173.5
Total	9	37	129	531.0

Source: Vihiga County Commissioner's Office, 2013

Vihiga County is divided into four administrative Sub-counties namely, Hamisi, Emuhaya, Sabatia and Vihiga. The county is further subdivided into nine divisions, 37 locations, and 129 sub-locations. The administrative information is summarized in Table 1 above.

The County covers a total area of 531.0 Km². Emuhaya Sub-County is the most expansive sub-county at 173.5 Km², followed by Hamisi 156.4 Km², Sabatia 110.9 km² and Vihiga at 90.2Km²

Map 2: Vihiga County Administrative map



1.3.2 Political Units (Constituencies and Wards)

Table 2: County Wards by Constituency.

Constituency	SABATI A	VIHIGA	HAMISI	EMUHAY A	LUANDA	TOTAL
No of Wards	6	4	7	3	5	25
Names	Chavakali, Busali, Wodanga, W. Maragoli, N. Maragoli, Izava	Wamuluma/Lugaga, C. Maragoli, S. Maragoli, Mungoma	Tambua, Banja, Jepkoyai, Shiru, Muhudu, Shamakhokho, Gisambai	N.E, Bunyore, Wemulabi	C. Bunyore, W. Bunyore, Luanda Town, Luanda south, Emabungo, Mwibona	

Source: Vihiga County Commissioner's Office, 2013

Vihiga County has five constituencies and twenty five electoral wards as shown in table 2 above. The constituencies are; Sabatia, Vihiga, Hamisi, Emuhaya and the newly created Luanda.

1.4 Demographic Features

1.4.1 Population Size and Composition

According to the 2009 National Population and Housing Census, Vihiga County had a population of 554,622, with a population density of 1044 persons per square km, one of the highest in the country. 47.8 % of the population were male while 52.2% were female. The county population is estimated to have grown to 572,577 persons in 2012 and is projected to grow to 603,856 persons in 2017 (KNBS 2013). Table 3 below shows population projections by age cohort.

Table 3: Population Projection by Age Cohort

Age Group	Census 2009			Projections 2012			Projections 2015			Projections 2017		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	43,398	42,941	86,339	44,806	44,329	89,135	46,258	45,766	92,024	47,253	46,751	94,004
5-9	42,250	41,239	83,489	43,612	42,582	86,194	45,026	43,962	88,988	45,995	44,908	90,903
10-14	38,164	38,961	77,125	39,408	40,231	79,639	40,686	41,535	82,221	41,561	42,429	83,990
15-19	31,384	31,550	62,934	32,411	32,577	64,988	33,462	33,633	67,095	34,181	34,356	68,537
20-24	17,840	23,311	41,151	18,416	24,078	42,494	19,013	24,859	43,872	19,422	25,394	44,816
25-29	13,551	18,384	31,935	13,995	18,985	32,980	14,449	19,601	34,050	14,760	20,023	37,783
30-34	12,051	15,823	27,874	12,449	16,333	28,782	12,853	16,863	29,716	13,129	17,226	30,355
35-39	10,575	13,219	23,794	10,930	13,651	24,581	11,285	14,095	25,380	11,527	14,397	25,924
40-44	8,825	11,322	20,147	9,113	11,693	20,806	9,408	12,072	21,480	9,611	12,331	21,942
45-49	8,096	11,004	19,100	8,354	11,361	19,715	8,624	11,729	20,353	8,810	11,982	20,792
50-54	7,738	10,152	17,890	8,001	10,487	18,488	8,260	10,827	19,087	8,438	11,060	19,498
55-59	7,310	8,526	15,836	7,540	8,800	16,340	7,784	9,084	16,868	7,952	9,280	17,232
60-64	6,296	6,938	13,234	6,509	7,172	13,681	6,720	7,405	14,125	6,865	7,564	14,429
65-69	4,585	5,551	10,136	4,747	5,726	10,473	4,901	5,911	10,812	5,006	6,039	11,045
70-74	4,095	4,926	9,021	4,258	5,095	9,353	4,396	5,258	9,654	4,491	5,371	9,862
75-79	2,991	3,353	6,344	3,119	3,495	6,614	3,220	3,609	6,829	3,289	3,687	6,976
80+	3,549	4,706	8,255	3,553	4,761	8,314	3,668	4,916	8,584	3,747	5,021	8,768
Total	262,716	291,906	554,622	271,221	301,356	572,577	280,013	311,125	591,138	286,037	317,819	606,856

Source: KNBS (2013) Vihiga County

These projections are based on a projected population growth rate of 1.1 per cent per annum. This growth rate has negatively impacted on the available resources. Affected resources include land, forests and wetlands. The county demographic profile depicts a youthful population comprising of 46 per cent of persons aged below 15 years. This means that a lot of resources have to be allocated towards education, health and youth programmes for sustainable Human Development in the future. The county has one of the highest population densities in the country at 1078 persons per square km compared

to the national average of 66 persons per Km². The effect of this is manifested in the pressure on land and other resources, food insecurity which has made the county a net importer of almost all foodstuff, high unemployment rate, and endless land disputes.

The female/male ratio was estimated at 0.9:1. Concerted efforts will be made to address the gender disparities in key decision making positions, governance and resource distribution. In this regard, gender related issues will be mainstreamed in all development agenda and leadership positions. Due to improved life expectancy the population is also expected to steadily increase. The county government plans to improve on the existing social security schemes targeting the old and poor.

Table 4: Population Projection for the main Urban Centres

Urban centres	2009			2012			2015			2017		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Mbale	5,616	6,117	11,733	6,137	6,684	12,821	6,706	7,304	14,010	7,114	7,749	14,863
Luanda	12,824	14,727	27,551	14,013	16,093	30,106	15,313	17,585	32,897	16,245	18,656	34,901
Chavakali	8,856	9,596	18,452	9,677	10,486	20,163	10,575	11,458	22,033	11,219	12,156	23,374
Jeptulu	2,576	3,068	5,644	2,815	3,352	6,167	3,076	3,663	6,739	3,263	3,886	7,150
Vihiga	11,363	12,007	23,370	12,417	13,120	25,537	13,568	14,337	27,905	14,394	15,210	29,604
Total	41,235	45,515	86,750	45,059	47,823	92,881	46,424	52,257	98,681	49,251	57,657	106,908

Source: KNBS office, Vihiga- 2013

Table 4 shows the population projection of main urban centres in Vihiga County. The main urban centres are, Mbale, Chavakali, Jeptulu, Vihiga and Luanda whose estimated population in 2012 was 92,881 and is projected to be 106,908 by 2017. Other emerging urban centres are Kilingili, Serem, Gambogi, Jebrok, Sabatia, Hamisi, Gisambai and Mudete.

The growth in the urban centres is mainly attributed to rural-urban migration. The urban centres attract population in search of employment and better urban services. The growing population in these towns will require proper planning for improved social amenities such as housing, sewerage systems, solid waste disposal facilities and increased capacity in schools and hospitals. Considerable efforts shall be put on upgrading the road infrastructure linking the centres and provision of water, lighting and sanitation.

1.4.2 Population Density and Distribution

Table 5: Population Projections by Constituency

CONSTITUENCY	Area Km ²	Pop 2009	Density	Pop 2012	Density	Pop 2015	Density	Pop 2017	Density
Hamisi	156.4	148,259	948	156,594	1001	165399	1058	174698	1117
Emuhaya	94.5	89,147	944	94150	996	99453	1052	105044	1112
Vihiga	90.2	91,616	1016	96767	1073	102208	1133	107954	1197
Sabatia	110.9	129,678	1169	136,968	1235	144670	1305	152,804	1377
Luanda	85	95,923	1132	101316	1192	107012	1259	113,029	1329
COUNTY	531	554,622	1044	585795	1103	618742	1165	653529	1231

Source: KNBS, Vihiga, 2013

As shown in Table 5 above, in 2012 projections Sabatia had the highest population density of 1,235 persons per Km² followed by Luanda with 1,192 persons per Km², Vihiga 1,073 persons per Km², Hamisi at 1001 persons per Km² and Emuhaya 996 persons per Km². This is as a result of the ever increasing population in small land area. In 2015, the population densities will increase to 1,235 persons per Km² for Sabatia, Emuhaya 1,052 persons per Km², Vihiga 1,133 persons per Km², Luanda 1,259 persons per Km² and Hamisi 1058 persons per Km². In 2017 they are expected to increase further to 1,377 persons per Km² in Sabatia, Emuhaya 1,112 persons per Km², Vihiga 1,197 persons per Km², Luanda 1,329 persons per Km² and Hamisi, 1,117 persons per Km². The county population is projected to grow to 653529 by 2017 with a density of 1231 persons per square km.

The high population density has put pressure on the land leading to uneconomical subdivisions of land, food insecurity, and frequent land disputes. Unemployment is also on the rise leading general lawlessness among the youth and a high dependency ratio.

It should be noted that Vihiga County has one of the highest fertility rate in the country at 5.1, thus the need to upscale Reproductive Health Education and family planning services.

1.5 Human Development Indicators

The Human Development paradigm is based on the idea that the ultimate purpose of all human activity is to enrich people's lives. This involves enlarging people's options and choices, which implies greater access to knowledge and skills, better nutrition and health, enhanced access to basic social services and more secure livelihoods. The HDI measures human development based on the basic factors of a long and healthy life, acquisition of knowledge, and a reasonable standard of living.

Vihiga County's HDI is 0.5516 against national 0.561. Factors contributing to this index include the county's life expectancy, literacy rates as well as the school enrolment rates. During the plan period, these factors will be addressed with a view of improving the

county's welfare. The Human Poverty Index measures the deprivation of the region. The county's HPI is at 27 .0 against the national index of 29.1.

The county poverty level is 41% and GDP per capita is US\$ 1,103 compared to national poverty level of 45.9per cent and GDP per capita is US\$ 2,800. Several strategies identified in the next chapter of this document will be employed to address the increasing poverty situation in the county.

The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is at 103% compared to national's 166.9 %. Secondary school GER is at 67 % compared to the national rate of 48.8 %. The County literacy level is at 84.2% compared to national figure of 79%. This is attributable to the intensified awareness campaigns on the importance of education and free primary education programme. More infrastructural facilities in the learning institutions will be provided to cater for the needs of learners. Bursary funds will be set aside to cater for the bright and needy students to achieve the universal education as envisioned in the Kenya Vision 2030 and the MDG goal 1.

The HIV and AIDS prevalence rate in the county is at 5.6 % against the national figure of 6.3%. Despite the reducing trend in prevalence, HIV and AIDS is still a major concern as resources are redirected to mitigation and prevention measures of the affected and infected persons. The county government will put up strategies to combat the impact of HIV/AIDS menace through promotion of behaviour change, treatment, promotion of safe sex practices, encouragement of home based care providers and support of the infected and affected persons.

The infant mortality is 60/1000 against a national figure of 74/1000. This is a slight improvement. However, nutrition, immunization and child care support will be enhanced to further improve on this status. Maternal mortality is at 414/100,000 against the national figure of 488/100,000. Women of reproductive age will be encouraged to seek antenatal and post natal care from health practitioners. Reproductive health education and Family Planning services will be enhanced to reduce infant and maternal morbidity and mortality.

The county's life expectancy is at 55.9 years compared to national figure of 63.07 years. The county government will ensure that the community access efficient and effective health services from health facilities in the county by providing the required medical equipment and staff in all the facilities. Social security support programmes will be up scaled to cushion the poor and the old.

The county's total labour force is projected to be 282,761 in 2012. Of the total labour force, over 80% are engaged in small farm agricultural and livestock production activities. This is followed by the informal sector with 57.1% while wage employment accounts for 19.2%.

The Youth Development Index is a composite measure of youth development. The index is a tool to monitor changes that occur in a youth over time. The county's YDI is 0.535 compared to the national 0.5817. To address this challenge, there will be need to focus on improving school transition rates, more training on life skills for the youth, eliminate child labour ,ensure proper child health care , sustain gender parity and women empowerment, and protection of children rights as enshrined in the constitution

1.6 Infrastructure and Access

1.6.1 Road and Rail Network

The road network in the county is in a fairly good condition except a few feeder roads which require routine maintenance. The county's total road network in length is 1,058.2 Km. Paved roads make up 16.6 per cent of the total road network. Bitumen surface covers a length of 201.5 Km, gravel surface 373.7 Km and earth surface 483 Km. The County has a rail length of 20 Km and has one railway station at Luanda. However, rail services stopped several years ago. It is the wish of Vihiga people that the national government rehabilitate the railway lines and resume the train services to ease transportation of agricultural produce from the county to other regions.

The county has no airstrip and relies on the neighbouring counties for flight services However, the county government plans to revive an airstrip at Kaimosi, Hamisi sub-county.



Shamakhokho – Serem Road

1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunications

Vihiga County is served with 23 post/sub-post offices and four private couriers, spread across the county. The major post offices are located in Mbale and Luanda Towns. The mobile telephone network coverage stands at 80 per cent. The County's terrain characterized by hills and valleys has influenced telecommunications network in the region. The number of households with telephone landlines has declined overtime due to the emergence of mobile phones as well as vandalism of the cables.

1.6.3 Financial Institutions

The county has five (5) commercial banks namely Kenya Commercial Bank, Equity Bank, Cooperative Bank, Post Bank and Barclays Bank. There are also micro-finance institutions namely, Kenya Women Finance Trust, FOSA, Bunyore Financial Services Association and Platinum Credit and one village bank by the name Khaviem village bank. Most of these institutions are concentrated in urban centres and large markets centres. Despite the large number of financial institutions, access to credit is still a major challenge as the rate of interest charged remains high. The major beneficiaries of credit from micro finance institutions are the women and youths who are organised in groups undertaking various income generating activities.

The county has a total of 30 registered SACCOs. The cooperative movement has instilled the saving culture in the region and helped mobilize resources for social and economic development of the community. Most members prefer accessing credit from these SACCOs as opposed to the banks whose interest rates are quite high. There will be efforts to expand the existing SACCOs so and expand the membership and portfolio.

1.6.4 Education Institutions

There are 107 Adult learning centres and 16 tertiary colleges in the county. Among the public colleges are Kaimosi Teachers Training College and Friends Kaimosi Institute of Technology. Private colleges include Vihiga Teachers College, St Joseph's Teachers College and Goibei Teachers College. The county government plans to establish a medical training college in the county to meet the growing demand for health personnel. There are 16 youth polytechnics across the county. However, enrolment in these polytechnics has been low key. The County government seeks to improve on enrolments and acceptance in polytechnics by equipping and staffing them since they are a source of middle-level skilled labour force. Presently there is no full fledged University in the county. However, there are satellite learning centres at Luanda, Chavakali, Ebunagwe, Mbale and Kaimosi. The county government seeks to establish a university in the county at Kaimosi by 2017.



Friends Kaimosi Institute of Science & Technology

1.6.5 Energy Access

The County has a total of 209 trading centres with 192 of them connected with electricity. Some 49 health centres and 164 schools have also been connected with electricity. Urban household access to electricity is 10.8 per cent whereas the rural household access to electricity is 5.3 per cent. The main source of cooking fuel is firewood which accounts for 84.8 per cent of total cooking fuel whereas the main source of lighting fuel is paraffin accounting for 88.7 per cent of total population. Feasibility studies have been undertaken to revive a hydroelectric power station at Kaimosi dam meet the increasing demand for electricity in the county. Efforts will also be made to promote solar as an alternative source of energy to minimize destruction of forests and environmental degradation.



Kaimosi Dam

1.6.6 Markets and Urban Centres

The county has 209 market centres and two major towns namely, Mbale and Luanda. There are 2,258 retail and 83 wholesale traders licensed to do business. Most of the trading centres lack adequate basic facilities like water, electricity and solid waste disposal sites. The county government will therefore give priority to the provision of these services.



Luanda Market along Kisumu-Busia Road

1.6.7 Housing: Types

Housing in the county is mainly characterized by type of walling, floor and roof materials. Mud/wood walled houses comprise of 74.8per cent of households while 71.3per cent of houses are made of earth floors and 94.2per cent households have corrugated iron sheets roofs. The predominant flooring materials used by most households in the county are earth, mud, dung and sand a share of cement and tiles. The county government intends to outline a housing policy to reduce sprawling of slums in urban centres. The government seeks to partner with development partners to construct low cost modern houses in the urban centres to minimize the mushrooming slums.

1.7 Land and Land Use

1.7.1 Mean Holding Size

The average farm size in the county is 0.4 hectares for small scale farming and 3 ha for large scale. The fertile land in Sabatia, Hamisi and Emuhaya Constituencies coupled with abundant rains has influenced the dense settlement. The high concentration of population is witnessed even in the rocky areas such as Maragoli hills and the flat swampy parts of Luanda.



Maragoli Hills in Vihiga

In terms of land use, 98.7per cent of the land is under farming, mostly subsistence, while 1.3per cent is under housing. The main land use types include livestock, crop farming, tree planting fish farming and settlements. Other land use activities are soil mining for brick making and pot making as well as house construction. Sand and stone harvesting are other activities for which land is put to use. The increase in settlement areas reduces

available arable land for livelihood activities. Most of these activities are undertaken in rural areas where the majority live.

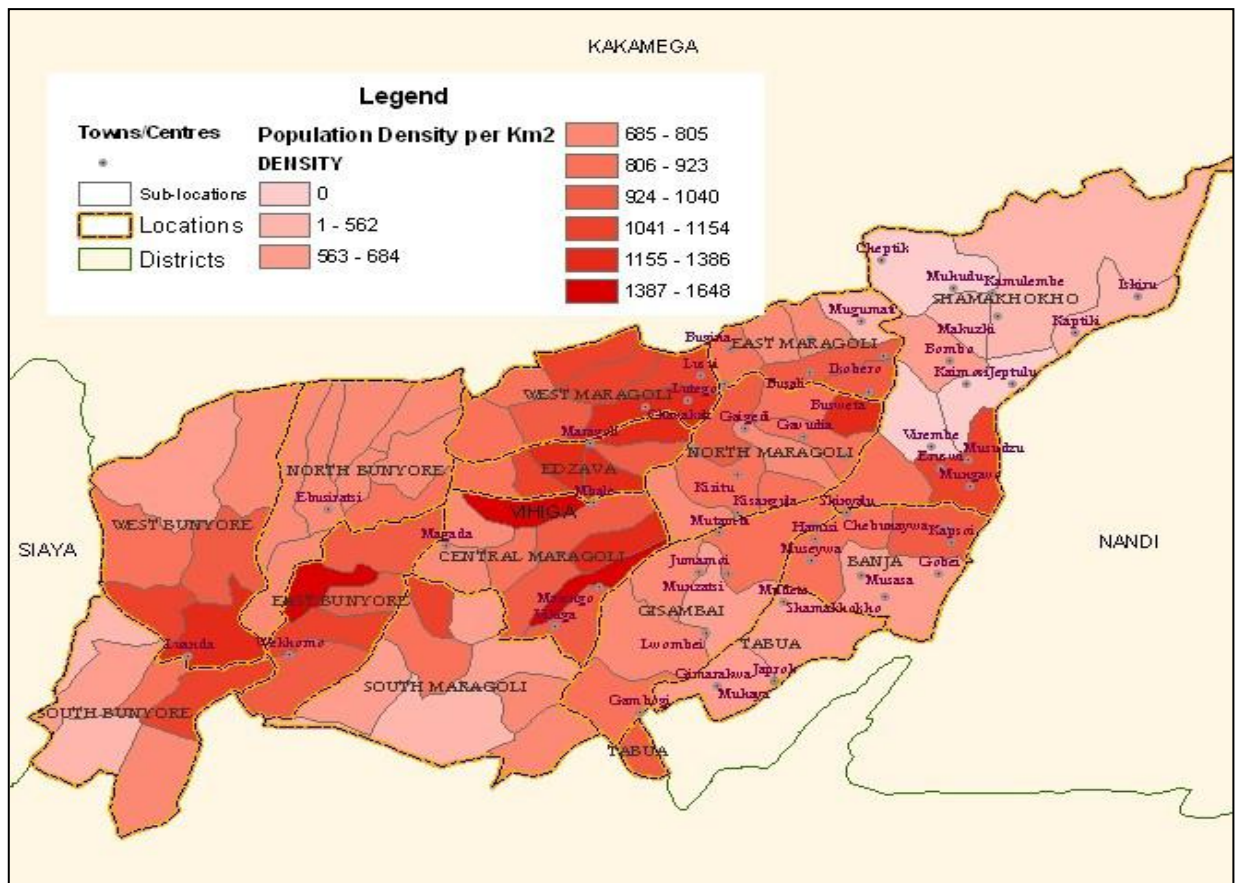
1.7.2 Percentage of Land owners with Title Deeds

Proportion of parcels whose owners have title deeds is 28.3per cent while the rest is still under the ownership of grandparents. Women ownership of land titles is also low due to cultural barriers. This has made it very difficult for those who would like to access credit from financial institutions for investment due to lack of collateral. Most people are left to invest their little funds which, in most cases, are in form of grants and donations that cannot meet their development aspirations. This is even made worse by the high poverty situation. The high population density in the county has also led further sub divisions of land into uneconomical parcels.

1.7.3 Incidence of Landlessness

Most people in the county own land. However, 3 per cent of the total population is landless. Some of the landless have invaded Maragoli and Kibiri Forests for settlement.

Table 6: Spatial Map of Vihiga County



Others have immigrated to neighbouring counties like Siaya, Nandi, Kakamega, Transzoia and Bungoma.

With the high rate of population growth rate, most of the existing forests may be destroyed in search of land for farming and settlement. An example is the destruction of Maragoli forest which now remains bare rocks. This has led to negative impact on the environment, climate and food security in the neighbouring areas. Family planning measures will be enhanced to address the growing population and effects on land. An audit will be undertaken to identify the landless and appropriate measures taken.

1.8 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

1.8.1 Cooperative societies

There are 28 active and 36 dormant cooperatives in the county with a membership of 33,204. Most of these cooperatives are faced with management challenges and wrangles that ought to be addressed to revitalise the sector. The turnover in 2012 from all the cooperatives was Kshs. 200,522,000 an indication that with proper mobilization and management, resources can be harnessed from the community to develop the county.

1.8.2 Non-Governmental organisations

Non-Governmental Organizations play a key role in the development. The roles played by these organizations complement the efforts of other stakeholders. Several NGOs, CBOs and CSOs operate within the county covering diverse activities like health, education, agriculture, governance ,rural development, water and sanitation sub-sectors. The county government intends to attract more partners to support these NGOs and CBOs.

1.8.3 Self Help/ Women and Youth groups

The county has a total of 4,196 self-help groups, 4,200 Women groups, and 2,327 Youth groups engaged in various development activities. Some of the priority areas they cover include, poverty alleviation, water and sanitation, environment, national cohesion, welfare and health. Sustainability of these groups has been a major challenge that has rendered some of them inactive. Efforts will be made to capacity build the groups with the objective of resuscitating them. Loans and grants will be availed to the groups to enable them engage in development activities.

1.9 Crop, Livestock and Fish Production

Crop production is the mainstream of the county's economy and contributes about 64 per cent to the county's income. Agriculture employs the majority of people in rural areas as well as those in the urban areas indirectly.

1.9.1 Main crops produced

Maize and beans are the main crops produced with annual production currently estimated at 90,000 and 20,000 bags respectively per annum. Majority of farmers plant these two crops as food crops. However, most of what is produced ends up in markets. Other crops being planted are sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes and bananas. The county government intends to improve crop production by encouraging farmers to use certified seeds and fertilized.

1.9.2 Acreage under food crop and cash crops

The hectare under food and cash crop production in the County is approximately 40,000 and 8,000 respectively. The main food crops produced are maize, beans, millet and sweet potatoes. Tea and coffee are the main cash crops grown. However coffee growing has been on a declining trend and efforts will be undertaken to promote it. The continuous planting of eucalyptus trees has not only reduced acreage under food crops but has had a deteriorating effect on the productivity of the land in the region. Efforts will be made to regulate the planting of eucalypts and farmers encouraged to plant other environmental friendly species of trees.

1.9.3 Average farm sizes

The average farm size in the county is 0.4 hectares for small scale and 3 ha for large scale farming. This contributes to the low yield per unit area for most farming households. This situation is worsened by the growing population and further subdivisions of land into smaller parcels.

1.9.4 Main storage facilities

The main storage facilities relied on by most households are silos, improved granaries, traditional stores and bags. The county has NCPB silos in Chavakali and Hamisi, which however operate below capacity since crop production in the county is small-scale subsistence and never reach the silos.

1.9.5 Main livestock bred

The livestock sub-sector focuses on livestock production, development and promotion of animal health through veterinary services. The main types of livestock kept in the County are zebu cattle, dairy cattle and poultry. The annual milk production is 6,195,099 litres. Chicken is the main poultry reared with a production of 10,585,000 kgs, although guinea fowls rearing is emerging in some parts of the County. Beekeeping is also a livestock enterprise that is undertaken in the County. Honey production stands at 65,555 kgs annually. Rabbit keeping has also been embraced in the county.

1.9.6 Main fishing activities

The county has 1,634 farmers engaged in fishing activities mainly in established fish ponds. Most of the fish ponds were started under the ESP programmes in 2011. These fish ponds covers a total area of 44.7 ha with the main fish species bred being tilapia and cat . The county government intends to establish at least one hatchery in every constituency as a source of fingerlings, and freezers to preserve the fish..



Fish Farming in Emuhaya

1.10 Forestry and Agro Forestry

1.10.1 Main Forest Types and Size of Forests

The main forest type is the tropical rain forest covering a total area of 4,160.9 hectares. These are Kibiri forest consisting of indigenous and exotic tree species on a 3,691.3 ha space and Maragoli Forest consisting of 469.3ha of exotic tree species. However, the Maragoli forest has since been destroyed by human activities. There are also community forests for cultural rites and private forests owned by individuals and churches. Due to the human encroachment, most indigenous forest species have been destroyed and exotic trees have now dominated most farms in the county. Eucalyptus form about 70 per cent of the tree species grown in farms.

1.10.2 Main Forest Products, Gazetted and Ungazzeted Forests

Forest products found within the county include timber, fuel wood, construction poles and medicine. Other than the tropical rain forest which is gazetted, the rest is found on farm lands. Non gazetted forests cover an area of 48 hectares.

Kibiri Forest comprises of exotic and indigenous soft timber of high value. Maragoli Forest comprised of exotic soft woods established for the protection of the hill but which could be exploited selectively.

The growing demand for building poles, fuel wood and fencing poles due to the rapid population growth has caused strains on the soil leading to destruction of soils through soil erosion. Both hill and gully erosions are common in the county due to the high amounts of rainfall received.



Indigenous forests in Kaimosi

1.10.3 Promotion of Agro-Forestry and Green Economy

Vihiga County is one of the most densely-populated counties in Kenya. Pressure on land is so much such that farm lands have been subdivided into uneconomical parcels. Farmers in the county have small-woodlots and trees dotted all along the landscape on their small farms where they generate small incomes from forest products such as timber, poles, firewood and to some extent charcoal. There are other alternative sources of generating incomes from non-wood products in the county which are geared towards conserving our forests, such as bee keeping, mushroom growing, fish and horticulture farming. Efforts will be made to intensively plant trees in tea growing areas of Sabatia and Hamisi to cater for the Mudete tea factory fuel wood requirements as well as improve on the environment.



Tea Farming in Vihiga County

National Environment Management Authority is collaborating with other stakeholders to plant trees in the major towns and market centres, along roads, schools and other public places in the entire county. Individual households have also been encouraged to plant trees within their homesteads.

In collaboration with other stakeholders, local farmers and local herbal practitioners are being encouraged to plant high valued medicinal trees in their farm lands. Processing of these medicinal plants for the market will be undertaken through the establishment of a processing industry by the county government in partnership with the private sector.

1.11 Environment and Climate Change

1.11.1 Major contributors to environmental degradation in the county

The major contributors to environmental degradation in the county are; increased population, unplanned urbanization, high level of poverty, unsustainable management of the ecosystem and low environmental awareness. The county will endeavor to comply with the Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999 to address these challenges.

1.11.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation

Poor land use, improper waste disposal, sand harvesting, and pollution of rivers and springs are some of the practices which have degraded the county's environment. The rising population has resulted in community invading the existing forest thereby destroying the water catchments. Poor farming practices in sloppy areas have led to soil erosion consequently depleting the soils fertility. This has resulted to low yield leading to food shortage. Strategies for addressing these effects will involve promotion and protection of riverbanks, soil conservation measures, afforestation, good farming methods and forming of environment protection committees to secure water sources.

1.11.3 Climate change and its effect in the county

Climate change has been felt in the county as high temperatures are experienced with heavy and erratic rainfall. More dry spell that interfere with the soil and crop productivity and natural disasters like hailstorms have become a common feature during rain period and they do interfere with crop production. Wetlands are fast diminishing in size due to deforestation, siltation as a result of soil erosion and human livelihood activities including increased settlements. Sources of water such as rivers, springs and wells suffer reduced sizes and low water volumes with obvious pollution from car wash, refuse, raw sewage and garbage from homes, roads and plants. This has led to crop failure and increase in malaria cases.

1.11.4 Climate change mitigation measures and adaptation strategies

The county will strive to adopt environmentally sustainable methods that preserve and enhance soil and ground water. This will include, terracing to prevent soil loss and degradation through erosion, radically reducing tillage, rotating crops and applying natural fertilizers to improve soil structure and fertility. Farmers will be encouraged to monitor precipitation patterns to change crops or use different harvest and planting dates. Farmers will have to continually adjust cultivation and breeding practices to varying climate conditions. Early warning and management systems will be put in place to facilitate adaptation to climate variability and change.

1.12 Mining

Most people in the county own land. However, 3 per cent of the total population is landless. Some of the landless have invaded Maragoli and Kibiri Forests for settlement. Others have immigrated to neighbouring counties like Siaya, Nandi, Kakamega, Transoia and Bungoma.

1.12.1 Ongoing activities

Mining is still practiced at a low scale in Luanda and Shaviringa areas. This is mainly due to lack of technology and equipment to mine the available minerals and resources economically. Most of the gold bearing rocks in Vihiga and Sabatia sub-counties is mined by using local technologies yielding very low outputs. Prospecting for gold and other minerals is underway at Kichutu mines in Vihiga and Kaimosi Forest. Currently, the abundantly available granitic rocks are transported by companies outside the county for processing and then re-exported back as building materials such as ballast, terrazzo chips and ornamental stone. The county government intends to seek partners to establish factories within the county to process the rocks.



Stone Mountain at Kima

1.12.2 Mining potentials

Massive sulphide and photolytic rocks which produce acids and building murrum respectively are in abundance but are under exploited due to poor mining technology. Weathering of Kavirondian sediments led to formation of micaceous clays which are widely spread in the northern part of the county. These clays are suitable for the manufacture of bricks and pottery. Sand deposits occur locally in most stream beds particularly within the granitic terrain in the southern part of the county. Due to steep gradients much of the sand is, however, washed down to be deposited further down stream in Kisumu County.

Investing in mining technology will lead to exploitation of natural resources such as mining of the Vihiga granite and marble that is currently not fully exploited. In the process of mining, land can be reclaimed for settling the population.

1.13 Tourism

1.13.1 Main tourist attractions

The County has great potential for domestic and international tourism. The sites include forests, hill of vision and heritage areas including the Mungoma cave, bird's sanctuary and Wagevere rocks embossed with foot prints in Matsigulu. The county has a rich culture with Maragoli festivals observed annually. Besides, opportunity exists in the development of cultural tourism. Inadequate entrepreneurial skills, limited land space, inadequate physical infrastructure and limited access to credit facilities are the main challenges that impede the development of this sector.



Maragoli granitic rocks

1.13.2 Tourist class hotels/restaurants, bed occupancy

There is only one tourist class hotel, Sosa cottages, situated at Gisambai market near Majengo with a bed capacity of 56. Other notable restaurants are Hemara and Alliance in Chavakali. With the high potential in the tourism sector, there exists great opportunities in investing in tourist hotels particularly in Mbale, the county headquarters, to meet the increased demand in this industry. The county has other 10 unclassified hotels and 22 bar and restaurants located across the sub-counties.



Sosa Cottages



Equator crossing at the border of the county

1.14 Industry

The county has one tea processing factory situated at Mudete market in Sabatia Sub-County and miniature milk processing factories. Total tea production is estimated to be 10.6 million Kgs annually. Milk production is 2.7 million litres which does not meet the county's demand hence the need to expand milk production. The county government

intends to promote coffee farming and cooperatives in the county and revive a coffee factory in Hamisi to improve on the processing and marketing of coffee.

Resources will be directed towards creation of investment opportunities for industrial development. The industrial estates and the Centres for Industrial Development (CIDC) established in all the sub-counties under the ESP programmes will be equipped and activated. More jua kali sheds will be established in the peri-urban areas and jua-kali associations strengthened.

1.15 Employment

1.15.1 Wage earners

Most wage earners in the county are in agriculture and rural development sector, mainly involved in crop farming which includes tea and coffee as the main cash crops, maize, beans as well as livestock production. Agriculture provides 70% of employment opportunities.

1.15.2 Self employed

The urban self employed comprise 4 per of the total labour force. While 34% of labour force is rural based. Most people in the rural areas are self employed and engaged in small scale businesses operating kiosks selling grocery, foodstuffs, small hotels and 'boda boda services and undertaking small scale farming. The urban self employment includes those in businesses like shop keeping, hotels, chemists, hair dressing ,foodstuff trade , cottage industry among others.

1.15.3 Labour force

The County's total labour force (15-64) years were 282,761 which represent 49 per cent of the total population in 2012. The composition of this labour force was 55 per cent (155,092) female and 45 per cent (127,669) male. The labour participation rate for population aged 15-64 years is 81.9 per cent while the percentage of economically active population in wage employment is 29.2 per cent. The total employed population is 118,893.

1.15.4 Unemployment Levels

The number of people seeking work but not finding are over 65% while the economically inactive are 55%. Youth unemployment has worsened with the diminishing opportunities for formal employments. This has led to high dependency ratio and inability of the few employed to save and invest. Cases of insecurity associated with youth unemployment are also on the rise. In this regard, more opportunities need to be created with a view of addressing the unemployment problem. The county government

plans to expand opportunities for the youth and women. More funds will be availed to youth and women groups.

1.16 Water and Sanitation

1.16.1 Water resources and quality

The water sub-sector promotes and supports the integrated water resource management and development approach towards enhancing water availability and accessibility. Households with access to piped water comprise 2.7 per cent whereas 64 per cent of the households are served with protected springs and 25.3 per cent are served with unprotected springs.

1.16.2 Water supply schemes

There are 20 piped water supply schemes within the county some of which are operational while others are under rehabilitation. The major water schemes are Mbale, Maseno, Eburnagwe, Kaimosi and Sosiani water schemes.

1.16.3 Water sources

The average distance to the nearest water point is about 0.5 Km. The proportion of households with roof catchment systems stands at 8 per cent. With an unpredictable rainfall pattern, efforts will be made to increase the number of households with roof catchments to tap rain water. Efforts will also be made to protect all the springs.

1.16.4 Sanitation

Most rural households in the county have pit latrines. However, 77.9 per cent of the pit latrines are uncovered while only 22.1 per cent are covered. The county lacks a waste disposal, sewerage and effluent management system. Most public and private premises rely on septic tanks. Lagoons will be established in major towns of Mbale and Luanda. The County government also plans to purchase exhausters to serve the individual households.

1.17 Health Access and Nutrition

1.17.1 Health Facilities and Personnel

The county has one public county referral facility, Vihiga County Hospital at Mbale and a Kaimosi Mission Hospital an faith based facility. There are three sub-Sub-county level 4 facilities in Sabatia, Hamisi and Emuhaya. There are also 18 health centres, 32 dispensaries and 34 private and mission based facilities. The average distance to the nearest facility is 5 Km. The doctor/population ratio is 1:85,000 whereas that of nurses to population ratio is 1:24,000 as compared to national doctor population ratio of

1:16,521. The shortage of doctors and other medical staff implies inadequate healthcare service. The county government intends to recruit more health personnel to address the gap to move towards the required international standard of 1:1,000. There are plans to establish a medical training college in the county to create a pool of trained health staff to meet the increasing demand.

1.17.2 Morbidity

Malaria, HIV and AIDS related illness, upper and lower tract infections, diarrhoea and skin diseases are the most prevalent causes of morbidity and mortality. HIV prevalence rate is 5.6 per cent against the national figure of 6.3 per cent. The most infected age group in the age bracket 15-49 years with women being the most affected.

Malaria prevalence rate is 33.4 per cent, diarrhoea, 5.4 per cent, respiratory diseases (upper and lower), and skin diseases 19.3 per cent. The high prevalence of malaria can be attributed to the fact that 43.2 per cent of children less than 5 years do not sleep under treated mosquito nets. Other factors that contribute to morbidity are use of contaminated food and water, adverse weather conditions, poor nutrition as well as accidents involving motor cycles and assaults related injuries.

1.17.3 Nutritional Status and Prevalence of Stunting and Wasting

Malnutrition is an outcome of complex interaction of many factors which include disease, child care and food intake. The interactions of these factors lead to stunting, wasting and conditions of micronutrient deficiencies in children. In the county 45.8 per cent of the total population of children under the age of five are either underweight stunted or have wasting condition. Of this population, 14.8 per cent are underweight, 28.4 per cent stunting and 2.6 per cent wasting. The county government will put emphasis on up scaling immunization programmes, encourage prolonged exclusive breastfeeding and improve access to nutrient rich foods among children and their families through community based nutrition interventions.

1.17.4 Immunization Coverage

Immunization of children is crucial to reducing infant and child mortality. The proportion of children fully immunized in the entire county has increased over time due to the support given by the health facilities in collaboration with other stakeholders. The immunization coverage for the county for the children under 5 is 80.2 per cent.

1.17.5 Access to Family Planning

The awareness of family planning services in the county is above 90 per cent with the contraceptive prevalence at 47 per cent. A total of 25.8 per cent of married women of ages 15-49 have unmet need for family planning. There is need to provide a number of

opportunities to improve reproductive health, including increasing access to and use of family planning services. Male involvement in family planning programmes is also crucial in addressing reproductive health and family planning issues.

The maternal mortality ratio in the county stands at 414 per 100,000 live births against the national 488 per 100,000. This could be attributed to many incidences of home deliveries common in the region, inaccessibility to health facilities, deliveries by untrained birth attendants and inadequate medical staff and equipment. The county government plans to establish maternity wings in all the health facilities and equip them in order to improve on access. More family planning programmes and reproductive health education will also be promoted.

1.18 Education and Literacy

1.18.1 Pre-Primary Education

Pre-School Education The County had 754 pre-primary schools (ECDE) in 2012 with gross enrolment rate of 70.6 per cent and net enrolment rate of 66.6 per cent. Of the enrolment were 8,314 girls and 8,980 boys. The total number of teachers is 1,100 with a teacher pupil ratio of 1:15

1.18.2 Primary Education

The gross enrolment rate in primary education in 2012 was 103 per cent which means that the over age join primary school. This is attributed to the introduction of free primary education by the national government. The overall net enrolment was 78.5 per cent. The total enrolment was 174,245 of which 52 per cent (88,456) were girls and 48 per cent (85,768) boys. There is gender parity at primary schools of 0.9:1 boys to girls implying a slight difference in number of boys and girls enrolment in pre-school and primary school. This could however imply that more boys do not transit to primary education or dropout altogether. The drop-out rate in primary education is 3 per cent for boys and 1 per cent for girls. Concerted effort will therefore be taken to ensure that boys as well as girls enrol and transit in primary schools.

There are a total of 4,237 teachers in primary schools. The teacher pupil ratio is 1:42 in the county, however, unevenly distributed with some schools grossly understaffed with as few as three teachers only. Gender balancing in staffing is also a concern that will have to be addressed. More schools will be constructed to meet the increasing enrolment.

1.18.3 Literacy

Majority of the population 82.1 per cent aged 15 years and above are able to read or write while 15.2 per cent of the same category is unable to read nor write. Overall 79.1 per cent of the population is literate. Efforts will be made to ensure that more formal as well as informal institutions are established to further improve on the county's literacy

level. The county government plans to equip and staff the adult learning centres and establish resource centres in all sub locations in the county .

1.18.4 Secondary Education

The County had 114 secondary schools by 2012 with a total enrolment of 34, 188. The gross enrolment rate was 67 per cent while the net enrolment rate was 58.3 per cent The enrolment of boys and girls in secondary schools is almost at par with girls at 17,843 and 16,345 boys . Boys exhibit a higher dropout rate than girls. The average year of attendance in secondary schools is 14 years. There are 2,001 teachers in secondary schools with male teachers dominating this pool of teachers, representing 67 per cent. The teacher/student ratio stands at 1:28 indicating need for extra teachers. This is worsened by the continued construction of new clan-based community secondary schools mainly funded by CDF with disregard of the ability of staffing by TSC. In terms of access distribution by distance to the nearest public secondary school, 31 per cent of the community lies within 0-1 Km of a public secondary school while 36.1 per cent and 43.6 per cent of the community lies within 1.1-4.9 Km and five Km and above of a public secondary school respectively. These disparities will be addressed so as to ensure equitable access to these facilities within the county.

1.18.5 Tertiary Education

The county has no full-fledged University, however there are learning centres for other universities in Chavakali, Mbale, Kaimosi, Eburnagwe and Luanda. There is an institute of science and technology in Kaimosi, 3 teachers training colleges, 21 youth polytechnics. There are also several unaccredited commercial and ECD colleges spread across the county. The county government intends to establish a University and Medical training college in the county by 2017. Enrolments in the tertiary colleges have however been low with the youth polytechnics and the institute of technology recording less than capacity enrolments. Effort will have to be made to change career mind set of the community from teaching to other disciplines.

CHAPTER TWO: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2 Introduction.

This chapter provides the highlights of socio-economic development, challenges and strategies in the county. The chapter indicates the linkages of the County Development Profile with the Kenya Vision 2030, its Medium Term Plan and the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. It also gives the status of implementation of Millennium Development Goals at the county. It further analyzes the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues that affect the development of the county. The chapter concludes with an analysis of the potential strategic policy thrusts which highlight development issues, their causes, development objectives and strategies mapped to MTEF sectors and national/county functions as given in Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

2.1 Major Development Challenges

2.1.1 Population Pressure

The rate of population growth in the county exceeds the rate of wealth accumulation. The high population exerts pressure on the land leading to uneconomical sub-divisions of land. It further constrains family resources which must be shared to large family sizes as well as on social amenities such as schools, hospitals and water and sewage system. Cultural practices that encourage large family size and inaccessibility to contraceptives for those living far away from shopping centers are the main causes of the high population growth in the county.

2.1.2 Poor Infrastructure

The county has a poor state of roads and other forms of communication infrastructure. Although most of the roads are all weather, the heavy rainfalls received in the county destroy the roads and leading to high maintenance costs. The poor state of roads hampers the movement of farm produce to the market. Similarly, business people are unable to transport their commodities to interior parts of the county making accessibility to some products almost impossible. The poor road network has also contributed to insecurity as security personnel have been unable to respond in time in case of emergency. It is expected that devolved funds will give priority to infrastructure in the county. The mobile network coverage to some areas especially within the valleys is lacking due to the land terrain.

2.1.3 Low Agricultural Productivity

Agricultural productivity in the county is low and declining. This can be seen in maize production where the average production of maize is four bags per acre as compared to its potential of fifteen (15) bags per acre. Declining soil fertility and low-adoption of new

farming technologies are some of the contributing factors for the low agricultural productivity in the county. This is compounded by a number of other factors such as the declining land sizes, inadequate affordable credit and unaffordable inputs to farmers, poor access to agricultural and extension services and soil erosion. The situation is complicated further by climate change. The rainy seasons have changed while temperatures have risen making the region unsuitable for crop and livestock production. As a consequence, farmers are unable to meet the annual food requirements forcing the county to rely on neighbouring counties to meet the deficit.

2.1.4 Inadequate Safe and Clean Water

Water underpins the socio-economic development of a county. The main water sources for domestic use are protected springs, shallow wells and rivers. These resources are however, declining over years; both in quantity and quality. The major cause of the declining quantity is the planting of hydrophilic trees species (eucalyptus) along the river banks and encroachment of wetlands. Inappropriate farming practices upstream, improper solid and liquid waste management as well as the runoff occasioned by the gradient of the land are responsible for the declining water quality.

2.1.5 Inadequate Health services

Access to health services is one of the major concerns that hamper the development of the county. The county is faced with a number of factors that limit the access to proper health care. These factors includes; inadequate health infrastructure, lack of medical personnel as well as persistent shortage of drugs. The high maternal and infant mortality rates imply that efforts should be made to adequately address the challenge. More health institutions will be constructed while the existing ones expanded and equipped. The shortage of medical personnel will be addressed by recruiting more doctors and other staff.

2.1.6 Education

Provision of quality and affordable education has been a challenge in the county. The number of education facilities do not meet the needs of the growing learner population at all levels. This situation is further complicated by the shortage of staff and learning materials. The cost of education is relatively high and hence the growing needs of the bright and needy learners have not been adequately addressed. The county government will partner with all key stakeholders with a view of addressing these problems.

2.2 Cross-Cutting Issues

2.2.1 HIV and AIDS

The county whose HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 5.6 per cent been affected adversely. This prevalence rate is however lower than the national average of 6.3 per cent and may be attributed to two major highways passing through the county. The two highways increase the interaction between the local community, truck drivers and other entrepreneurs thereby increasing their risk. The worst affected areas are Luanda and those centres lying along the Kisumu - Kakamega highway. Cultural practices, for example wife inheritance, inadequate health personnel and facilities are some of the weakness that has hindered control of new infections. This has had a negative impact on development despite the amount of the resources available for use in taking care of both the infected and affected.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Well trained and dedicated health staff and community health workers; availability of anti-retroviral drugs; existence of several VCT centers; availability of development partners and availability of various HIV/AIDS related services.	Inadequate health personnel and facilities and low VCT and ARV uptake	Support from the Global Fund and other development partners, Proposed HIV/AIDS Bill and new research outcomes	Rigid cultural practices e.g. wife inheritance; persistent stigma for the infected and multi-drug resistance opportunistic diseases and possibility of withdrawal of funds by development partners

2.2.2 Disaster Management

The major disasters in the county include lightning and heavy rains, deforestation, destruction of loose surface roads and bridges, and road accidents. The county has had occasional incidences of rocks falling at quarry sites, collapsing of buildings, fire outbreaks, especially during dry seasons caused by human activities such as clearance of farm lands through burning of bushes, electric faults and lightning strikes during raining seasons. This has led to loss of life and property. On the other hand the county does not have well defined measures or facilities to tackle such problems. Disease outbreaks have also been experienced and these have resulted in diversion of resources to address them thus affecting project implementation.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Trained staff on disaster management	Inadequate facilities for response during disaster and low awareness level of the risk of disasters	Seek assistance from the development partners	Safety of the acquired facilities is not guaranteed and frequent disasters

2.2.3 Gender Inequality

There are some cultural beliefs which are discriminative against women and children. One of the beliefs is that women are considered to be temporary members in the family and therefore they should not own land or even get much education. Women are therefore left out in major decision making processes; some of which affect them. Likewise, children are made to believe that they have nothing important to contribute in terms of views and therefore should only take instructions. To address these views and others, there are several NGOs and CBOs that are spearheading education on women and children rights. Women can now access the Women Enterprise Fund to uplift their standards. Many women however, do not report cases of infringement of their rights for fear of being condemned by the extended family. Cases taken to court may also drag for a long time before being completed.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Several NGOs, CBOs and government officers have been spearheading education on women and children rights; political will exists and strong policies are in place	Rigid Cultural beliefs that infringe on women and children rights.	Access to Women Enterprise Fund and others and possibility of seeking assistance from development partners that support children	Cases against infringement of women and children rights may drag in court being completed.

2.2.4 Environment and Climate Change

Climate Change is considered one of the most serious threats to sustainable development. Potential impacts of climate change are expected in many sectors such as; human health, food security, economic activities, natural resources and physical infrastructure. Changes in climate affect the average weather that people are accustomed to. Changes in climate will enhance the spread of some diseases. Changes in temperature and precipitation, as well as droughts and floods, will likely affect agricultural yield and production. These impacts will compromise food security and threaten human health through malnutrition, the spread of infectious diseases and food poisoning.

Poor land use, improper waste disposal and pollution of rivers and springs are some of the environmental challenges affecting the county. The increasing population has

resulted in the community invading the existing forest thereby interfering with the water catchment. Poor land use system and poor terrain are other factors attracting environmental degradation. The growing population has put pressure on land such that the land parcels have further been sub-divided into uneconomical units. Encroachment of wetlands by the growing population has led to declining water volumes in existing water sources. Development partners could increase funding on trainings and implementation of environmental programmes so as to complement the county government's efforts in addressing these challenges. The County Environmental Action Plan will be prepared to address the above issues.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Well trained environmental conservation staff; ever flowing rivers and springs that can support conservation initiatives; financial support from other stakeholders and Sub-county Environment Committees	Inadequate staff and non-adherence to technical advice by farmers and weak enforcement of laws,	Availability of NGOs and CBOs engaged in environmental issues	Ever increasing population that increases demand for settlement land and natural calamities

2.2.5 Information Communication and Technology

The uptake of ICT in the county is low as depicted by the limited internet facilities. Most people access these services in Kakamega or Kisumu. This means that residents of the County have not fully integrated ICT into development. The provision of electricity in most trading centers would ease the installation of internet facilities. A substantial part of the population especially the youth is knowledgeable on internet use. The major mobile phone networks are available almost all over the county as is the case with most radio and television services. However, many households do not own television sets as insecurity is rampant creating fear of owning the gadgets for those who can afford. ICT firms could be offered incentives so that they can put up ICT facilities especially in places like Luanda, Emuhaya, Mbale in Vihiga and Cheptulu and Serem in Hamisi.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Electricity is available in most parts of the county; substantial number of trained persons in computer skills and most information technology networks are available throughout the entire county	High cost of putting up cyber cafes and high cost of equipments	Loans can be acquired from the available financial institutions and availability of training institutions	Cyber crime Changing environment and technology

2.2.6 Poverty

Poverty is widespread throughout the county with 41 per cent of people living below the poverty line. This level of poverty has implications on the county's efforts in development since no meaningful development can take place. The causes of poverty are diverse and include lack of capital to invest, high population, un-economical land units, high dependency syndrome, HIV/AIDS, alcoholism, poor infrastructure, lack of farm inputs, cultural practices, early marriages, high school dropouts, limited employment opportunities and poor implementation of pro-poor projects.

To address the poverty problem, measures such as modern agricultural practices, irrigation system farming and horticultural crops cultivation among other things should be put in place. High disease burden and insecurity are threatening the fight against poverty. There are however a number of NGOs and CBOs that are assisting the local community in establishing with sustainable income generating activities. The government is also providing relief food to those who cannot afford meals. Devolved funds such as Constituency Development Fund, Women Enterprise Development Fund and Youth Enterprise Development Fund have been used to put up projects and programmes aimed at uplifting the living standards of the people.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Good climate that can support farming and livestock keeping; ready market for farm produce and products and substantial fraction of the labour force is well trained in various fields.	Inadequate farming skills; small land sizes; limited job opportunities; limited credit facilities; idleness among youth; poor infrastructure and poor implementation of pro-poor programmes and projects.	Availability of the modern farming technology; availability of devolved funds and sound government policies.	Unpredictable weather and rising population

2.2.7 Youth Concerns

There is a high population of youth in the county who are mainly idle. They engage in drug abuse posing danger to security. This is mostly common in Emuhaya. This has contributed to the high prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS because of youths engaging in irresponsible sex and unavailability of youth friendly VCT centres. The existence of the Youth Enterprise Development Fund and other pro-youth initiatives will assist the youth to come up with development projects which will improve their livelihood. However, the Youth Enterprise Development Fund is not enough to meet the many applications that are received. More youth groups can be established and the County should develop appropriate policies and youth tailor made training. Political interference in youth programmes, drug abuse, irresponsible sex and negative attitude towards youth are some of the threats that may hinder youth development.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Well trained staff; existence of many active youth groups and high literacy level among youth.	Inadequate personnel and sporting facilities Delay in release of the funds, Orientation towards white collar jobs	Youth Enterprise Development Fund, Youth policy in place,	Increasing influence of rigid culture HIV/AIDS; Negative attitude towards youth, Political manipulation, Social media

2.2.8 Physically Challenged

Physically challenged persons in Vihiga County comprise of approximately 26,250 and majority of them live in vicious cycles of poverty due to stigmatization, limited education opportunities, inadequate access to economic activities and access to the labour market. Persons with disability confront a range of challenging situations; depending on the extent of their disability. Access to infrastructure and services is a big challenge. Concerns of persons with disabilities will be addressed in accordance with the Disability Act, 2003. Sensitization programmes should be enhanced to ensure that the Disability Act is understood by the community and hence complied with. Different projects should also be initiated to address the needs of people with disability. As a county, priority should be given to the creation of more investment opportunities for this group so as to improve on their welfare.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existing Disability Act and positive attitude towards disability	Poorly organized disability groups	Existing funding from the CG and NGOs and enabling Policy and regulatory framework	Limited funds and rigid cultural beliefs about disability

2.2.9 Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Disasters, when they occur, disrupt and adversely impact on development including loss of resources, loss of capital stock and inventory, loss of production and provision of services, increase in fiscal expenditure, decline in economic growth, disincentives to new investment, diversion of resources from originally planned uses, negative impact on investment climate among others.

Well intended development efforts sometimes have disastrous consequences. Development projects implemented without taking into account existing environmental hazards may increase vulnerability to natural disasters. To ensure sustainable development, Disaster Risk Reduction measures should therefore be factored in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies, projects and programmes.

Situation Analysis

The county's response to disasters has always been reactive. There has been low resilience due to a number of factors such as inadequate investment in DRR programmes and activities, low awareness in the preparedness for disasters by community, institutional shortcomings occasioned by lack of comprehensive strategies in addressing disaster risk reduction in an integrated, sound and sustainable manner.

In Vihiga County, the major institution that addresses DRR is the Kenya Red Cross. The institution faces many challenges including inadequate skilled staff, lack of machinery, tools and equipment to effectively respond to emergencies.

Poverty levels which stand at 41per cent has greatly been contributed by disasters. Climate change that occasioned the drought experienced in 2004 and 2011 led to severe food shortage affecting the livelihood of the people. Disease outbreaks and HIV/AIDS whose prevalence is 5.6per cent has been a major factor in increased mortality rates thus affecting flow of income at house hold level and also increasing the number of orphans and vulnerable children.

The major disasters in Vihiga County are as illustrated in below.

s/no	Type of disaster	Trend	Pattern	Impact
	Soil erosion and rock fall	Occurs during rainy seasons	Mainly on hill slopes and along the feeder roads	Loss of lives Loss of property damaged roads bridges loss of fertile agricultural land
1.	Fires	Forest fires occur during dry seasons	Kakamega Forest major towns	Loss of lives and property,

s/no	Type of disaster	Trend	Pattern	Impact
		fire on infrastructure like buildings, power lines and fires caused by oil spillage from tankers	Along major roads eg. Kisumu - Busia Road.	loss in expected investment/ income
2.	Lightning	During dry seasons and heavy rains	Mainly in public institutions i.e schools	Loss of lives and property widespread fear
3.	Collapse of quarry mines	Occasionally	Quarry sites	Loss of lives and property
4.	Collapse of poorly constructed buildings	Occasionally	Major towns in the county – Emuhaya, Luanda, Majengo, Mbale and Chavakali	Loss of lives property and loss in expected investment income

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of the national policy on DRR which can be cascaded to the counties; presence of personnel who can map disaster prone areas; availability of survey data on disasters and existence of institutions like Red Cross	Inadequate trained human resource to cascade DRR legislation; lack of disaster prone area maps in the county; lack of comprehensive data on all types of disasters prone in the county and insufficient trained personnel in the existing institution	Reaffirmation of all institutions to implement DRR legislation Possibility of demarcating risk prone areas; presence of civil society organizations undertaking surveys on disasters and volunteers willing to be equipped with DRR knowledge	Lack of goodwill in the implementation of DRR legislation by stakeholders Failure of disseminated information reaching targeted groups; loss of data during storage and data manipulation and uncoordinated DRR efforts among institutions

2.3 Analysis of Issues and Causes

The matrix below provides a summary of the main development issues affecting the county, their causes, development objectives and proposed strategies. It also maps the development issues with the respective MTEF sectors and corresponding national/county functions.

The matrix below provides a summary of the main development issues affecting the county, their causes, development objectives and proposed strategies. It also maps the development issues with the respective MTEF sectors and corresponding national/county functions.

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate objectives	Potential strategic policy thrusts
Agriculture and Rural	Agriculture	County function	Low Agricultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To Improve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm input credit facility at

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate objectives	Potential strategic policy thrusts
Development			Productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> seeds; high cost of farm inputs and poor farming methods 	crop production by at least 50per cent by 2017 and improve farming methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> yields by 20per cent annually for the next 5 years; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> county level; promote small scale irrigation; agricultural training centre(s) for farmers in the county; development of Agriculture and rural development sector strategic plan for the county; promotion of Green house and traditional crops strengthen Agriculture Institutions and capacity building.
	Fisheries	County function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor Storage Preservation marketing of fish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve living standards of people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve value of fish products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance capacity for post harvest storage and preservation subsidies on fish farming inputs.
	Livestock	County function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor processing of hides and skins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of a tannery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve incomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To add value to hides and skins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a tannery
	Cooperatives	County function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mismanagement of cooperative societies and poor governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption; lack of training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve management of cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To revive dormant cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve governance in cooperatives intensify cooperate education

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate objectives	Potential strategic policy thrusts
							training.
	Lands	County function	Land Tenure and subdivision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High population pressure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase on farm yields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To survey all land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public sensitization on land ownership Issuance of title deeds
	Forest	County function	Forest encroachment and poor conservation of water catchment areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population pressure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase forest cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization on conservation of water catchment areas enforcement of existing laws or enacting new ones at county level
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	Energy	National function	Inadequate, erratic and single phase power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase electricity coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of rural electrification construction of hydro power on rivers Egalogoli, and Kaimosi dam
	Roads	County/national function	Poor road infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds; encroachment to road reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve access to market centres and public institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To tarmac Majengo-Hamisi-shamkhohho, and mbale-magadaluandai roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routinely maintenance of roads and bridges
	Transport	County/national function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of an airstrip 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve access to markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To put up an airstrip 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize for funds
General Economic, commercial and labour Affairs	Tourism	County/national function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undeveloped tourism potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate skills, knowledge and funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase on revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase on number of tourists visiting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fencing of tourism lands Gazetting of forests; continued maintenance of access roads;

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate objectives	Potential strategic policy thrusts
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision of electricity; • restore forest to original state; • development of cultural and forests site; • establishment of a museum and build tourist hotels through PPP`
	Industry	County/national function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of affordable credit for trade and industrial development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve on the welfare of traders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize for funds from development partners • Establish terrazzo industry • construct an avocado processing plant at Gambogi.
Health	Health	County/national function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Health Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of staff; • Inadequate equipment & supplies • Lack of relevant skills in HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase medical and public health services by 60per cent by 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve health service at health facilities by 20 per cent every year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ more personnel • Improve on supplies and equipment.
Education		County/national function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Access to Quality Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of staff; • Inadequate classrooms • High cost of education • Inadequate learning materials • poor management of schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to quality education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct more classrooms • Source for more learning materials; • Provide and train school management • Establish university • mismanag 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase staffing; • Provide adequate facilities.

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate objectives	Potential strategic policy thrusts
						ement of schools by committees	
Governance, Justice, Law and Order	Police Service	National function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate personnel; inadequate police posts and patrol vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create a conducive environment for investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To put up more police posts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase funding to the sub-sector; enhance community policing.
	Judiciary	National function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor access to justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve access to justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish more law courts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build a court at Emuhaya; build high court within the county hire more judicial officers establish a children court Build a juvenile remand home within the county.
Public Administration and International Relations	County Planning	National function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of a centralized data system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve access to information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To put up a centralized data system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize for funds through PPP.
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	Youth and Sports	County/national function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve on the living standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To put up a talent academy and a sports stadia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harness youth potential through creative arts and mobilize for funds.
	Culture		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untapped culture potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve on tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and preserve cultural sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve all cultural sites and mobilize for funds.
Environmental Protection,	Environment	County function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population pressure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To Protect all water catchment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote agro-forestry and afforestation.

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate objectives	Potential strategic policy thrusts
water and sanitation			on			areas	
	Water and Sanitation	County function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of infrastructure for solid waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To properly manage solid waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify suitable land for solid waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize for funds; • outsource services

CHAPTER THREE: COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

3 Introduction

This chapter presents a spatial framework for the county. This is comprises the set policies and provisions on the use, development and protection of land in Vihiga County. It identifies spatial issues and trends for which specific spatial strategies are formulated, such as the integration of previously segregated areas. It also gives a localized spatial dimension to development principles, objectives and projects. This framework will form the basis for the County government's land use management system.

3.1 Components of the framework

- Allocates land for different uses, including residential growth areas, having regard to a range of considerations.
- Outline the desired land use patterns sought for the County as a whole or for particular localities within the County.
- Coordinates and integrates infrastructure and the desired land uses and indicates the location of existing and proposed infrastructure and utilities.
- Identifies areas or places where development should not take place due to the nature of the land
- Identifies the kind of development that requires approval by zoning
- Specifies the development standards or criteria for assessing the suitability of a development proposal
- Indicates action areas for further detail planning

3.2 Objectives of the County Spatial Framework

This framework has the following objectives;

- a) To provide strategic guidance for the future, physical/spatial development of the county.
- b) To create a management tool for the future development, i.e. providing a county-wide comprehensive town/urban planning scheme which reflects the various existing development conditions and which provides development management for the first steps of realizing the spatial development framework.

- c) To facilitate integration, i.e. ensuring appropriate vertical and horizontal linkage of policies, intentions and development
- d) To promote incrementalism, i.e. acknowledging development as a continuous process and facilitating an ongoing development process
- e) To create a sense of place, i.e. building on the specific opportunities of each location and encouraging the creation of unique environments.
- f) To cluster development and establish a centre strategy, i.e. discouraging development sprawl, encouraging the clustering of compatible development and establishing a hierarchy of service nodes.
- g) To identify access routes as investment lines, i.e. utilizing levels of accessibility as guidance for the location of development components.
- h) To recognize natural resources as primary assets, i.e. positively integrating natural elements in the creation of a human and sustainable environment.

3.2.1 Land Use Patterns in the County

Although national statistics reveal that the rate of population growth in Vihiga County is slowing down, the population density in the county currently standing at 1153 p/Km² (and expected to be 1,843 p/Km² by 2030) which is very high. Consequently, this poses a great challenge with regard to the ability of the existing land resource to sustainably meet the needs of resident population.

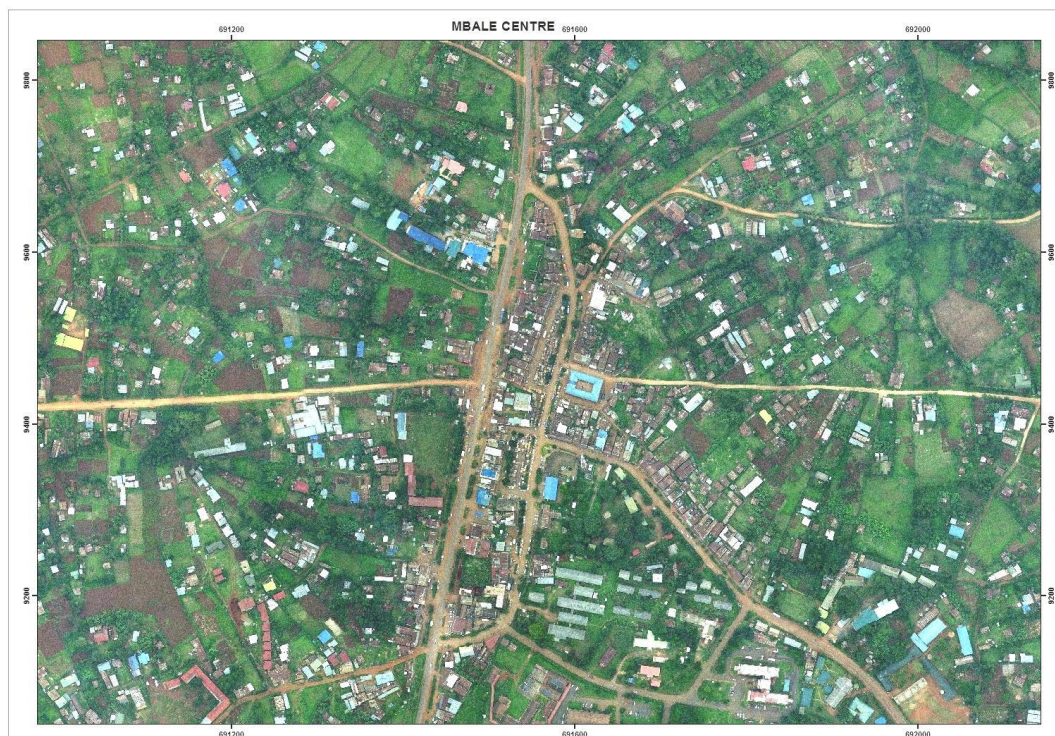


PLATE 1: Mbale Centre – County headquarters

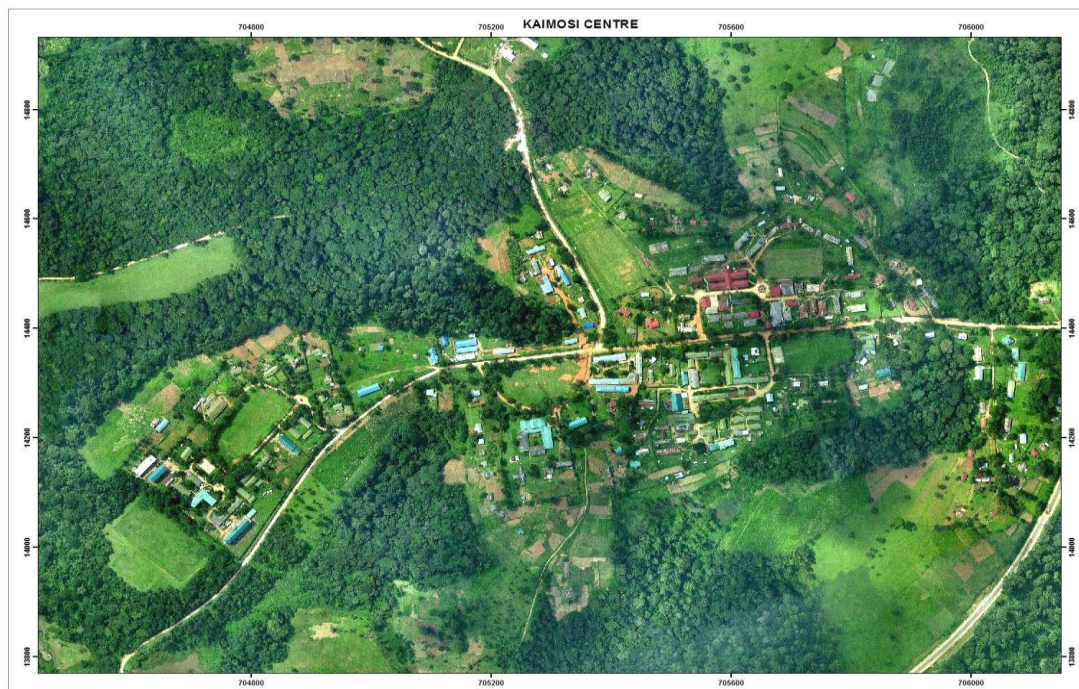


PLATE2: KAIMOSI COMPLEX

PLATE2: Kaimosi Complex



PLATE 3: Luanda Town

3.2.2 Spatial Reconstruction of the County

There are three (3) types of land tenure systems in the county namely:

- Public land – Under the three defunct local authorities. Trust land under the defunct Vihiga Municipal Council is fully allocated and developed same as defunct Luanda Town Council. It is only defunct Vihiga County Council which still possesses trust land.
- Public land – Under the national government. This land is fully allocated and several departments of the central government have been forced to purchase land from private individuals to construct their offices.
- Private land – Inherited, ancestral or acquired by way of buying/gift. This occupies almost 90% land area and poses serious challenges to planning due to the fact that owners have absolute titles and encourage uncontrolled developments.
- Community land – This refers to land held lawfully, managed and used by a given community.

Inadequate public land has made it almost impossible for the local authorities to allocate space for key public utilities such as cemeteries, open/recreational spaces, bus parks, open-air markets among others.

Development in the county has been linear in nature and mostly it has been unplanned. This had resulted in the following challenges across the county:

- Urban sprawl/ Unplanned settlements
- Inadequate recreational facilities
- Poor road conditions in some urban areas
- Incompatible developments in the centres
- Inadequate water supply
- Pollution (land, air, and water)
- Inadequate housing units
- Poor waste water disposal
- Encroachment on restricted areas e.g. road reserves, riparian reserves or environmentally fragile land
- Inadequate sanitation facilities e.g. public toilets, waste receptors, waste disposal sites
- Inadequate/Lack of public facilities such as cemeteries, open spaces/parks, bus terminus, parking spaces

3.3 Strategies to mitigate land problems in the County

a) Mixed use development

Mixed use development is a planning principle that directly provides for functional and social integration. The location of different uses in proximity to each other facilitates access, and promotes efficient urban development.

It promotes sustainability through more efficient use of resources and infrastructure, reduction of transport and travel needs, accessibility to services, efficient public transport and interaction between different groups in the society. Mixed use development will have a positive impact on the character of areas, providing for a more dynamic and lively environment and greater variation in the urban structure.

Mixed use can entail combinations of housing, businesses, commercial, social, recreational and educational services and work places. It will provide for more efficient use of land through co-location and institutional cooperation.

Mixed use development in most cases results in higher densities and can be located along activity corridors and public transport routes, and adjacent to central service nodes and commercial centres.

b) Variation and flexibility

Variation and flexibility involve urban design aspects in the form of different types of housing, heights, densities and land uses, and provision for different land tenure options within a community area. Furthermore the principle allows for changes over time to accommodate growing or shrinking households and alternative economic activities.

The aim is to create attractive, diverse, pleasant and well-functioning urban areas that can accommodate different socio-economic groups and the need for a variety of household types.

To achieve variation, different solutions and flexibility in terms of land use rights are necessary. Phasing of development and reduction of the size of development projects allows for different designs and thereby creates character and identity

c) Densification

Densification creates more compact structures that improve access to work, services and public transport. It also provides for a more efficient use of infrastructure.

Densification will be achieved through alternative housing types and mixed development. Within existing areas densification will include infilling and redesign. There is a need to promote awareness of the costs of low densities and the benefits of lower development and service costs in more compact urban environments.

d) Reducing urban sprawl

Limiting urban sprawl is closely linked to densification and creation of compact urban structures. It is therefore an important aspect of integration and sustainability and crucial for efficient infrastructure provision.

The establishment of the urban edge, which limits the growth of the urban area, is part of spatial development framework planning process. The main purpose of the urban edge is to control urban sprawl and to avoid intrusion of urban activities into agricultural land and natural environmental areas.

The table below outlines the objectives that will be addressed by development priorities to be pursued under this spatial framework

Development priority	Objective
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<p>Sustainable Human Settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide for human settlements that serve people in a way that is different from simply providing housing. It is premised on the understanding that people deserve to live in an environment suitable for community development and the development of children, which also provides services and amenities to enhance the quality of life ▪ To provide adequate shelter for all ▪ To improve human settlement management ▪ To promote sustainable land use planning and management ▪ To promote the integrated provision of engineering infrastructure, i.e. water, sanitation, drainage and solid waste management ▪ To promote sustainable energy and transport systems ▪ To promote sustainable construction industry activities ▪ To promote access to income to enable sustained affordability levels for basic infrastructure and services and ensure sustainable livelihoods ▪ To promote human resource development and capacity building for human settlement development
<p>Conservation Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To encourage the development of strategic tools to guide decision-making for environmental management and sustainable development ▪ To rehabilitate and improve the environment ▪ To establish an integrated environmental management system ▪ To conserve areas of environmental, conservation and tourist significance ▪ To undertake soil rehabilitation in areas of high erosion ▪ To eradicate alien vegetation ▪ To address the pollution of water sources by car washing activity ▪ To address environmental issues relating to waste disposal ▪ To promote environmental awareness
<p>Urban Renewal and Regeneration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve and revitalize specific areas of the County. ▪ To renew areas to the benefit of the County. ▪ To contribute to public investment and enhanced livability ▪ To stimulate investment from the private sector ▪ To increase property value ▪ To attract new business and increases job opportunities ▪ To promote economic development ▪ To improve the quality of life
<p>Economic Development and Job Creation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To develop and diversify the local economy on a sustainable manner to increase the overall competitive advantage thereof. ▪ The focus is on the development and diversification of the following three sectors – agriculture, manufacturing and tourism ▪ To stimulate local economic development to reverse the current trends of decline and lack in diversity of the economy “the growth economic pie” ▪ To providing assistance, training and information to entrepreneurs in the area to enable them to develop and manage their businesses in an economically viable manner ▪ To address local factors that affect economic growth – factors that make conducting business in the area attractive and effortless as possible. This includes an attractive physical and commercial environment ▪ To act on the development opportunities originating from the various corridors running through the County, as well as other business zones and development zones.
<p>Transportation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To identify areas in need in terms of road infrastructure and transport services ▪ To implement programmes and projects in a systematic and prioritized manner

Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote the County as a prime tourist destination ▪ To identify opportunities in the area that will lead to the identification of potential key catalytic projects ▪ To implement projects that may lead to job creation ▪ To provide support services to the industry such as advertising and promotion
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To identify agricultural opportunities ▪ To provide guidelines on agricultural roles and responsibilities between the different LED stakeholders in the municipal area ▪ To coordinate the formulation and implementation of County agricultural policies
Crime Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To reduce crime in the area ▪ To create a safe and secure environment that facilitates investment and visitor (tourists) confidence
Poverty Alleviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To coordinate the efforts of all stakeholders involved in poverty alleviation ▪ To identify specific poverty alleviation projects for implementation ▪ To take the necessary steps to ensure the poverty alleviation, empowerment of women and socio-economic upliftment of the rural community
Infrastructure Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that municipal services are provided to all communities within the Municipality in the most efficient, effective, affordable and sustainable manner ▪ To identify and agree the most effective, efficient, affordable and sustainable manner to render these services ▪ To determine and agree on the functions to be performed by the various municipalities and service providers. ▪ To meet a minimum of basic level in the provision of County services across the sub counties through the upgrading of existing services or the provision of new services where required.
Land Use Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve spatial structure and definition of urban functions within the County and to improve access to opportunities in urban core areas as well as rural areas. ▪ To encourage the appropriate and effective use of land and resources ▪ To guide on the decision of the County relating to the use, development and planning of land ▪ To implement strategic plans and manage development

Emerging Development and Planning Challenges in the County

a) Institutional Challenges

Land tenure systems- almost all land under private freehold system

- Poor control of development
- Limited capacity (institutional, human resource, equipment)
- Lack of coordination among departments –especially approval applications for development permission
- Absence of tertiary level training opportunities
- Absence of specialized medical institutions

b) Environmental Issues

- Poor disposal of human waste (no conventional sewerage system)- all urban areas
- Poor disposal of solid waste- all urban areas
- Air pollution (indoor and outdoor)
- Loss of aesthetics/beauty- especially urban areas
- Inadequate urban green spaces- e.g. Luanda Town, Mbale, Majengo, Chavakali, Mudete, Jeptulu, Serem, etc
- Lack of designated solid waste disposal site- all urban areas in the county
- Slaughter house/slab in residential area- Luanda, Majengo
- Lack of comprehensive environmental planning
- Soil erosion –hilly areas (Maragoli hills etc
- Encroachment on fragile ecosystems- wetlands, hills (Maragoli hills, Kaimosi)
- Loss of carbon sink (Maragoli hills)
- Pollution of surface water sources by municipal liquid waste (river Ehedwe) etc
- Poor storm drainage
- Uncontrolled harvesting of murram- Tigoi junction
- Uncontrolled car washing- rivers
- Natural hazards- hailstones, lightening
- Illegal roadside business activities/bus termini-potential disasters

c) Economic/Financial Issues

- Weak resource base and therefore weak revenue base for the County
- Low level of industrialization- limited job opportunities
- Inadequate land for market places (open/covered)
- Inadequate municipal market stalls
- Unplanned and undeveloped livestock markets
- Low real estate investment
- Inadequate land for economic production-tea farming, large scale dairy farming, mechanized farming systems
- Factory operating under capacity- Mudete Tea Factory (due to hawking of green tea leaves, low production)
- High levels of insecurity- demotivates economic activity

- Some areas inaccessible via public transport- Hamisi
- Limited access to credit facilities
- Collapse of coffee industry- can it be resuscitated?
- Ineffective market intelligence
- Collapse of agricultural cooperatives

d) Socio-Cultural Issues

- High poverty levels- 41%
- Insecurity -county-wide (cattle rustling, robbery etc)
- Food insecurity - (Vihiga is a net food importer)
- Lack of decent housing: civil servants, slums
- Lack social amenities- stadia, play fields
- Drug abuse
- Social resistance: e.g. to public cemetery
- Weak social fabric (lack of social capital)
- Diminishing indigenous knowledge base

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Availability of human resource	Inhibitive cultural practices	Potentials for irrigation and horticulture	Insecurity
Rivers with potentials for fish farming and irrigation	Inadequate capital	Ecotourism	Crops and livestock pests and diseases
Good road network between main urban centres and local markets	Poor market infrastructure	Potentials for value addition	Unstable macro-economic environments
A suitable climate for various agricultural activities	Declining soil fertility	Available human resource	Rocks prevents proper accessibility
Untapped eco-tourism sites	Poor farming methods	Capacity building	Siltation of rivers due to soil erosion
Well established institutions	Increased unemployment	Potentials for mineral deposits	Landslides
Granitic rocks have a high potential for exploitation for building and other uses	A dependency syndrome and reliance on handouts	Devolved funds from government	Leaching of soils due to heavy rainfall leading to reduction in soil fertility
Abundance of underground water resources	Lack of skills to add value to farm input	Ample supply of water resources	
Relief features, i.e., hills can be tourist attraction	Poor marketing systems	Favourable climate	
Rich biodiversity in	Low adoption rate of		

forests Rich soils for agricultural activities Availability of human resource Rivers with potentials for fish farming and irrigation Good road network between main urban centres and local markets A suitable climate for various agricultural activities Untapped eco-tourism sites Well established institutions Granitic rocks have a high potential for exploitation for building and other uses Abundance of underground water resources Relief features, i.e., hills can be tourist attraction Rich biodiversity.	modern farming techniques Expensive/inaccessible credit Over reliance on agro-based industries High poverty levels		
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Factors to consider when designing urban areas in the County

All the 47 counties are required to be planned together with the urban areas therein. Preparation of Digital Maps and Strategic Integrated Urban Development Plans for all urban areas and cities is a basic requirement under the new constitution and other related statutes including; County Governments Act of 2012 National Transitional Authority Act of 2012 and the Physical Planning Act Cap 286 of 1996. Evidence of completed and approved regional and local physical development plans is now a requirement for county governments to receive funding from the national government. This is a deliberate in-built mechanism to ensure that intergovernmental transfers from the national government are invested in projects that have been planned for by all stakeholders.

Vihiga County has 11 major urban centres which attracts population in search of employment and urban quality (shelter and services). The Vihiga County urban population is approximately 32% which is lower than the national figure (about 40%). This is because the major urban centres lack industries and other forms businesses and manufacturing concerns that would attract large populations. All the major towns in the

county are transit traffic centres on major routes e.g. Luanda on Kisumu-Busia road, Vihiga Municipal Council (Majengo, Mbale, Chavakali) on Kisumu-Kakamega road and Mudete, Sabatia, Mago, Shamakhokho and Jeptulu on Chavakali-Eldoret road. These are major routes and should attract business hence increase urban population.

Table 7: Population Projection for Urban Centres from 2009-2030

Urban Centre	2009	2012	2017	2022	2027	2030
Vihiga Municipal Council	118,696	131,018	148,235	167,714	189,753	209,452
Luanda Town Council	49,346	54,469	61,626	69,725	78,887	87,076
Shamakhokho	7,072	7,806	8,832	9,993	11,306	12,479
Serem	6,789	7,494	8,479	9,593	10,853	11,980
Jeptulu/Kaimosi	5,644	6,230	7,049	7,975	9,023	9,959
Hamisi	7,307	8,066	9,125	10,325	11,681	12,894
Sabatia/Mago	4,646	5,128	5,802	6,565	7,427	8,198
Gambogi	19,055	21,033	23,797	26,924	30,462	33,625
Emuhaya	5,361	5,918	6,695	7,575	8,570	9,460
Total	223,916	247,162	279,640	316,389	357,962	395,123

Source: National Housing Population Census, 2009

4 CHAPTER FOUR: LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter provides the linkages of the County Integrated Development Plan, CIDP, with the Kenya Vision 2030 and the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, and the Millennium Development Goals, MDGs. It further provides the linkages of the CIDP with Sectoral Plans, Urban Plans and Town plans within the county. A status report on the implementation of MDGs in the county is also provided.

4.2 LINKAGES WITH KENYA VISION 2030 AND THE MEDIUM TERM PLAN

Sessional Paper Number 10 of 2012 on Kenya Vision 2030 is the National Policy Economic blueprint that entrenches the Kenya Vision 2030 as the long term development strategy for Kenya. The Kenya Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens. The Kenya Vision 2030 is a product of highly participatory, consultative and inclusive stakeholder's process conducted throughout the country and in all sectors of the economy.

The Vision is anchored on three key Pillars; Economic, Social, and Political. The Economic Pillar aims to achieve an average sustainable economic growth rate of 10 percent per annum by the year 2030 and generate more resources to reinvigorate the economy to meet its envisaged goals and aspirations. The key sectors in this pillar include: tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and financial services. A seventh sector, oil and mineral resources, has now been added taking cognizance of the recent developments.

The Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The main sectors under this pillar include education and training, health, water and irrigation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture. The Political Pillar aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue-based politics that respect the rule of law and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society.

The three pillars are anchored on a number of foundations, which serve as enablers that create an environment that is geared towards the realization of Vision 2030. These include: macroeconomic stability; continuity in governance reforms; enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor; infrastructure; energy; Science, Technology and Innovation; Land Reforms; Human Resource Development; Security and Public Sector Reforms. An additional enabler, national values and ethics, has been included following the passing of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

The Kenya Vision 2030 is scheduled to be implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans. The first plan covered the period 2008-2012. The Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-17) is the second in a series of successive 5-year plans under which the Kenya Vision 2030 is to be implemented. The second MTP 2013-2017 draws on lessons learnt in implementing the first MTP. This is the phase in which this CIDP will be implemented. It seeks to implement the flagship projects identified under Vision 2030 over the five year period together with incomplete flagship and other projects and programmes in the previous Medium Term plan. It will also take due cognizance of the devolved structure of government following promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and recent discovery of oil and mineral resources.

The broad key priority areas which will be the focus of the Second MTP include; employment creation; development of human resource through expansion and improvement in quality education, health and other social services; reducing the dependence of the economy on rain-fed agriculture through the expansion of irrigation; higher investment in alternative and green sources of energy; improving the economy's competitiveness through increased investment and modernization of infrastructure; increasing the ratio of saving, investment and exports to GDP; implementation of key Kenya Vision 2030 Flagship projects including development of LAPSSET Corridor; improving national security; promoting national values and ethics; and continue implementing the Constitution including devolution. This CIDP has made considerable effort to ensure that the objectives of MTP II are adhered to.

The County Government Act, 2012, stipulates that a county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the County Executive Committee and approved by the County Assembly. This Act, along with the Public Financial Management Act, 2012, therefore calls for preparation of a County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) which must be aligned to the National Development Plan. In view of this, this County Integrated Development Plan and other plans provided in the County Government Act have been aligned to the Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan, 2013-2017. As such, this CIDP provides the essential linkages of the National and County Governments by facilitating the implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects as well as other projects and programmes that will ensure implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 at both levels of Government.

Vihiga County has adequately embraced the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans during the preparation of this CIDP. The implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects in the County have been accommodated in this plan. Several projects and programmes have been identified for implementation over the medium term period towards the achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030.

4.3 Linkages with the Kenya Constitution 2010 at the County

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) prescribes national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power. It creates a two-tier government: a national government and 47 county governments. The Fourth Schedule delineates the functions of the national and county governments. A total of 14 functions have been devolved to the counties. The main ones include: county planning and development; agriculture; county health services; control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising; cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities; county roads and transport; animal control and welfare; trade development and regulation; pre-primary education and village polytechnics; specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation; county public works and services; firefighting services and disaster management; and, control of drugs and pornography. Emphasis is also made for the counties to ensure participatory development and capacities are developed at the county and community level.

4.4 Legislation on Integrated Planning in Kenya

4.4.1 The County Government Act 2012

The County Government Act 2012, details the goals and procedures of “**County Planning**” (Part XI of the Act). The County government is required to prepare 5-year integrated county development plans and the annual county budgets to implement these plans.

Under Article 100(h) of the Act, county planning is expected “to provide a platform for unifying planning, budgeting, financing programmes, implementation, and performance review”. Every County government shall form a county planning unit that shall be responsible for “coordinated integrated development planning”. This plan will have the goal of promoting harmony with national and other county plans, land-use plans, urban planning and environmental conservation.

Section 104 (1) of the Act states that, “a county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated without a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly”. It also states that the county planning framework (as in the definition above) shall integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning. In addition to an integrated county development plan, each county is expected to have the following:

- i. A County Sectoral Plan;
- ii. A County Spatial Plan; and
- iii. A City and Urban Areas Plan.

These county plans (section 107(2)) “shall be the basis for all the budgeting and planning in a county”.

4.4.2 Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012

This is another law that requires the Transition Authority “to provide mechanisms for capacity building the new county authorities to prepare the appropriate plans and budgets”. Vihiga County continues to engage the authority to see how more capacity building for officers can be strengthened. Some officers have been trained on the Integrated Financial management System to strengthen budget-making processes.

4.4.3 Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012

The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012, emphasizes what the County Government Act states but puts a slightly different emphasis on planning. Whereas the County Government Act requires a “five-year County Integrated Development Plan”, the PFMA (Part IV (126)(1)) requires both a long-term and medium term plan. According to the PFMA, a budget process for the county government in any financial year shall consist of the following stages:

- i. Start with an integrated development planning process, which shall contain both short term and medium term plans.
- ii. Every county shall prepare a development plan as per Article 220 (2) of the constitution.
- iii. Budgets are to be based on projects and other expenditure contained in the plan.

4.4.4 Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011

Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011) is also very clear on the need for a 5 year integrated development plan and the need to align annual budgeting to this plan. These plans are separate from those of the county. In section 36(2) it states that “an integrated urban or city development plan shall bind, guide, and inform all planning for development and decision-making and ensure comprehensive inclusion of functions.”

4.4.5 The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012

This Act provides the framework for engagement and consultation between the County government and the National government.

4.5 Linkages with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at the County level

4.5.1 Introduction

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are internationally accepted standards for measuring progress towards poverty alleviation. They were agreed upon at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 where world leaders made and adopted a declaration to

‘free all men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty’. The eight MDGs to be met by 2015 are drawn from this declaration.

The eight MDGs have time-bound targets and indicators for measuring progress in the areas of: poverty alleviation, education, gender equality and empowerment of women, child and maternal health, reducing HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases, environmental sustainability, and building a Global Partnership for Development. Kenya is one of the signatories to the Declaration and is committed to achieve the MDGs. This commitment has resulted in commendable progress in achieving a number of these goals though some are still facing challenges. As we pursue development agenda at the county level, we need to fast track the achievement of these goals.

With only two years to the end of the MDGs period, a group of world leaders appointed by the UN Secretary General are working together to find the best way to tackle global agenda on development after 2015. The post 2015 agenda will have shared responsibilities for all countries and with the fight against poverty and sustainable development at its core. This agenda has been accommodated in this plan in order to build upon commitments already made and contribute to the acceleration of achievement of the MDGs in the County.

4.5.2 Status of implementation of MDGS at the county level

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality life for all Kenyans, the county has mainstreamed MDGs into this Plan and the subsequent budgets will reflect this position in line with the Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2013-2017. The current status of the 8 goals is as follows;

Goal 1: Reduce Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Population living below the poverty level is 41 per cent and the root cause of hunger in the county is the inability to produce adequate food and lack of means to get food, unemployment, small portions of infertile land to support meaningful farming, vagaries of weather including severe drought in 2005 which affected crop yield. The 2008 post-election violence led to loss of property and sources of livelihood for many residents. More investments and efforts shall be channeled towards adaptation of greenhouse technology, use of fertilizer and certified seeds for increased crop production. The county will endeavor to increase the acreage under irrigation to mitigate against unreliable rains so as to increase agricultural production.

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

The introduction of Free Primary Education (FPE) saw a significant increase in net enrollment rate for primary education in the county from 73.7 per cent (2008) to 98.7 per cent (2012), with boys at 99.3 per cent and girls at 97.2 per cent. Literacy level for those

above the age of 15 years is at 84.2 per cent. The increase is attributed to a number of factors including; the implementation of school feeding Programme in specific pre-schools, increased expansion and construction of education facilities. The average distance to the nearest primary school is 3 Km. However, this is set to improve as more education facilities will be put up to improve on access to these facilities.

Goal 3: Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

Despite sustained campaigns to have a third of gender representation in the work force, gains on gender issues have not been met within Vihiga County. There is still gender disparity with limitations on control of resources, economic opportunities and political representation. However, there is notable progress in the education system with boy to girl ratio in both the secondary and primary schools standing at 1:1. Great strides have been made in terms of empowering women through the introduction of Women Enterprise Development Fund. Cultural beliefs that are rigid and against women and children, barring them from decision making still remain a challenge in the county and strategies to address them have been accommodated in this plan. More opportunities for women have been planned for to encourage women to take up active roles in various county positions.

Goal 4 and 5: Reduction in Infant Mortality Rates and Improvement of Maternal Health

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the county is 55 per 1000 against 52 per 1000 in 2003 representing increased mortality rate. The under 5 mortality rate is 94 per 1000. This current status is due to increased cost of accessing medical services especially for the poor and a few overstrained personnel offering medical services in public health facilities. Births attended by trained personnel are 28.2 per cent against 43.8 per cent in 2008 and the change in percentage of deliveries in health facilities is 29.3 per cent against 43 per cent in 2008 due to mal-distribution of few health facilities to cater for the increased population. To attain this goal the county government has planned to subsidize the cost of accessing medical services and increase the number of trained medical personnel in hospitals.

Goal 6: HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases

Vihiga County's HIV Prevalence rate reduced from 6.3 per cent in 2008 to 5.6 per cent in 2012. This improvement has been attributed largely on increased HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns and increased funding to HIV/AIDS activities. The number of women and children currently using insecticide treated mosquito nets is 27.5 per cent and 28.5 per cent respectively. This increase is the result of mass campaigns, increased awareness and free distribution of mosquito nets. The most prevalent diseases in the County include; Malaria, 33.4 per cent, diarrhoea, 5.4 per cent, stomach-ache, 7.6 per cent, respiratory diseases, upper; 1.1 per cent and lower; 2.0 per cent, and flu, 19.3 per cent. To amicably address these challenges, the county government has planned for more

awareness campaigns on HIV/AIDs by empowering Aids Control Units and community health extension workers. More resources will be budgeted for to assist in preventive and curative programmes.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

The proportion of households having access to clean and safe drinking water in Vihiga County stands at 64 per cent up against 63.4 per cent in 2008. This increase is the result of increased involvement of stakeholders in the water sub-sector who are carrying out rehabilitation and augmentation of existing water supply and sewerage works, construction of dams and carrying out roof catchment activities. The mean distance to the nearest water point stands at 0.5Km.

Forest cover is at 4 per cent against the 10 per cent national target. This is attributed to population pressure and poverty leading to destruction of forest land. Green technology, agro forestry, protection of natural springs and water points shall be encouraged and programmes aimed at ensuring environmental sustainability have been planned for during this period.

4.6 Linkages with Sector Plans, Urban Plans and Town plans within the county

This Plan will be used as the economic blue print to guide the implementation of projects and programmes aimed at addressing the challenges of socio-economic development in the County. To ensure harmony with sectoral plans and urban Plans within the County in line with the requirements of the County Government Act, 2012, efforts are in place to ensure that all these Plans are synchronized into the CIDP.

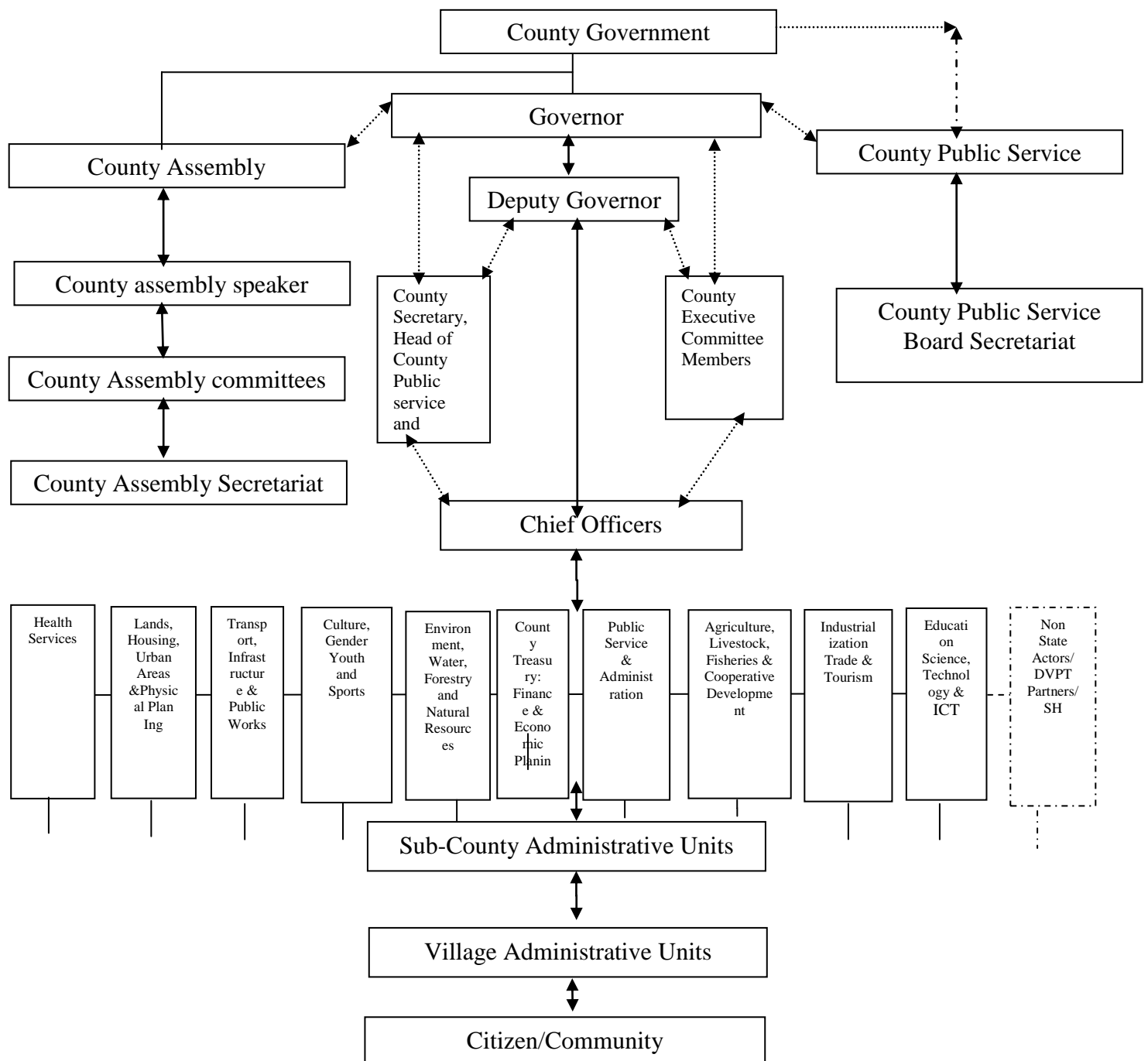
5 CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the institutional framework and organizational structure that will be followed in implementing the plan. It also outlines the stakeholders in the County, and the roles of the various levels in the organization framework of the county.

5.2 County Structures and Functions

Chart 1: The organizational structure for Vihiga County



5.2.1 Office of the Governor

The Office of Governor shall be responsible for:

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

The Deputy Governor shall deputize the Governor and represent him when and wherever necessary.

5.2.2 The County Assembly

The County Assembly together with the County Executive is at the apex of the organizational hierarchy of the county government. As provided for in the Constitution, the County Assembly holds legislative authority and comprises of members elected by registered voters in a ward, special seat members, members of marginalized groups including persons with disabilities and the youth. The membership also includes the Speaker who is an ex-officio member elected by the County Assembly itself.

The functions of the County Assembly shall include among others;

- enacting county laws
- supervision of all affairs of the county
- receiving and approving the development plans and policies of the county
- overseeing the development and management of the county infrastructure and institutions
- Approval of the county Public Service Board appointments
- Approval of county government budgets and expenditures.

5.2.3 The County Executive Committee

Article 179 (3) (b), of the Constitution 2010, provides for a number of Executive Committee members in the county Government. This is similar to cabinet secretaries in the national government. Vihiga County has ten executive committee members reflecting the assumed functions with each Ministry having a mandate to deliver services to the citizenry of Vihiga. Each respective County Executive Committee Member provides policy direction in his/her respective ministries with a Chief Officer as the accounting officer. The Executive Committee Member is therefore responsible for:

- Implementing county legislation
- Implementing within the county, national legislation to the extent that the legislation so requires
- Managing and co-coordinating the functions of the county administration and its departments
- preparing legislation for consideration by the County Assembly
- Providing regular reports to the County Assembly for deliberation and decision-making
- Preparing County budgets and plans.
- performing any other functions conferred to it by the Constitution or national legislation

5.2.4 The County Public Service Board

The County Public Service Board is established under an Act of Parliament as provided for in Article 235(1) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. The Article provides for a County Public Service Board in each county with control over the County Public Service. The board shall undertake the following functions;

- Establish and abolish offices in the county public service.
- Appoint persons to hold or act in offices of the county public service including the boards of town and urban areas within the county and to confirm their appointments.
- Exercise disciplinary control over, and remove, persons holding, or acting in those offices as provided under this part.

- Prepare regular reports for submission to the county assembly over the execution to the functions of the board.
- Promote in the county public service the values and principles referred to in Articles 10 and 232.
- Evaluate and report to the county assembly on the extent to which the values and principles referred to in Articles 10 and 232 are compiled within the county public service.
- Facilitate the development of coherent, integrated human resource planning and budgeting for personnel emoluments in counties
- Advise the county government on human resource management and development.
- Advise county government on implementation and monitoring of the national performance management system in the county.
- Make recommendations to the salaries and remuneration commission, on behalf of the county government, on the remunerations, pensions and gratuities for county public service employees.

5.2.5 County Executive Committee:

The County Executive Committee member shall;

- Be Secretary to the county executive committee for the respective devolved ministry
- Ensure efficient management of resources and coordination of county government activities
- Prepare, interpret, disseminate and oversee implementation of national and county government policies.
- Communicate and follow up the decisions of the executive committee to the appropriate organs and persons.
- Provide directions and guidance to public officers in the respective devolved ministries in the county.
- Perform any other duties as directed by the Governor.

5.2.6 County Chief Officers:

County Chief Officer shall be in charge of several activities in respective ministries and shall undertake the following functions;

- The administration of the county departments
- Implementation of policies and development plans

- Development and implementation of strategic plans
- Formulate and implement effective programmes to attain vision 2030 and sector goals
- Promote national values and principles of governance and values and principles of the county public service.
- Public finance management.
- Other duties as assigned by the county governor.

5.2.7 Devolved County Level Units:

The devolved units at the county levels are, the sub counties, wards, and villages. Each unit shall be overseen by administrators. Vihiga County has 4 sub counties, 25 wards and 129 villages. The administrators shall be responsible for;

- Policy guidance
- Service provision
- Enforcement of rules and regulations
- Prioritizing of projects and programs
- Monitoring and evaluation in consultation with other community leaders in their areas of administration.

5.2.8 The County Civil Servants

The county civil service is key to;

- Ensuring that the county implements the plan
- Delivers services to the people

In order to deliver these services, they must be well equipped with skills and competencies to ensure the services are delivered. The county staff in all the ministries performing duties that are geared towards achieving the goals set up in the plan.

5.2.9 Stakeholders:

These are citizenry expected to benefit from the services in the county as well as those responsible for prioritizing county programmes and projects while ensuring sustainability and ownership. They also include other organizations and persons willing to fund programmes and projects in the county.

5.2.10 Other stakeholders in the County

Stakeholder	Role
CDF/CDTF	Construction, rehabilitation, equipping of facilities in

Stakeholder	Role
	the county at constituency level.
CBOs, FBOs	Participate in funding, implementation and advocacy
Civil Society Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complement the government's development agenda. - Creation of awareness on rights and privileges of the public - Promotion of good governance.
Community	<p>Active participation in development and decision making and enhance sustainability of projects and programmes.</p> <p>Engage in conservation, and compliance and social audit.</p> <p>Provide contribution in cash, material or in kind</p> <p>Participatory Integrated Monitoring</p>
Development Committees	Plan, Implement and Monitor projects and programmes.
Directorate of E-GOK	Facilitating provision of E-GOK services.
Development Partners	Inject resources in form of credit, grants and material and technical support.
Farmers' Organizations; SACCOs	<p>Active participation in development and decision making processes</p> <p>Extension services, community and resource mobilization.</p>
Financial Institutions	<p>Training creation of awareness on financial services</p> <p>Provision of financial services; avail affordable credit</p>
National Government	Policy formulation, guidance, service provision, enforcement of rules and regulations.
Kenya Dairy Board	Promotion of dairy sector.
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	Collection and dissemination of consumable data and information for planning purposes
Gender Based organizations	Promote all-inclusive development, gender and human rights.
Out growers Companies	Provide farmers with credit for cane development, education, food crop farming and purchase of farm inputs.
Processing and service Industries	<p>Provide market directly and indirectly to a large number of producers;</p> <p>Create employment opportunities.</p>
National Aids Control Council	Provide policy guidance, support of HIV/AIDS programming.
National Council for Persons with Disability	<p>Enhance capacity of disabled person's organizations, institutions and individuals;</p> <p>Support educational institutions for physically challenged</p>
NEMA	Provide policy guidance and regulation on issues of environmental concern
Parliament	<p>Formulation and passage of national laws & policies,</p> <p>Is an oversight over use of public resources and development (offers a conducive environment for oversight).</p>
Private Sector	<p>Partners in service provision;</p> <p>Employment creation;</p> <p>Promotion of private enterprises and competition</p> <p>Formulation of development priorities.</p>
Red Cross	Provision of relief supplies, mitigation and recovery during emergencies and disaster management
Research Institutions	Undertaking research; innovations, generation of data and information for dissemination to stakeholders.
Trade Unions	Promotion of HR management & Development and

Stakeholder	Role
	protection of the welfare of workers.
The National Government Parastatals and SAGAs	To provide specialised services to the County citizens and also implement specific parliamentary acts.
Kenya Tourism Board	Promote investment in conservation of tourist attraction areas/sites.
Transport Service Providers	Provide transport services to all stakeholders
Infrastructure Development Agencies	Promote construction, maintenance, expansion, safety and management of infrastructure.

CHAPTER SIX: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

6 Introduction

This chapter contains a budget projection required for managing the county government activities and the resources available for both recurrent and capital projects development. It outlines strategies for raising revenue and their projections for the planned period. In addition, strategies for asset management, financial management, and capital financing are included. This includes, but not limited to, strategies to expand the revenue generation bases, resource sharing with the national government and the planned means of attracting external funding and resources.

6.1 Capital Projects Funding

Capital projects as contained in this plan will be funded through budgetary allocation from the national government, through grants and loans from development partners.

6.1.1 Strategies for Raising Revenue

The Kenya Government is increasingly constrained in mobilizing the required financial and technical resources to cope with the rising demand for development projects and provision of services. Rapid economic growth, growing urban population, increasing rural–urban migration, and all-round social and economic development have compounded the pressure on the existing infrastructure, and increased the demand–supply gap. Further, donor commitments, though appealing, have been unable to bridge the financial requirements gap. By relation, this will affect Vihiga County Government planned intention to implement prioritized projects for development.

National governments in developing as well as developed countries have been using Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements for improved delivery of services. Governments have built or are building transport (roads, railways, toll bridges), education (schools and universities), healthcare (hospitals and clinics), waste management (collection, waste-to-energy plants), and water (collection, treatment, and distribution) infrastructure through PPPs. PPPs are increasingly becoming the cutting edge and therefore the preferred method for public procurement of infrastructural development and services delivery throughout the world.

In Kenya, there has been considerable progress in the last 5 years in attracting private investment into the country. There is a, however, potential for Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) to contribute more and help bridge the gap. To this end, the Kenyan Government has developed a PPPs framework.

The Expansionary Fiscal Policy that is envisaged within the next five years is limiting in enabling the County Government reverse statistics that negatively describe the Country as poor with slim opportunities for job creation. Vihiga County may therefore not execute its fiscal policy conventionally since it has little room to determine and vary the conditions of its funding source which expressly determines any fiscal policy. The PPP Framework will therefore provide Vihiga County with a window of opportunity to host forums and conferences to woo investors. The county will further be compelled to explore new and innovative financing methods in which private sector investment can be attracted through a mutually agreed arrangement.

Since neither the public sector nor the private sector can meet the financial requirements in isolation, the PPPs model presents a logical, viable, and necessary option for them to work together. It is hoped that PPPs will deliver efficiency gains and enhanced impact of the investments. The efficient use of resources, availability of modern technology, better project design and implementation, and improved operations combine to deliver efficiency and effectiveness gains, which are not readily produced in a public sector project. Further, the long gestation period of infrastructure projects requires sustainable financial and operational capacity. Therefore, there is increasing reluctance in both the public and private sectors to absorb all the costs and assume all the risks of building and operating these assets alone. Vihiga County intends to use any of or a combination of the PPP options below;

- a. Design, Build, Finance and Transfer (DBFT)
- b. Build Operate Transfer (BOT)
- c. Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT)
- d. Design, Build, Finance, Operate (DBOT)
- e. Build, Operate, Own (BOO)
- f. Publicly regulated but privately owned

Besides this approach, the County Government has engineered the input of the local people and professional in development through the “**Adopt a School Concept**”. The concept will inject a philanthropic mood within the professionals in Vihiga to use their positions and positions (especially those with discretionary resources) to give back to the community by renovating, building, or equipping Vihiga County education facilities using their own resources. Though this approach does not necessarily raise revenue in the true sense of the word, but this concept will circumvent CIDP implementation inconsistencies that may largely be associated with capital deficits emanating from annual Workplans and Budgets that define the Fiscal Policy of the County.

The county also expects to gain from resources mobilized by the National Treasury. According to Article 226 of the Constitution, it is the duty of the National Treasury to mobilize domestic and external resources for financing national and county government. The County Treasury is in charge of mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the county government and putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources.

Given the unique situation of Vihiga County of not having an asset portfolio or profile sufficient enough to address deficits that may be experienced when implementing capital development projects-the County will be compelled to aggressively seek ways of supporting its development agenda through local and international partnerships modeled on the PPP Models herein stated.

It should be noted that under the PFM Act 2012, regulations approved by parliament shall provide for the administration, control and management of grants, including procedures to ensure that grants are spent on the basis of the Integrated County Development Plan by adhering to;

- Rule of the Law
- Respect for Sanctity of Contracts
- Transparency to both the Constituents of the County and business partners
- Accountability to both the Constituents of the County and business partners

6.2 Assets and Financial Management

The National Treasury is expected to design and prescribe an efficient financial management system for the national and county governments to ensure transparent financial management and standard financial reporting as contemplated by Article 226 of the Constitution. The County Treasury, subject to the Constitution, will;

- Monitor
- Evaluate and oversee the management of public finances and economic affairs of the county government including developing and implementing financial and economic policies in the county
- Preparing the annual budget for the county
- Coordinating the preparation of estimates of revenue and expenditure of the county government
- Coordinating the implementation of the budget of the county government
- Mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the county government Putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources.
- The County Treasury will also ensure compliance with accounting standards prescribed and published by the Accounting Standards Board from time to time.
- It will also ensure proper management and control of, and accounting for the finances of the county government and its entities in order to promote efficient and effective use of the county's budgetary resources.

6.3 Resources from the National government

To support the devolution framework, several acts of parliament have been enacted: The Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011; The County Government Act, 2012; The transition to Devolved Government Act 2012; The Inter-government Relations Act, 2012; The Public finance management Act, 2012; The County Government Public Finance Transition Act,

2013. The constitution and many of these laws require “Integrated Development Planning” since this process enhances efficiency and effectiveness of budget fund and mechanism for addressing the county mandate under the Construction of Kenya 2010.

Release of funds from the national government will depend on whether a county has developed an Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). Integrated Development Planning is defined as a process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of government and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at local level, and through which economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to produce a plan that meets the need and targets set for the benefit of local communities.

Part XI of the County Government Act 2012 obligates the county government to ensure harmony of;

- The integrated development plan with the national plans
- Sub-county plans such as sectoral plans
- Spatial plans and urban areas and city plans which are located in the county.

In accordance with article 106, the plan will thereby provide a mechanism for linking the county and national planning processes with the MTEF budgetary system.

The budget process for county governments consists of an integrated development planning process, which include both long term and medium term planning. The integrated plan establishes financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term and makes an overall estimation of the county government's revenues and expenditures.

Based on the Commission on Revenue Allocation, Vihiga County is expected to receive Kshs. 3.4B for the FY 2013/14. This allocation has been determined based on the county population (45%), poverty index (20%), land area (8%) basic equal share (25%) and fiscal responsibility (2%). Although prorated, prudent public resource management as stipulated in the PFM Act 2012 will determine the amount the county receives in future on fiscal responsibility.

6.4 Resource Projections

The County Government of Vihiga has already made its budget as contained in the 2013/2014 financial year actual allocations as shown below. In anticipation of the same and based on the County government projected trends the incomes and expenditures for the years 2014/2015 to 2017/2018 are projected to increase based on the identified sources and the existing expenditure outlines. There are anticipated budget deficits which may arise as a result of revenues increasing at a rate less than the expenditures which

needs to be taken care of. This calls for prudent financial management of funds and the goodwill and support from the development partners and the donor community.

CHAPTER SEVEN: DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

7 Introduction

This chapter presents a highlight of programmes identified in various forums including, Vision 2030 and the first MTP dissemination forums; MTEF consultative forums; the 2nd MTP Consultations and other development consultations at the devolved levels. The information is presented based on the Medium Term Expenditure Framework budgeting system. Nine sectors have been used, namely, Agriculture and Rural Development; General Economic, Commercial and Labor Affairs; Energy, Infrastructure and ICT; Environmental Protection, Water and Housing; Health; Education; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration and International Relations; and Social Protection Culture and Recreation.

For each of the MTEF sectors, the national sector vision and mission are stated as well as the county's response to the sector vision and mission and the role of the stakeholders. In addition, the priority projects and programmes are presented as follows: the ongoing projects and programmes (flagship and others), the stalled projects, outstanding projects and new projects [from the Medium Term Plan (2013-2017) county consultations]. Finally, strategies for mainstreaming cross cutting issues in each sector are included.

This information represents the views of a wide cross section of stakeholders. The county leadership is encouraged to initiate developments along these suggested programmes and projects in addition to others that they might find to be of equal importance in terms of impact.

7.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

The Agricultural and Rural Development (ARD) Sector comprises of the following eight sub-sectors: Agriculture; Livestock Development; Cooperative Development and Marketing; Lands; Fisheries Development; Forestry and Wildlife; National Land Commission and Agricultural Research & Development (ARD).

7.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is an innovative, commercially-oriented modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector.

The sector Mission is to improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable Cooperatives sub sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources and sustainable management of forestry and wildlife resources.

7.1.2 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The county recognizes that this sector is very important in the fight against poverty. The county will focus on more production of high value crops such as maize, beans, tea and coffee, while efforts will be put on improving dairy production to boost milk production. The cooperative sector will be revitalized so as to improve in production, processing and marketing of agricultural products. The forest department will focus on the protection of Kaimosi Forest while efforts will be made to rehabilitate the Maragoli Forest in collaboration with the community.

7.1.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Agriculture and rural sector has a number of stakeholders whose inputs will be sought for the purpose of development. The roles to be played by the stakeholders include;

Stakeholders	Role
Agriculture and Livestock Departments	Provide extension services, promotion of livestock production and crop farming
Cooperative Development	Regulate activities of cooperative societies and ensure that stalled cooperative societies are revived.
Environment and Natural Resources	Ensure effective management and conservation of natural resources
Veterinary Department	Livestock disease control, provision of clinical services for animals and Artificial Insemination (AI) services, promote the quality of hides and skins produced in the County.
WKCDD, NGOs& CBO's	Establish revolving fund for livestock acquisition, hybrid seeds, livestock immunization and train health attendants
KARI	Carries diagnosis of farmers' problems and improve farming technology
KEPHIS	Provides protection to crops by ensuring proper farm inputs use
Financial institutions	Provide loans to groups and individuals
Water department	Ensures water shed management and river bank protection

7.1.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Value addition. Improve food security. Promote market and product development. Improve access to agricultural information. Facilitate accessibility of affordable credit and inputs to farmers.	Small land sizes Wastage of horticulture produce and sales at low prices Use of traditional farming methods High population density High price of farming inputs	Reduction of prices of farm inputs Encourage use of fertilizers and certified seeds Use of organic manure Encourage field days, training Introduce new varieties of crops Improve on crop diversification. Promote green house technology Establish an avocado processing factory
Livestock Development	Improve the quality of livestock products Promote and improve bee and poultry farming	Inadequate veterinary services Poor quality of livestock breeds High disease incidences Poor livestock management techniques Inadequate milk cooling plants	Farmer training on proper animal husbandry Intensify extension services Improved marketing Promote zero grazing
Cooperative Development and Marketing	Revitalize the cooperative movement	Low incomes and therefore poor savings culture Poor management of cooperative societies	Sensitisation on cooperative movement in the county Capacity building members of the societies
Fisheries	Improve fish yields	Low yield production Poor fingerlings supply Poor marketing Lack of cooling and processing plant.	Improve supply of quality fingerlings Educate farmers on fish farming Improve fish surveillance

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			in farming areas Market local fish Develop hatcheries within the county Establish fish processing factory
Forestry	Hilltop restoration Commercial forestry promotion Farm forestry promotion Environment conservation	Insufficient funds Population pressure Overdependence on wood fuel	Sensitization of members of the public on agro-forestry Encouraging the establishment of commercial plantations of high value trees Sensitization of members of the public on farm forestry promotion Creation and reservation of carbon sink forests for income generation

7.1.5 Projects and Programmes

i) On-Going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Crop Yield Improvement and Diversification County Wide	To improve yields by 20per cent and annually for the next 5 years	8 wards	PRAAs conduct extension activities in wards.
National Agricultural Accelerated Input Access Programme (NAAIAP) County wide	To Improve food security and farm incomes.	Individual farmers in clusters at 6000 farmers	Each farmer gets ½ acre package for maize production.
Marketing of Agriculture and Livestock Products County wide	To improve marketing strategies by 5per cent every year during the planting period.	8 wards	Preparations of marketing strategy document and use of BPO strategy.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK) County wide	To Improve food security at household; Improve farmers' farm incomes.	Farmers groups – CIGs	Fund groups to undertake income generating projects

Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Orphan Crops promotion County wide	To improve on food security To Improve farm incomes.	Farmers groups	Provide planting material of neglected indigenous crops to farmers to bulk and produce.
Water Harvesting County wide	To improve food security;	Farmers groups.	Provide funds to dig water pans.
Mudete tea factory – Expansion of processing line/ Wodanga/Sabatia	To Improve the capacity from 16 million kgs to 20 m kgs p.a	Vihiga/Hamisi and Emuhaya tea production zones.	Construction of processing section
Horticulture Development	To Improve rural livelihood through improved farm incomes.	Reduce poverty index by 30per cent.	Group approach through field days, demonstrations, sourcing of planting materials.
Coffee Rehabilitation County wide	To Increase household incomes.	Increase acreage by 30per cent and yields/tree by 40per cent.	Rehabilitation of the existing coffee trees and expansion of acreage; rehabilitating coffee factory and societies.
Mushroom Production, Vihiga county	To improve the living condition of farmers and to promote self-reliance	Women Youth Men Vulnerable	To promote markets within and without the growing areas.
Veterinary Public Health/Hygiene (County wide)	To Improved health status	Adequate trained personnel in meat inspection;	Routine meat inspection; train meat inspectors and flayers, butchers.
Artificial Insemination Services (County wide)	To Upgrade livestock (cattle) population in the County and to Prevent breeding diseases in cattle	Inseminate 200 cattle annually.	Promote private AI services/providers; Train on husbandry
Bee Keeping Development County wide	To promote and train farmers on bee keeping practices	2200 farmers	Farmers trainings
Construction of Modern Slaughter Houses County wide	To safeguard human health through production of meat for human consumption in clean environment	One slaughter house per constituency	Promotion of concept at relevant forums, Technical guidance
Construction of Constituency Veterinary and Livestock Development offices	To Provide office accommodation for CVOs and Field Officers	Office blocks	Office construction Equipping the office
Construction of tannery plant Luanda Town	To add Value addition to hides and skins	\One tannery	Promotion of concept at relevant forums, Technical guidance
Dairy Cattle Development (County wide)	To improve farmers skills in management of dairy cattle especially feeding, breeding	2100 farmers	Farmers trainings through field days and visits.

Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	and disease control.		
Dairy Goat Promotion and Production County Wide	To promote the production and acceptability of the dairy goat and speed up its multiplication within the county.	1700 Farmers	Ward forum meetings; farmers' trainings; field demonstrations; field days and follow-ups.
Disease and pest control (County wide)	To Control/eradicate all livestock diseases and pest in the County	Vaccinate all cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, dogs and donkeys in the County, Revive the cattle dips in the County.	Strategic vaccination and promote re-constitution of dip committees and revival of dips.
Hides and skins improvement (County wide)	To Improve quality of hides and skins, To Licensing in hides and skin trade.	License all stores and bandas; License all flayers	Training, Licensing
Local Chicken Production Vihiga County	To promote and improve poultry production with focus on the local breeds.	√2400 Farmers	Farmer mobilization. Farmer trainings. Field days; Follow up visits.
Promotion of better farm management and use Vihiga County	To introduce quarterly economic land use extension services during the plan period.	Farmers county wide	Training farmers on better land sue practices.
Setting up of the County veterinary laboratory County wide	To improve County veterinary disease diagnosis	One laboratory	Equipping of laboratory on County veterinary office block
Improvement of fish yields County wide	To Increase total production	Willing farmers- County wide	Carry out sensitization workshops
Promotion of fish farming for new farmers County wide	To Increase acreage under fish farming	Potential fish farmers	Carry out sensitization workshops
Fish farming enterprise and productivity programme (ESP. Programmes) County wide	To Improve fish production	1000 fish farmers	Pond construction Procurement of finger lings
Revival of (Various) Cooperatives in the County wide	To improve the role of cooperatives in the current economy towards vision 2030.	All dormant (34) SACCOs in the county	Training of cooperative members on SWOT analysis.
Green Zone Development Support Project County wide	To increase tree cover and conserve bio-diversity; Promote forest regeneration	Natural forest; Farmland; Hilltops.	Natural forest conservation and rehabilitation;

Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	and conservation.		Restoration of community hilltops and water sheds.
Construction of cooperative Office Blocks Emuhaya/Hamisi and Sabatia	To Improve staff efficiency	To construct 3 office blocks	Construction of offices
Good Co-operative governance in the county	To improve on the management of cooperatives for proper sustainability	All co-operatives in the County	Enforce co-operative legislation; Train members on co-operative legislation
Revitalization of dairy and coffee co-operatives in the county	To assist dairy farmers sell their milk jointly and even also consider value addition	five livestock co-operatives	Arrange leaders meeting; Sensitize dairy farmers on joint marketing.
SACCO services in the County wide	To Provide cheap credit and enhance saving culture	Business and working communities in the County	Sensitize business men and working group persons/groups on importance of SACCOs

ii) New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Agro processing in Each sub-county	3	To add value to agricultural products	One small scale industry in each sub county by 2015	Construction of an agro-processing plant
Sustainable land use and Climate change mitigation programme County wide	4	To Promote sustainable land use	25 water pans Protection of 100 springs and wetlands. Protection of 100 km of river bank	Demonstrate on water harvesting and river bank protection in all sub counties Agro forestry farming Catchment planning
Crop Yield Improvement and Diversification County Wide	1	To Increase agricultural productivity	Reach out to 125,000 farmers per year Develop 5 fruit tree nurseries TC bananas & bulk 5 million cassavas Develop 500 greenhouses and drip irrigation	Conduct extension activities in wards; Drought tolerant crop farming Conduct farm visits ,field days and demonstrations Increase the crop production options to maximise productivity Construction of agricultural training centre(ATC) Procure and installation of greenhouses and fixing of

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
				irrigation kits
Agricultural inputs and credit access project County wide	1	To increase accessibility to affordable credit and agricultural farm inputs	Train 5000 farmers on micro financing	Develop a leverage project with financial institution
Institutional capacity building County wide	5	To improve effectiveness and institutional capacity in service delivery To reduce social cultural impediments to agriculture Strengthen farmers organisation	Set up county agricultural ICT platform Conduct 600 sensitisation and training meeting Trainings for commodity based cooperatives/farmers organisation	Internet connecting and networking in all units Opening of vihiga county agricultural website Designing appropriate information product and distribution channels
Revitalisation and restructuring of key cooperatives institutions	4	To improve the management of cooperatives To increase access to cooperatives financial services Promotion of agro-business development investment/value addition	Capacity building of 5000 stakeholders	Holding seminars, trainings, workshops, tours and exhibitions
Fish processing plant	2	To add value to fish products	One fish processing plant in the county	Construction of fish processing plant
Completion and equipping of hatchery unit at Mwitoko and Kapsotik fish farm,	2	To construct a modern fingerling production hatchery capable of producing high quality fingerlings for farmers within Vihiga and beyond	One complete and fully operational hatchery	Finish construction of hatchery block Plumbing and installation of water storage/recirculation system Installation of incubation tanks Setting up of bio filtration system Procurement of production equipment and materials. Purchase of 1 double cabin pick-up and 2 motorbikes.
Construction and equipping of office block at Mwitoko fish farm in emuhaya	5	To improve office operations and farm management	One office block with four rooms	Put up office building. Purchase office furniture and equipment.
Construction and	5	To train farmers	Accommodate	Construct conference hall,

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
equipping of conference facility at Mwitoko fish farm		on fish farming	and train 50 people at any given time	including abolition block. Purchase furniture and equipment
Construction of 12 demonstration/research ponds at Mwitoko fish farm	2	To have smaller ponds that can be used as a nursery ponds, for demonstrations, and as a source of A.I.A by lending the out to researchers	12 ponds	Site clearing Pond construction Installation of inlet and drainage system Stocking of ponds Purchase of lawn mowers
Construction of staff houses at Mwitoko fish farm	4	To accommodate staff whose presence is required at the farm throughout	2 family units	Construction of houses and landscaping
A 12 month program for training 400 commercial fish farmers within Vihiga county	3	To identify commercially active farmers and take them through a series of trainings and demonstrations on best management practices	400 commercial farmers across the county	Hold training sessions and demonstration for selected fish farmers Organize site visits and participatory interactions with industry stakeholders.
Setting up of a fully equipped fish cold storage facility in Vihiga sub-county	1	To reduce losses incurred by fish farmers through post-harvest spoilage	I fully equipped cold storage facility	Construct cold storage building or request for one at Jua kali sheds, Majengo Purchase and installation of equipment Purchase of cold storage van and 2 motor bikes with cooler boxes.
Plantation, establishment and Management (kibiri forest station-Hamisi Sub-County)	3	To maintain and enhance productivity f industrial forest plantation and increase efficiency in wood utilization for wealth and employment	30,000 seedlings 150Ha. 150Ha. 150Ha. 100Ha. 50Km 50Km 23,00m/days 150Ha.	Seedling production Site preparation Planting Weeding maintenance Pruning Boundary cleaning Forest road improvement Patrol/policing Harvesting operation/clear felling
Natural forest conservation management and protection programme (Kibiri forest station) (Maragoli Hills)	2	To intensify conservation and sustainable management of strategic forest resources for environmental protection and economic	500,000 seedlings 500Ha. 500Ha. 320Ha. 40Km. 150Km. 2,000Ha.	Seedling production Site preparation Planting Rehabilitation of degrades sites Boundary realignment Management of invasive species Protection of natural forest

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		growth.		regeneration
Farm forest production and management County wide	4	To promote farm forest extension on farm to increase tree cover for sustained timber, wood fuel, non wood forest products and environmental conservation	10,000 farmers 2,500 Ha. 15M 18M 750,000 50Km. 25Km. 10 schools 12,500 Ha.	Conduct capacity building for farmers. Promote commercial tree growing woodlots Collect revenue from licensing of material products Produce tree seedlings Tree planting in schools Roadside planting Riverbank stabilization Establish forest farmer field schools Promote agro forest in farmland schools.
Computers for staffs County wide	5	To ensure effectiveness and efficiency in work	3	Typing, printing, plotting, information storage
Vehicle 4 wheel County wide	3	To facilitate movement of officer to the field	1	Boundary disputes Court attendance Implementation of court orders Mutation survey
Modern surveying equipment. Total station G.P.S.	2	To improve the accuracy in our work To make work more easier	3	Solving disputes Total station for survey of towns Beaconing
G.I.S. lab installed with computers, Plotters, Scanner Printer, Drawing table Dye line printers	3	For better service delivery Help officer cope up with the digital era	3 2 2 3 2	Digitizing of the hard copy maps to soft copies Geo referencing Plotting, Printing, Scanning Drawing, production of blue prints
Strategic urban development plans	2	Guide & control development	Major urban centres	Bring order and promote sustainable development in the areas.
Preparation of Part Development Plans	4	Alienation of govt land- Acquisition of title deeds for govt institutions	10	Acquisition of data Undertaking pickings Drawing Advertisement
Preparation of County Spatial Development Plan	2	Provide an overall framework to guide development of the county	All County	Proposal making Validation workshop Advertisement, Approval
Preparation of Kaimosi Local Physical Development Plan	4	Guide rural development and settlement while addressing challenges	Whole of Cheptulu area	Compiling existing Data; -Consulting with communities and other stakeholders -Analyzing and agreeing on

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		likely to occur with the establishment of Kaimosi university		priorities Formulation of Project proposals approval by county assembly
Survey & planning software Auto CAD	4	To help officer improve on their work Help in solving some of the disputes	2	Digitizing Georeferencing Plotting Area computation
Computerization of lands records in lands registry	5	To improve the level of service delivery to citizens by accessing records quickly	To computerize over 110,600 titles	To request for money or purchase five more computers and a big printer.
Dairy Goat	1	Increased milk productivity and output	1,555,200 ltrs	Procurement of quality semen and assorted equipment Quality fodder establishment/conservation Capacity building
		Accessed high quality breeding stock	12,500 goats	Outsourcing and purchase of breeding stock
			20 centres	Establishment of additional multiplication centres.
Pig production	2	Increased pork and bacon output	607 tonnes	Improvement on production systems
			4 slabs	Construction of slaughter slabs at suitable sites at sub-county level.
			4 slabs	Procurement of assorted value addition equipment/machines and capacity building
		Accessed high quality breeding stock	5,000 stock	Outstanding and purchase of quality breeds. Conducting joint stakeholder/collaborator meetings
			5 multiplication unit	Establishment of additional sites.
Rabbit development	3	Increased white meat productivity and output	200 Tonnes	Field days and Demos Procurement of pelleting machines. Capacity building. Acquisition of value addition machines.
		Increased number of quality breeding Rabbits.	400,000 rabbits	Procurement of quality breeding stock from reputable farms. Establishment of on farm

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
				breeding sites. Mobilization of stakeholders.
Dairy cattle improvement	1	Increased milk productivity and output	37,520,233 ltrs	Procurement of quality semen and equipment. Fodder establishment and conservation. Promote use of A.I. Revamping of milk cooperative societies. Acquisition of value addition equipment.
		Accessed high quality breeding stock	46,600 dairy cattle	Outsourcing and purchase of breeding stock
			50% A.I users	Procurement of assorted A.I Equipment
Local poultry diversification improvement	1	Increased productivity and output	50% of improved local poultry	Cockerel exchange Intensified farmers Training
		Increase egg production and size	4 groups	Acquisition of value addition equipment
			5 stalls	Construction of poultry stalls
Bee keeping	3	Increased honey productivity and output	48,614Kg	Procurement of modern Hives and supply to farmers. Capacity building Value addition equipment and accessories procurement.
		Increased/access to improved Hives	5000 hives	Support vulnerable groups with modern bee keeping equipment Technical training especially value addition.
Soya Beans and French beans production	1	For diversification of agricultural produce	County wide	Provision of seeds Extension services to farmers
Rehabilitation of Cattle dip	3	To reduce incidences of animal diseases	County wide.	Reconstruction and operationalization of a Cattle Dip
Fish feed processing plant	4	Helps in creation of employment Increase availability of feeds and also make it affordable	One plant in the county	Purchase of land Construction of the facility Equipping the facility Sourcing for raw materials to produce the feeds.
Passion fruits and pawpaw	2	To increase food security To increase income	County wide	Acquisition of value addition equipment marketing
Construction/Rehabilitation of Tea buying centres	1	For easier marketing of tea	County wide	Buying of land Construction/rehabilitation of

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		produce		the centre Equipping the centre
Milk cooling plant	4	For value addition on milk produced by farmers	One per sub-county	Buying of land Construction Equipping the milk plant
Agriculture show ground	5	To show case agriculture produce. For marketing	One for the county	Purchase of land Construction of agricultural stands Equipping the show with facilities
Setting up of an Agriculture Training Centre	4	Enhanced agriculture technology transfer	County	procurement of land A.T.C. construction; Hiring of staff; Capacity building
Provision of subsidized fertilizer and farm inputs	2	Increase food productivity	County wise	Procurement of inputs Mobilization of beneficiaries, training of stockists and farmers Follow-ups.
Agricultural Research promotion	4	To improve quality and quantity of agricultural production.	County wide	Issuing of research grants, conducting of research, analysis of findings and dissemination.
Establishment of Cereal and Produce board stores at sub-counties	5	To ease access of subsidized farm inputs	Vihiga and Emuhaya	Procurement and construction and equipping of the stores
Soil sampling and testing laboratories	5	To know corrective measure to put in place		Establishing the office, personel and the necessary equipments
Promotion of agri-business development	2	Enhance culture of market based production	County wide	Prepare print and electronic material. Disseminate information, electronic and communication materials.
Completion of the slaughter house at Mukhalakhala	3	Safeguard human health through meat production in clean environmnet	one	Completing the structure and Handing over to farmers cooperative.
Animal disease control	2	Increased productivity. Facilitate uninterrupted marketing Increase income.	County wide	Purchase various vaccines. Vaccinate against various animal diseases
Construct a tannery	4	Add value to hides and skins. Increase wealth. Create	One for the county	Designing of structures.EIA process. Process BQs Float quotations and

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		employment.		construct Monitor the construction. Equipments Hand over to stakeholder/cooperative
Irrigation schemes	5	Enhance food security, income generation and employment	County wide	Feasibility study EIA; Procurement Construction and commissioning
Revival of coffee farming	5	Enhance income generation and employment	County wide	Coffee nurseries establishment Coffee factories establishment Capacity building EIA; Procurement Construction and commissioning
Promotion of traditional high value crops.	2	Enhance food security, income generation and employment	County wide	Capacity building Bulking procurement of value addition equipments
Establishment of banana/tea hardening nursery	2	Ease access to good quality planting material	County wide	Procure seeds Mobilize and sensitize the farmers to use the seeds

iii) Flagship Projects

Name of the Project	Constituency	Description of Activities	Status Implementation
Grain dryer and storage	Vihiga	Construction of grain storage	Land for construction identified and still awaiting for funds

7.1.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting issues

Agriculture sector will ensure equal representation in committees for women and youths to facilitate fairness in decision making in all their programmes. These include Njaa Marufuku Project Committee, County Agriculture Committee meetings at grass root level. The women, youth and people with disability will be involved in agricultural programs effectively since women and youth are the major suppliers of labour in the agricultural sector. The increase in agro-processing will create employment for the local communities.

Poverty will be reduced by introducing better methods of livestock rearing and promotion of high value crops' production so as to increase earnings. Value addition will also be encouraged.

The high prevalence of HIV/AIDS has a negative effect on the workforce in this sector. With increased production, food security will be enhanced for the nutritional support of those infected with HIV/AIDS.

The promotion of large scale fish farming and production as well as agro-forestry and woodlot establishment will improve earnings of the community members. The groups operating tree nurseries will also be trained on how to manage disasters such as forest fires.

7.2 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

7.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is a world class provider of cost-effective physical and ICT infrastructure facilities and services

The sector mission is to provide an efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities

7.2.2 County Response to the Vision and Mission

The county's available physical and ICT infrastructure will assist in enhancing the communities' economic development. It is envisaged that the physical as well as the ICT infrastructure will be expanded to cater for the increasing demand. Electricity coverage through rural electrification programme will be scaled up while the solar energy and biogas potentials will fully be harnessed to cut on costs.

7.2.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Public Works Staff (GOK)	Technical backstopping; clearing of bushes by roadsides; repair of roads and housing standards/designs.
KeRRA	Funding of roads maintenance.
County Roads Committees	Implementation of projects.
Community	Provides both unskilled and semi-skilled labour as well as monitor work that is being done
Ministry of Energy	Implement the Rural Electrification Programme

7.2.4 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Road rehabilitation Expansion of existing road network	Lack of maintenance Poor workmanship Poor drainage	Prepare an inventory of all roads Sensitize communities on

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Tarmac key roads Construct bridges	Heavy rains experienced Encroachment to road reserves Limited funds for road construction and maintenance	need to maintain road reserves. Mobilize for funds for continued maintenance of roads. Erect bridges, gabions and culverts, gravel and murrum feeder roads leading to market centres.
Energy	Enhance Rural Electrification Programme to households Improve telecommunication network Promote solar and biogas energy	High cost of electricity connectivity High Poverty levels Frequent black outs Low coverage of telecommunication networks in areas within valleys	Mobilize for funds to scale up rural electrification programme Exploit other sources of energy including bio gas, and solar power. Revive hydroelectric power plant at Kaimosi dam.
ICT	Vihiga digital mapping Establish digital villages in every constituency Promote ICT learning in primary and secondary schools	Inadequate funds Inadequate ICT personnel Poor mapping/ documentation	Establish Vihiga digital mapping Establish digital villages in each constituency Connect the fire cables to all urban centres in the county

7.2.5 Projects and Programmes

i) On-Going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Routine Maintenance of roads-County-Wide	To provide easy access to rural areas.	856.7 Km	Grading, gravelling road reshaping, culvert installation & ditch cleaning.
Construction of Footbridges	To provide easy access to rural areas	20 bridges	Construction of the foot bridges by public works
Establishment of Constituency Digital Villages and Cyber cafés	To Expand use of ICT services To Create awareness in various fields of	Have digital villages and cyber café in each ward by 2017	Establish digital villages to provide internet, email, fax and internet services to the community and installation of satellite digital sites

	ICT.		
Expansion of Mobile Phone network to the Hinterlands County Wide	To facilitate use of the Internet and ease communication	Install mobile phone transmitters/boosters to at least 80per cent of the County per year	Extend expand mobile network coverage in the rural centres.
Community Radio Station	To enhance information sharing and dissemination for socio-economic development.	Establish a radio station with a County coverage by 2017	Source for funds from GOK, CDF and other stakeholders. Mobilize the community to supply raw materials.
Provide computers to learning institutions and centres	To facilitate basic ICT knowledge to learners.	Primary schools; Secondary schools; Polytechnics.	Purchase of computers; Constructing computer labs
Rural Electrification Programme	To improve rural electrification	Connect electricity to all secondary schools, major trading centres, Health facilities and other public institutions	Install and connect electricity
Biogas and Solar Adoption	To promote use of solar energy and biogas	Schools and hospitals	Construct biogas units at household levels and install solar panels in all public schools and health facilities

ii) New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Ran king	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Hydro power generation plant at Egalogoli and Kaimosi	5	To generate more hydro-electric power	2No	Construction of power plants
ICT resource centre in all the sub-counties	2	To enhance accessibility to information	5No	Construction and equipping of ICT centres
Construction of an air strip at Hamisi and Mufwendete	5	To improve efficiency in transportation	2No	Constructing air strip
Open up new access roads (see below)	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	County wide	Gravelling, grading , opening up ditches ,and construction of bridges
Tarmac roads (See below)	3	To link urban centres	8 no roads	,Open roads and provide bitumen surface.
Street lighting in main urban and market centres	2	To improve security	13 No urban centres	Erect flood lights and street lights Erecting transformers and connection of electricity
Promotion of Bio gas and solar power energy	3	To enhance access to energy	County wide	Construction ,installation and equipping
Bus Parks in Mbale,Majengo,and Chavakali	4	To ease traffic congestion and raise revenue	3No	Construction of bus park shades and relocate small scale traders

Rural Electrification	2	To provide easy access to power	50% of households	Installing trans-formers and power connection to the catchment and public centres
Luanda –Akala	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Upgrading to bitumen standards
C38Kima - C39 Emusutswi	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Reconstruction
Gambogi – Shamakhokho	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Upgrading to bitumen standards
D294 Mukhombe – Kaimosi	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Periodic Maintenance
DB Kakamega - D294 Mukhombe	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Improvement to engineered gravel standards
D245Ekwanda - B1 Luanda	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Improvement to engineered gravel standards
E290 Mwichio - C39 Esirulo	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Upgrading to bitumen standards
C38 Vihiga - A1 Boyani	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Routine maintainace
C39 Viyalo - E1262 Mbale	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Upgrading to bitumen standards
Boyani - Vihiga	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Improvement to engineered gravel standards
E1129 Inyanza - A1 Tigoi	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Upgrading to bitumen standards
A1 Boyani - D262 Jeprok	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Upgrading to bitumen standards
D291 Munzatsi - E289 Kinu	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Spot Improvement
Senende - D292 Erusui	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Improvement to engineered gravel standards
D292 Erusui - C39 Cheptulu	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Improvement to engineered gravel standards
E1262 - C38 Kima	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Improvement to engineered gravel standards
E1262 Epanga-C38 Ebusiralo	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Improvement to engineered gravel standards
D264 Ibubi - C38 Stand Matope	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Improvement to engineered gravel standards
D291 Gisambai - C39 Mudete	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Spot Improvement
A1 Mbale - E231 Gisambai	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Spot Improvement
D291 Gisambai - C39 Mudete	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Spot Improvement
E293 Wangulu - Mululu – Busweta- Mago	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Spot Improvement
D291 Senende - D292 Shamakhokho	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Upgrading to bitumen standards
Jeprok - Hamisi - Mambai - Kiritu	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Upgrading to bitumen standards
B1 Luanda - Magada-Bukuga	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Upgrading to bitumen standards
Chavakali - Eregi	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Improvement to engineered gravel standards
A1 Lusui -C39 Sabatia	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Upgrading to bitumen standards

D299 Muhudu - C39 Cheptulu	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Improvement to engineered gravel standards
D291 - Chebunaywa - C39 Lusengeli	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Improvement to engineered gravel standards
Mbihi - C38 Kidindu	3	To link urban centres	To be determined	Improvement to engineered gravel standards
Gilwatsi - A1 Boyani		To link urban centres	To be determined	Improvement to engineered gravel standards
B1 Ebuyangu - E1262 Emusire	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Spot Improvement
Muhaya - Givogi	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Spot Improvement
C38Mahanga - C38	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Spot Improvement
Musunguti - R42 Vihiga	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Spot Improvement
Mudete - R25 Vihiga	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Spot Improvement
Kinu - Banja	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Spot Improvement
A1 Lunyerere - Kiritu	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Spot Improvement
Bendera - Wangulu	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Chamakanga-Busali-Wshem	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Esirulo-Emusire	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
D264 - Ombisi	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Ekwanda - Ebubayi	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Ekwanda - Emaloba	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Ebwali - Itabalia	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
D299 - Muyere	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Luanda - Esinamutu	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Mutiva - Mugangu	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance

Shamalago - Bumuyange	-	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Elukongo - Khwirumbi		1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Gamalenga - Kapsengere	-	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Esirabe - Magada		1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Gisambai - Kapchemwani	-	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Ebusiratsi - Emasuli		1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Mwibona - Mwitubuli		1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Mutiva - Mugangu		1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Maseno - Mweyekhe		1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Gisambai - Buyangu - Givole		1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Ilungu - Emuhondo		1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Mbihi - Matagaro		1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Navuhi-Kidinye		1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Lusiola - Idereli - Angoya	-	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Inavi - Dabwongo - Muguva	-	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
C39 Eshibinga - R35 Ebukanga		1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Ilongo - Munugi - Wamage	-	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Girvai - Lianaginga		1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Kidundu - Magui - Bunandi	-	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Ebuyangu - Ebukolo		1	To Improve accessibility in rural	To be determined	Routine Maintenance

		areas		
Shamakhokho - Bumavi - Kaimosi	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Madzulu - Kisenya	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Visiru-Chanda-Chambiti-Manyatta	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Kitulu - Kedohi - Muhanda	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Stand Matope-Walugaliangom	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Chavakali - Bukhulunya	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Lundu-Kidinye	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Mundichiri-Emasuli	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Chango - gisambai	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Kima-Hobunaka	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Senende - Givogi	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Ebwali-Esongolo	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Ivona - Lyamangale	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Mugongo - Chambale	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Mundichiri-Esirulo	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Mundichiri-Ebukhya-Itukho	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Matsigulu - Kidinye	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Manyonyi-Ebunangwe-Emakak	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Chandumba-Kegondi-Viyalo	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Vihiga - Kegendirova	1	To Improve	To be	Routine Maintenance

		accessibility in rural areas	determined	
Chango - Chavugami	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Luanda-Mumbohai(1259)	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Kilingili-Mukhombe	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Chanduma-Muholele	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Chango - Matsigulu - Gevera	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Shem-Mululu-Thatcher	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Shamakhokho-Kaimosi College	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Chavakali - Wasundi - Kigama	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Maseno - Olang - Luanda	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Magui - Madira	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Magada - Ingidi - Busamo	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Cheptulu - Mahanga - Makuchi	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Mudungu - Gahumbwa	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
C39-Ebukanga	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Makuchi - Chamulogochi	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Musutsu - Shamakhokho	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Shamalago - Bumuyange	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Bukuga - Vigeetse	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Sabatia - Mudungu - Gaigedi	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance

Nabwani-Mambai	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Mukingi-Munugi	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Demesi-Mbihi	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Gavaragi - Muhanda - Lusiola	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Lusiola-Iderelli-Angoya	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Gavaragi-Womulalu-Lugaga	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Mahanga-Masazi	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance
Walumuma-Visiru-Bugamangi-Musunzu	1	To Improve accessibility in rural areas	To be determined	Routine Maintenance

7.2.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting issues

This sector will employ a number of young casual workers thus providing employment for the unemployed youth. Protection of roadsides against erosion and protection of water sources will ensure environmental sustainability. EIA will have to be undertaken before implementing major projects.

The HIV/AIDS will be mainstreamed in the sector by ensuring that roads contracts have a HIV/AIDS component. Women and youth empowerment will continue to be a priority in the sector. This category of population will be deliberately targeted, by providing them with employment opportunities in order to improve their livelihood. They will be involved in Food for Work/Asset programmes like routine maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads. These efforts shall enable the County to achieve MDG goal 1.

The main goal of ICT sector is to keep people in touch with others and to be informed in decision making. To mainstream cross cutting issues into the sector, management information systems have been established by sub sector for instance, NACC communicates via email since most of their constituency offices are networked. Ministry of Health has an established Health Information System which provides data for decision making in HIV/AIDS.

Establishment of constituency digital villages in every ward will be useful for socio-economic change among the youth. Constituency Digital Villages will transform the ways in which youth live and work. Using internet will enable residents of the County to get access to both domestic and international education and also job opportunities on

line. The youth will also be able to share various interests with their peers and with the Youth Enterprise Development Fund, they will be able to advertise their products and get market information for various enterprises.

7.3 General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs

7.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector vision is a globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic Development, where citizens operate freely across borders”

Sector mission is to promote, coordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programmes for a rapidly industrializing economy.

7.3.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The county will focus on the promotion of agro-industries and marketing of agricultural and livestock products. Trade barriers with neighboring counties and international markets will be addressed so as to harness markets for the county’s products.

7.3.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
County Government	Training of business people; policy formulation and direction; promote small-scale industries and inspect weights and measures for quality in machines.
Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KNCCI), KIE, ICDC, NGOs; CBOs, FBOs and the commercial banks	Provide credit to the entrepreneurs and also offer trainings on business and managerial skills.

7.3.4 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industries	Prepare a county industrial project profile. Identification, formulation and promotion of industrial projects.	Lack of adequate funds Inadequate consultation and coordination with other key stakeholders within the sub-sector.	Mobilize for financial resources Put in place proper coordination mechanism between stakeholders
Trade	Provision of financial assistance to micro entrepreneurs Training and extension services Licensing of businesses Establish MFIs	Non-payment of loans by beneficiaries Inadequate funding to the joint loans boards. Inadequate capital Lack of investors Overdependence in agriculture related trade	Train entrepreneurs Increase business licensing Issue short-term revolving funds loan opportunities Increase loan recovery and uptake Promote investments in non-agriculture related trade. Establish more SACCOs.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Small Scale Industry	Provide an enabling environment for investment.	Un-affordable credit Poor market infrastructure	Provision of infrastructure to existing Jua Kali sheds Develop industrial and innovation parks.
	Increase access to credit	Inadequate credit access	Develop innovative ways for enhancing access to finance; Encourage expansion of micro lending institutions in the county.
	Marketing	Inadequate access to markets; Over-exploitation by large companies; Monopolistic practices of marketing boards; Lack of market information; Lack of innovation leading to flooding of markets.	Train the artisans on entrepreneurship, product design and marketing skills; Organizing exhibitions, symposia and trade fete for the Jua Kali products.
	Training	Lack of quality training and facilities.	Develop and implement policies enabling entrepreneurial growth Facilitate technological innovation in the sector;
Tourism	Tourists sites Hotels and recreation sites Cultural heritage centers Tour promotion firms	Establish Tourists sites at Maragoli hills, Bunyore hills and Kaimosi forest Tap the rich cultural heritage as a tourist target	Re-locate people from the county's attraction sites Sensitize the community on the importance of conserving the environment and cultural heritage Construct more tourists hotels and resorts
Labour	More training Access to credit facilities Child labour Gender ratio High levels of unemployment	Poverty and lack of skills Inadequate access to credit facilities High interests rate on loans borrowed Non payments of loans	Sensitize youth/ women on importance of investment Change of attitude towards other disciplines / trade Encourage youth to join youth polytechnics

7.3.5 Project and Programmes

i) On-going Projects/programmes

Project Name Location/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Trade Licensing	Facilitate traders acquire licenses through a One Stop Shop	Make at least three visits per centre	Give business License

ii) New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Community cultural development and preservation of shrines	2	To protect and develop culture and indigenous forests To promote tourism.	County wide	Fencing of tourism sites; maintenance of access roads and fencing of tourism land
Establishment of a tourist hotel in Vihiga	4	To promote tourism	One tourist class hotel	Construction of a modern tourist
Creation of land banks for industrial use in Vihiga	5	To expand land for establishment of industries	50 Ha of land in Luanda	Conversion of idle railway land in Luanda into industrial land
Avocado processing plant at Gambogi in Hamisi and Luanda	2	To add value to avocado	To processing plant at Gambogi and Luanda	Constructing and equipping a processing plant
Construction of modern retail markets	1	To improve the supply chain in wholesale and retail trade	One retail market in each sub-county	Acquiring land Putting up buildings
Provision of credit to small scale traders countywide	3	To facilitate increased access to trade finance to grow businesses	Issue Kshs. 90 million to traders	Train traders Issue loans
Construction of heavy stone extraction industry	2	To promote heavy industry and creation of jobs	1 heavy industry created	Acquiring land Putting up of industry
Construction of a food processing industry (canning of French beans, fruits etc)	1	To add to agricultural produce	1 industry created	Acquiring land Putting up of factory
Create a recreational park	4	To create tourist attraction sites for both foreigners and locals	One per sub-county	Acquiring land, land scaping, picnic sites, putting up shops, lodges and a dam ets
Rehabilitation of tourist sites countywide	3	To create tourist attraction sites for both foreigners and locals	5 sites rehabilitated county wide	Repairs, gravelling roads ets
Promotion of occupational safety and health standards countywide	3	To enhance capacity for promotion of occupational safety and health standards	20 workplaces 18 firemen 3 fire engine drivers(to be stationed appropriately) 5 fire drills	Sensitization/training on occupational safety and health Recruitment and selection of firemen, fire engine drivers by county public service board Procurement of fire engines with evacuation facilities by the Gorvenors office Conduct atleast one fire drill per year
Enforce OSHA 2007 Countywide	4	To enforce compliance with OSHA 2007	400 inspections 25 fire safety audits	Safety inspections Monitoring of workplace contaminants namely

		(Occupational safety and health Act 2007)	100 safety and health audits 25 noise level surveys 5 airborne contaminants monitoring 70 plants lifting equipment reports 20 cases for prosecution 15 cases of accident investigation	noise, air quality, thermal conditions, light intensity and vibrations. Analysis of audit healthy and safety, fire safety, plants and lifting equipment reports. Accident investigation.
Enforcing labour laws	5	To inspect activities related to child labour	County wide	Labour inspection Promotion of industrial peace
Enforcing labour laws	5	To ensure compliance with labour laws	County wide	Labour inspection Promotion of industrial peace Settlement and arbitration of labour disputes
Upgrading the existing ones countywide	5	To expand product market base.	County wide	Construction & upgrading works
Mapping of markets and trading centres County wide	5	To enhance revenue To assist on planning for investors collection	County wide	Mapping
Promotion of farmers' cooperative societies	1	To increase market of the local produce Create employment Mobilize resources	1 per ward	Formation of farmers' cooperative societies
Light/cottage industry/factory	2	To improve on Value addition for soya beans, sun flower	One in every sub-location	Buying of land, Constructing of the facility & equipping the facility
Reviving Coffee factory at	5	To help in coffee Value addition	County wide	Revive the old factory
Public toilets in markets	2	Ensure the cleanliness of the town	13 Major markets in the county	Building of the toilets in every market
Market shades	1	To Provide market and creating space to do business	13 major markets in the county	Construction of the shades & equipping the shades
Establishments of labour offices in all sub counties	5	To provide a platform to address employee issues	Hamisi, Sabatia, Luanda and Emuhaya	Building of offices and deploying staff
Business loan schemes	3	To enhance easy access to business loans	All self-help groups	Financing various groups
Construction of animal feeds factory	4	To Provide cheap easily available animal feeds	One factory for the county	Construction and equipping
Construction of a soya /butter factory	3	Provide value addition to local products	One factory for the county	Construction and equipping

Construction of Open air market	2	To improve access to the markets	13 Major market in the county	Acquiring land and constructing open air market
Promotion of Brick making	4	Open up opportunities/ employment of self employment	County wide	Acquiring molding machines for groups
Establish Resort Centres in Hamisi, Emuhaya and Vihiga	3	To promote domestic and international tourism	Cultural sites, scenic sites, forests	Establish and construct resort centres and a standard tourist hotel in the county

iii) Flagship Projects

Name of the Project	Constituency	Description of Activities	Status Implementation
Completion of Fresh Produce Market	Four markets	Construction of fresh produce market	On-going
Operationalization CIDCs	Four CIDCs	Equipping and operationalization	On going

7.3.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The trade sub-sector provides most of the employment opportunities either directly or indirectly. Revenue generated by the County government will help promote development of this sector and hence contribute to the improvement of the living standards of people and thus reduce poverty related problems.

NEMA will ensure that mitigation measures are taken on environmental impact that is likely to occur from the activities of traders in this sector. Traders will be sensitized on the need to protect the environment they will be operating on.

Most of the trading activities will imply a greater interaction of people. Major trading centres have been found to have higher prevalences of HIV/AIDs. Strategies targeted to this population through establishment of VCT centres in these markets as well as behavior change communication will be promoted.

The Jua Kali sheds will target the local community in order to improve their living standards while the established enterprises will be expected to provide employment opportunities to the youth and women.

7.4 Environmental Protection, Water and Housing

7.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector vision is sustainable access to adequate water and housing in a clean and secure environment

Sector mission is to promote, conserve and protect the environment and improve access to water and housing for sustainable national development.

7.4.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The county will step up access to safe drinking water for improved health of the community. To achieve this, communities will be trained on management of water supplies and protection of water resources for sustainability. Rehabilitation of major piped schemes, borehole sinking, and protection of springs and encouragement of water harvesting will be encouraged throughout the entire period. Affordable housing scheme will be established to ensure that all members of community access all housing utilities.

7.4.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
NEMA	Ensure compliance and enforcement of EMCA
Amatsi Water Supply Company	Water service provider within the county
Lake Victoria North Water Service Board	Offer technical advice, regulate and licence water service providers.
NGOs and Community Based Organizations	Build capacity of communities in water harvesting skills and provide water tanks, technical and financial support.
Line ministries	Policy guidelines; Funding; coordination of institutions.
National Housing Corporation	Construction of low cost houses.

7.4.4 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve sewerage and drainage system Revive malfunctional water supply projects. Improved access to safe drinking water. Establish gravity water supply scheme. Spring protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastage of rain water High cost of electricity Poor management of water supply projects Vandalism of pipes Farming and planting of trees in wet lands Few public toilets in market centres Poor garbage collection and dumping sites Lack of clean water Poor sanitation and drainage Pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish water bottling plant Construct more water dams Promote roof catchment Promote gravity driven water supply scheme Map and protect water sources Construction of a landfill Construction of a sewerage system Enhance knowledge in public health
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a plant for waste management Establish indigenous tree nurseries Promote agro-forestry Promote use of bio-gas and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfavourable land terrain prone to soil erosion Low forest cover Deforestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase acreage under indigenous trees Enact and implement environmental reforms Promote carbon credit market

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	solar energy Afforestation		
Housing	Establish more housing units Establish a housing policy	Inadequate houses for public servants Unplanned housing Small land sizes	Establish housing estates in urban centres Encourage highrise buildings Control housing plans Promote low cost housing technology

7.4.5 Projects and Programmes

i) On Going Projects/Programmes

Project name Location/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bunyore hills Water Project	To improve access to clean portable water	Supply North Bunyore location with clean portable water	Installation of electricity to the treatment plant; lay a gravity to direct water to treatment plant; construction of a weir; laying of a raising main line and laying of distribution lines and construction of composite treatment works
Mukhalakhala Water Project	To improve access to piped water.	Supply Ebwiranyi sub-location with piped water including schools and markets centres	Laying of a rising main line; laying of distribution lines and purchasing and installation of pumping sets
Emalindi/Esirulo Water Project	To revive the stalled project	Supply Esirulo sub-location and parts of Emalindi in emuhaya sub-county.	Rehabilitation of the entire distribution system;
Maseno Water Supply (County Wide)	To rehabilitate the supply in order to increase access to water	To improve supply in the whole county	Installation of an elevated tank at Luanda market; construction of filtration unit at Maseno water supply treatment work; purchase and installation of additional pumping set and extension of pipeline from Kima to Emuhaya.
Bumboshamakhokho Water Project	To increase water supply to Shamakhokho, Jepkoyai and Tambua Wards	All town households to have access to tap and clean water.	Rehabilitation of the intake source and construction of Gaga Water Project.
Kaimosi, Chepsaga, Sosiani and Hamisi Water Projects	To supply clean water to Kaimosi and Hamisi areas	All households within the areas	Rehabilitation of the intake source and expansion of distribution lines.
Madzuu-Kisienya Water Project	To provide portable water.	Provide 6000 household with safe and portable water	Intake works, storage and pipeline and construct pump house and storage tank.
Chango Water Project	To improve access to water to meet the growing demand	Provide 8000 households with clean water for domestic use.	Intake works, complete pumping set, and provide rising and distribution system

Project name Location/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mbale Water Supply	To improve reticulation system to serve increased coverage area and people	72,000 persons served with Water	Intake works, rising mains, distribution main and storage.
Muhanda Water Project	To improve water accessibility and availability	5,000 people accessing water.	Construction of pumping set and construct pump house and provide rising and distribution system.
Vihiga Water Supply	Increase water storage and distribution..	5000 people access water	Intake works, rising mains, distribution main and storage.
Mang'ong'o Water Supply	To improve water accessibility and availability.	3800 people access water	Intake works, storage and pipeline and construct pump house and storage tank.
Lodondo Water Project	To improve water accessibility and availability.	4800 people access clean and safe water.	Intake works, construct a pump house, storage tank, lay rising main and distribution network.
Mudungu water project	To improve water accessibility and availability.	4800 people access clean and safe water.	Revival of the water project

ii) New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Rank	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Waste recycling plant in the county (Luanda, Mbale, Chavakali, Serem, Majengo)	1	To improve on waste management	5 recycle plants in the county in five major town	Land acquisition for five sites Construction of five waste recycling plants.
Establishment of sewer system (Mbale, Kaimosi complex and Luanda)	2	To improve on waste management	Mbale, Kaimosi complex and Luanda town	Land acquisition for two sites Construction of sewer systems
Housing (County wide)	5	To provide improved shelter for government staff	All five sub counties	Land acquisition for five sites Construction of housing units
Water source/spring protection (County wide)	1	To promote access to clean and safe drinking water	1,250water springs	Restoration and protection of the catchment through tree planting Fencing
Maintanance/rehabilitation of Government houses (county wide)	4	To ensure that government houses are kept in good condition to promote health safety of the occupants	250 houses	Major repairs and maintenance of government houses (both pool and institutional houses) Civil works (Drainage and storm water system maintenance)
Appropriate building technology centres (ABT's) (Vihiga,	3	To enable each and every constituency in Vihiga county	4 ABT'S centers	Land acquisition and construction of ABT'S centers .

Hamisi, Luanda and Emuhaya constituencies)		have an ABT's center equipped with machines to serve the community. To disseminate information on ABT's to the people through training to use the technology in constructing houses to reduce over reliance on burnt bricks.		Maintenance of Lunyerere ABT centre in Sabatia constituency . Power installation and security in all the completed ABT'S centers.
Hydraform machines	3	To ensure that the machine is in good condition to operate when required for work. To equip newly constructed ABT'S with enough machines to serve the community within the respective constituencies.	3 hydraform machines 12 hydraform machines	Maintenance of the existing hydraform machines Procurement of new hydraform machines
Desiltation of Kaimosi dam (Kaimosi)	2	To increase water storage in dam so as to construct hydro electric power to lower production cost of water at Kaimosi water works	594,000m ³ of silt	Technical study survey Survey for boundaries & determine exact size Removal of aquatic weeds Silt removal. Civil works on canal spill way and access road
Rehabilitation/expansion of Kaimosi water supply(Kaimosi)	2	To restore design capacity, increase water production to serve additional 50,000 people and cut production cost	2,500m ³ /day treatment capacity	Rehabilitation of old system. Construction of a 2500m ³ /day capacity treatment plant. Installation of new pumping sets. Construction of hydro electric power station downstream of dam to produce 1.0MW of power Augmentation of distribution network Metering of bulk and zonal consumer meters
Wangidevei water project	4	To increase waters supply to the community Provision of clean and safe water	1 No	Construction of a new water project
Expansion/rehabilitation of Maseno water supply-Emuhaya	3	To restore design capacity of plant and expand T/works to serve additional 100,000 population and cut cost of	5000 m ³ /day treatment capacity	Rehabilitation of old system Construction of new 5000m ³ /day horizontal treatment plant. Installation of new pumping sets.

		production		Laying of new rising mains. Construction of storage tanks. Augmentation of distribution network Bulk, zonal and consumer meters. Construction of hydropower station to produce 1MW electricity
Rehabilitation/expansion of Mbale water supply (Vihiga)	1	To restore design capacity, increase water production to serve additional 30,000 people	2000m ³ /day treatment capacity	Construction of 2000m ³ capacity horizontal T/works Expansion of pump house Construction of new intake form upstream to create hydro power Construction of elevated and masonry tanks Augmentation of distribution network Bulk, zonal and consumer meters. Installation of new pump sets
Esirulo-Emalindi, Eburnangwe, mudungu Water Supply, Kisienya-Madzu Buliva, Muhanda, Mbihiu,	3	Extend the pipeline connection to Supply water to Public institution and the surrounding community.	Access portable water to people around central Bunyore	Distribution lines and Metering.
Sinking of boreholes (county wide)	4	Provide water services to the community Reduce cases of waterborne diseases within the community	50 boreholes	Hydrological surveys. Procurement of experts. Sinking of boreholes.
Garbage collection system county wide	1	To improve sanitation	13 markets	Identification of site Digging of garbage pits Construction of 30 resptor calls
Water pans	5	To improve access of water to residence Water	1 pan per sub-county	Procurement of water storage tanks
Gravity water schemes (county wide)	2	To increase waters supply to the community	8 sites	Piping, metering
Exploitation of mineral prospects	4	To exploit mineral deposits	County wide	Feasibility study Extraction and marketing

7.4.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

Existing water projects will be expanded as new ones are constructed in order to improve accessibility and availability of this important resource. This will improve on the productivity of women and children who often walk long distances and spend a lot of

time searching for water. Consequently, they will have ample time to engage in other productive activities, which would liberate them from the vicious cycle of poverty.

Construction of water projects involve a lot of activities some if not checked may negatively impact on the environment. Environmental conservation measures in compliance with the EMCA, 1999 will be observed.

The sector will set up an AIDS coordinating unit for purposes of addressing the HIV/AIDS policy in the work place. This will involve provision of VCT services to all stakeholders in this sector.

7.5 Education

7.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector vision is a globally competitive education training, research and innovation for sustainable development

Sector mission is to provide, promote and coordinate quality education and training, integration of science, technology and innovation in sustainable socio-economic development process.

7.5.2 County Response to the Vision and Mission

The county in its efforts to improve on school infrastructure will continuously expand the existing facilities as well as constructing new ones. The county will focus on improving on staffing levels and acquisition of requisite learning materials at all levels in collaboration with other stakeholders. Talent academies will be established to harness the untapped potentials of the youths.

7.5.3 Role of stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Education Ministry/staff	Policy guidance and bursary for students through (EFA)
KESSP/OPEC/ADB	Support programs in logistical and financial support and increased community participation and ownership
Community/parents	Supplement school development funding and monitor child performance
School management committees/Board of governors	Manage institutions on behalf of the ministry of education

7.5.4 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Establish a university in the county Improve and equip youth polytechnics	Inadequate tertiary and institutions of higher education Understaffing in schools	Enhance more supervision in schools Establish a university in the county

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Establish more special schools and integrated units Establish more science laboratories and libraries Establish centres of excellence in all the constituencies for boys and girls Establish more tertiary institutions	Low enrolment in secondary schools Limited special schools and disability friendly facilities in schools High school dropouts Poverty and HIV/AIDS Inadequate bursary funds Uncoordinated establishment of schools along clan lines	Improve and equip youth polytechnics Establish more special schools and integrated units Equip the science laboratories, libraries and promote ICT learning in schools Introduce school feeding programmes and other measures to reduce high dropout rates

7.5.5 Projects/Programmes

i) On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
School Textbooks Project	To enable each primary school child to have access to relevant and quality textbooks.	County-wide	Provide school textbooks to all primary schools at ratio of 1.3.
Bursary for Secondary Students (Boarding)	To enable disadvantaged pupils to have access to education by GOK and stakeholders.	100per cent total orphans, needy students in secondary school.	Give bursary to needy and bright students. Orphans due to HIV/AIDS to benefit.
Construction of laboratories and libraries	To ensure all secondary schools have science rooms/libraries with relevant equipment and books respectively.	All 164 secondary schools to have equipped laboratories by 2017.	GOK/PTA/BOG support establishment of laboratories /libraries in secondary schools and stock them.
Education Management Information System (EMIS).	To be able to provide computer education to all educational institutions.	50per cent schools with electricity by 2017	Enhance computer literacy and management of data.
Renovation and Construction of Classrooms in Schools in the County	To improve the physical status of the learning institutions	Primary and secondary schools	Replacing iron sheets, construction of toilets and plastering of the physical structures
Installation of Electricity to all Schools	To light up schools for better learning environment	Primary and secondary schools	Application, wiring and installation
Up-grading 2 primary schools in each constituency as model schools	To create a better learning environment for both boys and girls	8 Identified schools within the county	Tendering and construction, equipping the schools
Development and promoting of career guidance & counseling through	To enable students to select rightful career	All schools	Training on selection of career by students

Project Name Location/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
workshop and seminars			
Establishment of community Learning Resource Centre (county wide)	To promote education and diversify learning needs of the community	Community leaders; out of school youth and adults and researchers.	Construction of a community resource centre.
Non-formal education	To improve skills of those dropping out of fourth form	Youths	Provide training in technical skills.

ii) New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Establish new primary schools (See Annex 1 for list of schools)	3	To improve access to schools and decongesting existing structures	2 schools per ward	Construction, staffing, equipping of schools
Establish new Secondary schools (See Annex 1 for list of schools)	3	To improve access to schools and decongesting existing structures	2 schools per ward	Construction, staffing, equipping of schools
Establish new Youth polytechnics (See Annex 1 for list)	2	To empower youth with life skills	1 per sub-county	Construction, staffing, equipping of schools
Supply of ICT Equipment in all secondary schools	2	To improve ICT access in Schools	80 schools	Purchasing, ICT equipment .
Construction of science and ICT laboratories	1	To equip learning institution with ICT Equipments	80 secondary schools	Construction and equipping of laboratories
Establish a public university in the county	3	To enhance access to higher education	One public university at kaimosi	Construction of a university and equipping.
Expansion of technical colleges and youth polytechnics	2	To enhance technical and life skills	2 more technical colleges and 5 more youth polytechnics in the county	construction and equipping
Construction of workshops and computer labs in all Youth Polytechnics	2	To improve ICT access and enhancing life skills	All 16 Youth Polytechnics	Construction and equipping
Schools electrification Programme	4	To ensure all schools are connected to electricity.	142 No secondary schools 372 No primary schools	Wiring of classes and offices Payment of installation fees
Renovation of existing schools	1	To improve on learning environment	372 and primary schools 142 secondary	Renovating dilapidated facilities in schools

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
			schools in 5 constituencies	
Enhancing roof catchments and boreholes in schools	1	To improve on clean ,safe water and good sanitation	All ECD, primary and secondary schools	Conduct baseline survey. Mobilise resources
School feeding programme	2	To Increase access, retention & completion rates for most vulnerable children.	ECD and std 1,2,3 and 8	Provide feeding in phases: -Phase 1 ECD and std 8 -Phase 2 std 1-3 -Phase 3 std 4-7 Mobilization of parents for ownership programme Encourage sustainability activities
Evaluation of pupils 6-8 and form 3 and 4	4	To monitor and evaluate learning. To improve standard of learning in the county	Std 6-8 Form 3-4	County and sub county joint evaluation tests
Access to school initiative programme	5	To Ensure all schools are accessible	All ECD, primary and secondary	Expansion of roads/paths Small bridge leading to schools
Promotion of co-curricula activities in schools	5	To promote sports, To Identify and develop talents in schools	All primary, secondary and colleges in the county	School based co-curricular activities to be encouraged.
Recruit more teachers in ECD, primary , secondary and Youth Polytechnics	3	To improve on teacher: pupil ratio	Teacher pupil raitio1:50 (primary sch) and 1:40 in Secondary Sch	Recruitment of teachers and tutors
Complete the model centres of excellence	4	To Establish two schools/academies	Two Primary Two Secondary per constituency	Furnish/equip. introduce talent tapping
Establish resource centres& ACE	2	To promote adult literacy	Open up 20 new ACE Centres and improve enrolments to 80%	Equipping centres Mobilize and recruiting learners and tutors
Establish ECD Training colleges	4	To improve on pre-school learning	One public centre per sub-county	Construct and equip
Establish Teacher Advisory service centres	5	To improve teacher	One per sub county	Construct, staff and equip

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		performance		
Upgrading Kaimosi TTC to Kaimosi University	2	To improve access to University training	1	Construct, staff and equip
Upgrade Ebungwe University College to a full University	3	To improve access to University training	Emuhaya	Construction and equipping
Upgrade Vokoli girls to University College	5	To improve access to University training	Sabatia	Construct, staff and equip
Establish Goibei and Madira TTCs	5	To improve quality of education	2no	Construction and equipping
Establish, Bunyore, Kitumba & Hambale Institute of Science And Technology	2	To provide technical life skills	3no	Construction and equipping
Establish Mbale KMTC and Kaimosi nursing school	1	To create a pool of trained health professionals	2no	Construction and equipping
Establish a public University in Kaimosi and Campuses at Magui and Vokoli	3	To expand education opportunities	2no	Construction and equipping
Establish ECDE College Luanda	3	To improve pre-primary school quality learning	1no	Construction and equipping
Establish Special units countywide	2	To provide education opportunities to the special need learners	2 no per ward	Construction , staffing and integrating in existing schools
Establish Resource centres countywide	4	To promote adult literacy	2no per ward	construction and equipping

i) Flagship projects

Name of the Project	Constituency	Description of Activities	Status Implementation
Esirabe Model Primary School	Emuhaya	Construction of classrooms and pit latrines	90 per cent Complete. The project was underfunded.
Ekwanda Model Primary School	Emuhaya	Construction of classrooms and pit latrines	90 per cent Complete. The project was underfunded.
Madzugi Model Primary School	Vihiga	Construction of classrooms and pit latrines	90 per cent Complete. The project was underfunded.
Chambiti Model Primary School	Vihiga	Construction of classrooms and pit latrines	90 per cent Complete. The project was underfunded
Maganyi Model Primary School	Sabatia	Construction of classrooms and pit latrines	90 per cent Complete. The project was underfunded
Mutsyulu Model Primary School	Sabatia	Construction of classrooms and pit latrines	90 per cent Complete. The project was underfunded
Musunji Model Primary School	Hamisi	Construction of classrooms and pit latrines	90 per cent Complete. The project was underfunded
Gavudunyi Model Primary School	Hamisi	Construction of classrooms and pit latrines	90 per cent Complete. The project was underfunded.

Name of the Project	Constituency	Description of Activities	Status Implementation
Vihiga High School	Vihiga	Reconstruct to upgrade to national level (centre of excellence).	On-going
Moi Vokoli Girls'	Sabatia	Reconstruct to upgrade to national level (centre of excellence).	On-going
Bunyore Girls' High School	Emuhaya	Reconstruct to upgrade to national level (centre of excellence).	On-going
Shamakhokho High School	Hamisi	Reconstruct to upgrade to national level (centre of excellence).	On-going
Emusire high school	Emuhaya	Reconstruct to upgrade to national level (centre of excellence).	On-going
Ebusiratsi high school	Emuhaya	Reconstruct to upgrade to national level (centre of excellence).	On-going

7.5.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will ensure that cross cutting issues are included in the curricula for the benefit of both teachers and students. Some of these issues are: HIV/AIDS, environmental education and corruption and are already being taught in schools. Children who are physically challenged will be identified and assisted to get bursary for further education. This sector also deals with youth empowerment and it will initiate projects aimed at improving lives of the youth.

With the growing population of the school going age, more education facilities will be put in place to cater for them. Environmental concerns will be addressed so as to protect the environment. Each of the projects will undertake an EIA before implementation and closer supervision for compliance will be done. All public and private learning institution will be encouraged to plant trees that will conserve the environment. Safety of the learners will also be given priority through training and provision of fire extinguishers in all facilities. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environment clubs formed to teach children the importance of conserving their environment.

Support for the girl child education is bearing fruit and this can be seen from the retention rate and enrolment rate for primary and secondary schools. These efforts will be stepped up during the period. The revival of vocational training centres is expected to absorb the youth who drop out of school for various reasons where they will acquire relevant skill to make them productive and useful members of the community. Secondary schools will be urged to adopt ICT as part of the curriculum in order to equip students with IT skills upon completion of school.

7.6 Health

7.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector vision is an efficient and high quality health care system that is accessible, equitable and affordable for every Kenyan.

Sector mission is to promote and participate in the provision of integrated and high quality promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services to all Kenyans

7.6.2 County Response to the Vision and Mission

The county will ensure that efficient and affordable health services are provided to the community. Efforts will be made to enhance supply of drugs as well as staffing in all health institutions. The Community Health Strategy will be strengthened to ensure that health concerns are addressed at the grassroots level.

7.6.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
NACC/CACC/CTC	Coordination of the county's HIV/AIDS activities; training of stakeholders and sensitization of community.
GOK (MOH), private clinics and dispensaries	To monitor any disease outbreak; treatment; public health and sanitation; providing curative services and preventive services; provision of drugs and equipment of health centres and staffing the health facilities.
NGOs /CBOs/Professionals	Support programs in logistical and financial support; increased community participation and ownership; support construction of health facilities and provision of public health services and provide training, materials support, guidance and motivational talks.

7.6.4 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health	Reduce child mortality rates Access to quality health services Reduce and control communicable diseases Prevention and management of STI/HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria Establish more dispensaries and other Infrastructure in health facilities Promote Reproductive health services Recruit more health personnel	Inadequate and poorly equipped health facilities Understaffing in health facilities Limited facilities for specialized treatment Insufficient supply of drugs Mushrooming of illegal clinics and pharmacies High cost of health services Dilapidated	Establish and equip more health facilities Increase staffing Regular supply of drugs and vaccines Regular supervision of clinics and pharmacies Promote community strategy Establish nursing school at Kima and Kaimosi mission hospitals Establish a public medical training centre in the county Social mobilization to promote behavior change

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Increase regular supply of drugs and vaccines Establish and equip a referral facility in each constituency	infrastructure in health facilities Poor service delivery by health personnel . Stigma attached to severe diseases	Build capacity of the health staff Increase funding for maintenance of health facilities Improve on drugs and other medical supply distribution

7.6.5 Projects and Programmes

i) On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Munoywa Dispensary/Izava North/Sabatia/Sabatia	To reduce child mortality in the area; To bring the health services closer to the people.	Complete construction and equip the facility by 2014	Construction of OPD, staffing the dispensary and equipping the facility.
Nadanya Dispensary/Wamuluma	To improve health services in the rural area.	Complete construction of the maternity wing by 2014	Completion of maternity wing, construction of laboratory and staffing the facility.
Inyali Dispensary/North Maragoli	To improve health services in the rural area.	Complete renovation of the facility by 2014	Staffing, supply of equipment, repairs and renovation.
Construction of wards at Ipali Health Centre	To increase in-patient Capacity	Construct and equip the wards by 2014	Construction of wards; furnishing and acquisition of equipment
Likindu Dispensary Maternity Construction	To increase immunization levels Facilitate PMCT services Improve health services	Complete construction by 2014	Construction; equipping and staffing of the facility
Shiru Dispensary	To improve health services in the rural area	Complete construction by 2014	Construction and staffing
Jepkoyai Dispensary	To improve health services in the rural area	complete construction by 2014	Construction and staffing
Kaptech Dispensary	To provide health services to all people	Complete construction by 2014	Staffing and site clearing
Malaria Prevention and Treatment County wide	To reduce malaria morbidity and mortality by 4per cent during the plan period; Promote health education activities on malaria control.	Reduce malaria prevalence to 10per cent by 2015	Promote use of treated mosquito net and training community health workers. Justification: malaria is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the county.
Expand HIV/AIDS services (PMCT, VCT)	To reduce the transmission of STD/HIV and mitigate the consequences of infection; To strengthen the capacity of other sectors to implement; To Improve quality and care as support services in the health facilities and	Reduce prevalence to 3per cent by 2017.	Syndromic management of STDs; STDs enhances the chances of infection with HIV/AIDS; training on production of I.EC materials and dissemination and promote condom use.

	communities for PLWAs.		
Immunization Programme County Wide	To achieve 95per cent immunization coverage with all antigens; To eradicate poliomyelitis, certification and control measles; Eliminate neonatal tetanus.	Increase immunization coverage to 100per cent by 2017	Accelerate immunization whose current coverage is below 90per cent.
Health Education County Wide	To reduce infections of diseases; Increase knowledge and understanding on mode of spread and preventive measures of all diseases up to village level.	Increase health awareness knowledge to all community members by 2017.	Develop and disseminate I.E.C materials on specific diseases.
Control of major environmental Health related communicable diseases County wide	To improve water system and sanitation coverage; To improve food control administration; pollution control; intensify vector borne disease control mechanisms.	Reduce all communicable diseases by 50per cent by 2015	Promote participatory community hygiene.
Vihiga County Hospital – Mortuary room extension and machine/equipping	To have functional mortuary facility with enough space to preserve the bodies.	Increase from 16 to 30 cooler system capacity.	Install the cooler system to the mortuary and fix equipment.
Vihiga County Hospital – Stand-by automated generator	To ensure functional stand by generator throughout the year in the hospital; The generator to provide light during power blackouts.	Have the standby automated generator by 2014	Availability of functional generator.
Vihiga County Hospital – Bore hole	To have clean water for the hospital use and reduce water bills towards water.	Complete drilling and installation of pump by 2014.	Drill a borehole and supply to all the hospital sections.
Vihiga County Hospital – Theatre lamp in maternity, Theatre and standby lights portable with transformers.	To ensure the maternity ward has its own theatre within the ward.	Theatre lamps and standby potable lights	Purchase and installation of the equipment.
Vihiga County Hospital – Ultrasound machine for X-ray	To ensure that patients who need ultrasound services/receive within the hospital.	Procure an ultrasound x-ray machine by 2014	To avoid referrals of patients who need ultrasound services
Vihiga County Hospital – Doctors houses and Paediatric ward	To have more doctors and staff within the hospital compound; To create more space for surgical wards, medicine, physiotherapy and occupational therapy departments.	Ten houses and one paediatric ward completed by 2015	To construct the stalled buildings mentioned and availability of space for more wards.
Vihiga County Hospital – Anaesthetic Machine	To ensure that patients who require GA are sorted without delay.	Procure and install equipment by 2015	Purchase and install the equipment.
Vihiga County Hospital – Sunction Machine and casualty	To ensure that patients who require GA are sorted without delay.	Procure and install equipment by 2015	Purchase and install the equipment

Equipment			
Mbale RHTC –Bore hole and Water tank	To avail safe & clean water to community at P.R.H.T.C for cleaning, drinking, washing, cooking.	Sinkborehole and erect water tank by 2014	Sink a borehole Installation of water tanks 10,000 litres
Mbale RHTC – Expansion of wards, consultation rooms and laboratory	To expand service delivery areas.	Complete extension of the laboratory and OPD block by 2014	Extend laboratory block and OPD blocks
Sabatia Health centre- upgrade to sub-county hospital	To expand Medicare services to the community.	Fully upgrade the facility by 2015	Construction of laboratory, laundry, maternity, consultation rooms, theatre and x-ray
Mulele Dispensary – upgrade to health centre (level 3) Mbale	To expand Medicare services to the community	complete upgrading the facility by 2014	Construction of maternity, laboratory, laundry and staff quarters

ii) New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Establishment of a mental health unit in Mbale.	1	To improve access to treatment of mental illnesses	One unit in the county	Construction of the unit and equipping it
Health infrastructural development	1	To improve access to health care	70% of the health facilities	Expansion, construction and equipping.
Renovate & expansion of Vihiga district Hospital in Mbale	2	To ensure improved quality of care offered to patients. To have a fully fledged & operational County Teaching & referral Hospital.	A three (3) storey building completed, Casualty & Funeral home.	Construction of the storey building, expansion of the Casualty & Mortuary. Purchase of medical equipments, Drugs & medical commodities. Training & Capacity building.
Rehabilitation & expansion of the 4 Sub-county Hospitals - Hamisi, Emuhaya, Sabatia & Luanda	2	To ensure improved access & availability of services to the community	4 No	Construction of Maternity Block. Three Theatres constructed & Equipped. Staff Houses. Equipments. Staffing & Capacity building.
Established KMTC at Mbale PHDTC.	2	To train healthcare professionals for Vihiga county and other counties To create employment	1 No	Construction & renovation of Storey Dormitories, Dining Hall, Classrooms, Library etc. Construction and stocking of laboratories Furniture & Equipments Construction of staff houses
Renovate HCs & expansion of Dispensaries within the five sub-	1	To Improve access & quality care of services to patients.	10 HCs renovated. 20 Disps. Expanded.	Construction of Maternity blocks, staff houses & Laboratories. Equipping and staffing.

counties				
Construct and equip I.C.U.(6-bed) and renal unit(10-beds) at Vihiga district hospital	3	To offer comprehensive care to critically ill- patients and patients with kidney complications	An I.C.U. and renal unit constructed and operational at Vihiga district hospital	Construction of I.C.U and renal unit Purchase of requisite medical equipment Recruitment and training of technical staff to offer these specialized services.
Purchase of ultra-sound and x-ray machines for Emuhaya and Hamisi sub-district hospitals	3	To improve the range of services offered in the two sub-district hospital	2 x-ray machine and two ultra-sound machines procured and operational at the two health facilities	Procure the machines/equipment Recruit and train requisite staff to handle and operate the equipment
Construct and equip theatre at Emuhaya and Hamisi sub-district hospitals	2	To offer theatre services to the residents of Hamisi and Emuhaya sub-county	Two theatres constructed, equipped and operational in the two sub-counties by 2017	Construction of theatre at the two hospitals Purchase of theatre equipment Recruitment of additional staff
Construct modern incinerators at health facilities within the county(two per sub-county)	3	To carry out effective medical waste disposal To reduce infections related to medical wastes	10 incinerators	Construction of at least 10 modern incinerators in health facilities Training of staff on safe waste disposal.
Purchase of equipped Modern Ambulances.- County wide	2	To ensure efficient & effective referral system in the County.	Three (3) Ambulances per Sub-County i.e. a Total of 15.	Acquisition & distribution of the Ambulances. Recruitment of qualified driver
Purchase of Utility and health promotion vehicles-Emuhaya & Luanda sub county	3	To ensure effective support supervision of HFs.	Three (3) Utility vehicles for CHMT, Emuhaya & Luanda Sub-County Health Teams.	Acquisition & distribution of the Vehicles. Recruitment of qualified drivers
Scale up of Community Units in the County.	2	To ensure an empowered Community to own their Health. To ensure reduced morbidity & mortality related to preventable diseases.	89 CUs Established.	Training of CHEWs, CHWS, and CHCs. Purchase of Bicycles & Motor bikes. Medical commodities, CHWS drug Kits, Report tools etc.
Roll out & Implement the KQMH programme.	4	Ensure improved quality of care in all HFs in the County.	All HFs (Public, FBO, NGOs, Private etc).	Sensitizations & trainings of HCWS. Exchange visits – locally & externally.
Training and capacity building of healthcare workers-County wide	4	To equip the staff with new skills for improved service delivery	Training of least 60% of both medical and non-	Cconduct periodic training needs assessment(TNA) Develop training manuals for different cadres

			medical staff in the next 5 years	Conduct targeted training and follow-up on the performance of the trained staff
Facilitative/supportive supervision by the CHMT and DHMTs - County wide	5	To offer health facilities management support to enable them improve on their efficiency and effectiveness towards achieving their targets	Conduct at least 30 supportive supervision by 2017	Conduct quarterly supportive/facilitative supervision. Reviewing and appraising the performance of every health facility in the county and take timely remedial interventions whenever necessary.
HIV/AIDS - County wide	3	To reduce new HIV infections and provide quality care and treatment to the infected.	To reduce HIV prevalence rate in the county from current 6.6% to 5.0% by 2017.	Conduct HIV/AIDS advocacy(B.C.C) Upscale HTC/VCT(eg moonlight VCTs) Conduct prevention with the positive(PWP) Up scale the uptake of ARVs by opening more ART sites Conduct regular trainings on HIV/AIDS to the services providers especially blood safety. Conduct support supervisions. Upscale PEP services to all health facilities Strengthen PMTCT and EMTCT services in all health facilities. Encourage and support HCBC services at the community level(through community units) Organize Joint quarterly HIV/AIDS review meetings.
Up scaling of school health programs- County wide	4	To intensify B.C.C,increase latrine coverage and promote hand washing with soap	All ECD,primary,secondary; Tertiary institutions in the county.	School health education. Formation of school health clubs Vitamin A supplementation. Provision of hand washing facilities to all schools in the county.
Food quality control - County wide	3	To ensure public accessibility to safe and healthy food. To ensure hygienic food premises.	All public food handlers	To conduct food outlet and plant inspection Food sampling Medical examination to food handlers To enforce HACCP principles Ensure safe storage facilities
Control and prevention of communicable diseases- County wide	2	To reduce the risk & the burden of communicable diseases among the community	County wide.	Health education Insect vectors and vermin control Disease surveillance
Control and prevention of non-communicable diseases(NCDs) - County wide	2	To reduce incidences and prevalence of NCDs in the county	County wide.	Create awareness about NCDs Educate the public on risks factor Timely referrals of suspected cases
Disaster management- County wide	3	To control disasters. To hasten the process of	County wide.	Formation of disaster management committees Education and capacity building among the miners

		recovery in case of disasters		To ensure that all public and private institutions comply with safety standards and regulations e.g. Fire exits in every buildings To procure and stock relief supplies To partner with relief agencies such as red-cross and St. John ambulance services.
County Health Information System(DHIS) - County wide	3	To ensure quality, timely and complete reporting of health activities in the county	To have all 47 government health facilities reporting independently on DHIS	Purchase 47 lab-tops and modems for health facilities Recruit 47 data HRITs/clerks for health facilities
Construction of a drug rehabilitation centre at Luanda	5	To offer comprehensive rehabilitation services at Emuhaya & Luanda constituencies and beyond	A drug rehabilitation centre constructed equipped and operational by 2017	Construction and equipping of drug rehabilitation centre. Staffing of the centre.
Construction of eye and ENT unit at vihiga district hospital	3	To avail the eye and ENT services to the people of Vihiga	Eye and ENT units constructed, equipped and operational	Construction of the units. Purchase of the requisite equipment Recruitment and training of the staff.
Establishment of youth friendly medical unit in each of the health facilities.	3	To offer quality youth friendly services to the youths To give the youth of the county opportunity to confront their health problems without stigma	At least 5 youth friendly medical centres	Construction of the centres Equipping of the centres Staffing of the centres
Construction of at least five new diagnostic centres(laboratories) in each sub-county	2	To offer quality and accessible diagnostic services in all the sub-counties	At least 5 diagnostic sites constructed, equipped and staffed.	Construction of the new diagnostic centers(labs) Procurement of the requisite equipment Staffing.
Sanitary towels for schools - County wide	1	To improve sanitation and also reduce absentism among girls	In every public school	Procuring & supplying the sanitary towels to school going girls in primary schools
Mobile Health clinics	4	To improve access to medical care	25 No. (one in each ward)	Construction of the health centre Equipping the health facility Hiring more staff
Public Cemetery	2	To have site for bodies disposal.	1No	Purchase of land Construction of the facilities
Expansion of Vihiga district hospital mortuary	2	To increase the cabacity of the facility.	1 no	Purchase of cold storage and fitting Expansion of the building.
Build staff quarters	5	To enable staff be	4 No houses	Construction of 4 no houses.

at Kisiru, Ekwanda dispensary.		available 24 hours		
Establish/complete Igakala, Kisiiru Kedohi, Mbaya, Visiru/Wandaye, Kegoye, Chagenda, Masana, Lusiola, Ideleli, Bumavi, Kisasi, Jelwani, kisangula, Mutiva, chimojeji, kamurongoni, Kapsoi, Kabinjari, Givole, Malombe, Kitagwa, Jepkoyai, Givigoi, Mwembe market, gamalenga, Musawamuguye, Martini, Boyani, Kimwenge, Gimarakwa, Kitambazi, Simbi, Kabenor, Givudemesi, Musiligwa, Gidagadi, Jemaga, Saride, Kimogoi, Gamei, Jepses, Kapchemwani, Jeptul, Shiru, Ebokolo, Eliangoma, Esirulo and Shaviringa dispensaries	2	Easier access of health care	47 No	Support towards Land for Expansion Construction of a Laboratory Construction of Maternity Wing Provision of Water Tanks Construction of Latrines Provision of Ambulance Services Employing qualified community nurses and workers Consistence supply of medical drugs Provision of electricity Acquisition of modern health equipment
Establish/complete Mulele, Iduku, Govoga, Iotego,Evojo, Wasundi, Digula, Makenya, Mukuyu, Kisienya, Musunguti, Bumuyange, Tigoi, Buyangu Health Centres	2	Easier access of health care	14 No	Support towards Land for Expansion Construction of a Laboratory Construction of Maternity Wing Provision of Water Tanks Construction of Latrines Construction of staff houses Provision of Ambulance Services Upgrading Mulele to Sub-County Facility Hiring of more staff
CLTS – Community Led Total Sanitation. County wide	4	To reduce diarrheal disease burden To improve sanitation	25 wards	sensitization
CBMNH -county wide.	4	To Improve maternal and Neonatal Health	25 ward	Sensitization, Introduction of mama packs andcash transfer for expectant and lactating mothers.
Establishment of Morgues	4	To Improve accessibility to mortuary services	4No.(hamisi ,sabatia, Emuhay,Luanda constituencies)	Construction, Equipping’ Staffing
Combating jiggers	5	To eradicate	25 wards	Fumigation,sensitization,jigger

menace-County wide		jiggers		extraction
Supply of Drugs and non-pharmaceuticals.	2	To ensure consistent supply of drugs/ non-pharmaceuticals	All health facilities county wide.	Strengthen procurement. Procurement of pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceuticals
Construct and equipping OPD departments in all sub county health facilities.	2	To improve efficiency in health service delivery	4No.	Construction, Equipping Staffing
Construction of staff houses in all health centres.	5	To enhance service delivery	45 housing units county wide	Design 5 housing units for level 3, 10 for level 4 and 30 for level 5 facilities and above, construction, equipping, staffing

iii) Flagship Projects

Name of the Project	Location	Description of Activities	Status Implementation
Model health centre	Four centres, one in each constituency	Construction of maternity and children ward and equipping Recruiting of 20no. health workers per sub-county	Ongoing

7.6.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

Agriculture and rural sector is the mainstay of the county. With improved crop and animal husbandry, the county will be able to address the food security of its people. This will not only increase the incomes at the household level but also provide nutritional support to the population.

HIV/AIDS is no longer a health concern alone but a developmental issue. The sector will work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected and infected by the virus. The sector will focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT services and PMTCT, care given to those infected by providing them with nutritional supplements; anti-retroviral drugs and involving the community specifically care givers to provide home based care services.

On mainstreaming of gender issues, the sector will work to involve women and youth in health issues. A third of the leadership positions for various Health management teams will be reserved for women to enhance their roles in decision making. The sector will also seek to involve women and youth in community trainings and health services.

Through the Public Health Department and Environment, Water and Sanitation sector to ensure that the environment is conserved at all times. This will be through regulations, to protect water catchments areas from contamination, ensure liquid and solid waste disposal is up to the required standards and mitigation measures are put in place to

reduce any harmful effects arising thereof. Tree planting in schools has been ongoing as a measure of increasing the forest cover in the County.

The sector will target the secondary school age population in passing HIV/AIDS behaviour Change Communication (BCC) message. This age group is vulnerable and specific measures that will be introduced will be Youth Friendly Centres and VCT. Introduction of abstinence clubs in secondary schools is another measure that will be used mainstream HIV/AIDS in this sector.

7.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

7.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector vision is a secure, just, cohesive, democratic, accountable, transparent and conducive environment for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya

Sector mission is to ensure effective and accountable leadership, promote a just, democratic and secure environment, establish strong governance institutions to empower citizens for the achievement of socio-economic and political development.

7.7.2 County Response to the Vision and Mission

The county will ensure that there is fair administration of justice. The expanded and modernized courts will expeditiously address the issue of back log and congestion. Petty offenders will be put under the Community Service Order. Currently, the prison headquarters at Mbale is under construction and upon completion, it will provide correctional facilities. Civil education programmes will be enhanced to ensure that the new constitution is understood with its provisions in relation to its implementation.

7.7.3 Role of Stakeholders

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE
National Administration	Coordination, cohesion, peace conflict resolution social mobilization and security and sensitize public on importance of possessing IDs, birth certificates e.tc.
Devolved Government	Resource mobilization
National police service	Administration of law and order; explain the penal code to Wananchi and train community policing committees
Kenya prisons and probation department	Prison services and rehabilitation of offenders.
Civil Society Organizations(NGO's, CBO eg AED,EPADA,NOVOK etc)	Civic education ,Orphan support, resource mobilization

7.7.4 Projects and Programmes

i) On-going projects in Vihiga County

Project Name Location/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Vihiga Law Courts	To construct modern court with adequate staff housing for all purpose activities of the court.	Complete construction of the law courts by 2014	Construction of 4 court rooms, administration block, 3 cells and staff quarters.
Construction of a modern Law Court Hamisi	To dispense cases to minimize delay in hearing	complete construction by 2014	Construction of 4 court rooms, administration block, 3 cells and staff quarters.
Kenya Police Service (Mudete, Mbale police station)	To improve security and access to police service	2 No	Completion of Mudete and Mbale police stations
Administration Police Service (South maragoli, Lusiola , Ivona AP post) AP post	To improve security and access to police service	20 AP residential units 1 report office 3 sanitary block 2administration blocks	Construction of AP residential units, report office, administration blocks and sanitary block at South Maragoli, Lusiola and Ivona AP post
Male and female wards at Vihiga prison	To improve accesse to medical care	2 wards	Construction of male and female wards

ii) New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Rank	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Establish and upgrading police patrol bases (County wide)	1	To improve security	25 patrol bases	Construction of patrol base
Construction of Law courts (Emuhaya and Sabatia sub-county)	3	To improve access and delivery to justice	One in Emuhaya and Sabatia sub-counties	Construction of law courts
Construction of Probation office (Emuhaya sub-county)	4	To improve service delivery	One in Emuhaya	Construction of an office
Construction Juvenile remand home (Vihiga sub-county)	2	To improve on service delivery	One in vihiga	Construction of a remand home
Construction of Remand prison (Vihiga sub-county)	4	To improve custody of offenders awaiting conviction	One remand	Construction of highly secured wards
Re-engineering community policing programme County wide(131 committees)	2	To enhance public participation in security management	9 committee members per village	Establishment of the committees. Election of committee members by the public

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Rank	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of High court	3	To facilitate access to justice	One high court in the county	Acquiring 3 acres of land, Construction of the court rooms, cells, offices, store, Equipping the facility to high court status
Establishment of Administration police camps at Givoga, Wodanga, Chavakali, Bukuga, Kedeta, Burudi, Musunguti	2	To improve security	7 AP camps constructed	Acquire land Construction of AP camp and residences
Construction of new Police Posts at endeli –itando, Kiritu, Mbihi, Kegoye, Mahanga, Sunrise, Ekwanda	2	Reduce insecurity	7 no police posts	Purchase of land construction
Construction of Administration police camp at North Maragoli	1	To improve security	2 No	Construction of AP camps
Kenya Police Service Construction of (Mudete, Luanda, Kilingili, Mahanga police station)	2	To improve security and access to police services	3 No police station	Acquire land. Construct offices and residential houses
Administration Police Service Construction of (Mungoma, Mahanga, Lugaga, AP)	1	To improve security	60 No residential units 3 report office 3 sanitary blocks	Construct residential units, report office and a sanitary blocks
Establishing AP Patrol Bases in the County	1	To improve security	16 No patrol bases	Construction of AP patrol bases
Kenya Prison Services Construction a prisons perimeter fence and watch tower in vihiga	2	To enhance security	1 perimeter fence 1 watch tower	Construction of a prisons perimeter fence and watch tower in vihiga
Construction of Prison staff houses in vihiga Sub-county	4	Safety of prisoners	1 storey building	Construction o 1 stored staff residential block
Improve on existing police stations (Luanda, mudete, Kilingili,)	1	To improve security and access to police services	3 No police stations	Acquiring land and construction of office and police residential houses
Improve on existing police post (Chavakali, Cheptulu, Gambogi, Embali, Magada, Mwichio)	1	To improve security and access to police services	6 No police posts	Acquiring land and construction of office and police residential houses
Construction of Vihiga County Police Headquarters (Mbale)	2	To provide office accommodation and housing for the officers	One modern county police headquarters and a hundred residential units	Construction of offices and residential houses
Construction of Divisional Headquarters in	3	To improve security and	Four divisional	Acquiring land and construction of

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Rank	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
(Vihiga,Emuhaya,Hamisi,Sabatia		access to police services	headquarters	office and police residential houses

iii) Flagship Projects

Name of the Project	Location	Description of Activities	Status Implementation
Vihiga Prison	Vihiga	Construction of a prison	30 % complete

7.7.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The effect of HIV/AIDS is felt in all the sectors of the economy. HIV/AIDS is not only a health problem, but also an obstacle to development. The sector will work closely with other stakeholders on efforts to improve on the quality of life through mainstreaming HIV/AIDS issues in their operations, engaging in behaviour change communication, protection of rights and access to justice for infected and affected.

The National Government, through County Administrators has mandated the institutionalization of HIV/AIDS control units in all departments. However, effective function of these units requires full support and facilitation in terms of equipping them with necessary physical and human resources and efficient coordination. The strategies of the sector will help to achieve the targets of MDG goal six which aims to combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases.

The protection of the rights of women and the youth in decision making will be entrenched by involving them in all development matters. There will be no discrimination whatsoever in the ownership of properties as well as distribution of resources as envisaged in the Kenya Constitution, 2010.

The county government will ensure compliance with the Persons with Disability Act, 2003 so as to address issues affecting the physically challenged persons. This will ensure that persons with disability are given opportunities to improve on their living standards. The ICT sub sector will put up strategies to ensure that people are informed on legal implications of their acts. This will be disseminated through the internet as well as the mobile phones where queries could be made on legal matters.

Environmental protection will also be given priority. The probation department through the community service order programme will plant trees in identified public institutions with a view of increasing tree coverage and conserving the environment.

7.8 Public Administration and International Relations

7.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector vision is a leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management

Sector mission is to provide overall leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization, management and accountability for quality public service delivery

7.8.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector provides opportunities for involvement and participation of all stakeholders in the county's development. The county will focus on the continued and sustained partnership with all development agents to ensure that they create synergy and minimize duplication of efforts.

7.8.3 Role of Stakeholders

The county government will work along other stakeholders in the development agenda of this sector. The stakeholders will be coordinated and their roles clearly specified so as to build on their synergies for the growth of this sector.

Stakeholder	Role
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	Offer financial support to community based projects
Private Sector	Enhance Public Private Partnerships.
Development Partners	Issue grants, loans and support implementation of development projects.
CDF, PEC, CDTF, WEDF.YEDF	Finance development projects at the constituency level.
Local Community	Participate in development activities.
Line Ministries	Policy guidelines and technical backstopping.

7.8.4 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
County Treasury	Ensuring proper financial management in all sectors.	Mismanagement of funds by various organizations.	Initiate tougher control, Inspection and auditing of all organizations.
Development Planning	Effective monitoring and evaluation of projects and programs. Capacity build communities on management of resources	Lack of adequate funds for the office. Inadequate capacity to plan and implement projects	Improve funding. Improve implementation of plans.

7.8.5 Projects and Programmes

i) On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of County/sub county? Treasury Office in Emuhaya	To provide conducive working environment	Complete construction by 2017	Construction of an office

Construction and equipping of DIDCs (sub-county information and documentation center)	To enhance planning, coordination and supervision of projects and programmes and dissemination of project information	3 DPU's in hamisi, sabatia and vihiga sub counties	Construction and equipping
Construction of county offices	To accommodate the governor and county staff	One storey building	Construction of the building and furnishing

ii) New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of county assembly chambers/hall	1	To accommodate MCAs while undertaking legislative duties	One chamber and hall	Construction of chamber, offices, canteen and lounge rooms
Construction of governors and deputy governor's residence	1	To accommodate the Governor and deputy governor	Two residences	Construction and furnishing
Construction of assistant chiefs offices County-wide	2	To ease service delivery to the citizens	129 offices	Construction of offices
Construction of chiefs office in all the locations County-wide	2	To ease service delivery to the citizens	35 offices	Construction of offices
National Civil registration Emuhaya, Sabatia and Hamisi	2	To improve efficiency and access of the service	3 offices	Construction of new offices and deployment of the staff
National Bureau of Registration Vihiga county -Vihiga sub-county -emuhaya sub-county -hamisi sub-county -sabatia sub-county	2	To bring registration services closer to the people	4 offices	Construction, staffing, and rehabilitation of offices in the divisions
Construct new ward representatives and administrator's offices	1	To Enhance service delivery	25 wards	Construction and equipping
Provision of furniture and equipment for the	4	To enhance service delivery.	All county offices	Construction and equipping

Sub county units, Wards and Villages				
Development and implementation of Disaster management program. County wide	5	To enhance a disaster management program.	Setting up sub-county committee	Operationalisation of the committees

7.8.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting issues

There is a very close correlation between poverty and environment. The higher the poverty levels, the high the destruction to the environment. Poor land management practices leads to destruction of the environment. The main source of fuel wood in the rural areas is firewood. Alternative sources of energy will be promoted and trees planted with a view to conserving the environment.

Planning and budgeting process in the county will be done in a consultative manner where all stakeholders including women, the youth and persons with disability will be involved. Gender will be mainstreamed in all decision making organs to particularly address gender related issues.

The County will encourage investments in cyber cafés in order to promote information sharing, support ICT programmes in schools and encourage dissemination of environmental,

gender, HIV/AIDs, youth and women issues, addressing disaster management and climate change using ICT compliant materials. On security the County will advocate for development partners to acquire state of the art equipment and tools, surveillance and communication equipments and install them in strategic places to monitor threats on national security.

7.9 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

7.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector vision is a Sustainable and equitable socio-cultural and economic empowerment of all Kenyans

Sector mission to formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained and balanced socio-cultural and economic development of the County and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups and areas.

7.9.2 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The county will endeavour to harness the potential of the community especially the youth, women, marginalized groups as well as people with disability. Efforts will be made to create a suitable environment that will provide opportunities that will improve the social welfare of its people. Funds will be set aside for empowerment of youths and women for enterprise development. Cash transfers to the orphans and the elderly will be enhanced. The county government will also make it a priority to improve recreational facilities and establish youth talent centres to tap on the youth potentials in the county. Sporting activities will be promoted through establishment of sports clubs. With regards to promotion of tourism, the county government will map out and preserve all cultural and heritage sites within the county.

7.9.3 Role of stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role of stakeholder
Line ministries	Policy guidelines
National Council for Persons with Disabilities	Educational assistance Offer Assistive Devices Registration of PWD
National Council for Children Services	Support Orphaned Children
Women Enterprise fund	Support Women Economically
Youth enterprise Development Fund	Support Youths economically
NACC	Supports PLWAs and promotes behaviour change programs, coordinates HIV/AIDS activities, facilitates seminars on HIV/AIDS issues.
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Participate in developmental activities through CBOs or direct activities with community members. They also advocate the rights of women and children.
Women, Youth , Self Help groups	Participate in community developmental activities; provide an enabling environment in program/project implementation and community resource mobilization.

7.9.4 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Western Kenya Community Driven Development & Flood Mitigation Project	Empower local communities to engage in sustainable and wealth creating livelihood.	Inadequate capacities of the communities; High population; Poor monitoring and evaluation of the projects being implemented; Inadequate funds for the communities to initiate larger projects.	Intensify trainings for communities on project implementation; Provide funds and resource input to the identified communities; Encourage field days, training Sensitize the community on the importance of other crops; Sensitize the communities on the importance of M&E in project implementation; Capacities build the members of the County Steering Committee.
Gender, Social Services, Culture, and	Women empowerment Youth	Cultural beliefs High dropout rate for girl child Inadequate resources	Involve women and youths in county governance and development Establish more women, youth and persons with disability revolving funds

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Youth	empowerment Balance gender ratio in economic activity participation Youth and adult learning centres Encourage more youth and women groups formation\	transport, funds, personnel, equipment Outdated schemes of service Absence of a Curriculum for the Vocational Rehabilitation Centers Shortage of instructors in Vocational Rehabilitation Centers Inadequate data on PWDs, Older Persons and other Marginalized groups Rising numbers of vulnerable persons Huge demand for Social protection	Encourage girl/boy child education Sensitize youths and adults on importance of education Construct and equip Social Centres Establish youth centered co-operatives Rebrand Vocational Rehabilitation Training centres Mainstream Gender and Disability in all aspects of Development Enhance Social Protection programmes Fully operationalise and Implement community development policies Enforce the sexual offences act implement the Children's act of 2001

7.9.5 Projects and Programmes

i) On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
YOUTH EMPOWERMENT CENTRES Equipping of youth empowerment centres in Sabatia, Vihiga, Hamisi, Emuhaya and Luanda	To empower the youths	5 centres	procurement of equipment Construction of Youth empowerment centres
SPORTS GROUND Upgrading of sports grounds Kidundu, Hobunaka Mbihi, Mahanga, Vunandi, Muhanda, Magui, Hamisi	To develop youth talents Improve access to youth sports needs create employment improved health care reduced incidences of crime	7	Fencing, -levelling Marking of tracks and field Building of main dais on both. Building a perimeter wall on both. Level Hobunaku stadium Identify land for building stadium.
REHABILITATION CENTRES Expand Itando rehabilitation centre	To provide rehabilitation services for persons With Disabilities (PWDs)	2 workshops	construction and equipping

i) New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Prior ity ranki ng	Objectives	Tar gets	Description of activities
OFFICES Construction of Sub County offices to accommodate Youth, Children, Social development and Cultural Officers	5	To improve service delivery	5	Identification of land construction and equip
RESCUE CENTRES Rescue centre for children in Vihiga, Hamisi, Sabatia, Emuhaya and Luanda Sub County	2	to protect the children To provide home for the orphaned	5	purchase of land construction equipping

HOSPICE FOR THE ELDERLY Hospice for elderly persons at Emuhaya, Chavakali ,Kegoye and shaviringa	3	To improve the quality of life of the elderly	4	purchase of land construction equipping
STADIA/ SPORTS COMPLEX Construction of a stadia at (South Maragoli) and upgrading Musungu field and Kima to a stadia	2	To develop talent To develop a well equipped modern stadium and sports training institution	3	purchase of land construction equipping
CULTURAL/RECREATION CENTRES Construction of cultural/recreational centers in Sabatia, Vihiga, Hamisi, Emuhaya and Luanda,Maseno disabled,mwibona,Wemilabi,Luanda South, Emabungo, Shaviringa	1	To promote culture Create leisure centers for Vihiga population and avail leisure facilities to the people	11	purchase of land construction,equipping establish arts gallery Fence and construct traditional huts at Mungoma, tirik, wodanga and Luanda sites construction of a museum centre &collection of traditional items
CULTURAL SITES Upgrading of cultural sites-Mulutia shrine,Maragoli, Mungoma, Tiriki	2	To be a tourist attraction-source of revenue	5	finishes
SOCIAL HALLS Construction of social/community halls	2	to promote community participation	One per ward	purchase of land construction equipping the halls with both the equipment and trainers (personnel)
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE CENTRES Construction of one stop gender based violence centre in each subcounty-Sabatia, Vihiga, Hamisi, Emuhaya and Luanda	4	To prevent gender based violence	5	purchase of land construction equipping
LIBRARIES Construction of Sub County libraries-Sabatia, Vihiga, Hamisi, Emuhaya and Luanda,	3	To preserve and archive educational materials for reference To enhance the reading habits	5	purchase of land construction equipping
REHABILITATION CENTRES Establishment of a rehabilitation centre for drug and substance abuse at the county –kegoni, Kegoye, Vunandi	5	To rehabilitate drug addicts	3	purchase of land construction equipping
PRESERVATION OF INDEGENOUS TREES Preservation of Indegenous trees-Nganyi (Hamisi)	5	To protect indigenous trees	1000 No.	Fencing and planting of trees
CAPACITY BUILDING Capacity Building of the community in Sabatia,Vihiga, ,Emuhaya, Luanda and Hamisi	5	To enhance community participation in governance	5000 no of groups	Mobilization of groups Conduct trainings on good governance
Establish empowerment centres at Lugaga, Bukoyani, Muhanda Youth , Mbihi Youth, Zaliza, Kegoye	3	To empower the youths	6 YPs	Construction and equipping the youth polytechnic
Establish sports grounds at Madegwa, Emanda,Ikumba,Chango,Deross, Ebumbayi, ,Kaila primary,Maseno YP, Luanda Township,Luanda South	3	To develop youth talents Improve access to youth sports needs	11 sports groups	fencing -levelling -marking of tracks and field Building of main

		create employment improved health care reduced incidences of crime	nd	dais on both. Building a perimeter wall on both
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i) Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
SOCIAL PROTECTION FUNDS Establish social protection funds for cash transfer to orphans and vulnerable children, persons with disabilities and elderly	Vihiga constituency Hamisi constituency Luanda constituency Emuhaya constituency Sabatia constituency	To improve the quality of life of Vulnerable groups Improve health and livelihood	500 Households	Development of targeting tools Formation of committees targeting validation Payments and Monitoring Evaluation
WOMEN ENTERPRISE FUND Establish women enterprise fund	Vihiga constituency Hamisi constituency Luanda constituency Emuhaya constituency Sabatia constituency	To empower women economically	50 m	Registration of groups capacity building of groups on entrepreneurship disbursement of funds Monitoring and Evaluation
YOUTH ENTERPRISE FUND Expansion of youth enterprise fund	Vihiga constituency Hamisi constituency Luanda constituency Emuhaya constituency Sabatia constituency	To empower youths economically	50m	Registration of groups capacity building of groups on entrepreneurship disbursement of funds Monitoring and Evaluation
Upscale Disability fund	County	To empower persons with disability economically	20m	Registration of groups capacity building of groups on entrepreneurship disbursement of funds Monitoring and Evaluation

7.9.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

In most programs gender is taken into consideration and therefore women who are the majority in community groups, play a key role in various activities including proposing solutions to any disasters in the community. The main gender focused project is the

Women Enterprise Fund. Other important programmes are the youth development fund and promotion of programs for the disabled. Various sub-sectors coordinating these programmes include, gender, sports and youth. Established cultural centres and sporting activity, will promote national diversity.

HIV/AIDS issues are mainstreamed through capacity building and other efforts by the special programmes sub-sector and community driven initiatives targeting the youth. All these will contribute to employment creation and poverty reduction.

The sector will ensure children are who are eligible for education is taken to school; especially the girl child who is faced with many challenges such as early marriages, child prostitution and domestic work.

The County Administration and the judicial sub-sector will enforce the environmental law to make sure conservation efforts are beneficial. Petty offenders under Community Service Order will also participate in forestation exercises in the County to help increase forest cover.

8 CHAPTER EIGHT: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

8.1 Introduction

This chapter specifies programmes/projects to be implemented during the plan period. It also outlines objectively verifiable indicators that will be used to monitor project/program implementation, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment.

8.2 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Estimate(Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Dairy development	300 M	2013-2017	Number of dairy farmers reached Number of litres per cow per day Number of inseminated animals	Stakeholder Reports and minutes	Ministry of agriculture	GoK	Ongoing
Equipping /setting up the county veterinary laboratory	4 M	2013-2017	No of equipments and materials procured/acquired	Laboratory ledgersequipment inventory	Livestock department	GoK/ Donor	New proposal
Fish feeds processing plants	140 M	2013-2017	No of fish feeds plants constructed	Reports to county foras	Fisheries department	GoK/ Donor	New proposal
Fingerlings multiplication center	25 M	2013-2015	The number of fingerlings produced	Stakeholder Reports and minutes	Fisheries dept	GoK/ Donor	Ongoing
Renovation of ponds and training of farmers County wide	4 M	2013-2017	No of renovated ponds, No. of farmers trained No. of fingerlings supplied to farmers	Reports to county foras	Fisheries dept	GoK/ Donor	New proposal
Setting up of a fully equipped fish cold storage facility in every sub-	25 M	2013-2017	No. of fish freezers/ storage procured, number storage facilities constructed	Reports and minutes to development committees	Fisheries dept	GoK/ Donor	New Proposal

county							
Constructi on of 12 demonstra tion/resear ch ponds at Mwitokho and Kapsotik fish farm and equipping of hatchery unit	2 M	2013-2015	No. demos ponds completed and equipped	Reports and minutes to developme nt committee	Fisheries dept	GoK	New Proposal
Constructi on and equipping of office block at Mwitokho fish farm in emuhaya	6 M	2013-2015	% of work done	Reports and minutes to developme nt committee	Fisheries dept	GoK	New Proposal
Constructi on of staff houses at Mwitokho	6 M	2013-2017	No. of units constructed	Design plans, Reports to County Committee	Fisheries dept	GoK	New Proposal
Dairy value chain developm ent	150 M	2013-2017	-No. of installed coolers No of milk products produced/proce ssed	Reports and minutes of county and sub-county developme nt committee s,	Livestock Dept.	GoK/Do nor	New proposal
Coffee farming revival in the County	5 M	2013-2017	No. of ha under coffee.	Field reports	MOA	GOK	On-going
Crop diversifica tion and improvem ent County wide	30 M	2012 - 2017	No of crops produced/intro duced	Quarterly and annual farm reports Field notes/repor ts	MOA	GOK	On-going
Control of livestock diseases and pests Coun ty wide	3.5 M	2012-2017	No. of animals vaccinated; No of farmers adopting required animal hygiene standards.	Quarterly reports and annual reports.	Livestock dept	GoK	On-going
Establish Poultry/C	10 M	2013-2017	% of works done	M&E Reports	Livestock Dept	GoK/Do nor	New proposal

hicks Multiplication Center				and minutes			
Poultry value chain development	40 M	2013-2017	No of poultry products produced.	Stakeholder Reports and minutes Field reports	Livestock Dept.	GoK/Donor	Ongoing
Beekeeping value chain development	5 M	2013-2017	No of bee products produced	Stakeholder Reports and minutes	Livestock Dept.	GoK/Donor	Ongoing
Rabbits, pigs, goats and emerging livestock value chain development	20 M	2013-2017	No. of rabbits, pig and goat products produced.	Stakeholder Reports and minutes	Livestock Dept.	GoK	New Proposal
Construct livestock sale yards	20 M	2013-2017	Number of sale yards constructed % of works done	Minutes and M and E Reports	Livestock Dept.	GOK/Donor	On going
Animal disease control	80 M	2013-2017	Number of vaccination programmes Number of animals vaccinated	Field reports and minutes	Veterinary Dept.	GoK	Ongoing
Rehabilitate and operationalize one Dip per Ward	5 M	2013-2017	Number of dips rehabilitated.	Field reports and minutes	Veterinary Dept.	GoK	New proposal
Artificial Insemination Services	1 M per annum	2013-2017	Number of service providers. Number of animals inseminated	Field reports and minutes	Veterinary Dept.	GOK	On going
Meat hygiene	5M	2013-2017	Number of slaughter houses operating	Field reports and minutes	Veterinary Dept.	GoK	Ongoing
Construct of a tannery	5 M	2013-2017	% of works done	Minutes of site meeting and M and E reports	Industrialization Dept.	GoK	New proposal
Continuou s	50 M	2013-2017	Number of officers taking	Training reports	MOA	GoK/Donor	On going

professional Development			short and long courses				
Promotion of Tea production and processing	50M	2013-2017	Number of farmers reached Number of tea buying centres established	List of farmers M and E reports	Agriculture Dept.	GoK	ongoing
Soil sampling and testing laboratories	50M	2013-2017	Number of Laboratories established	Site reports and M and E reports	Agriculture Dept	GoK	New proposal
Water Harvesting	30 m	2013 - 2017	No. of water pans constructed/ No. of household harvesting water	Annual reports Field notes	MOA MOW and Irrigation	GOK/Donor	On-going
Promotion of Green House Technology	10M	2013-2014	-Number of Green houses constructed	Meeting minutes and M and E reports	Agriculture Dept	GoK/Donor	On going
Fish Farming Programme (FFP)	15 M	2013-2017	Number of fishponds constructed and stocked. Tonnage of fish harvested	Annual reports Field notes	Fisheries Dept.	GoK/Donor	On going
Irrigation scheme	200 M	2013-2015	Number of irrigation schemes established	Annual reports Field notes	Dept. of irrigation.	GoK/Donor	New proposal
Promotion of grain amaranths production	10M	2013-2015	Number of Ha. Under production	Annual reports Field notes	Agriculture Dept	GoK /Donor	New proposal
Banana commercialization	20M	2013-2017	Number of Ha. Under banana production; Number of banana products produced	Annual reports Field notes	Agriculture Dept	GoK /Donor	New proposal
Promotion of traditional high value crops.	15M	2013-2017	Number of Ha. Under high value crops production Number of high value crops produced	Annual reports Field notes	Agriculture Dept	GoK /Donor	New proposal
Horticulture Development	30M	2013-2017	Number of horticulture products produced	Annual reports Field notes	Agriculture Dept.	GOK / donor	On-going

(passion fruit, avocado, pineapples, local vegetables)							
Promotion of Legumes I.e French beans	10M	2013-2017	Number of Acreage under legumes, French beans production	Annual reports Field notes	Agriculture Dept.	GoK/Donor	New proposal
Agro forestry Promotion	20 M	2013-2017	No. Of seedlings planted No of Acreage under agro forestry	Annual reports Field notes	Kenya Forest Service	GoK/Donor	New proposal
Improved commercial local poultry production (Ken Bro-improved local breed)	12M	2013-2016	No. Of poultry Products produced No. Of eggs produced	Annual reports Field notes	Livestock Dept.	GoK	On going
Promotion and Strengthening Cooperative Societies	50M	2013-2017	no. of cooperatives functioning no. of new registered societies	Annual reports Field notes	Cooperative dept.	GoK	New proposal
Setting of an agriculture training centre	300M	2013-2015	% of work done	Annual reports Field notes	MOA,	GOK/Donor	New proposal
Purchase of vehicles and motobikes	50M	2013-2017	Number of vehicles Number of offices	Annual reports inventory	MOA	GOK	New proposal
Provision of subsidized fertilizer and farm inputs	1.5 B	2013-2017	Number of farmers reached	Annual reports Field notes	M oA	GOK/DONOR	Ongoing
Natural forest conservation management and protection programme (Kibiri forest)	50M	2013-2017	No. of trees planted No. of programmes initiated No. of tree seedlings planted	Annual reports Field notes	KFS	GOK/C DTF	Ongoing

station) (Maragoli Hills)							
Construction of cooperative Office Blocks Emuhaya/ Hamisi and Sabatia	15M	203-2017	% of work done	Site meeting reports M and E reprot	MOA/Coop Dept	GOK	New proposal
Construction of Modern Slaughter Houses Emuhaya	26 M	2013-2017	% of work done	Site meeting reports M and E reports	Vet Dept	GOK	On going
Mudete tea factory – Expansion of processing line/ Wodanga/ Sabatia	15M	2013-2017	Tonnage of tea processed	Quarterly reports Annual reports Field notes.	MoA KTDA	GoK	On going

8.3 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

Project Name	COST	TIME FRAME	MONITORING INDICATORS	M&E TOOL	IMP AGENCY	Source of fund	IMPLSTATUS
Construction of 5no. footbridges per sub-county	100M	2013-2017	NO. of footbridges	Reports	Public/works	GOK	New proposal
Establishment of Constituency Digital Villages and Cyber cafés	15.8M	2013-2017	NO. of digital villages	Reports	Ministry of ICT	GOK	New proposal
Community Radio Station	200M	2013-2017	No. radio station	minutes	Ministry of ICT	GOK/DONOR	New proposal
Provide computers to learning	75M	2013-2017	NO. of computers, no of	Inventory reports	MOE	GOK/DONOR	On-going

institutions and centres			institutions with computers				
HYDRO electric power plant at Egalogi and Kaimosi	1.2B	2013-2017	No. of plants,	Site reports	Ministry of Energy	GOK/DON OR	New proposal
Installation at streets lights and floods light in major market centres	250M	2013-2017	No of market centres with street & floodlights	Field reports	Kenya Power	GOK/DON OR	On-going
Bio gas and solar power plants (county wide)	18M	2013-2017	No of HH using biogas and solar energy	Field reports	Kenya power/NGOs	GOK/DON OR	New proposal
Bus Parks in Mbale, Majengo, and Chavakali	25M	2013-2017	No. of urban centres with bus parks	Field reports	Ministry of infrastructure	GOK	New proposal
Rural electrification	500M	2013-2017	No. of HH with electrify	Reports	Ministry of infrastructure/Kenya power	GOK	On-going
ICT resource centre in all the sub-counties	100M	2013-2017	% of work done	Reports	Ministry of ICT	GOK	New proposal

8.4 Proposed Roads Improvement/Maintenance Plan – 2013-2017

Road name	Activity	Cost	Time frame	M&E indicators	M&E tool	Imp agency	Source funding	Implementation status
Luanda –Akala	Upgrading to bitumen standards	292.2M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa//CDF	GOK/Donor	New proposal
C38Kima - C39 Emusutswi	Reconstruction	60M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa	GOK/Donor	On going
Gambogi - Shamakhokho	Upgrading to bitumen standards	963M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa	GOK/Donor	New proposal
D294 Mukhombe – Kaimosi	Periodic Maintenance	3.178M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa//CDF	GOK/Donor	On going
DB Kakamega - D294 Mukhombe	Improvement to engineered gravel standards	25.272M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
D245Ekwanda - B1Luanda	Improvement to engineered gravel	8.291M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa//CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing

	standards							
E290 Mwichio - C39 Esirulo	Upgrading to bitumen standards	165M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/CDF	GOK/Donor	New proposal
C38 Vihiga - A1 Boyani	Routine maintainace	19.13M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
C39 Viyalo - E1262 Mbale	Upgrading to bitumen standards	555M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa//CDF	GOK/Donor	New proposal
Boyani - Vihiga	Improvement to engineered gravel standards	2.527M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
E1129 Inyanza - A1 Tigoi	Upgrading to bitumen standards	787.5M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	New proposal
A1 Boyani - D262 Jeprok	Upgrading to bitumen standards	350.25	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa//CDF	GOK/Donor	New proposal
D291 Munzatsi - E289 Kinu	Spot Improvement	0.218M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa//CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Senende - D292 Erusui	Improvement to engineered gravel standards	2.955M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
D292 Erusui - C39 Cheptulu	Improvement to engineered gravel standards	5.171M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa//CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
E1262 - C38 Kima	Improvement to engineered gravel standards	2.041M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa//CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
E1262 Epanga- C38 Ebusiralo	Improvement to engineered gravel standards	1.847M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa//CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
D264 Ibubi - C38 Stand Matope	Improvement to engineered gravel standards	2.897M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa//CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
D291 Gisambai - C39 Mudete	Spot Improvement	0.579M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa//CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
A1 Mbale - E231 Gisambai	Spot Improvement	0.369M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
D291 Gisambai - C39 Mudete	Spot Improvement	0.369M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
E293 Wangulu - Mululu – Busweta - Mago	Spot Improvement	1.09M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
D291 Senende - D292 Shamakhokho	Upgrading to bitumen standards	330M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa//CDF	GOK/Donor	New proposal
Jeprok - Hamisi - Mambai - Kiritu	Upgrading to bitumen	900M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa//CDF	GOK/Donor	New proposal

	standards							
B1 Luanda - Magada- Bukuga	Upgrading to bitumen standards	1.433B	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	New proposal
Chavakali - Eregi	Improvement to engineered gravel standards	3.645M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
A1 Lusui -C39 Sabatia	Upgrading to bitumen standards	369M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	New proposal
D299 Muhudu - C39 Cheptulu	Improvement to engineered gravel standards	6.814M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
D291 - Chebunaywa - C39 Lusengeli	Improvement to engineered gravel standards	4.918M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Mbihi - C38 Kidindu	Improvement to engineered gravel standards	5.327M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Gilwatsi - A1 Boyani	Improvement to engineered gravel standards	6.26M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
B1 Ebuyangu - E1262 Emusire	Spot Improvement	0.347M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Muhaya - Givogi	Spot Improvement	0.595M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
C38 Mahanga - C38	Spot Improvement	0.232M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Musunguti - R42 Vihiga	Spot Improvement	0.363M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Mudete - R25 Vihiga	Spot Improvement	0.436M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Kinu - Banja	Spot Improvement	0.42M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
A1 Lunyerere – Kiritu	Spot Improvement	0.42M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Bendera - Wangulu	Routine Maintenance	1.652M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Chamakanga- Busali- Wshem	Routine Maintenance	1.652M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Esirulo-Emusire	Routine Maintenance	3.402M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
D264 - Ombisi	Routine Maintenance	5.346M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Ekwanda – Ebuyayi	Routine Maintenance	2.333M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Ekwanda –	Routine	0.972M	2013-	No. Of	M&E	KeRRa/	GOK/Donor	Ongoing

Emaloba	Maintenance		2017	Km done	reports	/CDF		
Ebwali - Itabalia	Routine Maintenance	2.138M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
D299 - Muyere	Routine Maintenance	2.138M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Luanda - Esinamutu	Routine Maintenance	3.11M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Mutiva - Mugangu	Routine Maintenance	2.236M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Shamalago - Bumuyange	Routine Maintenance	4.374M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Elukongo - Khwirumbi	Routine Maintenance	2.43M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Gamalenga - Kapsengere	Routine Maintenance	2.43M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Esirabe - Magada	Routine Maintenance	0.875M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Gisambai - Kapchemwani	Routine Maintenance	2.916M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Ebusiratsi – Emasuli	Routine Maintenance	4.374	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Mwibona - Mwitubuli	Routine Maintenance	3.88M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Mutiva - Mugangu	Routine Maintenance	3.88M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Maseno - Mweyekhe	Routine Maintenance	0.972M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Gisambai - Buyangu – Givole	Routine Maintenance	2.916M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Ilungu - Emuhondo	Routine Maintenance	2.916M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Mbihi - Matagaro	Routine Maintenance	2.138M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Navuhi-Kidinye	Routine Maintenance	3.402M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Lusiola - Idereli – Angoya	Routine Maintenance	0.972M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Inavi - Dabwongo – Muguva	Routine Maintenance	5.832M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
C39 Eshibinga - R35 Ebukanga	Routine Maintenance	3.88M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Ilongo - Munugi - Wamage	Routine Maintenance	3.88M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing

Girvai - Lianaginga	Routine Maintenance	3.88M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Kidundu - Magui - Bunandi	Routine Maintenance	4.86M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Ebuyangu – Ebukolo	Routine Maintenance	4.86M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Shamakhokho - Bumavi – Kaimosi	Routine Maintenance	7.776M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Madzulu – Kisienya	Routine Maintenance	4.86M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Visiru-Chanda-Chambiti-Manyatta	Routine Maintenance	5.832M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Kitulu - Kedohi - Muhanda	Routine Maintenance	2.333M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Stand Matope-Walugaliangom	Routine Maintenance	2.333M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Chavakali - Bukhulunya	Routine Maintenance	2.527M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Lundu-Kidinye	Routine Maintenance	2.916M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Mundichiri-Emasuli	Routine Maintenance	4.86M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Chango - gisambai	Routine Maintenance	2.916M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Kima-Hobunaka	Routine Maintenance	2.43M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Senende - Givogi	Routine Maintenance	3.88M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Ebwali-Esongolo	Routine Maintenance	2.916M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Ivona - Lyamangale	Routine Maintenance	2.43M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Mugongo - Chambale	Routine Maintenance	3.402M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Mundichiri-Esirulo	Routine Maintenance	5.832M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Mundichiri-Ebukhya-Itukho	Routine Maintenance	5.638M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Matsigulu – Kidinye	Routine Maintenance	1.944M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Manyonyi-Ebungwe-Emakak	Routine Maintenance	3.88M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Chandumba-Kegondi-Viyalo	Routine Maintenance	5.054M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing

Vihiga - Kegendirova	Routine Maintenance	3.88M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Chango - Chavugami	Routine Maintenance	3.402M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Luanda-Mumbohai(1259)	Routine Maintenance	1.944M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Kilingili-Mukhombe	Routine Maintenance	6.316M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Chanduma-Muholele	Routine Maintenance	1.745M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Chango - Matsigulu – Gevera	Routine Maintenance	3.013M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Shem-Mululu-Thatcher	Routine Maintenance	4.374M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Shamakhokho-Kaimosi College	Routine Maintenance	3.88M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Chavakali - Wasundi – Kigama	Routine Maintenance	3.88M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Maseno - Olang - Luanda	Routine Maintenance	4.374M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Magui - Madira	Routine Maintenance	1.944M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Magada - Ingidi – Busamo	Routine Maintenance	2.916M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Cheptulu - Mahanga - Makuchi	Routine Maintenance	3.88M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Mudungu - Gahumbwa	Routine Maintenance	1.944M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
C39-Ebukanga	Routine Maintenance	4.374M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Makuchi - Chamulogochi	Routine Maintenance	3.0402M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Musutsu - Shamakhokho	Routine Maintenance	2.916M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Shamalago - Bumuyange	Routine Maintenance	3.11M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Bukuga - Vigetse	Routine Maintenance	2.43M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Sabatia - Mudungu – Gaigedi	Routine Maintenance	2.43M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Nabwani-Mambai	Routine Maintenance	2.916M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing

Mukingi-Munugi	Routine Maintenance	2.43M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Demesi-Mbihi	Routine Maintenance	2.138M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Gavaragi - Muhanda – Lusiola	Routine Maintenance	3.402M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Lusiola-Iderelli-Angoya	Routine Maintenance	4.374M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Gavaragi-Womulalu-Lugaga	Routine Maintenance	3.791	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Mahanga-Masazi	Routine Maintenance	1.069M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Walumuma-Visiru-Bugamangi-Musunzu	Routine Maintenance	2.138M	2013-2017	No. Of Km done	M&E reports	KeRRa/ /CDF	GOK/Donor	Ongoing

8.5 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSH)	Time frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Vihiga Law Courts	20 M	2013-2014	% of works done	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Judiciary	GO K	On going
Construction of a modern Law Court Hamisi	30 M	2013-2014	% of works done	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Judiciary	GO K	On going
Kenya Police Service (Mudete, Mbale police station)	45 M	2013-2014	% of works done No of police stations completed	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GO K	On going
Administration Police Service (South Maragoli, Lusiola , Ivona AP post) AP post	15 M	2013-2016	% of works done No of AP post completed	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GO K	On-going
Male and female wards at Vihiga prison	260 M	2014-2015	% of works done No of wards completed	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Prisons department	GO K	On-going
Establishment of Police Patrol Bases (County wide)	50 M	2013-2017	No of patrol bases completed	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GO K	New proposal

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSH)	Time frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Construction of Law courts (Emuhaya and Sabatia sub-county)	60 M	2013-2017	% of works done No of law courts completed	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Judiciary	GO K	New proposal
Construction of Probation office (Emuhaya)	10 M	2013-2017	% of works done	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Department of Probation	GO K	New proposal
Construction of Juvenile remand home (Vihiga)	5 M	2013-2017	% of works done	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Prisons department	GO K	New proposal
Construction of Remand prison (Vihiga)	10 M	2013-2017	% of works done	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Prisons department	GO K	New proposal
Re-engineering community policing programme County wide(131 committees)	To be determined	2013-2017	No of committees established	Minutes of meeting	National police service	GO K	New proposal
High court in Mbale(One to serve the county)	250 M	2013-2017	% of works done Title deed of land	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Judiciary	GO K	New proposal
Establishment of Administration police centres at givoga, wodanga, Bukuga, Kedeta, Burudi, Musunguti Chavakali	70 M	2013-2017	No of AP centres established	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GO K	New proposal
Construction of new Police Posts at endeli –itando, Kiritu, Mbihi, Kegoye, Mahanga, Sunrise, Ekwanda	70 M	2013-2017	No of police posts established	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GO K	New proposal
Administration police camp at North Maragoli	5 M	2013-2017	% of works done	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GO K	New proposal
Kenya Police Service Construction of Mudete, Luanda, Kilingili, Mahanga police station)	80 M	2013-2016	No of police stations completed	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GO K	New proposal

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSH)	Time frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Administration Police Service Construction of Mungoma, Mahanga, Lugaga, AP)	30 M	2013-2017	No of AP camps completed	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GO K	New proposal
Establishing AP Patrol Bases in the County	40 M	2013-2017	Number of AP patrol bases established	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GO K	New proposal
Kenya Prison Services Construction of A prisons perimeter fence and watch tower in vihiga	To be determined	2013-2014	% of works complete	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Prisons department	GO K	New proposal
Prison staff houses in vihiga Sub-county	40 M	2013-2016	No of staff houses complete	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Prisons department	GO K	New proposal
Improve on existing police stations (Luanda, mudete, Kilingili)	30 M	2013-2017	No of police stations improved	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GO K	New proposal
Improve on existing police posts (Chavakali, Cheptulu, Gambogi, Embali, Magada, Mwichio)	30 M	2013-2017	No of police posts improved	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GO K	New proposal
Vihiga County Police Headquarters (Mbale)	100 M	2013-2017	% of works done	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GO K	New proposal
Construction of Divisional Headquarters in (Vihiga, Emuhaya, Hamisi, Sabatia)	120 M	2013-2017	% of works done No of divisional headquarters constructed	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GO K	New proposal
Construction of Vihiga Prison	To be determined	2013-2017	% of works done	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Prisons department	GO K	On going

8.6 Environmental Protection Water and Housing

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
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Bunyore Water Project	20 M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete; Length in KMs of pipes laid	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources /WKCDD& FMP	GOK/ Donor	On-going
Mukhalakhala Water Project	8M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete; Length in KMs of pipes laid	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources /CDF	GOK/ Donor	On-going
Emalindi/Esirulo Water Project	8M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete; Length in KMs of pipes laid	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources /CDF	GOK/ Donor	On-going
Maseno Water Supply (County Wide)	40M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete; Length in KMs of pipes laid	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources /CDF	GOK/ Donor	On-going
Bumboshamakho Water Project	10M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete; Length in KMs of pipes laid	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources /CDF	GOK/ Donor	On-going
Kaimosi, Chepsaga, Sosiani and Hamisi Water Projects	80M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete; Length in KMs of pipes laid	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources /CDF	GOK/ Donor	On-going
Madzuu-Kisienya Water Project	8.7M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete; Length in KMs of pipes laid	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources /CDF	GOK/ Donor	On-going
Chango Water Project	6.4M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete; Length in KMs of pipes laid	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources /CDF	GOK/ Donor	On-going
Mbale Water Supply	40M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete; Length in	Minutes of meetings and	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural	GOK/ Donor	On-going

			KMs of pipes laid	M&E reports	Resources /CDF		
Muhanda Water Project	7.2M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete; Length in KMs of pipes laid	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources	GOK/Donor (CDTF)	On-going
Vihiga Water Supply	7M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete; Length in KMs of pipes laid	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources	GOK/Donor	On-going
Mang'ong'o Water Supply	6.8M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete; Length in KMs of pipes laid	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources /CDF	GOK/Donor	On-going
Lodondo Water Project	6.2M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete; Length in KMs of pipes laid	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources	GOK/Donor	On-going
Mudungu water project	50 M	2013 - 2017	% of works done	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources	GOK/Donor	Ongoing
Waste recycling plant in the county (Luanda, Mbale, Chavakali, Serem, Majengo)	50M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete;	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources	GOK/Donor	New project
Establishment of sewer system (Mbale, Kaimosi complex and Luanda)	1B	2013 - 2017	% of works complete	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources Public works	GOK/donor	New project
Housing (County wide)	300M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete No. of housing units	M&E reports Site meeting minutes	Housing Public works	GOK/donor	New project

Water source protection (County wide)	50M	2013 - 2017	No .Sites protected	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources	GOK/Donor	New project
Maintanance/rehabilitation of Government houses (county wide)	100M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Public works Housing	GOK /donor	New project
Appropriate building technology centres (ABT's) (Vihiga, Hamisi,Luanda and Emuhaya constituencies)	50M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete No of centers built	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Housing Public works	GOK /donor	New project
Hydraform machines	100M	2013 - 2017	No of hydra forms procured	Minutes M&E reports	Housing Public works	GOK /Donor	New project
Desiltation of Kaimosi dam (Kaimosi)	200M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete	Minutes M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources Public works	GOK /Donor	New project
Rehabilitation/expansion of Kaimosi water supply(Kaimosi)	30M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete	Minutes M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources Public works	GOK /Donor	New project
Expansion/rehabilitation of Maseno water supply- Emuhaya	50 M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete	Minutes M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources Public works	GOK /Donor	New project
Rehabilitation/expansion of Mbale water supply (Vihiga)	50M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete	Minutes M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources	GOK /Donor	New project

Esirulo-Emalindi, Eburnangwe, mudungu Kisiyenya-Madzu Buliva, Muhanda, Gaga, givole Mbihi Water Supply expansion,	100 M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete No. of pipes laid and metred	Minutes M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources Public works	GOK /Donor	New project
Sinking of boreholes (county wide)	20M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete No. of bore holes sunk	Minutes M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources Public works	GOK /Donor	New project
Garbage collection system county wide	13 M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete	Minutes M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources Public works	GOK /Donor	New project
Public toilet (county wide)	13 M	2013 - 2017	No. of public toilets done % of works complete	Minutes M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources Public works	GOK /Donor	New project
Water pans	1 M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete	Minutes M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources Public works	GOK /Donor	New project
Wangidevei water project	5 M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete	Minutes M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources Public works	GOK /Donor	New project
Gravity water scheme (Emuhaya, Vihiga and Hamisi)	20 M	2013 - 2017	% of works complete	Minutes M&E reports	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources Public	GOK /Donor	New project

					works		
Exploitation of mineral prospects	20 M	2013 - 2017	No of sites identified	Annual reports and field notes	Ministry of mining	GOK/Donor	New proposal

8.7 Education

Project Name Location/Division Constituency	Cost	Time	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Establish new schools (ecf, primary and secondary)	500M	2013-2017	No. of schools constructed.	Assessment tender minutes, BQ's, inspection reports	MOE, MOPW	GOK/CG/Donor	New
Construction of science and ICT laboratories and equipping in secondary schools	30M	2013-2017	No. of ICT equipment labs constructed and equipped	tender minutes, inspection reports, assessment report	MOE	GOK/donor	ongoing
Establish a public university in the county	To be determined	2013-2015	Public institution established	Assessment tender minutes, BQs, inspection reports	MOE, MOPW	GOK/donor	New
Construction/Expansion and equipping of technical colleges/youth polytechnics	200M	2013-2017	No. of facilities constructed/expanded and equipped	Assessment tender minutes, BQs, inspection reports	MOE, MOPW	GOK/donor	ongoing
Schools electrification Programme	To be determined	2013-2017	No. of schools connected with electricity.	Assessment tender minutes, BQs, inspection reports	MOE, MOPW	GOK/donor	ongoing
School infrastructure improvement	240M	2013-2017	No. of classrooms constructed. No. of new schools established No. of schools renovated.	Minutes, assessment reports, Board Minutes	MOE, MOPW	GOK/donor	ongoing
Enhancing roof catchments	20M	2013-2017	Number of schools using roof	Assessment tender minutes, BQs,	Ministry of Environm	GOK/donor	New

Project Name Location/Division Constituency	Cost	Time	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
and boreholes in schools		7	catchment, number of borehole sunk	inspection reports, reports	ent, Water and Natural resources, County government and Donors		
School feeding programme	To be determined	2013-2017	No. of schools with feeding programme.	Established/approved diet programme, SMC minutes	MOE	GOK/Donor	New
Evaluation of pupils 6-8 and form 3 and 4	10M	2013-2017	No. of tests administered	Minutes, assesment reports	MOE	GOK/donor	Ongoing
Access to school initiative programme	1M	2013-2017	Number of roads constr. to ease access to schools, No. of footbridges constructed	Reports	MOE/Roads	GOK/donor	New
Promotion of co-curricula activities in schools	100M	2013-2017	No. of Co-curricula activities, reports from the sports committees	Sports committee minutes, co-curricula timeline calender	MOE	GOK/donor	On-going
Recruit more teachers for ECDC	5M	2013-2017	No. of ECD teachers recruited	Minutes of recruiting board, applications received	TSC	GOK/Donor	On-going
Complete the model centres of excellence	To be determined	2013-2015	No. of centres facilities completed.	Assement tender minutes, BQs, inspection reports, reports	MOE, MOPW	GOK/donor	On-going
Establish resource centres & ACE	20 M	2013-2017	No. of centres established	Assement tender minutes, BQs, inspection reports, reports	MOE	GOK/donor	New
Establish ECD Training colleges	To be determined	2013-2017	No. of Colleges constructed.	tender minutes, BQs, inspection reports	MOE, MOPW	GOK/donor	New
Establish Teacher Advisory service centres	10 M	(2013-2015)	No. of functional TAC constructed	tender minutes, BQs, inspection reports	MOE, MOPW	GOK/donor	New
School	50M	201	No. of text	Text book	MOE	GOK/donor	ongoing

Project Name Location/Division Constituency	Cost	Time	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Textbooks Project		3-2017	book books purchased	inventory, SMC Minutes		or	
Bursary for Secondary Students	100M	2013-2017	No. of students sponsored	Bursary ben. list, SMC minutes	MOE, CDF, CG	GOK/donor	ongoing
Construction of libraries and equipping	240M	2013-2017	No. of libraries and laboratories constructed.	tender minutes, BQs, inspection reports	MOE, MOPW	GOK/donor	New
Renovation and Construction of Classrooms in Schools in the County	400M	2013-2017	No. of classrooms constructed. No. of new schools established No. of schools renovated.	Minutes, assesment reports, Board Minutes	MOE, MOPW	GOK/Donor	ongoing
Up-grading 2 primary schools in each constituency as model schools	25M	2013-2017	No. of schools upgraded/equipped.	BQs , assesment reports, SMC Minutes	MOE, MOPW, County government	GOK/donor	New
Development and promoting of career guidance & counseling through workshop and seminars	1.5M per annum	2013-2017	No. of workshops/Seminars organised	Scheduled calendars, committee reports and minutes	MOE	GOK/donor	New
Establishment of community Learning Resource Centers (county wide)	20M	2013-2017	No. of schools resource centres established/equipped.	BQs, assesment reports, Minutes	MOE, MOPW, County government	GOK/donor	New
Non- formal Education	2.5m	2013-2017	Number of students enrolled	Reports and minutes	GOK and other development partners	GoK/Donor	On-going

8.8 Health

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Cost	Time frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Munoywa Dispensary/Izava North/Sabatia/Sabatia	10M	2013- 2014	% of work done, No of equipment purchased, No of staff deployed.	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going
Nadanya Dispensary/Wamuluma	10M	2013- 2014	No of ward constructed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going
Inyali Dispensary/North Maragoli	6M	2013- 2014	% of work done, No of equipment purchased, No of staff deployed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going
Construction of wards at Ipali Health Centre	10M	2013- 2014	No of ward constructed, No of equipment purchased	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going
Likindu Dispensary Maternity Construction	8.5M	2013- 2014	% of work done, No of equipment purchased, No of staff deployed.	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going
Shiru Dispensary	6.5M	2013- 2014	% of work done, No of staff deployed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going
Jepkoyai Dispensary	7M	2013- 2014	% of work completed, No of equipment purchased, No of staff deployed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going
Kaptech Dispensary	6.5M	2013- 2014	% of work done, No of equipment purchased, No	Minutes of meetings and	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going

			of staff deployed	M&E reports			
Malaria Prevention and Treatment County wide	100 M	2013-2017	No of net treated, No of health workers trained.	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going
Expand HIV/AIDS services (PMCT, VCT)	150 M	2013-2017	No of trainings & promotion held.	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going
Immunization Programme County Wide	200 M	2013-2017	No of people immunized	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going
Health Education County Wide	100 M	2013-2017	No of I.E.C developed and disseminated.	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going
Control of major environmental Health related communicable diseases County wide	150 M	2013-2015	No of sensitization carried out	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going
Vihiga County Hospital – Mortuary room extension and machine/equipping	20M	2013-2014	% of work completed, No of equipment purchased	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going
Vihiga County Hospital – Stand-by automated generator	10M	2013-2014	Generator purchased	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going
Vihiga County Hospital – Bore hole	1M	2013-2014	No of bore hole drilled.	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going
Vihiga County Hospital –	5M	2013-2014	No of equipment	Minutes of	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going

Theatre lamp in maternity, Theatre and standby lights portable with transformers.			purchased.	meetings and M&E reports			
Vihiga County Hospital – Ultrasound machine for X-ray	15M	2013-2014	No of equipment purchased	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going
Vihiga County Hospital – Doctors houses and Paediatric ward	25M	2013-2014	No of houses & wards constructed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going
Vihiga County Hospital – Anaesthetic Machine	15M	2013-2015	Machine procured	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going
Vihiga County Hospital – Sunction Machine and casualty Equipment	2M	2013-2014	No of equipment purchased.	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going
Mbale RHTC – Bore hole and Water tank	2M	2013-2014	No of bore hole sunk, no of water tank procured	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going
Mbale RHTC – Expansion of wards, consultation rooms and laboratory	10M	2013-2014	% of work completed, no of ward constructed.	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going
Sabatia Health centre-upgrade to sub-county hospital	20M	2013-2014	% of work completed, No of equipment purchased, No of staff deployed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going
Mulele Dispensary – upgrade to health centre (level 3)	20M	2013-2014	% of work completed, No of equipment purchased, No	Minutes of meetings and	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	On-going

Mbale			of staff deployed	M&E reports			
Establishment of a mental health unit in Mbale.	5M	2013-2017	% of work completed, no of equipment purchased.	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New-proposals
Health infrastructural development	200M	2013-2017	% of work completed, no of equipment purchased.	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Renovate & expansion of Vihiga district Hospital in Mbale	30M	2013-2017	% of work completed, no of equipment purchased, no of training carried out.	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Rehabilitation & expansion of the 4 Sub-county Hospitals - Hamisi, Emuhaya, Sabatia & Luanda	80M	2013-2017	% of work completed, No of equipment purchased, No of staff deployed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Established KMTTC at Mbale PHDTC and Nursing school in Kaimosi	To be determined	2013-2017	% of work completed, No of equipment & furniture purchased, No of staff deployed, no of staff houses constructed.	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Renovate HCs & expansion of Dispensaries within the five sub-counties	To be determined	2013-2017	% of work completed, No of equipment purchased, No of staff deployed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Construct and equip I.C.U.(6-bed) and renal unit(10-beds) at Vihiga district hospital	50M	2013-2017	% of work completed, No of equipment purchased,	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Purchase of ultra-sound and x-ray machines for Emuhaya and Hamisi sub-	40M	2013-2017	No of equipment purchased.	Minutes of meetings	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal

district hospitals							
Construct and equip theatre at Emuhaya and Hamisi sub-district hospitals	50M	2013-2017	% of work completed, No of equipment purchased, No of staff deployed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health/ CDF	GOK/donor	New proposal
Construct modern incinerators at health facilities within the county(two per sub-county)	5M	2013-2017	No of incinerators constructed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Purchase of equipped Modern Ambulances.- County wide	75M	2013-2017	No of ambulances purchased.	Minutes of meetings.	Ministry of health/ CDF	GOK/donor	New proposal
Purchase of Utility and health promotion vehicles- Emuhaya & Luanda sub county	5M	2013-2017	No of vehicles purchased.	Minutes of meetings.	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Scale up of Community Units in the County.	To be determined	2013-2017	No of CUs established, no of CHEWS trained, no of motor bicycles purchased	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Roll out & Implement the KQMH programme.	To be determined	2013-2017	No of HCWS trained, no of sensitization held.	Reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Training and capacity building of healthcare workers- County wide	To be determined	2013-2017	No of healthcare workers trained.	Reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Facilitative/supportive supervision by the CHMT and DHMTs - County wide	2M	2013-2017	No of supervision conducted.	Reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
HIV/AIDS - County wide	To be determined	2013-2017	% reduction of HIV prevalence.	Reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Up scaling of school health programs- County wide	10M		No of latrines built, no of hand wash campaign conducted	Minutes of meetings and M&E	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal

				reports			
Food quality control - County wide	5M	2013-2017	No of inspection done, no of food handlers examined.	Reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Control and prevention of communicable diseases- County wide	To be determined	2013-2017	% reduction in communicable diseases	Reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Control and prevention of non-communicable diseases(NCDs) - County wide	To be determined	2013-2017	% reduction in non-communicable diseases	Reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Disaster management- County wide	To be determined	2013-2017	No of disaster cases attended to	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
County Health Information System(DHIS) - County wide	4M	2013-2017	No of DHIS established.	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Construction of a drug rehabilitation centre at Emuhaya sub-county	5M	2013-2017	% of work completed, No of equipment purchased, No of staff deployed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Construction of eye and ENT unit at vihiga district hospital	50M	2013-2017	% of work completed, No of equipment purchased	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Construction of youth friendly medical centre in each sub-county.	25M	2013-2017	% of work completed, No of equipment purchased	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Construction of at least five new diagnostic centres(laboratories) in each sub-county	50M	2013-2017	% of work completed, No of equipment purchased, No of staff deployed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Sanitary towels	To be	2013-	No of sanitary	Reports	Ministry	GOK/do	New

for schools - County wide	determine d	2017	towels purchased & distributed.		of health	nor	proposal
Mobile Health clinics	50M	2013-2017	No of Mobile clinics established	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Public Cemetery	7M	2013-2017	Size of acreage acquired	Minutes of meetings.	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Expansion of Vihiga district hospital mortuary	5M	2013-2017	% of work done and no of equipment purchased.	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Build staff quarters at Kisiru dispensary. (Vihiga, Hamisi sub-county)	2.5M	2013-2017	No of staff houses constructed.	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Establish/complete Igakala, Kisiiru Kedohi, Mbaya, Visiru/Wandaye, Kegoye, Chagenda, Masana, Lusiola, Ideleli, Bumavi, Kisasi, Jelwani, kisangula, Mutiva, chimojeji, kamurongoni, Kapsoi, Kabinjari, Givole, Malombe, Kitagwa, Jepkoyai, Givigoi, Mwembe market, gamalenga, Musawamuguye, Martini, Boyani, Kimwenge, Gimarakwa, Kitambazi, Simbi, Kabenor, Givudemesi, Musiligwa, Gidagadi,	To be determine d	2013-2017	% of work completed, No of equipment purchased, No of staff deployed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal

Jemaga, Saride, Kimogoi, Gamei, Jepses, Kapchemwani, Jeptul, Shiru and Shaviringa, Ebokolo, Eliangoma, Esirulo dispensaries							
Establish/complete Mulele, Iduku, Govoga, Iotego, Evojo, Wasundi, Digula, Makenya, Mukuyu, Kisiyena, Musunguti, Bumuyange, Tigoi, Buyangu Health Centres (Vihiga, Sabatia, Hamisi sub-county)	To be determined	2013-2017	% of work completed, No of equipment purchased, No of staff deployed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
CLTS – Community Led Total Sanitation. County wide	5M	2013-2017	No of sensitization carried out.	Minutes of meetings and Reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
CBMNH - county wide.	100M	2013-2017	No of sensitization for a carried out.	Minutes of meetings and Reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Morgues	40M	2013-2017	% of work completed, No of equipment purchased, No of staff deployed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Combating jiggers menace- County wide	20M	2013-2017	No of households/individual attended, no of jigger eradication campaign conducted.	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Drugs /Supplies.	To be determined	2013-2017	Volume of drugs/ supplies procured and distributed.	Minutes of meetings and Reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Construct and equipping OPD departments in	20M	2013-2017	% of work completed, No of equipment	Minutes of	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal

all sub county health facilities.			purchased.	meetings and M&E reports			
Construction of staff houses in all health centres.	90M	2013-2017	No of staff houses constructed.	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal
Model health centre	300 M	2013-2014	% of work done ,no of staff employed ,no of equipment purchased.	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of health	GOK/donor	New proposal

8.9 Governance, Justice Law and Order

Project Name	Cost	Time frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Vihiga Law Courts	20 M	2013-2014	% of works done	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Judiciary	GOK	On going
Construction of a modern Law Court Hamisi	30 M	2013-2014	% of works done	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Judiciary	GOK	On going
Kenya Police Service (Mudete, Mbale police station)	45 M	2013-2014	% of works done No of police stations completed	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GOK	On going
Administration Police Service (South Maragoli, Lusiola , Ivona AP post) AP post	15 M	2013-2016	% of works done No of AP post completed	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GOK	On-going
Male and female wards at Vihiga prison	260 M	2014-2015	% of works done No of	Minutes of meeting M & E	Prisons department	GOK	On-going

Project Name	Cost	Time frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
			wards completed	Reports			
Establishment of Police Patrol Bases (County wide)	50 M	2013-2017	No of patrol bases completed	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GOK	New proposal
Construction of Law courts (Emuhaya and Sabatia sub-county)	60 M	2013-2017	% of works done No of law courts completed	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Judiciary	GOK	New proposal
Construction of Probation office (Emuhaya)	10 M	2013-2017	% of works done	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Department of Probation	GOK	New proposal
Construction of Juvenile remand home (Vihiga)	5 M	2013-2017	% of works done	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Prisons department	GOK	New proposal
Construction of Remand prison (Vihiga)	10 M	2013-2017	% of works done	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Prisons department	GOK	New proposal
Re-engineering community policing programme County wide(131 committees)	To be determined	2013-2017	No of committees established	Minutes of meeting	National police service	GOK	New proposal
High court in Mbale(One to serve the county)	250 M	2013-2017	% of works done Title deed of land	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Judiciary	GOK	New proposal
Establishment of Administration police centres at givoga, wodanga, Bukuga, Kedeta, Burudi, Musunguti Chavakali	70 M	2013-2017	No of AP centres established	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GOK	New proposal
Construction of new Police Posts at endeli – itando, Kiritu, Mbihi, Kegoye, Mahanga,	70 M	2013-2017	No of police posts established	Minutes of meeting M & E	National police service	GOK	New proposal

Project Name	Cost	Time frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Sunrise, Ekwanda			ed	Reports			
Administration police camp at North Maragoli	5 M	2013-2017	% of works done	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GOK	New proposal
Kenya Police Service Construction of Mudete, Luanda, Kilingili, Mahanga police station)	80 M	2013-2016	No of police stations completed	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GOK	New proposal
Administration Police Service Construction of Mungoma, Mahanga, Lugaga, AP)	30 M	2013-2017	No of AP camps completed	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GOK	New proposal
Establishing AP Patrol Bases in the County	40 M	2013-2017	Number of AP patrol bases established	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GOK	New proposal
Kenya Prison Services Construction of A prisons perimeter fence and watch tower in vihiga	To be determined	2013-2014	% of works complete	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Prisons department	GOK	New proposal
Prison staff houses in vihiga Sub-county	40 M	2013-2016	No of staff houses complete	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Prisons department	GOK	New proposal
Improve on existing police stations (Luanda, mudete, Kilingili)	30 M	2013-2017	No of police stations improved	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GOK	New proposal
Improve on existing police posts (Chavakali, Cheptulu, Gambogi, Embali,, Magada, Mwachio)	30 M	2013-2017	No of police posts improved	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GOK	New proposal
Vihiga County Police Headquarters (Mbale)	100 M	2013-2017	% of works done	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GOK	New proposal
Construction of Divisional Headquarters in (Vihiga, Emuhaya, Hamisi, Sabatia)	120 M	2013-2017	% of works done No of divisional headquarters constructed	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	National police service	GOK	New proposal

Project Name	Cost	Time frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Construction of Vihiga Prison	To be determined	2013-2017	% of works done	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Prisons department	GOK	On going

8.10 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

Project Name	Cost	Time frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
YOUTH EMPOWERMENT CENTRES Equipping of youth empowerment centres in Sabatia, Vihiga, Hamisi, Emuhaya and Luanda	25 M	2013-2014	Type and number of equipment bought	Minutes of meetings M & E Reports	Directorate of youth affairs	GOK	On going
SPORTS GROUND Upgrading of sports grounds Kidundu, Hobunaku Mbihi, Mahanga, Vunandi, Muhandu, Magui	21 M	2013-2017	% of works done	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Department of sports	GOK	On going
REHABILITATION CENTRES Expand Itando rehabilitation centre	4 M	2013-2017	% of works done No of workshop constructed	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Directorate of Gender	GOK	On going
OFFICES Construction of Sub County offices to accommodate Youth, Children, Social development and Cultural Officers	45 M	2013-2017	% of works done No of offices completed	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Department of youth, children, social development and cultural	GOK	New proposal
RESCUE CENTRES Rescue centre for children in Vihiga, Hamisi, Sabatia, Emuhaya and Luanda Sub County	50 M	2013-2017	% of works done No of rescue centres completed	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Department of children	GOK	New proposal
HOSPICE FOR THE	30 M	2013-	No of	Minutes	Department	GOK	New

Project Name	Cost	Time frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
ELDERLY Hospice for elderly persons at Emuhaya, Chavakali, Kegoye		2017	hospices constructed % of work done	of meeting M & E Reports	ent of Gender and social development		proposal
STADIA/ SPORTS COMPLEX Construction of a stadia at (South Maragoli) and upgrading Musungu field and Kima to a stadia	30 M	2013-2017	% of works done No of stadia completed	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Department of Sports	GOK	New proposal
CULTURAL/RECREATION CENTRES Construction of cultural/recreational centers in Sabatia, Vihiga, Hamisi, Emuhaya and Luanda(,Maseno disabled,mwibona,Wemilabi,Luanda South, Emabungo)	35 M	2013-2017	% of works done No of recreational centres constructed	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Department of culture	GOK	New proposal
CULTURAL SITES Upgrading of cultural sites-Mulutia shrine,Maragoli, Mungoma, Tiriki	16 M	2013-2017	No of cultural sites upgraded	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Department of culture	GOK	New proposal
SOCIAL HALLS Construction of social/community halls- Emanda, Ikumba, kidundu, Chango, wakunga Visiru, Magui, Chambaya, Mbale grounds,Emabungo,Ebukhaya,Emmukunzia	130M	2013-2017	% of works done No of social/community halls constructed	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Department of culture	GOK	New proposal
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE CENTRES Construction of one stop gender based violence centre in each subcounty- Sabatia, Vihiga, Hamisi, Emuhaya and Luanda	10 M	2013-2017	No of gender based violence centre constructed	Minutes of meetings M and E reports	Department of Gender and Social Development services	GOK	New proposal
LIBRARIES Construction of Sub County libraries- Sabatia, Vihiga, Hamisi, Emuhaya and Luanda, (Lugaga, Visiru, Magui, Igakala, Wanivala, Busamo, Matagalu, Emmbaga,	230 M	2013-2017	% of works done No of libraries constructed	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Department of culture	GOK	New proposal

Project Name	Cost	Time frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Vunandi, Ingidi ,Kedohi, Madira, Muhanda,Idavaga, Mukuli, Mbihi, Chanzuvu, Iduku ,Chambiti, Chanda, Lwang'ele, Kegoye,Vumale Primary Schools)							
REHABILITATION CENTRES Establishment of a rehabilitation centre for drug and substance abuse at the county – (kegoni,Kegoye,Vunandi)	30 M	2013-2017	No of rehabilitation centers established.	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Department of Gender and Social Development	GOK	New proposal
PRESERVATION OF INDEGENOUS TREES Preservation of Indegenous trees-Nganyi (Hamisi)	To be determined	2013-2017	No of Nganyi trees planted	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Department of Culture	GOK	New proposal
CAPACITY BUILDING Capacity Building of the community in Sabatia,Vihiga, ,Emuhaya, Luanda and Hamisi	To be determined	2013-2017	No of capacity building forums held	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Department of Gender and social development	GOK	New proposal
SOCIAL PROTECTION FUNDS Establish social protection funds for cash transfer to orphans and vulnerable children, persons with disabilities and elderly	100 M	2013-2017	No of OVC, persons with disabilities and elderly reached	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Department of Gender and social development	GOK	On going
WOMEN ENTERPRISE FUND Establish women enterprise fund	150 M	2013-2017	Number of women groups	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Department of Gender and social development	GOK	On going
YOUTH ENTERPRISE FUND Expansion of youth enterprise fund	100 M	2013-2017	No of youth groups funded	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Department of youth Affairs	GOK	On-going
Disability fund	50 M	2013-2017	No of people with disabilities funded	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Department of Gender and social development	GOK	New proposal

Project Name	Cost	Time frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Establishment of Lugaga, Bukoyani, Muhanda Youth , Mbihi Youth, Zaliza, Kegoye empowerment centres	90 M	2013-2017	No of youth empowerment centres established % of work done	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Department of Youth training	GOK	New proposal
Establishment of sports ground at Madegwa Emanda Ikumba Chango, Deross, Ebumbayi, Kaila primary, Maseno YP, Luanda Township, Luanda South	55 M	2013-2017	Number of sports grounds established	Minutes of meeting M & E Reports	Department of sports	GOK	New proposal

8.11 Public administration and international relations

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Construction of county assembly chambers/hall	To be determined	2013-2014	% of works done	Site minutes and M and E reports	Public Works department	GOK	On going
Construction of governors and deputy governor's residence	To be determined	2013-2014	% of works done	Site minutes and M and E reports	Public Works department	GOK	New proposal
Construction of county offices	To be determined	2013-2014	% of works done	Site minutes and M and E reports	Public Works department	GOK	On going
Construction of County/sub county? Treasury Office in Emuhaya	8.3M	2013-2017	No. of Sub-county treasury office constructed . %of works complete	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	National Treasury	GOK	On-going
Construction ,rehabilitation and equipping of SCIDCs (sub-county information and documentation center)	14.3 M	2010-2017	No. of SCIDCs built	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Devolution & planning	GOK / ADB	On-going

Construction of assistant chiefs offices County-wide	64.5M	2013-2017	No of assistant chiefs office constructed and %of works complete	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Interior and National Coordination	GOK	New proposal
Construction of chiefs office in all the locations County-wide	44M	2013-2017	No. of chiefs offices constructed % of works completed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Interior and National Coordination	GOK	New proposal
National Civil registration Emuhaya,Sabatia and Hamisi	34M	2013-2017	% of works completed; No of offices completed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of interior	GOK	New proposal
National Bureau of Registration offices Vihiga county -Vihiga sub-county -emuhaya sub-county -hamisi sub-county -sabatia sub-county	32M	2013-2017	% of works completed; No of offices constructed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Interior and coordination	GOK	New proposal
Construct new ward and administrator's offices	250M	2013-2017	% of works completed; No of offices constructed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	County government	GOK	New proposal
Provision of furniture and equipment for the Sub county units, Wards and Villages	25M	2013-2017	% of works completed; No of offices constructed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	County government	GOK	New proposal
Development and implementation of Disaster management program. County wide	5M	2013-2017	% of works completed; No of offices constructed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	County government	GOK	New proposal

8.12 PROPOSED NEW SCHOOLS

PROPOSED NEW PRIMARY SCHOOLS	WARD	SUBCOUNTY
Shikomoli Pri School	Gisambai	Hamisi
Logere Pri School	Jepkoyai	Hamisi
Ikonza Pri School	Tambua	Hamisi
Bahati ADC Pri School	Tambua	Hamisi
Musawa Pri School	Tambua	Hamisi
Kapsangani Pri. School	Banja	Hamisi
Kapsegeri Pri. School	Banja	Hamisi
Kabinor Pri School	Tambua	Hamisi
Jepsengeni Pri. School	Shamakhokho	Hamisi
Serem Township Pri School	Tambua	Hamisi
Jinjini Pri. School	Muhudu	Hamisi
Maganyi Pri. School	Muhudu	Hamisi
Shanda Pri. School	Muhudu	Hamisi
Chamasili Pri School	Chavakali	Sabatia
Walukayo Pri School		Sabatia
Budira Bizare Pry School		Sabatia
Madzuu Pri School		Vihiga
Masatsi Pri School		Vihiga
Luvuka Pri. School		Vihiga
PROPOSED SEC. SCHOOLS		
Shaviringa Sec. School	Shiru	Hamisi
Zululu Sec School	Jepkoyai	Hamisi
Madeya Sec. School	Banja	Hamisi
Mutiva Sec. School	Banja	Hamisi
Banja Muslim Sec. School	Banja	Hamisi
Erusui Boys Sec School	Shamakhokho	Hamisi
Bumira Sec. School	Shamakhokho	Hamisi
Jeptorori Sec. School	Gisambai	Hamisi
Gidagadi Sec. School	Gisambai	Hamisi
Muguya Sec. Sec.	Tambua	Hamisi
Givudemesi Sec. School	Tambua	Hamisi
Jivuye Sec. School	Muhudu	Hamisi