



# **COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAKAMEGA**

## **KAKAMEGA MUNICIPALITY**

### **CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN**

**2017-2020**



*Prepared under the Consultancy Services for Digital Topographical Mapping and the Preparation of Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan for Kakamega Municipality*

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

CBD	Central Business District
CBO	Community Based Organisations
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CFSP	County Fiscal Strategy Paper
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIP	Capital Investment Plan
CGK	County Government of Kakamega
DMP	Disaster Management Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoK	Government of Kenya
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ISUDP	Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan
KCWSC	Kakamega County Water and Sanitation Company
CAA	Kenya Airport Authority
KeNHA	Kenya National Highways Authority
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KMP	Kenya Municipal Programme
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
KFS	Kenya Forest Service.
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority

NMT	Non-Motorized Transport
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SME	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TOR	Terms of Reference
WTP	Water Treatment Plan
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plan

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

This Capital Investment Plan (CIP) seeks to provide practical guidance on the implementation of the capital development aspects within the Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (ISUDP) for Kakamega Municipality. It is a three year rolling plan, that includes estimated costs and responsibilities for implementation of agreed investments, as well as a financing plan.

The CIP will assist the Municipality and the County Government of Kakamega in their budget preparation process. In addition, it serves as a key tool for resource mobilisation from national government, line ministries and agencies, as well as development partners. When used in conjunction with the ISUDP, the CIP provides justification and impact of the proposed capital projects and initiatives.

Several strategic intervention sectors have been listed in the CIP including economic development, recreation, water supply, sewerage & sanitation, solid waste management, fire safety, electricity & street lighting, transportation, tourism management, and socio-cultural development.

The interventions address the priority needs as identified by the stakeholders in concert with the technical team; and are affordable within the current budgetary environment. This is in line with the terms of reference that states that a participatory process will be followed that reflects publicly agreed local priorities for investment in basic infrastructure services and is both financially realistic and feasible.

### **1.2 Capital Investment Plan**

This report addresses these issues as follows:

- (i) The budgetary limitations
- (ii) Prioritisation of demand
- (iii) Capital Investment Plans for priority projects
- (iv) Summary cash flow



## **2.0 PROJECT PRIORITISATION**

### **2.1 Introduction**

The identification of capital projects for investment and development was realized through a structured participatory process, involving all key stakeholders, as well as ensuring both relevance and affordability within the planning period. The key steps followed were:

**Stage 1** – Review all capital projects in the ISUDP

**Stage 2** – Prioritize those to be completed or initiated in the first three years, followed by preliminary costing.

**Stage 3** – Review priorities established during the workshops drafting the ISUDP, assessing how realistic the projects are within the County's budget ceilings

**Stage 4** – Prepare a short list of projects that met criteria in 2 and 3.

**Stage 5** – Prepare a detailed CIP, which is the whole content of this, the contents of this report.

### **2.2 Implementation Plan**

The planning period for the ISUDP is 20 years, with the implementation divided in to four phases, each having a five years duration. Phase I (2017-2018 to 2021- 2022), Phase II (2022-2023 to 2026-2027) Phase III, (2027-2028 to 2031-2032) and Phase IV (2033-34 to 2036-2037).

The Identified projects and their proposed timing and duration for implementation are presented in Table 2.1 – 2.16. The CIP constitute sector wise implementation plan for the 20 year implementation period. It also contains the time period for various activities and a list of institutions responsible for implementation.

Table 2.1 Economic Development Implementation Plan

Projects	Qty	Unit s	YEARS																Institution Responsibility								
			Phase I				Phase II				Phase III				Phase IV												
			2017/18-2021/22				2022/23-2026/27				2027/28-2031/32				2032/33-2036/37												
Allocate land for new industrial areas	8	Ha																								CGK & Ministry of Trade and Industrialization.	
Notification of the land demarcated for industrial development	1	No																									CGK & Ministry of Trade and Industrialization.
Allocate land for new commercial districts (Centre, Lubao, Khayega & Shinyalu)	74	Ha																									CGK & Ministry of Trade and Industrialization.
Notification of the land demarcated for commercial development	1	No																									CGK & Ministry of Trade and Industrialization.
Electricity Supply in the proposed commercial and industrial area	8	km																									Kenya Power (KP)
Construct motorable Roads within proposed Industrial area	8	km																									CGK & KURA
Construct truck terminal (Lubao)	5	ha																									CGK, KURA & KeNHA
Formulate county led SMEs policies	1	No																									CGK
Lower transaction costs (Policy)	1	No																									CGK
Policy on cottage industries and value chain development	1	No																									CGK

Projects	Qty	Units	YEARS																Institution Responsibility	
			Phase I				Phase II				Phase III				Phase IV					
			2017/18-2021/22				2022/23-2026/27				2027/28-2031/32				2032/33-2036/37					
Establish County led SMEs oriented financial institution	1	No																		CGK
Establish water harvesting technologies,	3	No																		CGK & Ministry of water
Promotion of organic manure and high yield seeds	1	No																		CGK & Ministry of Agriculture
Dams for surface runoff for irrigation (Peri-urban areas)	8	No																		CGK & Ministry of Water
Promote soil conservation and soil fertility	1	Town																		CGK & Ministry of Agriculture
Establish County funding for agricultural based activities	1	No																		CGK & Ministry of Agriculture
Training & capacity building on products improvement through County Trade Ministry (2 per annum)	40	No																		CGK & Ministry of Trade and Industrialization.
Develop a Town Investment Policy	1	No																		CGK & Ministry of Trade and Industrialization.
Develop Investment Information Centre	1	No																		CGK
Give incentives to investors including serviced land and tax holidays (Policy)	1	No																		CGK

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Table 2.2 Environment Projects Implementation Plan

Projects	Qty	Units	YEARS																Institution Responsibility		
			Phase I				Phase II				Phase III				Phase IV						
			2017/18-2021/22				2022/23-2026/27				2027/28-2031/32				2032/33-2036/37						
By laws for EIA	1	No																			CGK & NEMA
Conservation area management plans (CBD, Kakamega Forest, Isikhu River Basin, Centre, Lubao, Khayega & Shinyalu))	6	No																			CGK & NEMA
Manage CBD (Beautification)	7	Sq km																			KFS
Conserve Kakamega Forest	42	Sq km																			CGK
Conserve the riparian areas for the entire Isikhu River basin,	12	Sq km																			CGK
Conserve riparian areas in Centre	3	Sq km																			CGK
Conserve riparian area in Lubao	3	Sq km																			CGK & NEMA
Conserve riparian area in Khayega	4	Sq km																			CGK & NEMA
Conserve riparian area in Shinyalu	4	Sq km																			CGK and KFS
Conserve Public parks (existing Muliro Gardens and proposed ones)	1.5	Sq km																			CGK and KFS

Table 2.3 Recreation Projects Implementation Plan

Projects	Qty	Units	YEARS																Institution Responsibility		
			Phase I				Phase II				Phase III				Phase IV						
			2017/18-2021/22				2022/23-2026/27				2027/28-2031/32				2032/33-2036/37						
Neighborhood Park	27	1ha																			CGK
Ward Level Park (Khayega, Shinyalu and Lubao)	3	1ha																			CGK
Neighbourhood Playground	27	1ha																			CGK
Stadium	1	5ha																			CGK
Amusement park (Rosterman)	1	30ha																			CGK
Social Halls/ and Community Centres	16	0.25 ha																			CGK

Table 2.4 Disaster Management Implementation Plan

Projects	Qty	Units	YEARS																Institution Responsibility
			Phase I				Phase II				Phase III				Phase IV				
			2017/18-2021/22				2022/23-2026/27				2027/28-2031/32				2032/33-2036/37				
Disaster Management Committee	1	No																	CGK/NEMA
Disaster Management Sub-Committee in Khayega, Shinyalu, Center and Lubao	3	No																	CGK/NEMA
Disaster Management By-Law	1	No																	CGK/NEMA

Table 2.5 Water Supply Implementation Plan

Projects	Qty	Units	YEARS																Institution Responsibility
			Phase I				Phase II				Phase III				Phase IV				
			2017/18-2021/22				2022/23-2026/27				2027/28-2031/32				2032/33-2036/37				
Increase water reticulation coverage to households in the built up areas	62,000	No																	CGK, Ministry of Water & NGOs
Increase tank storage capacity	5	No																	CGK
Upgrade the water treatment works	50,000 m <sup>3</sup> /day	1																	CGK

Table 2.6 Sewerage and Sanitation Implementation Plan

Projects	Qty	Units	YEARS																Institution Responsibility		
			Phase I				Phase II				Phase III				Phase IV						
			2017/18-2021/22				2022/23-2026/27				2027/28-2031/32				2032/33-2036/37						
Increase sewerage coverage and capacity to households in the built up areas	62,000	No																			CGK
Upgrade the sewer reticulation in the CBD	7	Km sq																			CGK
Stop drainage of sewer into rivers and drainages	1	Town																			CGK

Table 2.7 Storm Water Drainage Implementation Plan

Projects	Qty	Units	YEARS																Institution Responsibility		
			Phase I				Phase II				Phase III				Phase IV						
			2017/18-2021/22				2022/23-2026/27				2027/28-2031/32				2032/33-2036/37						
Establish surface runoff catchments for integration into the land use plan	1	Town																			CGK
Drainage channels and outfalls integration from the CDB into the rivers'	7	Km sq																			CGK
Confine drains to natural drainage system to the extent possible.	1	Town																			CGK



Projects	Qty	Units	YEARS																Institution Responsibility
			Phase I				Phase II				Phase III				Phase IV				
			2017/18-2021/22				2022/23-2026/27				2027/28-2031/32				2032/33-2036/37				
Land acquisition plan development for necessary compensation where necessary in CBD, Khayega, Shinyalu, Center and Lubao	14	Km sq																	CGK

Table 2.8 Solid Waste Management Implementation Plan

Projects	Qty	Units	YEARS																Institution Responsibility		
			Phase I				Phase II				Phase III				Phase IV						
			2017/18-2021/22				2022/23-2026/27				2027/28-2031/32				2032/33-2036/37						
A landfill site be identified and developed	1	No																			CGK
A comprehensive study on solid waste management be undertaken to work out the best strategy for waste management in the town.	1	No																			CGK
Waste transfer stations in CBD (main commercial area, bus stage, market, stadium and hospital)	4	No																			CGK
Waste transfer stations in Lurambi	1	No																			CGK
Waste transfer stations in Rosterman	1	No																			CGK
Waste transfer stations in Shirere	1	No																			
Waste transfer stations in Amalemba	1	No																			CGK
Waste transfer stations in Lubao	1	No																			CGK

Waste transfer stations at Khayega	2	No																			CGK
Waste transfer station Center	1	No																			CGK
Waste transfer station Shinyalu	2	No																			CGK

Table 2.9 Fire Safety Implementation Plan

Projects	Qty	Units	YEARS																Institution Responsibility				
			Phase I				Phase II				Phase III				Phase IV								
			2017/18-2021/22				2022/23-2026/27				2027/28-2031/32				2032/33-2036/37								
Sub-Fire station (Shinyalu, Khayega)	2	No																					CGK
Fire Station Headquarters (Upgrade)	1	No																					CGK
Fire Hydrant (every neighborhood)	400	No																					CGK

Table 2.10 Electricity and Street Light Implementation Plan

Projects	Qty	Units	YEARS																Institution Responsibility				
			Phase I				Phase II				Phase III				Phase IV								
			2017/18-2021/22				2022/23-2026/27				2027/28-2031/32				2032/33-2036/37								
Grid network Coverage (from 75%)	100	%																					CGK
Street Lighting	40	km																					CGK

Table 2.11 Housing and Informal Settlement Implementation Plan

Projects	Qty	Units	YEARS																Institution Responsibility									
			Phase I				Phase II				Phase III				Phase IV													
			2017/18-2021/22				2022/23-2026/27				2027/28-2031/32				2032/33-2036/37													
Municipal Housing (low cost)	6,000	No																									CGK	
Road improvement to bitumen in residential areas (include Informal settlements)	45	km																										CGK
By laws for affordable building material	1	No																										CGK
By laws on tenure in Informal settlements	1	NO																										CGK

Table 2.12 Transportation Implementation Plan

Projects	Qty	Units	YEARS																Institution Responsibility	
			Phase I				Phase II				Phase III				Phase IV					
			2017/18-2021/22				2022/23-2026/27				2027/28-2031/32				2032/33-2036/37					
Incremental paving of existing roads within the town and urban nodes	30	km																		CGK & KeNHA
Delineation of proposed Rights of Way for proposed roads, transit routes (Shinyalu-Lubao, Khayega-Rosterman)	20	km																		CGK & KeNHA
Provide redundancy in the road network	215	km																		CGK
Construction of the proposed roads/transport corridors	20	km																		CGK & NLC
Transit goods vehicles, fully kitted with amenities such as restaurants, bathrooms, fuel stations, convenient stores outside of town areas in Lubao	5	ha																		CGK
Provide multi-level parking outside of town areas (1 each in Rosterman, Lurambi and Current Prisons)	3	No																		CGK, KeNHA and KURA
Provision of traffic calming measures in town centre	Lump sum																			CGK, KURA
PSV Bus park relocate to Rosterman for Long haul Buses	3	ha																		CGK & KeNHA

Projects	Qty	Units	YEARS																Institution Responsibility		
			Phase I				Phase II				Phase III				Phase IV						
			2017/18-2021/22	2022/23-2026/27	2027/28-2031/32	2032/33-2036/37	2017/18-2021/22	2022/23-2026/27	2027/28-2031/32	2032/33-2036/37	2017/18-2021/22	2022/23-2026/27	2027/28-2031/32	2032/33-2036/37	2017/18-2021/22	2022/23-2026/27	2027/28-2031/32	2032/33-2036/37			
Convert current PSV Bus park for Town Transport	1	No																			CGK & KeNHA
Provision of modern BRT system complete with accompanying terminals and stops and dedicated BRT lanes (20km and 20 stops and 1 main terminal in CBD-Current Buspark)	1	No																			CGK
Integrate on-street parking areas with NMT modes of transport (see the 20 bus stops on BRT)	20	No																			CGK & NLC
Provision of proper stations for boda boda (20 in Urban Core and 3 each for Shinyalu and Khayega and 1 each for Lubao and Centre)	28	No																			CGK
Pedestrian only streets in CBD	6	km																			CGK, KeNHA and KURA
NMT routes on key arterials	40	Km																			CGK, KURA
Provision of elevated footbridges and/or underpasses on roads with a high barrier effect (Shirere, Lurambi-University and Rosterman)		No																			CGK & KeNHA

Projects	Qty	Units	YEARS																Institution Responsibility		
			Phase I				Phase II				Phase III				Phase IV						
			2017/18-2021/22				2022/23-2026/27				2027/28-2031/32				2032/33-2036/37						
Provide by-laws for Urban Transport Management and NMT	1	No	█																		CGK & KeNHA
Provide by-laws for Boda Boda			█																		CGK
Enforcement of bylaws regarding use of town centres by through traffic	1	No	█	█	█																CGK & NLC
Education of the general public on the safe use of roads (Weekly radio show, IEC material)	1	No	█	█	█																CGK
Rehabilitation and expansion of the Airstrip near Shinyalu to handle larger passenger planes (lump sum for land acquisition)	300	ha		█	█																Kenya Airports Authority
Tarmac road to airstrip (3km)	3	km		█	█																KAA & KURA



Table 2.13 Tourism Management Implementation Plan

Projects	Qty	Units	YEARS																Institution Responsibility			
			Phase I				Phase II				Phase III				Phase IV							
			2017/18-2021/22				2022/23-2026/27				2027/28-2031/32				2032/33-2036/37							
Tourism Liason Office	1	No																				CGK & Ministry of Tourism
Profiling attractions in the Circuit in Kakamega (Consultancy)	1	No																				CGK & Ministry of Tourism
Strategy to Support development of hotels through planning incentives	1	No																				CGK & Ministry of Tourism
Establishment of Animal Sanctuary in Kakamega Forest (Gate, Office, Walkways, Animal holding pens –say 20, Cafeteria, Ablution blocks)	1	No																				CGK & Ministry of Tourism, KWS
Establish a Cultural Centre at Khayega (Building complex with auditorium, parking, Restaurant)	1	No																				CGK & Ministry of Tourism
Brand the Airport as part of the Forest tour package	1	No																				CGK, KAA
Introducing a cable car to run all the way from Shinyalu where the Kenya Forest Service is located to Kambi ya Mwanza to give visitors an aerial view of Kakamega forest. (Link to new main gate approx. 4km)	20 \	Km																				CGK & Ministry of Tourism
Develop an Eco Lodge in Kakamega Forest	1	No																				CGK & Ministry of Tourism
Exploit the potentially navigable sections of River Isikhu and other rivers to generate tourism revenues (lump sum for pilot project)	1	No																				CGK & Ministry of Tourism

Table 2.14 Socio- Cultural Development Implementation Plan

Projects	Qty	Units	YEARS																Institution Responsibility		
			Phase I				Phase II				Phase III				Phase IV						
			2017/18-2021/22		2022/23-2026/27		2027/28-2031/32		2032/33-2036/37		2032/33-2036/37		2032/33-2036/37		2032/33-2036/37						
ECD	65	No																			CGK
Primary School	65	No																			Ministry of education
Secondary School	40	No																			CGK & Ministry of Health
Level 6: Tertiary referral facilities	1	No																			CGK
Level 5: Secondary referral Center, Lubao and Shinyalu	3	No																			CGK
Level 4: Primary referral facilities (One per ward)	6	No																			CGK
Cemetery	1	No																			CGK
Crematorium	1	No																			CGK
Town Library	1	No																			CGK
Community Library (Lubao, Khayega and Shinyalu)	3	No																			CGK
Community Centre (Lubao, Khayega and Shinyalu)	3	No																			CGK
Orphanage	1	No																			Ministry of ICT
Sub-Post Office in Shinyalu and Lubao	2	No																			CGK

Table 2.15 Security Projects

Projects	Qty	Unit	YEARS												Institution Responsibility							
			Phase I				Phase II				Phase III					Phase IV						
			2017/18-2021/22		2022/23-2026/27		2027/28-2031/32		2032/33-2036/37		2027/28-2031/32		2032/33-2036/37			2032/33-2036/37						

		s																	
Police Post (Center, Lubao and in urban neighborhoods)	6	No																	Ministry of Interior Security
Police Station (Khayega and Shinyalu)	3	No																	Ministry of Interior Security
Police County Headquarters (upgrade)	1	No																	Ministry of Interior Security
Prison (relocate to Lubao)	1	No																	Ministry of Interior Security
Juvenile Home (upgrade)	1	No																	Ministry of Interior Security

Table 2.16 Institutional Development Implementation Plan

Projects	Qty	Units	YEARS																Institution Responsibility
			Phase I				Phase II				Phase III				Phase IV				
			2017/18-2021/22				2022/23-2026/27				2027/28-2031/32				2032/33-2036/37				
Develop a full Planning Department to include Forward Planning, Development Control and Research	1	NO																	CGK
Develop a GIS Unit	1	No																	CGK
Operationalize Town Management Board	1	No																	CGK
Establish ISUD Plan Monitoring Units (Ward Level)	6	No																	CGK

**Legends**

	Projects to be implemented in one year.
	Projects to continue.

### 3.0 PRIORITY PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Possible projects proposed during drafting of the ISUDP for implementation were subjected to priority ranking by stakeholders. From the list of projects, stakeholders were asked to rank their top ten in order of priority.

From the individual rankings, overall rankings scores and priority rankings were determined. Prioritisation ensures that only projects important to the community are implemented, and that in an environment of scarce resources, those most important to them are implemented first.

S/N	Project	Score	Ranking Priority
1	Water supply to households	57	1
2	Broader sewerage coverage	52	2
3	Medical facilities	49	3
4	Educational facilities (ECD, Primary, Secondary)	47	4
5	Improvement of roads	42	5
6	Low cost housing	42	6
7	Street lighting	39	7
8	Improved waste collection and management	36	8
9	Walk bridges	31	9
10	Fire stations and fire safety	28	10
11	Amusement park	26	11
12	Improving tourist facilities	21	12
13	Social halls and community centres	19	13
14	Bus/Truck terminals	11	15

## 4.0 FUNDING OPTIONS

### 4.1 Background

This chapter presents the County’s revenue and expenditure performance and identifies potential sources for improving the County’s revenue and strategy for resource mobilization. It also presents the challenges encountered by the County Government in budget implementation during the period under review.

The aim is to develop an efficient and sustainable revenue generation, prudent utilization and management of county resources to provide basis for implementation of projects identified and prioritised under the ISUDP.

The major sources of funds for the county include:

1. Loans which they access through external sources and local banks in Kenya and repay with interest.
2. Local Revenue: Article 209 (3) of the Constitution empowers the county governments to impose two types of taxes and charges. These sources of county government revenue in Kenya are property rates and entertainment taxes. The county government can also impose charges for any services they provide in accordance with the stipulated laws.
3. Equitable Share: The monies allocated by the national government to the county governments. The money comes from the revenue the national government raises nationally.
4. Conditional Grants
5. Donor Funding

### 4.2 Revenue Performance for the FY 2013- FY 2016

The County is mainly dependent on revenue from the National Government from the equitable national share. For instance in the FY 2016/17 constitutes 86.6 percent of the total revenue the county received.

The County however, has a huge potential of generating more local revenue, and reduce dependence on revenue from the National Treasury. The Finance Act 2014 gives the County a legal mandate to collect taxes from very many sources within its jurisdiction.

Table 3.1 shows a summary of financial performance of Kakamega County for the period FY 2013/14 to FY 2015/2016. The trend indicates a significant increase between the FYs ending 2014 and 2015, with slight dip in the FY ending 2016.

Table 3.1: Summary of Total Local Revenue for the FY 2013/2014 to FY 2015/ 16

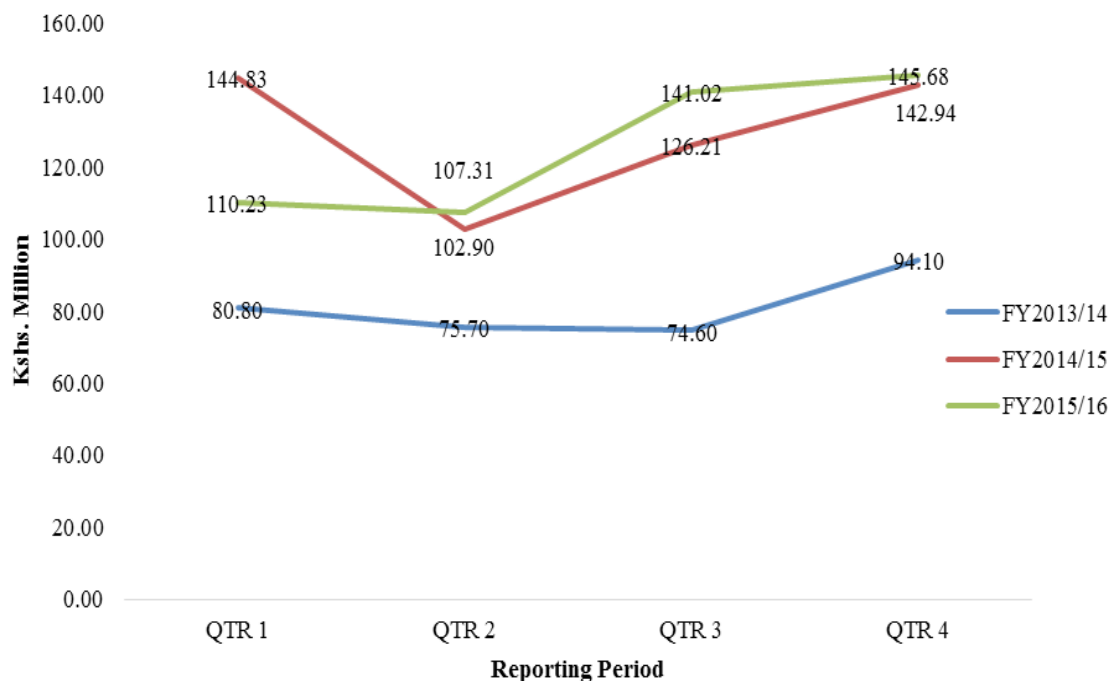
Summary (Amount in Millions Ksh.)			
Financial Year	FY- 2013/2014	FY- 2014/2015	FY- 2015/2016
<b>Total</b>	325	516	504

Source: County Government of Kakamega Fiscal Report 2015/2016

#### 4.2.1 Linear Trend of Actual Financial Performance

During the year, the County received Kshs. 8.9 billion as equitable share of revenue raised nationally, Kshs.828.9 million as total conditional allocations, raised Kshs.504.24 million from local sources, and had a cash balance of Kshs.1.67 billion brought forward from FY 2014/15.

Total revenue collection for the period 2013/2014, 2014/15 and for 2015/16 was Kshs.325M, 516 M and 504 M respectively showing inconsistent trend. However, a collection of Kshs.131.4M during the first quarter of year of FY 2016/17 ending October 2016 is an indicator of average revenue generation in the County. The county government has put in place measures to raise more revenue as compared to the previous years



Source: Kakamega County Treasury

Figure 3-1: Actual Financial Trends (2013-2016)

#### 4.2.2 Revenue Resource Mapping (FY 2015/16)

The total local revenue collected for FY 2015/16 of Kshs. 504.24 million consisted of Kshs.110.23 million generated in the first quarter, Kshs.107.31 million in the second quarter, Kshs.141.02 million in the third quarter, and Kshs.145.68 million in the fourth quarter. The revenue was 50.4 per cent of the annual local revenue target, a decrease from Kshs.516.89 million collected in FY 2014/15.

The trend is a reflection that the county is dependent on equitable national share for its revenue. To finance the budget, the County expected to receive Kshs.8.91 billion (71.8 per cent) as equitable share of revenue raised nationally, Kshs.828.92 million (6.7 per cent) as total conditional grants, generate Kshs.1 billion (8.1 per cent) from local sources, and had a cash balance of Kshs.1.67 million (13.5 per cent) from FY 2014/15. The conditional grants comprised of Kshs.342.9 million (41.4 per cent) for the Level 5 Hospital, Kshs.214.9 million (25.9 per cent) for Free Maternal Health Care, Kshs.113.16 million (13.7 per cent) from the Road Maintenance Fuel Levy Fund, Kshs.38.71 million (4.7 per cent) for User Fees Foregone, Kshs.95.7 million (11.6 per cent) for Leasing of Medical Equipment and Kshs.23.5 million (2.8 per cent) as a grant

from DANIDA. Table 3.3 provides an analysis of the local revenue collected in FY 2015/16 by revenue stream

Table 3.3: Kakamega County analysis of revenue collected by stream in FY 2015/16

No	Revenue Stream	Annual Targeted Revenue (Kshs)	Annual Actual Revenue (Kshs)	Actual Revenue as % of Annual Target (%)
1	Health facilities & Public health	275,100,000	175,786,142	63.9
2	Single Business Permit	123,160,304	71,420,051	58.0
3	Devolved Units & others	21,000,000	58,228,508	277.3
4	Bus Park	48,285,392	48,381,260	100.2
5	CESS	241,500,000	43,186,774	17.9
6	Barter Market	39,361,412	32,389,482	82.3
7	Property Rates	47,250,000	19,078,434	40.4
7	Liquor Licences	38,331,879	13,139,200	34.3
9	Housing/Stall Rent	4,011,672	11,958,910	298.1
10	Parking Fee	48,668,340	8,925,394	18.3
11	Other sources	113,331,001	21,744,137	19.2
Total		1,000,000,000	504,238,292	50.4

Source: Kakamega County Treasury

An analysis of the local revenue by stream indicated that, housing/stall rent recorded the highest performance against annual target at 298.1 per cent. This was followed by money collected by devolved units & others at 277.3 per cent, and bus park fees at 100.1 per cent.

#### 4.2.3 Key Issues to be considered to enhance the revenues

The following are some of the major challenges encountered in collection of revenue:

1. Inadequate and inefficient revenue collection systems and other capacity challenges.
2. Lack of a consolidated revenue data base at the county
3. Lack of coordination between administrators of individual revenue with other revenue sources in terms of assessment, collection and administration;
4. Inadequate use of technology
5. Inadequate monitoring and evaluation systems
6. Inadequate revenue intelligence and vigilance systems

In addition, specific challenges for major revenue sources include:

**1. Single Business Permit**

- a) Lack of integration of the single business permit with other relevant revenue functions which hinders the creation of an effective single window system
- b) Inadequate human resource who are well trained
- c) The SBP is centralized thus collection of revenue is hampered

**2. Devolved units**

- a) The accountability systems in the county are very weak
- b) prohibitive taxes that have scared away investors
- c) No legislations in place to guide on the levies on businesses and investors

**3. Enclosed Bus Park and street parking**

- a) The parking rate collection is entirely manual and requires large staff to be deployed on ground.
- b) The parking charges that are levied are flat rates and the method of determining parking rates is also not known. There is no premium pricing for areas with very high parking demand

**4. Land Based Revenue**

- a) Inadequate legal and institutional framework
- b) Lack of a County/ Municipal land inventory and poor of integration of the same with other database management systems.
- c) Lack of co-ordination among the relevant Departments for example there is no proper co-ordination between Department of land, the Municipality and the revenue department.
- d) Outdated valuation rolls to determine current property values.
- e) The land rate collection system is highly centralized and lacks proper communication with the public.
- f) Lack of clear county/Municipal legislation to govern the collection of land rates.
- g) Inadequate up to date valuation roll

**5. Housing /Market stall/Kiosks rent**

- a) Proliferation of illegal Kiosks in road reserves and undesignated public spaces
- b) Lack of clear framework for Kiosk development
- c) Poor maintenance of existing facilities
- d) Lack of proper stakeholder engagement in development of facilities
- e) Low uptake and underutilization of existing facilities

**4.3 Recommendations to Enhance County's Revenue**

Kakamega County has a potential of generating higher local revenues, from property rates tax, entertainment tax, and any other tax that it is authorised to impose by an Act of Parliament as assigned to them under Article 209 (2) of the constitution. In



addition, Article 209 (2) also enables counties to collect fees and user charges for services provided under county legislation.

The Finance Act 2014 also gives the County a legal mandate to collect taxes from additional revenue streams within its jurisdiction. The following cross-cutting institutional changes may be considered to enhance the revenue across all revenue streams:

1. Strengthen the financial policy to broaden revenue base especially on land. The county government should also ensure fully computerized revenue collection as well as strengthening enforcement to bolster revenue collection. Automation will eliminate leakages and contribute towards achievement of the set revenue targets
2. Improve coordination in terms of assessment, collection, administration and data sharing-the integration of various revenue functions is critical to ensuring that all revenue sources are easily mapped and reliable predictions about potential revenue potential can be made for all the revenue sources.
3. Introduce a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation systems for each revenue source.
4. Institute adequate revenue intelligence and vigilance system and have proactive efforts to gather information about tax evasion.
5. There must be a consistent effort to ensure proper and integrated revenue management that guarantees the collection of all potential revenue in a manner that is efficient, effective and accountable. The county government should adequately invest and employ technology through automation of the revenue collection and administration process.
6. Maximise on business licences and in so doing, develop the most economic approach to collecting revenue. This may involve partnering with the Kenya Revenue Authority
7. Leverage on domestic tourism as a source of revenue;
8. Create a favourable environment that supports entrepreneurship and attract investments through reform of the business regulatory frameworks. This will enhance volumes of trade and consequently create taxation opportunities;
9. Develop a transparent and accountable system of incentives (reward) for early payments and penalties for those in tax arrears to promote compliance. The County Government could partner with the private sector through Public Private Partnerships, to devise innovative mechanisms of increasing their revenue collection and services delivery. Some of the avenues they may explore include Tapping into private capital to fund development initiatives and outsourcing services from the private sector to enhance efficient and effective service delivery

#### **4.3.1 Other Strategies for Raising Revenue**

Apart from the above mentioned ways of improving revenue in the county ISUDP also proposes the following strategies to develop an efficient and sustainable system that will further raise the revenue for the County:

1. Capacity Building & Enhanced Revenue Administration. Due to the prevailing capacity gaps especially on the ICT skills, revenue administrators and collectors need to be supported through regular capacity building on new and emerging

trends in order to keep abreast with the new ways and systems as well as international standards.

2. An up to date Valuation roll with all property information and all rateable properties within the county's boundaries should be instituted and regularly updated. It is worth noting that the process of getting an up to date valuation roll is in progress
3. Inventory for the County Assets. Lack to identify, validate and record on both assets and liabilities of the defunct local authorities may occasion revenue losses for the county. The county has since began the process of having an inventory for the county assets
4. Enforcement of the By-Laws and Regulations. It is proposed that County government ensures that the gazette fees and charges are collected according to the proposed By-Laws and Regulations.
5. Strengthening Institutional Framework. The institutions in the county mandated to collect revenue should have legal backing to strengthen coordination, and avoid duplication of efforts.

The County should consider integrating an e-governance platform which will allow full integration of the consolidated revenue data base and consequently linked with the Integrated Finance Management Information System (IFMIS) to enhance better revenue collection and financial management. Some of the proposed specific recommendations for major revenue sources are as follows:

### **1. Single Business Permits (SBP)**

The SBP is one of the main sources of Municipal/county revenues that should be integrated into other revenue database. Update the of inventory of all business premises within Kakamega Municipality and the County at large.

This CIP proposes decentralization of revenue collection to the Municipalities to ease monitoring and management.

The county should further consider enhancing the capacity of all staff especially those responsible for the administration of SBP and other revenue sources at all levels.

### **2. Devolved units**

The government is developing a national legislation to guide counties on revenue collection. This was due to complaints that some devolved units had come up with prohibitive taxes that have scared away investors.

The guide is meant to check on the unnecessary levies that are way above what the business community can afford and remain in business.

The National Treasury proposed a a review of the fees charged by counties that include reviewing property rates that currently doesn't match the current market rates and thus more revenues for the county.

### **3. Motor Vehicle Park Fees**

The County/Municipality should Consider PPP arrangements for provision and management of motor vehicle parking facilities. Consideration should be given to expanding parking facilities across the coMunicipality based on parking demand.

The County/Municipality should further develop monitoring and enforcement to ensure that all the existing parking spaces are utilized effectively. This should include

development of simple but robust method for determining parking charges and levy charges

#### **4. Land Based Revenue**

The County/Municipality should consider Integrating property rating into the Municipal Geographical Information Systems. This will ease monitoring of property rate collection. This will aid in enhancing existing land value capture instruments while exploring other instruments by developing by laws to support the same

The county should further fast track development of the County Valuation roll while ensuring continuous updating of the database to capture changing property values. This should include networking the revenue section and relevant departments like the Department of Land and the Municipalities to ensure all chargeable properties are captured by revenue section. Legislation is needed to enhance revenue collection at county, with additional resources needed to develop databases on taxpayers through the automation of fees and levies.

Consideration should further be given to adequate vigilance and revenue systems to be able to gather information on property tax evasion.

#### **5. Housing /Market stalls/Kiosk rent**

Development of facilities like markets and kiosks should be demand driven through engagement of users in development of facilities to guarantee uptake and proper use.

The county should consider integrating of Kiosks into existing or proposed facilities to control encroachment on road reserves and proliferation of illegal kiosks.

Further to this, adequate budgets should be provide for annual maintenance of existing facilities like Markets and Busparks. Consideration should be given to reinvesting a percentage of revenue generated from these facilities into maintenance to encourage users to comply in terms of payments and reduce complaints.

### **4.4 Budget Framework For FY 2016 – FY 2017**

The 2016/2017 budget was prepared in consideration of PFM Act 2012. While preparing the budget great reliance was based on County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) of February 2017 and the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP).

#### **4.4.1 Revenue Projections**

To finance the budget, the County expected to receive Kshs.8.91 billion (71.8 per cent) as equitable share of revenue raised nationally, Kshs.828.92 million (6.7 per cent) as total conditional grants, generate Kshs.1 billion (8.1 per cent) from local sources, and had a cash balance of Kshs.1.67 million (13.5 per cent) from FY 2014/15.

The conditional grants comprised of Kshs.342.9 million (41.4 per cent) for the Level 5 Hospital, Kshs.214.9 million (25.9 per cent) for Free Maternal Health Care, Kshs.113.16 million (13.7 per cent) from the Road Maintenance Fuel Levy Fund, Kshs.38.71 million (4.7 per cent) for User Fees Foregone, Kshs.95.7 million (11.6 per cent) for Leasing of Medical Equipment and Kshs.23.5 million (2.8 per cent) as a grant from DANIDA.

The total estimates for fiscal year 2016/2017 is KES.13,200,138,725. These estimates will be funded by revenue composed of sources including equitable shareable revenue, own source of revenue collections, and National government conditional grants as shown in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Budgeted Revenue FY 2016-17

Type of Allocation	Amount in Kshs.	Percentage (%)
Equitable Share of revenue	9,612,093,312	72.82%
Level 5 Hospital	406,936,416	3.08%
Free Medical Maternal Health Care	217,184,083	1.65%
User Fees forgone	38,617,147	0.29%
Fuel Levy Fund	147,689,749	1.12%
DANIDA Grant	11,750,000	0.09%
Kenya Devolution Support Programme-Grant	39,175,578	0.30%
Total allocation from the National Government	10,473,446,285	79.34%
<b>Domestic Resources</b>		
Exchequer balance brought forward	1,732,621,879	13.13%
Own collections	994,070,561	7.53%
Total Own Source	2,726,692,440	20.66%
<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>13,200,138,725</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: County Government of Kakamega budget estimates 2016/2017

#### 4.4.2 Expenditure Forecasts

The key policy documents guiding the County Government's funding allocation decisions include: - County Integrated Development Plan 2013 – 2017, County Budget Review and Outlook Paper, County Fiscal Strategy paper 2017 and Annual Development Plans as they provide the development priorities.

The total expenditure estimates for Financial Year 2016/2017 is KES. 13,200,138,725. This includes both recurrent and development In FY 2016/2017, the overall expenditure is matched with the available revenue as per the Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Budgeted Expenditure FY 2016-17

Expenditure	Ksh.	%Share to Total
1. Recurrent Expenditure	6,484,737,359	49
2. Development Expenditure	6,715,401,366	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,200,138,725</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: County Government of Kakamega budget estimates 2016/2017

#### 4.4.3 Additional Revenue Sources

The County intends to operationalize the Kakamega County Revenue Agency (KCRA) that will solely be responsible for efficient and effective revenue collections, enforcement of local revenue laws and regulations, automation of revenue collection systems and speedy implementation of collection of other revenue streams.

It will also undertake sensitization and education of the public on revenue matters. The county will continue to hire and train more staff to improve their capacity geared towards promotion of efficiency, effectiveness and accountability.

The legislation framework created by the Finance act 2014 gives the County a legal mandate to collect taxes from additional revenue streams within its jurisdiction. Some of these sources are as follows:

### **1. Land Value Capture (LVC)/Land Based Revenue**

Value capture is a public financing technique that 'captures' a part or all of the increases in private land values that result from public investment by imposing a tax on the property or requiring an in-kind contribution, such as land or improvements.

The additional revenue can be used to finance infrastructure for economic growth and urban development, or for poverty alleviation. The infrastructure financed in turn leverages private investment in the area as it improves.

In order to facilitate LVC, the County intends to roll out a new valuation roll to enhance land based revenue. This will aid the County and the Municipality exploit other land based revenue sources in its endeavour to increase finances for infrastructure development.

The County has made investments that have resulted in increase in land values. Developments that result in conversion of land to high value uses including making agricultural land attractive for urban development through planning. This has resulted in land values increase upto 500 pe cent.

Plans

#### **a) Urban Development Planning**

Urban plans like the ISUDP and infrastructure development around the county have indeed contributed land values continue to rise.

Yet all these land value increases are in most cases pocketed by the land owners while leaving the County to provide costly services. The county shoud consider tapping part of the land value gains to finance the resulting infrastructure needs.

#### **b) Public Land leasing**

Adopting public land leasing as opposed to previous practices of land allocations that was more or less free dishing out of land can be an avenue for enhancing land revenue. Availing public land for private use can be conducted through land auctions in line with the existing Land Act to ensure land is leased to the highest bidder with the best intent in terms of use.

#### **c) Betterment Charges**

A betterment contribution (known as a special assessment in the United States) is a charge or fee imposed on owners of selected properties to defray the cost of a public improvement or service from which they specifically benefit.

The County should consider imposing of betterment charges on properties benefiting from investments made by the County. This is a standsrd charge on properties abutting roads and related infrastructure. The charges can be bargained prior to commencement of infrastructructe projects especially in high end users in the town.

#### **d) Land Readjustment**

The Municipality is urbanizaing at a fast rate reaulting in continued demand for land for urbanization. This requires a mechanism to deliver serviced land for urban expansion in the periphery of the major urban areas in the Municipality. Through land readjustment, serviced urban land can be developed from the sorrounding agricultural land.

### **e) Development applications**

Exactions are the most common value capture tool that illustrate how landowners may be compelled to make cash or in-kind contributions to obtain special approvals or permission to develop or build on their land.

These contributions may be stipulated through subdivision or development agreements based on a particular norm or expectation, or they may be negotiated on an individual basis. The enhanced land values can be tapped during land subdivisions, amalgamation, change of use, extension of use and development approval.

### **f) Charges for Building Rights**

Instruments in this category are based on the separation of building rights from land ownership rights, which allows the public to recover the land value increment resulting from development rights over and above an established baseline.

The instrument regulates charges for additional building rights based on the notion that the landowner's property right is limited to a basic Plot Ratio that is different from the maximum the area could support.

It imposes a charge for the right to develop land above a basic Plot Ratios as defined by the municipality up to a higher level established in its IUDP or any other plan.

### **g) User Charges**

The County/Municipality should through the County finance ordinances put in place user charges for facilities like parks, social halls and open spaces among others. The same can be extended to other

### **h) Transfer of Development Rights (TDRs)**

There are a number of ecologically fragile areas that require environmental conservation within Kakamega Municipality. Further to this, there are a number of historically significant developments that require to be preserved. Yet, there developments are on privately owned land.

Transfer of development rights (TDR) is a certificate by which the city administration compensates land owners in-kind for constraints on building rights imposed on such property. It can also be applied when the owner surrenders some of his land for a public interest project such as widening a road, creating a park, or rehabilitating a slum. These rights can be sold to third parties or used directly in developments in predefined receiving areas.

## **2. Permits and licences**

The operationalization of the County Revenue Agency that will solely be responsible for efficient and effective revenue collections, enforcement of local revenue laws and regulations, automation of revenue collection systems and speedy implementation of collection of other revenue streams.

It will also undertake sensitization and education of the public on revenue matters. The county will continue to hire and train more staff to improve their capacity geared towards promotion of efficiency, effectiveness and accountability. This will thus boost on revenues

automation of fees and levies will help in sealing leakages in revenue collection thus more revenue for the county

## **3. Incomes from investments**

Return on Investment (ROI) should inform every investments that the county is undertaking in the county in all sector envisages income. This consideration should be given to markets, bus parks, roads and other infrastructure.

#### **4.4.4 Emerging challenges in the implementation of the budget**

The County has made progress in addressing some of the challenges previously identified in the FY 2015/2016 as affecting budget implementation. Some of the progress made included:

1. Improvement in absorption of development budget from 60.6 per cent in FY 2014/15 to 72.4 per cent in FY 2015/16.
2. Establishment of an Internal Audit Committee in line with Section 155(5) of the PFM Act, 2015.
3. Establishment of the County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF) in line with Section 137 of the PFM Act 2015

Despite the progress made, the following challenges continue to hamper effective budget implementation for the FY 2016/17 budget:

1. Adherence to the budget plan continue to hamper smooth implementation of the
2. Inefficiencies of revenue collection system.
3. Intermittent use of IFMIS in processing transactions contrary to Section 12 of the PFM Act, 2012.

#### **4.5 Funding of Prioritised Projects**

Chapter four elaborates on the funding of the prioritised projects; however for implementation, it is important to note that many among identified projects are underway or committed under vision 2030 or national government.

##### **4.5.1 National Government Committed Projects**

A number of projects identified under Kenya Vision 2030 are already committed by the National Government and others are ongoing. It is envisaged that these initiatives will generate employment and additional revenue to the county:

1. Electricity Connectivity programme of households to the national grid

##### **4.5.2 Donor finance**

The following are on-going projects financed by donor agencies:

1. World Bank funded Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP)
2. Kenya: Primary Education Development Project: Improvement of early grade mathematics competency
3. TUSOME (Early grade reading literacy). USAID
4. Kenya Water Security and Climate Resilience Project Phase 1

##### **4.5.3 Other ongoing/committed projects by the county government**

The following are on-going/committed projects by the county government

1. Construction of ECDE centres (phase one) at Lukusi primary, Musanyi primary, Shikalakala primary, Shirulu primary and Shiswa primary in Shinyalu sub-county.
2. Renovation and upgrading of Bukhungu stadium
3. Some of the Flagship projects/programmes
  - a) Operationalization of County Revenue Agency.
  - b) Automation of Revenue collection.
  - c) Enterprises Resource Planning-ERP
  - d) Asset tagging and valuation
4. Expansion of the Kisumu-Kakamega-Webuye –Kitale-Lodwar road.
5. Modern market at Malinya trading centre

#### **4.6 Public Private Partnerships (PPP)**

Participation of the private sector in the financing, construction, development, operation, or maintenance of infrastructure or development projects of the Government through concession or other contractual arrangements; the establishment of the institutions to regulate, monitor and supervise the implementation of project agreements on infrastructure or development projects and for connected purposes, are governed by the *Public Private Partnerships Act, 2013*. The Act will therefore guide all the projects proposed under a PPP arrangement.

The PPP process is overseen by a Permanent Secretary level PPP Committee that is responsible for spearheading the PPP process and promoting the understanding and awareness among key stakeholders and members of the public. Within the National treasury is the PPP unit whose main functions include, among others:

1. Providing capacity building to, and advising contracting authorities or other parties involved in the planning, coordinating, undertaking or monitoring of projects under the Act;
2. Rate, compile and maintain an inventory of public private partnership projects that are highly rated and which are likely to attract private sector investment;
3. Develop an open, transparent, efficient and equitable process for managing the identification, screening, prioritization, development, procurement, implementation and monitoring of projects, and ensure that the process is applied consistently to all projects;
4. Make recommendations on the approval or rejection of projects prior to submission to the Committee for approval;
5. Assist contracting authorities, where the unit considers it necessary, to design, identify, select, prioritise, appraise, evaluate and negotiate projects;
6. Maintain a record of all project documentation;
7. Review and assess requests for Government support in relation to a project and advise the Committee on the support that should be accorded in relation to the project;
8. Liaise with and assist the contracting authorities in their roles in the various stages of a project cycle; and



9. Put in place measures to eliminate constraints limiting the realisation of benefits expected from a public private partnership.

Although several different types of PPP arrangements are allowed under the law, the following are best suited for the projects recommended to be implemented under PPP:

1. *Build-Own-Operate-Transfer* - the private party designs, constructs, finances, operates and maintains an infrastructure facility owned by the private party for a specified time period not exceeding thirty years, or such longer period as may be agreed, after which the private party transfers the facility to the contracting authority.
2. *Build-Own Operate* - the private party designs, finances, constructs, operates and maintains the infrastructure facility and provides services for a specified period of time.
3. *Build-Operate-and-Transfer* - the private party finances, constructs, operates and maintains an infrastructure facility and transfers the facility to the contracting authority at the end of a specified term which shall not exceed thirty years.

PPPs come with a certain level of risk. The essence of truly beneficial PPP is the sharing of risks and rewards between partners. In this context, risks relate to any area of the promised service that may fail and they are measured with reference to potential consequences and cost of failure and the likelihood of occurrence.

The evaluation of risk is repeated for each identified category of risk. In transferring risk, the procuring entity aims to incentivize the private sector to manage and minimize those risks that are within its control. The contractor can thus perform efficiently and cost-effectively. An appropriate transfer of risk that exposes the private sector companies only to those risks that they are best placed to manage is likely to offer the best value for money to the public sector, although the private sector will attach a price for being exposed to risk.

This means that the public sector has to weigh carefully whether to retain certain risks or to accept the increase price demanded by the private sector company and consequently to increase the overall costs of the project.

## 5.0 CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLANS

### 3.1 Summary

The capital investment plan (CIP) focuses on prioritised projects that are likely to have a significant impact on the quality of life of the people of Kakamega, within a short period of time. The projects were prioritised through stakeholder engagement, with an emphasis on impact, feasibility and affordability.

The estimated cost are based on comparative cost of ongoing projects within the region and actual proposals by implementing institutions such as the Water Services Board and Roads Authorities.

The implementation plan for the ISUDP is over twenty years, i.e. up to 2038. The CIPs, however are prepared for the first three years, and subsequently in three year rolling plans that are reviewed annually, as stipulated in the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011. The projects within the CIPs should be factored into the County's annual financial plans, paying special attention to:

- Analysis of costs over the project life cycle (capital investments and foreseeable costs including maintenance and operation, repairs and replacement)
- Exploring ways of maximising co-benefits on community sustainability and resiliency
- Preparing project-based risk assessment and risk management strategy covering a broader scope of possible threats to the city
- The sources of funding

This should be done in conjunction with building a strong CIP county administrative structure, and establishing a strong commissioning and delivery capacity. Table 4.1 presents a summary of the projects selected for implementation in the first three years.

Table 4.1 Summary of Capital Investment Plan

S/N	Projects (2017-18 to 2019-2020)	Estimated Total Cost (Kshs)	Expected Expenditure Years 1-3 (Kshs)
	<b>Economic Development</b>		
1	Construct motorable roads within proposed industrial areas (8 km)	320,000,000	320,000,000
2	Dams for surface runoff for irrigation (Peri-urban areas). 2 of 8 during CIP period.	104,248,000	26,062,314
	<b>Water Supply</b>		
3	Rehabilitation of existing and increased water reticulation coverage to additional 62,000 households	416,997,024	416,997,024
4	Upgrade of water treatment works to 50,000 m <sup>3</sup> /day. During CIP upgrade to 30,000 m <sup>3</sup> /day	591,288,750	232,934,000
	<b>Sewerage and Sanitation</b>		

S/N	Projects (2017-18 to 2019-2020)	Estimated Total Cost (Kshs)	Expected Expenditure Years 1-3 (Kshs)
5	Rehabilitation of existing and expansion of sewerage coverage and capacity in built up areas. Undertake rehabilitation during CIP period.	1,560,481,052	255,736,456
	<b>Solid Waste Management</b>		
6	Construction of waste transfer stations in CBD, Lurambi, Rosterman, Shirere, Amalemba, Lubao, Khayega, Shinyalu	26,000,000	26,000,000
	<b>Fire Safety</b>		
7a	Sub-stations (Shinyalu, Khayega)	32,000,000	16,000,000
7b	Upgrade of Headquarters Fire station	10,000,000	10,000,000
	<b>Electricity and Street Lighting</b>		
8	Street lighting (40 km)	69,768,000	69,768,000
	<b>Housing and Informal Settlements</b>		
9	Municipal Housing (low cost). 500 of planned 6000 units.	7,017,300,000	584,775,000
	<b>Transportation</b>		
10	Construction of proposed roads/transportation corridors	2,788,500,000	552,500,000
	<b>Tourism Management</b>		
11	Provision of elevated footbridges and/or underpasses on roads with a high barrier effect (Shirere, Lurambi-University and Rosterman). Construction of 2 of 3 during CIP period.	240,000,000	160,000,000
12	Rehabilitation and expansion of the Airstrip near Shinyalu to handle larger passenger planes	1,000,000,000	Funded by KAA
	<b>Socio-Cultural Development</b>		
13	ECD and Primary Schools (6 of 65 each within the CIP period)	2,275,000,000	210,000,000
14	Secondary Schools (4 of 40 within CIP period)	1,000,000,000	100,000,000
15	Level 5: Secondary referral medical facilities (1 of 3 within CIP period)	1,388,594,340	462,864,780
16	Level 6: Secondary referral medical centre	574,326,703	574,326,703
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,414,503,869</b>	<b>3,021,970,939</b>
	<b>Estimated budgeted expenditure for development for the Years 2016-17 to 2018-19</b>		<b>20,146,200,000</b>
	<b>Projected Net Surplus</b>		<b>1,712,423,061</b>

S/N	Projects (2017-18 to 2019-2020)	Estimated Total Cost (Kshs)	Expected Expenditure Years 1-3 (Kshs)
	<b>PROJECTS PROPOSED UNDER PPP</b>		
17	Establishment of Animal Sanctuary in Kakamega Forest (Gate, Office, Walkways, Animal holding pens –say 20, Cafeteria, Ablution blocks)		PPP
18	Introducing a cable car to run all the way from Shinyalu where the Kenya Forest Service is located to Kambi Mwanzo to give visitors an aerial view of Kakamega forest		PPP
19	Amusement Park		PPP
20	Develop an Ecolodge		PPP

Based on the above summary, approximately Kshs. 3.021 billion will be required to complete the projects slated for the first three years (2017-18-2019-2020). The 2016-2017 budget Kakamega County budget for development expenditure is presented as Kshs. 6.715 billion.

Assuming conservatively a flat development expenditure budget over the next three years, this will total Kshs. 20.146 billion. This can easily fund the prioritised projects identified in the CIP over the three year period.

## 5.2 CIP 1: Construction of motorable roads within proposed industrial areas

<b>Project name</b>	Construction of motorable roads within proposed industrial areas with at least 15 m road reserves.
<b>Client:</b>	Kakamega County Government, Kakamega Municipality
<b>Purpose</b>	Provide basic transport communication infrastructure within the industrial zones
<b>Site details</b>	(a) Land registration number ownership and size: N/A (b) Value (if privately owned) – N/A
<b>Topography, soils and geology</b>	(a) Slope - varied (b) Soils - varied (c) Vegetation – varied
<b>Nature of on-site works</b>	Brief description – the project will to include Street lighting, pedestrian walks and drainage. The infrastructure should be able to handle heavy trucks and relate dtraffic.
<b>Off-site infrastructure (as required with costs):</b>	Brief description – N/A
<b>Costs</b>	Ksh. Millions at (2017 prices) (table 1 below)

Table 1: Cost estimates for a Kilometer of urban road to bitumen standard

(S/N	Types	Component Cost Kshs per km	Total Cost
1	Unit cost of tarmacked roads for 8 km	40,000,000	320,000,000
<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>320,000,000</b>

### 5.3 CIP 2: Construct dams for surface run-off irrigation

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Construct dams for surface run-off irrigation</b>
<b>Client:</b>	Kakamega County Government, Kakamega Municipality
<b>Purpose</b>	Increase in agricultural productivity.
<b>Location</b>	Various locations within the Municipality
<b>Site details</b>	(a) Land registration number ownership and size: N/A (b) Value (if privately owned) – N/A
<b>Topography, soils and geology</b>	(a) Slope - varied (b) Soils - varied (c) Vegetation – varied
<b>Nature of on-site works</b>	Brief description –
<b>Off-site infrastructure</b> (as required with costs):	Brief description – N/A
<b>Costs</b>	Ksh. Millions at (2017 prices) (table 2 below)

Table 2: Cost estimates for dam and surface run off irrigation

S/N	Types	Component Cost	Total Cost
1	Masonry sub-surface dam, assuming 100m <sup>3</sup> water daily extraction. Construct two (2) during CIP period.	13,031,157	26,062,314
<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>26,062,314</b>

### 5.4 CIP 3: Rehabilitation of existing and increased water reticulation coverage to additional 62,000 households

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Water reticulation coverage to additional 62,000 households</b>
<b>Client:</b>	Kakamega County Government, Kakamega Municipality
<b>Purpose</b>	Provide all residents with access to clean portable drinking water.
<b>Location</b>	Various locations within the town
<b>Site details</b>	(a) Land registration number ownership and size: N/A (b) Value (if privately owned) – N/A
<b>Topography, soils and geology</b>	(c) Slope - varied (d) Soils - varied

	<b>(e) Vegetation – varied</b>
<b>Nature of on-site works</b>	Brief description –
<b>Off-site infrastructure</b> (as required with costs):	Brief description –  Infrastructure necessary to avail clean potable water to 62,000 households spread across the town, including rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and increase in storage capacity; construction of eight (8) water kiosks to provide affordable access to potable water for the urban poor who are unable to afford individual water connections; and rehabilitation and replacement of fire hydrants.
<b>Costs</b>	Ksh. Millions at (2017 prices) (table 3 below)

Table 3: Cost estimates for enhancement of water supply

S/N	Types	Component Cost	Total Cost
1	Rehabilitation and extension of existing water supply system		416,997,024
<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>416,997,024</b>

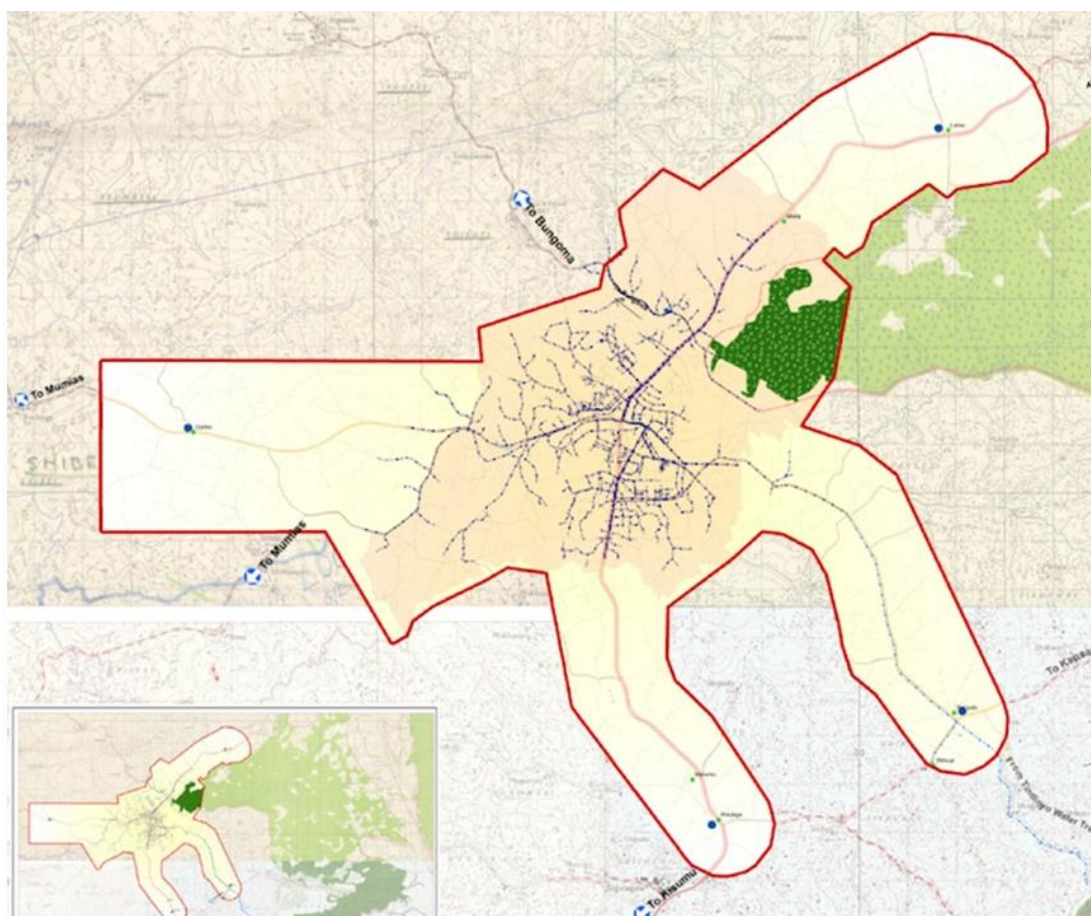


Figure 1: Water reticulation for Kakamega Municipality

### 5.5 CIP 4: Upgrade of water treatment works to 50,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day

<b>Project name</b>	Upgrade of water treatment works to 50,000 m <sup>3</sup> /day
<b>Client:</b>	Kakamega County Government
<b>Purpose</b>	Increase the capacity of the water treatment plant from present 17,000 m <sup>3</sup> per day to 50,000 m <sup>3</sup> per day.
<b>Location</b>	Various locations within the town
<b>Site details</b>	(a) Project location- Various locations within the county (b) Land registration number ownership and size: N/A (c) Value (if privately owned) – N/A
<b>Topography, soils and geology</b>	(d) Slope - varied (e) Soils - varied (f) Vegetation – varied
<b>Nature of on-site works</b>	Brief description – Provision of necessary infrastructure and equipment necessary to increase treatment capacity.
<b>Off-site infrastructure</b> (as required with costs):	Brief description – N/A
<b>Costs</b>	Ksh. Millions at (2017 prices) (table 4 below)

Table 4: Cost estimates for Water treatment works

S/N	Types	Component Cost	Total Cost
1	Treatment works per m <sup>3</sup> capacity for additional 33,000 m <sup>3</sup> .	17,918	591,288,750
<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>591,288,750</b>

### 5.6 CIP 5: Rehabilitation of existing and expansion of sewerage coverage and capacity to households in built up areas

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Increased sewerage coverage and capacity to households in built up areas</b>
<b>Client:</b>	Kakamega County Government, Kakamega Municipality
<b>Purpose</b>	Improved sanitation in the Municipality
<b>Location</b>	Various locations within the Municipality
<b>Site details</b>	(a) Land registration number ownership and size: N/A (b) Value (if privately owned) – N/A
<b>Topography, soils and geology</b>	(c) Slope - varied (d) Soils - varied (e) Vegetation – varied
<b>Nature of on-site works</b>	Brief description – Provision of necessary infrastructure and equipment necessary to increase treatment capacity.  Rehabilitation of Shirere and Kambi Somali treatment works, rehabilitation of existing sewer network, as well as expansion of network into built up areas. Expansion will include increase capacity of treatment works by 12,000 m <sup>3</sup> per day.
<b>Off-site infrastructure</b> (as required with costs):	Brief description – N/A
<b>Costs</b>	Ksh. Millions at (2017 prices) (table 5 below)

Table 5: Cost estimates for Rehabilitation of existing and expansion of sewerage coverage stations

S/N	Types	Component Cost	Total Cost
1	Rehabilitation sewer network, including consultancy and supervision costs.		255,736,456
2	Expansion of Kakamega sanitation system including increased capacity of treatment works		1,304,744,596
<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>1,560,481,052</b>



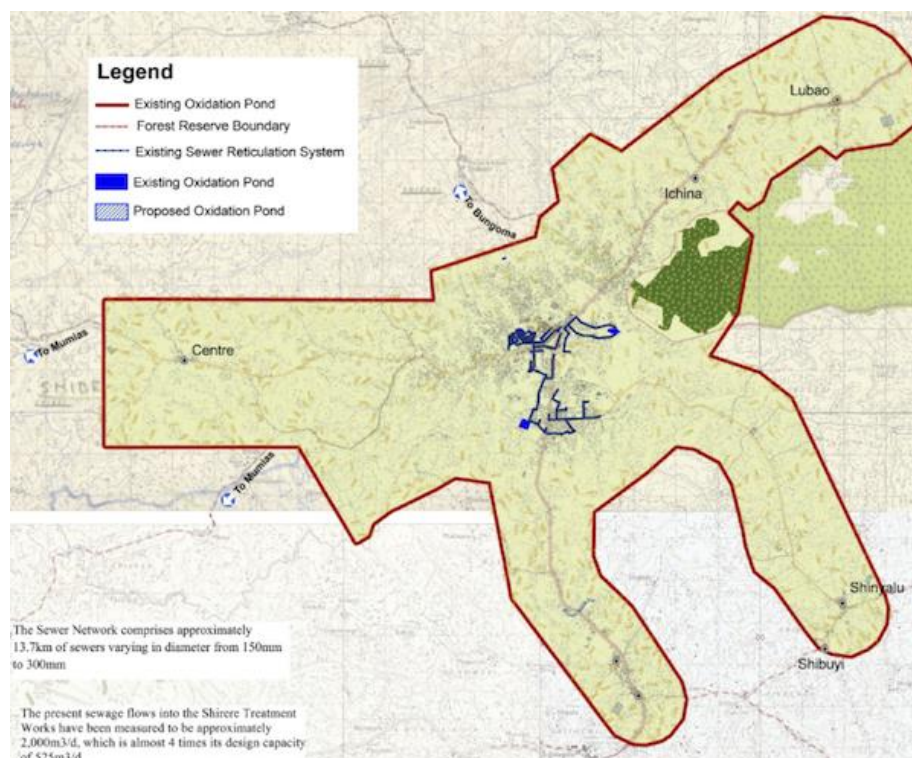


Figure 2: Proposed rehabilitation of Kambi Somali and Shirere treatment works

**5.7 CIP 6: Construction of waste transfer stations in CBD, Lurambi, Rosterman, Shirere, Amalemba, Lubao, Khayega, Shinyalu markets**

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Construction of waste transfer stations in CBD, Lurambi, Rosterman, Shirere, Amalemba, Lubao, Khayega, Shinyalu markets</b>
<b>Client:</b>	Kakamega County Government, Kakamega Municipality
<b>Purpose</b>	Improved sanitation in the town
<b>Location</b>	Various locations within the Municipality
<b>Site details</b>	(a) Land registration number ownership and size: N/A (b) Value (if privately owned) – N/A
<b>Topography, soils and geology</b>	(c) Slope - varied (d) Soils - varied (e) Vegetation – varied
<b>Nature of on-site works</b>	<b>Brief description</b> – Provision of necessary infrastructure and equipment necessary to increase waste management capacity.
<b>Off-site infrastructure</b> (as required with costs):	Brief description – N/A
<b>Costs</b>	Ksh. Millions at (2017 prices) (Table 6 below)

Table 6: Cost estimates Construction of waste transfer stations in CBD, Lurambi, Rosterman, Shirere, Amalemba, Lubao, Khayega, Shinyalu markets

S/N	Types	Component Cost	Total Cost
1	Infrastructure required to temporarily store and transfer waste for 13 sites including supervision.	2,000,000	26,000,000
<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>26,000,000</b>

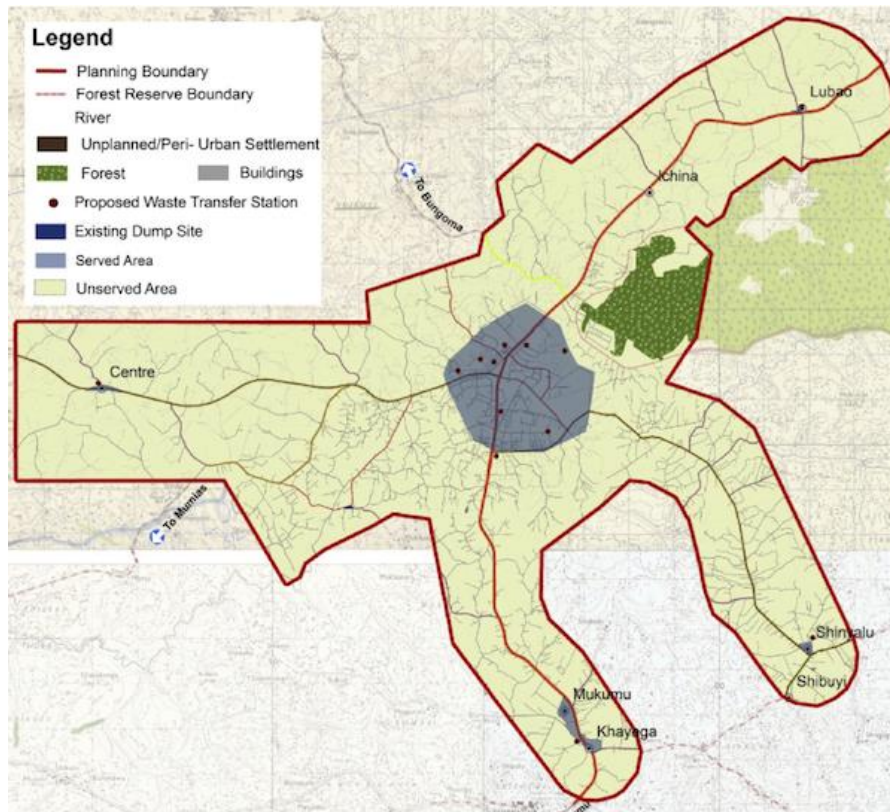


Figure 3: Construction of waste transfer stations in CBD, Lurambi, Rosterman, Shirere, Amalemba, Lubao, Khayega, Shinyalu markets

### 5.8 CIP 7: Construction of Fire sub-stations at Shinyalu and Khayega, and upgrade of fire station headquarters

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Construction of Fire sub-stations at shinyalu and Khayega, and upgrade of fire station headquarters</b>
<b>Client:</b>	Kakamega County Government, Kakamega Municipality
<b>Purpose</b>	Improvement in speed of response to fire and related emergencies
<b>Location</b>	Various locations within the Municipality
<b>Site details</b>	(a) Land registration number ownership and size: N/A (b) Value (if privately owned) – N/A
<b>Topography, soils and geology</b>	(a) Slope - varied (b) Soils - varied (c) Vegetation – varied
<b>Nature of on-site works</b>	<b>Brief description</b> – Complete construction and site works for new sub-stations.
<b>Costs</b>	Ksh. Millions at (2017 prices) (Table 7 below)

Table 7: Cost estimates for Fire and disaster management stations

S/N	Types	Component Cost	Total Cost
1	Housing structure, electrical, mechanical 500m <sup>2</sup> @ Ksh 25,000/m <sup>2</sup>	12,500,000	
2	Overhead/site/misc @ 15%	1,875,000	
3	Contractor profit @ 3%	375,000	
4	Professional fees/supervision @ 10%	1,250,000	
	<b>Single Unit Cost</b>	<b>16,000,000</b>	
	3 units	16,000,000	48,000,000
4	Rehabilitation of existing Fire-Station	10,000,000	10,000,000
	2 No. Fire Engines	10,000,000	20,000,000
<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>78,000,000</b>

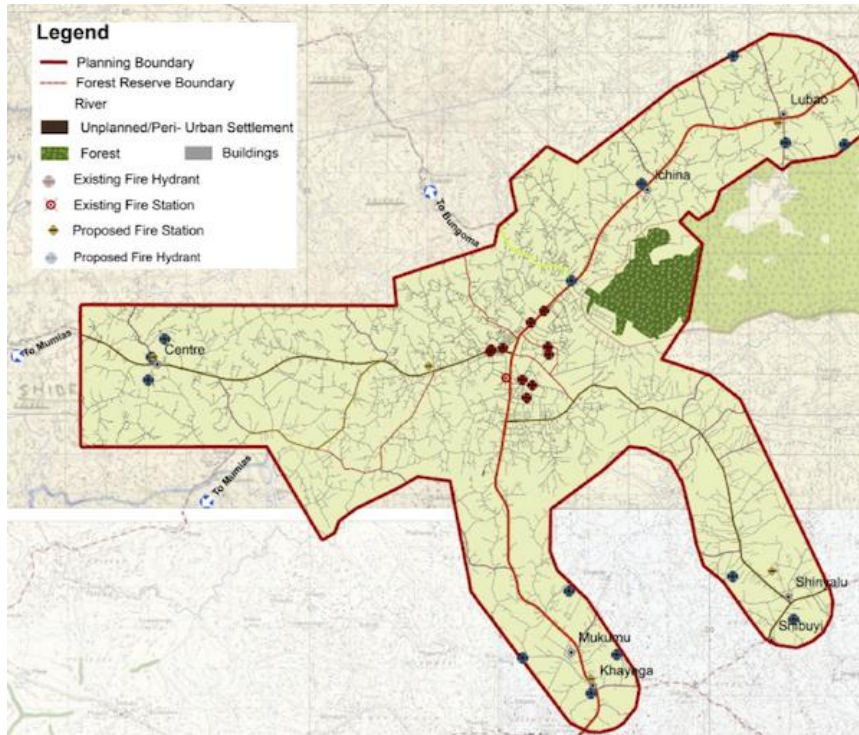


Figure 4: proposed locations for Fire and disaster management stations

### 5.9 CIP 8: Street lighting

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Street lighting –This should be included as a component under new road projects.</b>
<b>Client:</b>	Kakamega County Government, Kakamega Municipality
<b>Purpose</b>	Improved navigation and security on identified roads
<b>Location</b>	Various locations within the town - 40km of identified roads within the town
<b>Site details</b>	(a) Land registration number ownership and size: N/A (b) Value (if privately owned) – N/A
<b>Topography, soils and geology</b>	(c) Slope - varied (d) Soils - varied (e) Vegetation – varied
<b>Nature of on-site works</b>	<b>Brief description</b> – Street lighting steel poles are placed at an interval distance of between 30m – 35m. A total of 1,140 lights to be installed to cover 40km.
<b>Costs</b>	Ksh. Millions at (2017 prices) (Table 7 below)

Table 8: Cost estimates for Street lighting

S/N	Types	Component Cost (Kshs)	Total Cost (Kshs)
1	1,140 installed streetlights	60,000	68,400,000
2	Supervision @2%		1,368,000
<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>69,768,000</b>

### 5.10 CIP 9: Low Cost Housing/Informal Settlement Upgrading

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Municipal Housing (Low Cost)/Slum Upgrading</b>
<b>Client:</b>	Kakamega County Government, Kakamega Municipality
<b>Purpose</b>	Improve the quality of living from those who currently predominantly live in informal settlements by facilitating provision of low cost housing
<b>Location</b>	Various sites including Amalemba Kambi, Somali, Maramu, Masingo, Majengo and Makaburini
<b>Site details</b>	(a) Land registration number ownership and size: for slums located on public land (b) Value (if privately owned) – N/A
<b>Topography, soils and geology</b>	(a) Slope - varied (b) Soils - varied

	(c) Vegetation – varied
<b>Nature of on-site works</b>	<b>Brief description</b> – Facilitate land tenure security through land titling, Provide basic infrastructure and services like access roads, water reticulation and sewer
<b>Costs</b>	Ksh. Millions at (2017 prices) (Table 9 below)

Table 9: Cost estimates for Low Cost Housing/ Informal Settlement Upgrading

S/N	Types	Component Cost	Total Cost
	Infrasrtucture Costs (Refer to infrastructure costs based on other CIP items)	N/A	
1	Housing structure, electrical, mechanical 45m <sup>2</sup> @ Ksh 20,000/m <sup>2</sup>	900,000	
2	Overhead/site/misc @ 15%	135,000	
3	Contractor profit @ 3%	31,050	
4	Professional fees/supervision @ 10%	103,500	
	<b>Single Unit Cost</b>	<b>1,169,550</b>	
	500 units	1,169,550	584,775,000
<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>584,775,000</b>

### 5.11 CIP 10: Construction of proposed/transportation corridors

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Construction of proposed/transportation corridors</b>
<b>Client:</b>	Kakamega County Government, Kakamega Municipality
<b>Purpose</b>	Improved motorised and non-motorized transport and circulation around and within the town.
<b>Location</b>	Various sites including Amalemba Kambi, Somali, Maramu, Masingo, Majengo and Makaburini
<b>Site details</b>	(a) Land registration number ownership and size: for slums located on public land (b) Value (if privately owned) – N/A
<b>Topography, soils and geology</b>	(a) Slope - varied (b) Soils - varied (c) Vegetation – varied
<b>Nature of on-site works</b>	<b>Brief description</b> – Widening and tarmacking various roads as provided in the cost table below.
<b>Costs</b>	Ksh. Millions at (2017 prices) (Table 10 below)

Table 10: Cost estimates for proposed/transportation corridors

S/N	Types	Avg. current right of way (m)	Prop. right of way (m)	Approx. length (km)	Unit Cost (Kshs Mil./ km)	Total Cost (Kshs Mil.)	Comp. Cost (Kshs Mil.)
1	D1784 (Khayega – Shinyalu Road)	20	25	5.8	60	348	
2	Shinyalu – Kakamega Airstrip	10	25	6.2	60	372	
3	Kakamega Town – Lurambi – Nyayo Tea Zone - Kakamega Airstrip	10	25	3.0	60	180	180
4	Kakamega Airstrip – Lubao	Track	25	7.8	60	468	
5	Road around Kakamega Airstrip	10	25	3.0	60	180	
6	Lurambi – Kakamega Airstrip	10	25	6.0	60	360	
7	All streets within Lubao (including section of D1769)	8-10	10	2.0	40	80	80
8	All streets within Shinyalu	4-10	10	2.0	40	80	80
9	All streets within Khayega	4-6	10	2.5	40	100	80
10	All streets within Eshisiru (including part of E9133 to Ingotse)	4-8	10	2.0	40	80	80
11	D1766 up to Emukaba Primary School	15	25	2.0	60	120	
12	C777 up to Shikoti Girls School (road rehabilitation)	20-25	30	2.8	60	168	
13	Making streets one way within the CBD	10-15	10-15	3.5	15	52.5	52.5
14	Retrofitting newly provided carriageway to accommodate high occupancy passenger transit vehicles from Shirere to Lurambi	45	45	5.0	40	200	
15	Provision of street parking lots along all streets within Kakamega town CBD	3	6	15	10	150	

S/N	Types	Avg. current right of way (m)	Prop. right of way (m)	Approx. length (km)	Unit Cost (Kshs Mil./ km)	Total Cost (Kshs Mil.)	Comp. Cost (Kshs Mil.)
	Joyland – Rosterman - Ilesi	20	35	20	25	500	
	<b>Total Cost</b>					<b>2,788.5</b>	<b>552.5</b>

### 5.12 CIP 11: Elevated footbridges

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Elevated footbridges</b>
<b>Client:</b>	Kakamega County Government, Kakamega Municipality
<b>Purpose</b>	Improvement in pedestrian safety and reduction in pedestrian fatalities.
<b>Location</b>	Various across the town
<b>Site details</b>	(a) Land registration number ownership and size: for slums located on public land (b) Value (if privately owned) – N/A
<b>Topography, soils and geology</b>	(a) Slope - varied (b) Soils - varied (c) Vegetation – varied
<b>Nature of on-site works</b>	Brief description – Construction of elevated bridges plus provision of toilets and shopping stalls at crossings.
<b>Costs</b>	Ksh. Millions at (2017 prices) (Table 7 below)

Table 11: Cost estimates for Elevated footbridges

S/N	Types	Component Cost	Total Cost
1	Overall cost including supervision and professional fees for construction of two (2) during plan period.	80,000,000	160,000,000
<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>160,000,000</b>



### 5.13 CIP 12 Rehabilitation and expansion of Shinyalu Airstrip

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Rehabilitation and expansion of Shinyalu Airstrip</b>
<b>Client:</b>	Kakamega County Government, Kakamega Municipality
<b>Purpose</b>	To increase transport and mobility options for travellers to Kakamega town. The proposed expansion will see it become a regional serving the entire area.
<b>Location</b>	4 km from Shinyalu center
<b>Site details</b>	(a) roject location- (b) Land registration number ownership and size: for slums located on public land (c) Value (if privately owned) – N/A
<b>Topography, soils and geology</b>	(a) Slope - varied (b) Soils - varied (c) Vegetation – varied
<b>Nature of on-site works</b>	Brief description – Expand the Kakamega Airstrip to handle larger aircraft. The existing airstrip was recently rehabilitated and provided with new terminal buildings and equipment. In addition, the runway is to be extended to 2 km as well as widen the runway strip by 50m and 90m to the North and South respectively.
<b>Costs</b>	Ksh. Millions at (2017 prices) (Table 7 below)

Table 12: Cost estimates for Rehabilitation and expansion of Shinyalu Airstrip

S/N	Types	Component Cost	Total Cost (Kshs)
1	Estimated cost of upgrading of the airstrip.		1,000,000,000
<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>1,000,000,000</b>

### 5.14 CIP 13: Construction of early childhood development and primary schools

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Construction of early childhood development and primary schools</b>
<b>Client:</b>	Kakamega County Government, Kakamega Municipality
<b>Purpose</b>	Improved access to educational facilities to meet needs of growing population
<b>Location</b>	Various sites including Amalemba Kambi, Somali, Maramu, Masingo, Majengo and Makaburini
<b>Site details</b>	(a) Land registration number ownership and size: for slums located on public land (b) Value (if privately owned) – N/A
<b>Topography, soils and geology</b>	(a) Slope - varied (b) Soils - varied (c) Vegetation – varied
<b>Nature of on-site works</b>	Brief description – Construct and equip two stream ECD and primary school: Equip 20 classrooms (4 ECD and 16 primary), administration block, play field, fencing and gate, 10 toilets, dining hall, kitchen, library and 2 large water tanks.
<b>Costs</b>	Ksh. Millions at (2017 prices) (Table 7 below)

Table 13: Cost estimates for Rehabilitation and expansion of Shinyalu Airstrip

S/N	Types	Component Cost	Total Cost
1	Site preparation and construction of facilities, including supervision (6 <b>Single two stream ECD/Primary School</b> )	30,000,000	180,000,000
2	Basic equipping school (6 <b>Single two stream ECD/Primary School</b> )	5,000,000	30,000,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>210,000,000</b>

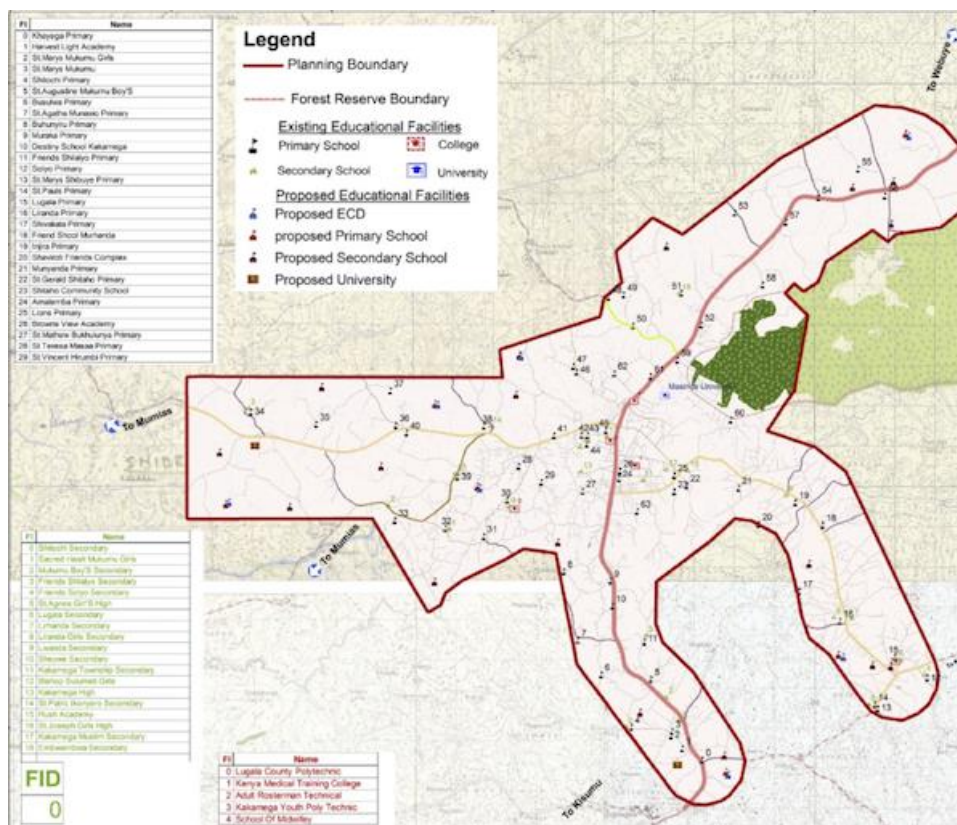


Figure 5: Proposed location of ECD centres

### 5.15 CIP 14: Construction of secondary schools

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Construction of secondary schools</b>
<b>Client:</b>	Kakamega County Government, Kakamega Municipality
<b>Purpose</b>	Improved access to education and transition rate from primary to secondary school
<b>Location</b>	Various across the town
<b>Site details</b>	(a) Land registration number ownership and size: for slums located on public land (b) Value (if privately owned) – N/A
<b>Topography, soils and geology</b>	(a) Slope - varied (b) Soils - varied (c) Vegetation – varied
<b>Nature of on-site works</b>	1. Brief description – Construct and equip two stream secondary school: Equip 20 classrooms (3 labs and 8 classroom), administration block, play field, fencing and gate, 6 toilets, dining hall, kitchen, library and 2 large water tanks.
<b>Costs</b>	Ksh. Millions at (2017 prices) (Table 7 below)

Table 14: Cost estimates for Rehabilitation and expansion of Shinyalu Airstrip

S/N	Types	Component Cost	Total Cost
1	Site preparation and construction of facilities, including supervision( <b>4 Secondary School</b> )	21,000,000	84,000,000

S/N	Types	Component Cost	Total Cost
2	Basic equipping school and labs(4 Secondary School)	4,000,000	16,000,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>100,000,000</b>

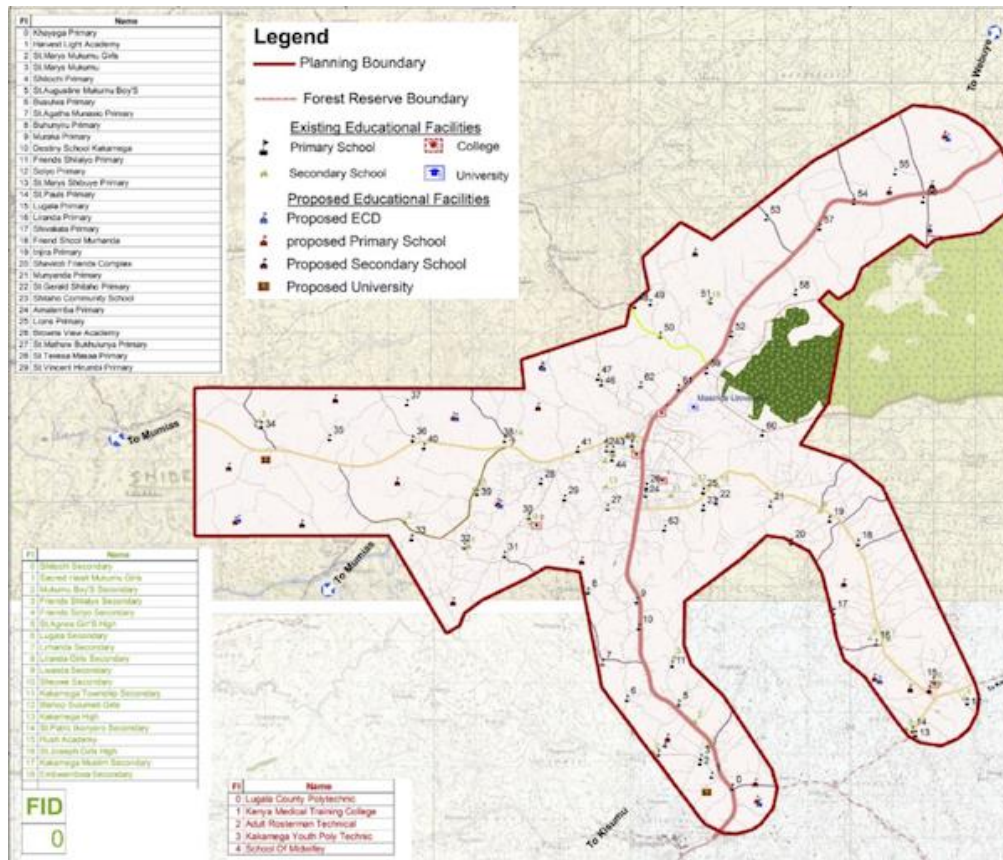


Figure 6: Proposed location of Secondary Schools in Kakamega Municipality

### 5.16 CIP 15: Construction of level 5 Secondary Referral Hospital

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Construction of level 5 Secondary Referral Hospital</b>
<b>Client:</b>	Kakamega County Government, Kakamega Municipality
<b>Purpose</b>	improved access to quality healthcare to meet the needs of a growing population
<b>Location</b>	Lubao and Shinyalu
<b>Site details</b>	(a) Land registration number ownership and size: for slums located on public land (b) Value (if privately owned) – N/A
<b>Topography, soils and geology</b>	(a) Slope - varied (b) Soils - varied (c) Vegetation – varied
<b>Nature of on-site works</b>	2. Brief description – Complete construction and provision of basic equipment.
<b>Costs</b>	Ksh. Millions at (2017 prices) (Table 7 below)

Table 15: Cost estimates for Rehabilitation and expansion of Shinyalu Airstrip

S/N	Types	Component Cost	Total Cost
1	80-Bed hospital	462864780	462,864,780
<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>462,864,780</b>

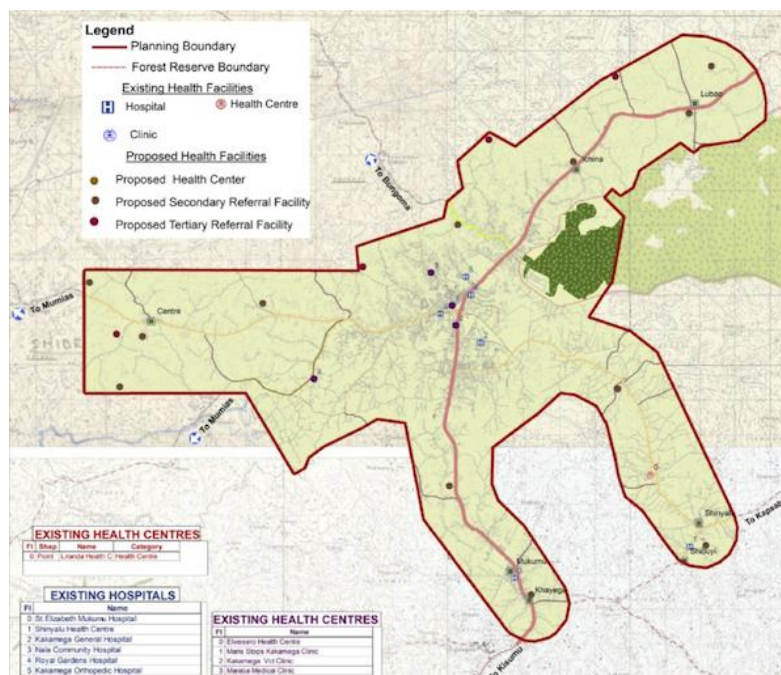


Figure 7: Proposed location for Construction of level 6 County Referral Hospital

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Construction of Construction of level 6 County Referral Hospital</b>
<b>Client:</b>	Kakamega County Government, Kakamega Municipality
<b>Purpose</b>	Provide improved access to quality healthcare to meet the needs of a growing population.
<b>Location</b>	
<b>Site details</b>	(a) Land registration number ownership and size: for slums located on public land (b) Value (if privately owned) – N/A
<b>Topography, soils and geology</b>	(a) Slope - varied (b) Soils - varied (c) Vegetation – varied
<b>Nature of on-site works</b>	<b>3.</b> Brief description – Complete construction and provision of basic equipment
<b>Costs</b>	Ksh. Millions at (2017 prices) (Table 7 below)

Table 16: Cost estimates for Rehabilitation and expansion of Shinyalu Airstrip

S/N	Types	Component Cost	Total Cost
1	100-Bed hospital	574,326,703	574,326,703
<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>574,326,703</b>

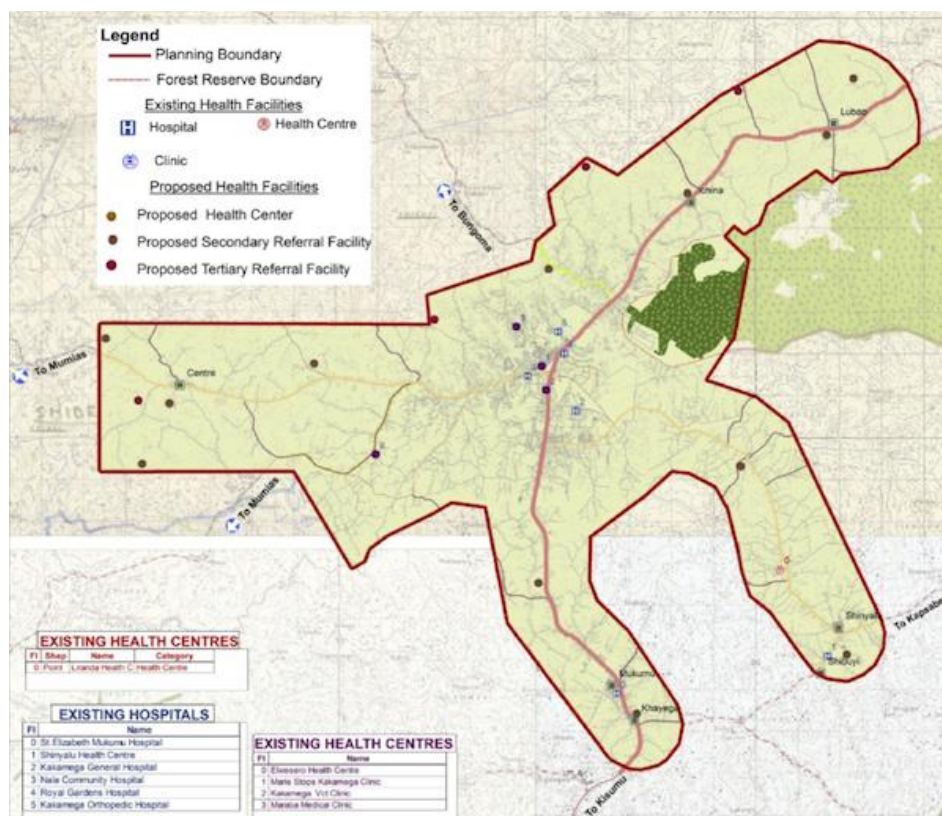


Figure 8: Proposed location for Construction of level 6 County Referral Hospital

## 1.2 CIP PPP 1: Construction of Amusement Park

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Construction of Amusement Park</b>
<b>Client:</b>	Kakamega County Government, Kakamega Municipality
<b>Purpose</b>	boost tourism and provide employment
<b>Location</b>	To be determined
<b>Site details</b>	(a) Land registration number ownership and size: for slums located on public land (b) Value (if privately owned) – N/A
<b>Topography, soils and geology</b>	(a) Slope - varied (b) Soils - varied (c) Vegetation – varied
<b>Nature of on-site works</b>	Brief description – To be determined after feasibility study in line with requirements of PPP Act (2013).
<b>Costs</b>	Ksh. Millions at (2017 prices) (Table 7 below)

## 1.3 CIP PPP 2: Cable car from Shinyalu to Kambi ya Mwanza

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Cable car from Shinyalu to Kambi ya Mwanza</b>
<b>Client:</b>	Kakamega County Government, Kakamega Municipality
<b>Purpose</b>	To provide a new tourist attraction and provide employment
<b>Location</b>	Various sites
<b>Site details</b>	(a) Land registration number ownership and size: for slums located on public land (b) Value (if privately owned) – N/A
<b>Topography, soils and geology</b>	(a) Slope - varied (b) Soils - varied (c) Vegetation – varied
<b>Nature of on-site works</b>	Brief description – To be determined after feasibility study in line with requirements of PPP Act (2013).
<b>Costs</b>	Ksh. Millions at (2017 prices) (Table 7 below)

## 1.4 CIP PPP 3: Development of an ecolodge

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Development of an ecolodge</b>
<b>Client:</b>	Kakamega County Government
<b>Purpose</b>	To boost tourism in the region and provide employment
<b>Location</b>	To be determined
<b>Site details</b>	(a) Land registration number ownership and size: for slums located on public land (b) Value (if privately owned) – N/A

<b>Topography, soils and geology</b>	(a) Slope - varied (b) Soils - varied (c) Vegetation – varied
<b>Nature of on-site works</b>	Brief description – To be determined after feasibility study in line with requirements of PPP Act (2013).
<b>Costs</b>	Ksh. Millions at (2017 prices) (Table 7 below)

### 1.5 CIP PPP 4: Animal Sanctuary in Kakamega Forest

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Animal Sanctuary within Kakamega Forest</b>
<b>Main Client:</b>	Kakamega County Government, Kakamega Municipality
<b>Purpose</b>	boost tourism in the region and provide employment
<b>Location</b>	to be determined
<b>Site details</b>	(a) Land registration number ownership and size: for slums located on public land (b) Value (if privately owned) – N/A
<b>Topography, soils and geology</b>	(c) Slope - varied (d) Soils - varied (e) Vegetation – varied
<b>Nature of on-site works</b>	Brief description – To be determined after feasibility study in line with requirements of PPP Act (2013).
<b>Costs</b>	Ksh. Millions at (2017 prices) (Table 7 below)