



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF HOMA BAY

'A County of Choice'

FIRST COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2013-2017


KENYA
VISION 2030
TOWARDS A GLOBALLY COMPETITIVE
AND PROSPEROUS NATION



COUNTY VISION AND MISSION

Vision

An industrialized, healthy and wealthy county

Mission

To build and preserve optimal conditions for accelerated, inclusive and sustainable development that guarantees safe livelihoods, dignified living and progressive pathways for all citizens of the county to thrive

TABLE OF CONTENT

COUNTY VISION AND MISSION.....	ii
Vision	ii
Mission	ii
TABLE OF CONTENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF MAPS	x
FOREWORD	xiv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xvi
CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY BACKGROUND INFORMATION	1
1.0 Introduction	2
1.1 Location and Size.....	2
1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions	4
1.1.1 Physical & Topographic Features.....	4
1.1.2 Ecological Conditions	4
1.1.3 Climatic Conditions	5
1.3 Administrative and Political Units.....	7
1.3.1 Administrative Units	7
1.3.2 Political Units	8
1.4 Demographic Features	9
1.4.1 Population Size and Composition.....	9
1.4.2 Population Density and Distribution.....	13
1.5 Human Development Indicators	16
1.5.1 Human Development Index.....	17
1.5.2 The Gender Inequality Index (GII).....	18
1.6 Infrastructure and Access	18
1.6.1 Road, Rail Network, Ports and Airports, Airstrips and Jetties	18
1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunications.....	20
1.6.3 Financial Institutions.....	20
1.6.4 Educational Institutions.....	21
1.6.5 Energy Access.....	21
1.6.6 Markets and Urban Centres	22
1.6.7 Housing: Types, Building Materials, Structure Quality and Distribution.....	22
1.7 Land and Land Use	23
1.7.1 Mean holding size	23
1.7.2 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds	24
1.7.3 Incidence of Landlessness	24

1.7.4	Rural Development: Accessibility, Employment, Participation, Security and Service Delivery	24
1.8	Community Organizations/Non-State Actors.....	25
1.8.1	Cooperative Societies.....	25
1.8.2	Public Benefit Organizations (PBOs)	26
1.8.3	Self Help, Women & Youth Groups.....	26
1.9	Crops, Livestock and Fish Production	26
1.9.1	Main crops produced.....	26
1.9.2	Acreage under food crops and cash crops	27
1.9.3	Average Farm Sizes	28
1.9.4	Main Storage Facilities.....	28
1.9.5	Main Livestock bred	28
1.9.6	Number of Ranches.....	28
1.9.7	Main Fishing Activities, Types of Fish Produced and Landing Sites.....	28
1.10	Forestry and Agro Forestry	29
1.10.1	Main Forest Types and Sizes of Forests.....	29
1.10.2	Main Forest Products: Gazetted and Un-gazetted forests	30
1.10.3	Promotion of Agro Forestry and Green Economy for;	30
1.11	Environment and Climate Change	32
1.11.1	Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation in the County	32
1.11.2	Effects of Environmental Degradation.....	33
1.11.3	Climate Change and its Effects in the County	33
1.11.4	Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies	33
1.12	Mining	34
1.12.1	Ongoing Activities	34
1.12.2	Mining potentials	34
1.13	Tourism	36
1.13.1	Main Tourist Attractions, National Parks/Reserves.....	36
1.13.2	Main Wildlife.....	37
1.13.3	Tourist Class Hotels/Restaurants and Bed Occupancy	37
1.14	Industry	38
1.15	Employment and Other Sources of Income	39
1.15.1	Wage Earners.....	40
1.15.2	Self-employed.....	40
1.15.3	Labour force.....	40
1.15.4	Unemployment levels.....	40
1.16	Water and Sanitation.....	40
1.16.1	Water Resources and Quality	40
1.16.2	Water Supply Schemes.....	42
1.16.3	Water Sources (Distance to Nearest Water Points).....	42
1.16.4	Sanitation.....	42
1.17	Health Access and Nutrition.....	42

1.17.1	Health Access (Health Facilities and Personnel)	42
1.17.2	Morbidity: Five Most Common Diseases in Order of Prevalence.....	43
1.17.3	Nutritional Status	45
1.17.4	Immunization Coverage	45
1.17.5	Access to Family Planning Services/Contraceptive Prevalence.....	45
1.18	Education and Literacy	45
1.18.1	Pre-School Education.....	45
1.18.2	Primary Education.....	46
1.18.3	Literacy.....	46
1.18.4	Secondary Education.....	46
1.18.5	Tertiary Education.....	47
CHAPTER TWO: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS		48
2.0	Introduction	49
2.1	Major Development Challenges	49
2.1.1	Low Productivity and Value Addition in Agriculture and Rural Development	49
2.1.2	Inadequate Energy and Infrastructure for Industrial Take-Off.....	50
2.1.3	Inadequate Support to Local Entrepreneurs	51
2.1.4	Inadequate Health Services	52
2.1.5	Lack of Quality and Equality in Education	52
2.1.6	Ineffective Systems for Allocating and Tracking Use of Resources	53
2.1.7	Lack of adequate facilities for recreation, culture development and support to vulnerable groups	53
2.1.8	Inadequate Access to Safe Portable Water	54
2.2	Cross- Cutting Issues	54
2.3	Analysis of Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies.	62
CHAPTER THREE:.....		70
COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK.....		70
3.0	COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK.....	71
3.1	Introduction	71
3.2	The Planning Context.....	72
3.2.1	The Constitution.....	73
3.2.2	Policy.....	73
3.2.3	Vision 2030.....	73
3.2.4	The National Land Policy (NLP).....	74
3.2.5	Legal Framework	74
3.2.6	Land and Urban Growth trends	75
3.3	Human Settlements	75
3.3.1	Functions of Human Settlements	76
3.3.2	The Human Settlement Policy	76
3.3.3	The main objectives of the above strategies are:	76
3.3.4	Homa Bay County Human Settlements Origin	77

3.4	Situation Analysis	77
3.4.1	Rural and Urban Settlements	77
3.4.2	Markets and Urban Centres	79
3.5	Land Tenure.....	82
3.6	Physical Development Plans	84
3.6.1	Challenges and Constraints	84
3.6.2	Spatial Strategies.....	84
3.6.3	Conclusion.....	85
CHAPTER FOUR:		86
LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS.....		86
4.0	Introduction	87
4.1	CIDP Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plan.....	87
4.2	CIDP Linkage with Constitution of Kenya 2010	88
4.3	Implementation of the MDGs at the County Level	90
4.3.1	Overview	90
4.3.2	Implementation of the MDGs at the County Level	90
CHAPTER FIVE:.....		94
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK		94
5.0	Introduction	95
5.1	Organizational Flow.....	96
5.2	Stakeholders in the County.....	98
CHAPTER SIX: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK		99
6.0	Introduction	100
6.1	Capital Projects Funding	100
6.2	Strategies for Raising Revenue.....	103
6.3	Assets and Financial Management	107
6.4	Resources from the National Government	108
CHAPTER SEVEN:.....		110
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS		110
7.0	Introduction	111
7.1	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	111
7.1.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	111
7.1.2	County Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	112
7.1.3	Role of Stakeholders	112
7.1.4	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	113
7.1.5	Projects/Programmes.....	114

7.1.6	Cross Sector Linkages	120
7.1.7	Strategies to Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues.....	121
7.2	ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ICT	121
7.2.1	Introduction	121
7.2.2	Sector Vision and Mission.....	122
7.2.3	County Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	122
7.2.4	Role of Stakeholders	123
7.2.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	124
7.2.6	Projects/Programmes by Sector	125
7.2.7	Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues in the Sector.....	130
7.3	GENERAL ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL AND LABOUR AFFAIRS	131
7.3.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	131
7.3.2	County Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	131
7.3.3	Role of Stakeholders	132
7.3.4	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	133
7.3.5	Projects/Programmes by Sector	134
7.3.6	Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues in the Sector.....	141
7.4	HEALTH.....	141
7.4.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	141
7.4.2	County Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	142
7.4.3	Role of Stakeholders	142
7.4.4	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	143
7.4.5	Projects and programmes Priorities	144
7.4.6	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues	149
7.5	EDUCATION	150
7.5.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	150
7.5.2	County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission	150
7.5.3	Role of Stakeholders	151
7.5.4	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	151
7.5.5	Projects and Programmes	152
7.5.6	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues	156
7.6	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.....	156
7.6.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	156
7.6.2	County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission	156
7.6.3	Role of Stakeholders	157
7.6.4	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	157
7.6.5	Projects and programmes	158
7.6.6	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues	160
7.7	SOCIAL PROTECTION, CULTURE AND RECREATION	161
7.7.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	161
7.7.2	County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission	161
7.7.3	Role of stakeholders.....	162
7.7.4	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	162
7.7.5	Projects and Programmes	163

7.7.6	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues	168
7.8	GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER	168
7.8.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	169
7.8.2	County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission	169
7.8.3	Role of stakeholders.....	169
7.8.4	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	170
7.8.5	Projects and Programmes	171
7.8.6	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues	173
7.9	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION, WATER AND HOUSING	174
7.9.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	174
7.9.2	County Response to Sector Vision and Mission:.....	174
7.9.3	Role of stakeholders.....	174
7.9.4	Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies:	175
7.9.5	Projects and Programmes	176
7.9.6	Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues.....	186
CHAPTER EIGHT: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION		187
8.0	Introduction	188
8.1	Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the County	188
8.2	Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix	188
8.2.1	Agriculture and Rural Development	188
8.2.2	Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	193
8.2.3	General Economic Commercial and Labour Affairs	197
8.2.4	Health	206
8.2.5	Education	213
8.2.6	Public Administration and International Relations	219
8.2.7	Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	225
8.2.8	Governance, Justice, Law and Order	232
8.2.9	Environmental Protection, Water and Housing	234

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Area and administrative units by districts.....	7
Table 2: Area and Electoral Wards by Constituency/Sub-County	8
Table 2: Population Projections by Gender and Age Cohort	10
Table 3: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups	11
Table 4: Population Density and Distribution by Constituency/Sub-County.....	15
Table 5: Population Projections by Constituency	16
Table 8 Urban Population.....	77
Table 9 Households by main type of wall materials for the main dwelling unit	78
Table 10 Households by main type of floor materials for the main dwelling unit	78
Table 11 Households by main type of roofing materials for the main dwelling unit	79
Table 12 Designated Urban Centres in the Region as per the 1978 Homan Settlement Strategy:.....	79
Table 13 Current Urban Centres in order of Primacy	80

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Location of Homa Bay County in the National context	3
Map 2: Agro ecological zones in the county	5
Map 3: County rainfall distribution.....	6
Map 4: Homa Bay County Administrative Boundaries	7
Map 5: Administrative/Political Units Boundaries	9
Map 6: Homa Bay County Population Distribution (Per Sub-Location)	14
Map 7: Homa Bay County Class A, B, C & D Roads.....	19
Map 8: Estimated Land Use percentage in the County	23
Map 9: Major Cash Crops within Homa Bay County	27
Map 9: Homa Bay County Forest Cover	29
Map 10: Homa Bay County Lithology	35
Map 11: Game Parks and Reserves within Homa Bay County	37
Map 12: Homa Bay County Labour Force	39
Map 13: Homa Bay County Water Sources	41
Map 14: Homa Bay County Health Facilities.....	43
Map 15: Malaria Endemic Zones in the County	44
Map 16: Major Towns and Market Centres within Homa Bay County	81

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADS	Anglican Development Services
AFC	Agricultural Finance Corporation
AfDB	African Development Bank
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Ante Natal Care
ART	Ante Retroviral Therapy
ASALS	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ATC	Agricultural Training Centre
BMU	Beach Management Units
BOG	Board of Governors
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Committee
CBD	Central Business District
CBHW	Community Based Health Worker
CBIS	Community Based Information System
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCF	Christian Child Fund
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDP	County Development Profile
CDPO	County Development Planning Officer
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CEFA	European Committee for Training and Agriculture
CFSA	Community Financial Services Association
CHMT	Community Health Management Committee
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIDC	County Information and Documentation Centre
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CMIS	Community Management Information System
CoDA	Cotton Development Authority
CORP	Community Own Resource Person
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CU	Community Unit
DfID	Department for International Development
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EHS	Essential Health Services
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environmental Management and Conservation Act
ESP	Economic Stimulus Programme
EU	European Union
FACES	Family AIDS Care and Education Services
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FPE	Free Primary Education

FSE	Free Secondary Education
GDI	Gender Development Index
GDI	Gross Domestic Income
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEBS	German Education Boards
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GJLO	Governance Justice Law and Order
GNI	Gross National Index
GOK	Government of Kenya
HBC	Home Based Care
HBCT	Home Based Care and Testing
HDI	Human Development Indicator
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICIPE	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IMC	International Medical Corps
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IRDO	Impact Research and Development Organization
ISP	Internet Service Provider
IT	Information Technology
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
IWUA	Independent Water Users Association
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KAIS	Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supplies Agency
KeNHA	Kenya National Highways Authority
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KIDDP	Kenya Italian Debt for Development Programme
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estates
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KIRDI	Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute
KLB	Kenya Literature Bureau
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KRC	Kenya Red Cross
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services

LAPSSET	Lamu Port and Lamu Southern Sudan-Ethiopia Transport
LM	Lower Midland
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environmental Programme
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARP	Most At Risk Population
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MOH	Ministry of Health
MTC	Medical Training College
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MYWO	Maendelo Ya Wanawake Organization
NAAIAP	National Accelerated Agricultural Input Access Programme
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Program
NASCOP	National AIDS/STI Control Programme
NCPD	National Council for Population and Development
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHDR	National Human Development Report
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NNMR	Neo Natal Mortality Rate
ODF	Open Defecation-Free
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PA	Project Area
PBO	Public Benefit Organization
PFM	Public Finance Management
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Therapy
REA	Rural Electrification Authority
SBA	Skilled Birth Attendant
SCHMT	Sub-County Health Management Team
SME	Small Micro Enterprise
SNCDP	South Nyanza Community Development Project
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TOT	Trainer of Trainers
TTC	Teachers Training Collage
UM	Upper Midland
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
YDI	Youth Development Index

FOREWORD

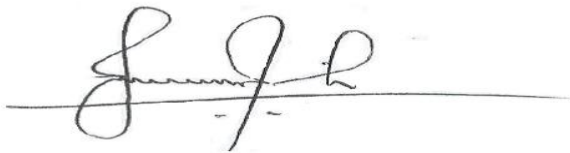
One of the most significant changes introduced to Kenya's national governance framework under the Constitution of Kenya 2010 is the creation of 47 new county governments with major responsibilities in agriculture, health, trade, roads, county planning and other devolved functions. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 and the Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans and County Development Profiles (CDPs) provide the foundation for the preparation of the first County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) for the Homa Bay County. The county Integrated Development Plan will provide the critical foundation for accelerated, inclusive and sustainable development of Homa Bay 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. The County Assembly is a legislative organ and will play an oversight role on all County public institutions including the urban areas and cities. The County Governments are required to prepare of this function.

Since the promulgation of the Constitution in 2010, several laws on devolution have been enacted including: 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 sub-county development committees, county consultative forums as well as public consultations during 2012-2015 MTEF Budget making process.

It is expected that enhanced participation by a wider cross section of the people during identification, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes will help towards the achievement of the key goal 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.



Hon. Nicholas K'Oriko,
CEC Member, Finance and Economic Planning

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The First Homa Bay County Integrated Development Plan 2013 – 2017 was prepared with the support and generous contribution of many individuals and organizations. I would like to appreciate the role played by these individuals and institutions. Special thanks go to the following in the County Department of Finance and Economic Planning: The CEC Member for Finance and Planning, Hon. Nicholas Koriko for providing leadership and resources; Mr. Willys Bolo and Mr. Paul Wafula for their roles in guiding the County Integrated Development Plan preparation process.

Other staff members at the county finance and economic planning department who played a key role include: Mr. John Adongo, Mr. Daniel Lieta, Mr. Joseph Rading, Mr. Saul Nyawara, Mr. Humphrey Okusimba, Ms. Judith Akinyi, Mr. Brian Arwah, Mr. Charles Obondo and Mr. Eliud Onyango. I also appreciate the role played by Ms. Ruth Aloo, the Governor's Economic/Project Advisor and Eng. Judah Abekah, the Lead Consultant working on behalf of USAID during the preparation and editing of the CIDP. Other officers seconded by CEC Members to work on the CIDP include Mr. Francis Guma, Ms. Jacqueline Barongo, Ms. Domitila Gati, Dr. Margaret Ongas, Eng. John Kamere, Mr. Evans Muigai, Ms. Jenipher Ndege, Joshua MakÓbongo and Hillary Ojiambo.

I am also grateful for the supervisory role played by the Chair of the Steering Committee on CIDP and the CEC Member for Trade Industry and Investments, Hon. Prof. Tom Ogada. I would also like to appreciate the facilitative and technical advisory roles played by the various CEC Members: Hon. Dr. David Okeyo (Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries); Hon. Dr. Lawrence Oteng (Health); Hon. Phares Ratego (Energy and Natural Resources); Hon. Naphtally Matta (Education and ICT); Hon. Consolata Yambo (Water and Environment); Hon. Beatrice Ogola (Lands, Housing and Physical Planning); Hon. Dorothy Otieno (Tourism, Culture and Sports) and; Hon. Eliud Otieno (Transport and Infrastructure).

I am particularly grateful for the significant financial resources and technical support given by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through its Kenya Transition Initiative (KTI) whereby two officers (Mr. Alfred Jamal and Ms. Margaret Obure) were permanently placed in the secretariat to provide support to the planning process. The County Government of Homa Bay team led by the Deputy Governor, H.E. Hamilton Orata and the County Secretary, Mr. Isaiah Ogwe were identified as particularly supportive in husbanding the process. UNICEF was able to send a team of eight officers to make a contribution to the process.

To all that were involved, we salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater challenge lies in the actualization of dreams captured in the CIDP which include implementation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030.



**His Excellency, Cyprian Otieno Awiti,
Governor,
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF HOMA BAY**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Homa Bay County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2013-2017, being the first CIDP for the County, has been prepared by a secretariat consisting of County Executive Committee members and technical officers drawn from various sub-sectors lead by the County Development Planning Officer. The work of the secretariat followed the County Integrated Development Planning Guidelines provided by the Transition Authority in collaboration with the Ministry of Devolution and Planning. The guidelines contained clear and explicit formats and frameworks for collection, collation, validation and organization of information provided in this CIDP. This plan is therefore in consort with the National Planning guidelines and best practices in terms of content development, triangulation, use and application at all devolved levels.

In preparing this document the secretariat made reference to Homa Bay County Development Profile 2013, Homa Bay County Strategic Plan 2013-2022, Strategic Urban Development Plan for Homa Bay Municipality 2008-2030, Report of the MTEF Budget Making Consultations 2012-2015, Report of the Second MTP Consultations 2013-2017, Report of the County Budget Consultations 2013-2014 and the resultant approved budget, Reports of the Sectoral Working Forums and other Consultative Forums for the CIDP. All these documents were prepared with invaluable inputs from various development stakeholders in the county. The secretariat also borrowed from the results of the Kenya's 2009 Population and Housing Census and from relevant publications and other sources. Cognizance was made of the fact that the CIDP would form the basis on which the County Government of Homa Bay would institute appropriate measures and develop budgets for the development of Homa Bay County.

This County Integrated Development Plan conforms with and is informed by the national aspirations and the strategic direction provided by Kenya Vision 2030. Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's long-term development blue print covering the period 2008-2030. It is aimed at making Kenya a newly industrialized middle income country providing high quality life for all citizens by the year 2030. The Vision is anchored on three pillars namely: the Economic, Social and Political Pillars. The Economic Pillar aims at achieving and maintaining a stable economic growth rate of 10 per cent or more annually up to the year 2030. The Social Pillar aims at building a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. Finally, the Political Pillar aims at achieving an issue-based, people-centered, result-oriented and accountable democratic political system, anchored on the rule of law

Homa Bay County is one of the 47 counties of the Republic of Kenya provided for in the Kenya's constitution 2010 that was promulgated on 27th August 2010. It is located in South Western Kenya along Lake Victoria where it borders Kisumu and Siaya counties to the North, Kisii and Nyamira counties to the East, Migori county to the South and Lake Victoria and the Republic of Uganda to the West. Homa Bay County lies between latitude 0°15' South and 0°52' South, and between longitudes 34° East and 35° East and covers an area of 4,267.1 Km², inclusive of the water surface which on its own covers an area of 1,227 Km². The county head quarter is in Homa Bay Town. The County is divided into eight political constituencies namely; Rangwe, Homa Bay Town, Ndhiwa, Suba, Mbita, Karachuonyo, Kasipul and Kabondo/Kasipul constituencies. It is further divided into 40 Electoral Wards, 86 Locations and 211 Sub-Locations. The settlement patterns in the county are greatly influenced by rainfall patterns, topography, infrastructural development, proximity to urban centres, availability of natural resources and security. However, majority of the county population is resident in rural areas. The climatic conditions are strongly influenced by altitude and physiographic features. Some of the major challenges that the county is facing include inadequate and late release of

funds, uncoordinated implementation of development activities, lack of adequate equipment, rural-urban migration, insecurity; dilapidated infrastructure; food insecurity; low income levels; low standards of education; environmental degradation, HIV/AIDS, poor marketing systems and bureaucratic procurement procedures, among others. That notwithstanding, the new concept of devolved funding provided for in the new constitution is expected to spur unprecedented development in the county. The devolved funds will be a major boost in achieving and sustaining higher economic growth and poverty reduction by triggering more economic activities which would produce remarkable improvements in the quality of life of the area population.

The plan is divided into eight chapters. Chapter one deals with the County General Information which provides the background description of the county. This includes position and size of the county, administrative and political units, physiological and natural conditions and settlement patterns. In addition infrastructure coverage, community organizations, forestry and agro forestry, tourism wildlife and industry is also included. The population profiles and projections form part of county general information.

Chapter Two gives highlights of the development challenges and cross cutting issues affecting the socio-economic development of the county. The chapter also elaborates the strategies the county will employ to address the current challenges and previous development shortfalls including mitigation of the effects of cross-cutting issues such as climate change, environmental degradation, HIV/AIDS, gender inequality among others.

Chapter three gives the definition of the spatial plan and its importance. Chapter four describes the linkages of the County Integrated plan with Kenya vision 2030, constitution 2010 and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's). Chapter five has outlined the organogram of Homa Bay County Government as well as the roles played by the various cadres of managers. Chapter six indicates the resources available for each major development projects and the strategies for raising revenue to fund the various projects.

Chapter seven provides a summary of the MTEF sector analysis in the county. It provides the sector vision and mission of each MTEF sector and development projects and programmes to be implemented. Key stakeholder groups in each sector are identified and their roles outlined. The county response to the sector vision and mission, the ongoing projects and programmes and the strategies to mainstream the crosscutting issues are also enumerated. Chapter eight presents the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used at both national and county levels to track progress on implementation of projects and programmes. Indices of key socio-economic statistics on the county and the major milestones for tracking development in the county are also provided.

CHAPTER ONE:

COUNTY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

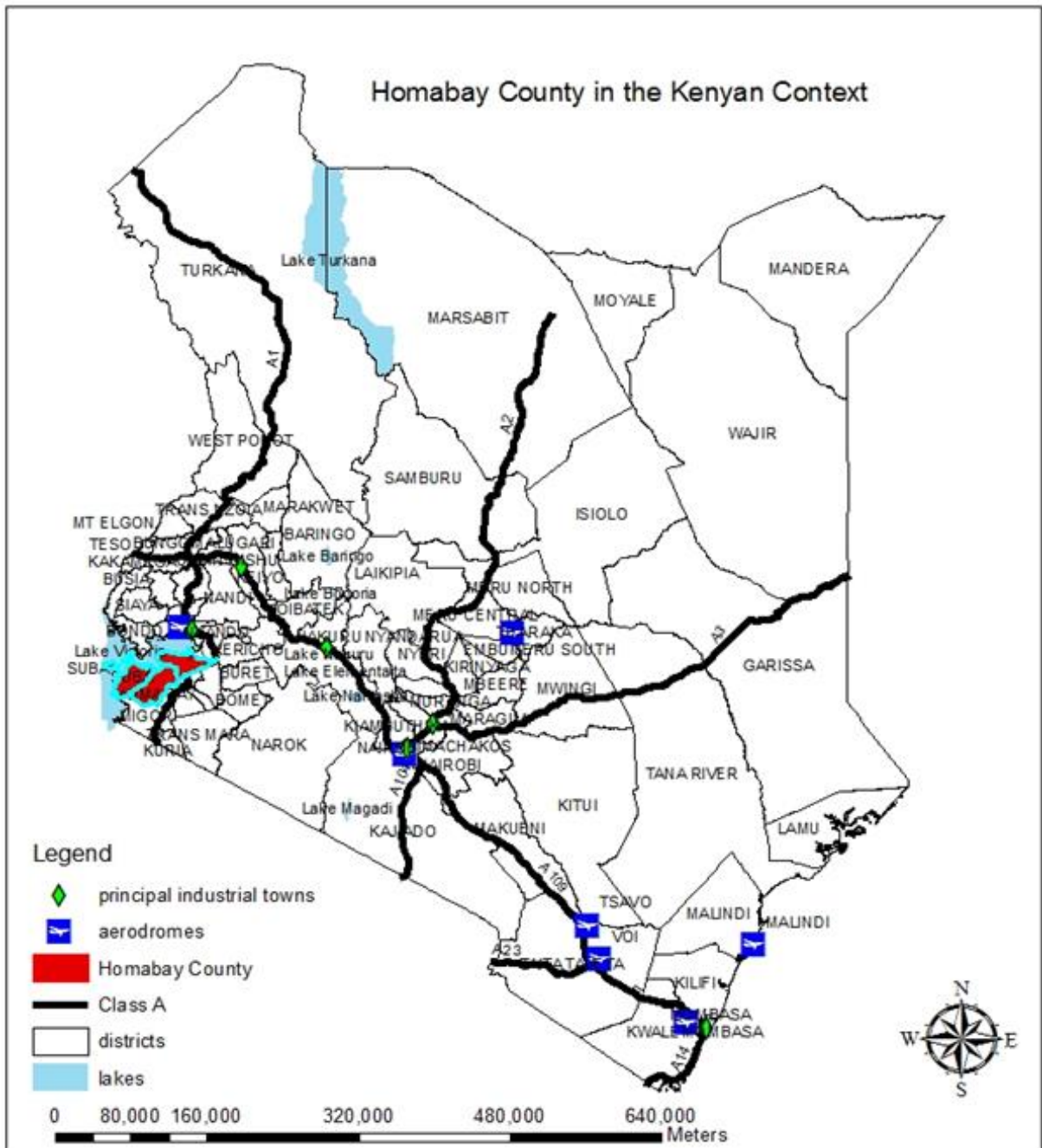
1.0 Introduction

This chapter gives background information that profiles the socio-economic and infrastructural capacity of the county. The chapter provides a description of the county in terms of its location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on infrastructure and access; land and land use; community organizations/non-state actors; crop, livestock and fish production; forestry, environment and climate change; mining; tourism; employment and other sources of income; water and sanitation; health access and nutrition, education and literacy, trade, energy, housing, transport and communication, community development and Social Welfare.

1.1 Location and Size

Homa Bay County lies between latitude 0°15' South and 0°52' South, and between longitudes 34° East and 35° East. The county covers an area of 4,267.1 Km² inclusive of the water surface which on its own covers an area of 1,227 km². The county is located in South Western Kenya along Lake Victoria where it borders Kisumu and Siaya counties to the North, Kisii and Nyamira counties to the East, Migori County to the South and Lake Victoria and the Republic of Uganda to the West. Map 1 shows the location of Homa Bay County in Kenya.

Map 1: Location of Homa Bay County in the National context



1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.1.1 Physical & Topographic Features

The county is divided into two main relief regions namely the lakeshore lowlands and the upland plateau. The lakeshore lowlands lie between 1,163 – 1,219 m above the sea level and comprise a narrow stretch bordering the Lake Victoria especially in the northern parts of the county. The upland plateau starts at 1,219 m above the sea level and has an undulating surface which has resulted from erosion of an ancient plain. It is characterized by residual highlands such as Gwasssi and Ngorome hills in Suba, Gembe and Ruri Hills in Mbita, Wire Hills in Kasipul as well as Homa hills in Karachuonyo. Koder forest in Kasipul and the Kanyamwa escarpment that runs along the borders of Ndhiwa and Mbita also form part of the upland plateau. To the west of the county lies the Lambwe Valley where Ruma National park is located.

The county is dissected by a number of rivers namely Awach Kibuon, Awach Tende, Maugo, Kuja, Rangwe and Riana rivers, most of which originates from Kisii and Nyamira counties. There are also several seasonal rivers and streams which originate from highlands within the county. The county has 16 islands, some with unique fauna and flora and an impressive array of physiographic features with great aesthetic value as well as breath-taking scenery and forested landscape particularly those around the islands and the coast of Lake Victoria and a peninsula like Sikri of Mbita sub-county.

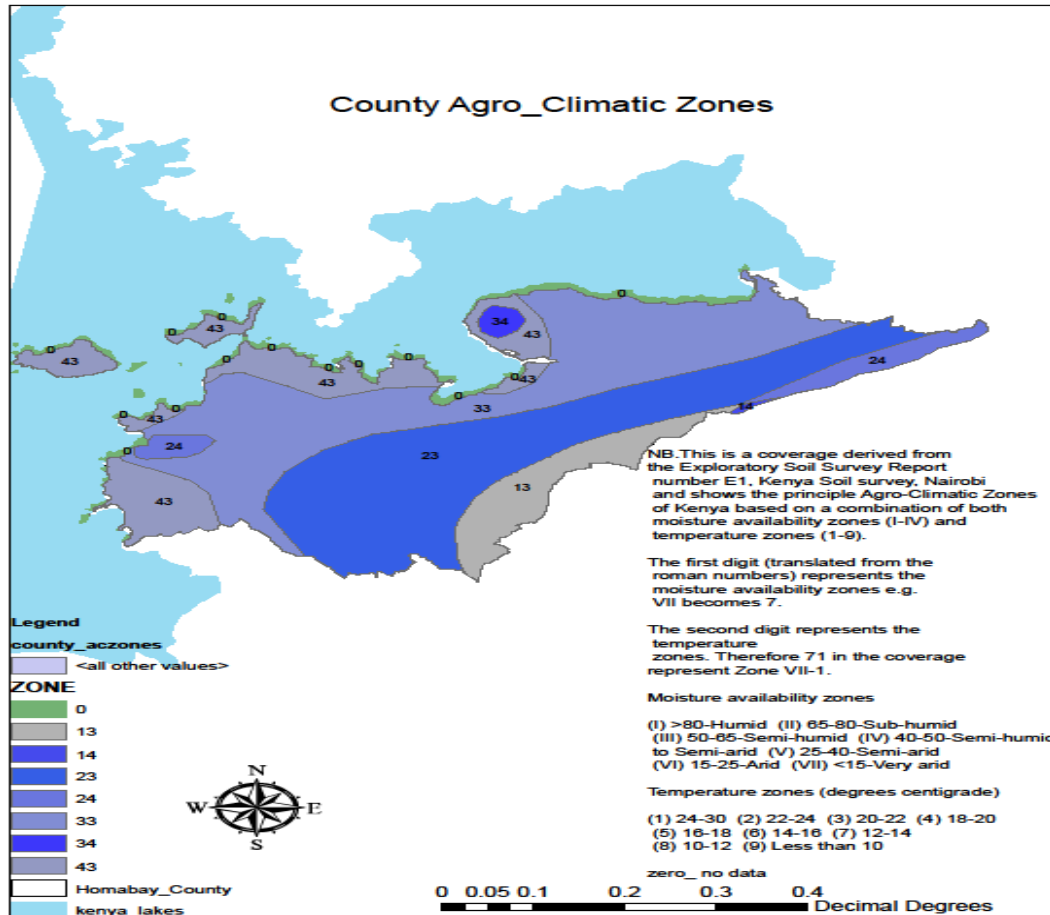
1.1.2 Ecological Conditions

The county can be divided into seven agro-ecological zones namely:

- i). Upper Midland (UM1), coffee-tea-zone which occupies southern parts of Kasipul and Kabondo Kasipul sub-counties where tea and coffee are grown.
- ii). Upper Midland (UM3), Marginal coffee zone covers Gwasssi hills of Suba sub-county. Maize, millet, pineapples, sorghum, sunflower and tomatoes grow well here.
- iii). Upper Midland (UM4), sunflower-maize zone covers areas surrounding Gwasssi hills of Suba as well as Ndhiwa and Nyarongi areas of Ndhiwa sub-county. It supports maize, soya beans and pineapples.
- iv). Lower Midland (LM2), marginal sugar zone occupies parts of Ndhiwa, Homa Bay Town, Rangwe, Kasipul and the north of Kabondo Kasipul sub-counties. This zone supports green grams, millet, sorghum, tobacco, sunflower, sugarcane, beans, pineapples, sisal and groundnuts.
- v). Lower midland (LM3), cotton zone occupies parts of Homa Bay Town and Rangwe sub-counties. It is suitable for growing maize, sorghum, cow peas, ground nuts, beans, soya, sweet potatoes, sunflower, *simsim*, green grams, rice and vegetables.
- vi). Lower Midland (LM4), marginal cotton zone occupies a strip along west of Karachuonyo, central Mbita and Gwasssi areas of Suba sub-county. It supports the growth of cotton.

vii). Lower Midland (LM5), livestock-millet zone occupies S.W. Suba, Rusinga and Mfangano islands, Lambwe Valley and Gembe and Kasungua areas of Mbita sub-county. It supports livestock rearing and millet growing.

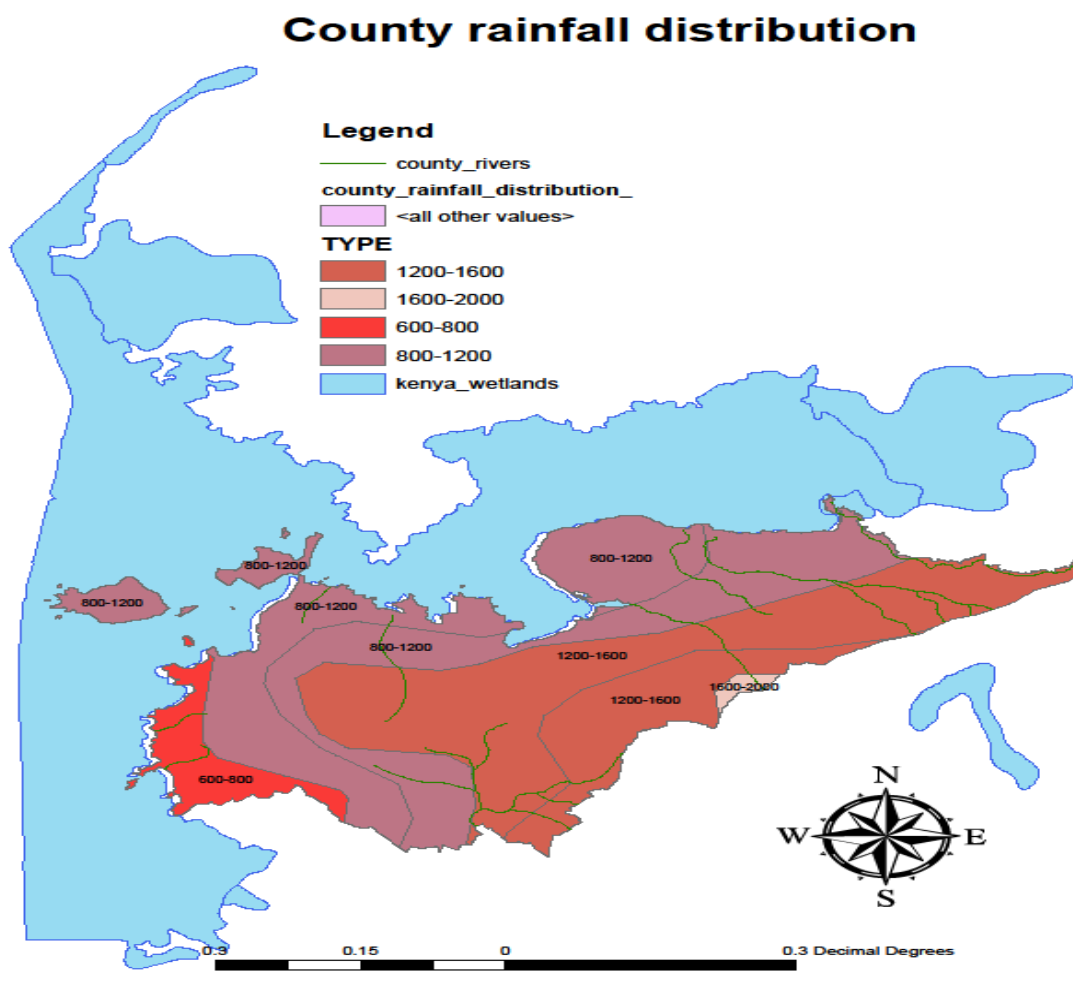
Map 2: Agro ecological zones in the county



1.1.3 Climatic Conditions

Homa Bay County has an inland equatorial type of climate. The climate is however modified by the effects of altitude and nearness to the lake which makes temperatures lower than in equatorial climate. There are two rainy seasons namely the long rainy season from March to June and the short rainy season from August to November. The rainfall received in the long rainy season is 60 per cent reliable and ranges from 250 – 1000 mm while 500 –700 mm is received in the short rainy season. The county receives an annual rainfall ranging from 700 to 800 mm.

Map 3: County rainfall distribution



Temperatures in the county ranges from 18.6°C to 17.1°C, with hot months being between December and March. February is usually the hottest month in the year. The temperatures are however lower in areas bordering Kisii and Nyamira highlands and higher in areas bordering the lake.

1.3 Administrative and Political Units

1.3.1 Administrative Units

Administratively, Homa Bay County is divided into eight sub-counties, 19 divisions, 116 locations and 226 sub locations. Ndhiwa sub-county has the highest number of divisions (6) and locations while Rachuonyo North has the highest number of sub-locations (58). Suba sub-county has the lowest number of locations (9) and sub-locations (24) owing to its low population density.

Table 1: Area and administrative units by districts

Districts	Area (Km ²)	Divisions	No. of Locations	No. Of Sub-Locations
Rachuonyo South	509.5	2	23	39
Rachuonyo North	441.2	2	23	58
Homa Bay	458.5	4	21	28
Ndhiwa	711.4	6	29	50
Mbita	420.8	3	11	27
Suba	641.8	2	9	24
Total	3183.2	19	116	226

Source: County Commissioner's Office, Homa Bay, 2013

Map 4: Homa Bay County Administrative Boundaries



1.3.2 Political Units

Homa Bay County has eight parliamentary constituencies and 40 electoral wards distributed as shown in table 2 below:

Table 2: Area and Electoral Wards by Constituency/Sub-County

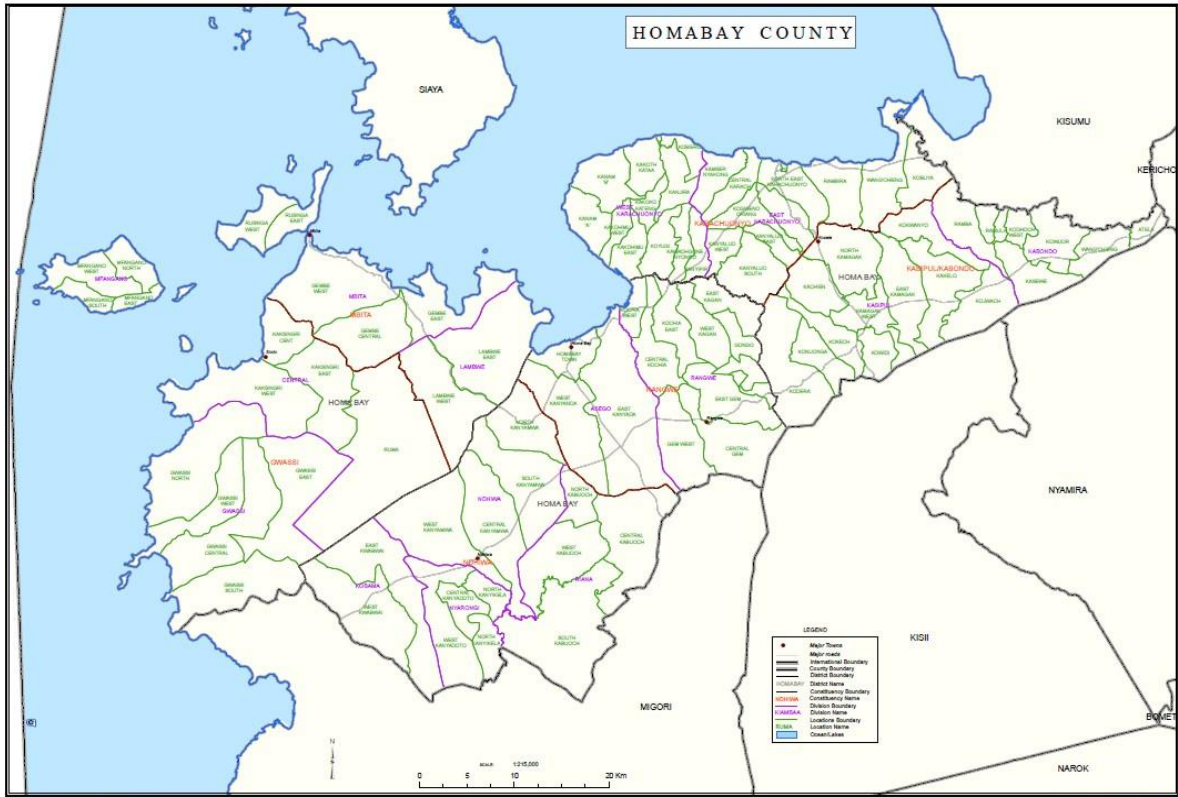
Constituency	Area (Km ²)	Number of Wards
Kabondo Kasipul	143.1	4
Kasipul	366.4	5
Karachuonyo	441.2	7
Homa Bay Town	185.3	4
Ndhiwa	711.4	7
Rangwe	273.2	4
Mbita	420.8	5
Suba	641.8	4
TOTAL	3,040.10	40

Source: KNBS-Homa Bay, 2013

According to the 2009 census, Homa Bay County had 428,911 persons who had attained the voting age of 18 years, representing 41.7 per cent of the total county population. This eligible voter population is projected to have reached 449,319 persons (or 46.6 per cent) of the total county population in 2012. Records from the IEBC (2012) voter registration exercise however indicate that only 331,698 persons were registered as potential voters. The reason for the low voter registration could be attributed to the lack of identity cards and voter apathy particularly among young female voters.

The map below shows the administrative and political boundaries of Homa Bay County:

Map 5: Administrative/Political Units Boundaries



1.4 Demographic Features

1.4.1 Population Size and Composition

Based on projections from the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, Homa Bay County has an estimated population of 1,038,858 persons consisting of 498,472 males and 540,386 females by the end of the year 2012. As shown in table 2, this population is projected to rise to 1,177,181 persons in 2017. Of this total, 564,843 will be males while 612,338 will be females.

Table 2: Population Projections by Gender and Age Cohort

Age Cohort	2009 Census			2012 Projections			2015 Projections			2017 Projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	88,134	87,604	175,738	94,998	94,427	189,425	102,397	101,781	204,178	107,647	107,000	214,647
5-9	75,926	75,973	151,899	81,839	81,890	163,730	88,213	88,268	176,481	92,736	92,794	185,530
10-14	68,689	67,159	135,848	74,039	72,390	146,428	79,805	78,028	157,833	83,897	82,028	165,925
15-19	57,430	54,119	111,549	61,903	58,334	120,237	66,724	62,877	129,601	70,145	66,101	136,246
20-24	39,573	50,309	89,882	42,655	54,227	96,882	45,977	58,451	104,428	48,335	61,448	109,782
25-29	30,437	36,016	66,453	32,808	38,821	71,629	35,363	41,845	77,207	37,176	43,990	81,166
30-34	23,259	26,342	49,601	25,071	28,394	53,464	27,023	30,605	57,628	28,409	32,174	60,583
35-39	16,013	20,010	36,023	17,260	21,568	38,829	18,604	23,248	41,853	19,558	24,440	43,999
40-44	11,914	16,513	28,427	12,842	17,799	30,641	13,842	19,185	33,027	14,552	20,169	34,721
45-49	11,124	15,248	26,372	11,990	16,436	28,426	12,924	17,716	30,640	13,587	18,624	32,211
50-54	9,705	12,942	22,647	10,461	13,950	24,411	11,276	15,036	26,312	11,854	15,807	27,661
55-59	8,159	9,833	17,992	8,794	10,599	19,393	9,479	11,424	20,904	9,965	12,010	21,975
60-64	6,989	8,587	15,576	7,533	9,256	16,789	8,120	9,977	18,097	8,536	10,488	19,025
65-69	4,325	5,957	10,282	4,662	6,421	11,083	5,025	6,921	11,946	5,283	7,276	12,558
70-74	4,029	5,355	9,384	4,343	5,772	10,115	4,681	6,222	10,903	4,921	6,541	11,462
75-78	2,835	3,891	6,726	3,056	4,194	7,250	3,294	4,521	7,814	3,463	4,752	8,215
80+	3,913	5,482	9,395	4,218	5,909	10,127	4,546	6,369	10,915	4,779	6,696	11,475
TOTAL	462,454	501,340	963,794	498,472	540,386	1,038,858	537,295	582,474	1,119,769	564,843	612,338	1,177,181

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Homa Bay 2013

In the county, 48.8 per cent of the population consists of dependents aged between 0 and 14 years while 27.5 per cent is comprised of the youth aged between 15 and 29 years. This implies that the government and other development partners will have to invest more resources in programmes that adequately cater for the demands of these two groups. These include talent development and income generation programmes that provide opportunities for self-advancement across all the age groups and gender in cognizance of the fact that the population of females is slightly higher than that of males in the ratio of 100:108.

The projected population of special age groups as per the 2009 census also indicates that close to half (47.6 per cent) of the population in the county falls in the labour force age group (15-64 years) as shown in Table 3. The labour force bears the burden of supporting the aged population (65+ years) who form a minority group constituting 3.6 per cent of the total population as well as the dependent children population aged between 0 and 14

years; that would ideally put the dependency ratio at 100:110 if the entire labour force is meaningfully engaged in productive activities including children over 14 years of age.

Table 3: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	18,335	18,354	36,689	19,528	19,549	39,077	20,798	20,820	41,618	21,692	21,714	43,406
Under 5	88,134	87,604	17,5738	93,870	93,306	187,176	99,975	99,373	199,348	104,269	103,642	207,911
(6-13)	115,048	114,383	229,431	122,536	121,828	244,364	130,504	129,750	260,254	136,110	135,323	271,434
(14-17)	49,864	46,267	96,131	53,110	49,278	102,388	56,563	52,483	109,046	58,993	54,737	113,730
(15-29)	127,440	140,444	267,884	135,735	149,585	285,320	144,561	159,312	303,874	150,771	166,155	316,926
(15-49)	189,750	218,557	408,307	202,100	232,782	434,883	215,242	247,920	463,162	224,488	258,569	483,057
(15-64)	214,603	249,919	464,522	228,571	266,186	494,757	243,434	283,495	526,929	253,891	295,672	549,563
(65+)	14,915	20,519	35,434	15,886	21,855	37,740	16,919	23,276	40,194	17,646	24,275	41,921

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Homa Bay, 2013

Under 1 year: Based on the 2009 census, the projected population for this age group in 2012 was 39,077 representing 3.7 per cent of the total population. This population is projected to rise to 41,618 and 43,406 by 2015 and 2017 respectively. More efforts should be made to increase immunization coverage to reduce child mortality under this group and to enhance future resistance to some of the common preventable diseases including provision of outreach services in hard-to-reach areas and provision of door-to-door immunization campaigns targeting the group.

Under five (0-5 years): The projected population for this age group in 2012 was 187,176 representing 18 per cent of the total population. This number is projected to rise to 199,348 and 207,911 by 2015 and 2017 respectively. Major causes of death among the under five children include malaria which accounted for 36 per cent of the deaths, diarrhoea for 15 per cent and acute respiratory complications for 15 per cent of mortality of the members of the age group. In order to effectively address the Millennium Development Goal number 4 on reduction of child mortality rate, concerted efforts will need to be initiated to specifically address some of the above underlying causes of these deaths including provision of treated mosquito nets, nutritional support and increasing the immunization coverage to 100 per cent. Other measures towards development should include constructing and equipping more Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres and training ECD teachers.

Primary school age group (6-13 years): The projected population in this age group in 2012 was 244,364 comprising of 122,536 males and 121,828 females representing 23.5 per cent of the total population. This population is projected to grow to 260,254 and 271,434 by 2015 and 2017 respectively. This therefore implies that more efforts should

be geared to meeting at least the basic minimum learning and development requirements for this growing population. Measures to shore up enrolment could include construction of more classrooms, additional special schools, employment of more teachers and increasing the teacher-pupil ratio from the current 1:51 to 1:40.

Secondary school (14-17 years): As per 2012 projections, a total of 102,388 people are in this age group, representing 9.8 per cent of the total population of the county. This population is projected to rise to 109,046 and 113,730 by 2015 and 2017 respectively. In order to boost the standard of education and shore up enrolment figures in the county, there will be need to put in place intervention measures such as construction and equipping more secondary schools, employing more teachers, and holding a series of stakeholder's forums to educate the community on the importance of post-primary education.

Youth (15-29 years): As at 2009 census, the county had 267,884 youths of age 15 to 29 while the population as per 2012 projections was 285,320 representing 27.5 per cent of the county population. This population is projected to rise to 308,874 and 316,926 by 2015 and 2017 respectively. The youth are a very critical group that needs to be carefully nurtured by ensuring that they have access to quality education and skills development at middle level colleges, universities and in employment. In this regard, they need skills development that can guarantee them quality jobs in a rapidly evolving and dynamic labour market characterized by rapid technological advancements. Except for Mawego Technical, the existing public technical training institutions in Homa Bay County are ill equipped to meet this need. Greater emphasis must therefore be put on expanding and equipping existing technical institutions as well as employing more qualified teachers and creating awareness among the public on the need to enroll their children into these institutions.

Female Reproductive Age Group (15-49 years): The projected population of this age group by 2012 was 434,883 representing 41.9 per cent of the total population. This is projected to rise to 463,162 and 483,057 by 2015 and 2017 respectively. This age group is a very crucial one as it determines the fertility rate and hence the potentiality to contribute to population growth in the county.

Labour Force (15-64 Years): The projected population of the labour force in 2012 was 494,757 representing 47.6 per cent of the total population thus constituting the largest population in the county. This category is expected to grow to 526,929 and 549,563 by 2015 and 2017 respectively. This is an economically active age group that is largely depended upon by the rest of the population in the ages of 0-14 years and those above 64 years. This potential workforce calls for more resources geared towards wealth and

employment creation given the need to reduce the burden of dependency and poverty in the county.

The Aged (65+ Years): The projected population of the aged in the county in 2012 was 37,740 representing 3.6 per cent of the total population. This age group constitutes the smallest population in the county and is expected to grow to 40,194 and 41,921 by 2015 and 2017 respectively. There is need to increase funding to programmes which target the aged such as cash transfer programme aimed at cushioning this group of people from the effects of escalating poverty and neglect. It has also been suggested that homes for the aged should be established to cater for the extremely vulnerable ones. Facilities that address health care and recreation for the aged will also need to be considered.

Urban Population: The County has four recognized townships each with a population of over 10,000 persons. These are Homa Bay, Mbita Point, Oyugis and Kendu Bay all with a combined population in 2012 of 82,357 which represent 8 per cent of the total county population. As shown in Table 4 this population is projected to grow to 87,655 and 91,375 in 2015 and 2017 respectively.

As per 2012 projections, Homa Bay Town hosts 41,844 people representing about 50 per cent of the total urban population. This could be due to the availability of basic social amenities like water, schools and health facilities. The levels of housing, shelter and other social services such as health and schools are also of higher quality in the town thereby attracting rural immigrants. The number of people settling in Homa Bay has been increasing and is expected to grow and this has put a lot of pressure on the provision of basic services such as water, electricity, housing and sanitation.

1.4.2 Population Density and Distribution

There is a marked variation in population densities among the eight sub-counties in the county. Whereas the projected average population density for the county in 2012 was 342 persons per km² which is expected to rise to 368 persons per km² and 387 persons per km² in 2015 and 2017 respectively. The most densely populated sub-county is Homabay Town which had population density of 567 persons per km² in 2012 and the least dense sub-county is Suba which has a 2012 projected population density of 173 persons per km². The high population density in Homabay Town is attributed to urbanization and being the seat of the county government, this density is projected to rise to 567 and 596 persons per km² in 2015 and 2017 respectively. The low population density in Suba can however be attributed mainly to the presence of Ruma National Park in the sub-county. Details of population densities by sub-county are captured in the Table 5.

Map 6: Homa Bay County Population Distribution (Per Sub-Location)

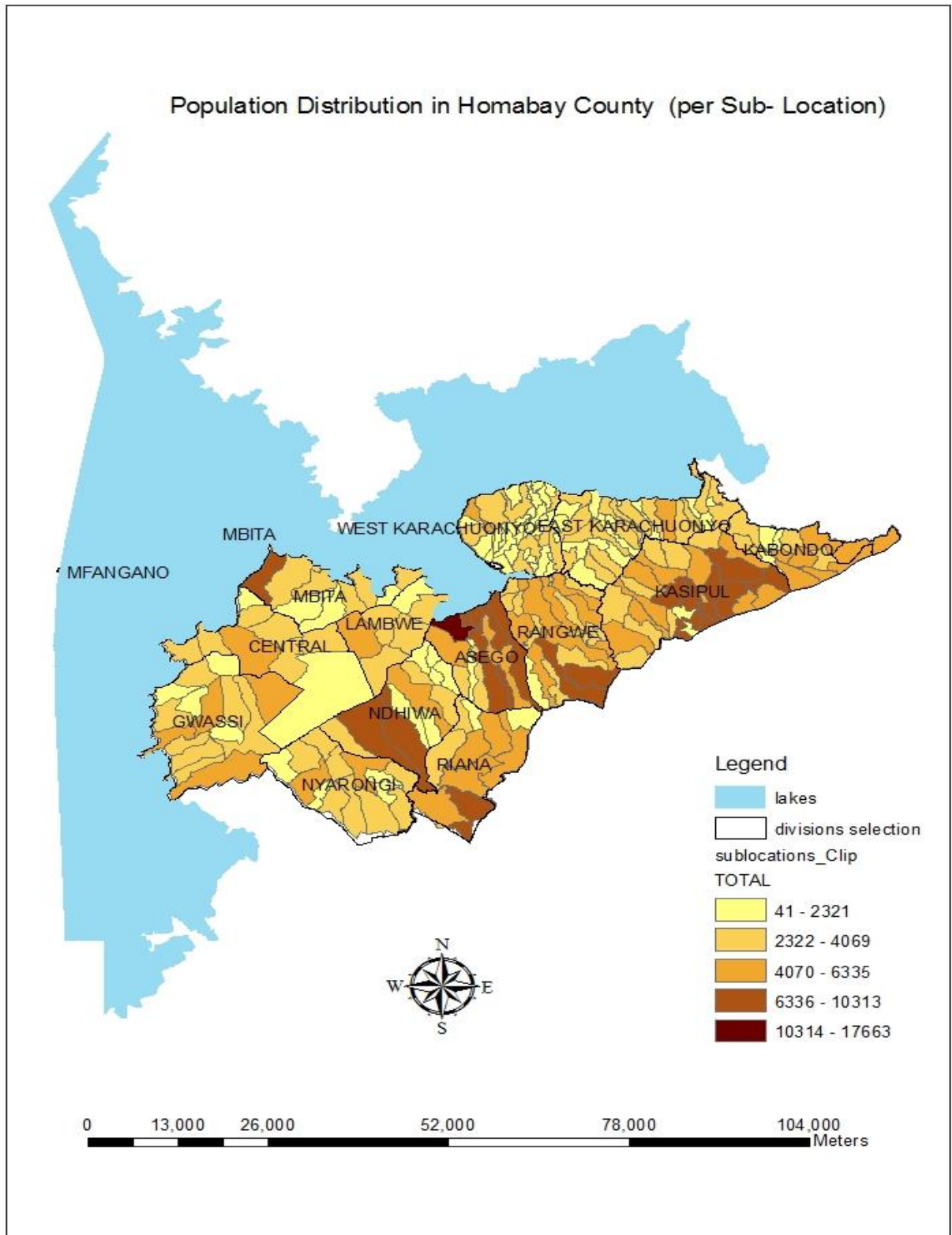


Table 4: Population Density and Distribution by Constituency/Sub-County

Constituency	2009 (Census)		2012 (Projections)		2015 (Projections)		2017 (Projections)	
	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)
Kabondo Kasipul	63,093	441	68,007	475	73,304	512	77,062	539
Kasipul	157,573	430	169,845	464	183,073	500	192,460	525
Karachuonyo	162,045	367	174,666	396	188,269	427	197,922	449
Homa Bay Town	90,442	488	97,486	526	105,079	567	110,466	596
Ndhiwa	172,212	242	185,625	261	200,082	281	210,340	296
Rangwe	103,966	381	112,063	410	120,791	442	126,984	465
Mbita	111,409	265	120,086	285	129,439	308	136,075	323
Suba	103,054	161	111,080	173	119,732	187	125,870	196
TOTAL	963,794	317	1,038,858	342	1,119,769	368	1,177,181	387

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Homa Bay, 2013

Among the eight sub-counties in the county, Ndhiwa had the highest projected population of 185,625 people in 2012. This is projected to grow to 200,082 and 210,340 by 2015 and 2017 respectively representing 17.9 per cent of the county population as shown in Table 6. Kabondo Kasipul has the lowest projected 2012 population of 68,007 representing 6.5 per cent of the total county population. Across all the constituencies, female population is higher than male population by an average margin of four per cent with Mbita constituency having the lowest difference in population between males and female of 1.4 per cent. Table 6 shows the projected county population by constituency for the period 2009-2017.

Table 5: Population Projections by Constituency

Constituency	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kasipul	74,676	82,897	157,573	80,492	89,353	169,845	86,761	96,313	183,074	91,209	101,251	192,460
Kabondo Kasipul	30,243	32,850	63,093	32,598	35,408	68,007	35,137	38,166	73,304	36,939	40,123	77,062
Karachuonyo	78,048	83,997	162,045	84,127	90,539	174,666	90,679	97,591	188,269	95,328	102,594	197,922
Homa Bay Town	43,121	47,321	90,442	46,479	51,007	97,486	50,099	54,979	105,079	52,668	57,798	110,466
Ndhiwa	81,951	90,261	172,212	88,334	97,291	185,625	95,213	104,868	200,082	100,095	110,245	210,340
Rangwe	49,234	54,732	103,966	53,069	58,995	112,063	57,202	63,590	120,791	60,135	66,850	126,984
Mbita	54,942	56,467	111,409	59,221	60,865	120,086	63,833	65,605	129,439	67,106	68,969	136,075
Suba	50,239	52,815	103,054	54,152	56,928	111,080	58,369	61,362	119,732	61,362	64,508	125,870
TOTAL	462,454	501,340	963,794	498,472	540,386	1,038,858	537,295	582,474	1,119,769	564,843	612,338	1,177,181

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Homa Bay, 2013

1.5 Human Development Indicators

The human development approach emerged in response to the growing criticism of the use of economic development as a measure of the standard of living. The approach examines broader human development issues and is concerned with both building up human capabilities and with using those human capabilities fully. It emphasizes expansion of opportunities so that the disadvantaged can do more for themselves through economic, social and political empowerment.

Human development approach recognizes that there is no automatic link between economic growth and human development. The link has to be made through deliberate policies at all levels. Economic growth is necessary to enlarge human choices but not sufficient. Economic growth provides resources to support health care, education, and advancement in other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In turn, achievements in human development make critical contribution in assuring quality human capital to spur economic growth via productivity gains.

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

National human development reports provides a tool for analysis, reflecting people's priorities, strengthening national capacities, engaging national partners, identifying inequities and measuring progress at country level. The basic objectives of NHDRs are to raise public awareness and trigger action on critical human development concerns, strengthen national statistical and analytic capacity to assess and promote people-centred development; and shape policies and programmes by providing options and broad recommendations based on concrete analysis. It would be important for the County of Homa Bay to measure its development by calculating and using the specific Human Development Index (HDI) and Gender Development Index (GII).

1.5.1 Human Development Index

One of the main objectives under the Kenya's economic blue print, Vision 2030, is to provide a high quality of life for all Kenyans. Various human development indices will be applied to measure the broad level of social economic wellbeing. These indices uses three basic dimensions namely education, health and income.

The HDI emphasizes that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country and not economic growth alone since two countries/regions with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with such different human development outcomes.

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 in Article 27 recognizes that measures should be put in place to encourage affirmative action programmes and policies to address past inequalities. Economic and social rights to all are also recognized in Article 43. These include the right to health care services, adequate housing, and sanitation, adequate food of acceptable quality, clean and safe water and appropriate social security to vulnerable groups in the society.

The 6th Kenya Human Development Report of 2009, Introduced a new measure for youth development in Kenya, the Youth Development Index (YDI). The index was at 0.5817 nationally but also depicted variations across the regions. The index is a composite of education, income and survivorship (health) dimensions. Therefore, it is critical to look at youth as a resource and a potential wealth for a nation. However, a large group of youths are potentially at risk of engaging in harmful anti-social behaviours, including risky sexual behaviour, substance use, and crime.

The constitution requires the government to take steps to ensure the youth can access relevant education and training, have opportunities to participate in political, social, economic activities, and access to employment as well as protection from harmful cultural practices.

1.5.2 The Gender Inequality Index (GII)

This index reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions—reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. The index shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It varies between 0—when women and men fare equally—and 1, where one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions.

Kenya has an overall GII of 0.651 (Draft 7th Human Development Report). This is however, not equal everywhere as there are regional disparities with counties located in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALS) having high Gender Inequality Indices. In addition, there are certain groups which are more likely to experience poverty. These vulnerable groups include children living in poor households, the disabled and the youth.

Improving equity in gender issues and reducing gender disparities will benefit all sectors and thus contribute to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and social injustices.

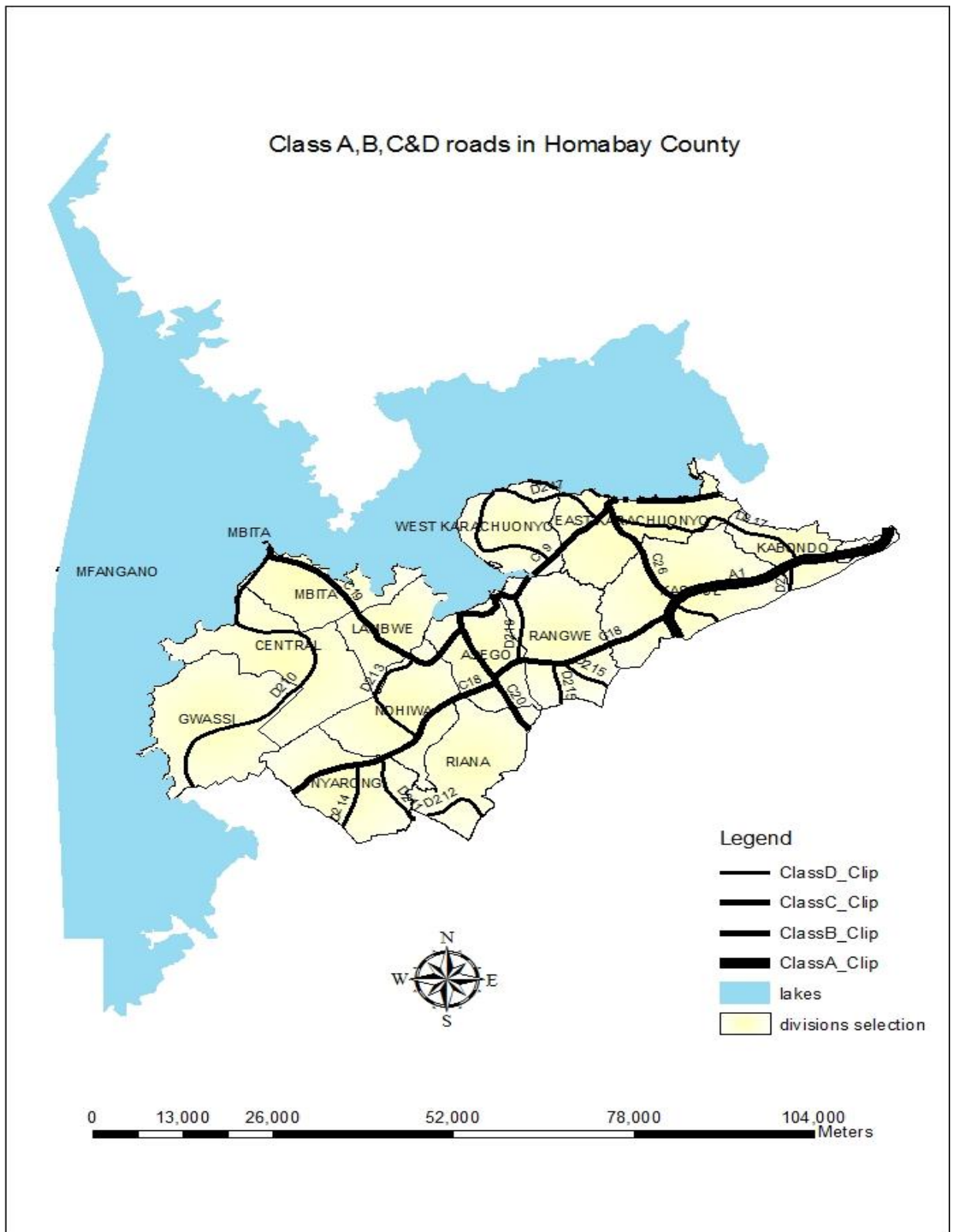
1.6 Infrastructure and Access

1.6.1 Road, Rail Network, Ports and Airports, Airstrips and Jetties

Homa Bay County has one class A1 (Kisii-Kisumu) road which covers about 30 km; one class C20 (Homa Bay – Rongo) road covering about 30 Km; two class C19 (Homa Bay – Mbita and Homa Bay – Kendu Bay) roads covering about 71 Km and one class C18 (Rodi Kopany – Sori) road covering about 32 Km. All these class A and C roads are bitumen surfaced except for a 25 Km stretch of the Homa Bay – Mbita road which is yet to be tarmacked but work on which is in progress. In all about 168 Km of the road surface in the county is under bitumen, including a D221 road of about 5 Km linking Kadongo to the county boundary with Nyamira. The rest of the classified road network of about 1800 Km of is not bituminized with 25 per cent under gravel and earth 75 per cent under earth.

The county has witnessed a lot of roads opened in the last 10 years most of which are presently being maintained by the Kenya Rural Roads Authority. More roads, however, will need to be opened and/or improved to enhance access to markets by local producers and to lower the transport costs of doing business in all parts of the county.

Map 7: Homa Bay County Class A, B, C & D Roads



Homa Bay County has five airstrips, namely: Kabunde, Mfangano, Rusinga, Otange and Otaru. Kabunde is the only one that has the bitumen-surfaced run-way and can accommodate relatively large aircrafts. Otange and Otaru airstrips are still under construction and are expected to be complete by the end of 2013. These airstrips are expected to continue facilitating air transport in the county especially to serve the nascent industries of tourism and horticulture which show signs of being big business in the county.

Water remains a favourable means of transport between Suba, Mbita, Homa Bay Town and Karachuonyo sub-counties of Homa Bay County. That is because the four sub-counties are on shores of and are served by Lake Victoria. This mode of transport is more prominent in Mbita where all the 12 islands are accessible to the majority only by boat. Presently, there is a ferry service between Mbita Point and Mfangano Island one side and Mbita Point and Lwanda Kotieno which is very popular with travellers between Siaya and Homa Bay counties on the other. This is possible because there are private jetties in Mbita Point and Lwanda Kotieno managed by Mbita Ferry Services. The harbours established by Kenya Railways and Harbours in Mbita and Mfangano, however, are in a state of disrepair. The harbours at Homa Bay and Kajimu need basic rehabilitation to become operational. With 151 landing beaches, the county has adequate space but underdeveloped capacity for water transport. The county has neither a railway system nor a pipeline and will need the same in line with Kenya Vision 2030.

1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunications

Homa Bay County has 10 post offices spread across its vast territory to adequately cater for its posting needs. However, with the emergence of mobile phone-based short message services, increased availability of email facilities and other electronic media the use of post office services has been significantly reduced. The county enjoys mobile phone penetration of 62.7 per cent with all the national telephony operators registering a presence. The popularity of mobile telephony services has been boosted by the electronic money transfer capability especially Safaricom's M-pesa. The use of landline services has virtually ended in the county with most connectivity infrastructure vandalized.

1.6.3 Financial Institutions

Homa Bay County enjoys the presence of five major banks namely: Barclays Bank, Kenya Commercial Bank, Cooperative Bank, Post Bank and Equity Bank. All these banks are based in Homa Bay town save for Cooperative Bank which has additional presence in Mbita Point, Oyugis and Ndhiwa, Equity Bank which has additional presence in Mbita and Oyugis, Kenya Commercial Bank which has additional presence in Mbita Point and Oyugis. Post Bank has additional branches in Oyugis and Mbita Point.

The rest of trading centres are served largely by Microfinance Institutions, Community Financial Services Associations (CFSAs), 47 SACCOs, 25 village banks and presently about 40 banking agents. The emergence of banking agents has been fuelled largely by attempts by mainstream banks to shore up their presence in every trading centre or urban estate thereby deepening and widening access to their services. Like mobile money transfer services, agency banking is expected to grow very rapidly to expand access to banking in all sub-counties. Mobile banking services are also being provided by Equity Bank targeting market days in major trading centres. The need for industry-sensitive credit facilities especially for agriculture and tourism has been emphasized in many forums in the county. Measures will therefore need to be taken to support strategic sub-sectors and make available affordable customer-focused credit to all potential entrepreneurs in the vision 2030 priority sectors.

1.6.4 Educational Institutions

Homa Bay County has 1,183 Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres served by 1,326 ECD teachers, 905 primary schools served by 5,385 teachers, and 118 secondary schools served by 1,224 teachers. At the tertiary level, the county hosts one public Teacher Training Colleges at Asumbi and one public Technical Training Institute at Mawego.

The county is not home to any public university save for two learning centres at Homa Bay Town run by University of Nairobi and Maseno University and one at Nyandiwa TTC run by Rongo University College. Moi University, Maseno University, Mount Kenya University and Bondo University College have proposed to set up full-fledged satellite campuses in the county and are currently looking for suitable sites for the same. Sites so far proposed included Kabunde, Homa Hills, Waondo and Mirogi. Bondo University College has a teaching site at Kosele; University of Nairobi has a learning center in Oyugis at Olando Plaza. Homa Bay County hosts three accredited private colleges and sixteen established public youth polytechnics including Homa Bay, Nyagwethe, Waondo, Sindo, Waiga, Wakiaga, Sero, Oriwo, Kabuoch, Langi, Omiro, Nyakongo, Ndiru, Katieno, Lambwe and Mboga Youth Polytechnics. Kenya Industrial Estates also has an operational centre in Homa Bay town.

1.6.5 Energy Access

The main source of energy in Homa Bay County remains firewood (cooking) and kerosene (lighting). 57.6 per cent and 94.6 per cent of households in Homa Bay County depend on firewood for cooking and paraffin for lighting respectively. Whereas liquefied petroleum gas (cooking) is now available in many urban centres all over the county, gas remains unaffordable for the vast majority of county residents accounting for less than 1 per cent of fuel usage in cooking and lighting. This is attributed to the low income levels

of locals and the high cost of securing liquefied gas. All urban centres and most trading centres in the county have now been covered under the rural electrification programme and yet the vast majority cannot afford the cost of stepping down and connecting to the main electricity grid. For many, the homes are either too far from the grid or are inadequate for the service. This has led only to a paltry 3.3 per cent of the homes in the county having connection and access to electricity.

1.6.6 Markets and Urban Centres

According to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, Homa Bay County has four recognized urban centres namely: Homa Bay, Mbita Point, Kendu Bay and Oyugis. The county has several trading centres with the main ones being Sindo, Ndhiwa, Rodi Kopany, Kosele, Mirogi, Rangwe, Adiedo, Nyangweso, Aora Chuodho, Magunga, Ringa, Kadongo, Chabera, Misambi, Ruga, Nyandiwa, Ogongo and Sena. Some of these market centres are growing fast and could soon graduate to townships going by the volume of development being witnessed. Today these centres are hosts to most microfinance institutions, wholesale and retail outlets, accommodation and entertainment facilities. Three of them: Ndhiwa, Kosele and Magunga host sub-county headquarters where closeness to government services continues to attract good investments. Others are strategically positioned to benefit from the local transport network as the key points of entry or connection between various busy roads. This category includes Nyandiwa, Rodi Kopany and Sena. The county has 151 landing beaches managed under 118 Beach Management Units. These landing beaches have become influential trading centres in the county especially for fish and forestry products. Examples of landing beaches which have become thriving trading centres include Nyandiwa, Ringiti, Remba, Kwethumbe, Alum, Kaugege, Ndhuru and Sena.

1.6.7 Housing: Types, Building Materials, Structure Quality and Distribution

The vast majority of housing units in the county are iron-roofed (82.3 per cent), earth-floored (74.7 per cent) and mud-wood walled (65.6 per cent). According to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, 11.2 per cent of the housing in the county was classified as permanent even though this figure is expected to have experienced great improvement over the last three years. 24.4 per cent of the housing in the county had floors made of cement, 15.1 per cent were grass thatched and 16.5 per cent and 5.6 per cent had walls made of cemented materials and corrugated iron sheets respectively. Less than 1 per cent was tiled either on the roof or on the floor. Appropriate infrastructure for housing development is still lacking in the county and it would be imperative for government to step in and help modernize housing in the county through appropriate support mechanisms such as mortgage guaranteeing, urban regeneration and housing subsidies. Locals have invited a stronger presence of the national housing corporation to

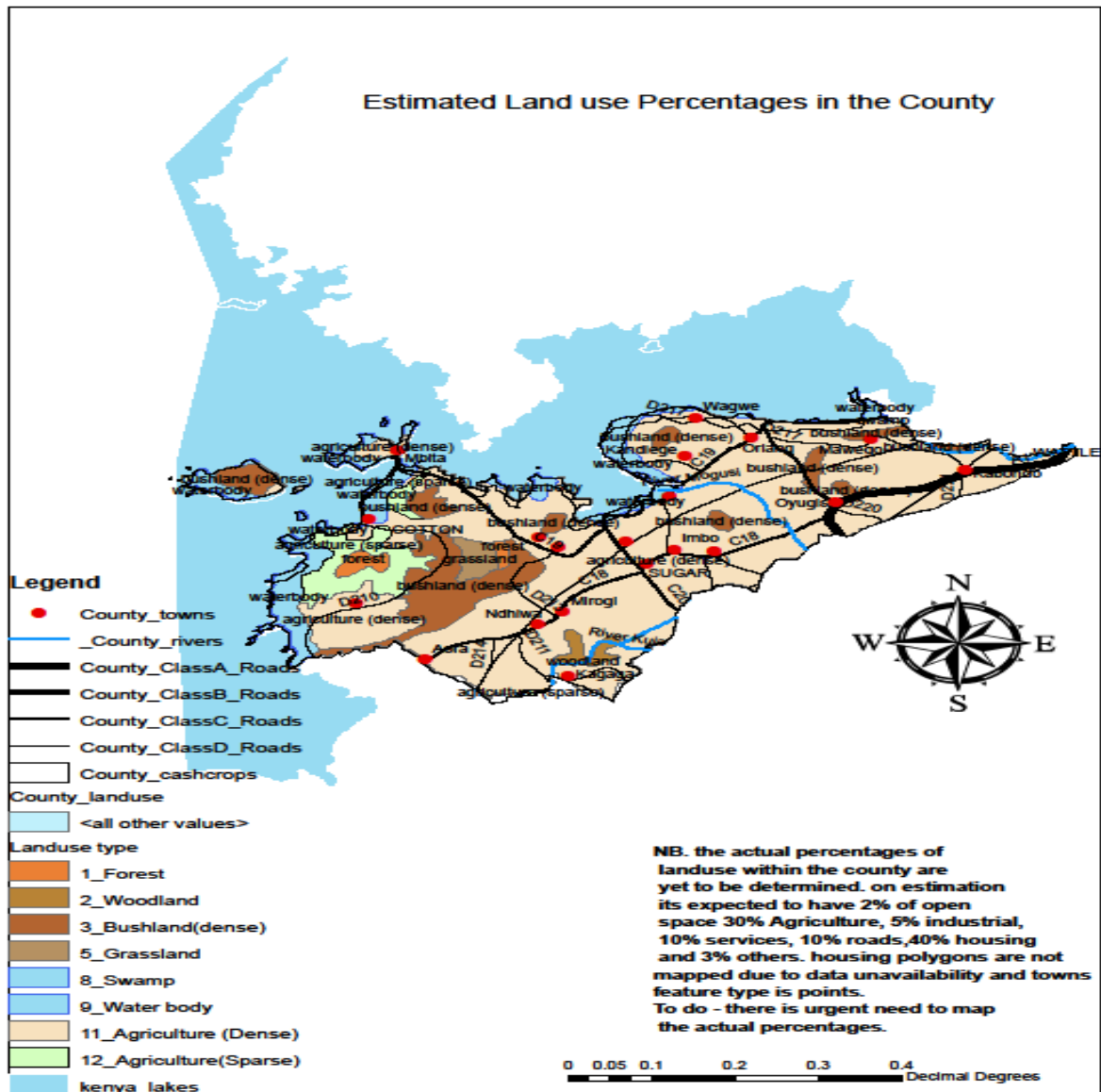
spearhead and support housing development in the county through public-private partnerships and other modern initiatives.

1.7 Land and Land Use

1.7.1 Mean holding size

The mean land holding size in Homa Bay County stands at six acres. On average, two acres are used for settlement and the balance is used for agricultural and rural development purposes.

Map 8: Estimated Land Use percentage in the County



1.7.2 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds

The percentage of land with title deeds in Homa Bay County stands at about **48 per cent**. This is despite most land having been adjudicated and given numbers. Most of the land in the county is rural and as such people have not felt the pressure to transact in land with a view to free it to the most productive use as is the case with urban development. Unlike in urban centres, most land in rural areas fetch very limited amounts in willing buyer willing seller transactions since most of them have no title deeds and remain community land in the neighbourhoods in which they may be acquired. This lack of security has depressed demand for rural land thereby keeping exchange value at less than five per cent of those in prime urban areas. The situation is however changing fast in rural areas where industries or institutions have come up such as Nyarongi, Ruma and Kochia.

1.7.3 Incidence of Landlessness

The county of Homa Bay suffers low incidence of landlessness estimated at three per cent. This is because the cost of land remains low and the vast majority of residents are indigenous people with rights to hereditary land. The vast majority of the landless are migrants in trading centres and returnees who initially had no intentions of returning but were forced back in the wake of the post-election violence of 2008.

1.7.4 Rural Development: Accessibility, Employment, Participation, Security and Service Delivery

Rural development is mainly spearheaded by the following sub-sectors in the county; Agriculture, Livestock Development, Cooperative Development, Lands, Forestry and Wildlife and the Fisheries Development sub-sectors. Most farmers practice semi-subsistence farming, and sometimes sell the surplus during the long rains. The main food crops grown include; maize, millet, cassava, potatoes and pineapples. Most of them purchase certified seeds. There is little specialization in growing of crops or rearing of livestock. Livestock keeping particularly Zebu cattle, goats, sheep and indigenous chicken is also another source of income to farmers in the county. The major problem facing the sub-sector is Tsetse fly infestation especially around Lambwe valley, drought, diseases and low quality livestock whose yield is poor. The sub sector faces some challenges including frequent drought, lack of accessible credit, and outbreak of pests/diseases such as army worms, inadequate staff at the divisional and location levels, high poverty levels and low soil fertility. There are also co-operative activities in the county. The County has good soils in many parts which is suitable for a wide variety of crops particularly horticulture. The rainfall reliability of 60% for both the short and long rain seasons can be supplemented by irrigation since there's already a source of freshwater to support this i.e. Lake Victoria. Agriculture is the leading income generator to the households besides being a contributor to household food security. The investment programmes in this development plan will focus on the promotion of small scale irrigation and shift to crops with higher economic value such as horticulture. The value estimations for horticulture are higher than for other crops since they have higher gross profit margins per hectare.

The Fisheries sub sector is equally important in the county as it borders Lake Victoria. The main species caught includes Nile Perch, Tilapia and Clarias (*Omena*). Among the major constraints to the growth of this sub-sector include; water hyacinth, use of illegal fishing gears, inadequate patrols, re-ceding water level, exploitation by middle men and declining fish stocks due to over exploitation in the lake. This sub sector forms a major economic activity in the county, generating annual revenues of approximately **Kshs.7 billion**. Efforts to develop the sector will include local value addition such as establishment of fish processing plants, provision of cooler boxes and modernization of the landing sites in order to improve sanitation standards and prices for fish both at the local and international levels.

Being a rural county generally, key investments are needed in agriculture, livestock, forestry & wildlife to increase production. To support the production, measures will be taken to ensure that the issues surrounding land as a factor of production are addressed. These include regularization of the land tenure system and ensuring that all parcels have title deeds. In addition, the strengthening of the cooperative movement will require additional focus. Pineapple production is high in Olare area in the county but there is lack of a pineapple processing plant to assist in value addition.

The development of supportive infrastructure such as access roads and electricity and the strengthening of marketing structures will be pivotal in development of the agricultural livestock and fishing sub-sectors. Roads leading to main agricultural and fishing grounds should be upgraded to make goods and services access markets easily and minimize spoilage. For sustained returns, the establishment of Agro-business is necessary to cushion farmers in the county against exploitation by middlemen. Ruma National park also found in the county should be made accessible during all seasons, as it brings a lot of revenue to the county. More efforts should be done to market it both locally and internationally as the home of roan antelopes and a place where you can see a 'floating city at night'-Fishermen fishing in Lake Victoria at night. Encroachment into rangelands for illegal logging of building posts, charcoal burning and firewood should be stopped by all means as this will affect the environment negatively. Most of the hills are bare and prone to gully erosion. Gabions should be built and cover crop growing done to minimize soil erosion.

1.8 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

1.8.1 Cooperative Societies

Homa Bay County is home to 92 registered cooperative societies. 52 of these societies are active while 40 are dormant. In the last five years, 14 societies have collapsed or are facing liquidation. In total 17,277 people belong to cooperative societies with 7,324 belonging to SACCOs, 6,164 to fishing societies and the rest of 3,789 in other categories such jua kali and rural societies.

1.8.2 Public Benefit Organizations (PBOs)

Homa Bay County hosts 15 active international PBOs and 23 local PBOs running various programmes and projects mostly in health and HIV/AIDS, education, water resources development and irrigation, human rights and environment protection, community empowerment and livelihood support. The major PBOs include World Vision, Medicines Sans Frontiers, Plan International, Care, International Medical Corps, German Agro-Action, Catholic Relief Services, FACES, YOFAK, CARD, Nagasaki University, Elizabeth Glazier Paediatric AIDS, Med 25, OGRA Foundation, C-MAD and Heifer International among others. Mbita Point and Homa Bay towns are host to most of the programmes what with their relative high prevalence of poverty and HIV/AIDS. Again both have remained the towns of choice to set up work stations for these PBOs because of availability of good roads, connectivity to electricity, secure office accommodation and conferencing facilities.

1.8.3 Self Help, Women & Youth Groups

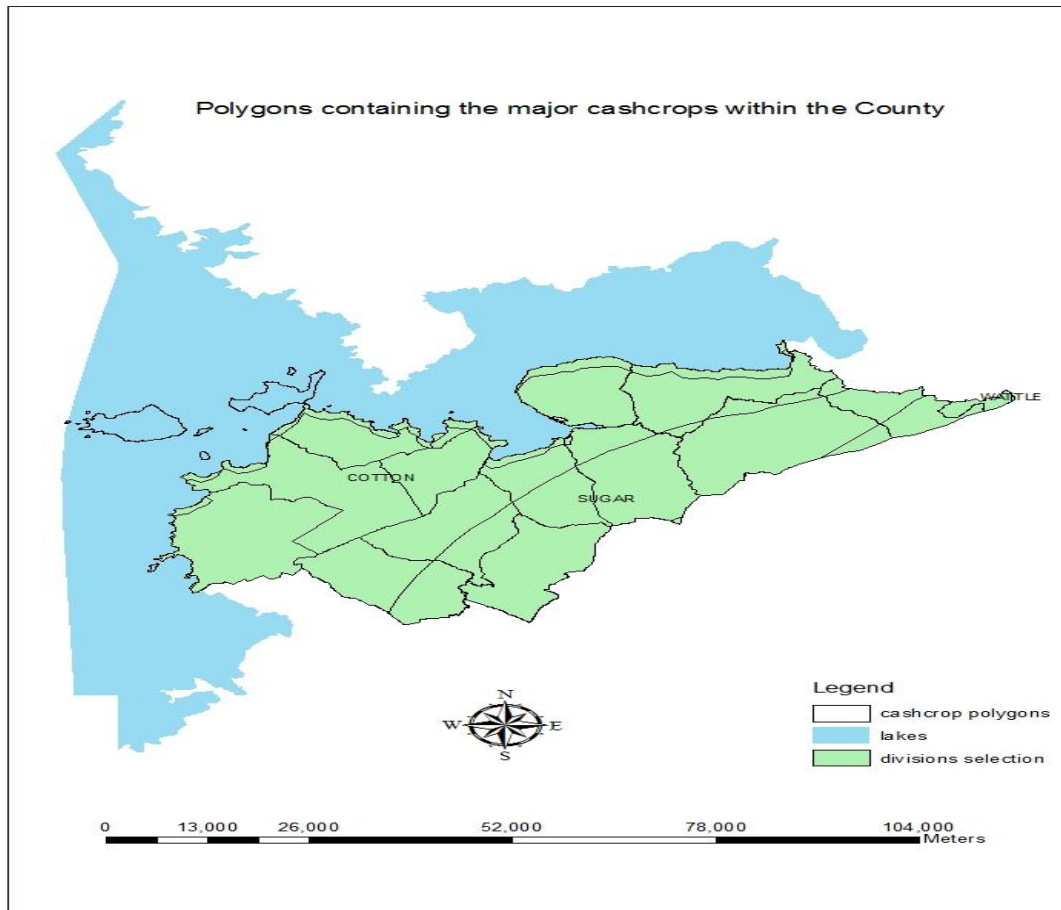
The number of registered groups in Homa Bay County is well over 500. Of these about 60 per cent are self-help groups with interests mostly in agriculture and rural development as well as trade and industry. Another 27 per cent are women groups and the rest (13 per cent) are youth groups. Up to 40 per cent of these groups are inactive. This inactivity is largely attributed to inadequate leadership, lack of group unity, over-reliance on a single donor who is usually the initial funder and negative group dynamics. Groups formed on the basis of perceived availability of some free money have also had low survival rates in the county. The departments of social services in all sub-counties have been challenged to strengthen group development through improved training, monitoring and evaluation.

1.9 Crops, Livestock and Fish Production

1.9.1 Main crops produced

The main crops produced in the county include maize, beans, sorghum, millet, kales, sweet potatoes and peas. The vast majority (80 per cent) of the farmers produce maize and beans. This is because maize and beans are considered the staple foods of the county. The main cash crops produced in the county are sugar cane (Ndhiwa), sun flower (Suba), pineapples (Rangwe) and potatoes (Kasipul and Kabondo Kasipul). There exists huge potential for cotton in Mbita, Homa Bay Town, Rangwe and Karachuonyo Sub-counties.

Map 9: Major Cash Crops within Homa Bay County



The main cash crops grown include cotton sugar cane, rice, pineapple, sunflower and ground nuts. Coffee and tea are also marginally produced in the upper zones of the county. In the 2012-2013 seasons 322,290 tonnes of cash crops valued at KES 1.18 billion were produced.

1.9.2 Acreage under food crops and cash crops

Whereas 104,464 hectares are under food crop in the county, only a paltry 12, 277 hectares is under cash crops with about 6,000 hectares being under horticulture. The main challenge for government will be to increase yield per hectare and acreage under crops especially those considered staple foods and high value cash crops in the county.

The potential for irrigated agriculture stands at 8,966 Hectares with only 13.3% exploited. Major horticultural crop grown under irrigation include kales, tomatoes, onions, capsicum and water melon.

1.9.3 Average Farm Sizes

The average farm size for small scale farmers is four acres while that of large scale farmers is 10 acres. The large scale farmers are found mainly in less densely populated areas of Ndhiwa, Suba and Mbita sub-counties where large stocks of livestock are kept. The main crops grown in large scale farms are maize, sorghum, beans and agro-forests. Small holdings are prominent in densely populated areas of Homa Bay Town, Rangwe, Kasipul and Kabondo Kasipul where the main crops grown are maize, beans, pineapples, ground nuts and potatoes.

1.9.4 Main Storage Facilities

The main storage facilities in the county comprised cribs (75 per cent) and gunny bags (24 per cent). Only a paltry one per cent of the population appeared to use silos. Silos are used mostly by the National Cereals and Produce in their mini depot in Magunga.

1.9.5 Main Livestock bred

The main livestock bred in the county include zebu cattle, the red Maasai sheep, the small East African goat and the indigenous chicken. Most of these livestock are bred for their sentimental value and are used only in emergencies to cover medical and transport costs, pay school fees, entertain guests and pay dowry. There exists very limited commercial development of livestock resources in the county save for promotion of dairy goats by Heifer International and the Southern Nyanza Community Development Project (an IFAD/GOK initiative under the Ministry of Planning in Suba, Ndhiwa, Homa Bay Town and Karachuonyo sub-counties.)

1.9.6 Number of Ranches

There exists no known ranch in Homa Bay County. Ranching is not being practiced as commercial development of livestock either for meat or dairy purposes has not taken root in Homa Bay County. This is especially so given that there is no large swath of land suitable for ranching.

1.9.7 Main Fishing Activities, Types of Fish Produced and Landing Sites

Fishing remains a prominent activity in Homa Bay county engaging upwards of 18,300 people and 3,600 families. The main types of fish harvested include Nile perch, tilapia and clarias (*Omena*). According to the 2010 Frame Survey, the county had a catch of 12,000 tonnes valued at Kshs. nine billion. The county has 151 landing beaches managed by 133 beach management units (BMUs). Of these BMUs, 61 are in Mbita, 33 in Suba, 30 in Rachuonyo North and four in Homa Bay. In the year 2012, 76,710 tonnes of fisheries worth KES 7 billion were captured. Of these Nile perch contributed KES 5 billion and Clarias (*Omena*) contributed KES 1.7 billion.

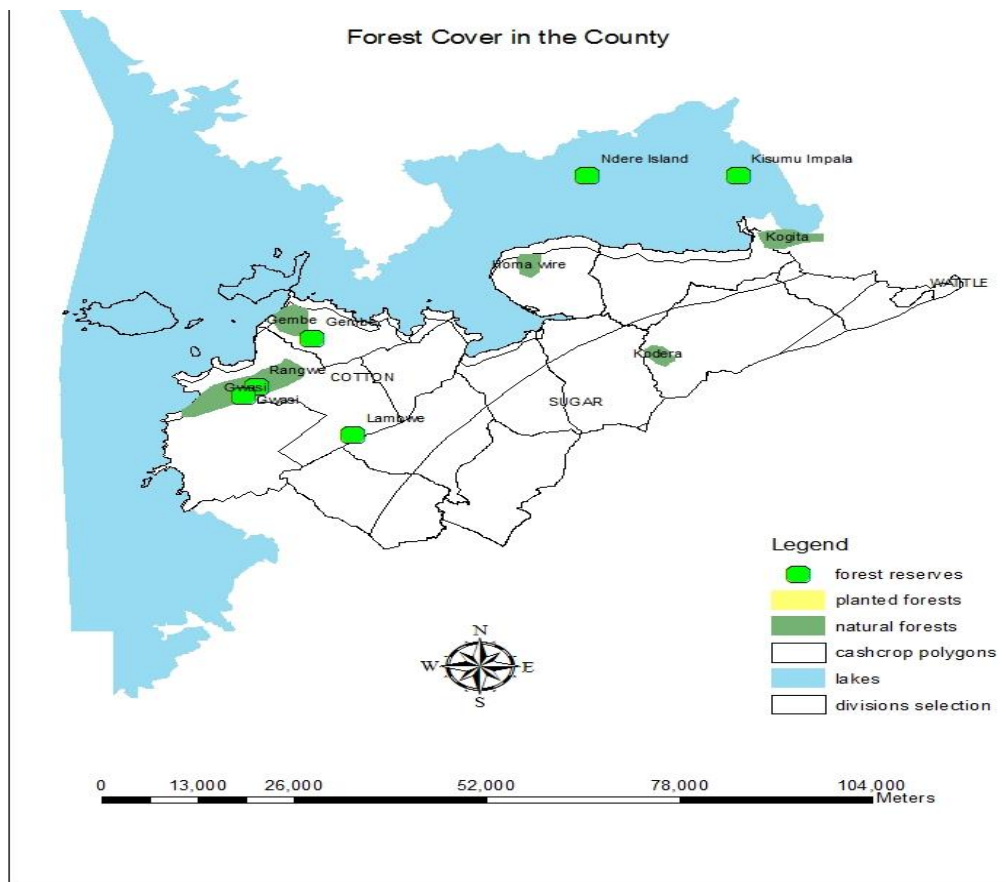
Aquaculture is relatively underdeveloped in the county. In all, 1,801 fish ponds covering an area of 540, 300 M² are in place. A total of 37,080 KGs of farmed fish valued at KES 9.2 billion were produced in the county in the last financial year. There is potential to bring 1.2 million square meters under 4000 fish ponds for improved production.

1.10 Forestry and Agro Forestry

1.10.1 Main Forest Types and Sizes of Forests

Homa Bay County has two gazetted forests covering 29.6 km². These forests are Gwassii and Wire hills. The county also has eight non-gazetted forests covering about 128 km². They are Ngorome hills, Ruri hill, and Gembe hills, Mfangano, Homa Hills, Asego Hill and Koderia Forest.

Map 9: Homa Bay County Forest Cover



1.10.2 Main Forest Products: Gazetted and Un-gazetted forests

The main forest products in the county include fuel firewood, timber and building poles. Presently, commercial timber conversion is being undertaken in Kwethumbe by Green Forest Social Investment using modern and efficient technology to produce charcoal and other related products.

1.10.3 Promotion of Agro Forestry and Green Economy for;

i). Income generating activities including farm forest.

Homa Bay County has about seven per cent of its total population engaged in forest related activities, the number of farm forests being just over 90. Over the last few years farm forestry has taken greater significance following active promotional activities by the ministries of agriculture and Kenya Forestry services. More revenue from agro forestry is expected in the next couple of years. The entry of Green Forest Social Investment Limited and other environment groups in forest farming and promotion is expected to revolutionize production of forest products and improve attractiveness of forestry as an enterprise. It had been noted that there is a direct proportionality between the benefits for farmers and adoption of forestry enterprises. Furthermore, public awareness is on the rise due to *Kazi Kwa Vijana*, Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) and other initiatives.

ii). Protection of Water Catchment Areas

The Zonal Forestry Management offices in Homa Bay County in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and non-state partners have embarked on rehabilitation and conservation of designated forestry areas. Alternative livelihood activities and conservation measures are being explored with a view to protect wetlands and water catchment areas. Under LVEMP II and Community Environment Facility of CDTF, attempt is being made to identify and conserve all catchment areas.

iii). Prevention of Soil Erosion

KFS has been partnering with line ministries especially through departments of Agriculture, Youths and Sports, Water and Irrigation ostensibly to create awareness for farmers to embrace modern farming techniques to guarantee maximum return per unit area. Farmers in the county are being sensitized to practice sustainable farming, planting of selected tree species like *Gravellea Robusta*, avocado and other fruit trees that are known to promote soil compactness and fertility.

iv). Provision of Wood Fuel and Generation of Energy for Industries

KFS Homabay Office has been keen on the promotion of commercial tree planting and is

working towards achievement of the national target of 10 per cent of all land under forest cover and to sensitize communities about the benefits of forest farming. Farmers have been advised and are being supported to start private tree nurseries to compliment the production of seedlings at KFS nurseries.

v). Improvement of soil fertility using fertilizer trees

KFS is in collaboration with the civil society organizations and the departments of agriculture across the county to promote fertilizer trees such as acacia, crotalaria, tephrosia and sesbania species for biomass transfer. The inclusion of such trees in the agricultural system is expected to optimize nutrient cycling and have positive effect on soil chemical and physical properties. Whereas the concept of soil fertilization using trees is still largely piloted in Kenya, its success in Zambia and Malawi where the soil is similar to the county's has provided new impetus for adoption of the technology.

vi). Growing of Fruit Trees for Improved Nutrition

Growing of fruit trees is being touted within the agricultural development master plan of most sub-counties as an important tool for improving nutrition both at the domestic level and for the market. Some of the fruits tree varieties grown in the county include paw paws, guavas, avocados, mangoes, oranges, citrus and pears. Other than nutrition, fruit trees provide some of the most spectacular springtime flowering exhibitions in the plant world. They also tend to live a long life providing nutritious fruits as well as beautiful eye candy for all to see.

vii). Provision of Carbon Sinks

As a positive natural reservoir of carbon, forests act as sources of carbon sinks at different times soaking more carbon than they emit. By living green and applying organic materials, local soil would be able to absorb carbon and reduce greenhouse gases emitted to the atmosphere. KFS Homabay is working to increase forest cover to reach the Kenya Vision 2030 and MDG target of 10 per cent of all land being under forest cover as this would provide more carbon sinks. Green technologies and concepts are being promoted with a view to reduce the amount of carbon gas being emitted into the environment. Measures to discourage deforestation are also being instituted to consolidate gains made in re-afforestation.

viii). Beautification

Beautification of towns, highways, schools, homes and other public places by use of green concepts has been examined and considered as an important frontier for re-appropriating space and promoting sustainable creation and recreation in Homa Bay

County. The potential for green development in previously dry areas such as Mbita and Homa Bay Town is enormous as eco-advantages exist in rejuvenating the greying landscape. The aesthetic quality in beautifying bare landscape and other open places in the county is undeniable and it has become imperative on managers of unused public spaces to initiate green developments on them. Presently, organizations such ECOVIC and Greening Rusinga are working to promote eco-creations and green ventures in partnership with the ministry of environment and local authorities. Adopt-a-Tree programmes are also being piloted in primary schools thanks to local initiatives to promote the culture of green living.

ix). Animal Feeds Production Ventures

Forests provide plant leaves and ground seeds such as of *croton megalocarpus* which are major ingredients of the commercial poultry feeds. Through selection and breeding, yield from forests could be considerably increased to enable commercial production of animal feeds using ingredients from local forest matter. This will necessitate increasing carrying capacity through integrated effort and improvement of local farming systems. Whereas use of forest products for production of non-ruminant animal feeds is a new concept in the county, it had been noted in various environmental forums that more uses needed to be developed for existing resources including forests. More and more attention is being paid to green resources what with the arrival of the Green Forest Social Investment initiatives.

x). Medicinal Uses

In the county there exists some traditional knowledge about the use of forest flora as a primary source of medicine. The county has an association of herbal practitioners who have compiled some natural pharmacopoeia passed down over generations as part of local cultural traditions. Whereas the efficacy of these herbal concoctions have not been tested as repeatedly as required, it has been recognized that further cooperative research would be necessary into the medicinal value of forest trees and shrubs already identified and in wide use.

1.11 Environment and Climate Change

1.11.1 Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation in the County

The main contributor to environmental degradation in the county has been deforestation. The resultant reduction in vegetation cover has left the land bare and vulnerable to soil erosion, low rainfall and flash floods. This loss of vegetation has been largely attributed

to human activities such as bush clearing for farming and settlement activities, firewood and charcoal production. Another major cause of environmental degradation has been poor disposal of solid waste materials such as plastics, nylon papers, packaging tins, food remains and faecal matter. These have conspired to increase prevalence of water borne diseases, disease vectors such as mosquitoes, and clogging of natural water ways and drainage facilities. Lake Victoria which is the main source of water in the county has suffered serious pollution as a result of environmental degradation what with flash floods and domestic uses which have led to huge deposits of pollutants in the Lake.

1.11.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation

Environmental degradation has resulted in the loss of productivity of land leading to poor crop yields and food insecurity. It has also led to increased morbidity from pollution of air and water sources. The incidence of poverty has increased with the loss of ecological balance and risks from floods, drought and pollution.

1.11.3 Climate Change and its Effects in the County

Climate change has become too obvious in Homa Bay County. Notably, with the ever declining stock of fish in Lake Victoria, drying up of water ways and worsening weather conditions, the local populations have not been able to sustain food production at a level commensurate with growth in the population. Without appropriate planning and intervention measures in place, many residents will lose their livelihoods especially in fishing, agriculture, tourism and forestry where it is the bulk of majority of employment.

1.11.4 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies

Some of the measures proposed to mitigate, even reverse the effects of climate change and environmental degradation included cleaning up of Lake Victoria and protection of riparian reserves, increasing forest and tree cover, adoption of sustainable farming and settlement practices, rehabilitation of degraded lands and protection of wetlands.

The government has embarked on tree planting programmes of re-forestation in hills such as Gembe, Gwassi, Ruri, Wire and Koder Forest. In addition measures have been put in place to control and manage sand harvesting. NEMA is expected to enforce the Environment Management Act in ensuring that industries operating within the towns treat their effluents to the required standards so as to reduce pollution. All stakeholders will have to be sensitized to put proper and sustainable environmental conservation measures in place so as to keep the county's environment clean.

1.12 Mining

1.12.1 Ongoing Activities

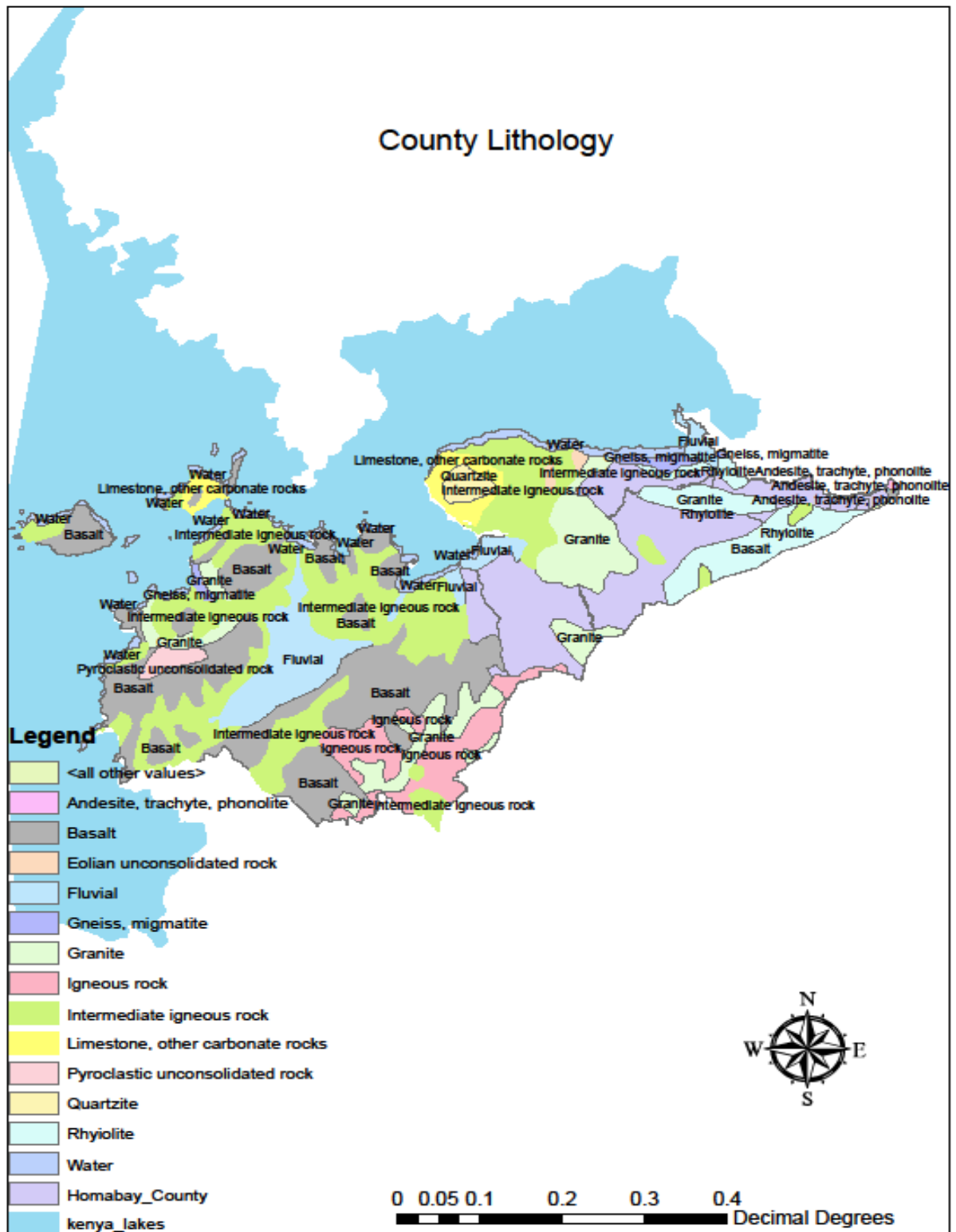
Currently, Homa Bay County has no known economic deposits of precious minerals save for iron ore around the Homa Hills, Kendu Bay and Oyugis (God Nyango) and, limestone around Homa Hills; oil in Kobala and Lambwe; gold in Rangwe, Kendu Bay and Oyugis. Artisanal gold mining is going on in some sites and, a Canadian company is prospecting for gold in those sites. Prospecting for Gold continues in areas of Ndhiwa bordering Nyatike and so far one license has been given in respect.

Soda ash around the hot spring in Homa hills, niobium and phosphates in Homa hills, Ruri hills, Ngodhe and Gwasi. Building stones, sand, clay soil and salt are also found in Karachuonyo, Rangwe, Ndhiwa and Mbita. These are mined using artisanal methods but plans are underway to streamline production and marketing of these materials. The two quarry sites in Sindo and Karachuonyo – Kanyipir are a good source of revenue for the county. Sand harvesting is also common along most rivers and a few beaches especially around Kochia and Sindo.

1.12.2 Mining potentials

The geological structure of Homa bay county favours the existence of minerals; Homa Bay has similar geological characteristics as Migori County where exploration has taken place and gold, zinc and other minerals have been found. Investment will have to be made in exploring for these precious metals. Some potential also exists around Homa Hills where the area around the hot spring has been noted to have traces of precious minerals such as soda ash, iron ore and limestone.

Map 10: Homa Bay County Lithology



1.13 Tourism

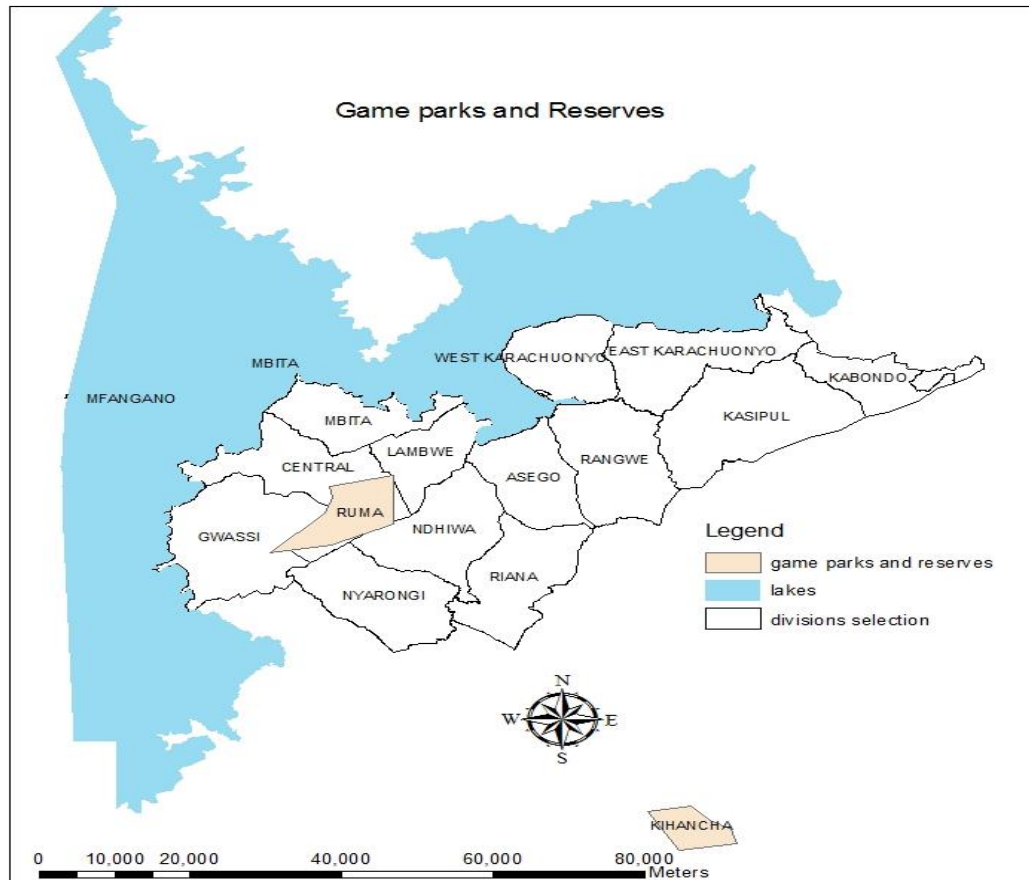
1.13.1 Main Tourist Attractions, National Parks/Reserves

Homa Bay County sits in a prominent position to be a lead destination in the Western Tourism Circuit and is home to Ruma National Park which is the only park where unique and rare species like the roan antelope can be found. The county also hosts events and sites of mythical interest like the Tom Mboya Mausoleum, the Mfangano Rock Art, Homa Hills Hot Spring and Simbi Nyaima. There are over 18 islands, peninsulas and bays some with unique fauna and flora and an impressive array of physical features with great aesthetic value. It also boasts of breath-taking scenery and forested landscape leading to and around the Lake Victoria coast line, especially within Mbita and Suba, such as is the case with the Sikri peninsula. There are also opportunities for sports and cultural tourism especially as relates to the way of life of the Luo and the Abasuba whose traditional boat racing and artefacts continue to attract a lot of local and international tourists.



Ruma National Park in Ndiwa home of the Roan antelope, the only place in Kenya where you can see this roan antelope.

Map 11: Game Parks and Reserves within Homa Bay County



1.13.2 Main Wildlife

The main wildlife found in the county of Homa Bay include Topi antelope, hyenas, Roan antelopes, giraffes, buffaloes, hippopotamus, crocodiles and various species of snakes. Lately, zebra and rhinoceros have been introduced to Ruma National Park.

1.13.3 Tourist Class Hotels/Restaurants and Bed Occupancy

Homa Bay County has only three classified hotels: Homa Bay Tourist Hotel, Rusinga Resorts and the Governors Camp (Msaria) Mfangano with bed capacity of just about 120. There are several unclassified hotels whose total bed capacities exceed 3,000 but which are only able to serve mostly local tourists because they lack world class tourist services. All these establishments continue to record good occupancies upwards of 60 per cent thanks to their relative limited numbers in the face of high demand from local tourism. There are a host of hotels coming up that are expected to be classified particularly in Homa Bay Town and Ndhiwa.

1.14 Industry

Homa Bay County has a limited presence of industries being home only to two fish processing industries in Homa Bay Town and Mbita Point, one sugar processing industry in Ndhiwa, an ice plant in Mbita Point that processes and packages drinking water and, an integrated industry in Kwethumbe (Suba) that processes forest products. The cotton processing ginnery in Homa Bay had collapsed due to market and technological challenges what with the introduction of cheap synthetic alternatives to cotton in the world market that made cotton farming unattractive to most farmers in the county. Effort is however being made by Cotton Development Authority (CoDA) to reintroduce cotton farming as a serious enterprise in the county particularly in Karachuonyo, Homa Bay Town, Ndhiwa and Rangwe sub-counties where great potential still exists. The county's cottage industry is still modest with about 6,400 artisans registered in 356 Jua kali associations.

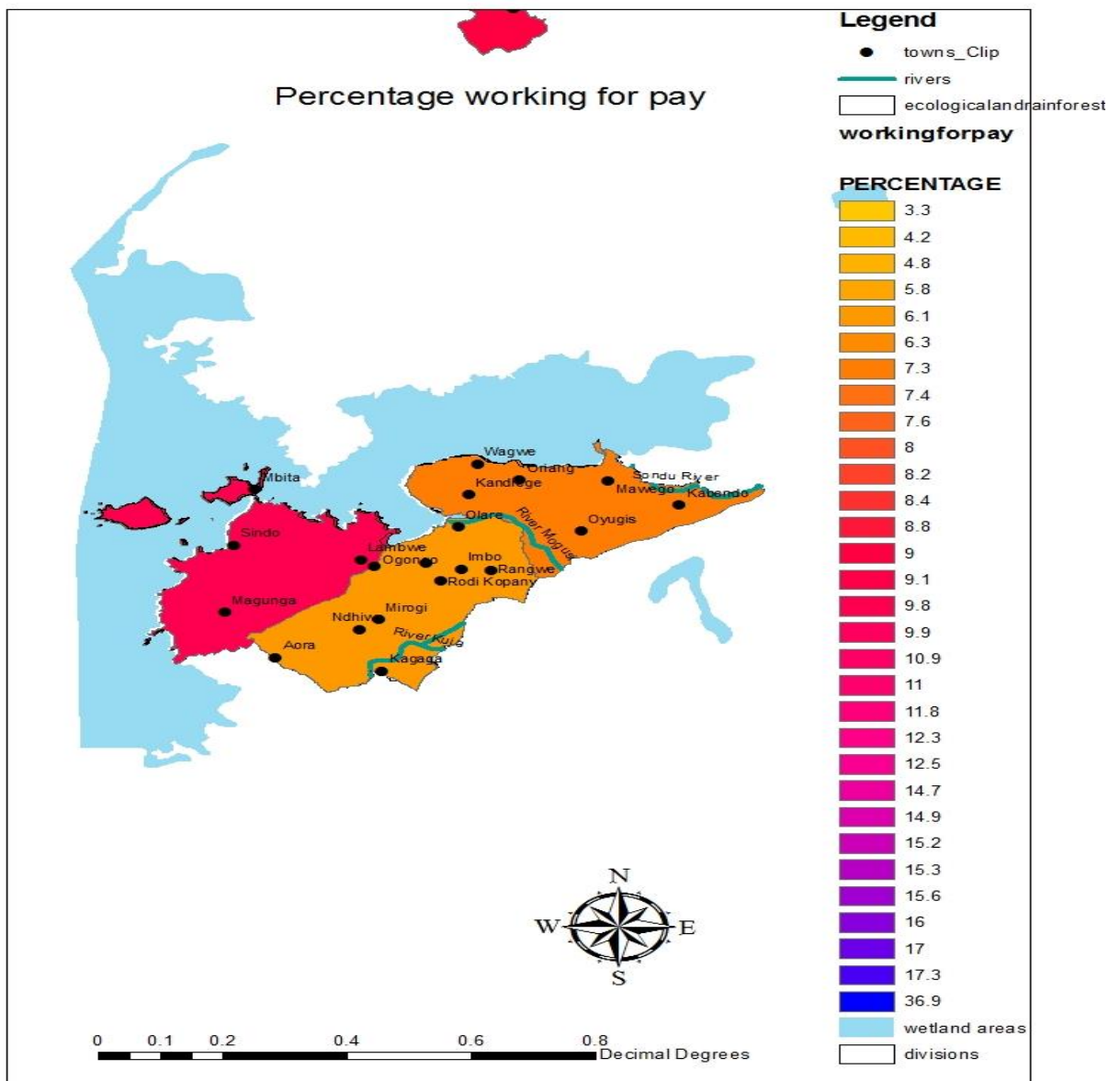
Most of these associations are dormant and have therefore not been able to marshal sufficient capital to drive change and harness creativity of the indigenous populations. Major trades in the industry include carpentry and joinery, metal and mechanical works. Effort is being made in collaboration with Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE-Homa Bay) and Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI) to build capacity of Jua kali artisans and enhance their access to development/seed capital and the wider market. There exists huge potential for the agro-processing industry particular for processing nuts, roots and fruits such as pineapples, guavas, avocados and sun flowers. Feasibility study for pineapple has been done in the county under SNCDP and the finding has been that there exists massive potential for a pineapple processing industry what with high yields of the crop observed in Rangwe, Ndhiwa, Suba, Kasipul and Homa Bay Town.

Sugar cane farming has picked up very well in Ndhiwa in the same manner that forest farming is picking up in Suba. With recent government investments in fish auction centres in Nyandiwa (Suba) and Remba (Mbita), it is expected also that fish processing will be able to receive a boost in the county in the same manner that planned huge investments in irrigation at Rang'wena and Nyagidha (Homa Bay Town), Samunyi and Olambwe (Mbita) and Sindo (Suba) is expected to boost supply of horticultural products from the county. Value addition has been prioritized under agriculture and rural development sectors and once irrigated agriculture takes root, the county's agro-processing industry is expected to be more vibrant.

1.15 Employment and Other Sources of Income

According to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, the employed population in the county stood at about 393,374. That was just about 79.5 per cent of the labour force. Of this population, 74 per cent are in agriculture, 11 per cent are in wage employment, 6 per cent are in rural self-employment and 9 per cent are in urban self-employment. Detailed examination however reveals that the level of employment recorded has masked serious incidences of under-employment, disguised unemployment and child labour.

Map 12: Homa Bay County Labour Force



1.15.1 Wage Earners

Wage earners in Homa Bay County include public servants, staffs of public benefit organizations and the private sector organizations. These constitute about 11 per cent of the total labour force.

1.15.2 Self-employed

The rural self-employed in the county stand at around six per cent whereas the urban self-employed stand at nine per cent. In total just about seven per cent of the total labour force are self-employed. The majorities of these individuals are in retail trade, cottage industries and value-added agriculture and excludes those in traditional subsistence agriculture.

1.15.3 Labour force

The county's labour force is projected to stand at 494,757 persons, comprising 48 per cent of the total projected population by 2012. This category consists of persons between the ages of 15 and 64 who are now deemed fit enough to work. Of this population, those who are unemployed and are actively seeking work are estimated to be 43,742 as at 2012. Persons numbering about 57,642 are projected to be economically inactive and are therefore not likely to be actively seeking employment.

1.15.4 Unemployment levels

Without including that part of the labour force that is still engaged in some learning activity, it is estimated that 73 per cent of the county's population are either unemployed or under employed as at 2012. About 74 per cent of these underemployed are involved in some form of subsistence agriculture or disguised unemployment. The hard core unemployed, however, stand at about 20.5 per cent. These are individuals who are seeking work but cannot find anything to do to sustain themselves and their families.

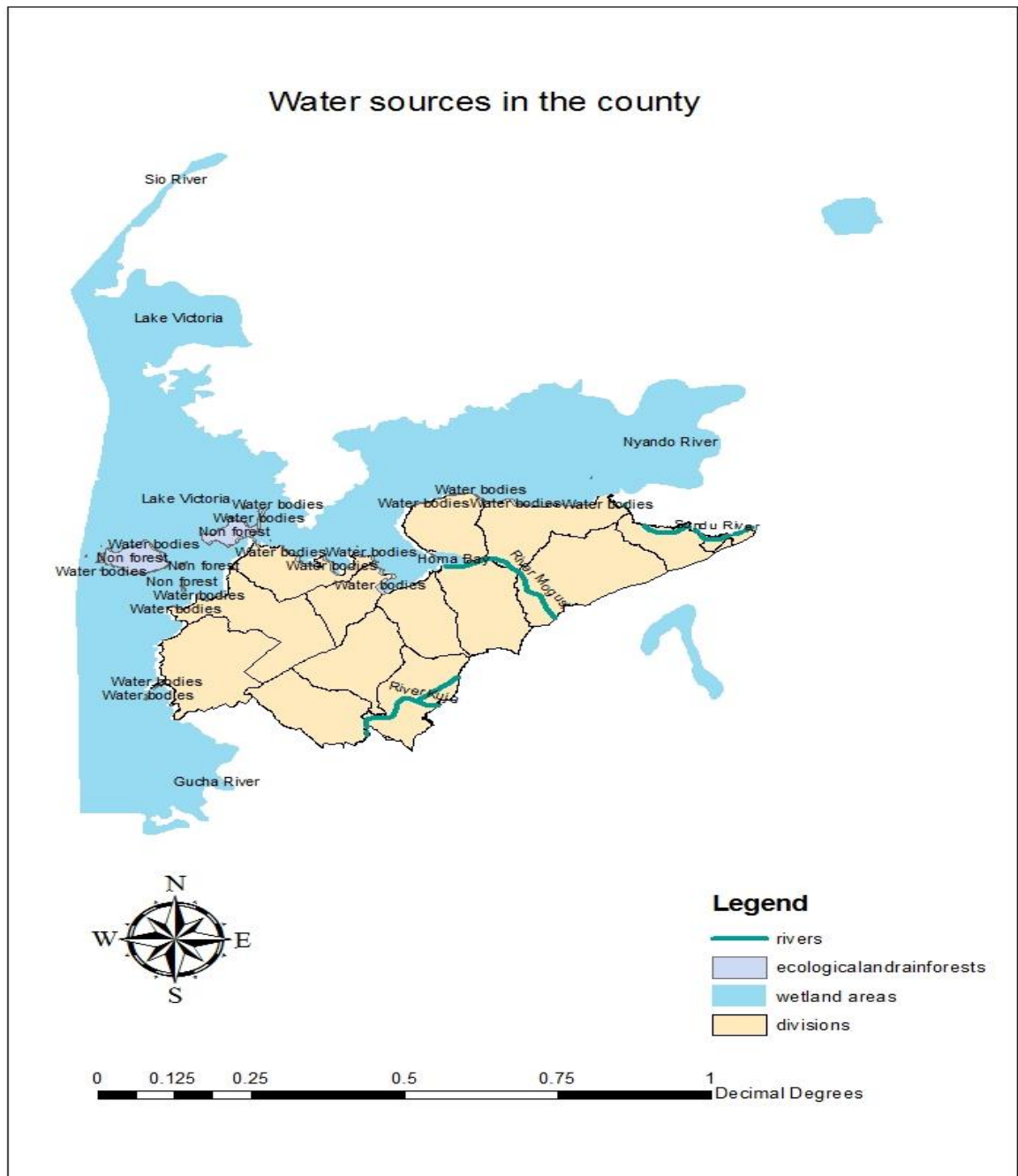
1.16 Water and Sanitation

1.16.1 Water Resources and Quality

Save for Lake Victoria and other known natural sources such as rivers and springs, the county of Homa Bay has about 2,200 water facilities spread over 211 sub-locations. These facilities include boreholes, water pans and water wells/springs. The project areas (PAs) in the four sub-counties where South Nyanza Community Development Project was implemented enjoy the highest concentration of water facilities in the county. They

include central division of Suba Constituency, Kobama division of Ndhiwa Constituency and West Karachuonyo division of Karachuonyo Constituency. Overall the county still needs a number of water facilities if the distance to a water facility is to be reduced from an average of five km to below three km for majority of the residents.

Map 13: Homa Bay County Water Sources



1.16.2 Water Supply Schemes

The only known water supply schemes that are operational with frequent breakdowns are those in major urban centres such as Homa Bay, Mbita, Kendu Bay and Oyugis. Whereas some investment has been made to deliver water to the other urban centres, the schemes have not been successfully completed. Areas with gravitational capacities are also being explored for investment such as in Suba.

1.16.3 Water Sources (Distance to Nearest Water Points)

The average distance to the nearest water point stands at five km. This means majority of the residents have to lose more than 30 minutes to reach water points and queue for the service.

1.16.4 Sanitation

Most urban and trading centres in Homa Bay County lack adequate public health and sanitation facilities such as public toilets, safe water sources and effective drainage and waste disposal facilities. The end result has been high morbidity and greater burden on the health care system. Latrine coverage in Homa Bay County is estimated at 60 per cent. However, using the CLTS (Community-Led Total Sanitation) approaches, many ODF (Open-Defecation-Free) villages are being modeled and latrine coverage is on the rise. One influence on the rise has been the Southern Nyanza Community Development Project that has significantly improved sanitation statistics in Suba, Karachuonyo, Rangwe and Ndhiwa.

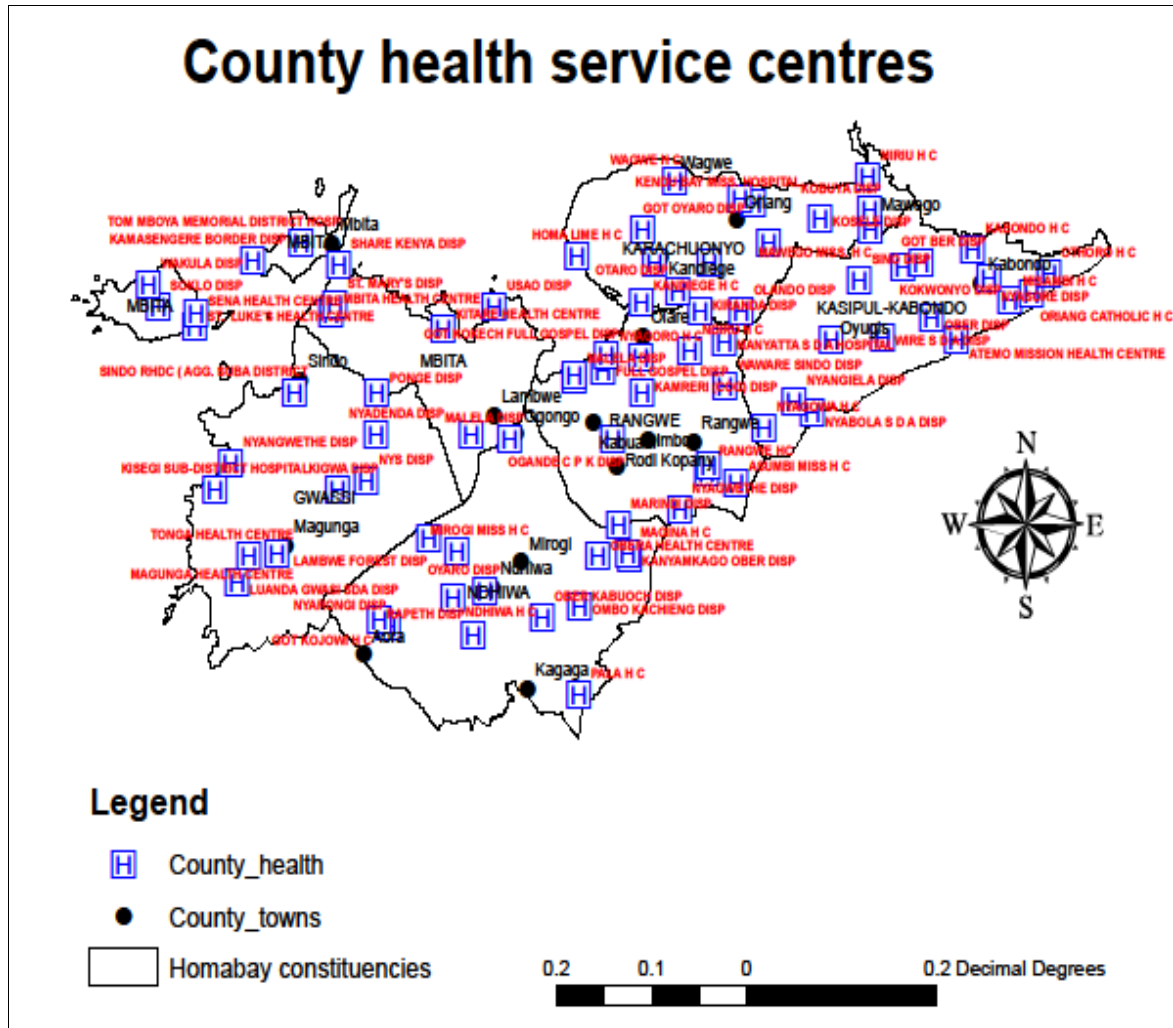
1.17 Health Access and Nutrition

1.17.1 Health Access (Health Facilities and Personnel)

Homa Bay County has 211 health facilities including nine tier three hospitals and four mission hospitals. The rest are health centres and dispensaries most of which are connected to community health units. These facilities are manned by 941 personnel mostly nurses with a doctor- population ratio still at 1: 40,000 and nurse-population ratio at 1:1,500. This is way above the national average and measures should be in place to remedy the imbalance and address the consequent lack of quality health care provided in low tier health facilities. It is estimated that the County has a bed capacity upwards of 2,190 in public facilities and 12 in mission facilities. These capacities enjoy over 100 per cent occupancy meaning there exists sharing of beds in health facilities. There is need for further investment in in-patient care services especially wards where more observed care

can be provided by trained health professionals such medical doctors, clinical officers and nurses.

Map 14: Homa Bay County Health Facilities



Source: Homa Bay County Physical Planning Office

1.17.2 Morbidity: Five Most Common Diseases in Order of Prevalence

The five most common diseases in Homa Bay County, accounting for more than 70 per cent of all morbidity are malaria (36 per cent), Upper Respiratory Track Infection (15%), diarrhoea (11 per cent), Pneumonia (10 per cent) and skin diseases (10 per cent). Prevalence of diseases such as pneumonia, meningitis, and tuberculosis have been noted to be on the rise and, save for cases of malaria and diarrhoea, up to 30 per cent of these diseases are linked to HIV/AIDS.

1.17.3 Nutritional Status

According to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of 2011, the proportion of children under three years who receive any breast-feeding stand at 19.5 per cent with 1.8 per cent exclusively breast-fed and 2.9 per cent predominantly breast-fed. Within the age bracket 6-23 months 26.2 per cent were offered other foods alongside breast milk and 27 per cent were fed purely on other foods. Of the under-five children population, 15 per cent were under weight and 26.3 per cent were stunted when height for age was considered. However, when weight is considered for height, about 4.2 per cent and 2.4 per cent are found to be wasted and overweight respectively. Severe cases accounting for less than 10 per cent in each scenario.

1.17.4 Immunization Coverage

The immunization coverage in Homa Bay County averages 68.5 per cent. This has reflected an increase in coverage by 17.8 per cent over the period 2010-2011 thanks to frequent immunization campaign programmes by the ministry of health. The immunization coverage however comes against the background of reports of skilled deliveries at health facilities standing at 47.4 per cent and women receiving post-natal care standing at 38.8 per cent. Therefore, there is need for more campaigns to enable the county achieve full immunization coverage in the medium term.

1.17.5 Access to Family Planning Services/Contraceptive Prevalence

Access to family planning services in the county is estimated to be at 54 per cent with the highest access recorded in Homa Bay Town and the lowest recorded in Suba. Contraceptive acceptance is estimated to be at 69 per cent among adult women of reproductive age. This means more investment is needed to raise the level of awareness and acceptance of family planning as a measure to bring population growth in line with expected welfare growth.

1.18 Education and Literacy

1.18.1 Pre-School Education

Homa Bay County has over 1,183 ECD centres which offer a wide range of pre-primary educational opportunities to 83,690 of the 110,086 children projected to between the ages 3 and 5. The teacher pupil ratio at this level stands at 1:40 and each ECD centre has an average teacher population of one teacher per ECD centre meaning all the three categories of learners are largely handled by the same teacher. This puts a heavy burden on the teacher thus compromising quality and regard to different learning needs for the

various ages. It is estimated that just over 76 per cent of the children of age 3-5 years are attending ECD and therefore effort must be made to shore up enrolments and attendance at ECD level.

1.18.2 Primary Education

There are over 905 primary schools in the county catering for the educational needs of the over 229,431 children projected to be of primary school going age. These primary schools have over 5,385 teachers meaning for every 8-grade school there is an average of 6 teachers. That represents a shortage of two teachers, on average, for every school with one-stream per class. This shortage will need to be addressed if quality of learning and teaching is to be enhanced in the county. With a gross enrolment rate of 110 per cent and net enrolment rate of 92.9 per cent it means that more than 7 per cent of the students at primary school are over-age and 10.4 per cent of the children of primary school-going age are not in school. This, together with the school drop-out rate of 28 per cent explains the difficulties of achieving high retention/transition and literacy rates in the county. It will be important put in place measures that will increase the primary school retention rate above the current rate of 89 per cent as well as transition rate to secondary from the current rate of 50.9 per cent especially given that the government has instituted free primary education as well as subsidized secondary education.

1.18.3 Literacy

The literacy rate in Homa Bay County stands at 64 per cent with males accounting for 66 per cent and females at 54 per cent. The highest literacy rates were recorded in Homa Bay Town and the lowest literacy rates were recorded in Suba. The vast majority the illiterate were persons who either had not attended school at all or had dropped out before attaining upper primary school education. With enhancement of adult and continuing education programmes, up to 10 per cent of these illiterate individuals are getting training on basic, functional and financial literacy thereby improving this statistic particularly in Suba sub-county where over 5,000 adults are now enrolled for the programme. The highest literacy rate was observed within the age range 15-24 where by 2011, 74.3 per cent of the populations were found to be literate.

1.18.4 Secondary Education

There are over 180 secondary schools in the county catering for the secondary education needs of the 63,400 of the total 96,131 children between the ages of thirteen and seventeen. This represents an average enrolment of 66 per cent of the children eligible for secondary school education. With an estimated staff establishment of 1,224 it can be projected that the teacher pupil ratio will jump from 1:49 currently to 1:79 once a gross

enrolment rate of 100 per cent is achieved. To achieve the national target of 100 per cent gross enrolment and a teacher pupil ratio of 1:40, measures must be in place to hire 1,179 more teachers for the existing secondary schools in the county. According to MICS report 2011, the average net attendance at secondary school stood at 18.2 per cent for boys and 21.3 per cent for girls. This means that less than a quarter of children of the secondary school-going age are in school on a typical day. With 42.8 per cent of the married having got married at between 15 and 17 years and with over 56 per cent of the children who attend school being involved in some form of child labour, it is imperative that challenges of child marriages and child labour are addressed as a matter of priority.

1.18.5 Tertiary Education

The county of Homa Bay has two public technical training institutions: Mawego and Wanyama and one public Teacher Training College at Asumbi. There are also six private accredited Teacher Training Colleges: Nyandiwa, Nyabola, GEBS, St. Francis, Mbita ECD and Joy ECD and, one private accredited commercial college in Homa Bay town known as Yolifa Institute. There are also two University Branches in the county: Maseno University's Homa Bay Town Learning Centre and University of Nairobi's Homa Bay Extra-Mural Centre. With poverty rates hovering above 40 per cent, most of the students who complete secondary are not able to proceed to tertiary institutions. The abysmal transition to post-secondary institutions must be addressed first by building tertiary institutions within reach of the populations in each sub-county and then supporting students whose households are not able to access them in terms of tuition, transport and accommodation.

CHAPTER TWO:

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides highlights of the socio- economic development and challenges in the county. It also analyzes the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues that affect the development of the county. The chapter concludes with a highlight of the issues, their causes, the development objectives and strategies mapped to MTEF sectors and County functions as given in schedule four of the Constitution 2010.

2.1 Major Development Challenges

During the MTEF consultation forum held in the county in November 2011, stakeholders debated and identified key issues that affect the county to include low value addition, low productivity, inadequate marketing, frequent power outages, inadequate infrastructure, poor transport and communication network, inadequate access to affordable technology, weak entrepreneurial ethic, lack of supportive industries and development services, inadequate supply of affordable credit and trained personnel, high morbidity and HIV/AIDS prevalence, chronic understaffing/under-equipment of health facilities, low transition and high wastage at primary and secondary school levels, inadequate infrastructure for quality education, poor leadership towards development, inadequate access to affordable judicial services, inadequate support towards legal and registration services, inadequate tracking/misuse of resources, lack of reliable survey data or information points, late and low levels of funding, inadequate participation of locals in projects planning and implementation, inequalities by gender, age, disability and other considerations, inadequate support infrastructure for crime prevention, social protection, cultural development and recreation, inadequate access to safe water and decent housing and, inadequate provision for maintenance of local infrastructure especially water facilities.

2.1.1 Low Productivity and Value Addition in Agriculture and Rural Development

Output from agriculture and rural development sub-sectors remain low in the county despite the huge potential noted by virtually all development actors. The county lacks appropriate technology and skills to produce, process, preserve and market its agricultural products. Products such as mangoes, pineapples, tomatoes, pawpaw, potatoes, guavas and sugar cane that are readily available are the most affected. Lack of markets and skills amongst the farmers and the business community has hampered the expansion of the market for products from the county. Low mechanization of production to increase efficiency and poor storage facilities have hampered progress in the sector as over 90 per cent of the farmers use traditional production and storage methods which limit their output. Lack of active Farmer cooperative societies and associations coupled with poor transport infrastructure in the County are additional hindrances to the marketing process.

Major food crops grown in the County include sorghum, millet, cassava, maize and sweet potatoes. Due to limited exposure on modern farming technologies, lack of successful farmers as role models, harsh weather and drudgery, most rural people especially the youth have a negative attitude towards farming as a source of livelihood. The situation is exacerbated by an increasingly morbid population occasioned by the HIV/AIDS scourge as well as other competing alternatives like fishing and small off-farm business enterprises that generate income more quickly. The county battles a perception of the people living around Lake Victoria that fishing is less taxing and more rewarding compared to farming. Other factors which have hampered farming as a viable alternative to fishing include retrogressive cultural practices, for example in farm operations where breaking of land and planting cannot be done by younger members of family if the older ones have not done so; low rainfall, poor soils, high post-harvest losses, low crop diversity, lack of value addition opportunities on food crops like tomatoes, onions, bananas, pineapples; lack of diversified eating habits and quick sale of produce after harvest to meet immediate household needs. The situation is further exacerbated by low acreage under cultivation, which implies that harvested yields remain far below household consumption needs in virtually all seasons. The county has a great potential for producing livestock products such as hides and skins, meat, milk and honey which can be used to develop small scale industries to produce products like ghee, butter and leather tanning and hence improve on local livelihoods and household incomes. Progress has however been hampered by frequent livestock diseases which impacted negatively especially on livestock production with the county registering deficits annually. The deficits have been previously met by importing livestock products from neighbouring counties especially those in Kisii, Nyanza and the Rift Valley.

2.1.2 Inadequate Energy and Infrastructure for Industrial Take-Off

The supply of power in the county has often been characterized by frequent blackouts. These power outages which occur daily on average continue to seriously affect medium and small scale industries especially welding units, mechanical works, cooling and processing plants, saloons and barber shops, ICT bureaus and health facilities. The immediate result has always been the loss of revenue but more serious has been new businesses which had been forced to close down when cost of alternative power sources could not enable them to break-even over a number of years to meet operational costs and their cost of borrowed capital.

A second problem affecting power is the low power voltage that sometimes cannot sustain the safe and smooth operation of business equipment. The most affected have been government services and especially that from Lake Victoria South Water Services Board, which are critical for water supply and ice production for fish preservation in the county. Power users are often forced to operate below their optimal capacity. The availability of stable power at appropriate voltage in all critical points will trigger new industrial investments in power-dependent industrial clusters with great promise in the county such as value-added agriculture, tourism and entertainment, ICT, health and education. Availability of safe, reliable and affordable energy will play a big role in attracting industrial investment and boosting livelihood opportunities in the county as

well as tackling the widespread poverty more directly. Whereas some good progress has been made, the road network in the county remains poor. All class C roads including Rongo-Homa Bay, Homa Bay-Kendu Bay and Homa Bay-Mbita have been or are currently being tarmacked. This will ease movement of labour, services and goods between the three sub-counties and improve the confidence of potential investors who were previously discouraged by the huge transport and maintenance costs. Farmers in the county have experienced difficulties when transporting their produce to markets both internally and those outside the county. This challenge is worse during the rainy seasons and farmers have often suffered huge losses especially those dealing in perishable produce like fish and tomatoes. The would-be buyers and investors from outside the county need assurance that the roads will be accessible in all seasons where this is not possible; the net result has been reduced levels of investment which would have boosted the county's weak economy.

The worst affected roads have been those which grant access to essential services such as health facilities, farms for extension and farm produce collection, beaches and fish landing sites, industrial development and market centers and the Ruma National Park. To improve transport connectivity, locals have proposed the rehabilitation of airstrips, ports and harbours in the county and the reintroduction of steamships or ferry services especially between key islands, increase in allocations to and staff at KERRA and KURA regional offices and, tarmacking of all roads linking key urban centres. It is widely believed that other support infrastructure will be necessary to enable locals to make appropriate use of existing assets in transport.

2.1.3 Inadequate Support to Local Entrepreneurs

The county suffers weak entrepreneurial ethic, low transition of businesses from one scale to the next and general low appreciation of SMEs as alternatives to wage employment. This has been attributed to lack of responsive cultural innovation and education, inadequate access to affordable credit facilities and lack of infrastructure to support business development in the county.

Except for Equity Bank, the county's other commercial banks such as Kenya Commercial bank, Barclays Bank, Co-operative Bank and Post Bank continue to provide credit facilities but their terms are perceived to favour salaried customers, stable businesses and those with secure collateral. The vast majority of micro entrepreneurs lack confidence in the formal banking system and unless more responsive structures are put in place, will continue to be un-bankable from the standpoint of conventional banking.

Various microfinance institutions have stepped in to increase outreach but so far, the requirements for group lending as a methodology to minimize defaults and social hazard continues to deliver mixed results. There is a high demand for credit among farmers and businessmen in the county. Local leaders have pitched for the establishment of AFC branches in the county. They have also called for the strengthening of existing SACCOs and the availability of credit facilities which are responsive to local conditions and

emerging enterprises such as those for tourism. The banks however will continue to play a big role in nurturing the saving culture in the county population as well as supporting critical investments. There is some feeling that the local culture is more social than economic and so some cultural reengineering was necessary to stimulate interest in business especially among the coming generations. Important tools included enterprise preparation programmes for in-school and out-of-school populations, establishment of business support centres and provision of responsive industry-specific credit.

2.1.4 Inadequate Health Services

Cases of serious understaffing and lack of medical equipment are widely reported about the county's health facilities. This has been especially so because the health facilities are widely dispersed in remote locations where essential comforts such as housing, water and electricity are lacking. Attracting and retaining medical personnel in many of these facilities has remained a nightmare for the county and worse still, requisite professional cadres such as doctors, nurses and clinical officers are in short supply. The other problem noted in the county included operation of some health facilities at below capacity. This has been attributed to the negative attitude of health personnel which has motivated some locals to show preference for traditional practitioners such as traditional birth attendants. Whereas such reports have been treated as cases in isolation, its wide prevalence has necessitated rethinking of the community-led health provision strategy. Tough measures have been promised but previous scars have taken time to heal. Under the Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP), each constituency had a chance to recruit medical personnel of various categories. In Homabay County, securing personnel has remained a challenge with most positions for nurses and public health technicians going unfilled in some constituencies. This has highlighted the need for training facilities for health professions in the county and sensitization of youth to take up careers in areas where shortages have been noted. Admissions into such training centres would have to be done affirmatively to shore up local numbers.

2.1.5 Lack of Quality and Equality in Education

The county has reported low transition and completion rates especially for the girl Child. This is especially prevalent in areas where child labour and child marriages were very prominent such as Mbita's Mfangano and Lambwe divisions. Many children especially girls exit school at various levels without adequate preparation that would enable them seize local opportunities and confront the ever-varying challenges of local development. It has been observed that the learning environment in day schools is not conducive for the girl child and many had at some point opted for early marriage. Where they have been retained, their performance was far below that of boys meaning inequalities has persisted and unless remedial steps are undertaken, gender imbalance could spiral out of control. The establishment of low cost boarding schools and rescue centres has been proposed as one measure to keep girls in school. The high wastage where a large number of students score below the minimum necessary to enable them proceed to the next level has been

attributed to lack of quality contact time between students and their teachers. It was observed that in many learning centres, the staffs consist largely of underpaid individuals who were not professionally trained as teachers or trainers. This is particularly attributable to inadequate deployment of government staff to the area and inability of the local communities to afford hiring the services of adequately trained personnel through BOGs or PTAs. Quality assurance and supervision should also be strengthened to get the best of existing staff establishment. The local leadership and professionals have called for a freeze in the establishment of new schools as well as posting of more staff by the government to ECD centres, Primary schools, secondary schools and local polytechnics. They have also proposed that middle level colleges and university branches be established in each sub-county so that the bulk of students who complete secondary education can access post-secondary education at convenient locations and affordable rates.

2.1.6 Ineffective Systems for Allocating and Tracking Use of Resources

The vast majority of locals believe that resource that have flowed into the county have not been used according to value for money principles of economy, efficiency and effectiveness. The baseline data used in planning was sometimes inaccurate and locals felt they were not being sufficiently involved in all stages in the planning process. Even worse, agencies responsible for monitoring and evaluation were incapacitated by lack of adequate support, authority and facilitation to reign in on questionable expenditures. To overcome the challenge, it is proposed that the letter and spirit of the new constitution be upheld and the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System, NIMES, be cascaded to the grass root. Furthermore, resource should be allocated to enable generation of baseline data frequently and regularly. It was felt that devolved funds were going into waste putting up new facilities for which there were neither adequate demand nor provision in the form of staff or equipment. Some projects were mere conduits for political reward.

2.1.7 Lack of adequate facilities for recreation, culture development and support to vulnerable groups

The county lacks facilities for recreation, talent and cultural development such as talent schools, community learning resource centres/libraries, social halls, recreational parks, culture centres and homes for the vulnerable. These investments can be leveraged to promote local economic development through providing avenues to develop opportunities and showcase results in appreciating and using local human and cultural assets such as folklore and music. It was also observed that marginalized groups such as old persons, OVCs and persons with disability needed special care centres and support infrastructure such as for cash transfers. With 7.5 per cent of the population having some disability, programmes to avert disability and mainstream disability concerns should be a priority for the county.

2.1.8 Inadequate Access to Safe Portable Water

Availability of water resource is important for any meaningful development. Water shortage for human and livestock consumption is prevalent in the county. This has hindered development of livestock and farming activities and a lot of time is wasted looking for water instead of people being engaged in productive activities. Water from Lake Victoria and other river sources has not been fully exploited for domestic and irrigation purposes. Abstraction of water from these sources will be up-scaled in order to solve the water shortage.

Existing water supply schemes in urban centres are not fully operational with frequent break downs. The high cost of electricity coupled with the dilapidated infrastructure has worsened the situation. Alternative sources of energy including solar energy will be harnessed to address the high cost of electricity incurred for pumping water whereas the dilapidated infrastructure will be rehabilitated and expanded during the plan period.

2.2 Cross- Cutting Issues

The cross-cutting issues in the county include: high prevalence of HIV and AIDS, gender inequality, environmental degradation and climate change, disaster management, ICT and high incidences of poverty.

i). HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is a major development challenge in the County. The county has an HIV/AIDS prevalent of about 27.1 per cent compare to the national average of about 6.3 per cent. The most dominant mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS in the county includes sexual contacts, blood transfusion and mother to child transmission. The main factors which have enhanced the spread are retrogressive cultural practices of wife inheritance, commercial and fish-for-sex exchanges especially around the beaches and bars, multiplicity of partners, alcohol and drug abuse. HIV/AIDS has affected all groups in the population, but the most affected have been those between the ages 15-45 years who are considered to be sexually active. However, the youth in the age bracket of between 14 and 25 years are the most vulnerable.

The high HIV prevalence rate continues to impact negatively on the county's development besides placing a lot of strain on any household budget. In attempting to treat the opportunistic infections associated with HIV aids, resources which could be put to better uses are lost. HIV/AIDS has also affected productivity especially in agricultural and transition in the education sector. In schools as in farms, a lot of productive hours are lost by teachers and learners seeking care and support. In agriculture the consequence has been food insecurity as result of low agriculture activities occasioned by resources being diverted to combat the scourge. Socially the county has a huge burden of care for a large number of orphans; widows and widower as both parents and spouses suffer due to HIV/AIDS. The fight against HIV/AIDS must therefore be intensified if the county is to win its war against poverty.

SWOT Analysis: HIV/AIDS

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Strong human resource base; Implementation structures exist down to the grassroots; Resource mobilization base; A think tank to formulate policies, and interventions; Access to drugs for STDs and OIs; Broad coverage; Good working relations between stakeholders; Coordination mechanisms through NACC.	Inadequate and declining funds; Limited monitoring of Civil Society; Gaps in coordination; Insufficient drug supplies in health units; Few orphan programs beyond OVC-CT program; Meagre resources allocated through MOH; Low coverage for physically isolated areas; Limited surveillance system; Lack of equipment and services in some health facilities; Inadequate staff in most of the facilities.	Favourable donor relations; Widespread commitment to the fight; Decentralization; Communities Health Strategy; Political goodwill; Support from MoH; Donor interest; Multi-sectoral approach.	Over-reliance on external funding; Poverty; Increasing number of orphans; Poor accessibility; Existence of transient populations (fish traders, etc); Attitude of hopelessness among the infected.

ii). Gender Inequality

According to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, women account for 52 per cent of the population. Despite this majority status, the role of women in economic development is still downplayed. Men still control the means of production. Women cannot access credit for significant investment requiring a title deed as collateral as land title deeds remain under control of men. This is despite common knowledge that women are most productive especially in agriculture where they devote much of their time working on the land. The level of gender awareness remains low and this is attributed to the fact that women have accepted the cultural construct where they come second. Culturally, women are not empowered to make serious decisions unless it is in consultation with their men. Audits reveal that even in women groups, women still prefer men in leadership. Higher education is still prioritized for men even though perceptions are changing. To address this gender imbalance, it will require that women are given some control over land and other economic assets. New agriculture technologies will need to be disseminated to women given they are the ones involved most in farming. In addition vigorous campaigns will have to be conducted through *Barazas* to sensitize men about women rights as stipulated in the new constitution. Affirmative action in employment will have to be scaled up beyond the public service to include all employers. Furthermore, equal opportunity in education will have to be guaranteed to eliminate differences in education outcomes which have served to confine women to the less-rewarding sectors of the economy.

SWOT Analysis: Gender Inequality

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Changing attitudes and availability of more role models; High absorption rate of the women enterprise fund; Government programmes addressing the most vulnerable; Increasing involvement of women in project management; Increasing participation of women in development; Equal opportunity for women and men in accessing credit and markets	Lack of baseline survey data; Inhibitive cultures; Lack of training on gender issues; Lack of affordable technology for many chores considered feminine;	Constitutional guarantees; Declining gender gaps in learning institutions; Mainstreaming efforts at ministerial levels; New labour-saving technologies.	Lack of sustainability for women's empowerment programmes; Inhibitive cultural/religious practices which deter women empowerment; HIV/AIDS and other diseases

iii). Environmental Degradation and Climate Change

The county is faced with an array of environmental and climate change challenges. These include both natural and man-made forms of degradation that have adversely affected the carrying capacity of the local ecosystem. The most prominent include the following:-

Desertification: Climatic change and human factors such as poor farming methods and increased population pressure have led to clearing of forests and vegetation thereby leaving land bare and exposed to the vagaries of erosion and overuse. With agriculture as the major source of income, more and more land is being cleared to give way for farming. Against a national target of 10 per cent, the county has less than 4 per cent of its area set aside for forest development activities. The increasing population will continue to pile pressure on the fragile ecosystem thereby undermining effort against desertification. The end result will be increased food insecurity as water basins dry up and rainfall patterns change for the worse.

Floods: Floods usually occur in Karachuonyo when Sondu-Miriu River bursts its banks following heavy rainfall in the highlands of Rift Valley and Kisii. Other disasters include forest fires in Suba and Kabondo Kasipul which usually affect production of cash crops such as coffee and tea; disease outbreaks mostly involving cholera in various parts of the county; fish poisoning by unscrupulous fishermen in the lake and the recurrence of water hyacinth which has been impeding movement and economic activities on the lake. In order to manage disasters, sub-county management committees have been established. There is a serious need to develop an early warning system to detect disasters such as drought in good time so that coping mechanism are put in place to manage the impact. With completion of Sondu-Miriu hydroelectric project, the problem of frequent flood is expected to be minimized.

The county will attempt to set up food and cash reserves to assist those affected by disaster. The health service providers will be expected to intensify sanitation campaigns

to stem frequent outbreak of cholera in the county while the water providers will have to ensure that safe water is made accessible to the public. The county will also attempt to increase the capacity of water dams and pans to ensure they store water for longer periods.

SWOT Analysis: Environmental Degradation

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Source of livelihood; Provision of ecosystem; Mitigation measures by CSO, Government & some private sector stakeholders.	Environmental pollution point and non-point sources: rains, pollution of rivers and water sources. There is numerous existence of sinking wells and VIP latrines due to erection of unplanned structures; Inadequate latrine coverage; Waste management issues; Increased population with existing social amenities putting pressure on the facilities and cultivating up to the river banks; Excessive charcoal burning and use of fuel wood as the main cooking fuel hence deforestation; Land use practices that disregard conservation of soil and renewal of soil fertility.	Many CSOs involved in issues of environment; Active Committees in the sub-counties.	Population growth; Land sub-division.

iv). Disaster Management

Periodically, the county has experienced disasters that are either natural or man-made. Natural disasters experienced have included drought, floods and famine while man-made ones have included accidents, landslides and crop failure. Drought has become a common occurrence in the county and it has affected farming hence leading to famine. Animals which could provide the main coping mechanism for the people do not fetch enough prices to enable the families purchase food in the market. Floods usually occur in Karachuonyo when Sondu-Miriu River bursts its banks following heavy rainfall in the highlands of Rift Valley. Other disaster are forest in Kabondo which affects coffee and tea, disease outbreak mostly cholera in the whole district, fish poisoning by unscrupulous fishermen in the lake and the recurrence of water hyacinth.

In order to manage disasters, the County has established a disaster management committee. There is also need to develop an early warning system to detect drought in good time so that coping mechanism are put in place to manage the impact. With the completion of Sondu-Miriu hydroelectric project, the problems associated with frequent floods will be minimized. The County will attempt to set up food reserves to assist those affected by drought. The health service providers will intensify their sanitation campaign to stem frequent outbreak of cholera, while the water providers will ensure that water is

made accessible. The County will also attempt to increase the capacity of water dam and pans to ensure they store water for longer period.

Situation analysis: Disaster Management

The County has been afflicted by several types of disasters in the recent years. Most of these disasters are associated with natural phenomena such as floods, lightning and thunder, crop and animal diseases and landslides.

Possible Types of Disasters and their Trends/Patterns/Impacts

Disasters	Rank	Location	Patterns	Possible Impact
Floods	1	Rachuonyo	March – April	Displacements; Loss of livelihoods; Disease outbreaks etc.
Lightning and thunder	2	Ndhiwa, Rangwe	During Long rains Apr August.	Loss livelihoods; Loss of lives
Drought	3	Suba, Karachuonyo	Annually January February	Loss of livelihoods; Damages to infrastructure
Crop and Animal Diseases	4	The whole region	During Long rains Apr August	Food insecurity.
Land slides	5	Suba, Ndhiwa	During Long rains Apr August	Loss of lives.

SWOT Analysis: Disaster Management

	Issues	Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
HFA 1	DRR institutional Mechanisms (Nyanza region Platform) and designated responsibly	Existence of Disaster Management Committees tasked with overall responsibility of disaster management	Limited Awareness of DRR; Inadequate a capacity.	Presence of Active NGO dealing with Disaster Management e.g. Red Cross and The World Vision and Plan International.	Limited and inconsiderate resource allocations by the national government.
	DRR Part of Development policies and planning, sector wise and multi-sector	Disaster Risk Management already Identified as a major Development Challenge in the draft County Development Profiles – Multi-sector wise	Lack of sector wise policies on DRR	Incorporation of DRR as part of development policy in the county strategic plans.	Difficulty in creating political good will.
	Legislation to Support DRR	Existence of National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy- National policy	There is no legal back up	County Governments can create their own laws. This can ensure incorporation of DRR	Lack of awareness can lead legislators to create faulty laws
	Assessment of Human Resource and capacities	Availability of qualified HR in the region	Lack of personnel specifically on DRR	DDO's trained as DRR agents	Lack of Facilitation to undertake the trainings

	Issues	Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
HFA 2	Risk assessment and maps multi-risk; elaboration and dissemination	Risk assessments have been done at national level	Lack of Disaster Risk Maps at county level. No risk assessment have been undertaken at county level	Initiate a comprehensive Disaster Risk Assessment-Research done in other parts of the country can give	Prolonged delay in conducting an assessment level at county makes people more vulnerable
	Risk assessment and maps multi-risk; elaboration and dissemination	Risk assessments have been done at national level	Lack of Disaster Risk Maps at county level. No risk assessment have been undertaken at county level	Initiate a comprehensive Disaster Risk Assessment-Research done in other parts of the country can give	Prolonged delay in conducting an assessment level at county makes people more vulnerable
	Risk assessment and maps multi-risk; elaboration and dissemination	Risk assessments have been done at national level	Lack of Disaster Risk Maps at county level. No risk assessment have been undertaken at county level	Initiate a comprehensive Disaster Risk Assessment-Research done in other parts of the country can give	Prolonged delay in conducting an assessment level at county makes people more vulnerable
HFA 3	Inclusion of DRR into school curricular, formal and informal education	Curriculum has been drafted at national level for institutions of higher learning	Few personnel trained on DRR Schools have not yet adopted DRR in their Curriculum	Universities and middle level colleges can initiate a curriculum on DRR	DRR has not been factored into the basic education Curriculum at the national level Learning DRR for the purpose of securing employment
	Training and learning on DRR: Community level, local authorities, targeted sectors; equal access	Knowledge on Traditional Early warning systems. e.g. Migrating birds Presence of PBOs and CBOs conducting advocacy campaigns	Erosion of traditional informal education systems poses a challenge in passing of knowledge to successive generations No specific efforts to advocate for DRR mainstreaming at community level by these organization	Frequency of occurrence of disasters stimulates the community to train Availability of allocation of funds for training in organizations. This can be channeled to DRR trainings for staff	Lack of training policy on DRR at National Level
	Public Awareness	Local dialect radio stations available Engaging local political leadership in DRR advocacy	Sections of the population do not own radio	Advancement of ICT	Abuse of technology Some stations give incorrect information to the public

	Issues	Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
HFA 4	Sustainable Ecosystems and environmental management	Strong presence of various state agencies on environmental management. NEMA, KFS, KWS	Gaps in coordination of their functions.	The existence of various legislation to protect environment	Upsurge in population Weak enforcement of existing legislations
	DRR strategies integrated with climate change adaptation	Measures to mitigate effects of Climate change discussed in the County Development	No DRR strategy in place	Favourable climate in the region	Global warming challenges
	Sustainable Ecosystems and environmental management	Strong presence of various state agencies on environmental management. NEMA, KFS, KWS	Gaps in coordination of their functions.	The existence of various legislation to protect environment	Upsurge in population Weak enforcement of existing legislations
	DRR strategies integrated with climate change adaptation	Measures to mitigate effects of Climate change discussed in the County Development	No DRR strategy in place	Favourable climate in the region	Global warming challenges
	Sustainable Ecosystems and environmental management	Strong presence of various state agencies on environmental management. NEMA, KFS, KWS	Gaps in coordination of their functions.	The existence of various legislation to protect environment	Upsurge in population Weak enforcement of existing legislations
	DRR strategies integrated with climate change adaptation	Measures to mitigate effects of Climate change discussed in the County Development	No DRR strategy in place	Favourable climate in the region	Global warming challenges
	Sustainable Ecosystems and environmental management	Strong presence of various state agencies on environmental management. NEMA, KFS, KWS	Gaps in coordination of their functions.	The existence of various legislation to protect environment	Upsurge in population Weak enforcement of existing legislations
HFA 5	Disaster Management capacities policy, technical and institutional capacities	Training institutions and personnel	Public Private partnerships	Lack of adequate resources	Disaster Management capacities policy, technical and institutional capacities
	Dialogue, coordination & information exchange between disaster managers and development sectors	Disaster managers	Poor Coordination mechanisms	Existence of partners	Lack of adequate resources
	Review and exercise preparedness and contingency plans	Existence of emergency funds Development Plans	insufficient allocations	Partnerships available	Limited resources
	Emergency funds	CDF	Limited allocations	Partnerships	Limited resources

	Issues	Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
	Voluntarism & Participation	Poor mobilization of personnel	Availability of partnership	Low DRR awareness amongst skilled population	Voluntarism & Participation

v). High Poverty Levels

The county is experiencing high poverty levels. According Kenya Integrated and Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) the poverty level in the county is 52.9 per cent. The major factors which contribute to poverty are: high and rising unemployment, high cost of living, population pressure, poor yields, low agricultural produce prices, poor infrastructure, lack of credit and high incidence of HIV/AIDS. The majority of the poor are the women and the youth.

SWOT Analysis: High Levels of Poverty

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Availability of devolved funds such as CDTF, WEF, YEDF; Existence of donor funded projects; Availability of natural resources e.g. sand ,quarry , land and forest; Presence of a number of PBOs addressing poverty alleviation programmes.	Inhibitive cultural beliefs and practices like early marriage ; Poor infrastructure and harsh weather; High dropout levels; Inadequate financial institutions to offer credit facilities; Droughts; Lack of electricity in the rural areas.	Revival of CODA Proximity to Lake Victoria; Availability of Flagship project under Kenya vision 2030; Youth enterprise funds; Women enterprise fund; Kenya Constitution 2010	HIV/AIDS pandemic ; Overdependence on donor funds; Environmental degradation; Low prices of agricultural produce

iv). ICT

Use of ICT in Homa Bay County is still at the minimum even though there are efforts to make the county a premier developer and user of information and communication technology particularly among the county staff to execute their duties and provide public services with utmost efficiency and transparency.

SWOT Analysis: ICT

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Recognition of ICT and its strategic role by the top management of the county government. A management that is receptive and appreciative of the role of ICT in service delivery. Highly committed staff that is ready to drive use of ICT services	Absence of county government and departmental networks Inadequate ICT human resources Inadequate or Lack of ICT resources e.g. servers and computer networks Absence of web portal for provision of county services Absence of functional user and professional training policies Lack of/ Inadequate ICT policies and guidelines	Liberalization of the ICT sector Existence of Innovative ICT solutions Acceptance and Necessity of ICT in all management and Governance Rising demand for ICT services in all sectors Expected support from Development partners and donors Presence of Mobile telephony network	Inability to access highly qualified ICT human resources due to high remuneration requirements Inadequate Telecommunication infrastructure ICT security threats Rapid changes in technology and heavy financing demands. Resistance to change by staff and lack of ICT skills

2.3 Analysis of Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies.

The matrix below presents a summary of the main development issues and challenges affecting the County, their causes, development objectives and potential strategic thrusts by MTEF sectors.

MTEF Sector	Sub Sector	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Agriculture and Rural Development	Agriculture/Livestock and Fisheries	Food security	High cost of inputs; Poor farming methods; Unpredictable weather; Low and declining soil fertility; Poorly developed input market; Low adoption of soil and water conservation technique; Persistent drought and floods; Lack of knowledge of optimal timing of various horticulture crops; Non preference of value addition practices; High cost of livestock inputs; Use of	To reduce the food poverty in the county from 52% to 26% by 2017	Promote use of certified fertilizer crop protection chemicals; Promote irrigation of dry areas of the county; Promote soil and water conservation; Adopt drought tolerant crops; Promote affordable livestock inputs; Improve breeding animals; Put in place drought mitigation	Intensify extension services; Encourage farmers to adopt suitable crops; Initiate irrigation projects (small scale irrigation); Improve credit facilities; Avail more seeds for farmers for adoption; Encourage the establishment of farmers cooperative society; Establish model farmers; Collaborating/training of farmers groups; Training of upgrading AI; Initiate beekeeping poultry and

MTEF Sector	Sub Sector	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
			local breeds; High cost of breeding animal; Frequent drought; Poor pasture management; Inadequate supply of vaccines; Lack of storage coolant facilities and fishing processing plants; Poor road network leading to the beaches; Theft of fishing gear; Rampant usage of prohibited fishing gear like small nets and trawlers by fishermen.		measures; Promote use of artificial insemination (AI); Intensify bee poultry and animal husbandry; Control livestock pest and diseases; Improve production of good quality hides and skin; Promotion of co-management through formation of beach management unit (BMU) and monitoring the BMU and other stakeholders on proper utilization of fisheries resources; Promotion of fish farming through improved extension services, seed production and farming technology.	small animal keeping; Disease control methods; Intensify disease surveillance and control; Intensify meat inspection; Install a storage cooler and a fish processing plant and connect electricity; Streamline fishing market; Formation of a strong cooperative union and Beach Management Unit.
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	Roads	Poor Infrastructure	Inadequate funding for routine maintenance of the existing classified road; Inadequate technical staff; Road reserve encroachment; Poor workmanship by contractor; Lack of bridges to connect existing road network.	To increase the road network which is in good maintainable condition from 30% to 60% by 2017	Improve the infrastructure (road network); Ensure proper routine maintenance of road network; Undertake comprehensive classification of roads; Increase road network.	Strengthen the Sub-county Road committees (CRC) to undertake grading and routine maintenance; Initiate the construction trunk roads and bridges; Tarmacking of Kendu Bay – Homabay road.
	Air Transport	Inadequate landing sites for air transport	Inadequate funds	Open and expand the 4 (Otange, Otaro, Kabunde) airstrips by 2017	Rehabilitate the existing airstrip	Allocate money for opening up of the identified airstrips
	Energy	Inadequate sources of energy especially electricity	Low funding; high cost of electricity connectivity, power outages	To increase household with electricity connection from 3.3% to 10% by 2017	Promote use of solar systems as a substitute to electricity; initiate geothermal power stations to ensure stable supply of electricity and; explore use of	Encourage use of alternative energy; encourage tradeoffs to encourage competition; generate power from Homa Hills.

MTEF Sector	Sub Sector	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
					wind to generate power	
	ICT	Inadequate access to affordable ICT services	High cost of internet connectivity; lack of fibre optic connectivity; low investment	Establish 8 digital resource centres and provide ICT support infrastructure	Encourage entry of more service providers; provide boosters for telephones and cable capacity.	Mobilize for financial resources
	Water Transport	Inadequate water transport facilities	Water hyacinth menace; inadequate infrastructure and funds	To increase use of waterways from the current 1% to 20% by 2017	Make available funds for removal of water hyacinth, conversion of cross-way and reinstatement of steamships.	Convert Mbita cross-way to a highway bridge; accelerate removal of water hyacinth and reinstate steam ships
	Personnel	Inadequate personnel	Inadequate funding	To increase productivity	Post more works officers in the county especially under KURA and KERRA	Employ more personnel and enhance their training to accommodate more social audit
General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs	Labour	Unemployment	Lack of job openings for locals; Lack of industries to absorb the youth hindering the labour market; Most of labour force in the county is unskilled; Low level of technology; Lack of entrepreneurial spirit to undertake business; Lack of electrification network to enhance industrialization in the rural areas.	To increase proportion of people employed from 40% to 75% by 2017	Reduce unemployment level; Acquire funds for cottage industries; Increase awareness on the importance of cottage/small scale industries; Increase the number of skilled manpower available.	Initiate skills training/workshop and seminar; Initiate case study field/attachment and education tour.
	Tourism	Undeveloped tourism potential	Inadequate funding; lack of world class hotels; lack of marketing; poor road infrastructure	To develop the county's tourism potential from 30% to 80% by 2017	To increase revenue collection from tourism products	Market tourism opportunities; mobilize for resources; routine maintenance of roads
	Trade and Industrialization	Lack of affordable credit for trade and industrial development	Inadequate funds; weak cooperative movements; inadequate skills	To increase access to credit for business	Revitalize cooperative societies; mobilize for financial resources;	Capacity building on entrepreneurship skills; value addition; initiate community level micro industries using simple local technology.
		Lack of supportive environment for trade	Inadequate funds; weak cooperative movements; inadequate skills	To ease the licensing procedures	Capacity build local entrepreneurs; review the high	Hold trainings, increase allocation to loaning organizations and consult with locals periodically

MTEF Sector	Sub Sector	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
					licensing fees and improve access to credit	
		Inadequate support for local industries	Inadequate funds; weak cooperative movements; inadequate skills	To increase the number of MFIs to 20 by 2017	Market existing viable industrial opportunities, improve on existing infrastructure and provide security guarantees	Conduct feasibility studies and establish database of existing opportunities; develop requisite infrastructure and intensify sensitization of communities towards industrial development
Public Administration and International Relations	Finance and Planning	Weak monitoring and evaluation systems	Lack of community participation in project identification, planning, monitoring and evaluation; Low adoption of NIMES standards	Improve cost-effectiveness in resource mobilization, allocation, and utilization	Strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system	Cascade NIMES; Insist on the threshold of participations.
		Research and Development	Inadequate research and development centres	Increase uptake of new technologies for development	Strengthen research centres	Establish research and development centres
		Decentralised data system	Lack of a centralized data system; inadequate funding	Improve on planning	Establish a data base	Establish a GIS for data capture
Health	Health	Poor Health Status	The County has inadequate health facilities; Low doctor/nurse patient ration; Inadequate and irregular drug supplies within health facilities; Lack of modern basic equipment and facilities within the sub-county health facilities; Inadequate qualified medical personnel; High cost of medical services.	Ensure high standard of health care	Improve health status; Increase accessibility to proper medical care; Increase health facilities; Control endemic diseases, HIV/AIDS, malaria; Increase control and prevention of diseases; Increase immunization coverage.	Construct and equip more health facilities; Control of endemic diseases; Initiate HIV/AIDS control projects; Upgrade the existing health facilities; Intensification of awareness seminar/workshop.
Education	Basic Education	Low literacy level	Poor community attitude towards adult literacy class; High drop-out rate; Inadequate education facilities; Inadequate staff; Low enrolment.	To increase literacy rates	Increase literacy rates; Improve the performance of adult education learners.	Intensified assessment; Maintain in services course; Hold awareness meeting
	ECD	Poor remuneration of ECD teachers; Lack of consistency	Lack of policy for the employment of ECD teachers; Lack of uniform payment structures; Lack of policy for ECD;	To improve quality in the ECDE education;	To harmonize salary payments; To improve the various ECD functions; To transform the	Employ trained ECD teachers; Ensure that there is uniform payment structures for ECD

MTEF Sector	Sub Sector	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
		e in the retention of ECDE teachers; Lack of leadership on ECDE issues; Lack of a coordinating body.	Lack of commitment on part of the ministry of education.		attitude of policy holders on children at ECD	teachers; Ensure a policy document is in place which followed. To establish a working body to regulate ECD.
	Primary education	Low access, participation and completion ; inadequate infrastructure; overenrolment; understaffing.	Poor attitude; child labour; poverty.	To increase completion and transition rates	Address factors that negatively affect secondary education.	Standard assessment; stakeholders involvement; sensitization.
	Secondary education	Low access, participation and completion ; inadequate infrastructure; understaffing.	Poverty; child labour; early marriages; poor fees payment by parents.	To improve access, completion and transition rates	Address factors that negatively affect secondary education	Offer bursaries; improve school infrastructure; monitor usage of funds at school.
	Adult education	Low literacy level; understaffing	Poor attitude; low morale of learners; inadequate infrastructure.	To increase literacy levels	Address factors that negatively affect adult education	Improve school infrastructure; employ trained teachers; stakeholders involvement
	Tertiary level	Low student enrolment; inadequate training facilities	Low income	To promote the development welfare of the community.	To put appropriate learning infrastructure in place	Awareness creation targeting all out of school pupils/students and those who fail to attain the university entry grade.
Governance, Justice, Law and Order	Security	High prevalence of insecurity	High level of poverty; Unemployment; Weak community policing.	To increase security levels	Improve the security; Strengthening of community policing; Improve on law enforcement; Creation of employment.	Rehabilitate police centres like Oyugis and Kendu Bay; Establish police posts in crime prone areas.
	Judiciary/Prison	Inadequate judicial/prison	Inadequate funds	To establish county state law office and	Allocate necessary resources	Mobilize for resources; create awareness on judicial process; map out

MTEF Sector	Sub Sector	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
		services		law courts at Mbita and Kendu Bay; prisons at Ruma and Kosele and a remand home at Kosele.		stakeholders
	Police service	Inadequate security and policing	Inadequate funds; understaffing; inadequate equipment/patrol vehicles	To establish police divisions in all sub-counties	Allocate necessary resources	Mobilize for financial resources; strengthen community policing; Strengthen policing of the lake through enhanced surveillance
	Governance	Weak ethics and anti-corruption mechanisms	Weak governance structures	To eradicate corruption	Devolve ethics and anti-corruption offices to each county	Strengthen ethics and anti-corruption measures through increased sensitization, improved governance and punitive measures for deterrence
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	Social Protection	Increase in the number of orphans and vulnerable Children	The County has a high HIV/AIDS prevalence rate; Death of parent due to HIV/AIDS related illness; High level of poverty; Rising cases of single mothers; Breakdown of family value.	Increase access to minimum package by OVCs	Improve the situation of OVC; Ensure proper care and protection of OVCs; Ensure that OVC get access to education, health care and birth certificate.	Increase awareness to general public on the right of the child; Create and increase awareness among the parent, youth and the general public on responsible parenthood; Strengthen the OVC cash transfer OVC-CT to families taking care of OVC; Work toward poverty reduction with development partners (CCF)
	Gender	Inadequate enforcement of child rights	Low awareness on child rights	To reduce child related rights abuses	Allocate necessary resources	Strengthen the child desk and establish a rescue centre as well as remand home for children
	Social services	Inadequate community based programs	Lack of skills to manage programs; inadequate resource mobilization skills	To strengthen existing CBOs	Channel more resources to community based programs	Strengthen community policing, CSO, after care and probation to reduce re-offenders; support traditional conflict-resolution mechanisms and formally engage village elders
	Sports, culture and the arts	Untapped youth potential in sports and creative arts	Insufficient funds; Lack of basic training equipment and tools; Shortage of quality instructors in	To improve youth development through sports	Managing, marketing, rehabilitating and maintaining sports stadia to provide avenues for sports development; Facilitating opportunities for youth to participate	Promotion and development of sports and sports facilities at all levels; Empowerment of youth to participate in Development coordinating youth education programmes;

MTEF Sector	Sub Sector	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
					in all processes of national development; Ensuring improved and effective youth participation in all structures of decision making; Developing and strengthening leadership and life skills among the youth;	
	Youth Development Services	Youth unemployment	Insufficient funds; Transitional nature of youth;	To reduce youth unemployment	Entrepreneurship development; employment creation, environment conservations.	Strengthen curricular and life skills training; Enhance talent identification and development; Provide resources for wealth creation and apprenticeships; Support business incubation and start-ups by the youth
Environmental Protection, Water and Housing	Water and Sanitation	Water Inaccessibility	Community is not well enlightened concerning the importance of water; Inadequate technical staff; Long distance to water points; Poor harvesting methods; Inadequate water points; Poor operation and maintenance of water supply.	To increase access to clean and safe water	Improve water accessibility; Improve water supplies; Rehabilitation of water supplies; Initiate other water technology.	Electrify all water supplies in the County; Complete all stalled water projects; Encourage private water undertake; Construction of dams/pans in area where water is salty e.g. West Karachuonyo; Individual and community to be funded to erect tanks for roof catchment.
	Environment	Environmental degradation	There is high deforestation in the hills.	To reduce the rate of environmental degradation by 40% by 2017	Environmental Management and conservation; Increase afforestation; Protect the river; Ensure that waste is properly disposed.	Undertake afforestation and re-afforestation; Initiate river bank protection; Initiate proper waste disposal and sanitation.
		Water hyacinth	Failure to remove water hyacinth; lack of funds, equipments and manpower to remove the weed; poor environmental	To eradicate water hyacinth invasion by 2017	Use mechanical method in removing the weed; use of biological methods in removing the	Use of community based groups to remove the weed; train the community on biological methods of eradicating the weed; initiate

MTEF Sector	Sub Sector	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
			management		weed; sensitize the community on sound environmental management.	awareness campaigns in urban centres and rural areas on environmental management.

CHAPTER THREE:
COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

3.0 COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a spatial framework for the county. Spatial framework is a key instrument for establishing medium term or long-term sustainable frameworks for social, territorial and economic development of a defined region. Its primary role is to enhance the integration between sectors such as housing, transport, energy and industry, among others and to improve national and county systems of urban and rural development, also taking into account environmental considerations. In addition, it gives geographical expression to the economic, social, cultural and ecological policies of society as comprehensive approach directed towards a balanced development and the physical organization of space according to an overall strategy.

Spatial planning is useful tool in setting development priorities of a region and coordinating implementation of these priorities amongst a multiplicity of actors. Moreover, spatial framework plans guide and coordinate proposals for development and to provide a general reference for land-use regulation.

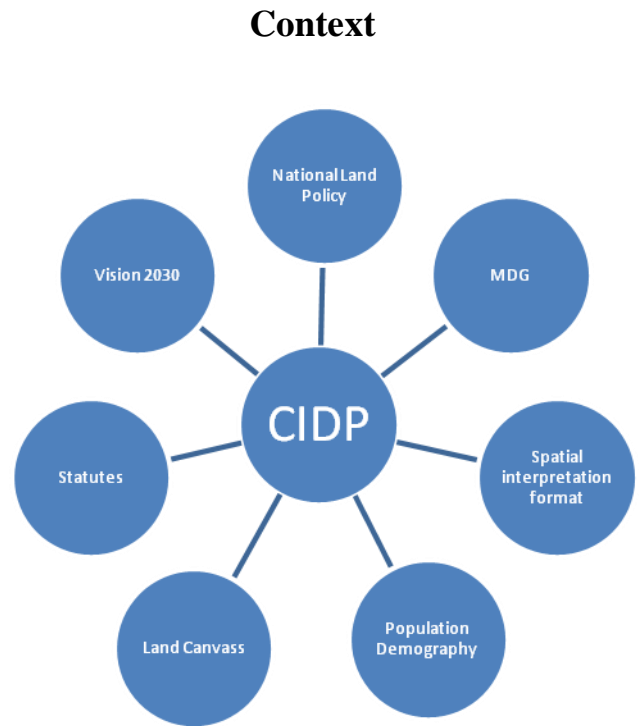
Objectives of county spatial planning include:

- To identify the spatial distribution of the resources within the county, their level of utilization and potential;
- To assess the existing infrastructure their current conditions, capacity and projected demand;
- To identify fragile ecosystems and suggest intervention measures for their protection and conservation;
- To investigate human settlement trends and propose an appropriate hierarchy or urban centres that will spur rural development;
- To asses capacity of the existing institutions and organizations and suggest strategies to enhance their performance;
- To suggest an integrated spatial framework that will guide the sustainable utilization of the regional resources, bring services closer to the people;
- Spur rural-urban inter-linkages and hasten economic growth and development; and.
- Suggest priority areas for intervention.

3.2 The Planning Context

Establishing context in planning is hinged on the reality that planning does not happen in a vacuum. Rather, plans are prepared within existing set ups. Plans have to take cognizance of existing set up even as they seek to influence them. Therefore, plans have to be anchored in reality so as to be implementable and to have meaningful impact.

In recognition of this fact this section of the concept highlights the context within which CIDP will be prepared. It then outlines and details important lessons drawn from these contexts to be mainstreamed into the plan.



3.2.1 The Constitution

The constitution is the supreme law of the land. Any undertaking including planning must take cognizance of its provisions and seek to fulfill its requirements. The constitution has given promises to citizens which seek to transform how things must be done especially in the public realm. In general terms all provisions of the constitution are relevant to planning, but the specific areas which impact directly on how plans should be prepared and the outcome are for instance article 10(2)(d) on sustainable development; article 42 right to clean and healthy environment, article 43 on economic and social right but specifically on 43(1)(b) right to accessible and adequate housing and reasonable standards of sanitation. Chapter five on land and environment specifically article 60 on principles of land policy article 66 on regulation of land use and property, article 69 on obligation in respect of the environment and article 70 on enforcement of environmental rights.

3.2.2 Policy

National, county and sectoral policies communicate general aims and intentions of the government. The fulfillment of this is premised on planning and setting measures at local level.

3.2.3 Vision 2030

Kenya's Vision 2030 is the country's long term development blueprint. It aims to create a globally competitive and prosperous country by the year 2030 and also to transform the Kenya into a newly industrializing middle income country providing a high quality life to its citizens in a clean and secure environment. Simultaneously, the vision aspires to meet the MDGs for Kenya by 2015.

Ten drivers have been identified that would propel the economy forward. These are Macro-economic activity for long-term development, continuity in governance reform, enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor, infrastructure, energy, science, technology and innovation, land reform, human resource development, security as well as public service.

Three pillars namely economy, social and political form the building blocks upon which the economy is anchored. There are aspects within the drivers and the pillars which have direct bearing to Homa Bay CIDP. Among the drivers infrastructure, energy and security should be taken into account. Within the economic pillar tourism, wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, business process out sourcing and financial services should be taken into account. In the social pillar education and training, health sector, water and sanitation and, environment should be taken into account. Additionally, in this pillar, housing and urbanization, gender youth and vulnerable groups should be given emphasis. Measures should be set to move

forward the vision 2030 for housing and urbanization towards an adequately and decently housed nation in a sustainable environment.

3.2.4 The National Land Policy (NLP)

This policy, The Sessional paper No. 3 of 2009 seeks to guide the country towards efficient, sustainable use of the land for prosperity and posterity. The policy provides an overall framework and defines measures required to address critical issues of land administration, access to land, land use planning, environmental degradation and, unplanned proliferation of informal urban settlements, among others. Under land use planning the policy recognizes the essential role of planning in the efficient and sustainable management of land and land resources. It also recognizes that little effort has been made to ensure that such plans are effectively prepared and implemented.

The policy has enumerated issues that need to be addressed in land use planning namely:

- Actualization of spatial frameworks for orderly management of human activities to ensure that such activities are carried out taking into account considerations such as economy safety, aesthetics, harmony in land use and environmental sustainability
- Establishment of an appropriate framework for public participation in the development of land use and spatial plans
- Establishment of an effective framework for coordination of land use plans to ensure implementation of planning proposals and regulations.

Specific aspects of planning have been highlighted such as urban and peri-urban land use planning, planning for urban agriculture and forestry, planning for informal sector activities and regulating use and development of land. Other aspects that have been given emphasis are urban environmental management principles where specific measures to address environmental problems have been enumerated. Sectoral and cross cutting land use issues have also been tackled particularly the issue of corporation among different sectors. To ensure that these issues are dealt with effectively, the government has committed that it would facilitate an integrated multi-sectoral approach to land use and encourage integrated land use planning through the use of appropriate technology and participatory approaches. It has also committed to identifying areas of interest for sharing/ merging resources and expertise through public private partnership.

3.2.5 Legal Framework

There are a number of statutes which guide the planning process. The main statutes which guide the planning process include Physical Planning Act Cap 286, Physical Planners Registration Act, Urban Areas and Cities Act, Public Health Act Cap 242 and EMCA. Other laws which guide planning include Water Act Cap 372, Land Acquisition Act Cap 295, Land Act 2012, National

Land Commission Act 2012, Land Registration Act 2012, Community Land Bill, among others. However the principle statute that regulates spatial planning is the Physical Planning Act (PPA) Cap 286 which outlines the process to be followed in the planning process, and the contents of the plans.

3.2.6 Land and Urban Growth trends

Land provides a canvas on which urban development occurs. The physical characteristics, tenure, current use and delivery systems of land are critical aspects that have to be understood. Physical characteristics determine urban form and direction of growth. It also presents a number of challenges and opportunities that have to be taken into account during planning. Some of the challenges may present include the cost of infrastructure provision, environmental challenges associated with topography of the land which could also expose communities to natural hazards. It could also present opportunities such as enhancing the aesthetic value of the urban area and alignment of the infrastructure.

Land tenure or the system of land ownership also influences the use and development of land in the urban context. Where most of the land is privately owned availing land for public use presents a major challenge in the urban context in regulation of development of that private land particularly when it is under free hold tenure. The current user on which the land is placed limits the options of the planner in as far as influence of urban form is concerned.

3.3 Human Settlements

Physical and spatial organization of human life provides actions needed to accommodate the growing number of population in urban and rural communities. The concept of human settlements consist of several elements that had been previously considered separately from one another housing, building, planning and the relationship of these and such other activities as environmental change and national and international development.

Human settlement means the totality of the human community whether city, town or village with all the social, material, organizational, spiritual and cultural elements that sustains it. The fabric of human settlements consists of physical elements and services to which these elements provide the material support. The creation of workable human settlements inevitably becomes an objective of, an indicator of and a prerequisite for social and economic development of the county. An analysis of human settlement patterns in a county is critical in planning terms.

The settlement patterns in the county are greatly influenced by rainfall patterns, topography, infrastructural development, proximity to urban centres, availability of natural resources and

security. However, majority of the county population is resident in rural areas. The climatic conditions are strongly influenced by altitude and physiographic features.

3.3.1 Functions of Human Settlements

Service function-Human settlements facilitate the provision of schools, health services, public utilities, banking services, cooperatives, administration, judicial, recreational and other services Economic factor-the provide employment in agricultural, industrial, commercial, and the above service functions. They provide markets for both subsistence and cash produce, and allow material advancement out of manufactured goods for persons resident in them.

Residential function-Human settlements always have a residential function for people working in agricultural employment. As development progresses, the demand for these activities will increase and in turn the development should have a beneficial effect on the whole region; through independence between urban and rural settlements.

3.3.2 The Human Settlement Policy

The desired pattern for human settlements is to be a combination of limited decentralization of national and regional levels and selective concentration at local level.

The proposed strategy consists of:

- 1) The development of service centres
- 2) The development of growth centres
- 3) The development of integrated transportation and communication system
- 4) Rural development
- 5) The development of appropriate standards for human infrastructure

3.3.3 The main objectives of the above strategies are:

- To continue to promote the maximum development of the rural areas to improve living standards for the majority of the people;
- To establish a more even geographical spread of urban physical infrastructure in order to promote more balanced economic growth throughout the nation and a more equitable standard of social services between different areas;
- To continue to develop a complementary network of communication so as to improve accessibility between centers of economic and social development;
- To adopt standards of urban infrastructure which more closely relate to what can be afforded by the country as a whole; and
- To continue improving the planning machinery and co-ordination between developmental agencies, which are responsible for planning, decision making, financing, implementing and administering a wide variety of services.

3.3.4 Homa Bay County Human Settlements Origin

Homa Bay County is generally inhabited by two groups called “Luo” and “Abasuba”. Luo community, according to history emerged from the Southern part of Sudan. During this migration, they followed the river Nile and settled along Lake Victoria hence the name. The Joka-Jok who migrated from Acholiland, where the first and largest migration who comprise the Jo-Karachuonyo, Jo-Kabondo, Jo-Kochia, Jo-Kanyada, Jo-Kadem among others settled in the south part of Nyanza. Apart from Jo-Kadem, who fall within Migori County, all these groups listed are today in within the boundary of Homa Bay County. The Abasuba are a heterogeneous group in southern Nyanza who, being Bantu people from Buganda and Busoga, were assimilated into groupings such as Jo-Kaksingri, Jo-Kaswanga, Jo-Gwasssi, Jo-Kamasengre among others. The Abasuba settled largely in Suba and Mbita sub-counties of Homa Bay County.

3.4 Situation Analysis

The county is characterized by both rural and urban human settlements. The pre-dominant settlement pattern however is rural in nature. This is reflected also by a total rural population of around 92% as compared to urban population of 8%. Details of these settlements are as depicted in the table below.

Table 8 Urban Population

	Percentage	Population(2012)		
Rural Population	92	956,501		
Urban Population	8	82,357	Urban Centres	Population
			Mbita	12,872
			Kendu Bay	10,913
			Oyugis	16,728
			Homa Bay	41,844

Source: Planning Team Analysis

3.4.1 Rural and Urban Settlements

Rural Settlements: As mentioned earlier rural settlement covers the greatest percentage of the county’s population. Subdivisions into narrow strips of land are very common in such areas with dense population. There is a marked variation in population densities among the eight sub-counties in the county. Whereas the projected average population density for the county in 2012 was 342 persons per km² which is expected to rise to 368 persons per km² and 387 persons per km² in 2015 and 2017 respectively. The most densely populated sub-county is Homa Bay Town which had population density of 567 persons per km² in 2012 and the least dense sub-county is Suba which has a 2012 projected population density of 173 persons per km². The high population

density in Homa Bay Town is attributed to urbanization and being the seat of the county government, this density is projected to rise to 567 and 596 persons per km² in 2015 and 2017 respectively. The low population density in Suba can however be attributed mainly to the presence of Ruma National Park in the sub-county.

Urban Settlements: The County has a total of four designated urban centres. These are Homa Bay, Mbita, Kendu Bay and Oyugis. As per 2012 projections, Homa Bay Town hosts 41,844 people representing 50 per cent of the total urban population. The three other towns have a combined urban population of 40,513 people.

Housing Situation: According to the 2009 census there are about 206,108 households out of which 10.2% are of permanent nature, 74% are of semi-permanent nature (i.e. with corrugated iron sheets roofing) while 15.8% are temporary in nature (i.e. grass thatched or tin houses). The bulk of the permanent houses (about 85%) are located in the existing and emerging towns within the County as established above. This leaves the rural areas with the bulk of the semi-permanent housing units and the temporary structures characterized with low levels of access to relevant services and amenities like water, power and pit latrines. The tables below show the Housing situation within Homa Bay County.

Table 9 Households by main type of wall materials for the main dwelling unit

Description	Stone	Brick/Block	Mud/Wood	Mud/Cement	Wood only	Corrugated Iron sheets	Grass/reeds	Tin	Other	Total
Number	1944	3356	5105	2166	64	5728	8	133	207	18711
%	10.39	17.94	27.28	11.58	0.34	30.61	0.04	0.71	1.11	

Source: Planning Team Analysis

Table 10 Households by main type of floor materials for the main dwelling unit

Description	Cement	Tiles	Wood	Earth	Other	Total
Number	31,605	440	597	140,858	432	173,932
%	18.17	0.25	0.34	80.98	0.25	100

Source: Planning Team Analysis

Table 11 Households by main type of roofing materials for the main dwelling unit

Description	Corrugated iron sheet	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos sheets	Grass	Makuti	Tin	Mud/Dung	Other	Total
Number	169,492	1,144	131	3,289	31,182	259	446	78	42	206,108
%	82.23	0.55	0.06	1.60	15.13	0.13	0.22	0.04	0.02	100

Source: Planning Team Analysis

3.4.2 Markets and Urban Centres

Other smaller market centres with a resident population of at least 2000 people and have a potential for urban growth include; Mirogi, Rangwe, Adiedo, Kadel, Nyangweso, AoraChuodho, Ringa, Kadongo, Chabera, Misiambi, Ruga, Nyandiwa, Luanda Kasgunga, Ogongo and Sena.

Today these centres are hosts to most microfinance institutions, wholesale and retail outlets, accommodation and entertainment facilities. Three of them: Ndhiwa, Kosele and Magunga host sub-county headquarters where closeness to government services continues to attract good investments. Others are strategically positioned to benefit from the local transport network as the key points of entry or connection between various busy roads. This category includes Nyandiwa, Rodi Kopany and Sena.

Table 12 Designated Urban Centres in the Region as per the 1978 Homan Settlement Strategy:

Category	Centre		
Principal Town	-		
Urban centres Catchment 100,000 -150,000, Resident 5000+, Hospital, piped sewage system, piped water supply	Homa Bay		
Rural Centres Catchment 40,000 resident 2,000 -10,000	Mbita Oyugis Ndhiwa	Kendu Bay	
Market Centres Catchment 15,000, Police Post, Sub-post office, local bus service	Omoya Lwanda Ogongo Homa Lime Kadel Bondo Sindo	Doho Kosele Kabondo Ober Aora Chuodho Ratanga Kamasengre Sena Ukula	Lieta(Kabunde) Ngegu Nyagweso Ndiru Awach Tende Kwoyo
Local Centres Catchment area of 5,000 people, minor road, primary school, dispensary	Gendia Pala Ringa Oriang Rakwaro Oyombe Kiabuya	Odienya Asumbi Imbo Ongeng' North Ruri Kandiege Agolo Muok	Kanam Omboga Wagwe Otaru Kwoyo God Jope Rapedhi

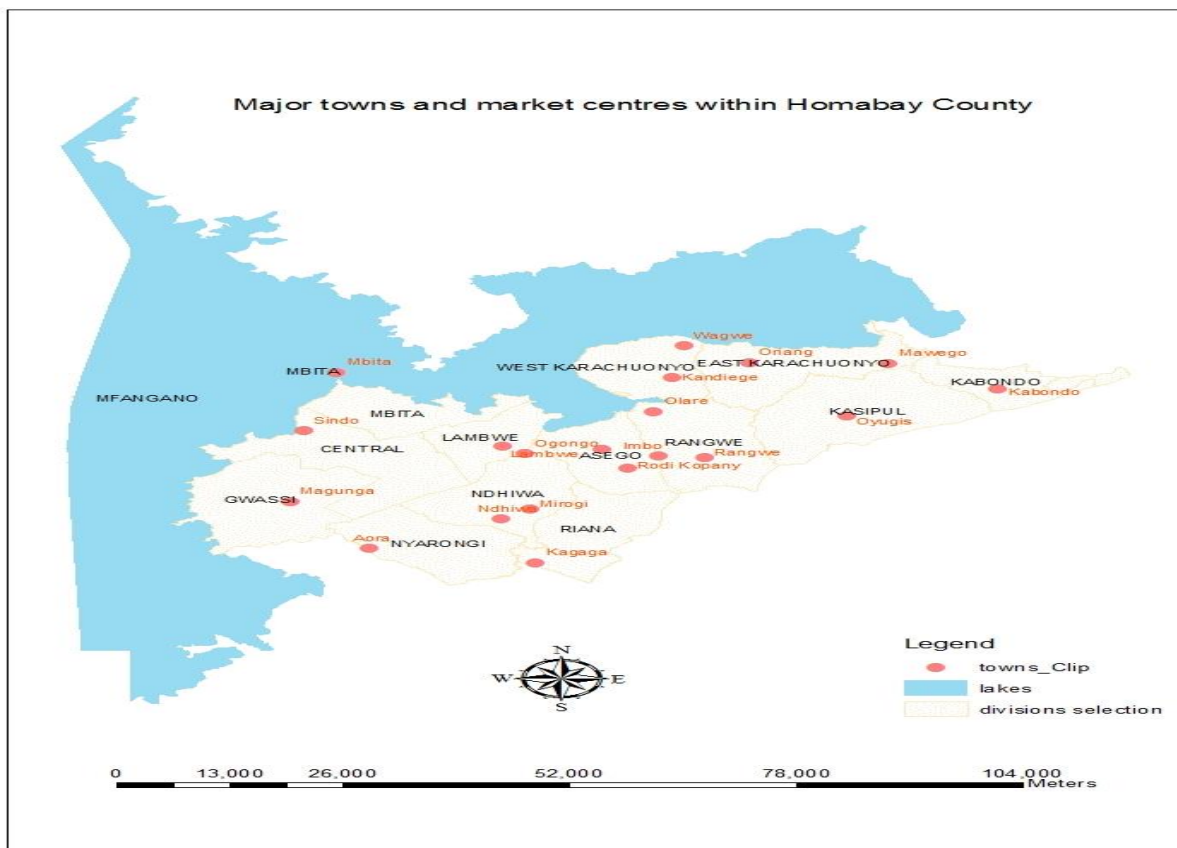
Source: *Human Settlement Strategy, 1978*

Table 13 Current Urban Centres in order of Primacy

Category	Centre		
Principal Town	Homa Bay		
Urban centres	Kendu Bay Mbita	Oyugis Ndhiwa	
Rural Centres	Rangwe Rodi Kopany Sindo	Ogongo Kosele Magunga	
Market Centres Catchment 15,000, Police Post, Sub-post office, local bus service	Kadel Doho Kosele Nyagweso	Sena Lwanda Kandiege	
Local Centres Catchment area of 5,000 people, minor road, primary school, dispensary	Gendia Pala Ringa Oriang Rakwaro Oyombe Kiabuya	Odienya Asumbi Imbo Ongeng' North Ruri Agolo Muok Kanam	Omboga Wagwe Otaru Kwoyo God Jope Rapedhi

Source: *Planning Team Analysis*

Map 16: Major Towns and Market Centres within Homa Bay County



Emerging Issues in Rural Settlements

- Encroachment of agricultural land by urban land use activities;
- Poor road network;
- Uncontrolled sub-division of agricultural land;
- Decrease in Production: This relates mostly to sub-division of land into very small uneconomical parcels which can hardly produce significant output;
- Encroachment on Environmentally Fragile areas: Fragile areas such as riparian reserves, hilly terrain and swampy areas, among others, have been encroached on.
- Slow process of adjudication and legalization of land;
- Human-Wildlife conflicts i.e. the hippopotamus;
- Sprouting of unplanned settlements;
- Low levels of income resulting in increased poverty especially;
- Degradation of the environment especially where population densities are high. These include air, water and land. Over cultivation and improper cultivation of land leading to soil erosion, among others.

Emerging Issues in Urban Settlements

- Urban sprawl/ Unplanned settlements
- Inadequate recreational facilities
- Poor road conditions in some urban areas
- Mixed Developments
- 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, health facilities

Possible Solutions

- Planning of all the urban centres with at least 2,000 people
- Improvement of the road surfaces
- Upgrading of water supply systems
- Development of housing projects
- Urban renewal/redevelopment
- Development of sewerage systems
- Enforcement of by – laws by county government
- Provision of sanitation facilities in all market centres

3.5 Land Tenure

Land Tenure is a system through which land rights are determined and documented while Land Disposition is the act through which ownership and use may change from one party to another. Different tenure systems exist in Kenya. In general, land in Kenya is classified as public land, private land or community land. In Homa Bay County, the land tenure system is such that there is public land under leasehold (99 years) in urban centres (Homa Bay CBD). On the other hand, most of the land is private under freehold land tenure system where the land is either registered or is under the land adjudication programme.

The Areas where adjudication process has been completed and the land register included forms the bulk of the land in the County. Other areas such as West Kubia are in Kamwenda and Kaksingri West (A), Kothidha, Kanyadier, Kakdhimu are complete and are awaiting registration. The areas where adjudication process is still ongoing includes: Uterere Adjudication section in Gwassi, Suba; Kitawa Adjudication section in Gwassi; East Kubia Adjudication section in Gwassi; Nyagwethe Adjudication section in Gwassi; Kaksingri west (B) Adjudication section in Gwassi, The areas where adjudication process has not yet started are: Malongo in Gwassi;

Kisaku in Gwassii; Waware in Mfangano where the work was suspended due to a Boundary dispute.

The combination of the tenure systems offers both opportunities and constraints. Freehold tenure in some areas, like in the informal settlements such as Shauri Yako and Makongeni among others, poses difficulties in enforcing regulations on land. However, the public land areas provide the county government of Homa Bay with sufficient land for future location public facilities and infrastructure.

Problems Associated with Land in Homa Bay County

- Mushrooming of Informal human settlements especially in urban areas such as Shauri Yako and Makongeni in Homa Bay town;
- Human settlement and activities on environmentally fragile areas, such as lake riparian reserves;
- Subdivision of land into uneconomical land sizes, thus straining the land carrying capacity.

SWOT Analysis in the Land Sector

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
-County skilled staff -Existence of Legislative framework (Physical Planning Act, Spatial Planning Bill, the Land Act, Urban Areas and Cities Act, National Land Commission Act, National Land Policy) -Development Plans done for a good number of urban centres within the county eg Homa Bay, Ndhiwa, Rangwe, Mbita, Sindo, Gingo, Kendu Bay, Kadongo, Kosele, Miriu, Oyugis -Established sub county units.	-Low staffing- only 4 technical staff (planning department) for the whole county. -inadequate budgetary allocations to facilitate the departmental activities -Outdated spatial planning data. Departmental records are still on hard copies which make editing and adding new data expensive and tiresome. -Slow uptake of new technology. Use of new technology such as GIS not prioritized.	-Positive engagement with the county government -The national land commission – expected to bring back public confidence on government management of land as a resource. -The constitution – offers an avenue to correct past injustices in the land sector.	-Political interference – political incitements against interventions are a common occurrence. -Cultural- subdividing land to kin’s even when the sizes are small current average acreage per household is 1.4 acres. -Current economic trends - land viewed as a source of quick source of capital.

3.6 Physical Development Plans

Within the county, several urban centres have already undergone planning intervention. Homa Bay town has a Local Physical Development Plan prepared in 1998. However UN-Habitat in conjunction with the Physical Planning Department and the former Municipal Council of Homa Bay prepared a Strategic Urban Development Plan that is more recent and covers a wider geographical span that was the former municipal boundary. This plan needs to be implemented. Gingo in Suba Sub County was planned to be the sub county headquarters and the land is available for development Sindo is also planned. Ndhiwa and Rangwe are also planned but the plans require implementation. Oyugis and Kendu Bay are planned; Oyugis is very vibrant and requires guided and controlled development. Kosele, Miriu and Kadongo have all been planned. It is important to note that whereas all these urban centres mentioned above have been planned, the plan approval process needs to be fast tracked and plan implementation undertaken by the county government.

3.6.1 Challenges and Constraints

Spatial planning is apparently facing a number of challenges, including:

- Lack of modern planning equipment e.g. Modern planning software (GIS), plotters, scanners and high capacity computers.
- Limited financial resources to finance the activities set out in the annual work plan.
- Unavailability of current spatial planning data
- Format in which available data is in. The data is available in analogue format which is difficult to manipulate and convert into digital format.

3.6.2 Spatial Strategies

The purpose of a spatial strategy is to provide an overview of the proposed pattern of spatial development of the county and to add value by coordinating the territorial impacts of sectoral policies. The critical issue for spatial strategies is how to maximize sustainable development through encouraging and guiding the spatial distribution of development, redevelopment and investment; the coordination of infrastructure, e.g. the transport, water, housing, health and social services that support such development; and also the maintenance of environmental assets. Some of the spatial strategies for Homa Bay County include:

- a. Prepare a land use plan of the County.
- b. Prepare zoning plans for the towns to bring order and harmony in the development of these towns
- c. Carry out digital mapping for the whole county. An innovative approach with the participation and ownership of the key stakeholders, including the private sector in the

planning and implementation processes should be carried out. This type of planning will be more flexible to unforeseen circumstances and be better linked to resources and budgeting processes.

- d. Strictly implement legal and regulatory frameworks in order to prevent discordance. Fast track approvals development applications and reduce the time of development.
- e. Need to re-plan the whole Homa Bay town. Re-plan the informal settlement areas (Shauri Yako).
- f. Prepare integrated urban land use plans for all urban centres with population 2,000 and above.
- g. Develop implementation and development control guidelines for land use and development for the county and the urban areas.
- h. Undertake an inventory of existing public lands that would need part development plans within the county and sub county headquarters for redevelopment of development before looking for new sites whether for housing or office space

3.6.3 Conclusion

The absence of proper planning of the urban and rural for Homa-Bay County has led to haphazard development which has led to a decay of the natural and human environment. This has led to proliferation of slum and difficulties in provision of important services and utilities such as road, water supply, electricity sewage reticulation, and solid waste collection. In addition a large number of the residents of Homa-Bay live in substandard residential areas. This situation is worse in the urbanizing areas and a need for urgent planning cannot be gainsaid.

There is an exigent need to prepare county spatial plans and adopt human settlement policies to guide the socio-economic development efforts. Such policies must be an essential component of an overall development strategy, linking and harmonizing them with policies on industrialization, agriculture, social welfare, and environmental and cultural preservation so that each supports the other in a progressive improvement in well-being of the people.

Finally, by examining all uses of land in an integrated manner, it makes it possible to minimize conflicts, to make the most efficient trade-offs and to link social and economic development with environmental protection and enhancement, thus helping to achieve the objectives of sustainable development. The essence of the integrated approach finds expression in the coordination of the sectoral planning and management activities concerned with the various aspects of land use and land resources.

CHAPTER FOUR:
LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS

4.0 Introduction

The chapter provides the linkages of the integrated development plan with the Kenya Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plans, and Millennium Development Goals, the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and sectoral plans, urban and city plan within the county.

4.1 CIDP Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plan

Sessional Paper Number 10 of 2012 on Kenya Vision 2030 is the National Policy Economic Blueprint that entrenches 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. 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 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10 percent per annum and sustain the same till 2030 in order to 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 programmed 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. 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 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.

County Government Act, 2012, stipulates that 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 Plans (CIDPs) which must be aligned to the National Development Plan. In view of this, County Integrated Development Plans and other plans provided in the County Government Act will be aligned to Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2013-2017. As such CIDPs will provide 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.

The county government therefore has embraced the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans during preparation of county development plan. In particular, the local plan is envisaged to support implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects that may be domiciled in or cut across the counties. In addition, county has indentified specific projects and programmes for implementation over the medium term period towards achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030 and MDG goals.

4.2 CIDP Linkage with Constitution of Kenya 2010

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; fire fighting 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.

Five laws which provide the framework for devolution have been enacted, namely: 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.

The PFM Act 2012 provides for effective and efficient management of public resources. Article 125 of the Act requires the budget process for county governments in any financial year to consist of integrated development planning process which include long term and medium term planning as well as financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term. Articles 126 of the Act further obligates each county government to prepare an integrated development plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans, a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and, programmes to be delivered.

The County Governments are composed of the County Executive Committee and County Assemblies. 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. The County Assembly is a legislative organ and will play an oversight role on all County public institutions including the urban areas and cities. The county governments are required to prepare the County Integrated Development Plans to enable prioritization of socio-economic development issues at the local level. This is mandatory before the funding of county projects and programmes.

The County Integrated Development Plan therefore seeks meet this requirement and ensure that there is a comprehensive planning tool upon which planning at the county can be done as per the requirement of the constitution of Kenya 2010 and other legislations thereafter.

4.3 Implementation of the MDGs at the County Level

4.3.1 Overview

The 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 will be cascaded in the Medium Term Plans and County Integrated Development Plans in order to build upon commitments already made and contribute to the acceleration of achievement of the targets both at the national and county levels.

4.3.2 Implementation of the MDGs at the County Level

The county of Homa Bay has made significant progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). For instance, major improvement has been realized towards achievement of universal primary education. The prevalence rate of HIV has gone down, although Suba and Mbita still have the highest prevalence rates in the country. Poverty however continues to be a major challenge MDG target of halving poverty and eliminating hunger may not be achieved by 2015. As part of the strategy of achieving the MDGs, Suba and Mbita sub-counties were selected for pilot interventions as model millennium districts because of high poverty levels. This has seen implementation of district specific —Quick Winll initiatives to fast track the realization of MDGs at sub-county level. Some of the Quick win projects implemented include: provision of cool boxes and school desks, construction of fish drying racks and supply and installation of water tanks in selected schools. This has led to increased revenues in the fishing industry, improved learning environment and enrolment rates in beneficiary schools as well as improved livelihoods among the beneficiary communities. Up to now, innovative interventions are being identified and implemented in Suba and Mbita sub-counties

and it is expected that these interventions will be scaled up or replicated to cover the entire county in the long run.

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Poverty remains a major challenge in the county. Although the proportion of the county's population living below the poverty line declined from 62.6 per cent in 1997 to 55.9 per cent in 2005/06, the post-election violence and the global financial crisis experienced between 2008 and 2010 are likely to have increased the poverty levels. The country will need to scale up and sustain measures aimed at wealth creation in order to alleviate poverty. Absolute poverty in the county has greatly reduced from 58 per cent in 2005/06 to 44.1 per cent in 2011 while food poverty has reduced to 42 per cent from 48 per cent. This reduction in absolute poverty can be attributed to government interventions which have led to increase in livelihood opportunities hence more income to the county's population. These interventions include: the Constituency Development Fund, Local Authority Trust Fund, the Youth and Women Enterprise Funds among others. The government and other development partners including IFAD through the Southern Nyanza Community Development Project (SNCDP) have introduced drought resistant and high yield variety of crops, improved quality local and grade livestock which has increased food production and reduced hunger and poverty in beneficiary planning areas.

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

The county is on track to achieving universal primary education with gross enrolment ratios having risen from 88.2 per cent in 2002 to 110 per cent in 2011. The primary school net enrolment rate rose from 77.3 per cent in 2002 to 92.9 per cent over the same period of time, while the primary school completion rate improved from 62.8 per cent in 2002 to 72 per cent in 2011. The primary to secondary schools transition rates also increased from 39.9 per cent in 2008 to 50.9 per cent in 2011. The girl to boy ratio in primary school enrolment is 100:98 in 2012 which points to a near gender parity. These improvements are in great part attributed to the implementation of the Free Primary Education policy, continued investment in basic primary school infrastructure and introduction of free day tuition in public secondary schools in 2008. However, primary school completion and secondary school transition rates for girls is still very low and these can be attributed to a number of factors including poverty, child labour, early pregnancies and marriages, unfriendly learning environment and inhibitive cultural practices and norms. Thus more effort is needed to sensitize the community on the importance of girl child education.

Goal 3: Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

The girl to boy ratio in primary schools in 2012 is 100:98, indicating that gender parity in primary education is likely to be achieved by 2015. Gross enrolment ratio for girls in secondary schools increased from 26.4 per cent in 2002 to 41.3 per cent in 2011. However more focus should be put on girl child education to achieve gender parity in education at all levels. The county has no female elected Member of Parliament (MP) although it had one female nominated MP in the Tenth Parliament. The provision by the Kenya Constitution, 2010 that no more than

two thirds of members of representative bodies in each county government are of the same gender will enhance gender equity in leadership. However, there is still need to encourage more women to seek elective posts and act as role models to other women. Other interventions to promote gender equality and women empowerment in the county include the Women Enterprise Fund, provision of free sanitary towels to school girls and interventions by PBOs and other non-state actors to promote women entrepreneurship.

Goal 4 and 5: Reducing Infant Mortality Rates and Improving Maternal Health

Infant mortality rate reduced to 50 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2011 from 146.9 in 2003 while under 5 mortality rate decreased to 90 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2011 from 247 in 2003. Full immunization coverage of children aged 12-23 months increased from 41 per cent in 2003 to 68.5 per cent in 2011 leading to the reduced rates of infant and under-five mortality rate. All these can be attributed to the increase in number and improved status of health facilities in the county. Various development partners and government agencies such as the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) have embarked on construction/equipping of dispensaries and other health facilities which has resulted in reduced distance to the nearest health facility to five km for the majority of the population. CEFA, World Vision, CARE Kenya, APHIA II Project (now APHIA Plus project) and other development partners have intensified immunization campaigns, provided equipment and other support that has also contributed to the reduced infant mortality rate.

In all, 40.7 per cent of deliveries took place in health facilities while 49.5 per cent of births were attended to by trained health personnel in 2011. The maternal mortality rate was 577 per 100,000 live births in 2008 which is still high compared to the national maternal mortality rate of 414 deaths per 100,000 live births. These can be attributed to a number of factors including very low doctor to patient and nurse to patient ratios, unfriendly attitude of health workers and ignorance of the population among other factors. This calls for increased sensitization on the benefits of delivery at health facilities, contraceptive use, posting of more trained health personnel in the county's health facilities among other measures to improve access to delivery services at health facilities.

Goal 6: HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases

The county has made notable progress towards achievement of this goal with HIV prevalence rate reduced from about 31 per cent in 2003 to 15.3 per cent in 2011. However the projected HIV prevalence rate at 13 per cent in 2012 is still very high compared to the national prevalence (average) rate of 6.3 per cent in the same year. Significant and well-targeted steps must be taken towards combating HIV/AIDS and reducing the number of the county's population living with the HIV virus. Infected persons will need to be enrolled in Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) in existing health facilities and referral as well as default-tracing mechanisms will need to be strengthened. Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) will have to be stepped up in all public health facilities throughout the county. Whereas, free Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) services are available at all public health facilities as well as other facilities such as colleges, churches and mobile outreach sites, effort must be made to shore up user rates and influence health-seeking behaviour of local populations. The Most at Risk Populations (MARPs)

including the fishing industry players and Commercial sex workers will need to be mapped and addressed accordingly. The county has made significant progress in combating malaria although the disease is still the most prevalent in the county at 36 per cent. The proportion of under-five children using Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN) rose from 28 per cent in 2003 to 73 per cent in 2011 while the proportion of pregnant women using ITNs similarly increased from 35 per cent in 2003 to 67 per cent in 2011. Efforts by the government and other development partners to combat malaria in the county have included distribution of free mosquito nets, provision of low cost/free malarial drugs and Indoor Residual Spraying which was still going on in most parts of the county.

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

The county's proportion of households drawing their drinking water from clean sources stood at 34.7 per cent in 2011 while the proportion of households with access to improved sanitation was at 36.5 per cent as at 2011. The distance to the nearest water point stands at an average of five km. Effort will be needed to improve on availability of potable water and safe sanitation to the majority of the population. This will involve drilling and equipping of more boreholes, water pans, rainwater harvesting and drawing of treated water from the lake through water pumps.

The county's forest coverage is 3.5 per cent which is below the MDGs target of 10 per cent. This can be attributed to the continued destruction of forests for charcoal production especially around the Gwasssi hills which has in turn reduced rainfall levels in the county. The county's forest coverage has been boosted by the presence of Ruma National Park in the county. However, the government will have to gazette Gwasssi and other hills to guard them against encroachment by settlement of the county's population. The government will also have to guard against destruction of forests in the county through strict regulation human activities around them.

CHAPTER FIVE:
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

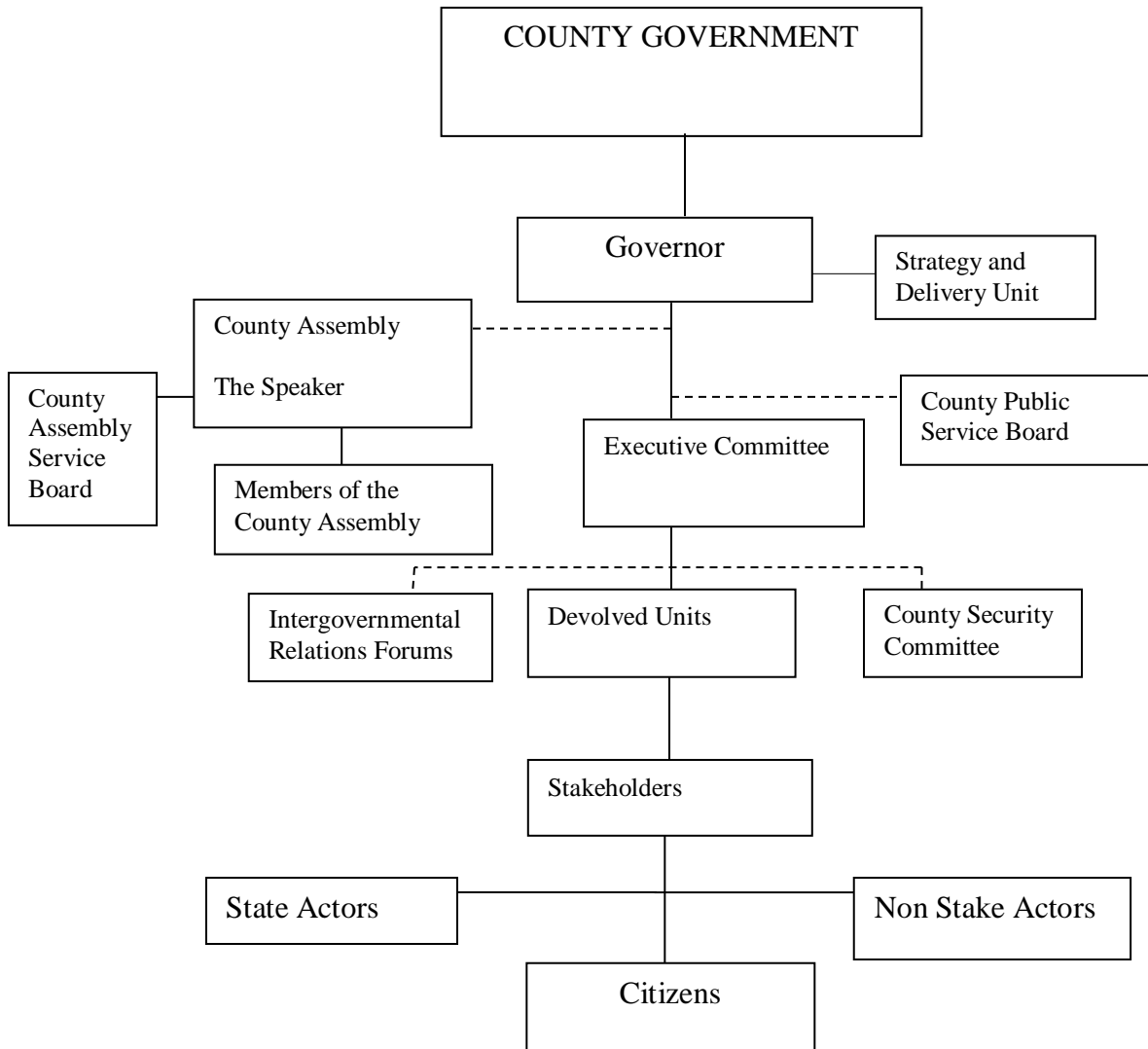
5.0 Introduction

The success of Homa Bay County Development Plan rests on the collaboration between groups and individuals across the public, private, and the county assembly in Homa Bay County. Alignment of public sector decisions and intergovernmental collaboration will play a critical role in implementation. The plan will be implemented in line with Vision 2030 medium-term plan. Implementation of the plans will incorporate joint planning and participation to ensure that multiple views, needs and concerns in resolving priority county issues at different levels are taken into account and negotiated.

The planned thrust areas will be addressed through county coordinated programmes and projects. The county has quite a number of stakeholders and so cross-organizational synthesis, networking and sharing lessons learned will be used to improve programmes and projects outcomes. Better working relationships and partnerships among public, private and development partners will be established and maintained.

5.1 Organizational Flow

The county will implant the projects using the hierarchy as shown below;



The Governor: The county governor and the deputy county governor are the chief executive and deputy chief executive of the county respectively. They will lead the County Executive Committee in

- Providing leadership in the county’s governance and development.
- Promoting democracy, good governance, unity and cohesion within the county.
- Promoting peace and order within the count.
- Promoting the competitiveness of the county.
- Being accountable for the management and use of the county resources while promoting and facilitating citizen participation in the development of policies and plans, and delivery of services in the county.

SDU – It is advised that the County Government strengthens the Strategy and Delivery Unit (SDU) in the Office of the Governor. The officer will be responsible for maintaining the project implementation framework scoreboard. The officer will be responsible of keeping a record of all the projects, their status, implementation issues and identified solutions. The officer will advise the governor and maintain a record of all development partners interventions, their status and ensure no duplication. The unit will engage all departments to ensure effective coordination of all projects, policy initiatives and resource mobilization strategies and activities.

County Assembly: Will enact county legislation that may affect or guide implementation of the plan, and will provide oversight in the plan implementation.

County Security Committee: Will play an important role of ensuring that the county is safe for achievement of the proposed projects and programs. **County Public Service Board:** Charged with the responsibility of recruiting and ensuring performance of the county personnel who will be responsible for the implementation of the plan.

County Chief Officers: The chief officer shall be the authorized officer for the devolved units at the county level. They shall be responsible to the respective county executive member for the administration of county departments; implementation of policies and the development plans to attain Vision 2030 and sector goals; promote national values and principles of governance and values and principles of public service.

Devolved County Level Units: These include all departments with devolved functions and the cities and municipalities as they will all be involved in the implementation. The units, from the county level to the village level, where applicable are responsible for policy implementation,

guidance, service provision and enforcement of rules and regulations. The units are also responsible for prioritizing in their operational areas.

Stakeholders: Are responsible for prioritizing county programmes and projects while ensuring sustainability and ownership. They also provide finances, materials and services for programmes and projects.

5.2 Stakeholders in the County

There are various stakeholders in the county that are involved in various sectors

Stakeholder	Role
National Government Ministries and Parastatals	Provide policy direction, Creating an enabling environment, Provide technical and financial support
County Government Departments and Agencies	Providing technical support, Mobilizing and providing requisite resources Policy formulation, implementation, Monitoring and evaluation, Ensuring enabling environment
Community Organizations	Representing community interests and advocating for responsive policies and programmes. Mobilization of local resources for the benefit of members
Overseas Development Partners	Provide financial and technical support including implementation and M&E of projects
Private Sector Organizations	Providing goods and services Mobilization of resources Provision of markets
Training and Research institutions	Provision of relevant training, research inputs and technical backstopping
Community	Provision of financial, material and human resources; Participation in project activities ensuring ownership and sustainability.

CHAPTER SIX:

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

6.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the set of working structures, policies and strategic actions for raising the resources required to finance the budget of the County Government of Homa Bay. It highlights how resources would be made available for capital projects; the strategies for revenue enhancement and the revenue projections for the plan period 2013 - 2017. It also highlights strategies for the management of county assets and finances and the means of attracting additional resources from central government, the private sector and the county's overseas development partners.

6.1 Capital Projects Funding

The County Government of Homa Bay will always maintain a disciplined program for making capital investments and managing its capital resources. The Capital Improvement Committee will manage all capital projects, system wide and regardless of funding source, to ensure compliance with county, state and ODA guidelines and regulations. All departments are required to comply with the requirements of the CIC and capital projects that meet or exceed the approval thresholds as defined by the County Executive Committee are required to be included in the annual capital improvement budget. Projects being managed by the county corporations and other public entities are considered county projects for capital budgeting purposes

Many parts of the county will be considered for capital improvement projects from time to time. Consequently, it is worth considering options on how capital requests are presented and funded. Capital expenditure requests will be put forward as budget line-items, where funding will be expected to involve direct budget outlays, grants/donations or borrowing. First, however, the policy thresholds will have to be established to determine what qualifies as a capital expenditure. Typically, a capital expenditure in the county would be defined in terms of useful life and cost. For the county, a project would qualify as a capital expenditure if it has a useful life of three or more years, and must exceed **KES 10 million** in cost or whatever the policy makers would determine from time to time as best for the county.

For a capital expenditure to be approved, both thresholds will have to be satisfied, otherwise the purchase or project will not be a capital item and would be funded as an expense in the department operating the budget. Capital requests will be reviewed by the Capital Improvement Committee or pass through a formal evaluation process ultimately ending with recommendations to the County Executive Committee. All departmental capital requests will be prioritized in accordance with a ranking system where each project is measured against various criteria and given a cumulative score. In this way, proposals are subject to the same objective standards of review and are analyzed in the context of county-wide needs.

Subject to availability of funds, the higher scoring projects will be given priority and recommended in the upcoming fiscal year, while lower scoring (i.e., lower priority) projects are

scheduled over a five-year capital plan. A capital expenditure request will then be presented for approval during the county executive committee meeting in the following ways:

- (i) *Multiple Request Capital Improvement Budget Article* - All capital requests involving purchases or small projects from all departments will be listed in a single budget article. The article will be in a table format listing, for each item, the amount requested, amount recommended, and the proposed funding source. Although a single vote may approve or reject all items in the article, each expenditure can still be discussed, amended or removed individually. Other capital purposes can be added as long as a corresponding funding source is identified to maintain a balanced budget prior to submitting to the Controller of Budget.
- (ii) *Single Request Budget Article* - Although any capital request may be presented in its own article, this manner of presentation is most often reserved for significant purchases, and major infrastructure or building construction projects. The article must at least specify the purpose of the expenditure, the proposed cost and identify a funding source. In some instances, when bonding is involved, evidence of the project approval and bond authorization is required in a separate article.
- (iii) *Capital outlay line-item* - A direct monetary outlay for a capital purpose could be included as a line item in a departmental budget. As a general rule, a capital outlay is used for purchases or projects at the lower end of the capital cost range.

In funding a capital expenditure, a direct appropriation, or monetary outlay, would ordinarily cover the complete cost for a capital expenditure, particularly those that are small to moderate in size. These outlays would be funded by any non-restricted revenue source which are specified when the expenditure is approved. Non- restricted sources include national government remittances from ordinary revenue and internal revenue collected from sources permitted by the Constitution of Kenya and other legislation such as the PFMA, 2012; the CGA, 2012; and the TTDGA, 2012.

For larger outlays, however, the county would seek special voted approvals from the County Assembly which would lead to raising the money necessary to cover the total cost of the capital project or acquisition. In some instances, issuance of county bonds would be considered in line with county's debt management strategy. What is worth noting is that prior to initiating work or issuing a contract, departments with capital projects with a total value of KShs 10 million or greater will have to have 100 percent of the funds required to complete the project in the appropriate plant fund; or a signed finance agreement with County Budget and Finance Committee.

Departments with capital projects with a total value of less than KShs 10 million are required to have at least 80 percent of the funds required to complete the project in the appropriate plant fund. As part of cash flow management, departments are required to maintain sufficient cash in the appropriate plant fund throughout the duration of the project to meet the projected capital project expenditures. Departments must not anticipate spending debt proceeds in advance of issuance outside what is recommended by the County Liquidity and Debt Management Policy.

One strategy of the county department responsible for finance would be to focus its revenue raising efforts on the highest priority capital projects. Fundraising for capital projects will only be allowed when the project has been approved and included in the five-year capital plan and the CIDP; and a pre-design has been developed by the CB&FC and approved by the County Executive Committee.

Projects relying on fundraising as part of their financing plan will have to meet certain thresholds to advance. These include schematic designs where 25 percent of the grants or donations must be received in cash or pledges at the appropriate forum; starting construction only when 80 percent of the donation has been received in cash or pledges at the appropriate forum and an acknowledgement from the forum has been received by County Budget and Finance Committee that the balance of funds can be raised in a reasonable timeframe. The County Executive Member responsible for finance will however consider exceptions to the fundraising requirement. If approved, the exception must be documented in the project finance agreement.

The most potent alternative to grants and donations from county's overseas development partners are private sector participation models such as PPP, BTO, BOT and BOOT. In PPP, the county government or its agencies will enter a contract with private parties, in which a private party provides a public service or project and assumes substantial financial, technical and operational risk in the project. In some cases, the cost of using the service will however be borne exclusively by the users of the services provided and not by the taxpayers.

In other cases (notably in private finance initiatives), capital investment will be made by the private party on the basis of a contract with government to provide agreed services and the cost of providing the service is borne wholly or in part by the government. The county government contributions to a PPP, as is the case of the Agricity, will also be in kind (notably the transfer of land and other existing assets). In projects that are aimed at creating public goods like in the infrastructure sector, the county government will provide capital subsidies in the form of one-time grants, so as to make it more attractive to the private investor.

The Build Operate Transfer (BOT) and Build Own Operate and Transfer (BOOT) models are being developed to address infrastructure gaps in the county in the sectors of water, education, health, energy, infrastructure and ICT. In these models, a private entity will receive a concession from the county government to finance, design, construct, and operate a facility stated in the concession contract. This enables the project proponent to recover its investment, operating and maintenance expenses in the project. Due to the long-term nature of the arrangement, the fees are usually raised during the concession period. The rate of increase is often tied to a combination of internal and external variables, allowing the proponent to reach a satisfactory internal rate of return for its investment.

Whatever the funding approach preferred, understanding the available options for funding capital improvements will remain essential to good decision-making in the county's public sector. Equally important will be the completion of five year revenue and expenditure projections, adoption of sound debt and liquidity policies, and implementation of a thoughtful capital request evaluation process.

6.2 Strategies for Raising Revenue

The County Government of Homa Bay purposes to finance its recurrent and development expenditure from three main sources, namely:

- a) Ordinary budget – from property rates, entertainment taxes, service charges, and national government remittances;
- b) Extraordinary budget – from grants, donations, loans and private sector participation (PPP; BOT or BOOT)
- c) Other sources- fundraising and, incomes from government investments and public enterprises.

The ordinary budget revenue is expected to grow at a compound rate of ten per cent in the first five years since the investment are expected to take time to mature into reliable revenue sources. This translates to an effective increase of 46.7% over the five-year planning period. The projected revenue for the planning period of 2013 to 2017 is displayed in table 6.1 below:

Table 6.1 County Revenue Projections: 2013 - 2017

Broad Budget Line/Item	Budget Estimate FY 2013/2014	Budget Estimate FY 2014/2015	Budget Estimate FY 2015/2016	Budget Estimate FY 2016/2017	Budget Estimate FY 2017/2018
National Government Remittances	4.9 billion	5.4 billion	5.9 billion	6.5 billion	7.2 billion
Internal Revenue Sources	140 million	154 million	170 million	186 million	205 million
Total	5.04 billion	5.554 billion	6.07 billion	6.686 billion	7.405 billion

The county purposes to work on a range of revenue generation strategies which will enable it to exceed these projected revenue targets. Internal revenue divisions are expected to work on expanding ordinary revenue faster than can be gobbled up by increases in recurrent revenue. Without that, latent opportunities to bring projects in the public realm to fruition may be lost and, the true value of these projects may not be shared. Programmes are being put in place to reign in on recurrent expenditure so that it is kept at sustainable levels.

County Recurrent Expenditure

As indicated in the table below, the county's recurrent expenditure is expected to grow from KShs 2,931,190,837 in the financial year 2013/2014 to KShs 4,242,779,332 in the financial year 2017/2018. This represents a 44.7% increase in recurrent expenditure over the five years.

Table 6.2 Recurrent Expenditure Projections

Broad Budget Line/Item	Budget Estimate FY 2013/2014	Budget Estimate FY 2014/2015	Budget Estimate FY 2015/2016	Budget Estimate FY 2016/2017	Budget Estimate FY 2017/2018
County Executive	2,050,007,495	2,152,507,869	2,260,133,263	2,373,139,926	2,610,453,918
County Assembly	881,183,342	1,265,556,186	1,374,011,290	1,483,932,193	1,632,325,412
Total	2,931,190,837	3,418,064,055	3,634,144,553	3,857,071,456	4,242,779,332

Given the continued fiscal crises government operations face at all levels, cost reduction efforts must clearly play a major role in bringing about a balance in the budget. The county will have to learn to do more, better, with less. Since recurrent expenditure must be covered by ordinary budget, government administrations must pursue opportunities to boost the collection of revenues without raising taxes. Some of the approaches to be used to help facilitate government cost reduction quickly include:

- a) **Improving billing and collections.** The county government must improve its revenue intake in two ways: by applying readily available data mining and analytic techniques and by billing appropriately and collecting effectively.
- b) **Optimizing pricing.** The County government must leverage on the private sector expertise when developing pricing strategies for revenue-generating products and services.
- c) **Using assets to make money.** The county government must make its physical and digital assets work harder for taxpayers: sell, rent or lease the assets; and offer premium, value-added services related to the asset for which customers will readily pay.

These revenue-generating opportunities will help the county governments to close the gaps in its budgets without raising taxes or cutting services. By employing ideas and approaches first perfected in the private sector, the county government can ensure its initiatives deliver the most value possible to citizens.

County Development Expenditure

With a total expected ordinary budget revenue of KShs 4.24 billion in the financial year 2013/2014, it is evident that money available for development is KShs 1.31 billion. Without expanding the ordinary budget revenue by at least 50 percent over the five-year planning period, recurrent expenditure will squeeze ordinary budget amounts available for development to the level below the current of KShs 1.3 billion.

Over the period 2013 to 2017, the estimated development budget is upwards of KShs 400 billion. The table below shows the estimated development budget by MTEF sectors as follows:

Table 6.3 Projections of Development Expenditure by MTEF Sectors

MTEF Sector	Budget Estimate FY 2013/2014	Budget Estimate FY 2014/2015	Budget Estimate FY 2015/2016	Budget Estimate FY 2016/2017	Budget Estimate FY 2017/2018	Total (Kes '000')
Agriculture and Rural Development	4,718	8,718	13,435	13,435	13,435	53,740
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	11,576	31,576	43,151	43,151	43,151	172,605
General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs	1,758	3,758	5,516	5,516	5,516	22,065
Health	902	1,902	2,804	2,804	2,804	11,217
Education	1,150	3,150	4,299	4,299	4,299	17,196
Public Administration and International Relations	469	869	1,338	1,338	1,338	5,352
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	583	983	1,565	1,565	1,565	6,260
Governance, Justice, Law and Order	159	159	317	317	317	1,266
Environment Protection, Water and Housing	1,005	2,005	3,009	3,009	3,009	12,037
Grand Total	22,320	53,120	75,434	75,434	75,434	301,742

To finance this huge development budget, the County Government of Homa Bay will focus beyond public funding through appropriations, grants, loans, bonds and sales tax. Measures are

being put in place to tap into philanthropy and corporate sponsorships, earned income from concessions, user fees, special use and concerts; external real estate such as ground leases, right-of-way leases, mineral or driller rights and; external value capture through tax increment financing, business improvement districts, real estate transfer tax and developer incentives.

In line with best practice and international trends, the County Government of Homa Bay will appropriate less public resources into operation and maintenance of public realm projects. Instead, the county will encourage project sponsors to find alternative sources of operating funds. Earned income from concessions and special events are expected to play progressively larger role in raising revenue for operation and maintenance funding.

Effort will be made to fund urban redevelopment through Tax Increment Financing (TIF) and Business Improvement Districts (BID). These tax raising mechanisms will also be leveraged upon to develop sites of tourist interest like cultural centers, theme parks and a technopolis.

In all, Homa Bay County will strive to use the developed framework, host forums and conferences to woo investors. The county will further explore and employ new and innovative financing methods through which private sector investment can be attracted within a mutually agreed upon arrangement. Since neither the public sector nor the private sector can meet the financial requirements for accelerated and sustainable development in isolation, the PPPs model therefore presents the most logical, viable, and necessary option for the County Government of Homa Bay to build and work together with a vibrant private sector.

It is hoped that PPPs will deliver efficiency gains and enhance impact of public realm investments. Through efficient use of resources, availability of modern technology, better project design and implementation, and improved operations, the PPP model is expected to consolidate efficiency and effectiveness gains, which would not be otherwise be readily produced in a pure public sector project. Further, the long gestation period of infrastructure projects requires a sustainable financial and operational approach that is best captured in a PPP model since individually, there is increasing reluctance within both the public and private sectors to absorb all the costs and assume all the risks of building and operating these assets alone.

The county of Homa Bay expects to continue gaining from resources mobilized by the National Treasury. According to Article 226 of the Constitution, it is deemed the duty of the National Treasury to mobilize domestic and external resources for financing both national and county government. The County Treasury, like the national treasury, is in charge of mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the county government and putting in place mechanisms to raise more revenue and resources. One sure way would be to put in place mechanisms to enhance revenue collection and increase monies flowing into the County Revenue Fund. Through its internal revenue, GIPEs and external resources divisions, the county treasury will take the lead in raising more revenue from both internal and external sources.

The county of Homa Bay expects to receive grants or donations from both local and overseas development partners with the approval of the County Executive Committee member for finance

for various projects. It should be noted that under the PFM Act 2012, regulations approved by parliament and the county assembly shall provide for the administration, control and management of such grants, including procedures for allocation and disbursements; terms and conditions for the grant; procedures for budgeting, financial management, accounting and reporting; procedure under which third parties may be authorized to receive, utilize and account for the grant. There will also be measures to ensure that grants are spent on the basis of the Integrated County Development Plan. This is explicitly specified in the Homa Bay County Finance Bill, 2013.

Where it will be considered efficient and appropriate, the County Executive Committee member for finance will also raise internal or external loan on behalf of the county government. This will be done strictly in line with Article 212 of the constitution, sections 58 and 142 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the fiscal responsibility principles, the financial objectives and the debt management strategy of the County Government of Homa Bay.

The County Government of Homa Bay will create structures and entities that will make revenue generation cheap, easy and effective. It will consult with its development partners from time to time to explore new ways to finance its budgets. It will also emphasize development of high impact budgets that are worth funding.

6.3 Assets and Financial Management

Article 201 of The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 lays down the principles of Public Finance which include openness, accountability and public participation in financial matters. It recommends a public finance system which promotes an equitable society.

The Public Finance Management Act, 2012 Section 103 establishes the County Treasuries. 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 and 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 and 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.

Section 153 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 provides that accounting officers for the County Government shall be responsible for the management of the entity's assets and liabilities and shall manage those assets in such a way that the entity achieves value for money in acquiring, using or disposing of those assets.

6.4 Resources from the National Government

To support the devolution framework, several acts of parliament have been enacted: The Urban 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. These acts give meaning to the Constitution of Kenya promulgated in 2010 that provided that at least 15% of ordinary revenue from records of the last audited national accounts would be shared among counties in a formulae decided by the Commission for Revenue Allocation. Many of these laws require "Integrated Development Planning" as a condition for enhancing efficiency and effectiveness and for enforcing fidelity to the letter and spirit of the Constitution of Kenya on management of public resources.

Release of funds from the national government will depend on whether a county has the requisite capacity and commitment to operate within the law and in accordance to laid plans such as the county integrated development plan. 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 by to ensure harmony of the integrated development plan with the national plans, and other sub-county plans such sectoral plan, spatial plans and urban and city plans which are located in the county. In accordance with article 106, the plan will thereby provide mechanism for linking the county and national planning processes with the MTEF budgetary system.

The County Government of Homa Bay expects to be preparing and following its County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) both in the medium and long term, in accordance with Article 220(2) of the Constitution, to prepare its budgets. The CIDP shall spell out the strategic priorities, frameworks and programmes to enable realization of the same. It will also specify payments to be made, significant capital developments, development proposals, summary budgets and such other matters as may be required by the Constitution of Kenya or the PFM Act.

According to the Commission on Revenue Allocation, Homa Bay County is expected to receive KShs. 4.9 billion from the National Government 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 pro-rated, the county will pursue prudent public resource management that as stipulated in the PFM Act 2012 will determine more amounts to flow into the county through a reward for greater fiscal responsibility.

As part of improved management of assets in the county, emphasis will be placed upon smart approval systems, programme-based budgeting and sound reporting. All capital projects will be managed in the CPPM project management system. Exceptions will be considered in rare circumstances based on business need by the departments. All legislated and bond-financed projects will be managed in the CPPM system to facilitate compliance reporting.

CHAPTER SEVEN:

**DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND
PROJECTS**

7.0 Introduction

This chapter is organized along the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors. For each sector, the vision and mission is provided. How the county responds to the vision and mission and the role of each stakeholder group is highlighted. The priorities, constraints and strategies for each sub-sector are highlighted and the priority programmes and projects including those that are on-going as well as those proposed are for each sector are captured. For each sector strategies for mainstreaming cross-cutting issues are also included.

7.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development. This sector has a significant role to play towards poverty reduction and creation of employment opportunities in Homa Bay County.

7.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is of “An innovative, commercially-oriented and modernised Agricultural Sector.”

The mission of the sector is “To improve livelihoods of the people of Homa Bay County through promotion of competitive agriculture and innovative research, sustainable livestock and fisheries development”.





7.1.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Agriculture is the leading income contributor at the household level besides being the mainstay of household food security. The livestock and fisheries sub sectors provide alternative and affordable sources of protein. Successful efforts being undertaken under the sector include capacity building of farmers and agro-dealers, upgrading of local breeds and promotion of emerging agriculture related enterprises, through value chain approach. Other initiatives include irrigation and strengthening of farmer organizations.

In response to the sectoral vision and mission, the county will pursue a multi-faceted approach to increasing productivity in this sector. Efforts of the National and County Governments, development partners, and the local community will be harnessed to enable primary actors in the sector to access and use modern technologies in production, accelerate value addition and enhance marketing. The county will also advocate for subsidization of farm inputs and value addition technologies while also seeking to improve access to credit and insurance facilities as well as markets.

7.1.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
State and County Departments	Provide policy direction; creating an enabling policy environment; providing resources
Other Government Agencies	Providing technical and financial support
Farmer Organizations	Representing community interests and advocating for responsive policies and programmes that enhance success of development activities as an enterprise in the county.
Co-operative Societies	Mobilization of local resources for the benefit of members and to improve marketing of produce.
Private Sector Organization including financial institutions, produce buyers, farm input and machinery dealers among others	Providing market for farmers produce, adding value to local products, Financial resources, capacity building, technical and logistical supports; Technology transfers

Stakeholder	Role
Public Benefit Organizations – Local, Regional and International	Provide financial and technical support including implementation and M&E of projects on Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries development.
Overseas Development Partners: World Bank, IFAD, AfDB, EU, JICA, UKAID, USAID, SIDA, CIDA, DANIDA, IDA, FINAID, AUSAID, UNICEF, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNHCR, IRI, ADRA, CRS, UNFPA, UNDHA, among others	Provision of technical support; Provision of funds; Infrastructure development.
National/County Government	Policy formulation, Implementation, Monitoring and evaluation, provision of resources and technical backstopping, ensuring enabling environment
Training and Research institutions	Provision of relevant training, research inputs and technical backstopping
Community	Provision of financial, material and human resources; Participation in project activities, ownership and sustainability.

7.1.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	<p>Increase acreage and productivity under crops; strengthening research farmer linkages; promotion of greenhouse horticulture production</p> <p>Establish an AMS station</p> <p>Crop disease and pest control. Improvement of post-harvest handling.</p> <p>Promotion affordable irrigation technologies, and development of irrigation infrastructure</p> <p>Improve the marketing of farm produce.</p>	<p>Low agricultural productivity;</p> <p>Lack of credit,</p> <p>Low adoption of methods/technologies developed;</p> <p>Low mechanization of farm activities;</p> <p>Crop pests and diseases;</p> <p>Post- harvest crop losses;</p> <p>Seasonality/unreliability of rain fed agricultural production;</p> <p>Inefficient marketing systems;</p> <p>Lack of alternative weigh bridges for sugarcane</p>	<p>Enhance agricultural training and use of ICT in all high potential enterprises; educate farmers on choice of appropriate technologies and promote access to credit, and strengthen extension systems. Establishment of tractor and plant hire services, water pans and irrigation technology</p> <p>Survey and issue land title deeds to owners</p> <p>Promote irrigated agriculture even through water harvesting technologies, canal irrigation, protected farming, on farm soil and water conservation, conservation agriculture.</p> <p>Establishment of agricultural information centres; form and strengthen farmer organizations.</p>
Livestock and Veterinary	<p>To control vector borne diseases and promote sustainable tsetse control methods</p> <p>To increase livestock production and productivity</p>	<p>Tick- transmitted diseases</p> <p>Inadequate extension capacity and quality</p> <p>Low uptake of new animal husbandry techniques;</p> <p>Low numbers of livestock</p>	<p>Encourage communities to adapt tsetse trapping technologies developed;</p> <p>Improvement of animal disease surveillance</p> <p>Encourage construction of spraying crushes by farmer groups</p> <p>Established (AI) centre at a strategic point in the county.</p> <p>Breed improvement</p> <p>Intensive vaccination</p> <p>Improve availability of affordable and</p>

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		Lack of animal feeds	quality livestock feeds.
Fisheries	<p>Improve management, conservation and control of fisheries to support sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>Fish quality control and marketing to enhance food security and international markets.</p> <p>Promotion of aquaculture to increase fish production</p>	<p>Overexploitation of fisheries resource; Use of illegal fishing methods and gears</p> <p>Inadequate fish landing bandas with good fish handling equipment; Inadequate chilling facilities; lack of sanitary facilities; Lack of clean/portable water at fish landing points. Poor marketing system due to ineffective cooperative/fisher folk societies</p> <p>Inadequate fish production. Overexploitation of natural fish resources; Lack of alternative enterprise for the fisher folk.</p>	<p>Strengthen enforcement of existing fisheries regulations; conduct continuous monitoring, and surveillance (MCS); Enhance the capacity of the Beach Management Units in managing beaches; Diversification of livelihood opportunities for fishermen Construct more modern fish landing points/bandas; Sanitation improvement through construction of VIP latrines at landing beaches; capacity building on use of the sanitary facilities. Connection of portable water and electricity to all fish landing bandas Enhance extension services and capacity building for fish farmers; Train staff on modern aquaculture technologies. Establish fish hatcheries Promote formation of fish farmer groups and promote establishment of aqua shops</p>

7.1.5 Projects/Programmes

i) On-going projects/Programmes

A. Flagship Projects/Programmes in the County

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets
Fertilizer Cost-Reduction Programme	County wide	To make fertilizers more affordable and easily accessible to farmers to increase agricultural production	Streamlining of fertilizer costs and establishing a fertilizer plant; Set up a fertilizer factory for the county

B. Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries Sector

Name of project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	County wide	Support farmer groups school feeding programme through provision	To provide seed money to farmer groups for implementation of income generating activities; Support school meal	Establishing income generating activities in 25 groups; establish school meal programme in 10 schools.

Name of project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		of grants to schools.	programme in 10 schools.	
Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Agribusiness Project	County wide	Aimed at addressing agricultural policy and institutional reform, extension reform, research reform and farmer/client empowerment.	Develop business plans and implement them in poultry, honey production, aquaculture and ground nut	Identification of groups undertaking farming; Provision of grants to support them in farming.
Constituency-Based Water Harvesting	County-wide	To promote water harvesting for domestic and production	Establish 2 water pans/dams in each constituency	Identification of site; procurement of works; construction and civil
Promotion of Traditional High Value Crops	County wide	To enhance food security	Increase the crops and availability of planting materials.	General extension services; acquisition and bulking of traditional high value crops
Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme	County wide	Aimed at farmer groups' empowerment through increased income for target groups.	Farmers groups and stakeholders/collaborators in the County.	Identification of major 1 value chains Facilitate access to market and promote value addition.
Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment (SHEP)	Suba and Rachuonyo South)	To empower farmers to produce and market horticultural crops through a market approach.	Farmers groups in Suba and Rachuonyo South	Capacity building of farmer groups for market oriented horticulture production.
Small-holder Poultry Agribusiness Development Project	County Wide	Reduced poverty Improved human nutrition	No of poultry increased	Capacity building of farmers and provision of hatchery to a group in Homa Bay.
Improvement of Fish Landing Sites	Rachuonyo North, Mbita and Suba	Ensure sanitation and fish quality through improved preservation	2 fish auction Centre in every constituency with ice machine & chill room	Construction of a fish auction center and procurement of equipment for cold storage.
Promotion of Rice Production	Rangwe and Karachuonyo	To increase rice production	Increased acreage under rice	Provision of seeds. Capacity building.
Promotion of Irrigated Agriculture	Rang'wena; Nyagidha/Samunyi; Olambwe;	To improve food security and household incomes through scale	Bring 400 acres under scale production by 2015	Mobilization farmers; Development of technical designs; Provision of equipment and

Name of project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
	Sindo	production		inputs; Capacity building of farmers
Sorghum Value Chain Project	County wide	To improve food security and income for small holder farmers	Recruiting and contracting 10,000 farmers; Producing 1,000 tons of sorghum per season; Linking to at least 5 main traders and processors; Establishing and supporting at least 12 producer marketing groups	Sensitization and mobilization of farmers; formation of producer marketing groups, distribution of seeds; training on GAP, post-harvest handling and marketing; establishing demo plots; collection and delivery of sorghum; creation of linkages with financial institutions and; establishment of collection centers.
Ground Nut Value Chain Project	County wide	To improve food security and income for small holder farmers	Mobilizing and registering 2,000 farmers as coop members; Generating income of KShs 40 million annually;	Mobilization of farmers; Training of farmers; Establishment of a cooperatives
Promotion of Large Scale Sisal Production	County Wide	To Improve Income generation	Bring 400 acres under scale production by 2015	Mobilization farmers; Development of technical designs; Provision of equipment and inputs; Capacity building of farmers

C. New/ Proposed Projects and Programmes

Project Name/ Location	Sub- County	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Establish an Agricultural Mechanization Station	Homa Bay	To improve the mechanization of agriculture	Establish 1 agricultural mechanization station in each political constituency	Provision of tractor and plant hire services, extension services, water pans and irrigation technology
Up-scaling of Irrigation	Suba, Mbita, Homa Bay, Ndiwa and Rachuonyo	Enhance food security, income generation and employment	irrigation schemes developed; Increased area under irrigated agriculture	To develop irrigation infrastructure in Suba, Mbita, Ndiwa Rachuonyo South and Homa Bay ; capacity building
Homa Bay Agropolis Development Programme	County wide	Support integrated development of modern industrial agriculture that would support sustainable job creation,	Establish an Agricity within 10 years	Put up 100,000 housing units; Establishment of clean energy source; Water purification and sewerage treatment; Construction of paved roads and street lighting; Establishment of nitrodomes; Improvement of education and health

Project Name/ Location	Sub- County	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		better nutrition and health		
Banana Commercialization	County wide	Enhance food security, income generation and employment	Ha. Under banana production; Value addition equipment	Capacity building hardening nursery; Bulking; Establishment; Procurement
Promotion of Large-scale Rice Production	Ndhiwa and Homa bay	To enhance food security and incomes	Increase acreage to 500 under rice production by 2017	Capacity building and rice seed and fertilizer provision
Up-scaling of Constituency-Based Water Harvesting Scheme	County-wide	To promotion of water harvesting for domestic and	Establish 2 water pans/dams in each constituency	Identification of site; procurement of works; construction and civil
Sweet Potatoes Commercialization	Ndhiwa and Kabondo Kasipul	Enhance food security, income generation and employment	Include addition promoted eased area under production and value addition	Capacity building Bulking procurement of value addition equipment
Scale Production of Traditional High Value Crops	County wide	Enhance food security, income generation and employment	Increased are under traditional high value crops, bulking and value addition	Capacity building and provision of planting material and acquisition of processing equipment
Promotion of Intensive Crops Production	County wide	To enhance food security, income generation and employment	Increase area under protected crops and diversify production	Capacity building Bulking Procurement of value addition equipments and greenhouses to farmer groups
Post-Harvest Handling Improvement Scheme	County wide	To enhance food security; income generation and employment	One cold storage facility and one grain storage facility per sub county	Capacity building and construction of the storage facilities.
Programme for Enhanced Agricultural Training and ICT Use	County wide	To improve productivity through ICT use in high potential enterprises	All ATCs and training centres in the county fully equipped and operationalized with ICT	Equipping ATC & other training centres; encouraging exchange visits
Programme of Agriculture	County wide	Hold exhibition	5 field days per sub county and	Stage shows and exhibitions

Project Name/ Location	Sub- County	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Promotion through Agricultural Shows and Trade Fairs		days for farmers to learn technologies	one county show held per year	
Purchase of Vehicles	All sub-counties	To enhance service provision	To purchase 15 double cab pick-ups for service provision	Capacity building and transfer of technology
Purchase of Motor bikes	All sub-counties	To enhance service delivery	To purchase 4 motorbikes per sub county (32)	Capacity building and transfer of technology
Purchase of Patrol Boats	Mbita, Suba, Homa Bay and Karachuonyo	To enhance service delivery	To purchase 20 patrol boats	Surveillance and protection of critical fish breeding areas.
Small-holder Poultry Agribusiness Development Project	County wide	Reduced poverty Improved human nutrition	6 hatcheries per ward purchased and distributed	Procurement of hatcheries and capacity building for the groups
Dairy Development Project	County wide	To increase dairy cattle and dairy goat population in order to increase milk production.	No. of dairy animals (goats and cows); ltrs. of milk produced; milk collection centres; 1 milk processing plant	Training farmers in husbandry practices; Fodder establishment facilitation demos; Scouting of animals; Introduction of AI services and disease control; construction of a milk collection and processing facilities
Promotion of Apiculture	County wide	Enhance income generation and employment	No. of hives Quantity of honey produced Earnings from honey	Trainings on bee keeping. Procurement of hives, value addition on honey, marketing of honey products. Procurement of honey processing equipment
Programme for Improvement of Fish Landing Sites	Mbita Homa Bay Suba and Rachuonyo North	To ensure sanitation and fish quality through improved preservation	At least one fish auction Centre in Rachuonyo North, Homa Bay, Suba and Mbita with ice machine & chill room	Construction and equipping of fish auction centres/bandas and fencing of the beaches
Promotion of Aquaculture and Cage Culture fisheries	County wide	To increase fish production for food security and improved incomes	Four Cages and 40 fish ponds constructed per year	Capacity building and construction of fish multiplication and bulking centers and ponds and cages.
Construction of Livestock sale	All sub counties	To enhance livestock	16 sale yards and no. of livestock	Designing of structures and construction

Project Name/ Location	Sub- County	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
yards		marketing	passing through them.	
Upgrading and Construction of Modern Slaughter Houses and Slabs	Centrally in every constituency	For enhanced meat quality to protect humans against animals diseases	14 Class C slaughter houses, one grade A Slaughter house and chicken slaughter house constructed	Production of Designs; Procurement of works ;Construction and maintenance works
Programme for Animal Disease Control	County wide	To improve quality of livestock in the County	Vaccinate at least 30,000 animals annually	Vaccinate against FMD, LSD Anthrax and black quarter
		Increase milk and meat production. Improve incomes of farmers	Carryout at least 350 A.I (Artificial inseminations) per year	Mobilize people to embrace AI; Undertake artificial insemination.
		To improve the poultry survival	Vaccinate at least 100,000 birds per year	NCD vaccination. Fowl pox and fowl typhoid vaccination
Animal Welfare Programme	County wide	To regulate movement of livestock and	200 animals being housed and cared per year	Construct animal welfare facility Burial site identified and purchased
Promotion of Cotton Production	County wide	Reinvigorate cotton production	Rehabilitate ginneries; Provision of seeds and capacity building	Conduct feasibility studies and appraisals; Mobilize resources; Implement activities;
Promotion of Fruits and Nuts Production	County wide	Increase acreage under pineapples, guavas, water melons, bananas and peanuts	Provide inputs and build capacity of farmers	Support the potential fruit and nut production
Establishment of Farmer-Owned Financial Institution	Homa Bay	To support and increase accessibility to credit	Establish one institution in the county by 2017	Mobilization of farmers; Establishment of institution
Establishment of Agrovet Shops	County wide	To support farm input supplies	At least 1 Agrovet shop established in each ward by 2015	Putting up shops; Promoting sale of inputs
Establishment of Aqua Shops	County wide	To support farm input supplies	At least 1 Aqua shop established in each ward by 2015	Putting up shops; Promoting sale of inputs

Project Name/ Location	Sub- County	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Promotion of French Beans Production	Ndhiwa Rachuonyo North and Rangwe	To enhance production of French beans and increase farmer incomes	Acreage under the crop increased to commercial levels by 2017	Conduct feasibility studies and appraisals; Mobilize resources; Implement activities;
Promotion of Coffee Production	Kasipul and Kabondo Kasipul	To increase quantity and improve the quality of coffee output	Acreage under the crop increased to commercial levels by 2017	Conduct feasibility studies and appraisals; Mobilize resources; Implement activities;
Promotion of Sugar Cane Production	Ndhiwa and Rangwe	To increase quantity and improve the quality of sugar cane output	Acreage under the crop increased to commercial levels by 2017	Conduct feasibility studies and appraisals; Mobilize resources; Implement activities;
Promotion of Sunflower Production	Lambwe Valley; Gwassi, Rachuonyo	To increase quantity and improve the quality of sunflower output	Acreage under the crop increased to commercial levels by 2017	Conduct feasibility studies and appraisals; Mobilize resources; Implement activities;
Promotion of Tobacco Production	Rangwe	To increase quantity and improve the quality of tobacco output	Acreage under the crop increased to commercial levels by 2017	Conduct feasibility studies and appraisals; Mobilize resources; Implement activities;
Promotion of Scale Production Sorghum	Karachuonyo	To increase quantity and improve the quality of sorghum output	Acreage under the crop increased to commercial levels by 2017	Conduct feasibility studies and appraisals; Mobilize resources; Implement activities;
KOSFIP-Oluch Kimira Project	Karachuonyo/Rangwe	To improve food security and incomes from the irrigated agriculture	1,440 ha under irrigation.	Mobilize additional resources, Implement activity in uncovered areas

7.1.6 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture, livestock and fisheries ensure adequate quality food and income for a healthy population. Physical infrastructure sector is equally important as improvement of roads and electricity, promotes marketing of produce and setting up of industries. Education sub sector utilizes farm produce while Provincial Administration takes care of security to ensure farming activities are not interfered with so as to achieve food security.

7.1.7 Strategies to Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue to sensitize the community on income generating activities both in agriculture and livestock farming that target people infected and affected by the scourge through promotion of dairy goats farming, kitchen gardens and nutrition value addition targeting vulnerable groups. HIV/AIDS curriculum will also be introduced in training for farmers to sensitize farmers on issues regarding HIV/AIDS.

To promote environment conservation and sustainable development, the sector will focus on farm practices and green agricultural technologies. Focus will also be put on protection of wetlands, catchment areas, soil erosion control and the promotion of agro-forestry. To enhance governance in the sector, Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Stakeholders Forum shall be formed to act as a key planning and coordination unit for the sector as well as a clearing house for all interventions by both state and non-state actors. Promotion of drought tolerant crops shall be enhanced to put the county on course of achieving MDG goal 1 which aims at eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.

The sector recognizes the critical role played by women and youth in development and in this regard proposes to offer responsive training programmes to youth and women groups in the county that will enhance their contribution to the sector. This will help to achieve MDG goal 3 which aims at promoting gender equality and empower women.

At the local level, there are intrinsic linkages between rural livelihoods and the environment. Rural populations are dependent on the access and use of natural resources (land, water, forests, and wetlands) to meet their food, energy, building and income needs. Similarly, the livelihoods of urban populations are affected by the absence of working water and sanitation and waste management facilities. In this regard, reforestation programme, community forest conservation programmes, range management and improvement programmes have been proposed with an aim of addressing environmental degradation. This will ensure that the county is not left behind in its effort to achieve MDG goal 7 whose aim is to ensure environmental sustainability.

7.2 ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ICT

7.2.1 Introduction

Energy, Infrastructure and ICT sector includes the sub-sectors of roads and public works, transport, energy, information and communication. The sector provides linkages between all the other sectors and is critical to the success of all other sectors and the county as a whole.

7.2.2 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector envisions being a world class provider of cost-effective physical and ICT infrastructure facilities and services.

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

7.2.3 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The key to successful development of the county is a modern, well maintained energy, infrastructure and ICT network and systems. Good, well maintained and efficient roads and railway lines, modern water transport systems, good and reliable electricity coverage in the whole county, use of alternative energy sources like solar power, mobile phone networks coverage for the whole county and fast, reliable internet connectivity throughout the county is essential for the growth of all the other sectors and achievement of Vision 2030 and MDGs. It also enhances access to markets, farm produce and essential services, improves trade and contributes towards the creation of many entrepreneurial related jobs. The county will need to invest more in building of new road networks, maintaining and improving existing roads and promotion of public private partnerships in road, railway and water transport systems development and maintenance. A modern airport will be needed while the 3 main airstrips at Kabunde, Otange and Otaro should be renovated and maintained on a regular basis. Currently the county's road network is getting developed with four class C roads (Homa Bay- Rongo, Homa Bay- Kendu Bay, Homa bay-Mbita and Rodi Kopany-Sori) under construction. The county will also promote use of labour-based technologies especially on maintenance and rehabilitation which will lead to employment creation.

Homa Bay County is endowed with many natural resources and very good prospects for energy sources including hydro, geothermal, solar and wind. Power constitutes a big part of production cost and its availability and price has a strong bearing on the cost of goods and services produced which would influence the county's competitiveness. Currently, power supply in Homa Bay is unstable with voltage fluctuations and frequent outages. This has seriously affected the investment climate in the county. The availability of reliable energy supplies will open up diverse industrial opportunities and make the county more attractive for investment. The Rural Electrification Programme will need to be up-scaled up to increase electricity coverage. Other energy sources such as wind energy, solar energy, bio gas and geothermal in places such as Homa Hills will need to be developed and promoted.

ICT can be used as management tool to provide quality, efficient and effective services, access market information and develop competitive advantages in the global market. Provision of funds for research and encouragement of Public-Private Partnerships in the provision of internet and web-related services would also be emphasized. Sub-county Information and Documentation Centres will need to be digitalized and strengthened through provision of more and relevant reading materials and government publications for access by the general public.

7.2.4 Role of Stakeholders

Sub sector	Stakeholder	Role
Roads and Public Work	Government ministries and agencies/authorities (KURA, KERRA, etc)	Provision of resources (finance and personnel) and policy; Supervision of infrastructural development, monitoring and maintenance
	Donor agencies(Kfw, SIDA	Provision of financial resources
	Others-LATF,CDF	Provision of financial resources and technical expertise
	Private sector	Construction and maintenance of infrastructure
	Civil society –PBOs, CBOs	Planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation of sector programmes
Energy	Government	Provision of policy guidelines, financial and human resource
	Donor agencies	Provision of financial resources and technical support
	KP	Installation, maintenance and distribution of power
	Others-CDF	Provision of financial resources
	Rural Electrification Authority	Connecting electricity supply to rural areas
	KenGen	Electricity production.
	Kenya National Transmission Company (KENTRACO)	Constructing and maintaining power transmission networks
	Independent Power Producers (IPP)	Generation of power
Sub-County Development committees	Setting of district priorities.	
ICT	Telkom Kenya	Provision of telecommunication-fixed and mobile telephone services, internet, VOIP, and fax services.
	Mobile phone service providers-Safaricom, Airtel, Orange, Yu	Provision of mobile phone services.
	Development partners	Provision of financial and technical support.
	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation(KBC)	To inform, educate and entertain the public through radio and television services.
	Postal services	Provision of money transfer services; Stamp production; Letter post services; Rental of public and private letter boxes.
	Communication commission of Kenya(CCK)	Regulatory services, issuance of licenses; Price regulation; Establishment of interconnection principles and type approval of equipment.
	Financial institutions	Provision of financial support
	Courier services	Delivery of parcels.
	Private sector	Investing in the sector
	Public	Consumers of the services and are the tax payers.
	Research institutions	Provision of scientific, Technical and

Sub sector	Stakeholder	Role
		social research that will address the district's development needs; Promotion of agriculture, industrial, medical and educational sub sectors.

7.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Install modern communication networks to boost efficiency and ease the costs of communication; Support computer firms to establish outreach programmes on IT packages. Strengthen Mobile Telephony Networks	Inadequate supply of electricity power to facilitate ICT development and spread; Poor communication transmission	Establishment of local Information and Documentation Centres; Laying of optic cable and communication boosters across the county
	To strengthen communication network in areas that are not covered ; Encourage private firms to set up computer and e-mail services within towns, markets and villages for easy access to the public in the County.	Communications equipments are not available. Lack of electricity in most market centers.	Recommend provision of power to all parts of the County under Rural Electrification Programme; Acquisition of the Communication equipments.
Energy	To develop low cost alternative sources of energy (solar parks, wind energy, geothermal power; solid waste energy etc. increase rural access to electricity; stabilize power supply;	High initial cost of investing in the generation plants for alternative energy sources; low incomes for the majority of population in Homa Bay County;	Entering in to public private partnerships; securing private sector investors in the power generation; working with REA, KPLC and KENTRACO
	Stabilization of energy supplies; Expanding Rural Electrification Connections; Generate geothermal power at Homa Hills; Generate hydro power at Mbita Channel, Sondu-Miriu, Awach Kibuon and Kuja Rivers;	Low investments due to lack of funds; Lack of detailed plans to market opportunities to potential investors; Limited local capacity	Explore possibilities of joint investment efforts with GDC management and other potential investors through public private partnerships; Work with donors and private sector investors to undertake feasibility studies and market/implement findings; Conduct research and development to reduce the cost of installing energy systems especially for solar power;

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	<p>Generate sola power at all high potential points;</p> <p>Generate wind power at Ruri, Gembe and Gwassu Hills;</p> <p>Expand generation of biomass, biogas and biodiesel power.</p>		<p>Scale up availability of power at all strategic points including market centers and public facilities such as Chief's camps and beaches</p> <p>Promote private sector investment in energy parks in small urban and market centers</p> <p>Work with PBOs to promote use of solar lanterns and other renewable sources of energy by households</p>

7.2.6 Projects/Programmes by Sector

i) On-going Projects/Programmes

a) Flagship projects Programmes in the County

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Road Network Expansion Programme	County wide	To Improve access and spur movement of people and goods.	All critical class C&D roads bituminized by 2017	Development of master plan; Allocation of resources; Development of new roads/ rehabilitation of existing roads.
Energy Access/Transmission/ Rural Electrification Programme.	County wide	To Improve access to and efficiency in energy usage.	All institutions and trading centres are connected to electricity by 2017; Electricity supply stabilized and outages minimized by 2015	Development of plan by REA; Installation of equipment; Connection to grid. Muhoroni – Homa Bay distribution line completed; Sub-station built at Homa Bay
Households Energy Access Scale-Up Programme.	County wide	To Improve access to and efficiency in energy usage.	50% of households connected to electricity by 2017.	Development of implementation plan; Installation of equipment; Connection to grid.

b) Other Projects/Programmes

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Islands Electrification Project	Mfangano, Rusinga, Remba, Ringiti and Takawiri	Increase coverage of electricity to key public facilities and centres in the Islands.	Entire Mfangano Ring Road covered by electricity by 2017.	Laying of transmission lines and transformers; Installation of fossil fuel power plant; Connection of electricity.

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Installation of Radio Networks on Islands	Mfangano, Rusinga, Remba, Ringiti and Takawiri	Improve communication network within islands	All islands have radio networks by 2017	Cabling; Installation masts
Scheme-Based Rural Electrification Programme	All constituencies	To expand access to electricity and increase electricity customer base along the line	All trade centres and institutions along the scheme lines connected to the national grid by 2017.	Laying of electricity supply lines and installation of transformers; Connection of power to applicants
Bituminization of C19 Road	Homa Bay – Mbita	To improve road communication between Homa Bay and Mbita towns to facilitate transportation of goods and services.	45 km of road between Mbita and Homa Bay tarmacked and in full use by December 2013	Survey, design, contract and construction of the road
Bituminization of C19 Road	Homa Bay – Kendu Bay	To improve finishing and signage of the road	Stretch of the road finished well and handed over	Completion of finishing and handing over procedures
Re-Bituminization of C18 Road	Rodi Kopany – Karungu	To improve road communication between Homa Bay and Ndhiwa and facilitate movement of goods and services.	Re-carpeting of C18 road by 2013	Tarmacking.
Constituency Roads Improvement Programme	County wide	Make all rural areas accessible during all seasons.	Opening up of all access routes to public institutions by 2015; Undertaking maintenance works on all KERRA-classified roads annually.	Bush Clearing, Dozer works, culvert cleaning/installation, back filling and drainage works; Grading, Gravelling, and Compacting
Urban Roads Development Programme	All major urban areas.	To improve access to all estates within urban centres.	All major urban roads bituminized by 2015.	Gravelling, tarmacking or re-carpeting of identified roads
Roads 2000 and Other Labour Intensive Projects	County wide	To create short-term labour intensive employment for young people	Employment created for unemployed youths	Mobilization and opening/rehabilitation/construction of roads

ii) New Project Proposals

Project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Programme for Opening Up of New Roads	County wide	To improve access to all strategic investments in each ward	Open up 10 km in each ward by 2016	Mobilise for improved funding and improve implementation.
Routine Maintenance of Classified Roads	County wide	To keep all classified roads motorable throughout the year	All classified roads in good shape throughout the year	Routine maintenance works
Construction of Parking Facilities	County wide	To ease congestion in all major urban centres	All major towns have parking facilities by 2017	Identification of sites; Construction works
Bituminization of C18 , C26 and D210 Roads	Kendu Bay – Oyugis; Oyugis – Rodi Kopany; Mbita-Karungu	Communication between towns improved;	The three roads are bituminized by 2017	Mobilization of funds; Securing of commitment; Tarmacking of the roads
Establishment of Road Construction and Maintenance Agency	Homa Bay	Enhance efficiency in roads construction and avail capacity for emergency	All roads in the County	Procure roads construction equipment. Establish an agency to manage the equipment.
Homa Bay Agropolis Development Programme	County wide	To enhance road access to all areas within the Agropolis; To improve power generation and supply stability	All strategic roads developed using enzyme technology; Power system with large and stable capacity developed by 2022	Identification of sites; Development of detailed designs; Implementation of activities
Promotion of Safety in Public Transportation	County wide	Ensure safe transportation system with the County	Reduce risks and accidents to bare minimum	Development and enforcement of necessary legislation; Capacity building or motor cyclists and other road users;
Establishment of Footbridges	County wide	To improve access to all areas crossed by big rivers	All major rivers crossable by 2017	Design and construction.
Opening up of Otange, Otaro and Kabunde airstrips.	Homa Bay; Ndhiwa; Karachuonyo	Improve landing sites for air transport.	Otange, Otaro and Kabunde airstrips opened up by 2014.	Allocate money for opening up of the identified airstrips.
Development of Energy Master plan	County wide	To improve access to and	County energy master plan	Undertake mapping of energy sources

Project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		efficiency in energy usage	completed by 2014	and prefeasibility studies
Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy.	County wide	Promote use of solar systems as a substitute to electricity; Initiate geothermal power stations to ensure stable supply of electricity; Explore use of wind to generate power	Set up a Power generation plant in Homa Hills; Set up solar parks and wind power plants; Set up solid waste power generation plant; Set up hydropower generation plant at Mbita Channel; Increase usage of solar energy by households in the county.	Encourage use of alternative energy; Encourage trade-offs to encourage competition; Generate power from Homa Hills.
Solar Lighting of Streets and Market Centres	County wide	Build solar lighting capability	Enhance use of solar technology	Installation and operationalization of photovoltaic mechanisms
Establishment of mini-grid solar parks	County wide	Increase access to energy	Establish 1 park in each sub-county by 2017	Design, installation and operationalization of the parks
Capacity building for energy reticulation unit	Homa Bay	Enhance capacity of the unit	Unit capacity build by 2015	Training development of modules
Stabilization of Power Supply	County wide	Build stable alternative power sources	Set up transmission line from Sondu Miriu to Sindo through Homa Bay; Put up a power sub-station at Homa Bay; Establish transmission lines from Muhoroni to Awendo via Homa Bay	Develop designs; Put up infrastructure; Operationalize the system
Promotion of Access to Affordable ICT services.	County wide	Encourage entry of more service providers; Provide boosters for telephones and cable capacity.	Establish 1 digital resource centre per sub-county; Ensure whole county is covered by mobile phone and data networks; Extend fibre optic to all major urban centers.	Establish digital resource centres; Provide ICT support infrastructure
Water Transport Improvement Programme	Suba; Mbita; Homa Bay; Karachuonyo	Convert Mbita cross-way to a highway bridge; Accelerate	Remove all water hyacinth from the lake; Allow free lake water flow through	Make available funds for removal of water hyacinth; Conversion of cross-

Project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		removal of water hyacinth and reinstate steam ships.	the Mbita cross-way point; Improve water transport systems across the lake. Promote Marine Safety	way and reinstatement of steamships.
Public Works Capacity Improvement Programme	County wide	Improve efficiency and effectiveness in the execution of public works.	Increase the number of public personnel; Enhance training of public personnel.	Employ more personnel and enhance their training to accommodate more social audit.
Installation of Road Furniture	County wide	To improve roads safety in the county	All major roads installed with road signs, speed bumps, guard rails and street lighting by 2017	Installing necessary furniture

MTP II Consultations

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes
		Short term	Medium term		
Road network	Few roads are all-weather; Many roads are damaged by poor drainage provisions; Public participation in road maintenance, procurement and monitoring systems was hindered through ignorance; Top-bottom resources allocation for road development; Existence of various funds and low monitoring resulting in duplication.	Enhance participation of locals in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of road; Consolidate allocation and monitoring of funds for road development.	Localize and improve funding for road development and maintenance.	% increase in Funds allocated for road development; % change in No. and length (km) of all-weather roads; % change in No. of locals trained and incorporated in road committees; % change in Funding and monitoring through a consolidated mechanism.	More roads opened; More road committee member trained.
Power Connectivity Expansion	Instability of power supply; Very low rural penetration; Low adoption of alternative energy sources- wind, solar, etc.	Stabilization of energy supplies; Expanding Rural Electrification Connections; Generate geothermal power at Homa Hills; Generate hydro	Improve rural access to electricity; Promote adoption of alternative energy sources; Enhance power supply stability.	% change in No. of incidences of power outage reduced; % change in No. of households/businesses with power connection; % change in No. of HH using alternative energy sources.	More power connectivity

		<p>power at Mbita Channel, Sondu-Miriu, Awach Kibuon and Kuja Rivers;</p> <p>Generate solar power at all high potential points;</p> <p>Generate wind power at Ruri, Gembe and Gwassu Hills;</p> <p>Expand generation of biomass, biogas and biodiesel power.</p>			
Telecommunication connectivity	Cost of communication was still out of reach for the majority.		<p>Improve connectivity through fibre optic and other affordable technologies;</p> <p>Reduce cost of communication</p>	<p>% change in Cost of communication;</p> <p>% change in No. of persons with access to telecommunication technology.</p>	More telecommunication connectivity

7.2.7 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues in the Sector

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will seek to increase the role played by women and youth in the sector. This will be achieved through involvement of the community in the maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads.

The sector shall seek to revitalize all Aids Control Units in respective ministries and departments. The sector also has a large proportion of migrant workers mainly working in the fishing industry who will be targeted in efforts to prevent new infections.

The sector will respond to the county's environmental agenda by adhering to the requirement for Environmental Impact Assessments for all new projects as prescribed by the Schedule II of EMCA. In addition, the suggested environmental management plans will be fully implemented for each project undertaken.

The ICT sector is important in disseminating HIV/AIDS related data and information, environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity to learn and compare what is happening in other areas and is vital for information sharing and replication of best practices.

7.3 GENERAL ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL AND LABOUR AFFAIRS

This sector at the county comprises of trade, tourism, industrialization, mining, labour and regional development sub-sectors.

7.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is for: A globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic development.

The mission of the sector is: To promote, co-ordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programs for a rapidly industrializing economy.

7.3.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Development of the county's infrastructure especially the road and electricity network is critical to the success of this sector. The county's road network is getting developed with four class C roads (Homa Nay- Rongo, Homa Bay- Kendu Bay, Homa Bay –Mbita and Rodi Kopany - Sori) under construction and Rodi Kopany – Oyugis under design

Trade and industry is a key component of the sector with informal businesses such as the Jua Kali sector employing most youths in the county. Private investments on Jua Kali and small scale sector would be promoted to foster employment creation. The county lacks a major factory / industry under which general county economic growth can rally. Infrastructure is inadequate therefore investors find doing business expensive and dangerous; Environmental hazards such as the water hyacinth hampers productivity in fishing, transportation, tourism and other sub-sectors; Unfavourable climatic conditions hinder agricultural production; Low uptake of appropriate/ modern technology has been persistent; low Cultural orientation towards entrepreneurship and investment

The county has great potential in the tourism sector and concerted efforts will be made to harness this. Potential tourist attractions include the vast Lake Victoria shoreline, numerous islands inhabited by hippos, crocodiles, water bucks, monkeys, monitor lizard, snakes and birds of various species, the Ruma National Park with the rare species of the roan antelope and other fauna, Gwasssi and Homa hills etc. The county falls within the south west tourist circuit and intense marketing coupled with investment in quality hotels, camping safaris, sport fishing, boat racing and cruising safaris will be promoted. The government will also take lead in the provision of an enabling environment with security being priority among others. The rich culture of the Luo and Abasuba will also be explored to promote tourism.

7.3.3 Role of Stakeholders

Sub sector	Stakeholder	Role
Trade and Industry	Ministry of Trade and Industries, other GOK departments and Parastatal organizations e. g. KPLC, KWS, LBDA, Chamber of Commerce etc.	Policy guideline and supervision; Provision of financial, material and human resources; Provision of enabling environment; Trade and Investment promotion.
	PBOs/ CBOs/ FBOs/ CSOs	Capacity building; Provision of technical support, credit and grants; Linkages to markets and financial institutions.
	Private sector.	Provision of technical and financial support, market, suppliers
	Development Partners	Provision of financial and technical support
	Financial institutions	Provision of credit and Supply of inputs.
	Devolved committees	Financial and technical resources.
	Community	Project Implementation, monitoring and evaluation; Provision of financial, material and human resources.
	Overseas Development Partners: World Bank, AfDB, EU, JICA, UKAID, USAID, SIDA, CIDA, DANIDA, IDA, FINAID, AUSAID, UNICEF, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNHCR, IRI, ADRA, CRS, UNFPA, UNDHA and others	Provision of technical support; Provision of funds; Infrastructure development.
Tourism	Ministry of Tourism and wildlife (GOK, KTB)	Policy guideline and supervision; Provision of financial, material and human resources; Tourism promotion; Creation of an enabling environment.
	PBOs/ CBOs/ FBOs/ CSOs	Capacity building; Provision of technical support, credit and grants; Linkages to markets and financial institutions.
	Private sector	Provision of financial support; Tourism promotion; Investment in the tourism sector.
	Development Partners	Provision of financial and technical support
	Financial institutions	Provision of credit and Supply of inputs
	Devolved committees	Financial resources.
	Community	Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation; Resource provision.
Labour	Telkom Kenya	Provision of telecommunication-fixed and mobile telephone services, internet, VOIP, and fax services.
	Mobile phone service providers-Safaricom, Airtel, Orange, Yu	Provision of mobile phone services.
	Development partners	Provision of financial and technical support.
	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation(KBC)	To inform, educate and entertain the public through radio and television services.
	Postal services	Provision of money transfer services; Stamp production; Letter post services; Rental of public and private letter boxes.
	Communication commission of Kenya(CCK)	Regulatory services, issuance of licenses; Price regulation; Establishment of interconnection principles and type approval of equipment.

Sub sector	Stakeholder	Role
	Financial institutions	Provision of financial support
	Courier services	Delivery of parcels.
	Private sector	Investing in the sector
	Public	Consumers of the services and are the tax payers.
	Research institutions	Provision of scientific, technical and social research that will address the district's development needs; Promotion of agriculture, industrial, medical and educational sub sectors.

7.3.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade and Industry	Create conducive environment for investment; Promote industrial development; Consolidate and strengthen cooperative societies; Support SMEs development Strengthen wholesale and retail sector	Inadequate infrastructure for industrialization; Lack of skilled manpower; Inadequate marketing; Poor saving and investment culture; Inadequate resources for development; over-exploitation of natural resources;	Applying industrial cluster approach to enhance competitiveness; Implement flagship programs in fish, cotton and textile, meat and leather , pineapple and value addition, waste energy, motorcycle transport, software development and wind power and geothermal plants; Allocate more resources to industrial development
Tourism	Map, document and develop all sites of tourist interest; Establish basic support infrastructure; Hold stakeholder forum and develop a strategic plan;	Lack of strategic plan, funding and marketing ; Inadequate supports infrastructure; Lack of trained labour force; Lack of awareness of potential; low conservation	Develop a strategic plan for tourism; Promote tourism IEC especially in communities; Improve hospitality facilities; Broaden products to include mythical/ legendary tourism, sand/beach, culture and heritage; agro/eco-tourism and wildlife; Broaden base of service providers; Improve the support infrastructure; Zoning for tourism development
Labour	Arrest child labour and exploitation of workers; Enforce safety at work places and compliance with labour laws; Solve industrial disputes expeditiously	Inadequate policing capacity; Low budgets for labour activities; Lack of awareness of labour laws and best labour practices;	Conduct trainings and awareness campaigns; Enforce compliance through community strategies; Allocate more resources to address labour issues

7.3.5 Projects/Programmes by Sector

i) On-going Projects/Programmes

a. Flagship Project/ Programmes in the County

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Creation of Producer Business Groups	County wide	Increase wholesale business activities and efficiency.	Create at least 4 PBGs in each Sub-county.	Sensitize business communities on formation of PBGs.
Development and Promotion of Niche Tourism Products	County wide	Increase attractiveness and revenues in the tourism sector.	Introduce new high-value cultural, eco-sports, water-based and other niche tourist products.	Appoint cultural ambassadors; License quality home-stays; Upgrade sports centres; Promote niche tourisms
Under-Utilized Park Initiative	Ruma National Park	Improve Utilization of and revenue from Ruma National Park	To rehabilitate and expand existing facilities and infrastructure	Resolution of human wildlife conflicts. Upgrading of roads and lodges in the park
Mainstreaming of the county in the Western Tourism Circuit	County wide	To sustainably market Homabay County as a preferred tourism destination	Have the county recognized as a top tourism destination within 5 years	Advertise sites in the county as tourism destinations. Attend regional and international tourism and travel expos
Training of Engineers Technologists and Technicians	County wide	Improve productivity of the industrial sector	Identify and train the number of engineers, technologists and technicians needed for competitive industrialization of the county	Mapping resource needs; Mobilizing resources; Identification of talent; Training

b. Other Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction/ Completion of Sub-county Industrial Development Centres	County wide	Computerize information and data; Access the web; Inter-computer linkage with Ministry Headquarters and IDC offices; Avail	Entrepreneurs to access industrial information.	Purchase additional computer and printer; Creation of data bank; Establish an Industrial Information Centre.

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		information to entrepreneurs for development purposes.		
Mapping and Preservation of Tourist Sites and Monuments	County wide	To identify and preserve/conserv attraction sites	Have all sites listed and preserved by 2015	Securing and conserve sites of mythical interests like Simbi Nyaima, Nyamgondho wuod Ombare, Simbi Nyaima, Gor Mahia Shrine, Tom Mboya Mausoleum, e.t.c; Nature and Wildlife conservancies e.g. Homa hot springs, Oyugis bird sanctuary and Kanam prehistoric sites
Branding of Homa Bay County	County wide	To improve the image of Homa Bay as a top end destination	Have the county's potential noticed within the western tourism circuit by 2015	Identifying core assets; Framing the message; Undertaking activities to reinforce image;
Creation of Tourism Promotion Entity	Homa Bay	To have an entity to spearhead tourism promotion efforts in the county	Establish an entity by 2014	Design the framework; Secure approvals; Mobilize resources; Operationalize the entity
Establishment of a School of Tourism and Hospitality Management	Homa Bay	To provide quality training on tourism and hospitality	Establish a school by 2015	Mobilization of resources; Construction and equipping works;
Establishment of a Consolidated Entertainment Facility	Suba/Mbita	Diversify tourist experiences	Have the consolidated site in operation by 2017	Establish a museum, an amusement park, a culture centre and world class hotel/lodge
Establishment of a National Heroes/Heroines Square	Homa Bay	To celebrate top achievers with international recognition	Establish the square by 2017	Design frameworks for identification and celebration; Establish infrastructure.
Establishment of World-Class Tourist Hotels and Lodges	County wide	To provide world class accommodation to visiting tourist	Have at least 1 world-class hotel/lodge in each sub-county	Investor mapping and attraction;
Establishment of County National Museum	Homa Bay	To showcase the culture and heritage of the county's diverse groups	Put up the museum by 2017	Site and cost determination; Mobilization of resources; Construction and equipping works
Establishment of Market for County Culture and the Arts	County wide	To showcase the culture and heritage of the county's diverse groups	Put up the market by 2015	Site and cost determination; Mobilization of resources; Construction and equipping works
Training of Industrial	County-wide	Train and offer advisory services to entrepreneurs	Train 200 potential and existing entrepreneurs	Train entrepreneurs in the MSME Sector on

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Extension Service Officers			per sub-county	business management skills; Sensitize entrepreneurs on the available investment opportunities
Establishment of an SME Park	County wide	To create employment and wealth creation	Park established in each sub-county	Identify and acquire suitable land Develop master plans Conduct environmental impact assessment for the sites Sourcing and identifying private sector investment through PPP frame work.
Establishment of Special Economic Zone	Approved site	To play an important role in catalysing economic and social development To increase competitiveness of products.	One SEZ established in the county	Creation of designated areas for the development of the same.
Establishment of Cement Factory	Rachuonyo	Reduce cost of construction; improve revenue streams	Production of cement locally within 5 years	Conducting feasibility studies; Developing detailed designs; Setting up infrastructure, Operationalizing the entity
Establishment of Industrial Training Institutes	Subject to discussion	To be successful in developing competitiveness To develop capacity to utilize knowledge To improve productivity through innovation	Homa bay industrial Training Institute created (trained skilled workforce including engineers, technologists, technicians etc. (who are innovators)	Develop and operationalize training of engineers, technologists, technicians, craftsmen etc. To conduct projected needs analysis to guide the training institutions on numbers and courses offered according to the need for the county. To coordinated development of harmonised linkages between industry, research institutions and academia.
Establishment of Coffee Processing Plant	Rachuonyo	To create a plant to help in processing coffee to aid the farmers in the region.	Local coffee farmers.	Identification of suitable land for the construction of the plant Conducting EIA for the site. Building, Sourcing for machinery for the plant and installation Sensitize local farmer to increase their production

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Sugar Processing Factory	Rangwe, Ndhiwa	To create factory to help in processing sugar for the sugar cane farmers	2 factories established	Identification of suitable land for the construction of the plant. Conducting EIA for the site. Building, Sourcing for machinery for the plant and installation. Sensitize local farmer to increase their production
Establishment of Sisal, Fruit/Nut Processing Plant	County wide	To create factory to help in processing sugar for the sugar cane farmers	2 factories established	Identification of suitable land for the construction of the plant. Conducting EIA for the site. Building, Sourcing for machinery for the plant and installation. Sensitize local farmer to increase their production
Establishment of Cereals Milling Factory	Suba	To create a factory for cereal milling	One factory established	Identification of suitable land for the construction of the plant. Conducting EIA for the site. Building, Sourcing for machinery for the plant and installation Sensitize local farmer to increase their production
Establishment of Starch Processing Factory	Homabay Town	To create a factory for starch processing factory.	One factory established.	Identification of suitable land for the construction of the plant. Conducting EIA for the site. Building, Sourcing for machinery for the plant and installation Sourcing raw materials and logistical means.
Establishment of Business Information Service Centre	All sub counties	To create a one stop shop for business information in the sub county	1 in each sub county	Identification of proper site for the centre Sourcing for the information provision

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				machines Training man power to help in information dissemination.
Establishment of County Trade Fund	All sub counties	To create a cheap credit facility for the small and medium traders	1 in each sub county	Identify the SMEs to be supported Sensitize the SMEs on the availability of the fund Train the SME on the best system of doing business
Create a Master Plan for the Development of Markets	County wide	To help in general planning of the development of the markets	Establish modern markets and medium wholesale hubs	Identify the markets to establish the Modern markets and Whole sale hubs. Sensitize the producer business group on their role in stocking the whole sale hub and Modern markets.
Establish Export Promotion and Processing Zone	Subject to discussion	To play an important role in catalysing economic and social development To increase competitiveness of products.	One EPZ established in the county	Creation of designated areas for the development of the same.
Establishment of County Staff Cooperative SACCO	County HQs	-Savings mobilization -Access to affordable credit facilities	Employees of the County government form a SACCO by 2015	-sensitization -mobilization -bylaws formulation
Establishment of County Cooperative Training College	To be determined	Provision of quality cooperative business training	-school leavers -employees of cooperative enterprises -general populace	-stakeholder sensitization -legislation -bidding -works
Domestication of national Policies and Legislation on Cooperatives	County HQs	-enabling environment for cooperative growth -enhanced good cooperative corporate governance	-The cooperative act cap.490 -SACCO societies Act.2008	-stakeholder sensitization -bills -legislation
Establishment of Homa Bay County Trade Development Corporation	All sub county Towns	Provide credit to SMEs business to alleviate poverty.	Corporation established by 2016	Vetting loan applications by the county Joint Loan Board
Establishment of Oil Tankers Calibration Bridge	All sub counties	Provide services of calibration to all oil tankers entering the county	Bridge established by 2017	Verifying right position to establish the calibration Bridge Sourcing for materials for calibration
Establishment of Free Trade Port around Lake Victoria	Homa Bay	Provision of free port services to the residents of Homa bay county	Free trade port established by 2017	Identify the suitable place to do the port. Source for materials for port building

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				Identifying the qualified staff to operate the port business
Promotion Standardization and Certification of Goods and Services	County wide	Provision of standardised goods and services to the public	All goods and services produced within the county standardized and certified by 2017	Identify the laws and regulation to control goods and services traded in
Development of Fish Industrial Cluster	Suba, Mbita and Homa Bay Town	Increase production and value addition on fish	Establish cluster at 2,219 million by 2017	Develop plan; Build plants; establish industry
Promotion of Potatoes Processing and Value Addition	Ndhiwa, Kabondo Kasipul, Kasipul	Increase production and strengthen marketing of potatoes	Increase potatoes production by 300%	Expanding acreage under potatoes; strengthening cooperatives; form transport and marketing company; build plant/industry
Development of Cotton and Textile Industrial Cluster	County wide	Establish a viable industrial cluster	Increase production from 1,000 MT to 20,000 MT by 2018	Establish ginneries, a textile and cottage industry
Development of Integrated Meat and Leather Processing Cluster	County Wide	Promote livestock production and value addition	Establish cluster at KShs 860 m within 5 years	Develop plan; Build plants; establish industry
Establishment of Pineapple Processing and Value Addition Cluster	County wide	Promote the growing, processing of and value addition on pineapple	Establish cluster within three years at KShs 435 million	Develop plan; Build plants; establish industry
Establishment of Municipal Waste Energy Enterprises	Homa Bay	Utilize waste for production of biogas	Establish cluster at KShs 204 million by 2017	Develop plan; Build plants; establish industry
Development of Motor Cycle Transport Cluster	County wide	Move the sector up the value chain and create more viable and attractive sector	Establish sector by 2017 at KShs 595 million	Develop plan; Build plants; establish industry
Establishment of ICT and Software Development Incubation Facility	Homa Bay	Replicate the KIRDI-Kamtech project in HBC	Establish the facility at KShs 155 m by 2017	Develop plan; Build plants; establish industry
Establishment of Lambwe Wind Power and Homa Hills Geothermal Plants	Mbita, Karachuonyo	Promote development and use of renewable energy	Establish and operationalize plants through PPP by 2018 at KShs 2.5 billion	Develop plan; Build plants; establish industry
Streamlined Production and	County wide	To improve livelihoods and increase incomes	All construction materials in the county	Mobilization of players; Standardization of

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Marketing of Construction Materials Industry		from the industry	produced and sold at real value	production; Price controls
God Nyango Iron-Ore Mining Project	Rachuonyo South	To improve incomes from mining	Income from mining shared adequately with community and county government involvement as beneficiaries	Signing of MoU with licensed miners
Mapping of Mineral Resources in Homa Bay County	County wide	To promote sustainable mining of local resources	Mineral capability determined and exploited sustainably	Development of tools;
Programme for Empowerment of Local Workers	County wide	Develop capacity of local workers and enforce labour laws especially those regarding safety and fair pay	Ensure all local workers are sensitised on labour laws; Ensure labour laws are enforced within the county.	Enforcement of labour laws and sensitization of workers and their employers.
Programme for Promotion of Local Trade	County wide	Create a supportive environment for trade	Reduce cost of doing business in the county; Improve access to credit facilities in the county.	Capacity build local entrepreneurs; Review the high licensing fees and improve access to credit.
Development of Strategic Planning Units	All sub-counties	To promote strategic planning and accelerate development in each sub-county	Develop a strategic planning unit in every sub-county.	Create units to lead in strategic planning with focus on investment promotion and management.

iii) New Projects (MTP II Consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes
		Short term	Medium term		
Access to market	Information access is still low/ limited; Road network is still inadequate; Storage facilities are largely non-existent; Market infrastructure is still poor.	Improve access to market information; Establish storage and value addition facilities.	Enhance development of rural access roads; Improve infrastructure for marketing.	% change in No. of producers with access to market information/ infrastructure; % change in No. and length of rural access roads; % change in No. of storage/ value addition facilities established.	More exports; More access roads; More storage facilities established.
Employment creation	Many people have been	Encourage adoption of	Promote technical education,	% change in No. of local producers	More local producers

Key Area	Priority	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes
			Short term	Medium term		
		trained and have acquired skills but were not employed; There were limited industrial opportunities to accommodate the trained personnel;	modern technology; Address environmental factors that inhibited agricultural production.	entrepreneurship and self-employment; Improve investment in infrastructure; Promote industry, value addition and production for export markets.	employing modern technology; % change in No. of youths pursuing technical courses; % change in No. of industries established/revived; % change in No. of new businesses; % change in No. of youths trained/newly employed; % change in Area of Lake Victoria cleared off water hyacinth	realising surplus production; More youths with relevant technical skills technology; More Industries established /revived; More viable businesses established; Clean lake

7.3.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues in the Sector

The sector ministries will seek to increase the role played by women and youth in the sector. This shall be achieved through involvement of the community in small and micro enterprises and identifying investment opportunities for these population groups. Efforts will also be made to sensitize the youths and women on eco-tourism as a way generating income.

On HIV/AIDS the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC material strategically placed for easy access by the public. The sector also has a large portion of migrant workers mainly working in the fish industry. This is a vulnerable group and activities targeting them will be key in the prevention of new HIV infections. The sector will also focus on sensitization on environment friendly manufacturing and industrial technologies.

7.4 HEALTH

The sector consists of public health and medical services sub- sectors.

7.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is of: An efficient and high quality health care system that is accessible, equitable and affordable for every Kenyan.

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

7.4.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The health sector plays an important role in the county's economy through both preventative and curative services. All sectors in the County are dependent on responsive and fully functional health services. It ensures a healthy population, which in turn participates in the development activities of the county. In line with the Kenya Vision 2030 objective of ensuring a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030 and the Millennium Development Goals – Reducing child mortality (No. 4), Improving maternal health (No. 5) and Combating HIV/AIDS and Malaria (No. 6) –, the county will endeavour to provide adequate and affordable health services to the public. The County will therefore embrace primary health care approach in its development agenda, to ensure that all people have access to basic health care services. The County will also pursue the policy of preventive services, and pool resources to establish model health facilities and referral health facilities. Rehabilitation of existing health facilities will also be done while providing quality health service management through competent and skilled staff at all levels of service delivery in line with the GOK Community Strategy. The sector also plays an important role in sensitizing the community on hygiene improvement through building of pit-latrines and using clean water, immunization, vaccination and prevention of diseases.

7.4.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry Of Education	Ensuring quality education and assisting in community mobilization
Ministry of Agriculture , Livestock and Fisheries Development	Ensuring adequate nutrition and food security
Ministry Of Health	Provision of financial, technical and material support to health facilities including staff; Policy and guideline formulation; Supportive supervision; Monitoring and supervision of interventions in the sector including interventions by PBOs and other GOK agencies.
Devolved Committees (CDF) and other Government departments/ministries	Provision of financial resources; Technical support.
NACC and other government agencies	Provide policy guidance on halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS; Developing, implementing and monitoring and evaluation of health sector interventions.
Private sector	Partners in health care provision – private clinics / hospitals
PBOs – CARE Kenya, CEFA/St. Margarita, World Vision, ADS, APHA Plus, KEMRI CDC, IMC, IMPACT Tuungane Project, FACES, MSF, Engender Health, DEVLINK etc. and Donor Agencies-IFAD	Financial resources, capacity building, technical and logistical supports; Renovation of health facilities and provision of essential health commodities and equipment.

Stakeholder	Role
Overseas Development Partners: World Bank, WHO, AfDB, EU, JICA, UKAID, USAID, SIDA, CIDA, DANIDA, IDA, FINAID, AUSAID, UNICEF, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNHCR, IRI, ADRA, CRS, UNFPA, UNDHA and others	Provision of technical support; Provision of funds; Infrastructure development.
KEMSA	Procure and supply medical supplies; Replenishment of stocks of medical supplies in public health facilities.
Community	Care and support for the sick and those affected including the vulnerable population; Provide land to construct health facilities and financial resources; Provide human resource: CHEWS, CHWs and other health staff.

7.4.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Child health	To increase immunization coverage and reduce child mortality rate through enhanced MCH services.	Few health facilities in some areas. Poor infrastructure in health facilities.	Operationalize non-operational facilities Liaise with relevant stakeholders to set up more health facilities like dispensaries Use CHWs/Expand community strategy Partnerships with CDF and PBOs to improve infrastructure in facilities
Maternal health, Reproductive health/FP	To reduce maternal mortality rate through enhanced MCH and reproductive health services	Few trained personnel. Poor accessibility to health facilities. Weak referral systems.	Decentralize commodity supplies Streamline cost sharing system to cater for those who cannot afford Carry out vigorous campaigns on positive behaviour change about sex
Emergency/Referral services	To enhance coordination in the delivery of health services by all health providers	Negative socio-cultural factors Weak supervisory systems	Women to be sensitized on PMTCT MOH to continue offering ART to HIV positive patients Liaise with local authorities to improve environmental health
Community strategy	To increase community access to basic medical and public health services	Inadequate and erratic supply of anti-malarial and anti TB drugs	Scaling up Malaria and TB interventions at household and community levels
HIV/AIDS	To reduce the infection rate of HIV	Poor state of environmental health	Increase funding for WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) activities including putting up public sanitation facilities at all strategic points
Malaria, TB	To reduce Malaria and TB related morbidity and mortalities		
Environmental Health	To reduce morbidities associated with poor hygiene and sanitation		

7.4.5 Projects and programmes Priorities

A) On-going Projects / Programmes:

i) Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Community Based Information System	County wide	To enhance community awareness of preventive and promotive healthcare; Promote participation of communities/ individuals to take charge of their health	Develop CBIS; Train at least 12 community based health workers on promotive / preventive health care; Recruit 20 nurses per constituency.	System development; Training of CBHWs; Recruitment of nurses.
Rehabilitation of Rural Health Facilities	County wide	Provide quality integrated and comprehensive health care.	Functional health facilities offering integrated and comprehensive health services increased; 1 model health facility established in each constituency.	Mapping resource needs and mobilizing; Renovating existing health facilities; Constructing a model health facility in each constituency; Finalize recruitment of 20 nurses per constituency.
Revitalization of Efficacy of HMIS	County wide	Enhance reliability of health management information systems	HIS and data tools developed and printed; Decentralized reporting rates and feedback increased; Capacity building of health workers and HMTs.	Developing and printing health sector indicators and data tools; Developing and rolling out sub-county HIS software; Capacity building health workers, SCHMTs and CHMTs
Fast-tracking implementation of Community Health Strategy	County wide	Make available basic information on preventive health at community level.	CHS is implemented and Community-Based Information system is established; 10 CHWs recruited per constituency; 100 motor cycles supplied to each CU	Recruiting CHWs; Purchasing motor cycles; Forming CUs; Distributing resources to CUs
Implementation of Output-Based Approach in Reproductive Health	County wide	Improve access to reproductive health services	Uptake of RH services by poor and vulnerable women is increased by more than 10% annually	Train personnel; Target beneficiaries; Implement OBA

ii) Other Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction and Equipping of Model Health facilities	Kitare, Nyandiwa, Marindi, Ober, Wagwe, and Pala	Improve service delivery at the health centres	1 model health facility constructed in each constituency	Development and equipment of modern; In-patient and Out-patient wards; Registry; Maternity wings; Kitchen & laundry
Construction of Wards	Kobuya Disp Ugina HC Soklo Disp. Lambwe Disp Ogongo SDH Nyamrisra HC, Oriwo HC	Improve service delivery at the health centres	All dispensaries to have effective and adequate wards in all constituencies	Ceiling, piping & painting
Tupange Programme	County wide	To provide Reproductive Health services to the Urban poor	Raise FP uptake by 20% point	Provision of health services Information dissemination Provision of family planning services
Construction of Treatment Blocks	Usao HC Ndhuru Disp OberKabuoch Dispensary KachuthDisp, Rachuonyo level 4 hsp	Improve service delivery at the health centres	To be achieved before 2014	Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works
Construction of Staff Houses	Ugina HC Usao HC Nyatoto HC Pala HC Maram Disp	Improve working conditions for staff	At least two staff houses constructed in each facility by 2014	Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works
Construction of Maternity Wings complete with incinerators	God OberDisp KoseleDisp ChuthBerDisp Mirie HC Kabondo HC Kauma HC Got OyarDisp Homa Hills HC Nguku Disp AmoyoDisp	Improve health services & increase the number of hospital deliveries	Reduced infant and maternal mortality by 10%	Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works
Construction of Minor Theatres	OkikiAmayo HC	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Reduce disability and mortality	Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works
Construction of MCH and IPD	OmbogaDisp	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Blocks completed by 2014	Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works
Construction & Equipping of Laboratory	Wagwe HC, SimbiKogembo	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Confirmation of diagnosis tests	Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works
Fencing and	KokwanyoDisp	To increase	At least every	Resource mobilization,

Project Name Location/Division	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Electrification of Health Facilities	ChuoreDisp, KobuyaDisp	security & enhance service delivery	dispensary in the constituency	Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works
Up-scaling Development of Tier 3 Health Facilities	Homa Bay County Referral to level 5 and sub-county hospitals to level 4	To improve efficiency in service delivery and decongest referral hospitals	Complete the maternity wing; Office blocks laundry and kitchen; Medical ward paediatric ward; X-Ray block; Theatre; Modern mortuary.	Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works Renovate the theatre; paediatric block
Construction and Equipping of Maternity Wing	Kiasa Disp. Nyamrisra Disp	To improve maternal and child health in the sub-counties	Complete and equip facilities	Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works
Construction of Modern Mortuaries complete with Pathologists	Homa Bay County Teaching and Referral Hospital Sindo Level 4 Hospital; Ndhiwa Level 4 Hospital	Improve health care and sanitation services	Complete and utilize facilities by 2015	Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works
HIV Prevention, Care and Support Education	Mbita and Suba	To provide comprehensive HIV prevention services to adolescents, PNHIV, MARPs	1,800 HIV Care givers reached with Families Matter Programme; 1,000 fisher folk reached with minimum package of HIV prevention services; 1,700 adolescents reached with healthy choices for a better future; 400 PLHIVs reached with PWP; 500 adults and 50 children reached with palative care services; 3,000 people reached with CT services	Focus on evidence-based interventions;
AHADI Dynamic Mobile Health Services	Ndhiwa	To promote preventive health	Reach over 50% of the population with reproductive health services by 2014	Hold community open forums, action days, team building, counseling and nature escapades

B) New Project Proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Purchase of Ambulances	Each ward	To reduce fatalities during emergencies and improve handling of referrals	Acquire 40 fully equipped ambulances	Acquire 71 fully equipped ambulances
Construction of Maternity Wards	County wide	To reduce incidences of maternal deaths	8 wards constructed and operational by 2017	Develop detailed designs; Mobilize and allocate resources; Build and operate facilities
Renovations and Equipping of a Blood Transfusion Centre	Homa Bay County Teaching and Referral Hospital	Promote availability of blood for emergencies	Centre renovated and equipped to be in use by 2017	Renovation works; Purchase of equipment; Promotion of blood transfusion
Installation of Oxygen Plant	Homa Bay County Teaching and Referral Hospital	To reduce mortality from fatal accidents	The hospital is installed with the plant by 2016	Purchase and installation works
Construction of Staff Quarters	County wide	To enhance service delivery	Construct Doctors Quarters	Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works
Purchase of Educational Aids and Related Equipment		To enhance HIV/AIDS patients care in the institution and minimise referrals to outside the county	Purchase of all necessary equipment for the health facilities across the county	Construction; Equipping; Deployment of staff; Avail the necessary supplies and Logistics
Establishment of the HIV/AIDS Management and Malaria Control Centre	Homa Bay	Combat HIV/AIDS and malaria in the county	Have the centre in place by 2017	Site identification; Setting up of support frameworks
Purchase of Generators	County wide	Improve service delivery;	Purchase generators for all health facilities	Purchase and distribution

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
			across the county	
Purchase of Therapy Appliances	County wide	To improve health care delivery	Identified health facilities are supplied with appliances by 2017	Purchase of appliances
Establishment of the Cancer Centre	Homa Bay	Combat Cancer in the county	Operationalize the centre by 2014	Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works; Supply of medical staff
Expansion of the Medical Training Centre	Homa Bay	To increase capacity and programmes on offer;	Put up 6 more classrooms, 2 lecture theatres, 4 hostels, an administration block, a conference hall, a modern library, a laboratory and a demonstration block; acquire land recruit more staff to reach an establishment of 200 with 4 new programs	Site and cost determination; Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works
Establishment of Satellite Medical Training Centres	Oyugis, Sindo	Increase number of locals on medical training	Have personnel trained in all areas of shortage by 2017	Mapping of available resources; Plugging gaps by training
Establishment of a Specialized Medical Care Centre	Kisegi	To provide special care to the sick and other vulnerable populations	At least one facility providing specialised treatment by 2017	Mapping of existing facilities that can house the special unit; Putting up infrastructure
Enhanced WASH and Waste Disposal Programme	County wide	To improve sanitation in schools, urban centres and homes	All waste products are disposed of safely by 2015	Programme design; Programme Operationalization
School Health Education and Development Programme	County wide	To improve health education from formative years	All school health clubs active and linked to community strategy	Formation of clubs; Training of teachers and children

C) Outstanding Project Proposals

Project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Programme for Enhanced Staffing and Staff Motivation	County wide	Improve staff welfare and efficiency	All facilities have adequate staff by 2017	Train and recruit more health personnel; Improve housing conditions; Provide better terms including hardship allowances
Enhanced	County wide	To strengthen	Health outcomes	Train more health managers;

Health Management Programme		community strategies and health management systems	improve significantly by 2017	Facilitate formation of community health units; Provide support infrastructure and supplies
Health Infrastructure and Supplies Support Programme	County wide	Accelerate development of requisite health infrastructure and availability of essential supplies	All facilities constructed are in full use by 2017	Decentralize supply and procurement systems; Improve emergency and referrals systems (ambulances, land and water) and provide special health units/clinics; Secure water and land ambulances for each sub-county
Disease Prevention and Care Programme	County wide	Reverse trends in prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other diseases	All negative statistics reduced by half by 2017	Increase and sustain funding of HIV programs; Launch and implement the NCD's strategies.
Sanitation Improvement Programme	County wide	Enhance WASH activities	WASH activities are supported fully within the community strategy	Support community, organizational and school level community-led total sanitation; Put up public sanitation facilities at all strategic points.

7.4.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

To achieve MDGs 4, 5 and 6; the county shall rehabilitate all health facilities in order to improve service delivery, construct new health facilities to reduce the distance to the nearest health centre and increase the immunization coverage for children under 5. On HIV/AIDS, there will be continued integration of HIV/AIDS programmes in all the county activities. VCT and PMTCT services will continue to be decentralized to low-level health facilities.

The issue of governance will be addressed through the enhanced collaboration and sharing of information between the various partners in the sector. Meaningful ways of cooperation to be sought include sector working groups and sector committees which will handle the critical areas of sector planning and M&E.

The sector will target the secondary school age population in implementation of behaviour change communication targeting reduction of new HIV and Aids infections. This population of school going age is particularly vulnerable and specific measures to mitigate this vulnerability include youth friendly leisure centres and VCT sites. Introduction of abstinence clubs in secondary schools is another measure that will be used to mainstream HIV and Aids in this sector.

Tree planting in schools has been ongoing as a measure of increasing the forest cover in the county. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environment clubs formed in these institutions to teach children the need to conserve the 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 this plan period. The revival of vocational training centres is expected to absorb the students who drop out of school for various reasons and those who do not get admission in secondary schools where they will acquire skills that can be employed for livelihood.

7.5 EDUCATION

The education sector comprises of Education; Teachers' Service Commission; Higher Education, Science and Technology sub-sectors.

7.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is of: A globally competitive education training, research and innovation for sustainable development.

The mission of the sector 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 Sector Vision and Mission

The education sector plays a vital role in the provision of general policy guidelines and coordination of education matters in the county. The sector has the responsibility of monitoring, developing and improving the quality and relevance of teaching and learning in educational institutions. It also monitors and coordinates the implementation of various investment programmes under Kenya Education Sector Support Programme (KESSP) promotes and enhances prudent resource utilization and management in all learning institutions; and promotes and enhances teacher management. The sector is also charged with the supervisory responsibility of ensuring that every child receives education as a basic right and hence contribution is made to reduction of illiteracy levels in the county. The sector further plays the role of upgrading the quality of the human resource in the county by ensuring everyone is trained to undertake some task of development. The county has various initiatives to achieve the sector mission and vision, such as construction of model primary schools and secondary schools as well as centres of excellence under the economic stimulus programme. The county will strive to improve the teaching and learning environment in all educational institutions by investing in construction and equipping of school libraries, laboratories and resource centres. Establishment of more day secondary schools and female-only boarding and day schools is also being pursued to increase enrolment and participation of girls at every level.

In the county's strategic plan, the agenda is to promote core values of education, employ at least 12,000 ECD teachers, establish the requisite physical facilities, reduce the ratio of books to students to 1:1, support capacity building for all teachers, provide additional motivation to

teachers, sensitive the community on the value of success; prepare and implement a strategic plan on the county's education and, establish a university and constituents colleges in the county.

7.5.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Education	Funding, quality control, deployment of teacher, infrastructures development and Provision of learning materials Staffing
Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure	Designs and technical backstopping in infrastructures development
Ministry of health	Sanitation improvement and Immunization
PBOs (Kenya Red Cross,USAID, UKAID) CBOs and FBOs	Infrastructures development Advocacy and mobilization of resources
Ministry of Water, Environment and Natural Resources	Provision of water in schools
Children Department	Child protection and child rights
Private Sector	Establishment of private schools and supply of quality education materials
Overseas Development Partners: World Bank, AfDB, EU, JICA, UKAID, USAID, SIDA, CIDA, DANIDA, IDA, FINAID, AUSAID, UNICEF, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNHCR, IRI, ADRA, CRS, UNFPA, UNDHA and others	Provision of technical support; Provision of funds; Infrastructure development.
WFP	Support to school feeding programme

7.5.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies	
Education	Early Childhood Development	Recruitment of ECD Teachers	Inadequate funds Poor and inadequate infrastructure.	Provide funds to progressively increase number of teachers employed
		Increase enrolment for ECD pupils; Increase enrolment rate to 100% by 2015	High poverty levels High cost of education.	Subsidize the cost of education Feeding programme
		Reduce dropout rates from 8% to 2% by 2017	High poverty levels High cost of education	Subsidize the cost of education Feeding programme
		Human resource development	Lack of skills; Inefficiency among the staff.	Training of the staff.
Basic Education	Reduce dropout rates from 5.4% to 3% by	High Poverty levels Regular famine.	Sustain the school feeding programme;	

Sub-sector		Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		2017 at primary and secondary level.		Stakeholders to cost share.
		Human resource development	Lack of skills; Inefficiency among the staff.	Training of the staff.

7.5.5 Projects and Programmes

This section gives details of the on-going projects/ programmes, new projects proposals, Flagship projects and stalled projects.

A) On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
School Infrastructure Improvement Grant Project	County wide	To improve quality of education	Classrooms and sanitation facilities improved in 99 primary schools.	Tendering/procurement of material and work.
Programme for Increasing Subsidies to Youth Polytechnics	County wide	To Enhance access to polytechnic education	Subsidies provided for all students at youth polytechnic	Determining need; Providing funds; M&E
Programme for Expansion of Centers of Excellence	County wide	To improve capacity and access to quality education at secondary level	Establish and fully equip 4 centres of excellence per sub-county	Site and cost determination; Mobilization of funds; Construction and equipping works
Construction of Model Workshops in Youth Polytechnics	County wide	To Position youth polytechnics to be world class skill development centres for the youth	All youth polytechnics have adequate workshops for all trades undertaken by students	Construction and equipping of workshop blocks
Upgrading of Youth Polytechnics under KIDDP	Suba Mbita	To Enable youth polytechnics in the county to offer world class vocational training programmes	All youth polytechnics have adequate workshops for all trades undertaken by students	Construction of workshop and classrooms; Supply of equipment, tools and textbooks; Capacity building of management committee instructors and MOYA officers.
Up-scaling of Constituency-Based Bursary Schemes	County wide	To increase transition to and retention in secondary schools and tertiary institutions	All needy and bright students from poor families in secondary schools and tertiary institutions	Identification of beneficiaries and Disbursement of the funds
GOK/OPEC Infrastructure Development Project	County wide	To improve physical facilities and Quality of education	Identified schools with inadequate physical facilities are supported to upgrade them	Disbursement of funds; Construction of physical facilities

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Early Childhood Development Programme	County-wide	To encourage all children to attend ECD/Pre-School programs	Assess all the teachers annually and building of at least 2 ECD centres in each sub-county annually	Assessment of teachers; Construction and equipment of ECD centres
School Inspection Improvement Programme	County-wide	To improve education outcomes in the county	Carry out constant inspection in all learning institutions	Offer inspection and quality assurance services
Completion of Classrooms under AfDB	County wide	To improve the learning environment for pupils	Complete 2 classrooms/laboratories in 4 schools in each sub-county	Finishing and fitting works
Completion of 3-twin workshops at Waondo YP under GOK/KIDDP	Mbita	To improve the learning environment for trainees	Identify youth polytechnics with inadequate physical facilities to upgrade them	Disbursement of funds, construction of physical facilities
Completion of one-twin workshop at Waiga YP under GOK	Mbita	To improve the learning environment for trainees	Identify youth polytechnics with inadequate physical facilities to upgrade them	Disbursement of funds, construction of physical facilities

B) New Project Proposals

Project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Programme for Promotion of Quality Education	County Wide	Support quality teaching and learning in all educational institutions	Provide quality education in all educational institutions County wide	Embrace ICT and quality learning in all secondary schools; Institute school improvement programmes in all schools; Employ professionally qualified teachers; Provide adequate quality physical facilities and learning or teaching materials; Employ trained, qualified and committed quality assurance personnel to ensure proper assessment in schools
Programme for Improved Transition to and Retention at all Levels	County wide	Reduce wastage of students at all levels	Ensure that all boys and girls of school-going age are in school; Achieve 100% transition from primary to secondary and more than 70% transition to post-	Establish middle level (technical and tertiary) colleges in each sub-county; Establish a youth polytechnic in each ward; Establish a fully-fledged university in the county

Project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			secondary institutions	
Programme for Improved Access to University Education	County wide	Increase transition to university to more than 50%	Have an established University in the County; Ensure at least 50 per cent of children who attain grade C+ and above receive university education Ensure; Ensure students from the county receive proportionate or more admissions into priority/quality courses	Centrally establishing a university institution in the county to offer flexible, responsive and diverse programmes for all cadre of graduates; Strengthening career guidance and counselling in and linkages with all institutions targeted to feed the university; Supporting poor and vulnerable children to secure university education; Strengthening school improvement programmes;
Establishment of a Fully Fledged University	Homa Bay	To expand opportunities for higher education in the County	A modern university by 2015	Mobilization of resources, Acquisition of land, construction and equipping
Programme for Improved ECD Education	County wide	Provide quality ECD education to every child	Establish ECD centres in each primary school; Achieve 100% transition from ECD to primary; provide adequate learning materials/equipment for quality teaching and learning	Constructing 3 ECD classrooms in every primary school; Recruiting and posting 3 ECD teachers for each ECD Centre
Construction of Laboratories	County wide	Improve outcomes in science and technology education	Performance in science and technology courses improved county wide	Construction and equipping of laboratories in school
County Bursaries and Scholarship Programme	County wide	Improve opportunities for vulnerable students to access quality education	All bright and needy students in secondary, youth polytechnics, technical training institutes and universities	Setting up and operationalization of a scholarship and bursary scheme that supports needy bright students
Establishment of Special Schools	County wide	Improve access to students with various disabilities	All students with disability access basic education up to form four by 2017	Construction, rehabilitation and expansion of special schools

Project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
School Feeding Programme	County wide	Improve nutritional support to pupils from very poor households	All schools and youth polytechnics in hardship areas	Introducing and sustaining school/youth polytechnic feeding programmes
Strengthening of Centers of Excellence in the County	County wide	Improve quality of grades obtained by students in the county	Improve access to quality education and training by 5% each year	Construction of new centres; Expansion of existing centres
Establishment of 22 new Youth Polytechnics	County wide	Provide quality training to all youths	Improve access to quality technical education	Funding and construction of classrooms, workshops, hostels, toilets and food programmes
Upgrading of 18 existing Youth Polytechnics	County wide	Provide quality training to all youths	Improve access to quality technical education	Funding and construction of classrooms, workshops, toilets and food programmes
Equipment of Youth Polytechnics	County wide	Provide quality training to all youths	Improve access to quality technical education	Funding and buying of machines , equipment, tools and learning materials
Upgrading Waondo youth polytechnic	Mbita Sub-County	To expand and improve the technical training	Complete upgrade by 2017	Rehabilitation/construction, Equipping and staffing
Establishment of Data Management and Information Centre	Homa Bay	Track performance and develop inventory of all learners in the county	Set up and operationalize the centre by 2015	Construction and equipping; Connectivity; training of users
Establishment of County TV and Radio	Homa Bay	Improve access to information	Setting up by 2014	Construction and equipment; Installations, training and operationalization
ICT Infrastructure Development Programme	County wide	Improve internet connectivity	Development of county website, village ICT centers, County server units, modern computer laboratory in schools, ICT incubation hubs and community leaning resource centers, ICT system for business operations and service delivery by 2014	Construction and equipment; Installations, training and operationalization

7.5.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will target the secondary school-age population to implement behaviour change communication information as a way to target a reduction in new HIV and Aids infections. This population is particularly vulnerable and specific measures to mitigate this vulnerability include youth friendly leisure centres and VCT sites. Introduction of abstinence clubs in secondary schools is another measure that will be used to mainstream HIV and Aids in this sector. Tree planting in schools has been ongoing as a measure of increasing the forest cover in the county. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environment clubs formed in these institutions to teach children the need to conserve the environment. Support for girl-child education is bearing fruit and this can be seen from the retention rate and enrolment rate for primary and secondary schools that has gone up. These efforts will be stepped up during this plan period. The revival of vocational training centres is expected to absorb the students who drop out of school for various reasons and those who do not get admission into secondary schools where they will acquire skills that can be employed for livelihood.

Various vocational training centres are being revived and this will provide the youth with opportunities to learn and acquire skills. An Economic Stimulus Programme and other programmes such as tree planting have been ongoing in various schools to increase the forest cover in the county.

7.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The sector comprises the Governor's office, County treasury, County Planning, Audit office and Controller of Budget.

7.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: A leading sector in legislation, public policy formulation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management.

Mission: To provide overall leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization, management and accountability for quality public service delivery.

7.6.2 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

To achieve this vision and mission, relevant sub-sectors will be expected to play their various roles in the overall achievement of the objective of the sector. On development planning, the bottom up approach will be the basis of planning. Project identification and implementation will be undertaken in consultation with all the stakeholders and the beneficiaries. In addition the county will establish an integrated monitoring and evaluation system as guided by the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System.

7.6.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Capacity Building and Technical Assistance to Counties, Improving the effectiveness of public expenditure management, Developing and implementing of sound management policies, Documenting, managing and disseminating of county information Enhancing capacity for local level planning, Coordinating and enhancement of policy dialogue and implementation. Staff welfare, Ensure efficient utilization of human resources
Controller of Budget and County Treasury	Ensure transparency, accountability and sound financial controls in the management of public finances, Effective management of the public enterprises; safe guarding government property and assets Institutionalizing monitoring and evaluation of public expenditure
County Government (executive)	Provision of fund; coordinating the participation of communities in governance at the local level, policy formulation.
PBOs	capacity building of local communities, provision of development funds, emergency response
Financial Institutions	Mobilization and provision of funds for investment
Overseas Development Partners: World Bank, AfDB, EU, JICA, UKAID, USAID, SIDA, CIDA, DANIDA, IDA, FINAID, AUSAID, UNICEF, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNHCR, IRI, ADRA, CRS, UNFPA, UNDHA and others	Provision of technical support; Provision of funds; Infrastructure development.

7.6.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub- Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
County Treasury	Offering financial advice to all departments; maximize revenue collection for all revenue centres; Ensure Prompt payments to goods and services supplied to the county government.	In adequate funds; inadequate transport; Limited training opportunities; Poor staffing levels.	Computerization of all accounting procedures at county treasury (IFMIS);Regular checks of all revenue collection centres to ensure that revenue is collected.
County Controller Of Budget	Oversight in budget implementation; Approve withdrawal of public funds -Report on budget implementation	Inadequate staff; Office pace and equipment limitations; lack if transport facilities	Monitor the use of public funds ;Public capacity building on implementation of budget ; Equip the office to facilitate service delivery; provision of transport facilities
Devolution and Planning.	Ensure all development stakeholders operate within the legal frameworks; Enhance partnership and collaboration among the stakeholders. Coordinating M&E of development programmes and projects.	Low-staffing levels; lack of transport facilities; Inadequate I.T facilities;	Provision of transport facilities; Construct& Equip DIDCs with updated county data as well as national data. Proper M&E plan in place.
Population	Providing Reproductive health services to the urban and rural	Myths and misconceptions Contraceptive stock out	Sensitization during Barazas ;Advocacy meetings/

Sub- Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	poor; Raising the Family planning uptake	High rate of discontinuation	workshops with opinion leaders; Lobbying the policy makers to allocate more resources to Family planning programmes

7.6.5 Projects and programmes

This section gives details of the ongoing projects/ programmes, new projects proposals, Flagship projects and stalled projects.

A) On-going Projects / Programmes:

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Empowerment and Institutional Support Project	To improve service delivery and access to credit for women and youth	Establish MFIs in form of cash shop models Equip youth empowerment centres	Construction; purchase of computers and furniture for youth empowerment centres. Encourage banking facilities in every constituency.
Bus Parks Expansion and Modernization Programme	To have a decent/organised bus park in each Township	One operational bus park in each sub-county by 2017	Construction of modern bus parks
Computerization of the County Treasury	To ensure system effectiveness & efficiency.	A computerized data base and vote book.	Computer and IFMIS programme installation and personnel training. Buying and installing Computers and accessories.
Population Policy for National Development	To manage population growth by reducing Total fertility rate from 4.6 children per woman in 2009 to 2.6 in 2030	Do Advocacy across the county ,provide Information and educate the public across the county on the issues of family planning.	Meetings/workshop /barazas/ service delivery Periodic surveys

i) New Project Proposals

Project Name Location /Division	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Refurbishment and Equipment of Sub County Planning Units	County wide	Improve service delivery.	Refurbishment and equipping by 2015.	Refurbishment and equipping. Justification: Improve service delivery.
Establishment of Disaster Prevention and Management Unit	Governor's Office	To coordinate efforts in disaster prevention and management in the	Establish and operationalize the unit by 2014	Mapping of disaster risks; Development of preparedness programmes; Mobilization of resources;

Project Name Location /Division	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		county		
Construction/Rehabilitation and Equipping of Treasury Offices	County wide	Improve service delivery	Office accommodation available by 2015	Construction/rehabilitation works
Cascading of the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES)	County wide	Ensure proper implementation of projects and programmes. Improve monitoring and evaluation of county projects	Conduct monthly monitoring and evaluation visits. Acquire vehicles for field activity System adopted and in use by 2015	SCMEC meetings; Monitoring and Evaluation visits. Customization, installation, and operationalization of NIMES; Training of Staff on NIMES
Purchase of Machinery, Vehicles and Office Equipment	County wide	Improve efficiency in treasury operations	Vehicles, equipment and furniture available by 2015	Procurement
Cascading of Electronic Projects Management Information System	County wide	Improve monitoring and evaluation of county projects	System adopted and in use by 2015	Customization, installation, and operationalization of E-PROMIS; Training of Staff on E-PROMIS
Promotion of Feasibility and Rural Appraisal Systems	County wide	Enhance proper project identification and management.	Carry out studies twice a year. Acquire vehicles for field activity	Mobilization; data collection; Development of CAPS.
Establishment of County Database of Development Partners and Programmes	County wide	Enhance proper planning.	Update database quarterly	Data collection; Collation; Development of database.
Computerization and Internet Linking of Sub County Information and Documentation Centres	County wide	To provide link between the Sub County HTQS.	To improve on information collection and processing.	To computerize the operations.
Establishment of County Government Training System	County wide	To improve on efficiency and service delivery.	At least 2 week training for each government staff every year	Construction works; Development of training modules; Recruitment of Trainers; Mobilization of trainees
Construction/Completion/Renovation and Equipment of Sub-County Headquarters	County wide	Provide good working environment	Construction of one sub- county administration office.	Construction works.
Training of Treasury Staff on the Finance Bill and other Financial Regulations	County wide	Improve knowledge and understanding of legislation	All staff trained by 2015	Development of modules; Training of staff
Establishment of MFIs under the Micro-Finance Act	County wide	Increase the banked population and efficiency in the financial sector	Consolidate all CFAs and SACCOs into MFIs by 2015	Capacity enhancement of CFAs and SACCOs
Mapping of County Investment Opportunities	County wide	identify and market investment opportunities in the	All investment opportunities are catalogued for	Development of catalogues; Development of

Project Name Location /Division	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		county	promotion by 2015	promotion framework
Establishment of a Commercial Bank	County wide	Improve access to financial services	Consolidate MFIs into a commercial bank by 2017	Capacity enhancement of MFIs
Mapping of County Revenue Streams	County wide	Improve revenue collection	Comprehensive map developed by 2013	Definition of revenue base and sources
Programme for Widening of the Revenue Base	County wide	Improve revenue collection	Plan developed and implemented fully by 2014	Development and operationalization of the revenue enhancement plan;
Programme for Digitalization of Revenue Collection	County wide	Improve revenue collection	All revenue collection digitalized by 2015	Identifying program and service provider; procuring and training
Establishment of Revenue Entities	County wide	Improve revenue collection	Entity in operation by 2014	Securing approvals; Setting up
Establishment of County Development Corporations	County wide	Improve facilities for revenue generation	Entities in operation by 2015	Securing approvals; Setting up
Promotion of County Beautification and Sanitation	County wide	Brand the county, Improve health standards, promote road safety and environmental sustainability	All streets and major urban areas cleaned and lined up with eco-beautification furniture by 2014	Clearing bushes; cutting grass; garbage collection, putting up road promotional furniture ; Planting flowers
Construction of Signs on Major Pathways	County wide	Ensure road safety and provide information to road users	All main roads in the county	Installation of boundary boards and warning signs
Production of Relevant County Publications	County wide	To create awareness of the county functions and development agendas to all its stakeholders	Production of monthly publications	Publication county fact book and other documentaries; distribution of all publications

7.6.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will ensure that the 30 per cent representation of gender is adhered to in all committees formed in the County. It will endeavor to ensure that national diversity, gender equity, environmental sustainability and issues of PWDs are mainstreamed in the county's development agenda. In particular, all major projects and programmes under this sector will be subjected to Environmental Impact Assessments to ensure that they comply with the Environment Management and Coordination Act. In addition, all development related committees; there is representation of various thematic groups in order to ensure equity.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will ensure that awareness creation and sensitization on preventive measures are part of the work environment policy. In addition, the sector will actively participate in collection, collation, analysis, storage and dissemination of data on HIV/AIDS activities in the

county. The sector will seek to effectively disseminate key government policies to ensure projects and programmes through the DIDCs. ICT will also be promoted through computerization of government services and information storage and retrieval.

7.7 SOCIAL PROTECTION, CULTURE AND RECREATION

This sector comprises of sports, culture and the arts, social protection and services, and devolution and planning.

7.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is: Sustainable and equitable socio-cultural and economic empowerment of all Kenyans.

The mission is: To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained and balanced socio-cultural and economic development of the Country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups and areas

7.7.2 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The sector is important in the promotion of equality and equity in development; empowering the youth through sports and other development activities, enhancing provision of basic services, building capacities of communities and community institutions as well as providing an enabling environment to allow diversification of rural economies. The departments of Gender and Sports have empowered communities and individuals to participate in development with particular emphasis on the vulnerable members of the society and developed talents in sports and other activities as well as mainstreaming the gender issues in all development initiative. They have also made available reading materials, information and facilities. The department of Social Services promotes self-reliance and sustainable livelihood for and with communities through community mobilization and utilization of locally available resources. In the current socio-economic environment this mandate assumes an even more urgent and a significant dimension as the level of destitution and poverty is increasing. The department targets the marginalized, vulnerable and special interest sections and individuals to mainstream their concerns and integration in County development.

The Ministry in charge of Youth affairs should increase support to youth development programmes, facilitate opportunities to youths by training and encouragement in development, develop and strengthen leadership and skills among the youths, provision of funds and trainings as well as mobilization of youth groups to engage in income generating activities.

The structures established by the National AIDS Control Council are spearheading all HIV and AIDS matters in the County. At the constituency level, The Constituency Aids Control Committee, CACC, is responsible for coordination of all matters pertaining to HIV and AIDS.

7.7.3 Role of stakeholders

The sector has a number of stakeholders that play a big role in building its capacity in identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities, projects and programmes. Specifically, the stakeholders contribute in; mobilization of resources, technical support, flood mitigation, relief distribution, mainstreaming of gender and youth issues, sports development, Social protection and awareness creation on HIV/AIDS related issues.

Stakeholder	Role
County Government: Departments and Public Enterprises	Provision of personnel, financial and other resources, Mobilization of resources and communities
National Government: Ministries & Parastatals	Formulate the regulatory framework; Provide resources.
Professional Organizations/Performing Groups/Artists	Represent own interests and uphold talent development
PBOs, CBOs, Youth Groups	Support to training; Development of relevant training modules
Credit Organizations	Continue issuing loans and conducting relevant training
Local Leaders and Community	Support development activities through active participation and contribution; Provide good leadership in project management
Private sector	Provide necessary goods and services

7.7.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Gender and Children Services	Empowerment of communities and individuals to participate in development with particular emphasis on women and children ; mainstreaming gender issues in all development initiatives;	Insufficient funding for investment requirements Delay in release of development funds Lack of enabling policy and legislative instruments; Inadequate staff; Increased number of children in need of care and protection	Initiate, lobby for and advocate legal reforms on issues affecting women, and to formulate laws, eliminate all forms of discrimination against women; mainstream a gender in all development initiatives and institutionalize the mandates of the National Commission on Gender and development;
Sports , culture and the arts	Promotion and development of sports and sports facilities at all levels; Empowerment of youth to participate in Development coordinating youth education	Insufficient funds; Lack of basic training equipment and tools; Shortage of quality instructors in YPs; Uncoordinated registration of youth	Managing, marketing, rehabilitating and maintaining sports stadia to provide avenues for sports development; Facilitating opportunities for youth to participate in all processes of national development; Ensuring improved and effective youth

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	programmes;	groups;	participation in all structures of decision making; Developing and strengthening leadership and life skills among the youth;
Youth Development Services	Entrepreneurship development; employment creation, environment conservations	Insufficient funds; Transitory nature of youth;	Strengthen curricular and life skills training; Enhance talent identification and development; Provide resources for wealth creation and apprenticeships; Support business incubation and start-ups by the youth

7.7.5 Projects and Programmes

A) On-going Projects / Programmes:

i) Flagship Projects/programmes

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Consolidated Social Protection Fund	County wide	To provide cash transfers to the elderly and other persons facing vulnerabilities	Provide funds to about 1,000 vulnerable households in the county with OVC; Provide funds to about 700 households in the county with elderly persons	Identifying vulnerable populations; Providing funds; Training on IGAs;
Gender Disaggregated Data	County wide	To provide a basis for gender sensitive policies, plans and programmes	Train at least 6 gender officers on sex disaggregated data;	Establish data base; Train officers; Report progress on gender
Implementation of Disability Fund	County wide	To Provide socio-economic empowerment to PWDs	About 3 organizations with PWDs supported annually; Scholarships provided to PWDs; Assistive devices provided to PWDs	Identifying PWDs; Providing funds; Monitoring and evaluation
Tree-for-Jobs Programme	County wide	To Engage youth in gainful employment; Address global campaign on environmental conservation to increase forest cover on the county	About 200,000 trees are planted annually; Raise forest cover to 10%	Mobilizing the youth; Providing seedlings;
Development of Regional Sports Stadium	Homa bay	To Promote sports development and tap youth talent	Improve sports facilities and develop a stadium; Operationalize at least 3	Construct/renovate facilities; Enroll youth into sports programmes

			youth centres per constituency	
Representation of PWDs in Decision Making	County wide	To Address adequately issues that directly affect PWDs	Train at least 8 PWDs annually on vocational skills	Register PWDs; Assess training needs of PWDs; Enroll PWDs on vocational programmes
Youth Empowerment Centers	County wide	To Increase access to services and information for the youth	Build and equip none 1 Youth Empowerment Centre per constituency;	Construction/equipping of centres; Training of youth
Women Enterprise Fund	County wide	To Provide women with access to alternative financial services; Empower women to join and stay in the economic mainstream	Increase repayments to 100%; Reach at least 2,000 in the county with loans annually; Train about 170 women entrepreneurs in the county annually	Providing loans; Training women entrepreneurs; Facilitating participation of women in regional/international markets
Community Cultural Festival	County Wide	To develop and promote cultural heritage and cultural creative economy	All the 8 communities hold at least a festival in each year	Sensitize communities to form committees for organizing the festival, support the communities technically and financially to hold the festivals.

ii) Other Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Up-scaling of the OVC Cash Transfer Programme	County Wide	To Provide social protection to families hosting OVCs by giving regular and predictable cash every month.	To support OVC-hosting households in selected locations in each sub-county	Identification of beneficiary households; Administration of regular cash flows to the identified households
Establishment of Child Protection Units	Homa bay Town	To separate children in need of care and protection at police stations from adult cells	To be able to offer food and shelter to all children in custody	Provide shelter to children in conflict with law; Providing food and shelter for lost and abandoned children.
Child Education Support and Development	Rachuonyo North, Rachuonyo South, Mbita	Increase retention and completion rates for OVC in primary and secondary, Improve sanitation, health and hygiene condition, strengthen the capacity of 20 community	240 caregivers/HHDs capacity built, 23 OVCs supported, 6 schools supported to initiate IGAs, 6 school foundation mobilized and formed, 1200 OVCs mentored and given psychosocial support, 180 health club members trained, 180 4 K club members trained	Mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries, training, community initiative support, planning and review with technical team and community groups, IGA support to schools, collaboration with stakeholders
Up-scaling of the Constituency	County-wide	To promote a culture of entrepreneurship and innovation among the	All youth are trained and have skills to secure and	Training groups and funding group enterprise projects and activities;

Youth Enterprise Scheme(C-YES) and UWEZO Fund		youth; To significantly reduce unemployment among the youth	constructively utilize credit advanced to create wealth and employment	Monitoring and evaluation of funded projects; Holding trade fairs annually to market youth wares
Enhancement of the Women Enterprise Development Programme	County wide	To improve access to financial services by women	Establish Sub-County Women Enterprise Committees all constituencies; Support SCWECs to sensitize women on the enterprise fund; Vet at least thirty (30) proposals in each constituency per quarter; Recommend and disburse loans to all qualified groups.	Mobilization of women beneficiaries. Sensitization about requirements on the women funds. Establish the implementation structures. Circulation of the guideline forms. Vetting of group to benefit Train beneficiaries. Disburse loans to beneficiaries. Follow upon loan repayment and open Accounts.
Women in Agro forestry	Homa Bay Ndiwa	Combat desertification in the two sub-county	Women groups already in agro forestry or agro business	Establish tree nursery at selected site; conduct campaigns on green agriculture; mobilization of stakeholders
Construction of women centre	Homa Bay	Have a central coordinating point for women activities	Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization members and officials	Acquisition of title deed; mobilize resource
Up-scaling of Grants to self Help Women and Community Projects	County-wide.	To encourage Income Generation Activities among groups.	Provide grants to eight (8) groups in each quarter in the planned period.	Provide grant to self-help, women and community projects
Up-scaling of Cash Transfer to Old Persons	County-wide	To ensure there is an effective instrument for addressing poverty and vulnerability and improve the welfare for OVCs, elderly widowed and people with disabilities.	Register all elderly persons who are care takers of OVCs	Advocate for cash and support of elderly, people with disabilities widows/widowed and OVCs; Create a linkage to organizations that have interventions; Mobilize resources
Up-Scaling of Cash Transfer to Persons with Severe Disability	County-wide	To ensure there is an effective instrument for addressing poverty and vulnerability and improve the welfare of persons with severe disability	Register all persons with disability by 2013	Advocate for cash and support to PWSO; Create a linkage to organizations that have interventions; Mobilize for resources
Rehabilitation and Integration of Persons With Disabilities	County-wide	To mainstream people with disabilities agenda in the development process.	Formation and registration of groups for people with disabilities. Mobilize resources Convene quarterly meetings for stakeholders Appeal for	Registration of groups for people with disabilities; Follow ups on entrepreneurs; Mobilize local savings geared towards the formation of a

			donations to support beneficiary groups.	microfinance institution for people with disabilities (MFI); Engage a business advisor; Carry out census on people with disabilities including groups.
--	--	--	--	--

B) New Project Proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Cultural Centers	All Constituencies	To empower the Youth to gainful Cultural activities	Build and Equip 1 Cultural Centre per Constituency	Construct and Equip of Centers Training of Artists
Organization of Festivals and Culture Weeks/ Theme Nights	County wide	To showcase local culture as a learning and tourism promotion tool	Hold cultural nights and festivals quarterly, talent search	Mobilize funds; Attract participation; Hold techno-fest; festival of the arts and culture-fest
Sports Equipment Support Programme	All Constituencies	To provide Sportsmen/sportswomen/ sports groups with equipment	Purchase and supply sports groups with assorted equipment each year	Procure sports equipment; Distribute sports equipment
Establish Youth Talent Academies	All Constituencies	To encourage the Youth to embrace sports as a career	Establish and Equip Youth Sports Centers	Construct and Equip Youth Sports Centers
Purchase of Motor Vehicles	All Sub-Counties	To facilitate coordination of fieldwork	Purchase and distribute at least 2 Motor vehicles per Sub-county	Procurement of vehicles; Distribution of vehicles
Provision of Support Grants to Sports Groups	Countywide	To empower Sportsmen and Sportswomen	At least 100 Sports groups	Disburse grants to sports Groups
Construction of Changing/ Washrooms	Homa Bay Town/ County Stadium	To offer modern sanitary services for sports men/women in the stadium	All sports men/women have access to sanitary facilities at the stadium by 2014	Construct a standard sanitary facility at the Stadium
Establishment of Sports Gymnasiums	Homa Bay Town Stadium	To improve health and fitness of the county population	All residents have access to fitness training services	Fully Equipped Gymnasium with high quality machines
Construction of Perimeter Wall Fence	Homa Bay Town Stadium	To reduce revenue leakages during events at the stadium	All thorough fares in the stadium during events are eliminated	Design and construction of fences and walls
Construction of 10 x 10 Kiosks along the Perimeter	Homa Bay Town Stadium	To upgrade the stadium and increase revenue collection from units constructed	Put up 250 units around the perimeter fence of Homa Bay Stadium	Construct and rent out units

Wall Fence				
Establishment of a World-Class Sports Complex	Kendu Bay	To improve local capacity to host world-class sports events	Construct a complex complete with a golf course and a formula 1 track	Mobilization of resources; Design and generation of bills of quantities; Construction works
Upgrading of Playing Fields	All wards	To enable each ward to raise a decent team for intra-county competitions	Each ward is provided with a modern field for sports activities	Map out and identify potential fields; Build facilities
Programme for exhibitions talent search and cultural exchanges	County wide	To improve understanding and appreciation of County heritage and cultures	One event held each quarter	Programme development and promotion; resource mobilization and facilitation of participants

iii) Projects Proposals from County MTEF Consultations

Project Name Location /Division	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Empowerment of Marginalized Groups	County wide	To enable youth, women and disable persons to join the economic mainstream	Mainstream marginalized groups county wide into the county's economic activities by 2013	Develop a home-grown training curriculum and establish training infrastructure for youth, women and the disabled; Establish circumstance-responsive funds to support them.
Capacity Support to Persons with Disability, Older Persons and Orphaned and Vulnerable Children	County wide	To provide development and livelihood relief to PWSDs, OPs and OVCs	Improve livelihoods of vulnerable groups county wide	Build a data base of these special groups/persons; Allocate and provide transfers in cash and in kind as is necessary
Establishment of Information Desks/Centres for PWD	County wide	To provide information about opportunities existing for the advancement of disadvantaged groups	Make available information County wide by 2013	Create local action forums and offices to coordinate provision of information; Conduct local information sessions
Programme for Elimination of Hunger and Severe Hardship	County wide	To enable affected households to sustainably overcome hunger and severe hardship	Eliminate hunger and severe hardship in the whole County by 2015	Build data base of affected households; Sustain provision of relief; Reclaim and irrigate idle lands in the county
Establishment of Rescue and Rehabilitation Centres	County wide	To establish a mechanism for protection of abused children	Facilities for rescue and rehabilitation of vulnerable populations established by 2015	Identification of sites; Construction of facilities;

Priority Programmes from County MTP II Consultations

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes
		Short term	Medium term		
Reduction in Poverty and Inequality	Higher drop-out rates for girls in schools; Rampant early marriages; Women groups were being formed not for purposes of empowerment of women.	Capacity building of populations on rights of the marginalized populations; Emphasizing education of the girls and PWDs; Enhancing M&E to include equality audits.	Increase employable skills among the marginalized; Ensure flexibility in collateral requirement for the marginalized; Engender governance in all projects.	No. of the marginalized persons trained/facilitated to access resources; No. of equality audits.	Fewer girls dropping out of school; Fewer marginalized persons getting married early; More marginalized persons accessing credit and quality employment.
National Values and Ethics	Inadequate national unity and cohesion	Encourage use of the national language; Promote respect for national diversity	Improve local interactions through trade and sports	% of the local populations using the national language; No. of cohesive events	More events held to celebrate national diversity; More local persons using national language

7.7.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

Efforts will be made to promote gender equality and empower women so as to achieve MDG goal No 3. The county shall offer capacity building to both the youth and women. Skills will be imparted on the youth both for formal and informal/self-employment. The youth will continue accessing the Youth Fund. The women will be mobilized and trained on group dynamics. They will also continue accessing loans from the Women Enterprises Fund and other financial support from other financial institutions like the Kenya Women Finance trust, KWFT.

7.8 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER

The Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector (GJLOS) comprises the Ministry Interior and Coordination of National Government, the Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission the Commission for Implementation of the Constitution, Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, the National

Police Service Commission, Gender and Equality Commission, Office of the Registrar of Political Parties, Witnesses Protection Agency and Independent Policing Oversight Authority.

7.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

This is vision of the sector is: A secure, just, cohesive, democratic, accountable, transparent and conducive environment for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya.

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

7.8.2 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

This sector is expected to enhance inter-sectoral collaboration at levels by promoting stability and security within the community. The challenges to law and order will be addressed through the rejuvenation of the legal system and this will include stronger probation services, community service charter, and prosecution of criminals and administration of justice. Whereas legal representation still remains an expensive undertaking in the county, attempts will be made to make it affordable, accessible and effective in resolving legal disputes. All offices will be strengthened towards the maintenance of law and order, promotion and protection of rights and privileges of the populations and the delivery of justice for all.

7.8.3 Role of stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
National Government Ministries and Parastatals	Provide resources and policy guidance Enforce law and order;
Registration of person	Register bona fide Kenyans; Determine births and deaths.
NGO's, CBO's, F.B.O	Sensitizing communities on issues of good governance, advocacy and rights of women and children Give inputs regarding strategies for developing the district Submit reports on their programmes
Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission	Management of elections voter registration establishment of electoral boundaries
Community	Participation in community policing
Judiciary	Referral of cases for general of social enquiry reports Sentence of the offenders to serve in a non-custodial sentences Drivers of community service orders programme
Police	Execution of warrants of arrest Escorts Juvenile offenders to Borstal institutions ; Provide information about the offenders and victims to probation offers

Stakeholder	Role
	being investigating officers.
Community	Provide information; Help in restorative justice, victim-offender reconciliation, restitution and retribution; Help in rehabilitation, reintegration and resettlement of offenders within the communities.
Prisons	Containment of offenders; Rehabilitate Borstal inmates and requests to final home reports for their release back to the community through probation Department
Overseas Development Partners: World Bank, AfDB, EU, JICA, UKAID, USAID, SIDA, CIDA, DANIDA, IDA, FINAID, AUSAID, UNICEF, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNHCR, IRI, ADRA, CRS, UNFPA, UNDHA, and others	Provision of technical support; Provision of funds; Infrastructure development.

7.8.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Children Affairs	Advocating for the children rights protection ; Capacity building to the families of CNSP; Promotion of effective referral system , Case management and record preservation; Providing alternative care for children in need of special protection	Lack of a rehabilitation center; Inadequate transport; Inadequate funds Understaffing of the children offices.	Recruitment of voluntary Children Officers; Collaboration and networking with all stake holders; Enactment of children's Act; Construction of rehabilitation centres; Starting a revolving fund for parents with CNPS;
Probation Services	Generate information for administration; Rehabilitate offenders in the community; Create awareness on crime prevention; Strengthen alternative dispute resolution mechanism; Implement the CSO Act; Provide protection, care and discipline to juveniles.	Lack of data; Inadequate rehabilitation facilities; high poverty and unemployment levels; Inadequate funding	Intensify collaboration and networking; Capacity building; Encourage community participation,
Public administration	Enforce code of regulation Capacity building.	Lack of funds; Poor community participation	Provide adequate funds Encourage community participation
Penal Institution	Promote rehabilitation and reform of offenders	Congestion; Inadequate transport and equipment ; Inadequate funds	Expansion of prisons; Provide adequate modern housing for staffs

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Legal services	Bring services closer to the people	Lack of court Delays in administration	Promote CSO; Enhance community
Civil Registration	Achieving 100% registration of births and deaths in the county from under and above 30% and 70% respectively	In adequate means of transport for field follow up.	Training of registration agents and public on the importance of registration
Judiciary	Strengthening law and order	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice; Lack of coordination between the various actors; Increased poverty levels.	Train more manpower; Introduce non-custodial sentences; Improve the prisons and other corrective centres; Enhance proper coordination between stakeholders.

7.8.5 Projects and Programmes

This section gives details of the ongoing projects/ programmes, new projects proposals, Flagship projects and stalled projects.

A) On-going Projects / Programmes:

i) On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Probation Offices	Putting up office for department	Accommodation for staff	Office construction
Programme for Eradication of Illicit Brews	Promote health , security	Eradicate illicit brew in the county	Trainings, enforcement of the law
Establishment of Modern Law Courts in Homa Bay, Mbita and Kosele	Improve access to administration of justice	One per sub-county	Construction of law courts
Construction of Sub-county Headquarters at Mbita, Kabondo Kasipul and Rangwe	To improve national administration service services	Offices put up by 2015	Construction of sub-county headquarters
Completion of Sub-County Headquarters at Suba, Rachuonyo North, Ndhiwa and	To improve national administration service services	Offices put up by 2015	Construction of sub-county headquarters

Rachuonyo South			
Programme for Provision of Modern Security Equipment and Motor Vehicles in all Police Posts	To improve security and safety of investments in the county	Provide vehicles and security equipments to all police posts	Purchase of vehicles and security equipments
Establishment of Police Posts	To reduce insecurity in all high risk and high potential areas	Police posts opened up in all identified areas by 2015	Construction of Police Posts
Refurbishment of Police Stations	To reduce insecurity and work environment for police officers	All existing police stations are rehabilitated and where possible expanded by 2016	Completion and furnishing of police stations
Construction of Prison Staff Houses	To provide staff accommodation and enhance service delivery	All staff	Construction of prison staff houses
Improvement of Prison Water Supply Infrastructure	To enhance uninterrupted supply of water to the facility	Rehabilitate entire supply system	Rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure to prison hqs
Accelerated Registration of Births and Deaths County wide	To make sure that all births and deaths are registered	Increase the registered births to 98 per cent and deaths to 75 per cent.	Create awareness on the importance of registering births and deaths immediately they occur.

B) New Project/Programme Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Establishment of County Probation Offices	Kosele Mbita	To quality provide probationary services to offenders	4 No Office Rooms are build and equipped	4 No. Office Rooms constructed; Purchase Of Chairs; Fixing of Doors
Relocation of Homa Bay Prison to Lambwe Development Area	Suba	To free the area for the setting up other priority installations	Prison services relocated to Lambwe Development Area by 2015	Mobilization of Resources; Acquisition of Land; Construction of Prison Facilities
Strengthening of Community Policing	County wide	To improve security in the county using the community strategy	All preventable security situations are proactively addressed by	Provision of training; Near-fool proof identification of participants

			2015	
Construction of Residential Buildings for the Police (Police Lines)	All wards	To Reduce insecurity ; to improve service delivery	Across the county	Construction of police lines
Purchase of Motor Vehicles	All Police Stations	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Across the county	Purchase and distribution to officer in the sub-counties
Purchase of Motorcycles	All probation offices	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Across the county	Purchase and distribution to officers in the sub-counties
Establishment of a forensic lab	Homa Bay	To improve service delivery	Construction of one forensic lab in the county	Construction of the lab; purchase and installation of equipments
CCTV Camera Security Enhancement	County wide	To reduce insecurity in the county	Install CCTV cameras in major urban centres in the county	Purchase and installation of CCTV Cameras
Programme for Improved Civic Education	County wide	To improve participation of all citizens in electoral and governance processes	Train and equip 100 champions for each voter category in each ward	Training of leaders; Facilitation of community outreaches
Establishment of Fire Fighting Units	Homa Bay; Mbita and Oyugis	To establish Fire fighting capability	Acquisition of three fire fighting Engines	Training and equipping of Fire fighting team

7.8.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

Achieving a just and enabling environment for all persons to prosper is the fundamental concern for the GJLO sector. It is only possible when the rights of all persons in the county are respected, protected and promoted including the right of women, youths, OVCs, people with disability, people infested or affected with HIV and AIDS or people advantaged by virtue of their religious beliefs, ethnic extract or sheer numbers. The GJLO sector is expected to take the lead in championing and protecting the rights and privileges of the vulnerable. It is also expected to use the latest techniques and technologies in discharging this function effectively and cheaply. Risk-auditing has to be done from time to time so that justice can be best administered, law and order maintained and leadership is provided.

7.9 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION, WATER AND HOUSING

7.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision for environmental protection, water and housing sector is sustainable access to adequate water and housing in a clean and secure environment.

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

7.9.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission:

Provision of safe and clean water is crucial for a healthy population. Lack of clean water is closely associated with outbreak of water borne-diseases such as typhoid and cholera which have been a major killer disease in the county. Through the construction of dams and boreholes, the sector is useful in providing water for livestock and human consumption particularly during the drought spell period in the district. The provision of technical advice on appropriate irrigation methods is also crucial as a means of enhancing food security hence reduction of hunger in the county.

The environment is critical in giving guidelines on the conservation of the environment through carrying out environmental impact assessment, environmental audit and regular monitoring of the forest. Housing department is instrumental in construction and maintenance of houses for government staff and also giving advice on town planning with the view of maintaining the beauty of the towns.

7.9.3 Role of stakeholders

People are encouraged to participate in sectors where they make the greatest contribution in terms of ideas and recognition. Political leaders other than being invited in person would be provided with opportunity to make opening statements whereas the rest would react and contribute in a plenary. The plenary would be managed such that all the various stakeholder groups were heard.

High influence stakeholders were targeted to help with priority formulation and decision making whereas high stakes individuals and groups were expected to identify priority areas for intervention and empowerment. Individuals who were called upon to manage various processes were individuals who had background training and experience in those processes to the largest extent possible. It is worth noting that timing and reporting procedures were agreed upon at secretariat and explained to sect-oral representatives. Individuals chosen for invitation and to undertake various tasks were those who had shown high level commitment to be available and to undertake them. They were considered local champions of development.

Stakeholder	Role
Community	Participating in project identification, planning, monitoring, evaluation, financing and sustainability.
Government ministries and departments	Provision of policy guidelines, financial resources, logistics and personnel; Planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of projects; Human resource management
Development partners, PBOs/CSOs/CBOs/FBOs and others	Provision of resources and technical support; M&E of government and other stakeholder's activities.
Provincial Administration	Logistical support
Overseas Development Partners: World Bank, UN HABITAT, AfDB, EU, JICA, UKAID, USAID, SIDA, CIDA, DANIDA, IDA, FINAID, AUSAID, UNICEF, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNHCR, IRI, ADRA, CRS, UNFPA, UNDHA, South Nyanza Water Company and others	Provision of technical support; Provision of funds; Infrastructure development.

7.9.4 Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies:

The issues in the sector included inadequate access to safe clean water, environmental degradation, poor waste disposal and poor exploitation of natural resources and local opportunities. These were prioritized as in the table below:

Key Issue	Priority	Proposed Intervention	Recommendation
Inadequate access to safe, clean and wholesome water	1	Develop a master plan for water in the county; explore more sustainable water technologies	Implement gravity water and pump-fed schemes immediately
Environmental degradation and Climate Change.	3	Increase forest cover on farms and hills; enforce existing laws on forestry and land use together with Environmental management and coordination act of 1999.	Establish a County Environment Programme and allocate resources affirmatively
Poor waste disposal	4	Sensitize the public and mainstream waste management in performance contracts	Provide for strict enforcement of the environment management and coordination act.
Poor exploitation of natural resources and local opportunities	5	Sensitize locals on available opportunities; develop efficient infrastructure for exploiting natural resources	Develop a working policy on natural resources and promote attitude change

This sector comprises the Water, Environment and Natural Resources sub-sectors. About 30% of the household have access to portable water and this expected to increase with the implementation of the devolved fund for community development projects. Water supplies are operational and other small water projects do exist serving smaller areas. About 60% of the population is adequately served. Over the last five years the Ministry has rehabilitated water

supplies, drilled boreholes, de-silted and constructed new dams and pans. Some of the noted challenges include:

- Inadequate water points: - Rehabilitation of already existing water projects
- Training of community on operation and maintenance issues.
- Mismanagement by community project committee
- Vandalism of water infrastructure/pipeline

7.9.5 Projects and Programmes

a) On-going Projects/Programmes:

Project name	Location.	Objectives.	Targets.	Description of activities.
Rehabilitation and Extension of existing Water Supply Schemes	Rural schemes, Including: Kanyaluo, Kochia, Kanjira, Magare, Wiga, Mirogi, Kiabuya, Gongo/Nyawita, Mawego/wanhc hieng, Kanyadhiang, Kamser/Nyakongo, Nyakwere, Otunga Nyandiwa, Kochia, Abala, Atemo, Obera magina	To Make the projects operate at full capacity and ensure wider coverage	Have more than 60% of residents access piped water by 2023	Mobilization of resources; Tendering for additional distribution lines; Execution of additional works; Electrification of intakes.
Rehabilitation and extension of Ndhiwa Water Supply	Ndhiwa	To Make the project operate at full capacity and ensure wider coverage	Complete the Project by 2017	Rehabilitation of the pipeline and extension of the distribution lines
Rehabilitation and extension of Oyugis Water Supply	Oyugis	To Make the project operate at full capacity and ensure wider coverage	Complete the Project by 2017	Rehabilitation of the pipeline and extension of the distribution lines
Rehabilitation and extension of Kendu Water Supply	Kendu bay	To Make the project operate at full capacity and ensure wider coverage	Complete the Project by 2017	Rehabilitation of the pipeline and extension of the distribution lines
Rehab. & extension of West Karachuonyo Water Supply	West Karachuonyo	To Make the project operate at full capacity and ensure wider coverage	Complete the Project by 2017	Rehabilitation of the pipeline and extension of the distribution lines

Project name	Location.	Objectives.	Targets.	Description of activities.
Rehab. & extension of Magunga Water Supply	Magunga	To Make the project operate at full capacity and ensure wider coverage	Complete the Project by 2017	Rehabilitation of the pipeline and extension of the distribution lines
Rehabilitation and augmentation of Mbita Water Supply	Mbita Division	To expand the supply revenue base	Construction of 5 No. water kiosks by 2017; Regular Water supply ensured by 2017; At least 50% of household within Mbita town ship connected to the water supply by 2017.	Replacement of the reticulation system from UPVC to GI pipes; Extension of pipelines to the residential and institutional plots within the supply area.
Design and construction of Homabay, Nyakwere & Oyugis gravity schemes	Homabay, Rodi, Ndhiwa, Nyakwere and Oyugis Town	To supply water to Homabay, Rodi, Ndhiwa, Nyakwere and Oyugis towns and environs.	Gravity system is installed to cover Homabay, Rodi Ndhiwa Nyakwere and Oyugis towns.	Detailed design and construction of the system
Design and rehabilitation of Homa bay sewerage system	Homabay Town	To increase capacity for sewerage disposal in Homa bay urban and its surrounding	All homa bay town residents are sewerred by 2017	Expansion of treatment works and rehabilitation/ extension of sewerage works.
Expansion of Homa Bay Water Supply	Homabay Town	To expand the supply revenue base	Regular Water supply ensured by 2017;	Mapping of renovation needs; Mobilization of resources;
Protection of Local Springs	County wide	To provide clean and safe water to the community.	30 springs- Oyugis S/County, 30springs for Kabondo S/County, 10 springs for Suba S/county, 20 springs for Rangwe S/County, 10 springs for Homabay S/County and 10 springs for	Construction of concrete protection works and installation of pipes/outlets

Project name	Location.	Objectives.	Targets.	Description of activities.
			Ndhiwa S/County protected	
Provision of roof Catchment tanks in schools	Rural schools, county- wide	To provide clean and safe water to the schools.	40 schools equitably supplied with roof tanks each 20 c.c	Supply and installation of approved plastic tanks.
Provision of small Pans and Dams	County-wide including: Umoja, Omboga, Kosiga, Ayuka, Misita, Onyinjo, Komungu, Kachieng/Nyarongi, Sigama/Ndhiwa, Omuga, Migowa, Nyadiero, Ndiru, Kobop, Kuja, Koula, Koduogo, Pala/Agudo, Anindo, Sero/Waratho, Wiga, Rakera, Ohinga, Kongili, Harambee, Gorogoro, Ligongo, Miria, Kodundo, Agolomuok, Gendo, Kaliengo, Kakomo, Kanguka, Komolo Othuon.	To provide water harvesting structures for domestic and livestock use	Establish 80 water pans/dams, 8no in each constituency including rehabilitations.	Identification of site; procurement of works; construction and civil works.
Drilling/extension and equipping of boreholes, small pans and dams and rehabilitation of stalled facilities	County-wide:	To provide clean and safe water to communities and institutions.	Drill and rehabilitate 160 boreholes, 16no. in each S/County	Identification of site; procurement of works, drilling/ civil works.
Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Latrine coverage at 60% ➤ Access to safe clean water still very low 	Sensitize on need for development of housing through SACCOs. Promote PPP Improve land tenure systems	Invest in more piped schemes; Improve incomes of local populations; Provide affordable mortgage	No. of piped schemes established; No. of SACCOs/ persons sensitized on development of housing % of land being

Project name	Location.	Objectives.	Targets.	Description of activities.
	➤ 89 % of housing units not permanent		facilities	used economically; % of population with access to mortgage and improved incomes
Environment Management	Waste disposal Cutting down trees Soil erosion Bathing in the lake.	Mobilize communities to set up toilets system; Enforce sanitation standard laws; Effect laws to manage the environment by county government; Effective ways to recycle waste material	Establish waste disposal treatment plants; Investment on most organization; Explore green sources of energy; Undertake policy realignment	% of households with access to safe sanitation; No. of waste disposal facilities/ plants established; No. of firms/ individuals complying with laws
Water resources conservation and development	Low budgets Poor management of facilities Pollution of water sources Limited sense of ownership of water facilities Lack of adequate capacity for maintenance	Prioritize investment in the budgets; capacity-build community members in project management for sustainability of water projects in the county; Create awareness and enforce measures against water pollution through bathing, washing, effluent discharge and poor sanitary facilities at the beaches near water sources especially springs rivers and lake shores; Enforce riparian regulations governing access and development close to water sources, river banks and beaches; explore introduction of water charges to support investment and management of water resources; harness rainwater harvesting technologies and sustainable use of water resources; hasten infrastructure transfer of the sewerage to South Nyanza Water	% of budget set aside for development of water resources; No. Of facilities well maintained by users; No. Of water facilities protected from pollution; No. Of persons trained and employed in water facilities management; Amount collected in water levies; No. Of households reached by safe water;	More money allocated to conduct sensitization and awareness creation; Most facilities are well maintained; More water catchment areas and wetlands protected; More community members trained of facility maintenance; More money collected from users for maintenance of water facilities; All households reached by adequate clean/safe water

Project name	Location.	Objectives.	Targets.	Description of activities.
		Supply Company for sustainable water and sewerage in the County; provide and prioritize minor repairs and maintenance of sewerage infrastructure in Homa bay and adjacent areas to improve sanitation.		
Completion of Rangwe Local Physical Development Plan	Rangwe	Plan and implement the Rangwe DP	Promote order in the town	Provide spaces for public utilities Open up roads Fence off and develop the facilities
Completion Of revision of Oyugis LPDP	Oyugis Town	Plan and implement the Oyugis DP	Guide and control development of the town	Implement the activities in the implementation matrix
Checking of adjudication sections.	Kanyadier, Kamwenda and Kaksingri West-Sindo	To complete the random checking	Forward to the director of surveys	Random checking for gaps to protect public interest - field visits
Completion of adjudication	Kitawa, Nyagwethe, East Kubia, Kaksingri West, Uterere in Gwasssi, Kanam, Kotieno, Kogembo and Kakdhimu in Rachuonyo, Kothidha in Homa bay, Kasirime and K.K Karading' in Ndhiwa. Kamdar in Ndhiwa and Kamenya in Rangwe	To facilitate land registration process in all the sections.	To complete the adjudication process.	Hearing objections in Kitawa and Uterere. Hearing arbitration and move to objectives in Nyagwethe Demarcation of Kitawa and East kubia. Solving of field queries from survey of Kenya. Implementations of land adjudication officer's decisions.
Completion of Rangwe Local Physical Development Plan	Rangwe	Plan and implement the Rangwe DP	Promote order in the town	Provide spaces for public utilities Open up roads

Project name	Location.	Objectives.	Targets.	Description of activities.
				Fence off and develop the facilities

b) New/ Proposed Projects/Programmes:

Project	Objectives.	Targets.	Description of activities.
Develop a master plan for water in the county.	Provide access to safe, clean and wholesome water	Ensure that 75% of households have sustainable access to safe and clean water by 2015	Conduct GIS mapping of the existing water sources and proposed interventions county wide
Improvement of housing infrastructure	Provide adequate housing	Establish adequate housing units in each sub-county by 2015	Build more housing facilities
County environmental programme	To promote environmental conservation and reduce effects of climate change	Achieve 10% forest coverage in the county by 2015	Increase forest cover on farms and hills; Enforce existing laws on forestry and land use.
Waste disposal improvement programme	To improve waste disposal programme	Ensure all urban areas and trading centres have an established waste management system by 2015	Sensitize the public and mainstream waste management in performance contracts
Natural resource exploitation programme	Improve exploitation of natural resources and local opportunities	Enhance natural resource exploitation in the county	Sensitize locals on available opportunities; Develop efficient infrastructure for exploiting natural resources
Prepare an inventory of all Public Land	To inventorize all public land	To have all the public land within the county recorded.	-Site visits -Determine the acreage -Determine the registration status
Adjudication of Waware-Mfangano, Kisaku-Gwasi, Konyango 'B'-Karachuonyo, Kagan-Rangwe and Chamaunga-Mbita sections.	To facilitate land registration process in all the sections.	To complete adjudication in the sections.	Site visits -Determine the acreage -Determine the registration status
Random checking of Waware-Mfangano, Kisaku-Gwasi, Konyango 'B'-Karachuonyo, Kagan-Rangwe and Chamaunga-Mbita sections.	To complete the random checking	Forward to the director of surveys	Site visits -Determine the acreage -Determine the registration status
Improvement of housing	Provide adequate infrastructure	Provide 100,000	Provide water, sewer,

Project	Objectives.	Targets.	Description of activities.
infrastructure	in the housing estates	housing units by 2017	roads, electricity and fencing
Promotion of Low-Cost Housing	Provide low cost housing for medium dwellers	Encourage vertical development for medium income earners	Construction of storey residential buildings
Disaster management	To provide adequate disaster mitigation infrastructure in housing	Re-engineering the building plans and codes by 2014	Preparedness-awareness creation, establishment of disaster responds unit in every Sub County
Establish Land data bank	To facilitate development and ensure adequate land for development	Establishment of land bank by 2015	Identification and mapping, preparation of physical development plans
Provision of modern office accommodation	To house all government officers.	Accommodate government officers in a central place.	-Identify land -Construct modern storey building
Slum Upgrading Project	To improve the living condition in the informal settlement	Upgrade Shauri Yako, Makongeni and a Thousand Street, Kajona area in Mbita, Rangwe CBD Informal settlements	Installation of floodlights, public toilets
Establishment of Appropriate Building Technology Centres	Encourage use of low cost labour intensive materials	All constituencies	Build ABT centres, train the youths and encourage the use of low cost labour intensive materials
Maintenance of the existing government houses	to improve the conditions of the houses	All government houses-2000 units	Renovations of all houses Removal of Asbestos and replacement with iron sheets.
Civil servants housing scheme for both purchase and rental	To enable civil servants have good housing for rental and purchase at a reasonable cost	To allow the civil servants to rent and own good houses	Identification of land Construction of low cost blocks of flats
Digital Mapping and preparation of the County Spatial Plan	Provide a spatial framework to guide and control development of the county	Have a digital land database for the entire county	-Data picking -Digitization -Stakeholder meetings
Establish a fully equipped GIS Lab in the County Headquarters	To have a functional GIS Lab	Ensure all land records are digitized by 2017	Digitize spatial data
Preparation of PDP Public Utilities and other Government Institutions	To ensure Public Utilities and other Government Institutions are planned	Ensure all Public Utilities and other Government Institutions have PDPs	Field visits Preparation of PDPs
Spatial planning of all the urban centres with a population of 2,000 people and above	Plan and implement all urban centres in the county	Ensure all centres with at least 2,000 resident population are well planned	Plan the centres Implement the plans
Improvement of housing infrastructure	Provide adequate housing	Establish adequate housing units in each sub-county by 2015	Build more housing facilities Renovate the existing housing stock

Project	Objectives.	Targets.	Description of activities.
Promotion of Low-Cost Housing	To Provide affordable housing to the population	Provide affordable housing in all sub-counties by 2017	Avail serviced land to developers Encourage PPPs
Survey and demarcation of all market centres in the county	To improve revenue collection from market centres	Demarcate all the market centres by 2015	Survey and beacon the markets Fence them off
Upgrading of Informal settlements	To improve the quality of housing for the population	To reduce the no. of Informal settlements by 2017	Provide site and service schemes Plan the existing Informal settlements
County environmental programme	To promote environmental conservation and reduce effects of climate change	Achieve 7% forest coverage in the county by 2017	Increase forest cover on farms and hills; Enforce existing laws on forestry and land use.
Waste disposal improvement programme	To improve waste disposal programme	Ensure all urban areas and trading centres have an established waste management system by 2015	Sensitize the public and mainstream waste management in performance contracts
Homa Bay Integrated School Agro-Forestry Programme	To address livelihood needs for income generation, fuel wood, timber, and non-timber forest products while halting and reversing the trend of the forest loss and related environmental degradation through schools	3 schools in each ward identified and brought into the project by 2015	Mobilization of resources and target populations; Provision of training and equipment;
Rural Re-forestation Programme	To increase forest coverage and improve environment capacity for sustainability	Increase forest coverage to 7% by 2017	Mobilize resources and populations; Provide seedlings, equipment and labour
Urban Greening Programme	To improve the environment and beauty of urban areas	Have all streets lined and all free areas planted with trees	Setting up of nurseries; Mobilization of planting sessions
Natural Resource Management Programme	Improve management of natural resources and local opportunities Enhance natural resource exploitation in the county	Establish 2 resource management groups in every ward	Sensitize locals on available opportunities; Develop efficient infrastructure for exploiting natural resources

Issues from MTP II Consultations

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes
		Short term	Medium term		
Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Latrine coverage at 60% ➤ Access 	Sensitize on need for development of housing through SACCOs.	Invest in more piped schemes; Improve incomes of local populations;	No. of piped schemes established; No. of SACCOs/ persons	More piped schemes established; More members of SACCOs

	to safe clean water still very low > 89 % of housing units not permanent	Promote PPP Improve land tenure systems	Provide affordable mortgage facilities	sensitized on development of housing % of land being used economically; % of population with access to mortgage and improved incomes	sensitized; More land under housing development; More people accessing mortgage facilities; More people have improved incomes
Environment Management	Waste disposal Cutting down trees Soil erosion Bathing in the lake.	Mobilize communities to set up toilets system; Enforce sanitation standard laws; Effect laws to manage the environment by county government; Effective ways to recycle waste material	Establish waste disposal treatment plants; Investment on most organization; Explore green sources of energy; Undertake policy realignment	% of households with access to safe sanitation; No. of waste disposal facilities/ plants established; No. of firms/ individuals complying with laws	More households accessing/ using sanitation facilities; More waste disposal facilities are established; complying with environmental laws and best practices
Water resources conservation and development	Low budgets Poor management of facilities Pollution of water sources Limited sense of ownership of water facilities Lack of adequate capacity for maintenance	Prioritize investment in the budgets; capacity-build community members in project management for sustainability of water projects in the county; Create awareness and enforce measures against water pollution through bathing, washing, effluent discharge and poor sanitary facilities at the beaches near water sources especially springs rivers and lake shores; Enforce riparian regulations governing access and development close to water sources, river banks and beaches; explore introduction of water charges to support investment and management of water		% of budget set aside for development of water resources; No. Of facilities well maintained by users; No. Of water facilities protected from pollution; No. Of persons trained and employed in water facilities management; Amount collected in water levies; No. Of households reached by safe water;	More money allocated to water resource development; Most facilities are well maintained; More water catchment areas and wetlands protected; More community members trained of facility maintenance; More money collected from users for maintenance of water facilities; All households reached by adequate

		resources; harness rainwater harvesting technologies and sustainable use of water resources; hasten infrastructure transfer of the sewerage to South Nyanza Water Supply Company for sustainable water and sewerage in the County; provide and prioritize minor repairs and maintenance of sewerage infrastructure in Homa bay and adjacent areas to improve sanitation.		clean/safe water
--	--	--	--	------------------

c) Flagship Projects/ Programmes

Project name	Location.	Objectives.	Targets.	Description of activities.
Establishment of Housing Technology Centres	County wide	Increase access to decent housing by promoting location-specific materials and low-cost housing	1 HTC established per constituency	Construction and equipping of HTC; Promotion of local technology
Production of Housing Units under Public Private Partnerships and other Initiatives	County wide	Provide adequate and affordable housing	Have at least 4,000 housing units constructed annually.	Creating an implementation framework; Mobilizing resources and advancing housing development loans; Executing building and civil-works
Upgrading of the informal settlements	Homa-Bay Town	Re-plan the informal settlements and create enabling environment for redevelopment thereof	Shauri yako and Makongeni	Re-planning the informal settlements, provision of essential services and amenities like roads, water & electricity
Rehabilitation of Hydro-	Rusinga Station	Improve and modernize weather	Modern equipment	Acquiring new weather equipment;

Project name	Location.	Objectives.	Targets.	Description of activities.
Meteorological Stations		observation, analysis and forecasting as well as dissemination systems	procured	Renovating buildings; Retraining of personnel
Mirogi piped Water Supply Scheme	Ndhiwa sub county	Supply piped water to the residents	20% of residents connected to piped water	Treatment works, pumping, distribution and metering

7.9.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

Cross Sector Linkages

The sector relies heavily on GJLOS sector especially the provincial administration and internal security to ensure security is guaranteed at all times to both properties and life. Establishment of small scale industries requires trained, semi-skilled and unskilled manpower and this where the human resource sector plays a key role. Credit facilities are unavailable and inaccessible to majority of the population in the district and thus the need to liaise with financial institutions and other funds established by the government to supplement the credit facilities in this sector. Ways and means need to be devised to establish a revolving funds or affordable credit scheme to cater for those who lack collateral to secure loans from financial institutions. To achieve desirable levels of production in the sector, a pool of trained human resources is required.

Strategies for mainstreaming Cross-cutting issues

Rehabilitation of the proposed water projects will reduce the distance to water points and ensure clean water supply that shall lessen the burden of women from fetching water far off and also reduce water-borne diseases. Efforts will be enhanced to plant trees on hill tops in order to curb gully erosion. On water hyacinth in Lake Victoria, collaborative support from partners shall be required to address the problem while the local authorities should institute tough measures on car washing and bathing on the lake.

On HIV/AIDS the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access for the members of the community. The sector also has a large portion of the workers being migrant workers. Sensitization of this group will also be key in prevention of new infections. This will target mainly the fish trader within the beach areas. The sector will also focus on sensitization on environment friendly manufacturing and industrial technologies.

CHAPTER EIGHT:

**IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND
EVALUATION**

8.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used at the National and County level to track progress on implementation of projects and programmes. An indicative matrix detailing projects and programmes then costing implementing agencies as well as monitoring tools and indicators which could be selected for the County, based on projects and programmes identified in chapter seven.

8.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the County

At the National level, Monitoring and Evaluation is conducted through National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), whose main aim is to improve the effectiveness and quality of tracking of implementation of various development policies, strategies and programmes. The County and lower level monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes are part of this system.

The County will put in place a County Monitoring and Evaluation system to serve the needs of the County Government, while complimenting the National M & E system. The system will take cognizance of the projects and programmes included in the County Integrated Development Plans as well as indicators facilitating the MTEF process, and development aspects of the respective county.

8.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

8.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Up- Scaling of Constituency- Based Water Harvesting Programme	160 M	2011-2013	No. Of households with access to clean water, reduced waterborne diseases prevalence rates	Field visits, M&E reports, Health units records	Dept. Of Agric	GOK/donors	On-going
Up-scaling of micro-irrigation	60M	2013-2017	No of schemes put up, increase in quantity of crops produced	Field reports, M&E reports, beneficiary lists	Dept. Of Agric	GOK/IFAD/FAO/AfDB	On-going
KOSFIP-Oluch Kimira Project	1.3 B	2011-2013	Reduced poverty rates,	Field visits/reports/	Depts. Of Agriculture,	GoK / AfDB	On-going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
			improved food security,	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports, poverty rate indicators	Livestock, Water & Irrigation, Public Health, Gender & Social Devt.		
Dairy Development project	40 M	2012-2017	Improved milk production, no of households with a dairy animal(S)	Production records M&E reports	Heifer International (K)	USAID IFAD	On-going
Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Agribusiness Project	34 M	2013-2017	Increased agricultural productivity	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Project coordinator	GoK, FAO	On-going
Improvement of Fish Landing Sites	90M	2011-2015	No of fish landing sites established /improved, Average no. Of tonnes of fish per day	Fish production records, M&E reports	Dept. Of fisheries	GOK/Donors	On-going
Promotion of Cotton production Programme	25 M	2012-2017	Increased acreage under cotton	Cotton production records, M&E reports, field reports	Dept. Agriculture	GOK/Donors	On-going
National Accelerated Agricultural Input Access Program (NAAIAP)	50 M	2012-2017	Increased uptake of Agricultural input by farmers	Field reports Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK/Donors	On-going
Livestock Improvement and Disease Control Programme	5M	2012-2017	Increased quality & Quantity of milk/Meat produced, No of livestock infections recorded;	, Field Visits, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports, veterinary records	Dept. Livestock	GOK	On-going
Small-holder Poultry Agribusiness Development Programme	5 M	2012-2015	No. of farmers with IGAs on poultry	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOA	GoK	On-going
Establishment of Agricultural Mechanization Station	375 M	2014-2017	Increased acreage on food production	No. of stations established; No. of equipment supplied	Ministry of Agriculture	GoK FAO, ODAs	New Proposal
Strengthening of Access to Credit through AFC and SACCOs	100 M	2014-2017	No. of SACCOs / Enterprises supported; No. of AFC	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, Beneficiary Lists	Department of Cooperative Development; Ministry of Finance	GoK, FAO, ODAs	New Proposal

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
			branches established				
Programme for Enhanced Agricultural Training and Use of ICT	3 M	2014-2017	No. of trainings conducted; No. of ICT equipment supplied	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports Training attendance lists	Ministry of Agriculture	GoK, ODAs FAO	New Proposal
Establishment of Farmer – Owned Financial Institutions	500M	2014 - 2017	No. of Farmer owned Financial Institutions established	Field visits Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Ministry of Agriculture	GoK, ODAs FAO	New Proposal
Establishment of Agrovet - Shop	20M	2014-2017	No. of Agrovet shops established	Field visits Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Ministry of Agriculture	GoK, ODAs FAO	New Proposal
Promotion of Scale production Sorghum	5M	2014-2017	% Increase in acreage under sorghum	Field visits Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Ministry of Agriculture	GoK, ODAs FAO	New Proposal
Scale-up of Cereal Bulking, Value Addition and Marketing through farmer associations	5M	2012-2017	No of farmer associations established, no. of value chains initiated	Field visits Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Ministry of Agriculture	GoK	New Proposal
Gazettment and Protection of all Existing Forests	5M	2012-2017	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	No. of forests protected/ gazetted;	Department of Forestry	GoK	New Proposal
Survey and Issuing of Economic Land Title Deeds to owners	10M	2012-2017	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	No. of title deeds issued; Area adjudicated/ surveyed	Ministry of Lands	GoK	New Proposal
Promotion of French Beans Production	8M	2012-2017	Increased acreage under French beans	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Dept. of Agriculture	GOK/Donors	New proposal
Promotion of Coffee Production	5M	2012-2017	Increased acreage under coffee	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Dept. of Agriculture	GOK/Donors	New proposal
Promotion of Sugar Cane Production and Processing	5M	2012-2017	Increased acreage under cane, cane milling factorie(s)	Meetings of meetings, M&E reports	Dept. of Agriculture	GoK/Private sector	New proposal
Promotion of Intensive Crops Productions	20M	2014 - 2017	Increased acreage under crop production	Meetings of meetings, M&E reports	Dept. of Agriculture	GOK/Donors	New proposal
Promotion of Sunflower Production	5M	2012-2017	Increased acreage under	Minutes of meetings,	Dept. of Agriculture	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New proposal

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
			sunflower	M&E reports			
Promotion of Tobacco Production	5M	2012-2017	Increased acreage under tobacco	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Dept. of Agriculture	GoK/Private sector	New proposal
Promotion of Large Scale Sisal Production	5M	2012-2017	Increased acreage under sisal	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Dept. of Agriculture	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal
Sorghum value Chain project	30M	2012-2017	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Increased acreage under sorghum	Dept. of Agriculture	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Promotion of large scale - rice production	8M	2012-2017	Increased acreage under rice	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Dept. of Agriculture	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Njaa marufuku	76M	2012-2017	No. of income generating activities in 25 groups; established school meal Programme in 10 schools	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Scale production of Traditional high value crops	16M	2012-2017	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Existence of extension services; acquisition and bulking	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Homa Bay Agro polis Development Programme	50B	2012-2017	100,000 housing units; clean energy source; Water purification and sewerage treatment; No. of paved roads and street lighting; nitro domes; high level education and good health	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports		Good Earth Power Consortium	New proposal
Banana commercialization	10M	2012-2017	Tons of Commercially Produced banana	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Dept. of Agriculture	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal
Sweet potatoes Commercialization	25M	2012-2017	Tons of Commercially produced sweet potatoes	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Dept. of Agriculture	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Promotion of horticulture including Greenhouse production	25M	2012-2017	No of farmer groups underwent Capacity building No. of Procured value addition equipment and greenhouse	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Dept. of Agriculture	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal
Post-Harvest Handling Improvement Scheme	160M	2012-2017	No. of storage facilities. No of groups who underwent capacity building	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Dept. of Agriculture	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal
Programme of Agriculture Promotion through Agricultural Shows and Trade Fairs	50M	2012-2017	Annual shows and exhibitions	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal
Purchase of Vehicles	40M	2012-2017	No. of Purchased vehicles	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal
Purchase of Motor bikes	20M	2012-2017	No. of Purchased motor vehicles	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal
Purchase of Patrol Boats	15M	2012-2017	No. of Purchased of Patrol boats	Minutes of meetings, M&E	Dept. of fisheries	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal
Fertilizer Cost-Reduction Initiative	80M	2012-2017	Reduced cost of fertilizer	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Promotion of Apiculture	30M	2012-2017	No of trained bee keepers No of procured hives and honey processing equipment	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Dept. of livestock	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal
Construction of Livestock sale yards	16M	2012-2017	No. of Livestock sale yards	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Dept. of livestock	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal
Upgrading and construction of the slaughter house and slabs	40M	2012-2017	No. of Constructed and upgraded slaughter house and slabs	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Dept. of livestock	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal
Fruit/Nut Value Chain Project	40M	2012-2017	Existence of An operating Processing plant	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal
Agriculture Sector	40M	2012-	No. of	Minutes of	Ministry of	GOK/Donors/	On-going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Development Support Programme		2017	value chains access To market and.	meetings, M&E reports	Agriculture	Private sector	
Animal welfare Programme	3M	2014-2017	Animal welfare facility Burial site	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Dept. of livestock	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New proposal
Promotion of Aquaculture and cage culture fisheries	150M	2014-2017	No. of fish ponds constructed	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Dept. of fisheries	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New proposal
Establishment of Aqua Shops	16M	2014-2017	No. of Shops established	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Dept. of fisheries	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New proposal
Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Productivity (SHEP)	5M	2012-2017	No. of farmer groups who underwent capacity building for horticultural market orientation	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	Dept. of agriculture	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going

8.2.2 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Islands Electrification Project	500M	2011-2017	No. Of centres and HH connected with electricity	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Rural Electrification Programme	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going
Road Network expansion Programme	30B	2011-2017	No of kms of road network	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports, field visits	KeRRA, KURA, KENHA	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going
Energy Access/Transmission Rural electrification Programme	1B	2011-2017	No of households connected to electricity	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports, field visits	REA	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going
House-hold Energy Access Scale-Up Programme	5B	2011-2017	No of households with access to efficient energy	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports, field visits	Department of Energy	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going
Routine maintenance of classified roads	800M	2011-2017	Km of roads in good condition	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports, field visits	Department of Transport and Infrastructure	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going
Installation of Radio Networks on Islands	100M	2013-2017	No of equipment installed, No of Islands	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports, field visits	Department of Communication	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
			covered				
Scheme-Based Rural Electrification	644 M	2013-2015	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	No. Of centres and HH connected with electricity	Rural Electrification Programme	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Establishment of Roads Construction and Maintenance Agency	5B	2013-2015	Establishment of the Agency	equipment inventory, minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement records	County Dept of dept. of Transport and Infrastructure	GOK/Donors/Private sector	proposed
Safe Transportation System	8M	2013-2017	%Reduction in accidents	Road safety records	Dept of Transport	GOK/Donors/Private sector	proposed
Bituminization of C19 Homa Bay – Mbita;	3.1 B	2012-2013	No of kms Tarmacked C19	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Dept. Roads	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Bituminization of C19 Homa Bay – KenduBay;	3.3 B	2012-2013	No of Kms Tarmacked C19	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Dept. Roads	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Re-Bituminization of C18	1.5 B	2012-2013	No of kms Tarmacked C18	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Dept. Roads	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Bituminization of D218	700M	2013-2015	No of kms Tarmacked D218	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Dept. Roads	GOK/Donors/Private sector	Proposed
Re-Bituminization of D210	1.4B	2013-2015	No of kms Tar marked D210	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Dept. Roads	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Establishment of Foot Bridges	300M	2013-2017	No of bridges constructed	Field visits, inspection reports,	Dept. Roads	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
				procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports			
Constituency Roads Improvement Programme	5B	2013-2014	kms of roads graded, graveled, compacted, backfilled or no of culverts installed.	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KeRRA	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Urban Roads Development Programme	3B	2013-2014	No of kms of roads developed	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KURA	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Opening up of new roads	3B	2012-2017	Length of road opened/improved	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/Donors/Private sector	ongoing
Opening/improvement of Feeder Roads	500M	2012-2017	Length of road opened/improved	Field visits ,inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/Donors/Private sector	ongoing
Construction of Parking facilities	500M	2012-2017	No of parking facilities constructed	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Dept. of Transport	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal
Opening up of Otange, Otaro and Kabunde Airstrips	3B	2012-2017	No. of airstrips opened up	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Transport, KAA	GOK/Donors/Private sector	Kabunde On Going, Otange & Otaro proposed
Bituminization of C18, C26 and D210	10B	2012-2017	Length of road opened/improved	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of	Ministry of Roads	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
				meetings and M&E reports			
Installation of Road Furniture	100M	2012-2017	No of installations made	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Transport,	GOK/Donors/Private sector	Ongoing
Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy	10M	2012-2017	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	No. of people using alternative energy sources	Ministry of Energy	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New Proposal
Solar Lighting of streets and market centers	280M	2012-2017	No. of people using alternative energy sources	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Energy	GOK/Donors/Private sector	ongoing
Stabilization of power Supply	400M	2012-2017	No of streets & market centers with solar lighting	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Energy	GOK/Donors/Private sector	ongoing
Establishment of mini-grid solar parks	100M	2014-2017	No of Parks established, % Increase in access to energy	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Energy	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposed
Capacity building for energy reticulation unit	4M	2014-2017	No of people trained	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Energy	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposed
Roads 2000 and Other Labour Intensive Projects	800M	2012-2017	% reduction in power interruptions	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Energy	GOK/Donors/Private sector	ongoing
Promotion of Access to Affordable ICT Services	500M	2012-2017	No. of people/enterprises using modern ICT	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records,	Ministry of Information & Communication	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New Proposal

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
				Minutes of meetings and M&E reports			
Water Transport Improvement Programme	2B	2012-2017	No. of harbours rehabilitated/used	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Transport	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New Proposal
Public Works Capacity Improvement Programme	50M	2012-2017	No. of new staff recruited; No. of officers trained	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOPW	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New Proposal
Homa Bay Agropolis Development Programme	90B	2012-2017	No of projects undertaken	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	County government	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New Proposal
Promotion of Safety in Public transportation	8M	2012-2017	No. of harbours rehabilitated/used	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Transport	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New Proposal
Development of Energy Master Plan	1M	2012-2017	Master plan developed	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Department of Energy	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New Proposal

8.2.3 General Economic Commercial and Labour Affairs

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Construction of Sub-county Industrial Development Centers	80 M	2012-2017	No. of CIDC blocks constructed	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Industrialization	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Training of Industrial Extension Service Officers	5 M	2012-2017	No of officers trained	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of trade	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Developments and Promotion of Niche Tourism products	50M	2014-2017	No of niche products developed	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Tourism	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Underutilized Park Initiative	10M	2014-2017	No of Visitors to the park; % increase in Revenue	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Tourism	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Mainstreaming of Homabay County in the Western Tourism Circuit	100M	2014-2017	No of Tourist to the County; % increase in Tourism Revenue	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Tourism	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Branding of Homa Bay County	10M	2014-2017	No of Investors attracted; % increase in Revenue inflows	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Tourism	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Creation of a Tourism Promotion Entity	5M	2014-2017	No of Tourist to the County; % increase in Tourism Revenue	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Tourism	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Establishment of a School of Tourism and Hospitality Management	200M	2014-2017	School established; No of Courses offered % Increase in student population	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of	Ministry of Tourism	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
				meetings and M&E reports			
Establishment of Consolidated Entertainment Facility	200M	2014-2017	No of Facilities Established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Tourism	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Establishment of World class Tourist Hotel and Lodges	5B	2014-2017	No of Tourist Hotel and Lodges established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Tourism	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Establishment of National Heroes/Heroines Squares	50M	2014-2017	No of Squares Established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Culture	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Establishment of county National Museum	80M	2014-2017	Museum Established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Culture	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Establishment of Markets for County Culture and Arts	80M	2014-2017	No of Markets established; No of Visitors	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Culture	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Training of Industrial extension Service Officers	5M	2014-2017	No of officers trained	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of industrialization	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Establishment of Cereals Milling Factory	300M	2014-2017	Factory Established; % Increase in Output from Factory	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of industrialization	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Training of Engineers Technologists and Technicians	50 M	2012-2017	No of Persons Trained	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of industrialization	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
South Nyanza Trade Development LOANS Board	20M	2012-2017 supported	LOANS Board established; No of Traders Supported	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Trade supported	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Creation of Producer Business Groups	4.5M	2012-2017	No. of Groups created	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Trade supported	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Establishment of an SME Park	100M	2012-2017	SMEs Park established; No of SMEs Attracted	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Industrialization	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Establishment of Special Economic Zone	500M	2012-2017	No. of SEZ established; No of Industries Attracted/Benefiting	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of	Ministry of Industrialization	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
				meetings and M&E reports			
Establishment of County Staff Cooperative Society	2M	2012-2017	No. of staff joining the society; Cooperative Established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Department of cooperatives	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Establishment of Cement Factory	500M	2012-2017	Cement Factory established; % Increase In Output	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of industrialization	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Establishment of County Cooperative Training College	100M	2012-2017	College established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	HBC Government	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New
Establishment of Industrial Training Institutes	200M	2012-2017	college established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of industrialization	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Establishment of Coffee Processing Plant	251M	2012-2017	Processing Plant Established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of industrialization	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Establishment of Sugar, Sisal, Fruit/Nut Processing Plant	2B	2012-2017	Processing Plant Established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of industrialization	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Domestication of national Policies and Legislation on Cooperatives	5M	2012-2017	-Acts -Bills	-Minutes -Reports	-Dept. Trade, Industry & Investments -county assembly	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New
Strengthening the existing cooperative societies for resource mobilization and investments	0.5M	2012-2017	No. of policies and Acts enacted and operationalized	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	-Dept. Trade, Industry & Investments -county assembly	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New
Formation of viable cooperative enterprises along the appropriate value chains	100M	2012-2017	No. of societies revitalized	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Trade, Industry & Investment department	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New
Establishment of Homa Bay County Trade Development Cooperation	1B	2012-2017	No. of cooperatives developed	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Industrialization	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New project
Establishment of Cotton And Textile Industrial Cluster	698M	2012-2017	No. of ginneries established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	HBC Government	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New project
Establish maize milling plant	100M	2012-2017	Complete maize milling plant	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Industrialization	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New project
Establishment of Starch Processing Factory	10M	2012-2017	Complete factory	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Department of Industrialization	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New project

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Establishment of Business Information Service Centre	10M	2012-2017	No. of business ventures established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of trade	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Establishment of County Trade Fund	1B	2012-2017	No. of Trade Fund	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Department of Trade	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New Project
Create a Master Plan for the Development of Markets	4M	2012-2017	Master plan for the development of markets created	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Trade	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Establish Export Promotion and Processing Zone	250M	2012-2017	No. of EPZ established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of trade	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Establishment of Oil Tankers Calibration Bridge	15M	2012-2017	No. of Oil Tanker calibration Bridges established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Department of Weights and Measures	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Establishment of Free Trade Port around Lake Victoria	500M	2012-2017	Free Trade Port established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Department of Trade	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New Project
Promotion of Standardization and Certification of Goods and	4M	2012-2017	Standardization and certification of goods and services promoted	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of	Department of Weights and Measures	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Services				meetings and M&E reports			
Establishment of County Staff Cooperative SACCO	2M	2012-2017	No. of societies revitalized	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Trade, Industry & Investment department	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New
Development of Fish Industrial Cluster	2.2B	2012-2017	No. of industries established/ revived	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Industry	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New Proposal
Development of Meat and Leather Processing Cluster	860M	2012-2017	No. of industries established/ revived	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Industry	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New Proposal
Promotion of Potatoes Processing and Value Addition	370M	2012-2017	No. of industries established/ revived	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Industry	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New Proposal
Establishment of pineapple processing and Value Addition Cluster	435M	2012-2017	Complete factory	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Department of Industrialization	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Establishment of Municipal Waste Energy enterprises	204M	2012-2017	No. of Enterprises	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of trade	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Development of Motor Transport cluster	595M	2012-2017	No. of business ventures established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of trade	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Establishment of ICT and software development incubation facility	155M	2012-2017	No. of business ventures established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of trade	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Establishment of Lambwe Wind Power and Homa Hill Geothermal Plants	2.5B	2012-2017	Complete factory	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Department of Industrialization	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Streamlined Production and marketing of Construction Material Industry	1.1B	2012-2017	Complete factory	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Department of Industrialization	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
God Nyango Iron-Ore Mining Project	10M	2012-2017	Complete factory	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Department of Industrialization	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Mapping of mineral resources	4M	2012-2017	No of identified resources	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Department of Industrialization	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New project
Empowerment of Local Workers	4M	2012-2017	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	No. of workers sensitized; No. of cases handled	Ministry of Labour	GOK; Donor Agencies	New Proposal
Local Trade	8M	2012-	Minutes of	No. of	Ministry of	GOK;	New Proposal

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Promotion		2017	meetings, M&E reports	entrepreneur supported	Trade	Donor Agencies	
Local Industries Promotion	5M	2012-2017	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	No. of industries established/revived	Ministry of Industry	GOK; Donor Agencies	New Proposal
Tourism Marketing	10M	2012-2017	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	No. of products provided; No. of promotions conducted	Ministry of Tourism	GOK; Donor Agencies	New Proposal
Development of Strategic Planning Units	4M	2012-2017	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports	No. of units established/in operation	Ministry of Devolution	GOK; Donor Agencies	New Proposal

8.2.4 Health

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Construction, Expansion and equipping of Model Health facilities	800 M	2010-2017	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MCH, IPD, OPD, & Laundry septic block %completed	Ministry of Health	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Construction of Wards	160M	2010-2017	No of wards constructed	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health, CDF	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Tupange Programme	74M	2010-2017		Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health, CDF	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Construction of Treatment Blocks	100M	2010-2017	No of treatment blocks constructed	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health, CDF	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Construction of Staff Houses	200M	2010-2017	No of staff houses constructed	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health, CDF	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Construction of Maternity Wings complete with incinerators	150M	2010-2017	No of maternity wings with complete incinerators	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health, CDF	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Construction and equipping of laboratory	50M	2010-2017	No of labs constructed and equipped	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health, CDF	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Fencing and Electrification of Health Facilities	6M	2010-2017	No of facilities fenced & installed with electricity	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	CDF/MOH	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Construction and Equipping of Maternity Wards at Kiasa Dispensary	7 M	2012-2013	Kiasa maternity ward constructed and equipped	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health, CDF	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Construction of treatment blocks in Kachuth Dispensary	6.5 M	2012-2013	Treatment block constructed at Kachuth Dispensary	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health, CDF	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Construction of staff houses in Pala health centre	3.5 M	2012-2013	No. of staff houses built	Field visits, inspection reports,	Ministry of Health, CDF	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
				procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports			
Construction of MCH and IPD at Omboga dispensary	16M	2012-2013	MCH & IPD constructed	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health, CDF	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Construction of Maternity wing complete with incinerator and Equipment at Nyamrisra HC	7 M	2011-2013	Maternity wing with incinerator constructed	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health, CDF	GoK/IFAD	On-going
Construction of minor theatre at Okiki Amayo HC	6M	2012-2014	Complete minor theatre	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Up-scaling development of Tier 3 Health Facilities	500M	2012-2014	Up-scaled Kendu Bay	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Enhanced Staffing and Staff Motivation programme	5M	2013-2015	No. of personnel employed and trained per year	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal
Construction of Modern mortuaries complete with pathologists	17M	2013-2015	No Of Facilities Established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of	Ministry of Health	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
				meetings and M&E reports			
Enhanced Health Management programme	15M	2013-2015	No of health staff trained per year; No of CUs formed per year	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal
Health Infrastructure and Supplies Support programme	320M	2013-2017	No of health facilities refurbished, Volume of drugs supplied per year	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal
Disease Prevention and Care programme	125M	2013-2017	% reduction in curable diseases	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal
Sanitation Improvement	200M	2013-2017	% of County declared defecation-free	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal
Community Based Information system	226M	2013-2017	CBIS established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal
Rehabilitation of Rural Health Facilities	400M	2013-2017	No of facilities rehabilitated	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Revitalization of efficacy of HMIS	20M	2013-2017	Revitalized HMIS	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	On going
Fast-tracking Implementation of community Health Strategy	226M	2013-2017	Community health strategy in place	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal
Implementation of Out-put based approach in reproductive Health	8M	2013-2017	Out-put based approach in reproductive Health implemented	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal
Comprehensive HIV Prevention Care and Support Education	147M	2013-2017	% reduction in HIV prevalence rate	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal
AHADI Dynamic Mobile Health services	6.5M	2013-2017	Mobile clinics in place	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal
Purchase of Ambulances	200M	2013-2017	No of Ambulances purchased	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal
Renovation And Equipping of a Blood	30M	2013-2017	Blood Transfusion	Field visits, inspection reports,	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Transfusion Center			Centers Renovated and equipped	procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports			
Installation of Oxygen Plant	27M	2013-2017	Oxygen plant installed	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal
Purchase of Educational Aids and related Equipment	125M	2013-2017	Equipment purchased	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal
Establishment of HIV/AIDS Management and Malaria Control Centre	100M	2013-2017	HIV/AIDS Management and Malaria Control Centre % reduction of Malaria and HIV AIDs	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal
Purchase of generators	50M	2013-2017	No of Generator Purchased	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal
Purchase of therapy appliance	42M	2013-2017	No of therapy appliance purchased	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal
Establishment of Cancer and ,Kidney, Dialysis	500M	2013-2017	Cancer and ,Kidney, Dialysis	Field visits, inspection reports,	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Center			Center established	procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports			
Expansion of Homa Bay Medical training Center	302M	2013-2017	HMTC expanded	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal
Establishment of satellite medical training Center	528M	2013-2017	No. of satellite medical training Centers set up	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal
Establishment of specialized medical Care Center	31M	2013-2017	Satellite Medical Training Center established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal
Enhance WASH and Waste Disposal Programme	143M	2013-2017	Reduced incidence of water borne diseases	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal
School Health Education and Development Programme	240M	2013-2017	No of health talks	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal
Enhanced Health Management programme	80M	2013-2017	% Reduced disease prevalence	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
				meetings and M&E reports			
Programme for Enhance staffing and staff motivation	18M	2013-2017	Increased staff out put	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal
Construction of a Teaching and referral Hospital	5B	2014 - 2017	Teaching and referral Hospital Constructed	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health	GoK /Donor Agencies	New proposal

8.2.5 Education

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Establishment of Community Learning Resource Centres	42 M	2011-2013	No of CLRCs established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOGS	GOK / SNCDP	On-going
Construction and Equipping of Laboratories	400M	2012-2013	No of labs built. No of equipment procured	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	CDF/Min of Education	GOK / ADB	On-going
ICT Development in Schools	100M	2011-2017	No of Internet connections. No of equipment procured. No of students trained	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	GoK	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
School Infrastructure Improvement Grant Project	160M	2012-2015	No of schools improved	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOE/CDTF	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Programmes for increasing subsidies to Youth Polytechnics	120M	2013-2017	No of polytechnics subsidized	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOE/CDTF	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Programmes for expansions of Centres of Excellence	1.38B	2013-2017	No of Centres of Excellences expanded	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOE/CDTF	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Construction of Model Workshops in Youth Polytechnics	240M	2013-2017	No of workshops	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOE/CDTF	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Upgrading of Youth Polytechnics Under KIDDP	106M	2013-2017	No of Youth Polytechnics upgraded	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOE/CDTF	GoK / EU	On-going
Upgrading of 18 Existing Youth Polytechnics	180M	2013-2017	No of Youth Polytechnics upgraded	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOE/CDTF	GoK / EU	On-going
School Feeding Programme	32M	2013-2017	No of beneficiary schools	Field visits, inspection reports,	MOE/CDTF	GoK / EU	On-going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
				procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports			
Equipment of Youth Polytechnics	120M	2013-2017	No of Youth Polytechnics equipped	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOE/CDTF	GoK / EU	On-going
Up Scaling of Constituency Based Bursary Schemes	280M	2011-2017	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Amount of Money disbursed	MOE	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
GOK/OPEC Infrastructure development Project	204M	2002-2015	No of labs classrooms and constructed	, Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOE	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
County Based Bursary/Scholarship Schemes	1B	2011-2017	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Amount of Money disbursed	MOE	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
ICT Infrastructure development Project	100M	2013-2017	No of infrastructure developed	, Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOE	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Early Childhood Education Programme	540 M	2013-2017	No of ECD centres built.	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOE	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
School Inspection Improvement Programme	40M	2013-2017	No of schools assessed.	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and	MEO	KSSHA. GOK.	On-going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
				M&E reports			
School water, Sanitation & Hygiene Plus community Impact (SWASH+) project	50M	2013-2017	% reduction in absenteeism Incidences in water-borne diseases	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Health Ministry of Education	GoK Rotary international	On-going
Construction of Assembly/Dining & Kitchens in schools	120 M	2012-2014	% of works completed	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	CDF; MoE	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going
Completion of classrooms under ADB	38M	2012-2014	% of works completed	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MoE	GOK/Donors/ Private sector, ADB	On-going
Completion of Three Twin workshop at Waondo YP under GOK/KIDDP	9M	2012-2017	No. of twin workshops constructed, no. of instructors employed, machines, equipment & tools supplied to each YP, No. of YPs supplied with learning materials	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOE	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going
Upgrading of Waondo Youth Polytechnic	100M	2013-2017	No. of instructors employed, machines, equipment & tools supplied to each YP, No. of YPs supplied with learning	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOE	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New proposal

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
			materials				
Completion of One Twin workshop at Waiga under GOK	13M	2012-2017	No. of twin workshops constructed, no. of instructors employed, machines, equipment & tools supplied to each YP, No. of YPs supplied with learning materials	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOE	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Programmes for Promotion of Quality Education	400M	2013-2017	Increased transition rates at all levels	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MoE	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New Proposal
Programme for Improved Transition to and retention at all Levels	500M	2013-2017	% increase in transition rate	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOE	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal
Programme for Improved Access to University Education	500M	2013-2017	% increase in university intake	Field visits, inspection reports, , Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOE	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal
Establishment of Full Fledged University	10B	2013-2017	University established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOE	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal
Programme for Improved ECD Education	100M	2013-2017	% increase in ECD	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records,	MOE	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
				Minutes of meetings and M&E reports			
Establishment of data management and information centre	30M	2013-2017	Centres established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOE	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal
Establishment of special schools	240M	2013-2017	No of special schools established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOE	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal
Quality Education Promotion	10M	2013-2017	No of qualified teachers and quality	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOE	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal
Establishment of County TV and Radio	50M	2013-2017	No of stations established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MOE	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal
Establishment of 22 new Youth polytechnics	440M	2013-2017	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	No. of twin workshops constructed, no. of instructors employed, machines, equipment & tools supplied to each YP, No. of YPs supplied with learning materials	MOE	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New proposal

8.2.6 Public Administration and International Relations

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Tools	Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Establishment of Sub-county Monitoring and Evaluation Committees	5M	2013-2017	No. of Sub-county M&E personnel trained.	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	MPND & V2030	GOK/Donors/Private sector	On-going
Refurbishment and equipment of Sub County Planning Units	56M	2013-2017	Sub County Planning Units Refurbished And Equipped	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK/Donors/Private sector	New Proposed
Establishment of Disaster, Prevention and Management Unit	100M	2013-2017	No of Disaster, Prevention and Management Units Refurbished	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK /Donors/Private sector	New Proposed
Construction/Rehabilitation and Equipping of Treasury Offices	80M	2013-2017	No of Treasury Offices rehabilitated	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK /Donors/Private sector	New Proposed
Cascading of National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES)	5M	2013-2017	NIMES in Place	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK /Donors/Private sector	New Proposed

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Tools	Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
				reports			
Purchase of Machinery, Vehicles, and office Equipment	100M	2013-2017	No. of Machinery, Vehicles, and office Equipment Purchased	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Cascading of electronic projects management information systems	5M	2013-2017	electronic projects management information systems in place	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Promotion of feasibility and Rural appraisal Systems	1B	2013-2017	no of feasibility studies and RAS carried out	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Establish of County Data Base of Development Partners and Programmes	3M	2013-2017	Data Base in Place	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Computerization and Internet Linking of Sub-County Information and Documentation Centre	10M	2013-2017	SCIDC Linked	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Establishment of County Government Training Systems	100M	2013-2017	County Government Training Systems	Field visits, inspection reports,	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Tools	Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
			established	procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports			
Contractions/Completion/Renovation and Equipping of Sub- County Headquarters	150M	2013-2017	Sub- County Headquarters Constructed/equipped	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Establishment of MFIs under the Micro-Finance Act	200M	2013-2017	MFIs established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Mapping of county Investment Opportunities	4M	2013-2017	County Investment Opportunities Mapped	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Establishment of a Commercial Bank	1B	2013-2017	Commercial Bank established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Mapping of County Revenue Streams	2M	2013-2017	County Revenue Streams mapped	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Tools	Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Programmes for Widening of the revenue Base	2M	2013-2017	Revenue Base	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Programme for Digitalization of Revenue Collection	20M	2013-2017	Revenue Collection digitalized	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Establishment of Revenue Entities	200M	2013-2017	Revenue Entities established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Production of Relevant County Publications	5M	2013-2017	Relevant County Publications produced	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Completion of the Town Halls	100M	2013-2017	No of halls completed	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	County Government	GOK	On-going
Training on Role of ICT in Devt (e-government)	5M	2013-2017	No. Of staff trained	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of	MPND & V2030	GOK	New Proposed

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Tools	Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
				meetings and M&E reports			
Rehabilitation and Equipping of Sub-county SCIDCs	80M	2010-2014	DIDC Rehabilitated; No. of computers installed; No. of Library Materials issued	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Construction and equipping of SCIDCs	150M	2010-2017	No of SCIDCs built	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Construction of Fresh Produce Markets	60 M	2010-2015	No of markets built % of works completed	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Construction of a modern market at Mbita point	160 M	2011-2015	% of works completed	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Construction of <i>Jua Kali</i> sheds	200M	2010-2015	% of works completed; No of sheds completed	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Street Lighting for Towns and major trading centres	100M	2010-2017	% of works completed; No of	Field visits, inspection	KNBS MPND &	GOK / Donors	New Proposed

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Tools	Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
			streets covered	reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	V 2030		
Drainage Construction	80M	2013-2017	Length of drainage built	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Planning of urban & trading centres	200M	2013-2017	No. of planned markets	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Construction/Renovation of bus parks in urban centres	50M	2012 / 2017	No. Of completed projects	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Accurate data-based planning	10M	2013-2017	No of plans established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Establishment of public libraries	100M	2013-2017	No of libraries established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Tools	Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
				reports			
Establishment of Infrastructure for County Government	1B	2013-2017	No of County office blocks established	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed
Capacity development of government officers	50M	2013-2017	No of Trainings conducted	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	KNBS MPND & V 2030	GOK / Donors	New Proposed

8.2.7 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Construction of Cultural centres	160M	2013-2017	No of Cultural centres constructed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Dept of Culture County Govt	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New Proposal
Up-Scaling of the OVC Cash Transfer Programme	360 M	2013-2017	No. of OVCs supported	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, beneficiary lists	Ministry of Gender,	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going
Development of Regional Sports Stadium	100M	2013-2017	Regional Sports Stadium IN Place	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction	Directorate of youth development	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going

				work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions			
Establishment of Consolidated Social protection Fund	100M	2013-2017	No. of beneficiaries	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	
Community Cultural Festival	50M	2013-2017	No of Festivals held No of theme nights held	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Dept of Culture County Govt	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going
Youth enterprise schemes	800M	2013-2017	No of Youth groups trained and funded	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Directorate of youth development	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going
Construction of youth empowerment centres (YEC)	80M	2013-2017	No of YECs constructed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Directorate of youth development	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going
Construction of Women Centres	5M	2013-2017	No of WCs constructed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going

				Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions			
Up-Scaling of Grant to Self Help Women and Community Projects	80M	2013-2017	No of Self-Help Groups awarded GOK grant	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going
Gender Disaggregated Data	1M	2013-2017	Data in Place	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going
Tree for Jobs Programme	5M	2013-2017	No. of beneficiaries	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going
UWEZO Fund	160M	2013-2017	No. of beneficiaries	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going
Up-Scaling of Cash transfer Old persons	600 M	2013-2017	No. of beneficiaries	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going
Up-Scaling of Cash transfer to Persons with Server Disability	80M	2013-2017	No. of beneficiaries	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going
Implementation of Disability Fund	50 M	2013-2017	No. of beneficiaries	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going
Representation of PWDs in Decision Making	5M	2013-2017	No. of beneficiaries	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going
Rehabilitation and Integration of PWDs	8M	2013-2017	No. of beneficiaries	Minutes of meetings	Ministry of Gender,	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going

				and M&E reports	Children and Social Services		
Women Enterprise Development Programme	200M	2013-2017	Amount disbursed; Number of women groups benefiting	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Women Enterprise Fund	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going
Women in Agro forestry	1.5M	2013-2017	Amount disbursed; Number of women groups benefiting	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Women Enterprise Fund	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going
Rehabilitation and Integration of Street children	10M	2013-2017	Names of clients; Clients assisted; Clients trained and resettled; Clients put on cash transfer	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Department of Children services	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	On-going
Upgrading of county stadium	450M	2013-2017	Stadium completed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Dept of Sports	GOK / Private sector	New Proposal
Construction of sub county stadia	48M	2013-2017	Stadia completed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Dept of sports	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New Proposal
Establishment of Talent Academies	200M	2013-2017	No of Youth talent academies constructed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Directorate of youth development Dept of Sports Dept of culture	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New Proposal

County Sports day	18M	2013-2017	Sports day held		Dept of sports Sports Federations	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New Proposal
Purchase of Motor vehicles	64M	2013-2017	No of motor vehicle bought	Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Tourism, culture and Sports	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New Proposal
Provision of Support Grants To Sports Groups	40M	2013-2017	No. of beneficiaries	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New Proposal
Construction of Changing/Washrooms And Gymnasium	100M	2013-2017	Changing/Washrooms And Gymnasium Constructed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Directorate of youth development Dept of Sports Dept of culture	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New Proposal
Construction of Perimeter Wall Fence	10M	2013-2017	Perimeter Wall Fence Constructed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Directorate of youth development Dept of Sports Dept of culture	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New Proposal
Construction of 10 x10 kiosks Along the perimeter Wall Fence	5M	2013-2017	No of kiosks constructed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Directorate of youth development Dept of Sports Dept of culture	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New Proposal

Establishment of a world Class Sports Complex	2B	2013-2017	world Class Sports Complex established	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Directorate of youth development Dept of Sports Dept of culture	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New Proposal
Upgrading of Playing Fields	100M	2013-2017	Playing Fields upgraded	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Directorate of youth development Dept of Sports Dept of culture	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New Proposal
Empowerment of marginalized Groups	15M	2013-2017	No of marginalized groups empowered	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New Proposal
Capacity Support to PWDs, Old Persons and OVCs	20M	2013-2017	No of beneficiaries	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New Proposal
Establishment of Information Desk/Centers for PWDs	5M	2013-2017	Information centre established	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Directorate of youth development Dept of Sports Dept of culture	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New Proposal
Programmes for Elimination of Hunger and service Hardship	10M	2013-2017	No of beneficiaries	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New Proposal
Fencing and Marketing of Ruma National Park more	10M	2013-2017	Area fenced; No. of promotions organized	Minutes of meetings and M&E	Ministry of Tourism	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New Proposal

aggressively				reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions			
Establishment of Consolidated Social Protection Fund	10M	2013-2017	Fund established	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Directorate of youth development Dept of Sports Dept of culture	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New Proposal
Establishment of Child Protection Unit	80M	2013-2017	Child Protection Unit established	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New Proposal
Child Education Support and Development	20M	2013-2017	No Facilities established	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New Proposal
Organization of Festivals and Cultural Weeks/Nights	20M	2013-2017	Festivals and Cultural Weeks/Nights organized	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New Proposal
Sports Equipment Support Programme	80M	2013-2017	No of Sports Equipment Support Programme	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Directorate of youth development Dept. of Sports Dept. of culture	GOK/Donors/ Private sector	New Proposal
Establishment of Rescue and rehabilitation Centres	50M	2013-2017	No of Rescue and rehabilitation Centres established	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services	GOK/donors, Private sector	New Proposal
Programme for exhibitions talent search and cultural exchanges	50M	2014-2017	No of Programmes; No of Beneficiaries	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Culture	GOK /Private/ Donor	New Proposal

8.2.8 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Construction of Mawego police post	10 M	2012-2017	% of works completed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	OOP/CDF	GOK	On-going
Establishment of Probation Offices	50M	2012-2017	Probation Offices established	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	OOP/CDF	GOK	On-going
Programme for eradication of illicit Brew	4M	2012-2017	% Decrease in illicit Brew	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	OOP/CDF	GOK	On-going
Establishment of Modern Law Court in Homa Bay, Mbita and Kosele	100M	2012-2017	Modern Law Court established	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	OOP/CDF	GOK	New Proposed
Construction of Sub County headquarters at Mbita, Kabondo Kasipul and Rangwe	90M	2012-2017	Sub County headquarters Constructed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	OOP/CDF	GOK	New Proposed
Completion of Sub-County Headquarters at Suba, Rachuonyo North, Ndhiwa and Rachuonyo South	40M	2012-2017	Sub County headquarters Completed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	OOP/CDF	GOK	On going
Programme for Provision of Modern Security	100M	2012-2017	No. Of Police Post Equipped	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction	OOP/CDF	GOK	On going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Equipment and Motor Vehicles in all Police Posts				work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions			
Completion & Furnishing of Police Stations	40M	2012-2017	% of works completed; No of stations completed & furnished	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	OOP/CDF	GOK	On-going
Construction of Prison Staff Houses in Homabay Town	40 M	2012-2017	No of staff houses constructed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Officer I/C GK Prisons	GOK	On-going
Completion of offices for chiefs	40M	2012-2017	% of works completed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	OOP/CDF	GOK	On-going
Renovation of Water Supply to Prison Quarters in Homabay Town	20 M	2012-2017	No of Water lines repaired	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Officer I/C GK Prisons	GOK	On-going
Renovation of Sewerage Line to Homabay Prison	2.4 M	2012-2017	No of Sewerage pipes laid	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Department of prisons	GOK	On-going
Electrification and computerization of Sub-county	40M	2012-2017	% of works completed; No of computers bought	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	OOP/CDF	GOK	On-going
Purchase of Motor Vehicles	50M	2012-2017	No. Of Units Purchased	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	OOP/CDF	GOK	On going
Purchase of Motorcycles	30M	2012-2017	No. Of Units Purchased	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work	OOP/CDF	GOK	On going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
				Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions			
Establishment of a forensic lab	200M	2012-2017	Forensic Lab Established	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	OOP/CDF	GOK	On-going
CCTV Camera Security Enhancement	100M	2012-2017	CCTV Camera Security Enhanced	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	OOP/CDF	GOK	On-going
Establishment Of Police Post	100M	2012-2017	No of police Post Established	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	OOP/CDF	GOK	On-going
Establishment of Fire Fighting Units	210M	2014-2017	Firefighting Units established; No of Fire Fighting Vehicles	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	OOP/CDF	GOK	On going

8.2.9 Environmental Protection, Water and Housing

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Rehabilitation Oyugis Water Supply scheme and Sewer system	160 M	2012-2017	No. of Kms of pipes laid	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	LVSWB MoWI	GOK Donor	On-going
Rehabilitation of W. Karachuonyo Water Supply scheme	50M	2012-2013	No. of pipes installed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work	CDF/ Ministry of Environment	GOK	On-going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
				Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions			
Completion of Awana Irrigation Scheme	2 M	2012-2017	No. of acres irrigated and amount of food crops	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Dept. Irrigation	GOK	On-going
Protection of Local Springs	70M	2013-2017	No of local springs protected	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment	GOK	New proposal
Provision of roof Catchment tanks in schools	40M	2013-2017	No of roof Catchment tanks in schools provided	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Ministry of Environment	GOK	New proposal
Provision of small Pans and Dams	240M	2013-2017	No of small Pans and Dams provided	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Ministry of Environment	GOK	New proposal
Drilling/extension and equipping of boreholes, small pans and dams and rehabilitation of stalled facilities	320M	2013-2017	No of of boreholes, small pans and dams done	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Ministry of Environment	GOK	New proposal
Social Services	160M	2013-2017	No of social services provided	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment	GOK	New proposal

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Environment Management	100M	2013-2017	Environmental management measures implemented	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Ministry of Environment	GOK	New proposal
Water resources conservation and development	50M	2013-2017	No of Water resources conservation and development established	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment	GOK	New proposal
Rehabilitation and extension of Homa Bay Water Supply,	150M	2013-2017	Rehabilitated Homa Bay Water Supply	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Ministry of Environment	GOK	New proposal
Rehabilitation and extension of Obara magina Water Supplies	50M	2013-2017	Rehabilitated Obara magina Water Supplies	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Ministry of Environment	GOK	New proposal
Rehabilitation and extension of Ndhiwa, Water Supplies	100M	2013-2017	Rehabilitated Ndhiwa, Water Supplies	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Ministry of Environment	GOK	New proposal
Rehabilitation and extension of Magunga,	50M	2013-2017	No. of pipes installed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction	Ministry of Environment	GOK	On-going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
				work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions			
Rehabilitation and extension of Kendu bay water Supply,	80M	2013-2017	No. of acres irrigated and amount of food crops	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	Ministry of Environment	GOK	On-going
Mbita water Supply	80M	2013-2017	No. of pipes installed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions	CDF/ Ministry of Environment	GOK	On-going
Ngegu water hyacinth manual removal project and poultry farming	3.6M	2013-2014	No of poultry reared and M&E reports	Revenue generated from enterprise, amount of hyacinth removed	Nam Progressive CBO/DPCT	GOK /World Bank	On-going Rehabilitation and extension of Ndhiwa,
Lake Victoria riparian area conservation and afforestation project	4.2M	2013-2014	No of trees planted, No of acres planted,	Riparian area conserved	Shauri Yako Fish Mongers CBO	GOK /World Bank	On-going
Arujo sub location community livelihood improvement sub project	2.8M	2013-2014	No of hatcheries installed, No of soil erosion control canals erected	Quantity of honey obtained and processed, Improved livelihoods, No of acres with controlled soil erosion	Nyamauro Bamako CBO/DPCT	GOK /World Bank	On-going
Soil erosion control and afforestation on Huma Hills	4.5M	2013-2014	No of soil control structures installed No of trees planted	No of acres under soil erosion control No of acres under tree planting	Huma Rural Afforestation and Agroforestry Group/DPCT	GOK /World Bank	On-going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Fish patrols and afforestation project	3.9M	2013-2014	No of fish patrols undertaken No of trees planted along the riparian areas	Improved fish production and protection of breeding sites	Wi – Kawere B.M.U/DPCT	GOK /World Bank	On-going
Fish hatchery project	4.0M	2013-2014	No of hatcheries developed, No of fingerlings hatched	Increased amount of fingerlings hatched	Rakwaro BMU/DPCT	GOK /World Bank	On-going
Land Data Bank	500M	2013-2017	No of parcels of land availed	Land ownership documents and transaction documents	Department of Physical Planning	County Government	New proposal
Preparation of PDP Public Utilities and other Government Institutions	10M	2013-2017	No of PDPs prepared	PDPs completed	Department of Physical Planning	County Government	New proposal
Completion and implementation of Rangwe Local Physical Development Plan	10M	2013-2015	Completed plan	Implementation plan	Department of Physical Planning	County Government	On-going
Completion Of revision and Implementation Of Oyugis LPDP	10M	2013-2015	Completed Oyugis LPDP	Implementation plan	Department of Physical Planning	County Government	On-going
Checking of adjudication of Kanyadier, Kamwenda and Kaksingri West-Sindo	0.3M	2013-2014	Preliminary Index Diagrams are availed	Number of the Preliminary Index Diagrams	Technical officers Lands-Survey department	County Government	On-going
Completion of adjudication of Kitawa, Nyagwethe, East Kubia, Kaksingri West, Uterere in Gwassi, Kanam, Kotieno, Kogembo and Kakdhimu in	10M	2013-2014	Registration of those sections is finalized	Number of parcels registered	Land adjudication department	County Government	On-going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source funds	Implementation Status
Rachuonyo, Kothidha in Homa bay, Kasirime and K.K Karading' in Ndhiwa. Kamdar in Ndhiwa and Kamenya in Rangwe							
Prepare an inventory of all Public Land	1M	2013-2015	The number of parcels recorded	Register containing all the public land	Technical officers Lands (Survey and Planning departments)	County Government	New proposal
Develop a master plan for water in the county.	1M	2013-2017	No of master plans for Water developed	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment	GOK	New proposal
County environmental programme	80M	2013-2017	No of County environmental programme established	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment	GOK	New proposal
Waste disposal improvement programme	80M	2013-2017	Waste disposal improvement programmes implemented	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment	GOK	New proposal
Homa Bay Integrated School Agro-Forestry Programme	120M	2013-2017	Integrated School Agro-Forestry Programmes implemented	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment	GOK	New proposal
Rural Re-afforestation Programme	10M	2013-2017	No of programmes implemented	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment	GOK	New proposal
Urban Greening Programme	5M	2013-2017	No of programmes implemented	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment	GOK	New proposal
Natural resource Management programme	40M	2013-2017	No of programmes implemented	Minutes of meetings and M&E reports	Ministry of Environment	GOK	New proposal
Adjudication of Waware-Mfangano, Kisaku-Gwasi, Konyango 'B' - Karachuonyo, Kagan-Rangwe	4M	2013-2015	Registration of those sections is finalized, Minutes of meetings, M&E reports,	Land adjudication department	County Government	GOK	New proposal

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source funds	Implementation Status
and Chamaunga-Mbita sections.			procurement reports				
Random checking of Waware-Mfangano, Kisaku-Gwasi, Konyango 'B' - Karachuonyo, Kagan-Rangwe and Chamaunga-Mbita sections.	1M	2015-2017	Registration of those sections is finalized Preliminary Index Diagrams, Minutes of meetings, M&E reports,	Technical officers Lands-Survey department	County Government	GOK	New proposal
Improvement of housing infrastructure and Construction of New Housing Units.	5B	2013-2017	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports	Department of housing	County Government	GOK	New proposal
Promotion of Low-Cost Housing	480M	2013-2017	Number of houses constructed	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports	Department of housing	County Government	New proposal
Provision of modern office accommodation	10M	2013-2017	Number of units constructed	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports	Department of housing	County Government	New proposal
Slum Upgrading Project	500M	2013-2017	Number of informal settlements upgraded	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports	Department of housing	County Government	New proposal
Establishment of Appropriate Building Technology Centres	100M	2013-2017	Number of ABTs constructed	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports	Department of housing	County Government	New proposal
Maintenance of the existing government houses	1B	2013-2017	Number of houses renovated	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports	Department of housing	County Government	New proposal
Civil servants housing scheme for both purchase and rental	2B	2013-2017	Number of units built Number of new home owners	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports	Department of housing	County Government	New proposal
Digital Mapping	100M	2013-	Completed	Digital spatial	Department of	County	New proposal

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
and preparation of the County Spatial Plan		2016	County Spatial Plan	data, Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports	Physical Planning	Government	
Establish a fully equipped GIS Lab in the County Headquarters	30M	2013-2015	Operational GIS Lab	Digital spatial data, Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports	Department of Physical Planning	County Government	New proposal
Spatial planning of all the urban centres with a population of 2,000 people and above	100M	2013-2017	Number of urban centres planned	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports	Department of Physical Planning	County Government	New proposal
Survey and demarcation of all market centres in the county	10M	2013-2017	Number of market centres surveyed and demarcated	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports	Department of survey	County Government	New proposal
Design and construction of Homabay, Nyakwere & Oyugis gravity schemes	60M	2013-2017	No of schemes completed	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports	Ministry of environment	County Government	New proposal
Design and rehabilitation of Homa bay sewerage system	40M	2013-2017	Rehabilitate Homa bay sewerage system	Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports	Ministry of environment	County Government	New proposal

Appendix I: Homa-bay County Fact Sheet

This fact sheet provides a statistical summary of the county at a glance, and it contains data obtained from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, the CIDC and statistics from the line ministries, among other sources.

INFORMATION CATEGORY		DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION
County Area:		
Total area (Km2)		4,267.1
Water mass		(Km2) 1,227
Gazetted Forests		(Km2) 29.6
National Parks/Reserves		(Km2) 120
Arable land		(Km) 1,996.2
Non-arable land		(Km2) 2,043.9
Total urban areas		(Km2) N/a
No. of towns		2
Topography and climate(m)		
Lowest altitude		1,163
Highest		1,219
Temperature range(•C)		
	High	18.6
	Low	17.1
Rainfall: (mm)		
	High	1,000
	Low	250
Average relative humidity		(%) 68
Wind speed (km/hr)		15
Demographic profiles		
Total Population (2012)		1,038,858
Total Male population		498,472
Total female population		540,386
Sex ratio		100:108
Projected population:		
	(2015)	1,119,769
	(2017)	1,177,181
Infant population 2012:		
	Female	19,549

INFORMATION CATEGORY		DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION
	Male	19,528
	Total	39,077
Population under five 2012:		
	Female	93,306
	Male	93,870
	Total	187,176
Pre-school population: 2012		
	Female	54,917
	Male	55,169
	Total	110,086
Primary school age group 2012:		
	Female	121,828
	Male	122,536
	Total	244,364
Secondary School age group 2012:		
	Female	49,278
	Male	53,110
	Total	102,388
Youths population:2012		
	Female	149,585
	Male	135,735
	Total	285,320
Labour force:2012		
	Female	266,186
	Male	228,571
	Total	494,757
Reproductive age group		2012 232,782
	Female	21,855
	Male	15,886
	Total	37,741
Eligible voting population:2012		
	Total (County)	449,319
Total Registered voters (2012)		
	Total	331,698
Urban Population (2012)		
	Female	21,043
	Male	19,634

INFORMATION CATEGORY		DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION	
	Total	40,677	
Rural Population:(2012)			
	Female	519,343	
	Male	478,838	
	Total	998,181	
Population density: 2012			
	Highest (Homa Bay Town)	526	
	Lowest (Suba]	173	
	County average	342	
		County	National
Crude Birth rate		45.5/ 1000	38.4/1000
Crude Death rate		13/1000	10.4/1000
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)		112/1000	54/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)		19/1000	
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)		4.9/1000.	
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)		673	495/100,000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)		59/1000	24/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)		170/1000	79/1000
Life expectancy			
	Males	47	58
	Females	55	61
Total number of households 2009		206,255 (Populations & Housing Census, 2009)	
Average household size		5	
Children needing special protection:2009			
	Children in labour (7%)	34,290	
	Orphans (21%)	112,367	
Physically disabled persons (No.)		72,689	
Distribution of Population by disability type (%):		County	National
	Blind	2.0	0.249
	Deaf	1.2	0.141
	Dumb	0.6	0.122
	Blind	2.0	0.249
	Deaf	1.2	0.141
	Dumb	0.6	0.122
	Blind	2.0	0.249
Child- Headed households (No)		6,242	
Poverty Indicators			
Absolute poverty:			
	Percentage	44.1 (KIHBS 2005/6)	
	Number	458,136	
Contribution to national poverty			
Urban poor:			
	Percentage	43	
	Number	17,491	
Rural poor:			

INFORMATION CATEGORY		DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION
	Percentage	44
	Number	440645
Food poverty:		
	Percentage	50
	Number	519, 429
Sectoral contribution to household income: %		
	Agriculture	74
	Rural self-employment	6.
	Wage employment	11.
	Urban self-employment	9
Number employed per Sector:		
	Agriculture	165,929
	Rural self-employment	13,453
	Wage employment	24,665
	Urban self-employment	20,181
Crop farming:		
Average farm size (Small scale) (acres)		4
Average farm size (Large scale) (acres)		10
Percentage of farmers with title deeds		48
Total acreage under food crops (Ha)		104,467
Total acreage under cash crops (Ha)		12,277
Main storage facilities		Cribs and gunny bags
Livestock farming:		
Beekeeping apiaries		733
Bee hives		3,316
Milk production: 2011		
	Quantity (Litres)	30,670,000
	Value (KShs)	1,840,200,000
Beef production: 2011		
	Quantity (Kg)	2,901,610
	Value (KShs)	783,434,700
Egg production: 2011		
	Quantity (trays)	1,944,333
	Value (KShs)	583,330,000.
Poultry meat Production: 2011		
	Quantity (Kg)	1,941,666
	Value (KShs)	388,333,200.
Honey Production: 2011		
	Quantity (litres)	32,018
	Value (KShs)	16,009,000
Fisheries production: 2010		(Data Source: Frame Survey 2010)
Fishermen (No.)		18,371
Fish farm families (No.)		3,637
Fish ponds		852
Area of fish ponds (m2)		136,476
Main species of fish catch:		
	Fish catch types	N/a

INFORMATION CATEGORY		DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION	
	Nile Perch	N/a	
	Tilapia	N/a	
	Clarias	N/a	
Fishing Effort (hours)		7	
Landing beaches (No.)		151	
Fishing gear (No.):			
	Fishing nets:	9,600	
	Hooks:	54,000	
	Traps:	0	
	Motor Boats:	4,500	
	Dhows	0	
Fish harvest:			
	Weight	N/a	
	Value	N/a	
Wildlife Resources			
No. of animal types		27	
Wildlife species hosted in the county		Species found at Ruma National Park include topi antelope, oribi, bushback, roan antelope, zebra, rhinocerus, impala, giraffe, hartebeest, buffaloes, baboons, verret monkeys, mongoose, among others. Also found in the county include hyenas, leopard, various snakes, hippopotamus, crocodile, various bird and insect species of interest.	
Protected area of Ruma National Park (Km2)		120	
No. of human-wildlife conflicts reported in the last year		306	
No. of staff at Problematic Animal Control Station – Homa Bay:			
	Uniformed	12	
	Non-uniformed	3	
No. of Staff at KWS camps		51	
Poaching control measures:			
	No. of poachers arrested	7	
	No. of fire arms confiscated	0	
Forestry			
Number of gazetted forests		2	
No. of Non-gazetted forests		8	
Size of gazetted forests (Km2)		29.6	
Size of non-gazetted forests (Km2)		128	
Main forest products & quantities		Fuel wood, timber and building poles	
No. of people engaged in forestry		2,450	
Seedlings production.			
Farms engaged in farm forestry		N/a	
Average no. of trees per farm		3,000	
Community Forest Associations (CFA) established		8	

INFORMATION CATEGORY		DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION
Environment		
Pollution:		
	Main type of pollution	Water and solid waste
	Main type of pollution	Water and solid waste
	Main type of pollution	Water and solid waste
No. of Environment Audits executed		57
Solid waste management:		
	Main types of solid waste	Plastics and human wastes
	Quantity of solid waste	N/a
	Sources of solid waste	Domestic
No. of hill tops, slopes and mountain areas protected		1
Rivers, lakes and wetlands protected:		
	Total freshwater available(km2)	1,151
Distribution of water uses according to main water users		
	No. of Water Resource Users Associations	5
	No. of rivers with environmental flows	7
	No. of ground water sources	19
	Proportion of house with roof catchment: %	1
Mines, mineral, Quarrying and estimate quantities		
Quarrying: tones		
	Sand	1,533,000
	Ballast	255,500
	Murram/gravel	1,022,000
	No. of people involved	3,934
Cooperatives		
No. of cooperative societies:		92
	SACCO	47
	Fishing	28
	Other	17
Active cooperative societies		52
Dormant cooperative societies		40
Collapsed societies		14
Total Registered membership:		17,277
	SACCO	7,324
	Fishing	6,164
	Others	3,789
Total turn-over		N/a
Health		
<i>Number of health posts:</i>		
	Hospitals (Public)	
	Provincial	0
	County	0

INFORMATION CATEGORY		DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION	
	Sub-county	9	
	Hospitals (Mission/NGO)	4	
	Hospitals (Private)	0	
	Nursing homes (Private)	6	
	Health centres (Public)	77	
	Health centres (Private)	6	
	Dispensaries (Public)	141	
	Dispensaries (Mission/NGO)	14	
Beds capacity:			
Public Health Facilities			
	Provincial Hospitals	0	
	County Hospitals	0	
	Sub-county Hospitals	842	
Total Public facilities		2,190	
Total Mission facilities		12	
Total Private Health facilities		N/a	
Community distribution by Distance to the nearest Health facility (%)			
	0 – 1 KM	17	
	1.1 – 4.9KM	29	
	5KM and more	54	
Average distance to health facility		7	
Doctor/population ratio		1:40,000	
Nurse/ population ratio		1: 1,500	
HIV prevalence (%)		13	
Children vaccination (%)		81	
Contraceptive acceptance (%)		54	
Antenatal care (ANC): %		35.9	
Place of Delivery (%):		(Source: KIHBS)	
	Hospital	16.1	
	Health Centre	8.9	
	Dispensary/clinic	4.8	
	Maternity home	0.9	
	At home	69.3	
Five most prevalent diseases (%):			
	Malaria/fever	36	
	Diarrhoea	11	
	Stomach-ache	10	
	Respiratory Diseases	10	
	Flu, etc	15%	
Education			
Pre-school:			
	No. of ECD centres	1,105	
	No. of ECD teachers	1,326	
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1: 29	
	Average years of attendance	4	
		County	National
	Total enrolment	2,247,272	2,247,272
	Gross Enrolment Rate (%)	62.6	62.6
	Net Enrolment Rate (%)	41.8	41.8
	No. of ECD centres	1,105	1,105

INFORMATION CATEGORY		DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION	
	No. of ECD teachers	1,326	1,326
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1: 29	1: 29
Primary school:			
	Number of primary schools	940	
	Number of teachers	5,385	
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1: 38	
		County	National
	Total enrolment	204,630	9,433,493
	Gross enrolment Rate %	110	110.8
	Net enrolment Rate %	92.9	77.2
	Drop-out rate (%)	28	
	Average years of attendance Completion Rate (%)	8 72	
	Retention Rate (%)	89	
	Transition Rate (%)	50.9	
Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%):			
	0 – 1KM	32	
	1.1 – 4.9KM	57	
	5KM and more	11	
Secondary schools: 2011			
Number of secondary schools		18	
Number of teachers		1,224	
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:49	
		County	National
	Total enrolment	59,970	1,798,587
	Gross enrolment Rate (%)	62	51.4
	Net enrolment Rate (%)	59	24.0
	Drop-out rate (%)	32.	
	Average years of attendance Completion Rate (%)	4 73	
	Retention Rate (%)	87	
	Drop-out rate (%)	32.	
Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school: (%)			
	0 – 1KM	9	
	1.1 – 4.9KM	29	
	5KM and more	62	
Tertiary institutions:			
Public Universities (No.)		0	
Private Universities (No.)		0	
University Campuses/colleges (No.)		2	
National Poly techniques		0	
Science & Technology Institutes (No.)		2	
Other Public Colleges (No. by type) (TTC)		1	
Youth Poly techniques		13	
Private Accredited colleges by type		3	
Private Non accredited college by type			
Literacy: (Population aged 15+) 2009			
Ability to read:			
	Can Read (%)	69	
	Cannot read (%)	31	
Ability to write:			

INFORMATION CATEGORY		DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION	
	Can write (%)	58	
	Cannot write (%)	42	
Ability to read and write:			
	Can read and write (%)	64	
	Cannot read & write (%)	36	
Water and sanitation 2009			
Households with access to piped water		9,969	
Number of permanent rivers		6	
No. of shallow wells		71	
No. of protected springs		43	
No. of un-protected springs		78	
No. of water pans		383	
No. of Dams		0	
No. of Bore holes		119	
HH with roof catchment systems		8,553	
Mean distance to nearest water point (km)		5	
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water: %			
	0	4.6	
	1 – 4	4.8	
	5 – 14	20.6	
	15 – 29	36	
	30 – 59	21	
	60+	13	
Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%)		<i>County</i>	<i>National</i>
	Piped into dwelling	0.8	6.9
	Piped	4.8	23.1
	Rain/harvested	0.5	0.8
	Borehole	12.8	11.0
	Protected well	5.3	7.4
	Protected spring	5.1	7.0
	Unprotected well	5.3	5.7
	Unprotected spring	4.8	4.4
	Stream	31.4	21.6
	Jabias	0.2	0.3
	Water Vendor	1.3	6.5
	Pond	8.6	2.1
	Dam	3.1	2.0
	Lake	16.9	1.1
	Others	0.0	0.3
Number of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) Established		6	
Sources of Water (%) 2009:			
	Lake	16.9	
	Pond/Dam	11.8	
	Rivers/Streams	31.3	
	Springs/Wells/Boreholes	32.3	
	Piped Schemes	5.6	
Households with Latrines (%)		60	
Sources of Water (%) 2009:			
	Lake	16.9	
	Pond/Dam	11.8	

INFORMATION CATEGORY		DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION	
	Rivers/Streams	31.3	
	Springs/Wells/Boreholes	32.3	
	Piped Schemes	5.6	
Households with Latrines (%)		60	
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%):			
	Flush toilet	0.1	
	VIP Latrine	2.5	
	PIT Latrine	57.5	
	Bucket	0.1	
	Other	0.1	
	None	3.3	
Energy			
Trading centres with electricity		13	
HH distribution by main cooking fuel: (%)		<i>County</i>	<i>National</i>
	Electricity	0.2	0.8
	Gas (LPG)	0.4	5.0
	Biogas	0.4	0.7
	Solar	0.1	0.1
	Paraffin	1.5	11.6
	Firewood	84.0	64.6
	Charcoal	13.4	16.9
	Other	0.1	0.3
HH distribution by main lighting fuel: (%)		<i>County</i>	<i>National</i>
	Electricity	3.3	22.7
	Solar	1.0	1.6
	Gas Lamp	0.5	1.0
	Pressure Lamp	0.5	0.6
	Lantern	21.2	30.5
	Tin lamp	72.9	38.5
	Fuel wood	0.4	4.5
	Others	0.1	0.7
Transport & Communication 2012			
Road length: Km			
	Bitumen surface	203	
	Gravel surface	458	
	Earth surface	1,350	
Railway line length		0	
Railway Stations		0	
Sea/Lake Ports		4	
Airstrips		5	
Number of Telephone connections		1,688	
Mobile network coverage (%)		62.7	
No. of Cyber cafes		23	
No. of private courier services		3	
Number of Post offices		15	
Licensed stamp vendors		15	
Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office:			
	0 – 1KM	0.1	
	1.1 – 4.9KM	13.9	
	5KM and more	86	
Wholesale and Retail Trade & Industry			
Trading centres (No.)		58	

INFORMATION CATEGORY		DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION	
Registered Retail traders (No.)		531	
Registered wholesale traders (No.)		26	
Industry			
	Bakeries	5	
	Juan Kali Associations	356	
	Juan Kali Artisans	6,400	
Tourism			
Hotels by category:			
	Five Star	0	
	Four Star	3	
	Three Star	0	
	Two Star	0	
	One Star	1	
Hotel Bed capacity by category:			
	Five Star	0	
	Four Star	100	
	Three Star	0	
	Two Star	0	
	One Star	60	
	Unclassified hotels	3,000	
Financial Services			
Commercial Banks		4	
Micro-finance Institutions		11	
Building Societies		0	
Village banks		25	
Insurance Companies/branches		9	
Housing 2009		<i>County</i>	<i>National</i>
Distribution of Households by Ownership of dwelling unit (%)			
	Owner occupied	85.7	68.0
	Rented	15.3	32.0
HH distribution by main wall materials (%)			
	Stone	2.6	16.6
	Brick/Block	8.6	16.8
	Mud/Wood	65.6	36.7
	Stone	2.6	16.6
	Brick/Block	8.6	16.8
	Mud/Wood	65.6	36.7
	Stone	2.6	16.6
	Brick/Block	8.6	16.8
	Mud/Wood	65.6	36.7
HH distribution by main floor materials (%)			
	Cement	24.4	41.0
	Tiles	0.3	1.6
	Wood	0.3	0.8
	Earth	74.7	56.5
	Other	0.2	0.2
HH distribution by main Roofing materials: (%)			
	Corrugated Iron Sheets	82.3	73.2
	Tiles	0.6	2.2
	Concrete	0.1	3.6
	Asbestos sheets	1.6	2.3

INFORMATION CATEGORY		DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION	
	Tin	0.2	0.3
	Glass	15.1	13.7
	Makuti	0.1	3.2
	Mud/Dung	0.0	0.8
	Other	0.0	0.7
Government houses by category			
	HG	14	
	MG	74	
	LG	225	
Community Development and social welfare sector 2012			
	No. of active women groups	85	
	No. of community based organizations	167	
	No. of active youth groups	56	
	No. of adult literacy classes	88u	
	No. of orphans and vulnerable children	112,367	