

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAKAMEGA

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LANDS, URBAN AREAS, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

SECTOR PLAN

2023-2032



**Development Planning For Sustainable Land
Management And Urban Development**

Prepared by:

**The Department of Finance and Economic Planning and
Department of Lands, Housing, Urban areas and Physical Planning**

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Vision

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

Mission

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

STATEMENT FROM THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC PLANNING AND ICT

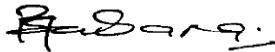
The Kenyan Government adopted Kenya vision 2030 as the long-term development blue print in 2008 which is being implemented through a Five-year Medium-Term Plans (MTPs). With the inception of the two-tier governments under the constitution of Kenya 2010, the development framework for the county government required the implementation of the projects and programmes through the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) implemented through the Annual Development Plans (ADPs). The County Government of Kakamega has so far implemented the First- and Second-generation County Integrated Development Plans with the Third generation being implemented between 2023-2027. Equally the County Government Act, 2012 Section 109 requires the development of a ten-year County Sectoral Plan as component part of the County Integrated Development Plan which shall be revised every five years but updated annually. The County Government developed Ten Sector plans by the established Ten Sector Working Groups which provide the background information for the third generation CIDP.

The Sector Plans provide in greater detail the outline of specific plans to be implemented in each sector during the 2023-2032 Plan period with provision for revision every Five years as provided by Section 109 of the County Government Act, 2012. The Sector Plans have been prepared through a participatory and inclusive process which involved representatives from both the National as well as the County Government Departments, Private Sector, NGOs, Civil Society Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, Academia and Research Organizations, Professional Organizations as well as the Organizations representing Women, Youth and Differently Abled Persons among other stakeholders. All the sector priorities have incorporated views from the Community areas, Ward, Sub-County and County forums which captured the views and priorities of the residents of Kakamega in different levels. The Sector Plans have also taken into consideration the broad priorities outlined in the National and County policies including the Governors Manifesto.

The Third generation CIDP, the Spatial Plans, Departmental and Agencies Strategic Plans 2023-2027 as well as future plans will be aligned to the Sector Plans. In addition, the implementation of the plans will be linked to the Result Based Management Framework through the Performance Contract, Staff Performance Appraisal System and other performance management tools for effective service delivery. To ensure tracking of progress, my department will put in place a robust

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework constituting the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) and the electronic Project Monitoring Information System (e-CIPMIS). These will be fully integrated in the County Government Financial System that will boost public investment and confidence.

Finally, I take this opportunity to sincerely thank H. E the Governor and Deputy Governor for their visionary leadership, guidance and direction that enabled this process to be undertaken. I also appreciate the County staff who formed part of the Ten Sector Working Groups for their valuable inputs. In addition, I commend the Department of Economic Planning and Investments staff led by the Chief Officer Planning for the effective co-ordination of the Sector plan preparation process.



Dr. Beatrice A. Sabana, Ph.D
**County Executive Committee Member
Finance, Economic Planning and ICT.**

FOREWORD

The County Government Act, 2012 requires that ten-year County Sector Plans be prepared by the counties to be used as the basis for preparation of county budget plans and performance management that will help steer county development process. Under my administration, the Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas and Physical Planning has prepared this elaborate sector plan in the context aligned with the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the Kenya Vision 2030, Agenda 2063, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other agendas outlining its key mandates, achievements, planned development obligations and commitments. The plan sets goals and objectives to be realized over the 2023-2032 planning period.

The Department has overseen the implementation of the Urban Areas and Cities Act No.13 of 2011 through the conferment of Mumias and Kakamega Municipalities. With the high growth rate of the developments and population within the county, our goal is to upgrade the municipalities to city status and the other potential urban areas to town status and municipal status such as Butere town and Malava town. In order to realize this aim, the county has continuously allocated finances towards urban development of modern infrastructure and periodic maintenance of existing ones. The sector is in the process of finalizing preparation of Spatial Plans for Butere and Malava.

In furtherance, the conferment of the municipalities has seen the composition of Municipal Boards whose function is to oversee the affairs of the municipalities in line with municipal governance and management. This has attracted the Kenya Urban Support Program (KUSP), a World Bank funding program targeting the urban areas in terms of provision of grants for establishing and strengthening urban institutions to deliver improved infrastructure and quality services which has spurred increased investments for sustainable economic growth. We have also attained significant milestones with regards to job creation, be it formal, informal or self-employment leading to a notable change in the livelihood of residents of Kakamega.

In conclusion, I look forward to the realization of the goals and objectives spelt out in this Plan are not only realized, but also become progressive pillars upon which current and future efforts are anchored in the realization of our collective dream of propelling Kakamega County to city status by 2030.

Kulati Wangia

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER

Lands, Housing, Urban areas and Physical planning

PREFACE

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 under the 14 functions of the County Governments mandates the sector to ensure efficient management of land resources. The County government has undertaken several Programmes to address the challenges of rapid population growth and the need for adequate urban areas. This has been conducted through the sector in collaboration with other stake holders.

The County Government has elevated two key urban areas, Kakamega and Mumias, to municipality status, aims to confer similar status to Butere and Malava and oversee the development of more urban areas. This is in response to the expected rapid population growth in the County. The department has engaged with various stakeholders such as the private sector, development partners and other County entities to develop and operationalize flagship projects that increase the stock of affordable housing, improve the quality of informal settlement areas and upgrading the urban utilities. The Sector plan explains these Programmes in detail with guidance on their role in addressing development issues.

This Sector plan 2023-2032 highlights the linkage of the sector plan with other development plans and legislations that have been developed to support integrated development planning in the country. This Plan has been linked to Kenya Vision 2030, SDGs, Agenda 2063 and other plans.

Monitoring and evaluation framework developed will be used to ensure the right levels of inputs are availed and systems are in place to deliver outputs in the planned programmes and projects in order to meet the desired outcomes and eventually impacts are realized.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would wish to sincerely thank and acknowledge all individuals who collectively and individually contributed towards the development and production of this Plan. First and foremost, I acknowledge the valuable leadership and support of H.E The Governor Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya and H.E The Deputy Governor. Great thanks go to the County Executive Committee Member, Mr. Kulati Wangia, County Chief Officer Mr. Fanuel Wemali, all Sector Directors and Town Managers for their support throughout the plan preparation process.

My gratitude goes to Economic planning department headed by Chief Officer Mr. Dan Borter, the Director Mr. Cyrus Ondari for their continued guidance and direction at every stage of the preparation of the plan.

Special appreciation to the Sector working group comprised of Noel Luvanga- Economist, Kelvin Marangu- Senior Physical planner, Neraisa Titiya- Assistant Engineer, Kennedy Wafula- Assistant Engineer and Peter Mutua- Building Inspector who pieced up the plan.

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

Fanuel Wemali

County Chief Officer

Lands, Housing, Urban areas and Physical planning

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ACRONYMS

KNBS – Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
ECDE – Early Childhood Development Education
CSP – County Spatial Plan
CIDP – County Integrated Development Plan
SDG – Sustainable Development Goals
IBEC – Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council
GIS – Geographical Information System
MLHUD – Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development
MTP – Medium Term Plan
CECM – County Executive Committee Member
PFM Act, 2012 – Public Finance Management Act, 2012
KISP – Kenya Informal Settlement Programme
KUSP – Kenya Urban Support Programme
EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment
NLC – National Land Commission
CBEF – County Budget and Economic Forum
UNICEF – United Nations International Children Education Fund
M & E – Monitoring and Evaluation
TOC – Technical Oversight Committee
CSP – County Sector Plan
ICT – Information and Communication Technology

BASIC CONCEPTS AND TERMINOLOGIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sector: A composition of departments, agencies and organizations that are grouped together according to services and products they provide. They produce or offer similar or related products and services and share common operating characteristics.

Sub-sector: An individual department, agency or organization that provide specific service/product.

Sector Plan: A framework for identification of development issues, challenges and opportunities in a given sector with the aim of setting policy initiatives and strategies towards achievement of the set goals. It is programme based.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sector Plans are envisaged to cover a 10-year period in order to guide the government in prioritization of resource allocation. The plan will inform preparation of the 5-year County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and Annual Development Plans (ADPs). Prior to this, we have been relying on the National policies and statutes which do not address county specific needs affecting the residents at the local level. This Sector Plan will help in policy domestication and thus address the specific needs of residents of the County

Business environment has greatly improved with the construction of modern markets, installation of streetlights and high masts across the county.

The sector plan is outline in five sections; chapter one mainly covers over view of the county and background information about the county. Section two of the documents mainly talks about sector situational analysis, policy and legal framework, sector performance and sector development needs.

Chapter three covers sector development strategies and Programmes, outlining the sector objectives, goal, objectives, Mission and Vision. This chapter also covers flagship projects and cross linkages with other sectors as identified during stakeholder's consultative forums. The development strategies are linked to Kenya Vision 2030, MTP, County Transformative Agenda and long-term strategic plans. Emphasis is also given to Programmes and projects aimed at achieving the aspirations of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and African Union Agenda 2063 among others.

An implementation framework has been provided that includes institutions responsible for the actualization of the plan and a budget projection of resources required for managing the Projects and Programmes of the County government for the next ten-year period as derived from the sector Programmes and projects.

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

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

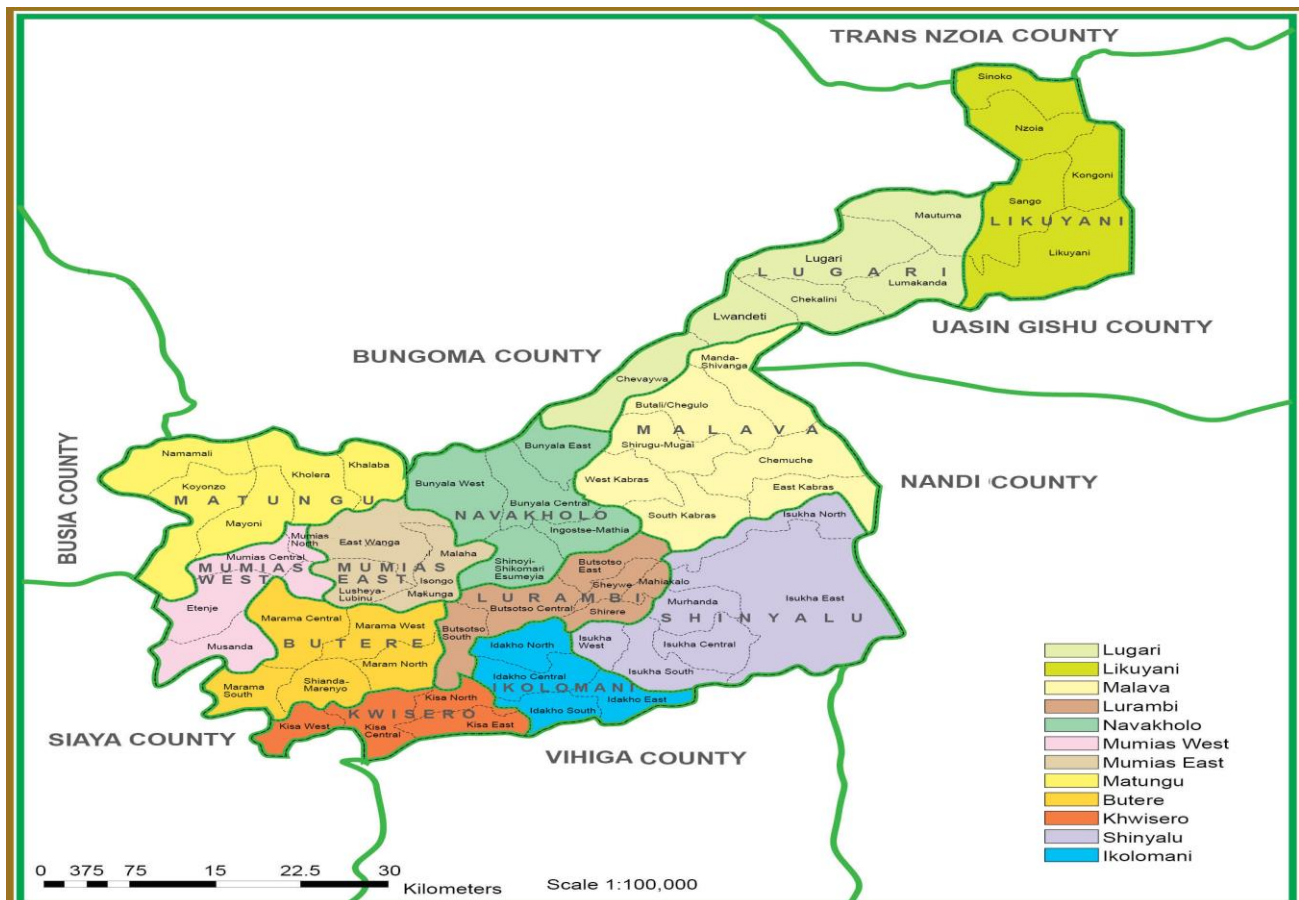
1.1 Overview of the County

1.1.1 Location and Size

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 created a decentralized system of government; the national government and forty-seven (47) county governments, as provided for under Article 6 and specified in the First Schedule. Kakamega County is located in the Western part of Kenya bordering Vihiga County to the South, Siaya County to the West, Bungoma and Trans Nzoia Counties to the North and Nandi and Uasin Gishu Counties to the East.

The County covers an area of 3,051.3 Km² and is the fourth populous county after Nairobi, Kiambu and Nakuru with the largest rural population. Map 1 below shows the County administrative units and their boundaries.

Map 1: Map of Kakamega County Showing the Administrative Units



Source: Kakamega County Administrative Boundaries Committee, 2017

1.1.2 Administrative Units

The County administrative units comprise 12 Sub-counties, 60 wards, 187 Village Units and 400 Community Areas. This information is provided in table 1.

Table 1: Administrative Units in the County

S/No.	Sub-county	No. of Wards	No. of Village Units	No. of Community Areas
1.	Likuyani	5	14	31
2.	Lugari	6	20	43
3.	Malava	7	23	49
4.	Navakholo	5	14	32
5.	Lurambi	6	17	35
6.	Ikolomani	4	12	26
7.	Shinyalu	6	19	38
8.	Khwisero	4	11	25
9.	Butere	5	17	38
10.	Mumias West	4	13	26
11.	Mumias East	3	11	23
12.	Matungu	5	16	34
	Total	60	187	400

Source: Kakamega County Integrated Development Plan, 2018 – 2022

1.1.3 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The county altitude ranges from 1240 metres above sea level. The southern part of the county is hilly and is made up of rugged granites rising in places to 1950 metres above sea level. The Nandi Escarpment forms a prominent feature on the county's eastern border, with its main scarp rising from the general elevation of 1700 metres to 2000 metres. There are also several hills in the county as such Misango, Imanga, Eregi, Butieri, Sikhokhochole, Mawe Tatu, Lirhanda, Kiming`ini among others. There are several rivers in the county namely; Nzoia, Yala, Lusumu, Isiukhu, Sasala, Viratsi, Nambilima, Kipkaren, Kamehero, Lukusitsi and Sivilie.

There are two main ecological zones in the county namely; the Upper Medium (UM) and the Lower Medium (LM). The Upper Medium covers the Central and Northern parts of the county such as Ikolomani, Lurambi, Malava, Navakholo and Shinyalu that practice intense maize, tea,

beans and horticultural production mainly on small-scale; and Lugari and Likuyani where maize and dairy farming is done on large scale. The second ecological zone, the Lower Medium (LM), covers Mumias West and Matungu. In this zone, the main economic activity is sugarcane production with some farmers practicing maize, sweet potatoes, tea, ground nuts and cassava production.

The annual county rainfall ranges from 1280.1mm to 2214.1mm per year. The rainfall pattern is evenly distributed all year round with March and October receiving heavy rains while on December and February receives light rains.

The temperatures ranges from 18°C to 29°C. The temperatures in January and February are relatively high compared to other months except for July and August which have relatively cold spells. The county has an average humidity of 67 per cent.

1.1.4 Demographic Features

1.1.4.1 Size and Composition

Knowledge of the population and its distinct features is an important aspect while planning. Based on 2019 Population and Housing Census, the County population was 1,867,579 consisting of 897,133 males and 970,406 females with a population distribution of 48.04% and 51.96% for male and female respectively. The county population is growing at a rate of 1.1% and is projected to increase to 2,107,751 by the end of the year 2032. The population below 4 years represents 12.1% of the total population, indicating the need to provide child care facilities, healthcare, investment in ECDE and provision of other social amenities. Another important statistic is the school going population aged between 5 and 19 years who make up 42.81% of the population.

The youthful population aged between 15 and 34 years comprises 33.16% of the total population. The rapid increase of the youth population calls for quick government intervention in terms of job creation to minimize unemployment, increased establishment of training institutions such as youth polytechnics to equip the youth with necessary life skills and help reduce dependency ratio and vices such as drug use, alcoholism and crime. The labor force, aged between 15 and 64 years comprises of 53.28% of the total population. The high labor force implies that the government should put appropriate policies in place to create employment and encourage setting up of private enterprises to absorb this labor force.

The elderly population above 65 years comprises of 4.5%. There is need to collaborate with the national government to enhance the social protection initiatives through construction of a home for the vulnerable elderly and enhance the shelter improvement programme among others.

The analysis of County population by age group is presented in table 2.

Table 2: County Population by Age Group

Age Group	2019 Census			2022			2027			2032		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	897,133	970,406	1,867,539	927,232	1,002,964	1,930,196	968,941	1,048,080	2,017,021	1,012,526	1,095,225	2,107,751
0 - 4	112,360	113,559	225,919	116,130	117,369	233,499	121,354	122,649	244,002	126,813	128,166	254,978
05-09	134,230	134,555	268,785	138,733	139,069	277,803	144,974	145,325	290,299	151,495	151,862	303,358
10-14	144,975	147,002	291,977	149,839	151,934	301,773	156,579	158,768	315,347	163,622	165,910	329,533
15-19	120,265	118,406	238,671	124,300	122,379	246,679	129,891	127,884	257,775	135,734	133,636	269,371
20-24	70,440	79,144	149,584	72,803	81,799	154,603	76,078	85,479	161,557	79,500	89,324	168,825
25-29	50,363	63,950	114,313	52,053	66,096	118,148	54,394	69,069	123,463	56,841	72,176	129,016
30-34	50,695	66,096	116,791	52,396	68,314	120,709	54,753	71,387	126,139	57,216	74,598	131,813
35-39	41,408	43,063	84,471	42,797	44,508	87,305	44,722	46,510	91,232	46,734	48,602	95,336
40-44	38,070	42,651	80,721	39,347	44,082	83,429	41,117	46,065	87,182	42,966	48,137	91,103
45-49	30,545	33,453	63,998	31,570	34,575	66,145	32,990	36,130	69,120	34,474	37,755	72,230
50-54	24,415	29,797	54,212	25,234	30,797	56,031	26,369	32,182	58,551	27,555	33,630	61,185
55-59	22,399	27,417	49,816	23,150	28,337	51,487	24,191	29,612	53,803	25,280	30,944	56,223
60-64	19,330	23,048	42,378	19,979	23,821	43,800	20,878	24,893	45,770	21,817	26,012	47,829
65-69	14,387	17,267	31,654	14,870	17,846	32,716	15,539	18,649	34,188	16,238	19,488	35,725
70-74	10,503	12,321	22,824	10,855	12,734	23,590	11,343	13,307	24,651	11,854	13,905	25,760
75-79	5,649	8,419	14,068	5,839	8,701	14,540	6,102	9,092	15,194	6,376	9,501	15,878
80-84	3,879	5,278	9,157	4,009	5,455	9,464	4,189	5,700	9,890	4,378	5,957	10,335
85-89	2,105	3,276	5,381	2,176	3,386	5,562	2,274	3,538	5,812	2,376	3,697	6,074
90-94	746	979	1,725	771	1,012	1,783	806	1,058	1,863	842	1,105	1,947
95-99	306	554	860	316	573	889	330	599	929	345	626	971
100+	47	156	203	49	161	210	51	168	219	54	176	229

Source: KNBS National Population and Housing Census Report, 2019

1.1.4.2 Population Density and Distribution

The County population density is 612 persons per square kilometer, which is projected to increase to 691 persons per square kilometer by 2032. The population distribution per administrative unit is indicated in table 3. From the table, Lurambi Sub-county is the most densely populated with a population density of 1,164 people per square kilometer. This high population density can be attributed to urbanization and several higher learning institutions within Lurambi which hosts Kakamega town.

On the other hand, Shinyalu Sub-county has the lowest population density of 376 people per square kilometer. The low population density can be attributed to the presence of Kakamega Forest that covers a large part of the Sub-county. Population density is an important parameter while planning for services to be provided in different localities. The high population density in Lurambi and other urban areas like Mumias, Malava, Butere, Lumakanda, Moi's Bridge and Matunda has led to subdivision of parcels of land into uneconomical sizes that have reduced agricultural productivity, leading to high levels of unemployment and pressure on the available infrastructural and social facilities.

Table 3 Population Distribution by Sub-County

S/No.	Sub-County	(Km ²)	2019 (Census)	
			Population	Population Density (Km ²)
1.	Lurambi	161.7	188,206	1,164
2.	Navakholo	258	153,970	597
3.	Ikolomani	143.6	111,743	778
4.	Shinyalu	445.5	167,637	376
5.	Malava	427.2	238,325	558
6.	Butere	210.4	154,097	732
7.	Khwisero	145.6	113,473	779
8.	Mumias West	165.3	115,353	698
9.	Mumias East	149.2	116,848	783
10.	Matungu	275.8	166,936	605
11.	Likuyani	302	152,051	503
12.	Lugari	367	188,900	515

S/No.	Sub-County	(Km ²)	2019 (Census)	
			Population	Population Density (Km ²)
	Total	3,051.30	1,867,539	612

Source: KNBS National Population and Housing Census Report, 2019

1.2 Sector Background Information

The sector is comprised of the following sub-sectors;

1.2.1 Urban areas

According to Kakamega County urban areas management Act, 2017, referencing Article 184 of the constitution and the urban areas and cities Act, 2011. The mandate of municipalities is to manage the affairs of the municipalities in the realization of effective service delivery to the residents.

Kakamega County has two municipalities; Kakamega and Mumias municipalities. Plans are underway to confer town status to all sub-county headquarters.

1.2.2 Housing

Shelter is a basic human need and Article 43 1(b) of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 emphasizes the right of every person to accessible and adequate housing, and to reasonable standards of sanitation. The sub-sector facilitates access to decent and affordable housing. The County has a programme on affordable housing that intends to provide 10,000 housing units over the next 10 years to residents.

1.2.3. Lands

The mandate of the sub-sector is to ensure a well-planned managed land resource for sustainable development of the county. It aims to promote an integrated framework in spatial planning and infrastructure development for social, economic and environmental well-being of the county.

1.3 Rationale

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 is the basis for the process of devolution in Kenya. To implement devolution and realize its objectives, the National Assembly enacted the County Government Act, 2012 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012. Part XI of the County Governments Act, 2012 requires county governments to prepare development plans which include County Spatial

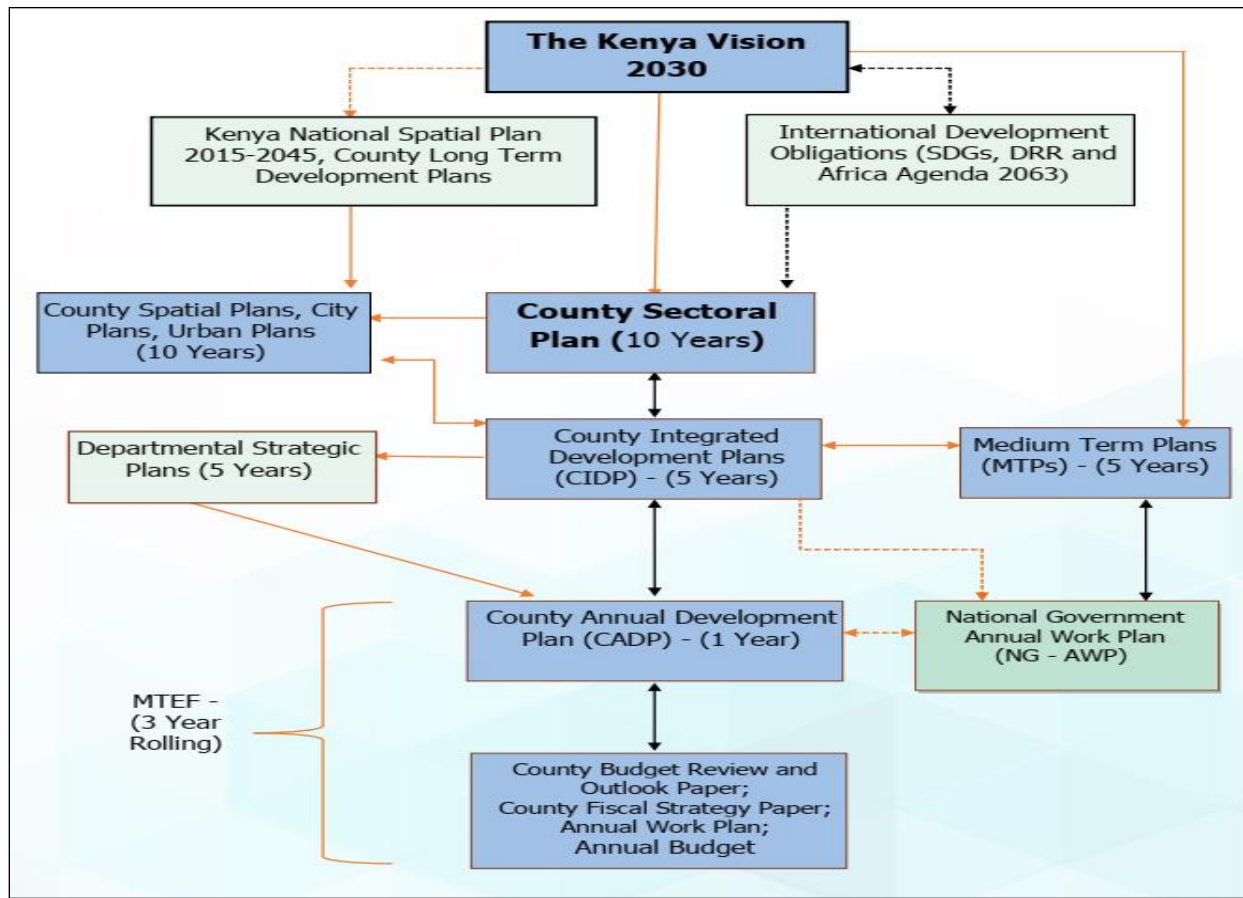
Plans, Sector Plans, County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), and Cities and Urban Areas Plans. These plans form the basis for all budgeting and spending in the County.

1.4 Linkages with other plans

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the national blueprint that forms the national development agenda that is being implemented through a series of 5-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) at the National level. At the County level, the Kenya Vision 2030 is implemented through 10-year long-term plans (Sector Plan). The Sector Plan identifies programmes for implementation over the ten-year period which are then presented in the CIDP for a 5-year period and then an annual development plan is prepared to implement projects and programmes identified in the CIDP.

Figure 1 provides a diagrammatic presentation of the link between the Sector plan, the CIDP, the ADP, the Budget and other plans.

Figure 1: Linkage of the Sector Plan with other Plans



1.5 Methodology

This sector plan was developed through a consultative process as provided for in Article 201 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Section 115 of the County Government Act, 2012 and in line with the Kakamega County Public Participation Act, 2015. Consultations were done with all stakeholders and their submissions were compiled, analyzed and used in developing this plan. Key documents used for reference include the Constitution of Kenya (2010); The Big 4 Agenda Initiatives; Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (2019-2029) and Kakamega Youth in Agribusiness Strategy. A Sector Working Group (SWG) was then established to provide secretariat services and direction to the whole preparation process. A workshop was held to build consensus on the contents and address any gaps. The SWG consolidated, revised and fine-tuned the information from each session to populate the document better. A validation meeting was held with all the stakeholders and thereafter, the plan was tabled to the Cabinet and forwarded to the County Assembly for approval.

CHAPTER II: SITUATION ANALYSIS

Introduction

This sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; Lands, Housing, Physical planning and urban areas. The department has two municipalities; Kakamega and Mumias municipalities which have established boards.

The section discusses the current situation of key parameters in the sector, reviews the sector financing and performance trends and further highlights the cross-cutting and emerging issues, challenges and lessons learnt

2.1 Sector Context Analysis

Mean holding size

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

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

Percentage of land with title deeds

It is estimated that as at 2021, only 40% of land had title deeds. This percentage is low and it's attributed to lengthy land adjudication process and the land tenure system. There incidences where sub division of land has been done but the title is still under the original owner. The County will endeavor to sensitize the public on land processes and the importance of land registration.

Incidence of landlessness

Nearly one-third of the Kenyan households (28.9%) are landless (Republic of Kenya, 2004) and in western, 7.5 % are landless. This shows that there is no high rate of landlessness which in most parts is explained by the absence of individual land titles.

Landownership distribution within and across regions in Kenya (%)

Region	Landless 0.01 ha	0.01-0.99 ha	1.0-2.99 ha	3.0-4.99 ha	5+ ha
Coast	49.4	17.6	22.5	7.6	2.8
North-eastern	73.9	9.9	11.7	2.3	2.0
Eastern	11.5	35.0	33.6	11.1	8.8
Central	12.6	52.7	17.3	1.8	0.9
Rift Valley	26.8	30.1	27.1	7.8	8.1
Western	7.5	45.0	37.1	5.9	4.3
Nyanza	10.6	33.3	43.5	5.7	7.0
Nairobi	96.2	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.3
Kenya	28.9	32.0	27.5	6.1	5.3

Source: Republic of Kenya, 2003

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

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

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

Settlement patterns (Urban centres, informal settlement, etc.) (Kakamega and Mumias Municipality, insert Spatial maps)

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

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

The settlement patterns within the municipality vary from one locality to another.

Nucleated/Clustered Settlement Pattern

This settlement pattern is mostly visible in the Central Business District where buildings are close to each other. This pattern has been influenced by availability of social amenities such as

schools and health care, shortage of building land and the high cost of land.in Kakamega Municipality this is mostly visible in Kambi Somali and Amalemba

Linear settlement

This is a type of settlement where some important features are followed for example a road, railway, river, spring or a sea shore. In Kakamega municipality, most linear development are along the roads. This type of settlement is evident along Kakamega Webuye highway, Kakamega Bungoma Highway, Kakamega Mumias highway and Kakamega Kisumu highway.

Dispersed/Scattered Settlement

This is a type of settlement where buildings are scattered due to plenty of land to build and physical features such as ridges, valleys which separate houses. This settlement pattern is visible in murhanda.

Radial pattern

This is a type of settlement where buildings are arranged like a star. Common at cross roads where housing units point in all directions. This pattern is visible in town near Mudiri estate and National housing units.

2.2 Review of Sector Financing

The sector was majorly funded by the county government through exchequer releases and through the Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP) being a grant.

The county total financing since 2013/14 to 2021/2022 was 92,574,145,550 of which 5,445,912,784 was allocated to the department of Lands, Housing, Urban areas and Physical planning representing 4.3% of the total county budget. The department expenditure was 2,348,958,201.60 of the total departmental allocation.

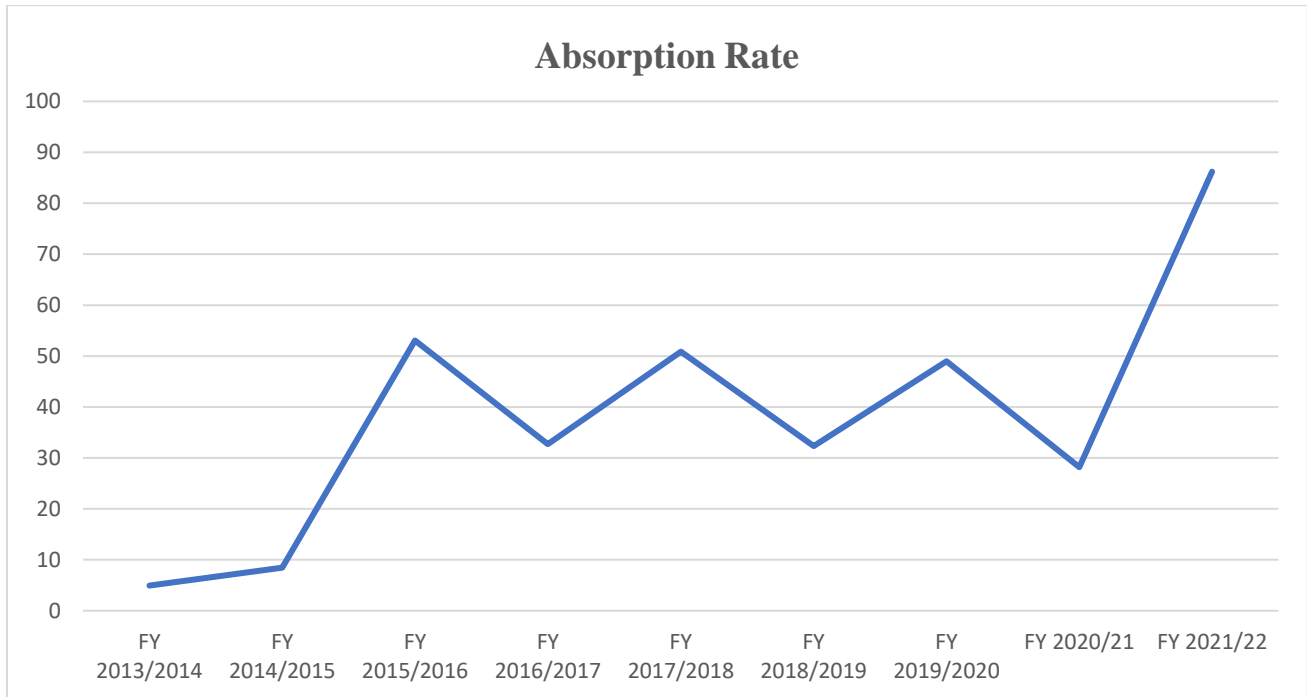
The department had low expenditure compared to allocated budget across the years due to delay in release of funds by exchequer, development of bill of quantities, conflicting interests, land issues and delayed issuance of certificates for payment

Table 4: Ten Year County Funding

Source of Financing	FY 2021/22	FY 2020/21	FY 2019/2020	FY 2018/2019	FY 2017/2018	FY 2016/2017	FY 2015/2016	FY 2014/2015	FY 2013/2014	FY 2012/2013
County Government (equitable share, and own source revenue)	4,088,506,014.00	11,308,355,100	9,517,344,900.00	10,330,600,000.00	9,935,800,000.00	9,612,093,313.00	9,251,132,376.00	7,978,870,175.00	6,826,813,935.00	397,086,420.00
Development Partners (conditional grants) KUSP	-	212,372,592	287,112,862.00	389,118,800.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sector financing	959,854,661.00	988,811,024.00	1,099,024,395.00	749,936,874.00	335,936,864.00	333,354,714.00	251,649,364.00	364,540,000.00	362,804,888.00	

Source of Financing	FY 2021/22	FY 2020/21	FY 2019/2020	FY 2018/2019	FY 2017/2018	FY 2016/2017	FY 2015/2016	FY 2014/2015	FY 2013/2014	FY 2012/2013
Actual Expenditure	827,381,383.00	278,699,002.00	538,468,262.00	242,319,429.60	170,894,789.00	109,007,737.00	133,496,438.00	30,760,524.00	17,930,637.00	
Absorption rate	86.19861075	28.1852644	48.99511462	32.31197691	50.87110327	32.70022364	53.04858947	8.438175235	4.942225861	

Source: County Treasury



The sector had had a low absorption rate of 4.9% the financial year 2013/2014 since the lacked legal frameworks to implement projects. This was corrected in the FY2015/2016 leading to absorption rate of 53%. The department has a high absorption rate in the financial year 2021/2022 because most of the KUSP projects have been completed. The department generally had low expenditure compared to allocated budget across the years due to delay in release of funds by exchequer, development of bill of quantities, conflicting interests, land issues and delayed issuance of certificates for payment

2.3 Sector Performance Trends and Achievements

Key Achievements

- ❖ Established and operationalized Kakamega and Mumias Municipalities to promote and undertake infrastructural development and services within the municipality;
- ❖ Improved infrastructure in the municipalities through upgrading of 6.9 Kms of road to

bitumen standards and construction of 7 Kms of Non-motorized transport;

- ❖ Acquired two waste collection trucks and outsourced cleaning services for Mumias and Kakamega municipalities to enhance waste management and a clean environment;
- ❖ Renovated Mumias and Kakamega Municipality offices as well as landscaping of Mumias municipality headquarters, Muliro recreation garden and Kenyatta Avenue;
- ❖ In partnership with World Bank, constructed Mumias and Kakamega bus parks to ease traffic;
- ❖ Acquired over 200 acres of land for government projects and institutions;
- ❖ Constructed Shirere, Kambi somali and Sichirai (ongoing) markets to improve business environment;
- ❖ Developed Mumias and Kakamega Municipality Spatial Plans to ensure coordinated urban development;

Photo 1: Muliro Recreation Garden



Challenges

- ❖ Inadequate sector funding.
- ❖ High number of unqualified private practitioners.
- ❖ Outdated available maps.
- ❖ Local public objection towards development of special utility services such as dumpsite, sewer lines and cemetery.
- ❖ Limited number of technical staff for supervision of construction and maintenance of facilities.

Lessons learnt

- ❖ More funding from development partners can spur growth and development.

- ❖ Sensitizing the public on land matters can minimize land disputes.

2.4 Sectoral Development Issues

Table 5: Sectoral Development Issues, Causes, Opportunities and Challenges

Sub-Sector	Development Issues	Causes	Opportunities
Lands	Inaccurate data (Maps, Imageries, geo reference)	Outdated land information databases Inadequate survey equipment	IEBC Digital Map Database. National spatial plan Availability of open-source spatial data. Ardhi Sasa Platform (National Land Information Management System)
	High number of land disputes	Inaccurate reference data High number of unqualified practitioners Inadequate follow up on succession cases Lack of information by land owners on survey matters	Alternative dispute resolution policies and mechanisms Established administrative structure to the grass roots (chiefs, community leaders and County Admin Officers).
Housing	Limited access to quality and affordable housing	Low income/ High poverty levels. Collapse of social housing programs.	Countrywide Affordable Housing Policy and Program. (e.g Big 4 and vision 2030) National Housing Development Fund Civil servants Mortgage scheme project National maintenance and redevelopment Fund National police and prisons services housing program Cooperative housing development programme

Sub-Sector	Development Issues	Causes	Opportunities
			Established Kenya Mortgage Refinancing Company.
	Increased informal settlements	High poverty levels Inadequate social amenities.	Available donor funded programs such as Kenya Informal settlement improvement program National urban social infrastructure programme National Squatter resettlement and titling program
Urban Areas	Inadequate utility services (dumpsite, sewer, water supply, cemetery)	Inadequate funds. High population growth rate. Inadequate public land Public objection for some development projects Inadequate and Encroached way leaves.	Availability of development partners urbanization programs such as Kenya Urban Support Program, Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Programme National urban development policy Formulation of metropolitan areas policy and Bill (Kisumu- Kakamega)
	Low land rates	Outdated valuation roll	Ongoing updating of the valuation roll.
	Inadequate solid and liquid waste management	Lack of county spatial plan. Lack of drainage master plan	Available Waste-to-energy technology. Donor supported and funded waste management policy and plan.

Sub-Sector	Development Issues	Causes	Opportunities
			National environmental Management Policy and agency
Disaster management	Inadequate storm water management infrastructure (drainage systems, water gardens and wetland areas)	Uncoordinated development	Available donor funded urbanization programs such as Kenya Urban Support Program. National environmental Management Policy and agency
	Climate change caused by deforestation and emissions of gases	Inadequate green infrastructure i.e. urban forest, storm water catchment areas.	National Rain water harvesting management policy and agency Climate change funding basket Embrace environmentally friendly building technology
	Delayed response to emergencies	Absence of a firefighting station Inadequate firefighting engines.	Donor funding. National urban disaster and safety management programme
Physical planning	Uncoordinated development	Inadequate land tenure management system Poor planning approval system Inadequate spatial plans	ArdhiSasa Platform (National Land Information Management System). Developed electronic development application systems. Conversion of tenure (free hold to lease hold)

2.5 Cross cutting issues

Table 6: Analysis of Sector Crosscutting Issues

Cross-cutting Issue	Current Situation	Effects of the Issue on the sector	Gaps (policy, legal and institutional)	Measures for addressing the gaps	Recommendations
Climate change	Environmental pollution and changes in weather patterns	Unpredictable rainfall patterns, Soil erosion and destruction of landscape	Limited resources to implement the climate change policy recommendations and draft rain water harvesting policies for built up areas.	Increasing funding Construction of storm water storage facilities.	Work with other partners to address the climate change policy recommendations Embrace PPPs

2.6 Emerging issues

Table 7: Emerging issues

S/No	Emerging issues	Proposed Measures to Mitigate the Negative Effects or Harness the Positive Effects
1.	Covid-19 pandemic	Sensitize the public more on the importance of vaccinations. Encourage the public to adhere to health protocols.

2.7 Stakeholder analysis

Table 8: Stakeholders Analysis

S/No.	Stakeholder	Roles	Possible areas of Collaboration
1.	Business community	Advisory on policies and Pay taxes and fees	Partners in service provision; Employment creation; Promotion of private enterprises and competition

S/No.	Stakeholder	Roles	Possible areas of Collaboration
			Formulation of priorities.
2.	Development Partners	Inject resources in form of grants and technical support.	Development of infrastructure and social amenities Capacity building
3.	Transport Service Providers	Provide transport services to all stakeholders	Control traffic congestion in urban areas.
4.	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	Environmental oversighting Establish and review land use guidelines	Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Audit (EIA), Licensing Riparian and wetland management Regulation of waste management
5.	National Land Commission (NLC)	To manage public land on behalf of the county and national governments.	Establishment of policies
6.	NGOs (Groots Kenya)	Advocacy and sensitization	Land clinics

CHAPTER III: SECTOR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

3.1 Sector Vision, Mission and Goal

3.1.1 Sector Vision

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

3.1.2 Sector Mission

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

3.1.3 Sector Goal

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

3.2 Sector Development Objectives and Strategies

Table 9: Sector Developmental Issues, Objectives and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Development issues	Development Objective	Strategies
Lands	Inaccurate data (Maps, Imageries, geo reference)	To improve access to accurate data.	Enhance GIS services
	High number of land disputes	To enhance ease of access to land information	Increase public sensitization on land matters. Establish a land information management system
Housing	Limited access to quality and affordable housing	To improve access to quality and affordable housing	Strengthen the implementation of the county and national affordable housing program. Upscale uptake of modern building and construction technology

Sub-Sector	Development issues	Development Objective	Strategies
	Increased informal settlements	To improve the living standards of residents in informal settlements.	Support and sustain the Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Program (KISIP) and other initiatives.
Urban development	Inadequate utility services	To improve access to quality services to urban residents	Resource mobilization towards upgrading of existing facilities to modern standards. Develop and implement County Spatial Plan.
	Low land rates	To improve revenue collection.	Update the valuation roll.
	Inadequate solid waste management infrastructure	To enhance solid waste management services for urban residents	Develop and promote Waste-to-Energy technology.
	Inadequate storm water management infrastructure (drainage systems, water gardens and wetland areas)	To enhance storm water management services for urban residents	Prepare and implement a drainage master plan.
	Climate change	To enhance climate change adaptation and urban resilience with regards to storm water.	Develop and implement a climate change programme
	Delayed response to disasters and emergencies	To improve disaster management	Establishment and operationalize a disaster response unit.

Sub-Sector	Development issues	Development Objective	Strategies
Physical planning.	Uncoordinated development	To enhance land management services for residents.	<p>Improve land tenure management system.</p> <p>Develop a County Spatial Plan</p> <p>Establish land information system.</p> <p>Enhance land banking.</p>

3.3 Sector Programmes and Interventions

Table 10: Implementation Matrix

Program	Development Objective	Strategies/Interventions	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Funding	
					Total Budget (Ksh. Millions)	Source(s)
Lands	To Improve access to accurate data	Enhance GIS services	Department of lands	2023-2032	85	CGK
	To enhance ease of access to land information	Increase public sensitization on land matters.	Department of lands	2023-2032	20	CGK
		Establish a land information management system			50	
Housing	To improve access to quality and affordable housing	Strengthen the implementation of the county and national affordable housing program.	Department of lands	2023-2032	-	CGK
		Upscale uptake of modern building and construction technology	Department of lands	2023-2032	500	CGK

Program	Development Objective	Strategies/Interventions	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Funding	
					Total Budget (Ksh. Millions)	Source(s)
	To improve the living standards of residents in informal settlements.	Support and sustain the Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Program (KISIP) and other initiatives.	Department of lands	2023-2032	1500	CGK
Urban areas	To improve access to quality services to urban residents	Resource mobilization towards mobilization towards upgrading of existing facilities to modern standards	Municipalities	2023-2032	-	CGK
	To improve revenue collection	Update the valuation roll	Municipalities	2023-2032	100	CGK
	To enhance solid waste management services for urban areas	Develop and promote waste to energy technology	Municipalities	2023-2032	1200	CGK
	To enhance storm water management services for urban residents	Prepare and implement a drainage master plan	Municipalities	2023-2032	100	CGK
	To enhance climate change adaptation and urban resilience as regards to storm water	Develop and implement a climate change programme	Municipalities	2023-2032	1000	CGK
	Disaster	To improve	Establish and	Municipalities	2023-	1220

Program	Development Objective	Strategies/Interventions	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Funding	
					Total Budget (Ksh. Millions)	Source(s)
management	disaster management	operationalize a disaster unit	es	2032		
Physical planning	To enhance land management services for residents	Improve land tenure management system.	Department of lands	2023-2032	20	CGK
		Develop a County Spatial Plan	Department of lands	2023-2032	200	CGK
		Establish land information system.	Department of lands	2023-2032	100	CGK
		Enhance land banking.	Department of lands	2023-2032	1000	CGK

3.4 Sector Flagship Projects

Table 11: Sectoral flagship projects

Project Name	Objective	Outcome	Description of Key Activities	Time Frame	Beneficiaries (No.)	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency
Affordable housing	To increase housing stock	Improved access to decent and affordable housing	Construct housing units.	5years	5000	7B	PPP-KCID A	Department of lands
County land bank	To increase land for	Improve availability of land	Identify and purchase	10years	Countywide	1B	CGK	Department of lands

Project Name	Objective	Outcome	Description of Key Activities	Time Frame	Beneficiaries (No.)	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency
	future development	for county investments	land					
County spatial plan	To enable land use planning and urban development	Sustainable coordinated space utilization.	Prepare a county spatial plan	5years	Countywide	200M	CGK	Department of lands

3.5 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 12: Cross-Sectoral linkages

Programme Name	Linked Sector	Cross-sector Linkages		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Effects
		Synergies	Adverse Effects	
County Greening Programme	Environment	Enhancement of climate change adaptation and urban resilience as regards to storm water	-	Controlled soil erosion and drainage clogging.
Land management services	All sectors	Availability of land to undertake programs and projects by all departments	-	Establishment of a land bank Taking inventory of public land

CHAPTER IV: IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS

4.1 Institutional and Coordination Framework

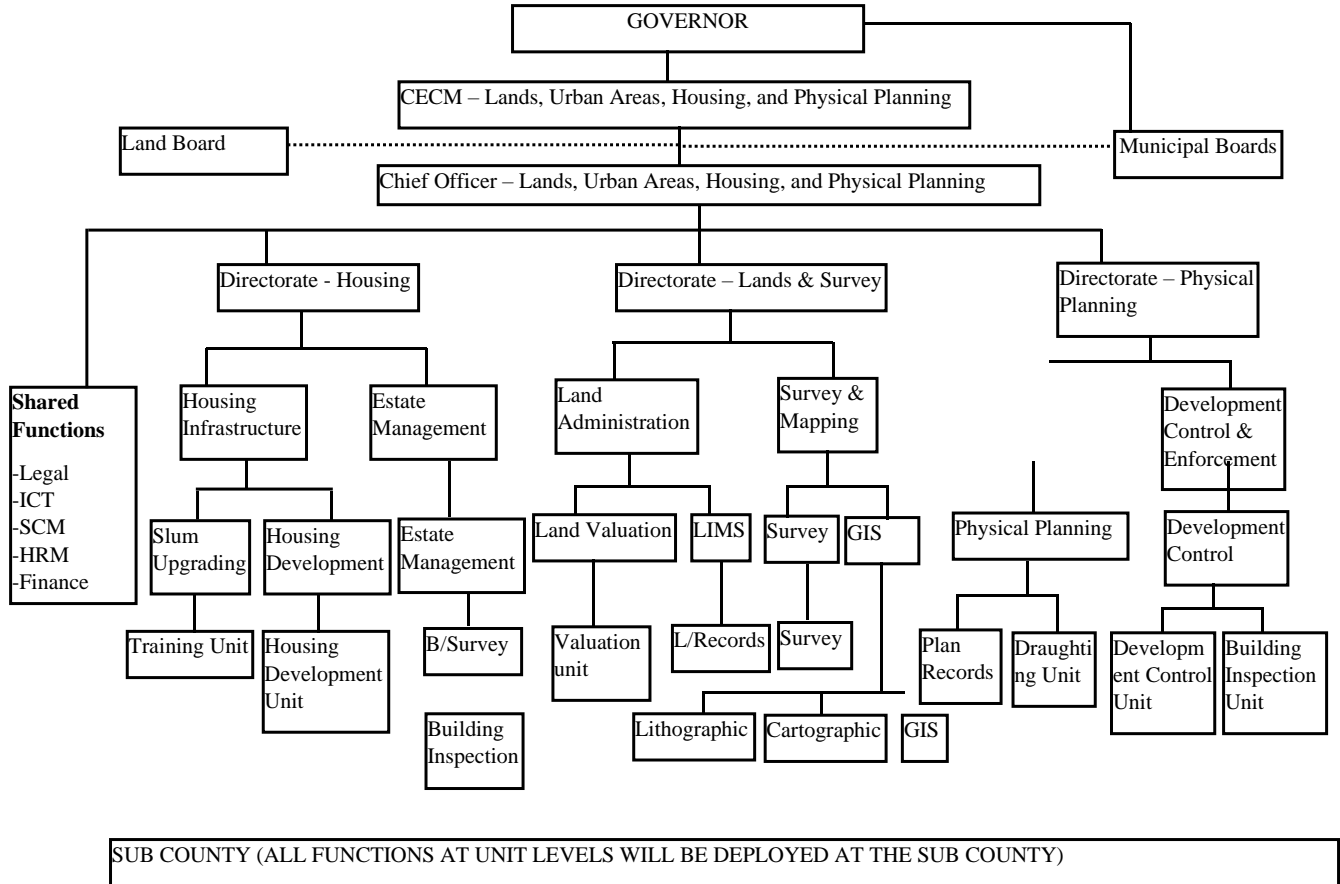
4.1.1 Institutional Arrangement

Table 13: Sector Institutions and their Role

S/No.	Name of Institution	Role
1	County Assembly	Legislation, budget allocation and oversight.
2	Ministry of Agriculture	Formulation of policies and guidelines for the Sector.
3	County Executive Committee	Implement national and county legislations.
4	County Planning Unit	Development of plans and budgets
5	County Budget and Economic Forum	Representation of the public in government programmes (budgeting)
6	Lake Region Economic Bloc	Coordinate inter county economic development

412 Coordination Framework

ORGANOGRAM



4.2 Financing Mechanism

Table 14: Sector Financing Mechanisms

S/No.	Subsector	Budget (KES Millions)	Source of Funds	
			CG	Others (Explain)
1	Lands	155	CG	World Bank
2	Housing	2,000	CG	World Bank
3	Urban areas	2,400	CG	World Bank
4	Disaster management	1,220	CG	World Bank
5	Physical Planning	1,320	CG	World Bank

4.3 Capacity Development

Table 15: Sector Capacity Gaps

S/No.	Capacity Gap	Measures to address the gap
1	Fire-fighting station	Establish a fire- station
2	Technical staff	Employ technical staff
3	GIS applications, plan approval	Technological adoption

4.4 Risk Management

Table 16: Risks, Levels, Owners and Mitigation Measures

Risk	Risk Level (High, Moderate, Low)	Risk Owner(s)/ Source of Risk	Mitigation Measures
1. Land slides	Low	Changing weather patterns	Enhance greening programs
2. Fire outbreaks	Moderate	Uncoordinated development	-plan for disasters - capacity building and sensitization to staff and residents to handle fire outbreak.
3. Political interference	High	Poor leadership	Public sensitization about progressive leadership
4. Thunderstorms	High	Weather patterns	Encourage developers to install lightning arrestors at risky areas

CHAPTER V: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

5.1 Introduction

Monitoring and Evaluation framework is critical to enable tracking the implementation of the programmes identified in the sector plan. This section presents the Monitoring and Evaluation framework that will be put in place and reporting mechanisms that promotes knowledge sharing and learning.

Monitoring of the sector programmes and projects will be a continuous process based on the performance indicators set out in the implementation matrix. Evaluation mechanisms will entail measuring actual performance against set target levels and establishing size of gap or variance if any, identifying the casual factors for the variance, identifying and recommending appropriate remedial measures including a review of the objectives and/ or strategies.

5.2 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Structures

Monitoring and Evaluation will take place at National and County levels. The sector will work with the private sector, NGOs and other stakeholders to ensure there is effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of this sector plan. The implementation of this plan will be reviewed continuously guided by progress reports.

Monitoring of the entire process from planning, designing and implementation is important as it keeps the planned activities in check, reduces duplication, allows for remedial measures to be taken and ensures the projects/programmes results delivery on time. The Sector M& E Committee comprising the sectional heads and chaired by the Chief Officer together with the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit in the Directorate of Economic Planning will monitor progress of implementation of projects and programmes. The Committee will carry out annual, mid-term and end-term review of the progress of implementation of planned projects and prepare reports for submission to relevant personnel for action. The Sector has put in place a Monitoring and Evaluation System that is in line with and will complement the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System. To maximize learning and to ensure wider accountability, it will be necessary to share key information with partners, programme beneficiaries and the wider public.

5.3 Data Sources and Collection Method

The monitoring and evaluation framework will comprise technical officers from the sector, Public Works, Quality Assurance Officers and representation from the Directorate of Economic Planning. Data collection will be by physical observation of the projects and programmes being

implemented, actual verification of items delivered where applicable and survey of stakeholders to ascertain the impact of the projects/programmes.

5.4 Types of Reports to be Produced, Frequency and Consumers

Reporting is important as it provides feedback to establish the challenges, successes and weaknesses in the implementation of various projects and programmes, and whether the set objectives have been met or are on course. The Plan will be evaluated annually, after five years and at the end of the plan period. The reports prepared will outline the achievements in comparison to targets, facilitating factors, challenges faced and lessons learnt. The reports will be submitted to the Governor's office for information use and dissemination to stakeholders including the County Assembly, Development partners, Beneficiaries and the Public. Issues requiring policy interventions will be submitted to the County Executive Committee for action. The reports shall be stored manually in the manual files, also electronically and will be posted on the official County website.

The following reports will be prepared and disseminated;

- i) **Annual Review Report (ARR)** – The report will evaluate all the activities undertaken during the year, clearly showing the milestones, challenges and outlining plans for the following year.
- ii) **Mid-term Review Report (MTER)** – The report will be undertaken midway in the implementation of the sector plan to assess the extent to which the implementation is meeting plan objectives and timelines.
- iii) **End-term Review Report (ERR)** – At the end of the Plan period, there will be an external evaluation carried out by an external evaluator. The task will lead to identification of achievements against performance indicators; constraints encountered during the plan period and make recommendations towards the development of the next plan.

5.5 Dissemination, Feedback Mechanisms and Citizens Engagement

After preparation of the reports, there shall be review meetings to assess the report and map a way forward. This will keep the plans' activities and outputs on track during implementation, and enable the relevant personnel to identify and take necessary actions to address any emerging issues. The reports will be disseminated to stakeholders including the County Assembly and shared on County digital platforms where citizens will be given an opportunity to provide feedback.

5.6 Mechanism for Reviewing and Updating the Sectoral Plan

The Monitoring and Evaluation data will be analysed and reports prepared for submission to the Governor for his information and appropriate action. These reports will outline in summary the period achievements, shortcomings, challenges faced and recommendations. Based on these reports, a decision to review or update the Sectoral plan will be made.

The monitoring and evaluation Matrix presented in table 16 will be used to effectively monitor the progress of implementation of programmes in the plan and eventually evaluate them.

Table 17: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Programme	Outcome	Key Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline		Targets	
			Year	Value	Five Year Target(s)	Ten Year Target(s)
		Acres of land purchased	2022	200	500	1000
	Improved service delivery	No. of staff employed	2022	95	150	294
	Enhanced land dispute resolution and adjudication activities	No. of survey equipment purchased	2022	2	5	7
	Enhanced ease of access to land information	No. of public sensitization forums held (Land Clinics)	2022	7	27	47
	Enhanced land dispute resolution and adjudication activities	No. of sub-counties with updated data	2022	0	6	12
	Enhanced planning process and land	% Level of completion of the County spatial plan	2022	0	100	100

Programme	Outcome	Key Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline		Targets	
			Year	Value	Five Year Target(s)	Ten Year Target(s)
	utilization as an economic resource	No. of Integrated Urban Development Plans prepared	2022	2	8	12
	Enhanced funding for plan approval activities	% completion level of plan approval system	2022	0	100	100
	Enhanced development control activities.	No. of inspectorate unit established	2022	0	6	12
Housing	Improved access to quality and affordable housing	No. of affordable housing units	2022	71	3000	6000
		No. of Informal settlements upgraded	2022	1	5	10
Urban Areas	Improved access to quality services to urban residents	No. of streetlights installed	2022	800	1200	1600
		No. of high masts installed	2022	93	143	193
		No. of Kilometers Upgraded	2022	10	100	200
		No. of urban areas issued with charter.	2022	2	12	12
	Enhanced solid waste management services for urban residents	No. of dumpsites established	2022	2	8	8
		Enhanced storm water management services for urban residents	% Level of completion of a drainage master plan	2022	0	100

Programme	Outcome	Key Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline		Targets	
			Year	Value	Five Year Target(s)	Ten Year Target(s)
	Enhanced climate change adaptation and urban resilience as regards to storm water	Landscaped area (m ²)	2022	10,000	20,000	40,000
	Improved firefighting capacity and overall disaster management facilities	No. of disaster management centres established	2022	0	5	10

*

Baseline year and values should be based on the most current survey or research/review reports/progress reports



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