



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



HOMA BAY COUNTY

**FIRST COUNTY INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

2013-2017

KENYA 
VISION **2030**
A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Nation

COUNTY VISION AND MISSION

Vision

An industrialized, healthy and wealthy county

Mission

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

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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

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

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

FOREWORD

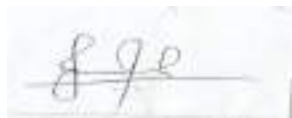
One of the most significant changes introduced to Kenya's national governance framework under the Constitution of Kenya 2010 is the creation of 47 new county governments with major responsibilities in agriculture, health, trade, roads, county planning and other devolved functions. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 and the Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans and County Development Profiles (CDPs) provide the foundation for the preparation of the first County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) for the Homa Bay County. The county Integrated Development Plan will provide the critical foundation for accelerated, inclusive and sustainable development of Homa Bay County.

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

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

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

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



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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

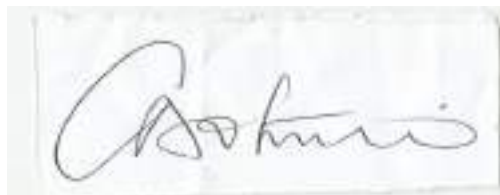
The First Homa Bay County Integrated Development Plan 2013 – 2017 was prepared with the support and generous contribution of many individuals and organizations. I would like to appreciate the role played by these individuals and institutions. Special thanks go to the following in the County Department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

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

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

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

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



**H.E. Cyprian Otieno Awiti,
Governor, Homa Bay County**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER ONE:

COUNTY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

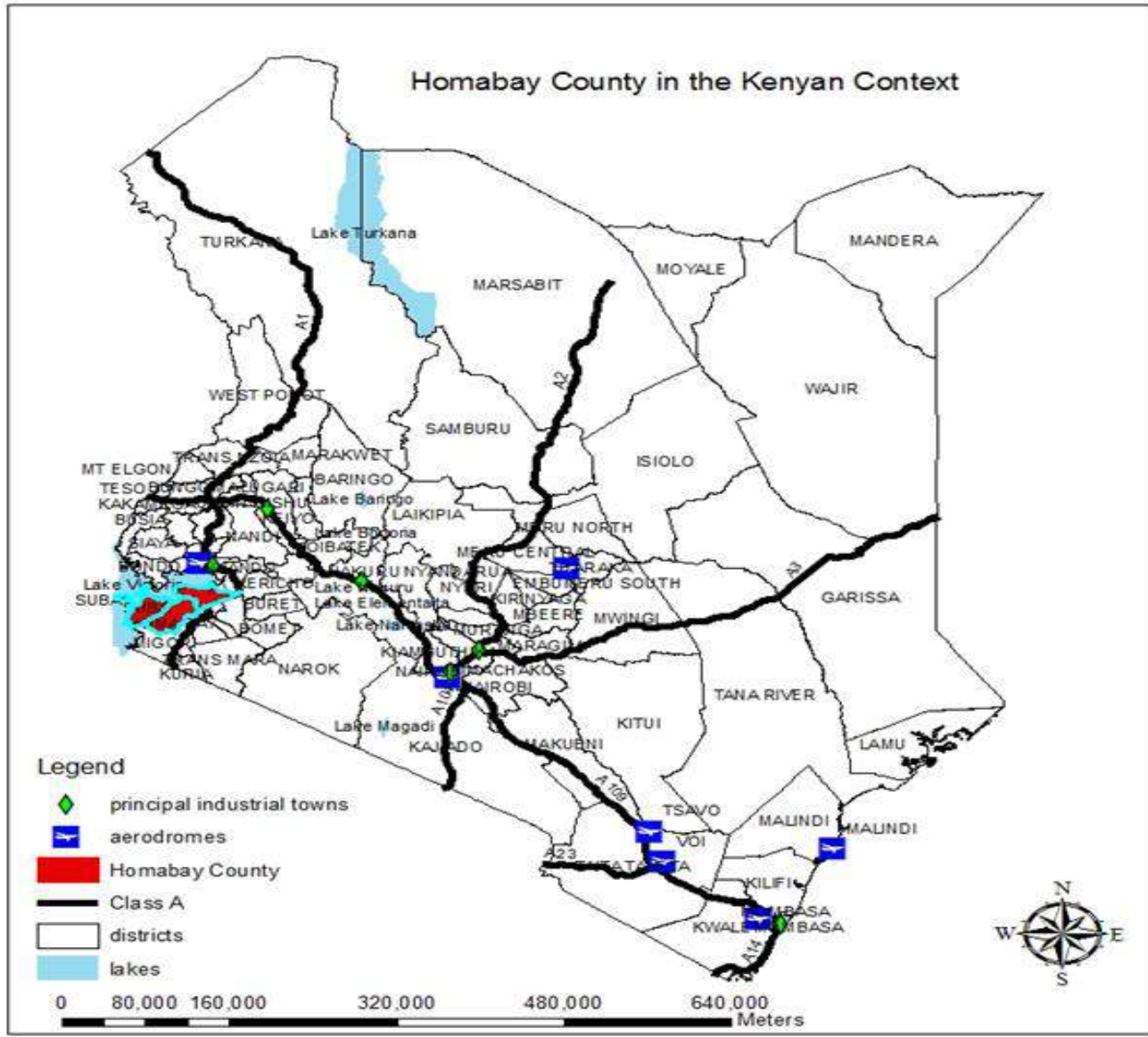
1.0 Introduction

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

1.1 Location and Size

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

Map 1: Location of Homa Bay



1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.1.1 Physical & Topographic Features

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

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

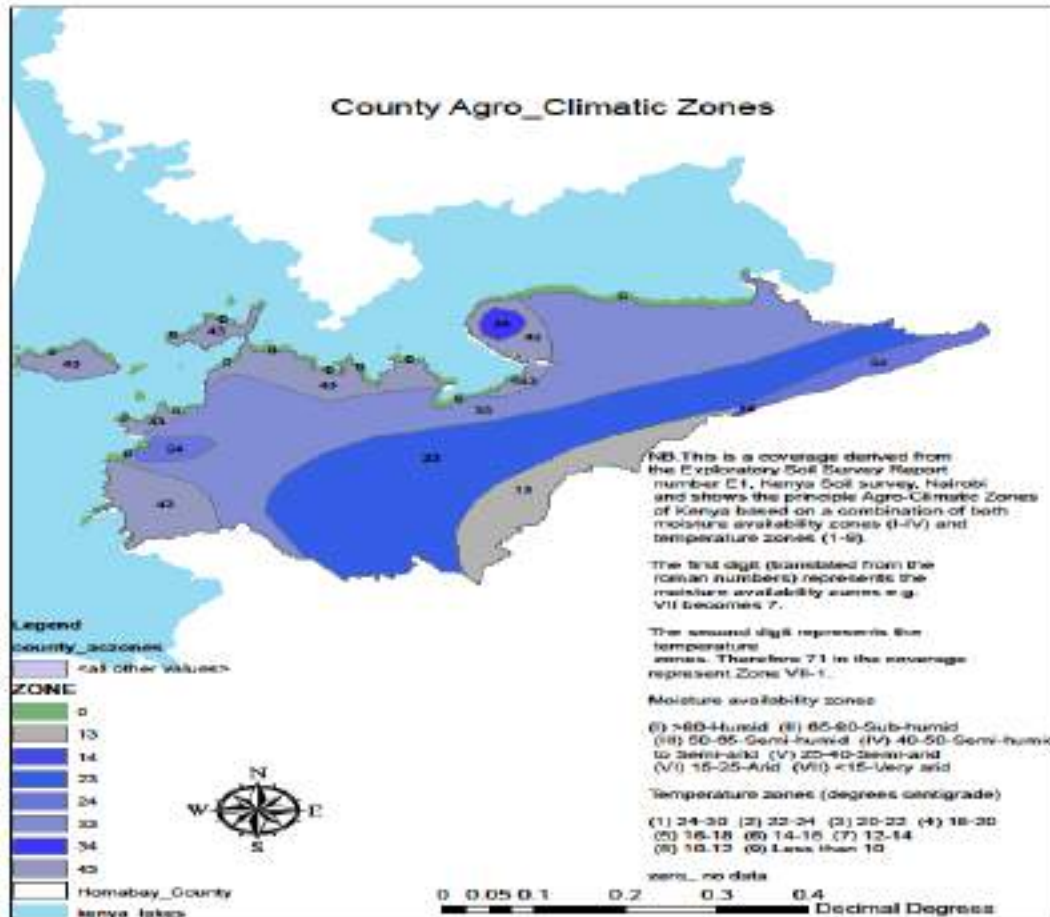
1.1.2 Ecological Conditions

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

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

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

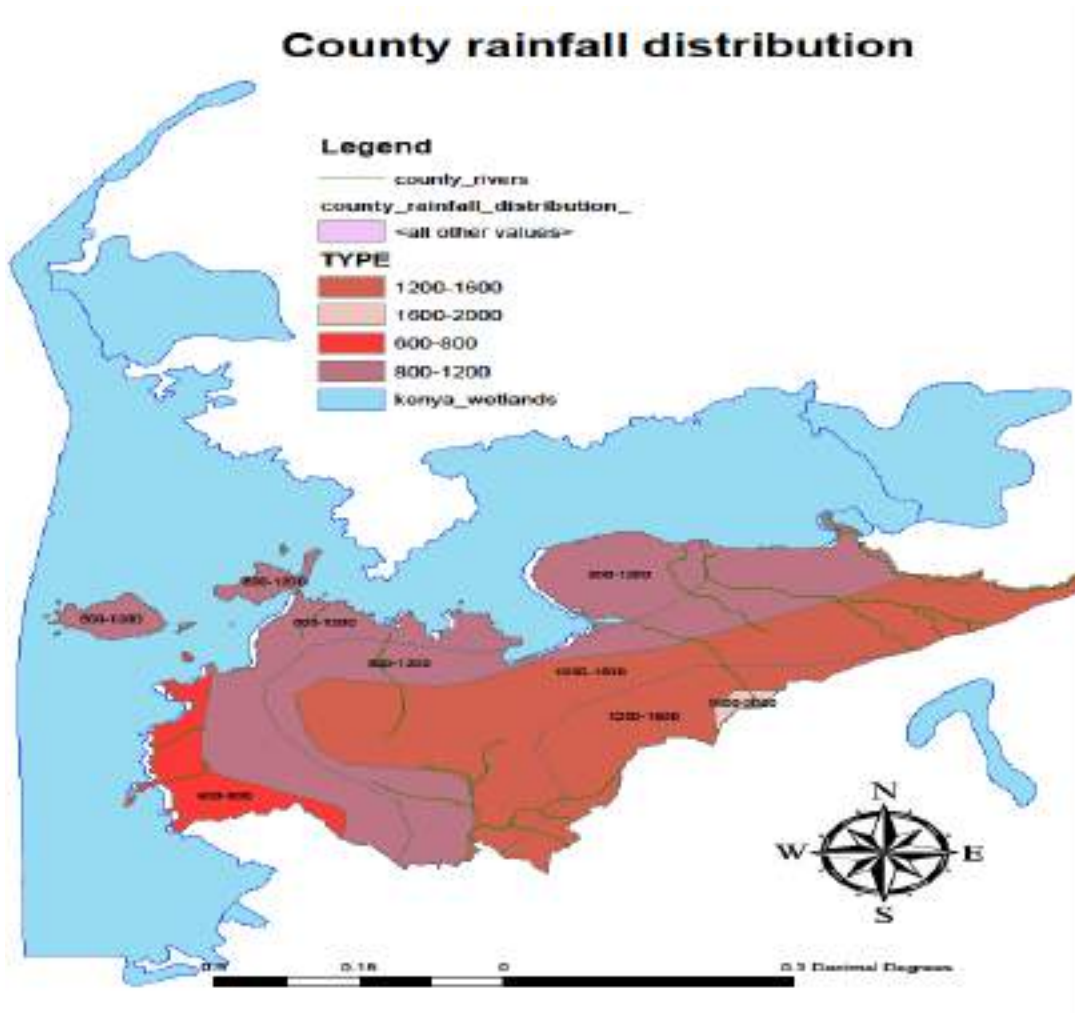
Map 2: Agro ecological zones in the county



1.1.3 Climatic Conditions

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

Map 3: County rainfall distribution



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

1.3 Administrative and Political Units

1.3.1 Administrative Units

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

Table 1: Area and administrative units by districts

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

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

Map 4: Homa Bay County Administrative Boundaries



1.3.2 Political Units

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

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

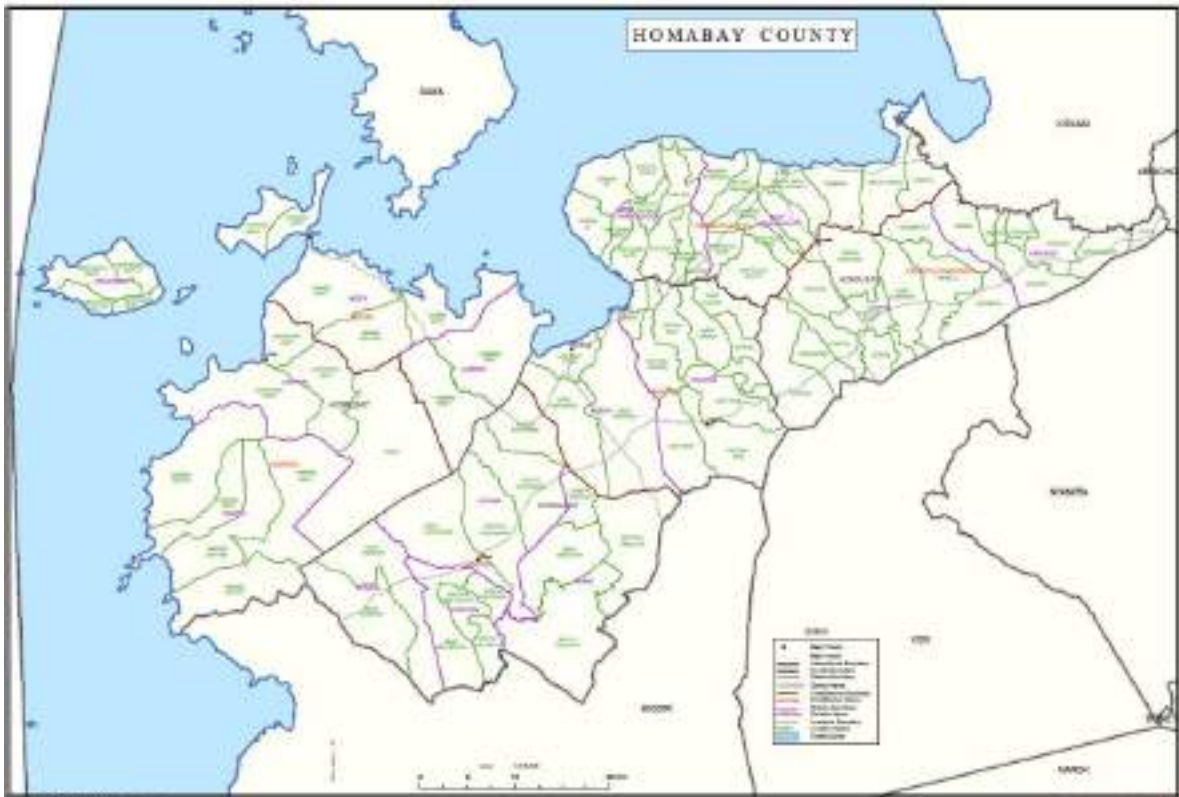
| Constituency | Area (Km²) | Number of Wards |
|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Kabondo Kasipul | 143.1 | 4 |
| Kasipul | 366.4 | 5 |
| Karachuonyo | 441.2 | 7 |
| Homa Bay Town | 185.3 | 4 |
| Ndhiwa | 711.4 | 7 |
| Rangwe | 273.2 | 4 |
| Mbita | 420.8 | 5 |
| Suba | 641.8 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 3,040.10 | 40 |

Source: KNBS-Homa Bay, 2013

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

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

Map 5: Administrative/Political Units Boundaries



1.4 Demographic Features

1.4.1 Population Size and Composition

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

Table 2: Population Projections by Gender and Age Cohort

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

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Homa Bay 2013

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

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

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

Table 3: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

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

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

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

Under five (0-5 years): The projected population for this age group in 2012 was 187,176 representing 18 per cent of the total population. This number is projected to rise to 199,348 and 207,911 by 2015 and 2017 respectively. Major causes of death among the under five children include malaria which accounted for 36 per cent of the deaths,

diarrhoea for 15 per cent and acute respiratory complications for 15 per cent of mortality of the members of the age group. In order to effectively address the Millennium Development Goal number 4 on reduction of child mortality rate, concerted efforts will need to be initiated to specifically address some of the above underlying causes of these deaths including provision of treated mosquito nets, nutritional support and increasing the immunization coverage to 100 per cent. Other measures towards development should include constructing and equipping more Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres and training ECD teachers.

Primary school age group (6-13 years): The projected population in this age group in 2012 was 244,364 comprising of 122,536 males and 121,828 females representing 23.5 per cent of the total population. This population is projected to grow to 260,254 and 271,434 by 2015 and 2017 respectively. This therefore implies that more efforts should be geared to meeting at least the basic minimum learning and development requirements for this growing population. Measures to shore up enrolment could include construction of more classrooms, additional special schools, employment of more teachers and increasing the teacher-pupil ratio from the current 1:51 to 1:40.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.4.2 Population Density and Distribution

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

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

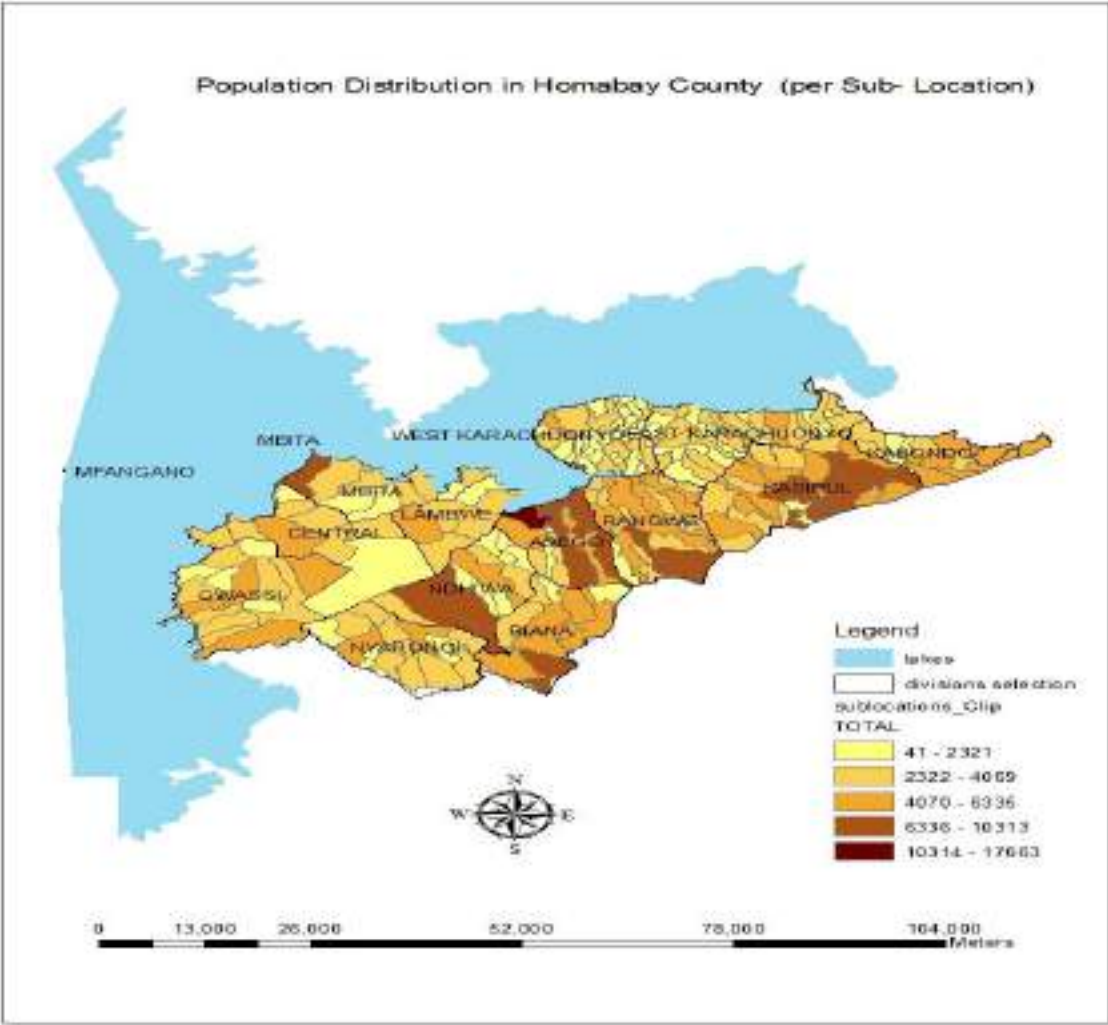


Table 4: Population Density and Distribution by Constituency/Sub-County

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

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

Table 5: Population Projections by Constituency

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

| Constituency | 2009 (Census) | | | 2012 (Projections) | | | 2015 (Projections) | | | 2017 (Projections) | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Suba | 50,239 | 52,815 | 103,054 | 54,152 | 56,928 | 111,080 | 58,369 | 61,362 | 119,732 | 61,362 | 64,508 | 125,870 |
| TOTAL | 462,454 | 501,340 | 963,794 | 498,472 | 540,386 | 1,038,858 | 537,295 | 582,474 | 1,119,769 | 564,843 | 612,338 | 1,177,181 |

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

1.5 Human Development Indicators

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

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

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

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

1.5.1 Human Development Index

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

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

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

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

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

1.5.2 The Gender Inequality Index (GII)

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

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

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

1.6 Infrastructure and Access

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

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

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

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

1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunications

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

1.6.3 Financial Institutions

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

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

forums in the county. Measures will therefore need to be taken to support strategic sub-sectors and make available affordable customer-focused credit to all potential entrepreneurs in the vision 2030 priority sectors.

1.6.4 Educational Institutions

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

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

1.6.5 Energy Access

The main source of energy in Homa Bay County remains firewood (cooking) and kerosene (lighting). 57.6 per cent and 94.6 per cent of households in Homa Bay County depend on firewood for cooking and paraffin for lighting respectively. Whereas liquefied petroleum gas (cooking) is now available in many urban centres all over the county, gas remains unaffordable for the vast majority of county residents accounting for less than 1 per cent of fuel usage in cooking and lighting. This is attributed to the low income levels of locals and the high cost of securing liquefied gas. All urban centres and most trading centres in the county have now been covered under the rural electrification programme and yet the vast majority cannot afford the cost of stepping down and connecting to the main electricity grid. For many, the homes are either too far from the grid or are inadequate for the service. This has led only to a paltry 3.3 per cent of the homes in the county having connection and access to electricity.

1.6.6 Markets and Urban Centres

According to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, Homa Bay County has four recognized urban centres namely: Homa Bay, Mbita Point, Kendu Bay and Oyugis. The county has several trading centres with the main ones being Sindo, Ndhiwa, Rodi Kopany, Kosele, Mirogi, Rangwe, Adiedo, Nyangweso, Aora Chuodho, Magunga, Ringa, Kadongo, Chabera, Misambi, Ruga, Nyandiwa, Ogongo and Sena. Some of these market centres are growing fast and could soon graduate to townships going by the volume of development being witnessed. Today these centres are hosts to most microfinance institutions, wholesale and retail outlets, accommodation and entertainment facilities. Three of them: Ndhiwa, Kosele and Magunga host sub-county headquarters where closeness to government services continues to attract good investments. Others are strategically positioned to benefit from the local transport network as the key points of entry or connection between various busy roads. This category includes Nyandiwa, Rodi Kopany and Sena.

The county has 151 landing beaches managed under 118 Beach Management Units. These landing beaches have become influential trading centres in the county especially for fish and forestry products. Examples of landing beaches which have become thriving trading centres include Nyandiwa, Ringiti, Remba, Kwethumbe, Alum, Kaugege, Ndhuru and Sena.

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

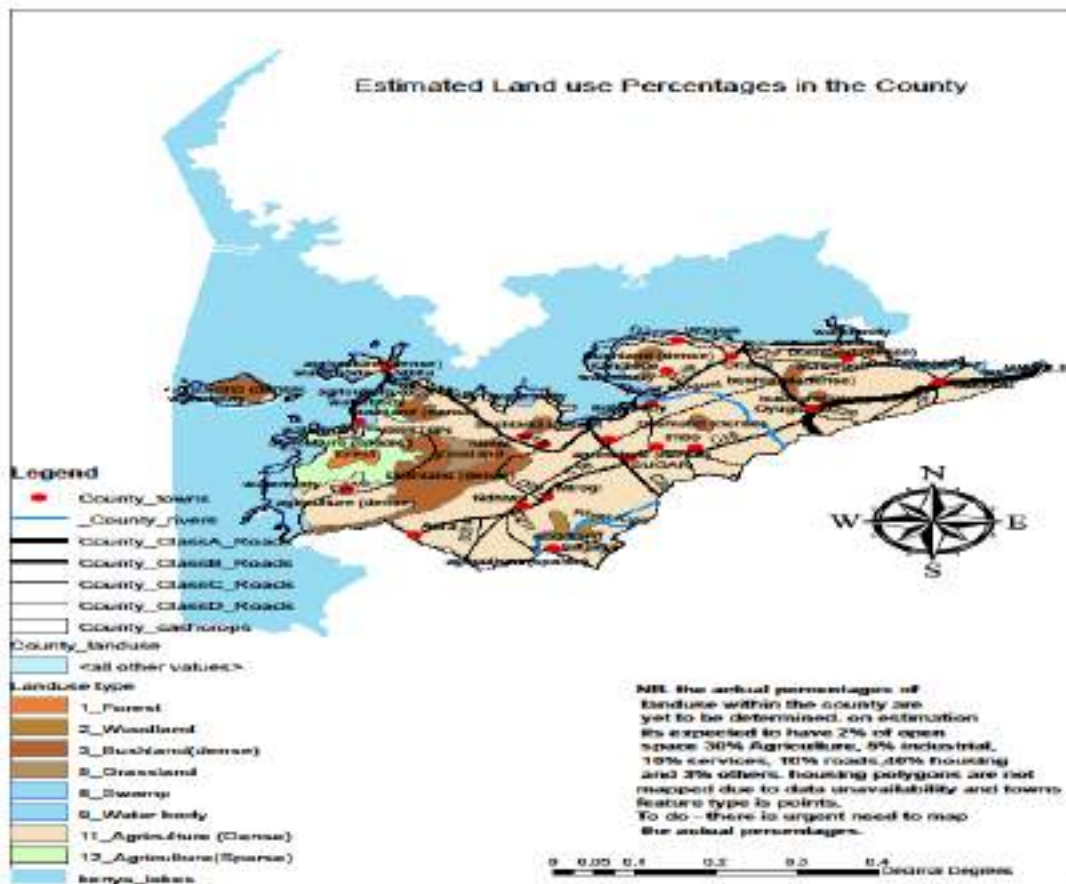
The vast majority of housing units in the county are iron-roofed (82.3 per cent), earth-floored (74.7 per cent) and mud-wood walled (65.6 per cent). According to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, 11.2 per cent of the housing in the county was classified as permanent even though this figure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

1.7 Land and Land Use

1.7.1 Mean holding size

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

Map 8: Estimated Land Use percentage in the County



1.7.2 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds

The percentage of land with title deeds in Homa Bay County stands at about **48 per cent**. This is despite most land having been adjudicated and given numbers. Most of the land in the county is rural and as such people have not felt the pressure to transact in land with a

view to free it to the most productive use as is the case with urban development. Unlike in urban centres, most land in rural areas fetch very limited amounts in willing buyer willing seller transactions since most of them have no title deeds and remain community land in the neighbourhoods in which they may be acquired. This lack of security has depressed demand for rural land thereby keeping exchange value at less than five per cent of those in prime urban areas. The situation is however changing fast in rural areas where industries or institutions have come up such as Nyarongi, Ruma and Kochia.

1.7.3 Incidence of Landlessness

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

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

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

The Fisheries sub sector is equally important in the county as it borders Lake Victoria. The main species caught includes Nile Perch, Tilapia and Clarias (*Omena*). Among the

major constraints to the growth of this sub-sector include; water hyacinth, use of illegal fishing gears, inadequate patrols, re-ceding water level, exploitation by middle men and declining fish stocks due to over exploitation in the lake. This sub sector forms a major economic activity in the county, generating annual revenues of approximately **Kshs.7 billion**. Efforts to develop the sector will include local value addition such as establishment of fish processing plants, provision of cooler boxes and modernization of the landing sites in order to improve sanitation standards and prices for fish both at the local and international levels.

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

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

1.8 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

1.8.1 Cooperative Societies

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

1.8.2 Public Benefit Organizations (PBOs)

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

1.8.3 Self Help, Women & Youth Groups

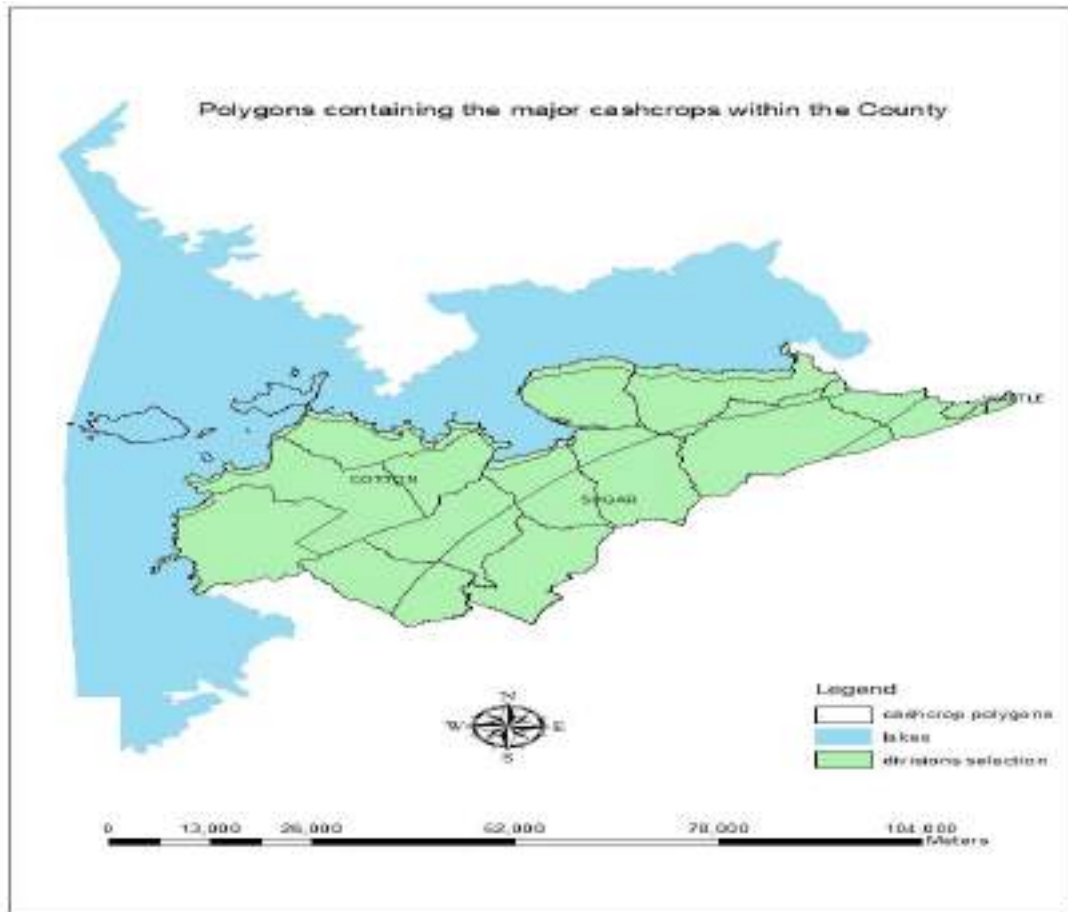
The number of registered groups in Homa Bay County is well over 500. Of these about 60 per cent are self-help groups with interests mostly in agriculture and rural development as well as trade and industry. Another 27 per cent are women groups and the rest (13 per cent) are youth groups. Up to 40 per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

1.9 Crops, Livestock and Fish Production

1.9.1 Main crops produced

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

Map 9: Major Cash Crops within Homa Bay County



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

1.9.2 Acreage under food crops and cash crops

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

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

1.9.3 Average Farm Sizes

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

1.9.4 Main Storage Facilities

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

1.9.5 Main Livestock bred

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

1.9.6 Number of Ranches

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

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

Fishing remains a prominent activity in Homa Bay county engaging upwards of 18,300 people and 3,600 families. The main types of fish harvested include Nile perch, tilapia and clarias (*Omena*). According to the 2010 Frame Survey, the county had a catch of 12,000 tonnes valued at Kshs. nine billion. The county has 151 landing beaches managed

by 133 beach management units (BMUs). Of these BMUs, 61 are in Mbita, 33 in Suba, 30 in Rachuonyo North and four in Homa Bay. In the year 2012, 76,710 tonnes of fisheries worth KES 7 billion were captured. Of these Nile perch contributed KES 5 billion and Clarias (*Omena*) contributed KES 1.7 billion.

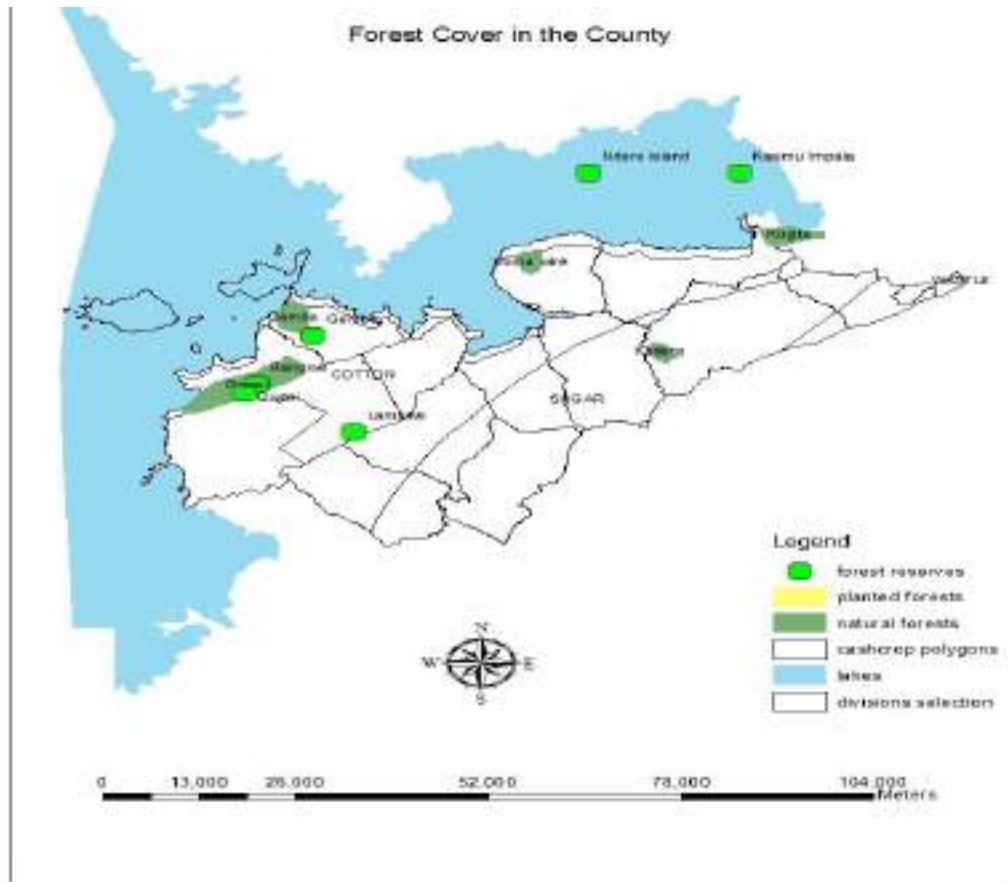
Aquaculture is relatively underdeveloped in the county. In all, 1,801 fish ponds covering an area of 540,300 M² are in place. A total of 37,080 KGs of farmed fish valued at KES 9.2 billion were produced in the county in the last financial year. There is potential to bring 1.2 million square meters under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

1.10 Forestry and Agro Forestry

1.10.1 Main Forest Types and Sizes of Forests

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

Map 9: Homa Bay County Forest Cover



1.10.2 Main Forest Products: Gazetted and Un-gazetted forests

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

1.10.3 Promotion of Agro Forestry and Green Economy for;

i) Income generating activities including farm forest.

Homa Bay County has about seven per cent of its total population engaged in forest related activities, the number of farm forests being just over 90. Over the last few years farm forestry has taken greater significance following active promotional activities by the ministries of agriculture and Kenya Forestry services. More revenue from agro forestry is expected in the next couple of years. The entry of Green Forest Social Investment

Limited and other environment groups in forest farming and promotion is expected to revolutionize production of forest products and improve attractiveness of forestry as an enterprise. It had been noted that there is a direct proportionality between the benefits for farmers and adoption of forestry enterprises. Furthermore, public awareness is on the rise due to *Kazi Kwa Vijana*, Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) and other initiatives.

ii) Protection of Water Catchment Areas

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

iii) Prevention of Soil Erosion

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

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

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

v) Improvement of soil fertility using fertilizer trees

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

vi) Growing of Fruit Trees for Improved Nutrition

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

vii) Provision of Carbon Sinks

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

viii) Beautification

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

ix) Animal Feeds Production Ventures

Forests provide plant leaves and ground seeds such as of *croton megalocarpus* which are major ingredients of the commercial poultry feeds. Through selection and breeding, yield from forests could be considerably increased to enable commercial production of animal

feeds using ingredients from local forest matter. This will necessitate increasing carrying capacity through integrated effort and improvement of local farming systems. Whereas use of forest products for production of non-ruminant animal feeds is a new concept in the county, it had been noted in various environmental forums that more uses needed to be developed for existing resources including forests. More and more attention is being paid to green resources what with the arrival of the Green Forest Social Investment initiatives.

x) Medicinal Uses

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

1.11 Environment and Climate Change

1.11.1 Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation in the County

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

1.11.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation

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

1.11.3 Climate Change and its Effects in the County

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

1.11.4 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies

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

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

1.12 Mining

1.12.1 Ongoing Activities

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

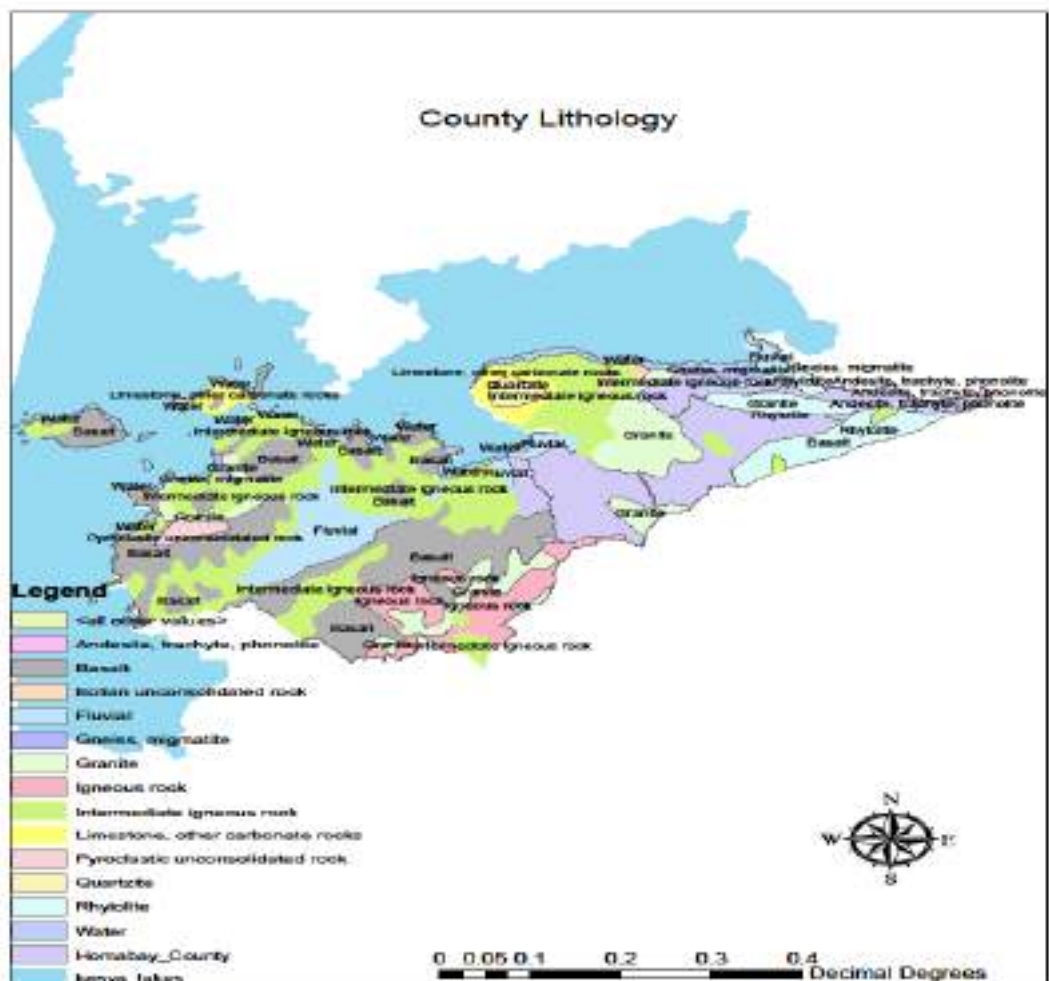
Soda ash around the hot spring in Homa hills, niobium and phosphates in Homa hills, Ruri hills, Ngodhe and Gwasi. Building stones, sand, clay soil and salt are also found in Karachuonyo, Rangwe, Ndhiwa and Mbita. These are mined using artisanal methods but

plans are underway to streamline production and marketing of these materials. The two quarry sites in Sindo and Karachuonyo – Kanyipir are a good source of revenue for the county. Sand harvesting is also common along most rivers and a few beaches especially around Kochia and Sindo.

1.12.2 Mining potentials

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

Map 10: Homa Bay County Lithology



1.13 Tourism

1.13.1 Main Tourist Attractions, National Parks/Reserves

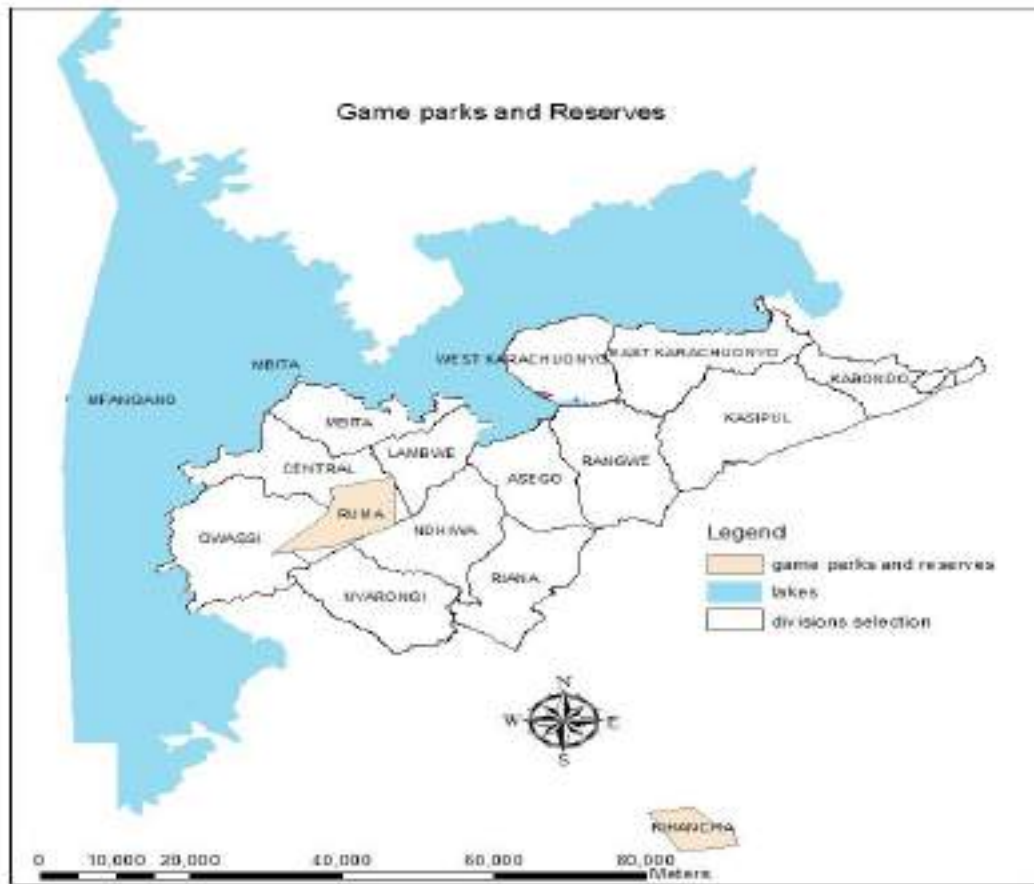
Homa Bay County sits in a prominent position to be a lead destination in the Western Tourism Circuit and is home to Ruma National Park which is the only park where unique and rare species like the roan antelope can be found. The county also hosts events and sites of mythical interest like the Tom Mboya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

cultural tourism especially as relates to the way of life of the Luo and the Abasuba whose traditional boat racing and artefacts continue to attract a lot of local and international tourists.



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

Map 11: Game Parks and Reserves within Homa Bay County



1.13.2 Main Wildlife

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

1.13.3 Tourist Class Hotels/Restaurants and Bed Occupancy

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

1.14 Industry

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

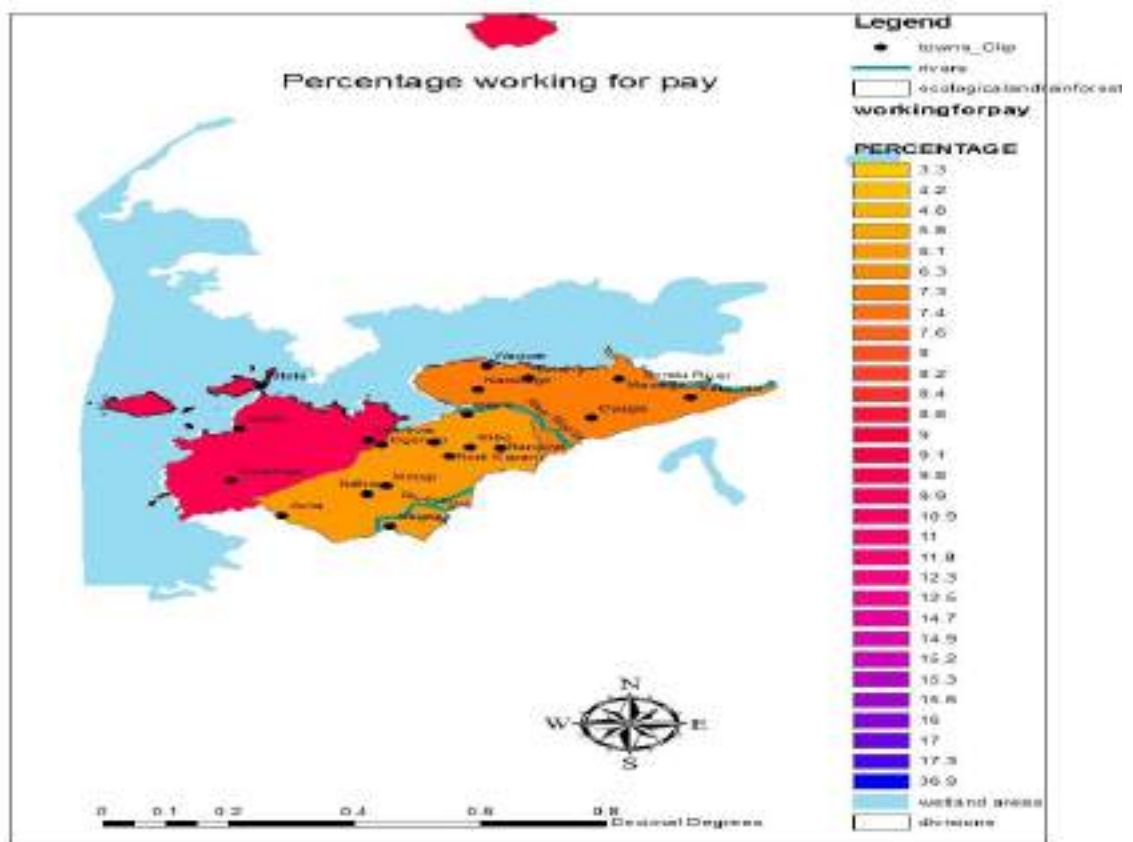
Most of these associations are dormant and have therefore not been able to marshal sufficient capital to drive change and harness creativity of the indigenous populations. Major trades in the industry include carpentry and joinery, metal and mechanical works. Effort is being made in collaboration with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

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

1.15 Employment and Other Sources of Income

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

Map 12: Homa Bay County Labour Force



1.15.1 Wage Earners

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

1.15.2 Self-employed

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

1.15.3 Labour force

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

1.15.4 Unemployment levels

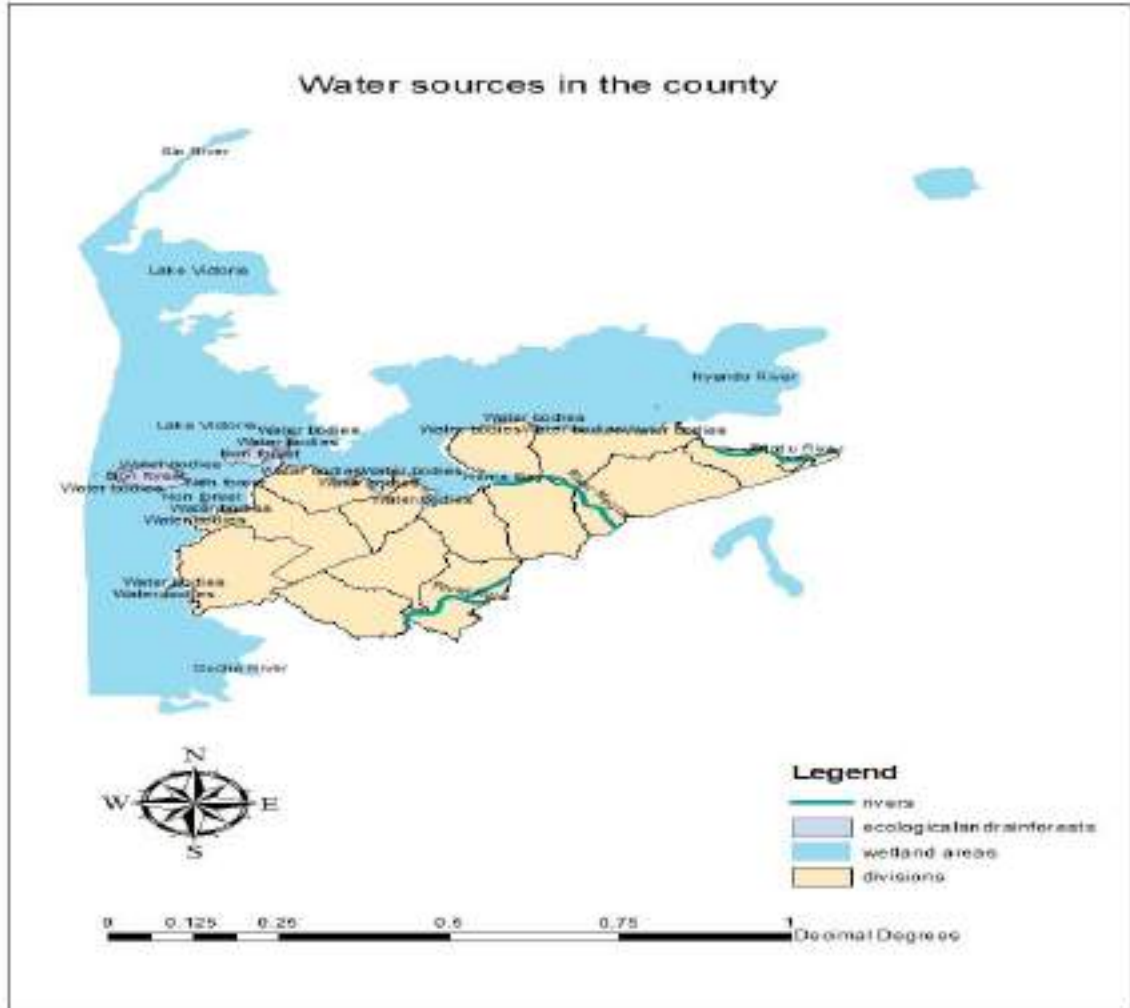
Without including that part of the labour force that is still engaged in some learning activity, it is estimated that 73 per cent of the county's population are either unemployed or under employed as at 2012. About 74 per cent of these underemployed are involved in some form of subsistence agriculture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

1.16 Water and Sanitation

1.16.1 Water Resources and Quality

Save for Lake Victoria and other known natural sources such as rivers and springs, the county of Homa Bay has about 2,200 water facilities spread over 211 sub-locations. These facilities include boreholes, water pans and water wells/springs. The project areas (PAs) in the four sub-counties where South Nyanza Community Development Project was implemented enjoy the highest concentration of water facilities in the county. They include central division of Suba Constituency, Kobama division of Ndhiwa Constituency and West Karachuonyo division of Karachuonyo Constituency. Overall the county still needs a number of water facilities if the distance to a water facility is to be reduced from an average of five km to below three km for majority of the residents.

Map 13: Homa Bay County Water Sources



1.16.2 Water Supply Schemes

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

1.16.3 Water Sources (Distance to Nearest Water Points)

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

1.16.4 Sanitation

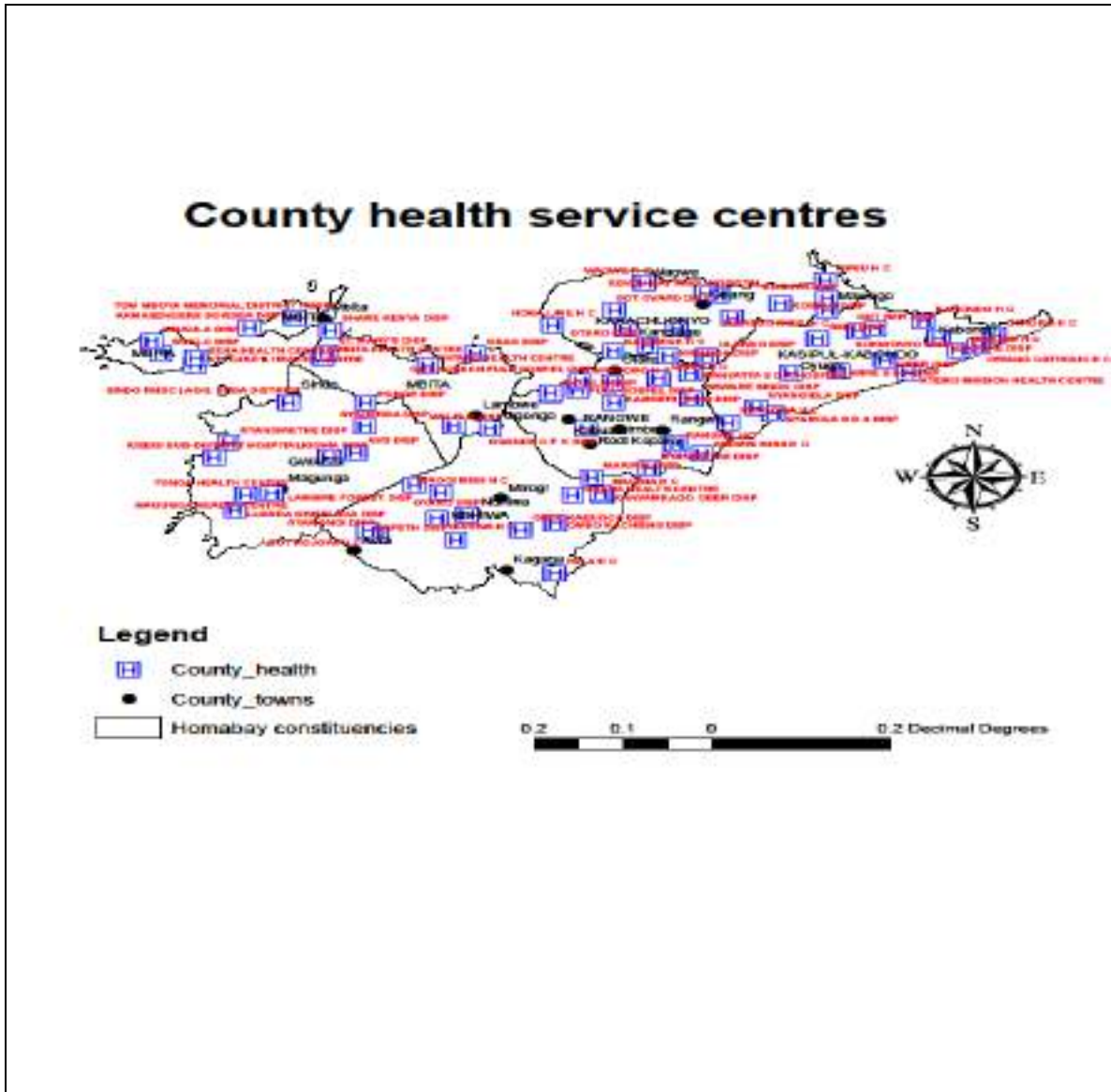
Most urban and trading centres in Homa Bay County lack adequate public health and sanitation facilities such as public toilets, safe water sources and effective drainage and waste disposal facilities. The end result has been high morbidity and greater burden on the health care system. Latrine coverage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

1.17 Health Access and Nutrition

1.17.1 Health Access (Health Facilities and Personnel)

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

Map 14: Homa Bay County Health Facilities



Source: Homa Bay County Physical Planning Office

1.17.2 Morbidity: Five Most Common Diseases in Order of Prevalence

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

considered. However, when weight is considered for height, about 4.2 per cent and 2.4 per cent are found to be wasted and overweight respectively. Severe cases accounting for less than 10 per cent in each scenario.

1.17.4 Immunization Coverage

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

1.17.5 Access to Family Planning Services/Contraceptive Prevalence

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

1.18 Education and Literacy

1.18.1 Pre-School Education

Homa Bay County has over 1,183 ECD centres which offer a wide range of pre-primary educational opportunities to 83,690 of the 110,086 children projected to be between the ages 3 and 5. The teacher pupil ratio at this level stands at 1:40 and each ECD centre has an average teacher population of one teacher per ECD centre meaning all the three categories of learners are largely handled by the same teacher. This puts a heavy burden on the teacher thus compromising quality and regard to different learning needs for the various ages. It is estimated that just over 76 per cent of the children of age 3-5 years are attending ECD and therefore effort must be made to shore up enrolments and attendance at ECD level.

1.18.2 Primary Education

There are over 905 primary schools in the county catering for the educational needs of the over 229,431 children projected to be of primary school going age. These primary schools have over 5,385 teachers meaning for every 8-grade school there is an average of

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

1.18.3 Literacy

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

1.18.4 Secondary Education

There are over 180 secondary schools in the county catering for the secondary education needs of the 63,400 of the total 96,131 children between the ages of thirteen and seventeen. This represents an average enrolment of 66 per cent of the children eligible for secondary school education. With an estimated staff establishment of 1,224 it can be projected that the teacher pupil ratio will jump from 1:49 currently to 1:79 once a gross enrolment rate of 100 per cent is achieved. To achieve the national target of 100 per cent gross enrolment and a teacher pupil ratio of 1:40, measures must be in place to hire 1,179 more teachers for the existing secondary schools in the county. According to MICS report 2011, the average net attendance at secondary school stood at 18.2 per cent for boys and 21.3 per cent for girls. This means that less than a quarter of children of the secondary school-going age are in school on a typical day. With 42.8 per cent of the married having got married at between 15 and 17 years and with over 56 per cent of the children who attend school being involved in some form of child labour, it is imperative that challenges of child marriages and child labour are addressed as a matter of priority.

1.18.5 Tertiary Education

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

CHAPTER TWO:

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

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

2.1 Major Development Challenges

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

2.1.1 Low Productivity and Value Addition in Agriculture and Rural Development

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

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

2.1.2 Inadequate Energy and Infrastructure for Industrial Take-Off

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

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

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

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

2.1.3 Inadequate Support to Local Entrepreneurs

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

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

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

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

2.1.4 Inadequate Health Services

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

2.1.5 Lack of Quality and Equality in Education

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

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

2.1.6 Ineffective Systems for Allocating and Tracking Use of Resources

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

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

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

2.1.8 Inadequate Access to Safe Portable Water

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

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

2.2 Cross- Cutting Issues

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

i) HIV/AIDS

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

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

SWOT Analysis: HIV/AIDS

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

ii) Gender Inequality

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

SWOT Analysis: Gender Inequality

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

iii) Environmental Degradation and Climate Change

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

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

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

The county will attempt to set up food and cash reserves to assist those affected by disaster. The health service providers will be expected to intensify sanitation campaigns to stem frequent outbreak of cholera in the county while the water providers will have to ensure that safe water is made accessible to the public. The county will also attempt to

increase the capacity of water dams and pans to ensure they store water for longer periods.

SWOT Analysis: Environmental Degradation

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

iv) Disaster Management

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

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

Situation analysis: Disaster Management

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

Possible Types of Disasters and their Trends/Patterns/Impacts

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

SWOT Analysis: Disaster Management

| | Issues | Strengths | Weakness | Opportunities | Threats |
|-------|--|---|--|---|--|
| HFA 1 | DRR institutional Mechanisms (Nyanza region Platform) and designated responsibly | Existence of Disaster Management Committees tasked with overall responsibility of disaster management | Limited Awareness of DRR; Inadequate a capacity. | Presence of Active NGO dealing with Disaster Management e.g. Red Cross and The World Vision and Plan International. | Limited and inconsiderate resource allocations by the national government. |
| | DRR Part of Development policies and planning, sector wise and multi-sector | Disaster Risk Management already Identified as a major Development Challenge in the draft County Development Profiles – Multi-sector wise | Lack of sector wise policies on DRR | Incorporation of DRR as part of development policy in the county strategic plans. | Difficulty in creating political good will. |
| | Legislation to Support DRR | Existence of National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy- National policy | There is no legal back up | County Governments can create their own laws. This can ensure incorporation of DRR | Lack of awareness can lead legislators to create faulty laws |
| | Assessment of Human Resource and capacities | Availability of qualified HR in the region | Lack of personnel specifically on DRR | DDO's trained as DRR agents | Lack of Facilitation to undertake the trainings |
| HFA 2 | Risk assessment and maps multi-risk; elaboration and dissemination | Risk assessments have been done at national level | Lack of Disaster Risk Maps at county level. No risk assessment | Initiate a comprehensive Disaster Risk Assessment- Research done in | Prolonged delay in conducting an assessment level at county makes people more vulnerable |

| | Issues | Strengths | Weakness | Opportunities | Threats |
|-------|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | have been undertaken at county level | other parts of the country can give | |
| | Risk assessment and maps multi-risk; elaboration and dissemination | Risk assessments have been done at national level | Lack of Disaster Risk Maps at county level. No risk assessment have been undertaken at county level | Initiate a comprehensive Disaster Risk Assessment-Research done in other parts of the country can give | Prolonged delay in conducting an assessment level at county makes people more vulnerable |
| | Risk assessment and maps multi-risk; elaboration and dissemination | Risk assessments have been done at national level | Lack of Disaster Risk Maps at county level. No risk assessment have been undertaken at county level | Initiate a comprehensive Disaster Risk Assessment-Research done in other parts of the country can give | Prolonged delay in conducting an assessment level at county makes people more vulnerable |
| HFA 3 | Inclusion of DRR into school curricular, formal and informal education | Curriculum has been drafted at national level for institutions of higher learning | Few personnel trained on DRR Schools have not yet adopted DRR in their Curriculum | Universities and middle level colleges can initiate a curriculum on DRR | DRR has not been factored into the basic education Curriculum at the national level Learning DRR for the purpose of securing employment |
| | Training and learning on DRR: Community level, local authorities, targeted sectors; equal access | Knowledge on Traditional Early warning systems. e.g. Migrating birds Presence of PBOs and CBOs conducting advocacy campaigns | Erosion of traditional informal education systems poses a challenge in passing of knowledge to successive generations No specific efforts to advocate for DRR mainstreaming at community level by these organization | Frequency of occurrence of disasters stimulates the community to train Availability of allocation of funds for training in organizations. This can be channeled to DRR trainings for staff | Lack of training policy on DRR at National Level |
| | Public Awareness | Local dialect radio stations available Engaging local political leadership in DRR advocacy | Sections of the population do not own radio | Advancement of ICT | Abuse of technology Some stations give incorrect information to the public |
| HFA 4 | Sustainable Ecosystems and environmental management | Strong presence of various state agencies on environmental management. NEMA, KFS, KWS | Gaps in coordination of their functions. | The existence of various legislation to protect environment | Upsurge in population Weak enforcement of existing legislations |

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

v) High Poverty Levels

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

SWOT Analysis: High Levels of Poverty

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

iv) ICT

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

SWOT Analysis: ICT

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

| Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
|---|--|---------------|--------------------|
| Highly committed staff that is ready to drive use of ICT services | Absence of functional user and professional training policies Lack of/ Inadequate ICT policies and guidelines | network | lack of ICT skills |

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

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

| MTEF Sector | Sub Sector | Issues/ Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives | Strategies |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Agriculture and Rural Development | Agriculture/Livestock and Fisheries | Food security | High cost of inputs; Poor farming methods; Unpredictable weather; Low and declining soil fertility; Poorly developed input market; Low adoption of soil and water conservation technique; Persistent drought and floods; Lack of knowledge of optimal timing of various horticulture crops; Non preference of value addition practices; High cost of livestock inputs; Use of local breeds; High cost of breeding animal; Frequent drought; Poor pasture management; Inadequate supply of vaccines; Lack of storage coolant facilities and fishing processing plants; Poor road network leading to the beaches; Theft of fishing gear; Rampant usage of prohibited fishing gear like small nets and trawlers by fishermen. | To reduce the food poverty in the county from 52% to 26% by 2017 | Promote use of certified fertilizer crop protection chemicals; Promote irrigation of dry areas of the county; Promote soil and water conservation; Adopt drought tolerant crops; Promote affordable livestock inputs; Improve breeding animals; Put in place drought mitigation measures; Promote use of artificial insemination (AI); Intensify bee poultry and animal husbandry; Control livestock pest and diseases; Improve production of good quality hides and skin; Promotion of co-management through formation of beach management unit (BMU) and monitoring the BMU and other stakeholders on proper utilization of fisheries resources; Promotion of fish farming through improved extension services, seed production and farming technology. | Intensify extension services; Encourage farmers to adopt suitable crops; Initiate irrigation projects (small scale irrigation); Improve credit facilities; Avail more seeds for farmers for adoption; Encourage the establishment of farmers cooperative society; Establish model farmers; Collaborating/training of farmers groups; Training of upgrading AI; Initiate beekeeping poultry and small animal keeping; Disease control methods; Intensify disease surveillance and control; Intensify meat inspection; Install a storage cooler and a fish processing plant and connect electricity; Streamline fishing market; Formation of a strong cooperative union and Beach Management Unit. |

| MTEF Sector | Sub Sector | Issues/ Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives | Strategies |
|---|-----------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| Energy, Infrastructure and ICT | Roads | Poor Infrastructure | Inadequate funding for routine maintenance of the existing classified road; Inadequate technical staff; Road reserve encroachment; Poor workmanship by contractor; Lack of bridges to connect existing road network. | To increase the road network which is in good maintainable condition from 30% to 60% by 2017 | Improve the infrastructure (road network); Ensure proper routine maintenance of road network; Undertake comprehensive classification of roads; Increase road network. | Strengthen the Sub-county Road committees (CRC) to undertake grading and routine maintenance; Initiate the construction trunk roads and bridges; Tarmacking of Kendu Bay – Homabay road. |
| | Air Transport | Inadequate landing sites for air transport | Inadequate funds | Open and expand the 4 (Otange, Otaro, Kabunde) airstrips by 2017 | Rehabilitate the existing airstrip | Allocate money for opening up of the identified airstrips |
| | Energy | Inadequate sources of energy especially electricity | Low funding; high cost of electricity connectivity, power outages | To increase household with electricity connection from 3.3% to 10% by 2017 | Promote use of solar systems as a substitute to electricity; initiate geothermal power stations to ensure stable supply of electricity and; explore use of wind to generate power | Encourage use of alternative energy; encourage tradeoffs to encourage competition; generate power from Homa Hills. |
| | ICT | Inadequate access to affordable ICT services | High cost of internet connectivity; lack of fibre optic connectivity; low investment | Establish 8 digital resource centres and provide ICT support infrastructure | Encourage entry of more service providers; provide boosters for telephones and cable capacity. | Mobilize for financial resources |
| | Water Transport | Inadequate water transport facilities | Water hyacinth menace; inadequate infrastructure and funds | To increase use of waterways from the current 1% to 20% by 2017 | Make available funds for removal of water hyacinth, conversion of cross-way and reinstatement of steamships. | Convert Mbita cross-way to a highway bridge; accelerate removal of water hyacinth and reinstate steam ships |
| | Personnel | Inadequate personnel | Inadequate funding | To increase productivity | Post more works officers in the county especially under KURA and KERRA | Employ more personnel and enhance their training to accommodate more social audit |
| General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs | Labour | Unemployment | Lack of job openings for locals; Lack of industries to absorb the youth hindering the labour market; Most of labour force in the county is unskilled; Low level of technology; Lack of entrepreneurial spirit to undertake business; Lack of electrification network to enhance industrialization in the rural areas. | To increase proportion of people employed from 40% to 75% by 2017 | Reduce unemployment level; Acquire funds for cottage industries; Increase awareness on the importance of cottage/small scale industries; Increase the number of skilled manpower available. | Initiate skills training/workshop and seminar; Initiate case study field/attachment and education tour. |
| | Tourism | Undeveloped tourism potential | Inadequate funding; lack of world class hotels; lack of marketing; poor road infrastructure | To develop the county's tourism potential from | To increase revenue collection from tourism products | Market tourism opportunities; mobilize for resources; routine maintenance of roads |

| MTEF Sector | Sub Sector | Issues/ Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives | Strategies |
|---|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|
| | | | | 30% to 80% by 2017 | | |
| | Trade and Industrialization | Lack of affordable credit for trade and industrial development | Inadequate funds; weak cooperative movements; inadequate skills | To increase access to credit for business | Revitalize cooperative societies; mobilize for financial resources; | Capacity building on entrepreneurship skills; value addition; initiate community level micro industries using simple local technology. |
| | | Lack of supportive environment for trade | Inadequate funds; weak cooperative movements; inadequate skills | To ease the licensing procedures | Capacity build local entrepreneurs; review the high licensing fees and improve access to credit | Hold trainings, increase allocation to loaning organizations and consult with locals periodically |
| | | Inadequate support for local industries | Inadequate funds; weak cooperative movements; inadequate skills | To increase the number of MFIs to 20 by 2017 | Market existing viable industrial opportunities, improve on existing infrastructure and provide security guarantees | Conduct feasibility studies and establish database of existing opportunities; develop requisite infrastructure and intensify sensitization of communities towards industrial development |
| Public Administration and International Relations | Finance and Planning | Weak monitoring and evaluation systems | Lack of community participation in project identification, planning, monitoring and evaluation; Low adoption of NIMES standards | Improve cost-effectiveness in resource mobilization, allocation, and utilization | Strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system | Cascade NIMES; Insist on the threshold of participations. |
| | | Research and Development | Inadequate research and development centres | Increase uptake of new technologies for development | Strengthen research centres | Establish research and development centres |
| | | Decentralised data system | Lack of a centralized data system; inadequate funding | Improve on planning | Establish a data base | Establish a GIS for data capture |
| Health | Health | Poor Health Status | The County has inadequate health facilities; Low doctor/nurse patient ration; Inadequate and irregular drug supplies within health facilities; Lack of modern basic equipment and facilities within the sub-county health facilities; Inadequate qualified medical personnel; High cost of medical services. | Ensure high standard of health care | Improve health status; Increase accessibility to proper medical care; Increase health facilities; Control endemic diseases, HIV/AIDS, malaria; Increase control and prevention of diseases; Increase immunization coverage. | Construct and equip more health facilities; Control of endemic diseases; Initiate HIV/AIDS control projects; Upgrade the existing health facilities; Intensification of awareness seminar/workshop. |
| Education | Basic Education | Low literacy level | Poor community attitude towards adult literacy class; High drop-out rate; Inadequate education facilities; Inadequate staff; Low enrolment. | To increase literacy rates | Increase literacy rates; Improve the performance of adult education learners. | Intensified assessment; Maintain in services course; Hold awareness meeting |
| | ECD | Poor remuneration of ECD teachers; Lack of consistence in the | Lack of policy for the employment of ECD teachers; Lack of uniform payment structures; Lack of policy for ECD; Lack of commitment on | To improve quality in the ECDE education; | To harmonize salary payments; To improve the various ECD functions; To transform the attitude of policy | Employ trained ECD teachers; Ensure that there is uniform payment structures for ECD teachers; |

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

| MTEF Sector | Sub Sector | Issues/ Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives | Strategies |
|---|-------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | mechanisms | | | | improved governance and punitive measures for deterrence |
| Social Protection, Culture and Recreation | Social Protection | Increase in the number of orphans and vulnerable Children | The County has a high HIV/AIDS prevalence rate; Death of parent due to HIV/AIDS related illness; High level of poverty; Rising cases of single mothers; Breakdown of family value. | Increase access to minimum package by OVCs | Improve the situation of OVC; Ensure proper care and protection of OVCs; Ensure that OVC get access to education, health care and birth certificate. | Increase awareness to general public on the right of the child; Create and increase awareness among the parent, youth and the general public on responsible parenthood; Strengthen the OVC cash transfer OVC-CT to families taking care of OVC; Work toward poverty reduction with development partners (CCF) |
| | Gender | Inadequate enforcement of child rights | Low awareness on child rights | To reduce child related rights abuses | Allocate necessary resources | Strengthen the child desk and establish a rescue centre as well as remand home for children |
| | Social services | Inadequate community based programs | Lack of skills to manage programs; inadequate resource mobilization skills | To strengthen existing CBOs | Channel more resources to community based programs | Strengthen community policing, CSO, after care and probation to reduce re-offenders; support traditional conflict-resolution mechanisms and formally engage village elders |
| | Sports , culture and the arts | Untapped youth potential in sports and creative arts | Insufficient funds; Lack of basic training equipment and tools; Shortage of quality instructors in | To improve youth development through sports | Managing, marketing, rehabilitating and maintaining sports stadia to provide avenues for sports development; Facilitating opportunities for youth to participate in all processes of national development; Ensuring improved and effective youth participation in all structures of decision making; Developing and strengthening leadership and life skills among the youth; | Promotion and development of sports and sports facilities at all levels; Empowerment of youth to participate in Development coordinating youth education programmes; |
| | Youth Development Services | Youth unemployment | Insufficient funds; Transitional nature of youth; | To reduce youth unemployment | Entrepreneurship development; employment creation, environment conservations. | Strengthen curricular and life skills training; Enhance talent identification and development; Provide resources for wealth creation and apprenticeships; Support business incubation and start-ups by the youth |

| MTEF Sector | Sub Sector | Issues/ Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives | Strategies |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Environmental Protection, Water and Housing | Water and Sanitation | Water Inaccessibility | Community is not well enlightened concerning the importance of water; Inadequate technical staff; Long distance to water points; Poor harvesting methods; Inadequate water points; Poor operation and maintenance of water supply. | To increase access to clean and safe water | Improve water accessibility; Improve water supplies; Rehabilitation of water supplies; Initiate other water technology. | Electrify all water supplies in the County; Complete all stalled water projects; Encourage private water undertake; Construction of dams/pans in area where water is salty e.g. West Karachuonyo; Individual and community to be funded to erect tanks for roof catchment. |
| | Environment | Environmental degradation | There is high deforestation in the hills. | To reduce the rate of environmental degradation by 40% by 2017 | Environmental Management and conservation; Increase afforestation; Protect the river; Ensure that waste is properly disposed. | Undertake afforestation and re-afforestation; Initiate river bank protection; Initiate proper waste disposal and sanitation. |
| | | Water hyacinth | Failure to remove water hyacinth; lack of funds, equipments and manpower to remove the weed; poor environmental management | To eradicate water hyacinth invasion by 2017 | Use mechanical method in removing the weed; use of biological methods in removing the weed; sensitize the community on sound environmental management. | Use of community based groups to remove the weed; train the community on biological methods of eradicating the weed; initiate awareness campaigns in urban centres and rural areas on environmental management. |

CHAPTER THREE:
COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

3.0 COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

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

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

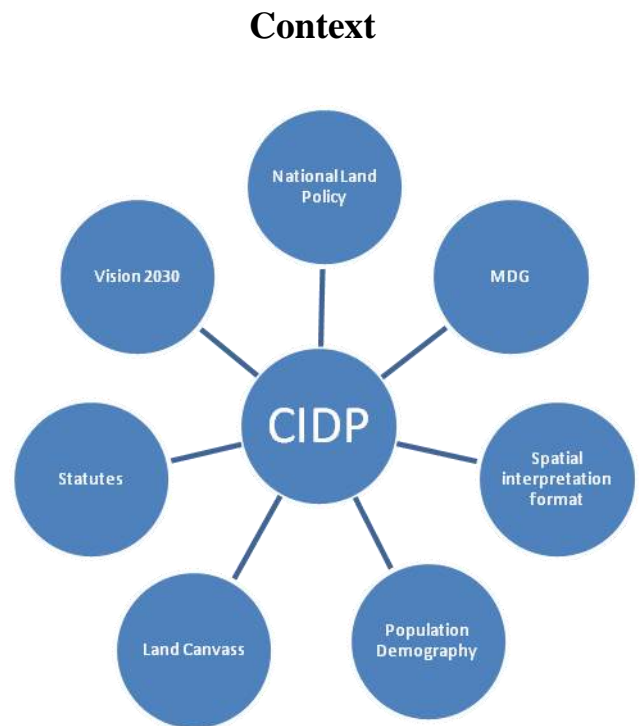
Objectives of county spatial planning include:

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

3.2 The Planning Context

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

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



3.2.1 The Constitution

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

3.2.2 Policy

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

3.2.3 Vision 2030

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

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

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

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

3.2.4 The National Land Policy (NLP)

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

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

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

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

3.2.5 Legal Framework

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

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

3.2.6 Land and Urban Growth trends

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

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

3.3 Human Settlements

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

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

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

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

3.3.1 Functions of Human Settlements

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

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

3.3.2 The Human Settlement Policy

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

The proposed strategy consists of:

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

3.3.3 The main objectives of the above strategies are:

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

3.3.4 Homa Bay County Human Settlements Origin

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

3.4 Situation Analysis

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

Table 8 Urban Population

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

Source: Planning Team Analysis

3.4.1 Rural and Urban Settlements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Planning Team Analysis

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

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

Source: Planning Team Analysis

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

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

Source: Planning Team Analysis

3.4.2 Markets and Urban Centres

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

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

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

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

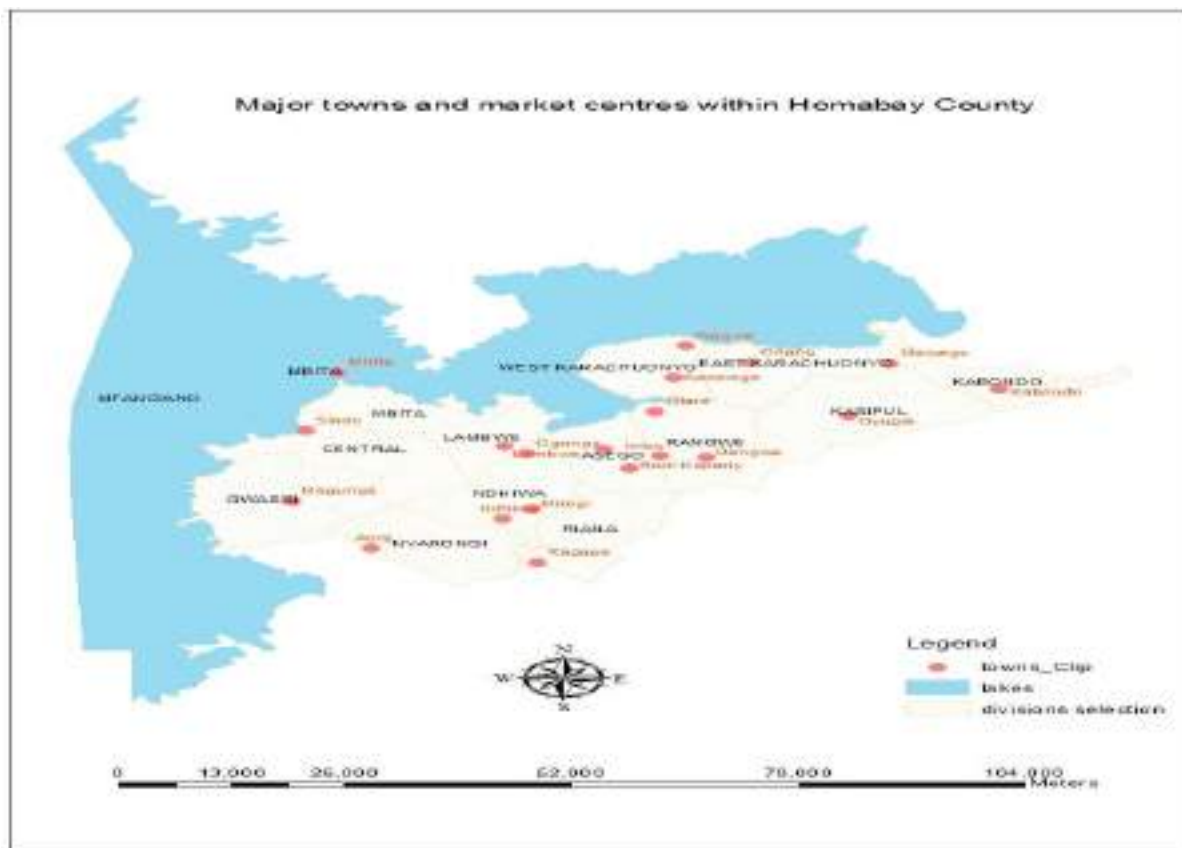
Source: Human Settlement Strategy, 1978

Table 13 Current Urban Centres in order of Primacy

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

Source: Planning Team Analysis

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



Emerging Issues in Rural Settlements

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

Emerging Issues in Urban Settlements

- Urban sprawl/ Unplanned settlements
- Inadequate recreational facilities
- Poor road conditions in some urban areas
- Mixed Developments
- Inadequate water supply
- Pollution (land, air, and water)
- Inadequate housing units
- Poor waste water disposal
- Encroachment on restricted areas e.g. road reserves, riparian reserves or environmentally fragile land
- Inadequate sanitation facilities e.g. public toilets, waste receptors, waste disposal sites
- Inadequate/Lack of public facilities such as cemeteries, health facilities

Possible Solutions

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

3.5 Land Tenure

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

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

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

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

Problems Associated with Land in Homa Bay County

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

SWOT Analysis in the Land Sector

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

3.6 Physical Development Plans

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

3.6.1 Challenges and Constraints

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

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

3.6.2 Spatial Strategies

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

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

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

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

3.6.3 Conclusion

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

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

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

CHAPTER FOUR:
LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS

4.0 Introduction

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

4.1 CIDP Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plan

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

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

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

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

The Kenya Vision 2030 is programmed to be implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans. The first plan covered the period 2008-2012. The Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-17) is the second in a series of successive 5-year plans under which the Kenya Vision 2030 is to be

implemented. The second MTP 2013-2017 draws on lessons learnt in implementing the first MTP. It seeks to implement the flagship projects identified under Vision 2030 over the five year period together with incomplete flagship and other projects and programmes in the previous Medium Term plan. It will also take due cognizance of the devolved structure of government following promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and recent discovery of oil and mineral resources.

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

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

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

4.2 CIDP Linkage with Constitution of Kenya 2010

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) prescribes national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power. It creates a two-tier government: a national government

and 47 county governments. The Fourth Schedule delineates the functions of the national and county governments. A total of 14 functions have been devolved to the counties. The main ones include: county planning and development; agriculture; county health services; control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising; cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities; county roads and transport; animal control and welfare; trade development and regulation; pre-primary education and village polytechnics; specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation; county public works and services; fire fighting services and disaster management; and, control of drugs and pornography. Emphasis is also made for the counties to ensure participatory development and capacities are developed at the county and community level.

Five laws which provide the framework for devolution have been enacted, namely: Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011; The County Governments Act, 2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

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

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

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

4.3 Implementation of the MDGs at the County Level

4.3.1 Overview

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are internationally accepted standards for measuring progress towards poverty alleviation. They were agreed upon at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 where world leaders made and adopted a declaration to ‘free *all men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty*’. The eight MDGs to be met by 2015 are drawn from this declaration. The eight MDGs have time-bound targets and indicators for measuring progress in the areas of: poverty alleviation, education, gender equality and empowerment of women, child and maternal health, reducing HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases, environmental sustainability, and building a Global Partnership for Development. Kenya is one of the signatories to the Declaration and is committed to achieve the MDGs. This commitment has resulted in commendable progress in achieving a number of these goals though some are still facing challenges. As we pursue development agenda at the county level, we need to fast track the achievement of these goals.

With only two years to the end of the MDGs period, a group of world leaders appointed by the UN Secretary General are working together to find the best way to tackle global agenda on development after 2015. The post 2015 agenda will have shared responsibilities for all countries and with the fight against poverty and sustainable development at its core. This agenda will be cascaded in the Medium Term Plans and County Integrated Development Plans in order to build upon commitments already made and contribute to the acceleration of achievement of the targets both at the national and county levels.

4.3.2 Implementation of the MDGs at the County Level

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

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

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

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

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

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

Goal 3: Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

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

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

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

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

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

Goal 6: HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases

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

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

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

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

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

CHAPTER FIVE:
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

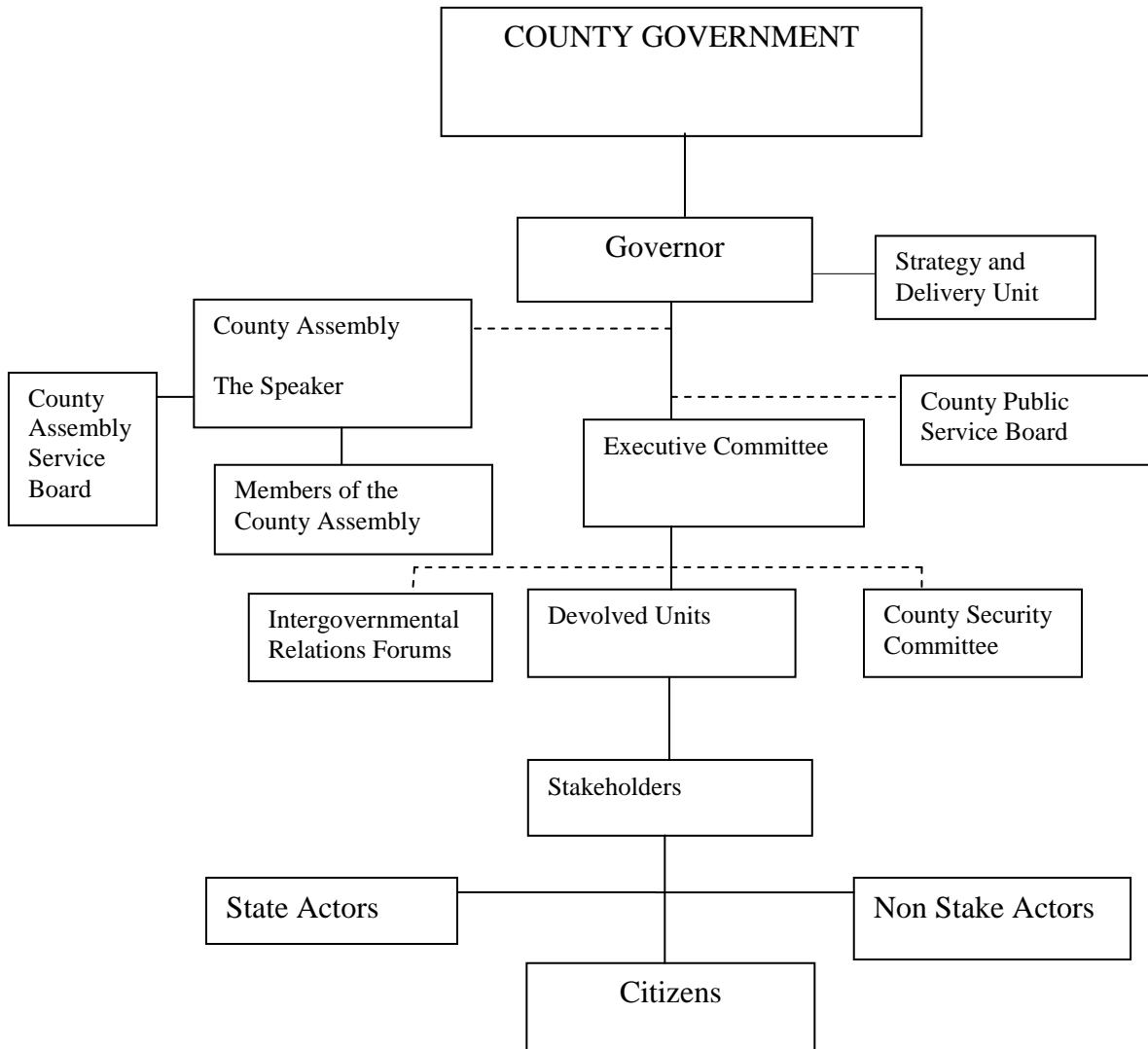
5.0 Introduction

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

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

5.1 Organizational Flow

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.2 Stakeholders in the County

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

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

CHAPTER SIX:

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

6.0 Introduction

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

6.1 Capital Projects Funding

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.2 Strategies for Raising Revenue

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

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

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

Table 6.1 County Revenue Projections: 2013 - 2017

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

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

County Recurrent Expenditure

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

Table 6.2 Recurrent Expenditure Projections

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

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

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

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

County Development Expenditure

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

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

Table 6.3 Projections of Development Expenditure by MTEF Sectors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.3 Assets and Financial Management

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

The Public Finance Management Act, 2012 Section 103 establishes the County Treasuries. The County Treasury, subject to the Constitution, will monitor, evaluate and oversee the management of public finances and economic affairs of the county government including developing and implementing financial and economic policies in the county; preparing the annual budget for the county and coordinating the preparation of estimates of revenue and expenditure of the county government; coordinating the implementation of the budget of the county government; mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the county government and putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources.

The County Treasury will also ensure compliance with accounting standards prescribed and published by the Accounting Standards Board from time to time. It will also ensure proper management and control of, and accounting for the finances of the county government and its entities in order to promote efficient and effective use of the county's budgetary resources.

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

6.4 Resources from the National Government

To support the devolution framework, several acts of parliament have been enacted: The Urban and Cities Act 2011; The County Government Act, 2012; The transition to Devolved Government Act 2012; The Inter-government Relations Act, 2012; The Public finance management Act, 2012; The County Government Public Finance Transition Act, 2013. These acts give meaning to the Constitution of Kenya promulgated in 2010 that provided that at least 15% of ordinary revenue from records of the last audited national accounts would be shared among counties in a formulae decided by the Commission for Revenue Allocation. Many of these laws require "Integrated Development Planning" as a condition for enhancing efficiency and effectiveness and for enforcing fidelity to the letter and spirit of the Constitution of Kenya on management of public resources.

Release of funds from the national government will depend on whether a county has the requisite capacity and commitment to operate within the law and in accordance to laid plans such as the county integrated development plan. Integrated development planning is defined as a process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of government and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at local level, and through which economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to produce a plan that meets the need and targets set for the benefit of local communities.

Part XI of the County Government Act 2012 obligates the county government by to ensure harmony of the integrated development plan with the national plans, and other sub-county plans such sectoral plan, spatial plans and urban and city plans which are located in the county. In accordance with article 106, the plan will thereby provide mechanism for linking the county and national planning processes with the MTEF budgetary system.

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

According to the Commission on Revenue Allocation, Homa Bay County is expected to receive KShs. 4.9 billion from the National Government for the FY 2013/14. This allocation has been determined based on the county population (45%), poverty index (20%), land area (8%) basic equal share (25%) and fiscal responsibility (2%). Although pro-rated, the county will pursue prudent public resource management that as stipulated in the PFM Act 2012 will determine more amounts to flow into the county through a reward for greater fiscal responsibility.

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

CHAPTER SEVEN:

**DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND
PROJECTS**

7.0 Introduction

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

7.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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

7.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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





7.1.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

7.1.3 Role of Stakeholders

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

| Stakeholder | Role |
|--|---|
| Overseas Development Partners: World Bank, IFAD, AfDB, EU, JICA, UKAID, USAID, SIDA, CIDA, DANIDA, IDA, FINAID, AUSAID, UNICEF, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNHCR, IRI, ADRA, CRS, UNFPA, UNDHA, among others | Provision of technical support; Provision of funds; Infrastructure development. |
| National/County Government | Policy formulation, Implementation, Monitoring and evaluation, provision of resources and technical backstopping, ensuring enabling environment |
| Training and Research institutions | Provision of relevant training, research inputs and technical backstopping |
| Community | Provision of financial, material and human resources; Participation in project activities, ownership and sustainability. |

7.1.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

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

7.1.5 Projects/Programmes

i) On-going projects/Programmes

A. Flagship Projects/Programmes in the County

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

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

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

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

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

C. New/ Proposed Projects and Programmes

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

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

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

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

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

7.1.6 Cross Sector Linkages

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

7.1.7 Strategies to Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

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

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

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

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

7.2 ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ICT

7.2.1 Introduction

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

7.2.2 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

7.2.3 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

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

7.2.4 Role of Stakeholders

| Sub sector | Stakeholder | Role |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Roads and Public Work | Government ministries and agencies/authorities (KURA, | Provision of resources (finance and personnel) and policy; Supervision of |

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

| Sub sector | Stakeholder | Role |
|------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | medical and educational sub sectors. |

7.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

| Sub Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|------------|---|-------------|---|
| | <p>Generate wind power at Ruri, Gembe and Gwasssi Hills;</p> <p>Expand generation of biomass, biogas and biodiesel power.</p> | | <p>facilities such as Chief's camps and beaches</p> <p>Promote private sector investment in energy parks in small urban and market centers</p> <p>Work with PBOs to promote use of solar lanterns and other renewable sources of energy by households</p> |

7.2.6 Projects/Programmes by Sector

i) On-going Projects/Programmes

a) Flagship projects Programmes in the County

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

b) Other Projects/Programmes

| Project Name | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---------------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Islands Electrification Project | Mfangano, Rusinga, Remba, Ringiti and Takawiri | Increase coverage of electricity to key public facilities and centres in the Islands. | Entire Mfangano Ring Road covered by electricity by 2017. | Laying of transmission lines and transformers; Installation of fossil fuel power plant; Connection of electricity. |
| Installation of Radio Networks | Mfangano, Rusinga, Remba, | Improve communication | All islands have radio networks | Cabling; Installation masts |

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

ii) New Project Proposals

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

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

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

MTP II Consultations

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

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

7.2.7 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues in the Sector

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

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

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

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

7.3 GENERAL ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL AND LABOUR AFFAIRS

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

7.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

7.3.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

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

7.3.3 Role of Stakeholders

| Sub sector | Stakeholder | Role |
|--------------------|--|--|
| Trade and Industry | Ministry of Trade and Industries, other GOK departments and Parastatal organizations e. g. KPLC, | Policy guideline and supervision; Provision of financial, material and human resources; Provision of enabling environment; Trade and Investment promotion. |

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

7.3.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

7.3.5 Projects/Programmes by Sector

i) On-going Projects/Programmes

a. Flagship Project/ Programmes in the County

| Project Name | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--|--|--|
| Creation of Producer Business Groups | County wide | Increase wholesale business activities and efficiency. | Create at least 4 PBGs in each Sub-county. | Sensitize business communities on formation of PBGs. |
| Development and Promotion of Niche | County wide | Increase attractiveness and | Introduce new high-value | Appoint cultural ambassadors; |

| | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---|--|---|
| Tourism Products | | revenues in the tourism sector. | cultural, eco-sports, water-based and other niche tourist products. | License quality home-stays; Upgrade sports centres; Promote niche tourisms |
| Under-Utilized Park Initiative | Ruma National Park | Improve Utilization of and revenue from Ruma National Park | To rehabilitate and expand existing facilities and infrastructure | Resolution of human wildlife conflicts. Upgrading of roads and lodges in the park |
| Mainstreaming of the county in the Western Tourism Circuit | County wide | To sustainably market Homabay County as a preferred tourism destination | Have the county recognized as a top tourism destination within 5 years | Advertise sites in the county as tourism destinations. Attend regional and international tourism and travel expos |
| Training of Engineers Technologists and Technicians | County wide | Improve productivity of the industrial sector | Identify and train the number of engineers, technologists and technicians needed for competitive industrialization of the county | Mapping resource needs; Mobilizing resources; Identification of talent; Training |

b. Other Projects

| Project Name | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|-------------|---|--|---|
| Construction/ Completion of Sub-county Industrial Development Centres | County wide | Computerize information and data; Access the web; Inter-computer linkage with Ministry Headquarters and IDC offices; Avail information to entrepreneurs for development purposes. | Entrepreneurs to access industrial information. | Purchase additional computer and printer; Creation of data bank; Establish an Industrial Information Centre. |
| Mapping and Preservation of Tourist Sites and Monuments | County wide | To identify and preserve/conservate attraction sites | Have all sites listed and preserved by 2015 | Securing and conserve sites of mythical interests like Simbi Nyaima, Nyamgondho wuod Ombare, Simbi Nyaima, Gor Mahia Shrine, Tom Mboya Mausoleum, e.t.c; Nature and Wildlife conservancies e.g. Homa hot springs, Oyugis bird sanctuary and Kanam prehistoric sites |
| Branding of Homa Bay County | County wide | To improve the image of Homa Bay as a top end destination | Have the county's potential noticed within the western tourism | Identifying core assets; Framing the message; Undertaking activities to |

| Project Name | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | circuit by 2015 | reinforce image; |
| Creation of Tourism Promotion Entity | Homa Bay | To have an entity to spearhead tourism promotion efforts in the county | Establish an entity by 2014 | Design the framework; Secure approvals; Mobilize resources; Operationalize the entity |
| Establishment of a School of Tourism and Hospitality Management | Homa Bay | To provide quality training on tourism and hospitality | Establish a school by 2015 | Mobilization of resources; Construction and equipping works; |
| Establishment of a Consolidated Entertainment Facility | Suba/Mbita | Diversify tourist experiences | Have the consolidated site in operation by 2017 | Establish a museum, an amusement park, a culture centre and world class hotel/lodge |
| Establishment of a National Heroes/Heroines Square | Homa Bay | To celebrate top achievers with international recognition | Establish the square by 2017 | Design frameworks for identification and celebration; Establish infrastructure. |
| Establishment of World-Class Tourist Hotels and Lodges | County wide | To provide world class accommodation to visiting tourist | Have at least 1 world-class hotel/lodge in each sub-county | Investor mapping and attraction; |
| Establishment of County National Museum | Homa Bay | To showcase the culture and heritage of the county's diverse groups | Put up the museum by 2017 | Site and cost determination; Mobilization of resources; Construction and equipping works |
| Establishment of Market for County Culture and the Arts | County wide | To showcase the culture and heritage of the county's diverse groups | Put up the market by 2015 | Site and cost determination; Mobilization of resources; Construction and equipping works |
| Training of Industrial Extension Service Officers | County-wide | Train and offer advisory services to entrepreneurs | Train 200 potential and existing entrepreneurs per sub-county | Train entrepreneurs in the MSME Sector on business management skills; Sensitize entrepreneurs on the available investment opportunities |
| Establishment of an SME Park | County wide | To create employment and wealth creation | Park established in each sub-county | Identify and acquire suitable land Develop master plans Conduct environmental impact assessment for the sites Sourcing and identifying private sector investment through PPP frame work. |
| Establishment of Special Economic Zone | Approved site | To play an important role in catalysing economic and social development | One SEZ established in the county | Creation of designated areas for the development of the same. |

| Project Name | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| | | To increase competitiveness of products. | | |
| Establishment of Cement Factory | Rachuonyo | Reduce cost of construction; improve revenue streams | Production of cement locally within 5 years | Conducting feasibility studies; Developing detailed designs; Setting up infrastructure, Operationalizing the entity |
| Establishment of Industrial Training Institutes | Subject to discussion | To be successful in developing competitiveness To develop capacity to utilize knowledge To improve productivity through innovation | Homa bay industrial Training Institute created (trained skilled workforce including engineers, technologists, technicians etc. (who are innovators) | Develop and operationalize training of engineers, technologists, technicians, craftsmen etc. To conduct projected needs analysis to guide the training institutions on numbers and courses offered according to the need for the county. To coordinated development of harmonised linkages between industry, research institutions and academia. |
| Establishment of Coffee Processing Plant | Rachuonyo | To create a plant to help in processing coffee to aid the farmers in the region. | Local coffee farmers. | Identification of suitable land for the construction of the plant Conducting EIA for the site. Building, Sourcing for machinery for the plant and installation Sensitize local farmer to increase their production |
| Establishment of Sugar Processing Factory | Rangwe, Ndhiwa | To create factory to help in processing sugar for the sugar cane farmers | 2 factories established | Identification of suitable land for the construction of the plant. Conducting EIA for the site. Building, Sourcing for machinery for the plant and installation. Sensitize local farmer to increase their production |
| Establishment of Sisal, Fruit/Nut Processing Plant | County wide | To create factory to help in processing sugar for the sugar cane farmers | 2 factories established | Identification of suitable land for the construction of the plant. Conducting EIA for the |

| Project Name | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | site. Building, Sourcing for machinery for the plant and installation. Sensitize local farmer to increase their production |
| Establishment of Cereals Milling Factory | Suba | To create a factory for cereal milling | One factory established | Identification of suitable land for the construction of the plant. Conducting EIA for the site. Building, Sourcing for machinery for the plant and installation Sensitize local farmer to increase their production |
| Establishment of Starch Processing Factory | Homabay Town | To create a factory for starch processing factory. | One factory established. | Identification of suitable land for the construction of the plant. Conducting EIA for the site. Building, Sourcing for machinery for the plant and installation Sourcing raw materials and logistical means. |
| Establishment of Business Information Service Centre | All sub counties | To create a one stop shop for business information in the sub county | 1 in each sub county | Identification of proper site for the centre Sourcing for the information provision machines Training man power to help in information dissemination. |
| Establishment of County Trade Fund | All sub counties | To create a cheap credit facility for the small and medium traders | 1 in each sub county | Identify the SMEs to be supported Sensitize the SMEs on the availability of the fund Train the SME on the best system of doing business |
| Create a Master Plan for the Development of Markets | County wide | To help in general planning of the development of the markets | Establish modern markets and medium wholesale hubs | Identify the markets to establish the Modern markets and Whole sale hubs. Sensitize the producer business group on their role in stocking the whole sale hub and Modern |

| Project Name | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | | | | markets. |
| Establish Export Promotion and Processing Zone | Subject to discussion | To play an important role in catalysing economic and social development To increase competitiveness of products. | One EPZ established in the county | Creation of designated areas for the development of the same. |
| Establishment of County Staff Cooperative SACCO | County HQs | -Savings mobilization -Access to affordable credit facilities | Employees of the County government form a SACCO by 2015 | -sensitization -mobilization -bylaws formulation |
| Establishment of County Cooperative Training College | To be determined | Provision of quality cooperative business training | -school leavers -employees of cooperative enterprises -general populace | -stakeholder sensitization -legislation -bidding -works |
| Domestication of national Policies and Legislation on Cooperatives | County HQs | -enabling environment for cooperative growth -enhanced good cooperative corporate governance | -The cooperative act cap.490 -SACCO societies Act.2008 | -stakeholder sensitization -bills -legislation |
| Establishment of Homa Bay County Trade Development Corporation | All sub county Towns | Provide credit to SMEs business to alleviate poverty. | Corporation established by 2016 | Vetting loan applications by the county Joint Loan Board |
| Establishment of Oil Tankers Calibration Bridge | All sub counties | Provide services of calibration to all oil tankers entering the county | Bridge established by 2017 | Verifying right position to establish the calibration Bridge Sourcing for materials for calibration |
| Establishment of Free Trade Port around Lake Victoria | Homa Bay | Provision of free port services to the residents of Homa bay county | Free trade port established by 2017 | Identify the suitable place to do the port. Source for materials for port building Identifying the qualified staff to operate the port business |
| Promotion Standardization and Certification of Goods and Services | County wide | Provision of standardised goods and services to the public | All goods and services produced within the county standardized and certified by 2017 | Identify the laws and regulation to control goods and services traded in |
| Development of Fish Industrial Cluster | Suba, Mbita and Homa Bay Town | Increase production and value addition on fish | Establish cluster at 2,219 million by 2017 | Develop plan; Build plants; establish industry |
| Promotion of Potatoes Processing and Value Addition | Ndhiwa, Kabondo Kasipul, Kasipul | Increase production and strengthen marketing of potatoes | Increase potatoes production by 300% | Expanding acreage under potatoes; strengthening cooperatives; form transport and marketing company; build plant/industry |

| Project Name | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|--------------------|---|--|--|
| Development of Cotton and Textile Industrial Cluster | County wide | Establish a viable industrial cluster | Increase production from 1,000 MT to 20,000 MT by 2018 | Establish ginneries, a textile and cottage industry |
| Development of Integrated Meat and Leather Processing Cluster | County Wide | Promote livestock production and value addition | Establish cluster at KShs 860 m within 5 years | Develop plan; Build plants; establish industry |
| Establishment of Pineapple Processing and Value Addition Cluster | County wide | Promote the growing, processing of and value addition on pineapple | Establish cluster within three years at KShs 435 million | Develop plan; Build plants; establish industry |
| Establishment of Municipal Waste Energy Enterprises | Homa Bay | Utilize waste for production of biogas | Establish cluster at KShs 204 million by 2017 | Develop plan; Build plants; establish industry |
| Development of Motor Cycle Transport Cluster | County wide | Move the sector up the value chain and create more viable and attractive sector | Establish sector by 2017 at KShs 595 million | Develop plan; Build plants; establish industry |
| Establishment of ICT and Software Development Incubation Facility | Homa Bay | Replicate the KIRDI-Kamtech project in HBC | Establish the facility at KShs 155 m by 2017 | Develop plan; Build plants; establish industry |
| Establishment of Lambwe Wind Power and Homa Hills Geothermal Plants | Mbita, Karachuonyo | Promote development and use of renewable energy | Establish and operationalize plants through PPP by 2018 at KShs 2.5 billion | Develop plan; Build plants; establish industry |
| Streamlined Production and Marketing of Construction Materials Industry | County wide | To improve livelihoods and increase incomes from the industry | All construction materials in the county produced and sold at real value | Mobilization of players; Standardization of production; Price controls |
| God Nyango Iron-Ore Mining Project | Rachuonyo South | To improve incomes from mining | Income from mining shared adequately with community and county government involvement as beneficiaries | Signing of MoU with licensed miners |
| Mapping of Mineral Resources in Homa Bay County | County wide | To promote sustainable mining of local resources | Mineral capability determined and exploited sustainably | Development of tools; |
| Programme for Empowerment of Local Workers | County wide | Develop capacity of local workers and enforce labour laws | Ensure all local workers are sensitised on labour laws; Ensure labour | Enforcement of labour laws and sensitization of workers and their |

| Project Name | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|------------------|---|---|--|
| | | especially those regarding safety and fair pay | laws are enforced within the county. | employers. |
| Programme for Promotion of Local Trade | County wide | Create a supportive environment for trade | Reduce cost of doing business in the county; Improve access to credit facilities in the county. | Capacity build local entrepreneurs; Review the high licensing fees and improve access to credit. |
| Development of Strategic Planning Units | All sub-counties | To promote strategic planning and accelerate development in each sub-county | Develop a strategic planning unit in every sub-county. | Create units to lead in strategic planning with focus on investment promotion and management. |

iii) New Projects (MTP II Consultations)

| Key Priority Area | Key Issue | Proposed interventions | | Indicators | Outcomes |
|---------------------|---|--|--|---|--|
| | | Short term | Medium term | | |
| Access to market | Information access is still low/ limited; Road network is still inadequate; Storage facilities are largely non-existent; Market infrastructure is still poor. | Improve access to market information; Establish storage and value addition facilities. | Enhance development of rural access roads; Improve infrastructure for marketing. | % change in No. of producers with access to market information/ infrastructure; % change in No. and length of rural access roads; % change in No. of storage/ value addition facilities established. | More exports; More access roads; More storage facilities established. |
| Employment creation | Many people have been trained and have acquired skills but were not employed; There were limited industrial opportunities to accommodate the trained personnel; | Encourage adoption of modern technology; Address environmental factors that inhibited agricultural production. | Promote technical education, entrepreneurship and self-employment; Improve investment in infrastructure; Promote industry, value addition and production for export markets. | % change in No. of local producers employing modern technology; % change in No. of youths pursuing technical courses; % change in No. of industries established/revived; % change in No. of new businesses; % change in No. of youths trained/newly employed; % change in Area of Lake Victoria cleared off water | More local producers realising surplus production; More youths with relevant technical skills technology; More Industries established /revived; More viable businesses established; Clean lake |

| Key Area | Priority | Key Issue | Proposed interventions | | Indicators | Outcomes |
|----------|----------|-----------|------------------------|-------------|------------|----------|
| | | | Short term | Medium term | | |
| | | | | | hyacinth | |

7.3.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues in the Sector

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

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

7.4 HEALTH

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

7.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

7.4.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

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

role in sensitizing the community on hygiene improvement through building of pit-latrines and using clean water, immunization, vaccination and prevention of diseases.

7.4.3 Role of Stakeholders

| Stakeholder | Role |
|--|--|
| Ministry Of Education | Ensuring quality education and assisting in community mobilization |
| Ministry of Agriculture , Livestock and Fisheries Development | Ensuring adequate nutrition and food security |
| Ministry Of Health | Provision of financial, technical and material support to health facilities including staff; Policy and guideline formulation; Supportive supervision; Monitoring and supervision of interventions in the sector including interventions by PBOs and other GOK agencies. |
| Devolved Committees (CDF) and other Government departments/ministries | Provision of financial resources; Technical support. |
| NACC and other government agencies | Provide policy guidance on halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS; Developing, implementing and monitoring and evaluation of health sector interventions. |
| Private sector | Partners in health care provision – private clinics / hospitals |
| PBOs – CARE Kenya, CEFA/St. Margarita, World Vision, ADS, APHIA Plus, KEMRI CDC, IMC, IMPACT Tuungane Project, FACES, MSF, Engender Health, DEVLINK etc. and Donor Agencies-IFAD | Financial resources, capacity building, technical and logistical supports; Renovation of health facilities and provision of essential health commodities and equipment. |
| Overseas Development Partners: World Bank, WHO, AfDB, EU, JICA, UKAID, USAID, SIDA, CIDA, DANIDA, IDA, FINAID, AUSAID, UNICEF, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNHCR, IRI, ADRA, CRS, UNFPA, UNDHA and others | Provision of technical support; Provision of funds; Infrastructure development. |
| KEMSA | Procure and supply medical supplies; Replenishment of stocks of medical supplies in public health facilities. |
| Community | Care and support for the sick and those affected including the vulnerable population; Provide land to construct health facilities and financial resources; Provide human resource: CHEWS, CHWs and other health staff. |

7.4.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

7.4.5 Projects and programmes Priorities

A) On-going Projects / Programmes:

i) Flagship Projects

| Project Name | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of activities |
|---|-------------|---|---|--|
| Community Based Information System | County wide | To enhance community awareness of preventive and promotive healthcare; Promote participation of communities/ individuals to take charge of their health | Develop CBIS; Train at least 12 community based health workers on promotive / preventive health care; Recruit 20 nurses per constituency. | System development; Training of CBHWs; Recruitment of nurses. |
| Rehabilitation of Rural Health Facilities | County wide | Provide quality integrated and comprehensive health care. | Functional health facilities offering integrated and comprehensive health services increased; 1 model health facility established in each constituency. | Mapping resource needs and mobilizing; Renovating existing health facilities; Constructing a model health facility in each constituency; Finalize recruitment of 20 nurses per |

| Project Name | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of activities |
|--|-------------|---|--|---|
| | | | | constituency. |
| Revitalization of Efficacy of HMIS | County wide | Enhance reliability of health management information systems | HIS and data tools developed and printed; Decentralized reporting rates and feedback increased; Capacity building of health workers and HMTs. | Developing and printing health sector indicators and data tools; Developing and rolling out sub-county HIS software; Capacity building health workers, SCHMTs and CHMTs |
| Fast-tracking implementation of Community Health Strategy | County wide | Make available basic information on preventive health at community level. | CHS is implemented and Community-Based Information system is established; 10 CHWs recruited per constituency; 100 motor cycles supplied to each CU | Recruiting CHWs; Purchasing motor cycles; Forming CUs; Distributing resources to CUs |
| Implementation of Output-Based Approach in Reproductive Health | County wide | Improve access to reproductive health services | Uptake of RH services by poor and vulnerable women is increased by more than 10% annually | Train personnel; Target beneficiaries; Implement OBA |

ii) Other Projects

| Project Name Location/Division | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Construction and Equipping of Model Health facilities | Kitare, Nyandiwa, Marindi, Ober, Wagwe, and Pala | Improve service delivery at the health centres | 1 model health facility constructed in each constituency | Development and equipment of modern; In-patient and Out-patient wards; Registry; Maternity wings; Kitchen & laundry |
| Construction of Wards | Kobuya Disp Ugina HC Soklo Disp. Lambwe Disp Ogongo SDH Nyamrisra HC, Oriwo HC | Improve service delivery at the health centres | All dispensaries to have effective and adequate wards in all constituencies | Ceiling, piping & painting |
| Tupange Programme | County wide | To provide Reproductive Health services to the Urban poor | Raise FP uptake by 20% point | Provision of health services Information dissemination Provision of family planning services |
| Construction of Treatment Blocks | Usao HC Ndhuru Disp OberKabuoch | Improve service delivery at the health centres | To be achieved before 2014 | Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and |

| Project Name Location/Division | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| | Dispensary KachuthDisp,Ra chuonyo level 4 hsp | | | finishing works |
| Construction of Staff Houses | Ugina HC Usao HC Nyatoto HC Pala HC Maram Disp | Improve working conditions for staff | At least two staff houses constructed in each facility by 2014 | Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works |
| Construction of Maternity Wings complete with incinerators | God OberDisp KoseleDisp ChuthBerDisp Mirie HC Kabondo HC Kauma HC Got OyaroDisp Homa Hills HC Nguku Disp AmoyoDisp | Improve health services & increase the number of hospital deliveries | Reduced infant and maternal mortality by 10% | Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works |
| Construction of Minor Theatres | OkikiAmayo HC | To improve efficiency in service delivery | Reduce disability and mortality | Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works |
| Construction of MCH and IPD | OmbogaDisp | To improve efficiency in service delivery | Blocks completed by 2014 | Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works |
| Construction & Equipping of Laboratory | Wagwe HC, SimbiKogembo | To improve efficiency in service delivery | Confirmation of diagnosis tests | Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works |
| Fencing and Electrification of Health Facilities | KokwanyoDisp ChuoreDisp, KobuyaDisp | To increase security & enhance service delivery | At least every dispensary in the constituency | Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works |
| Up-scaling Development of Tier 3 Health Facilities | Homa Bay County Referral to level 5 and sub-county hospitals to level 4 | To improve efficiency in service delivery and decongest referral hospitals | Complete the maternity wing; Office blocks laundry and kitchen; Medical ward paediatric ward; X-Ray block; Theatre; Modern mortuary. | Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works Renovate the theatre; paediatric block |
| Construction and Equipping of Maternity Wing | Kiasa Disp. Nyamrisra Disp | To improve maternal and child health in the sub-counties | Complete and equip facilities | Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works |
| Construction of Modern Mortuaries complete with Pathologists | Homa Bay County Teaching and Referral Hospital Sindo Level 4 Hospital; | Improve health care and sanitation services | Complete and utilize facilities by 2015 | Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works |

| Project Name Location/Division | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| | Ndhiwa Level 4 Hospital | | | |
| HIV Prevention, Care and Support Education | Mbita and Suba | To provide comprehensive HIV prevention services to adolescents, PNHIV, MARPs | 1,800 HIV Care givers reached with Families Matter Programme; 1,000 fisher folk reached with minimum package of HIV prevention services; 1,700 adolescents reached with healthy choices for a better future; 400 PLHIVs reached with PWP; 500 adults and 50 children reached with palative care services; 3,000 people reached with CT services | Focus on evidence-based interventions; |
| AHADI Dynamic Mobile Health Services | Ndhiwa | To promote preventive health | Reach over 50% of the population with reproductive health services by 2014 | Hold community open forums, action days, team building, counseling and nature escapades |

B) New Project Proposals

| Project Name | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of activities |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|--|
| Purchase of Ambulances | Each ward | To reduce fatalities during emergencies and improve handling of referrals | Acquire 40 fully equipped ambulances | Acquire 71 fully equipped ambulances |
| Construction of Maternity Wards | County wide | To reduce incidences of maternal deaths | 8 wards constructed and operational by 2017 | Develop detailed designs; Mobilize and allocate resources; Build and operate |

| Project Name | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of activities |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| | | | | facilities |
| Renovations and Equipping of a Blood Transfusion Centre | Homa Bay County Teaching and Referral Hospital | Promote availability of blood for emergencies | Centre renovated and equipped to be in use by 2017 | Renovation works; Purchase of equipment; Promotion of blood transfusion |
| Installation of Oxygen Plant | Homa Bay County Teaching and Referral Hospital | To reduce mortality from fatal accidents | The hospital is installed with the plant by 2016 | Purchase and installation works |
| Construction of Staff Quarters | County wide | To enhance service delivery | Construct Doctors Quarters | Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works |
| Purchase of Educational Aids and Related Equipment | | To enhance HIV/AIDS patients care in the institution and minimise referrals to outside the county | Purchase of all necessary equipment for the health facilities across the county | Construction; Equipping; Deployment of staff; Avail the necessary supplies and Logistics |
| Establishment of the HIV/AIDS Management and Malaria Control Centre | Homa Bay | Combat HIV/AIDS and malaria in the county | Have the centre in place by 2017 | Site identification; Setting up of support frameworks |
| Purchase of Generators | County wide | Improve service delivery; | Purchase generators for all health facilities across the county | Purchase and distribution |
| Purchase of Therapy Appliances | County wide | To improve health care delivery | Identified health facilities are supplied with appliances by 2017 | Purchase of appliances |
| Establishment of the Cancer Centre | Homa Bay | Combat Cancer in the county | Operationalize the centre by 2014 | Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and finishing works; Supply of medical staff |
| Expansion of the Medical Training Centre | Homa Bay | To increase capacity and programmes on offer; | Put up 6 more classrooms, 2 lecture theatres, 4 hostels, an administration block, a conference hall, a modern library, a laboratory and a | Site and cost determination; Resource mobilization, Project design, procurement of works, Construction and |

| Project Name | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of activities |
|---|---------------|--|---|---|
| | | | demonstration block; acquire land recruit more staff to reach an establishment of 200 with 4 new programs | finishing works |
| Establishment of Satellite Medical Training Centres | Oyugis, Sindo | Increase number of locals on medical training | Have personnel trained in all areas of shortage by 2017 | Mapping of available resources; Plugging gaps by training |
| Establishment of a Specialized Medical Care Centre | Kisegi | To provide special care to the sick and other vulnerable populations | At least one facility providing specialised treatment by 2017 | Mapping of existing facilities that can house the special unit; Putting up infrastructure |
| Enhanced WASH and Waste Disposal Programme | County wide | To improve sanitation in schools, urban centres and homes | All waste products are disposed of safely by 2015 | Programme design; Programme Operationalization |
| School Health Education and Development Programme | County wide | To improve health education from formative years | All school health clubs active and linked to community strategy | Formation of clubs; Training of teachers and children |

C) Outstanding Project Proposals

| Project | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|-------------|--|---|--|
| Programme for Enhanced Staffing and Staff Motivation | County wide | Improve staff welfare and efficiency | All facilities have adequate staff by 2017 | Train and recruit more health personnel; Improve housing conditions; Provide better terms including hardship allowances |
| Enhanced Health Management Programme | County wide | To strengthen community strategies and health management systems | Health outcomes improve significantly by 2017 | Train more health managers; Facilitate formation of community health units; Provide support infrastructure and supplies |
| Health Infrastructure and Supplies Support Programme | County wide | Accelerate development of requisite health infrastructure and availability of essential supplies | All facilities constructed are in full use by 2017 | Decentralize supply and procurement systems; Improve emergency and referrals systems (ambulances, land and water) and provide special health units/clinics; Secure water and land ambulances for each sub-county |
| Disease Prevention and Care Programme | County wide | Reverse trends in prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other diseases | All negative statistics reduced by half by 2017 | Increase and sustain funding of HIV programs; Launch and implement the NCD's strategies. |
| Sanitation Improvement Programme | County wide | Enhance WASH activities | WASH activities are supported fully within the community strategy | Support community, organizational and school level community-led total sanitation; Put up public sanitation facilities at all strategic points. |

7.4.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

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

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

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

Tree planting in schools has been ongoing as a measure of increasing the forest cover in the county. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environment clubs formed in these institutions to teach children the need to conserve the environment.

Support for the girl child education is bearing fruit and this can be seen from the retention rate and enrolment rate for primary and secondary schools. These efforts will be stepped up during this plan period. The revival of vocational training centres is expected to absorb the students who drop out of school for various reasons and those who do not get admission in secondary schools where they will acquire skills that can be employed for livelihood.

7.5 EDUCATION

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

7.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

The mission of the sector is: To provide, promote and coordinate quality education and training, integration of science, technology and innovation in sustainable socio-economic development process.

7.5.2 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

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

In the county's strategic plan, the agenda is to promote core values of education, employ at least 12,000 ECD teachers, establish the requisite physical facilities, reduce the ratio of books to students to 1:1, support capacity building for all teachers, provide additional motivation to teachers, sensitive the community on the value of success; prepare and implement a strategic plan on the county's education and, establish a university and constituents colleges in the county.

7.5.3 Role of Stakeholders

| Stakeholder | Role |
|---|--|
| Ministry of Education | Funding, quality control, deployment of teacher, infrastructures development and Provision of learning materials Staffing |
| Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure | Designs and technical backstopping in infrastructures development |
| Ministry of health | Sanitation improvement and Immunization |
| PBOs (Kenya Red Cross,USAID, UKAID) CBOs and FBOs | Infrastructures development Advocacy and mobilization of resources |

| Stakeholder | Role |
|---|---|
| Ministry of Water, Environment and Natural Resources | Provision of water in schools |
| Children Department | Child protection and child rights |
| Private Sector | Establishment of private schools and supply of quality education materials |
| Overseas Development Partners: World Bank, AfDB, EU, JICA, UKAID, USAID, SIDA, CIDA, DANIDA, IDA, FINAID, AUSAID, UNICEF, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNHCR, IRI, ADRA, CRS, UNFPA, UNDHA and others | Provision of technical support; Provision of funds; Infrastructure development. |
| WFP | Support to school feeding programme |

7.5.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

7.5.5 Projects and Programmes

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

A) On-going Projects/Programmes

| Project Name | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|-----------------|--|---|---|
| School Infrastructure Improvement Grant Project | County wide | To improve quality of education | Classrooms and sanitation facilities improved in 99 primary schools. | Tendering/procurement of material and work. |
| Programme for Increasing Subsidies to Youth Polytechnics | County wide | To Enhance access to polytechnic education | Subsidies provided for all students at youth polytechnic | Determining need; Providing funds; M&E |
| Programme for Expansion of Centers of Excellence | County wide | To improve capacity and access to quality education at secondary level | Establish and fully equip 4 centres of excellence per sub-county | Site and cost determination; Mobilization of funds; Construction and equipping works |
| Construction of Model Workshops in Youth Polytechnics | County wide | To Position youth polytechnics to be world class skill development centres for the youth | All youth polytechnics have adequate workshops for all trades undertaken by students | Construction and equipping of workshop blocks |
| Upgrading of Youth Polytechnics under KIDDP | Suba Mbita | To Enable youth polytechnics in the county to offer world class vocational training programmes | All youth polytechnics have adequate workshops for all trades undertaken by students | Construction of workshop and classrooms; Supply of equipment, tools and textbooks; Capacity building of management committee instructors and MOYA officers. |
| Up-scaling of Constituency-Based Bursary Schemes | County wide | To increase transition to and retention in secondary schools and tertiary institutions | All needy and bright students from poor families in secondary schools and tertiary institutions | Identification of beneficiaries and Disbursement of the funds |
| GOK/OPEC Infrastructure Development Project | County wide | To improve physical facilities and Quality of education | Identified schools with inadequate physical facilities are supported to upgrade them | Disbursement of funds; Construction of physical facilities |
| Early Childhood Development Programme | County-wide | To encourage all children to attend ECD/Pre-School programs | Assess all the teachers annually and building of at least 2 ECD centres in each sub-county annually | Assessment of teachers; Construction and equipment of ECD centres |
| School Inspection Improvement Programme | County-wide | To improve education outcomes in the county | Carry out constant inspection in all learning institutions | Offer inspection and quality assurance services |
| Completion of Classrooms under AfDB | County wide | To improve the learning environment for pupils | Complete 2 classrooms/laboratories in 4 schools in each sub-county | Finishing and fitting works |
| Completion of 3-twin workshops at | Mbita | To improve the learning environment | Identify youth polytechnics with | Disbursement of funds, construction of physical |

| Project Name | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|----------|--|---|--|
| Waondo YP under GOK/KIDDP | | for trainees | inadequate physical facilities to upgrade them | facilities |
| Completion of one-twin workshop at Waiga YP under GOK | Mbita | To improve the learning environment for trainees | Identify youth polytechnics with inadequate physical facilities to upgrade them | Disbursement of funds, construction of physical facilities |

B) New Project Proposals

| Project | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|-------------|---|---|---|
| Programme for Promotion of Quality Education | County Wide | Support quality teaching and learning in all educational institutions | Provide quality education in all educational institutions County wide | Embrace ICT and quality learning in all secondary schools; Institute school improvement programmes in all schools; Employ professionally qualified teachers; Provide adequate quality physical facilities and learning or teaching materials; Employ trained, qualified and committed quality assurance personnel to ensure proper assessment in schools |
| Programme for Improved Transition to and Retention at all Levels | County wide | Reduce wastage of students at all levels | Ensure that all boys and girls of school-going age are in school; Achieve 100% transition from primary to secondary and more than 70% transition to post-secondary institutions | Establish middle level (technical and tertiary) colleges in each sub-county; Establish a youth polytechnic in each ward; Establish a fully-fledged university in the county |
| Programme for Improved Access to University Education | County wide | Increase transition to university to more than 50% | Have an established University in the County; Ensure at least 50 per cent of children who attain grade C+ and above receive university education Ensure; Ensure students from the county receive proportionate or more admissions into | Centrally establishing a university institution in the county to offer flexible, responsive and diverse programmes for all cadre of graduates; Strengthening career guidance and counselling in and linkages with all institutions targeted to feed the university; Supporting poor and vulnerable children to secure university education; Strengthening school improvement programmes; |

| Project | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|-----------------|---|--|---|
| | | | priority/quality courses | |
| Establishment of a Fully Fledged University | Homa Bay | To expand opportunities for higher education in the County | A modern university by 2015 | Mobilization of resources, Acquisition of land, construction and equipping |
| Programme for Improved ECD Education | County wide | Provide quality ECD education to every child | Establish ECD centres in each primary school; Achieve 100% transition from ECD to primary; provide adequate learning materials/equipment for quality teaching and learning | Constructing 3 ECD classrooms in every primary school; Recruiting and posting 3 ECD teachers for each ECD Centre |
| Construction of Laboratories | County wide | Improve outcomes in science and technology education | Performance in science and technology courses improved county wide | Construction and equipping of laboratories in school |
| County Bursaries and Scholarship Programme | County wide | Improve opportunities for vulnerable students to access quality education | All bright and needy students in secondary, youth polytechnics, technical training institutes and universities | Setting up and operationalization of a scholarship and bursary scheme that supports needy bright students |
| Establishment of Special Schools | County wide | Improve access to students with various disabilities | All students with disability access basic education up to form four by 2017 | Construction, rehabilitation and expansion of special schools |
| School Feeding Programme | County wide | Improve nutritional support to pupils from very poor households | All schools and youth polytechnics in hardship areas | Introducing and sustaining school/youth polytechnic feeding programmes |
| Strengthening of Centers of Excellence in the County | County wide | Improve quality of grades obtained by students in the county | Improve access to quality education and training by 5% each year | Construction of new centres; Expansion of existing centres |
| Establishment of 22 new Youth Polytechnics | County wide | Provide quality training to all youths | Improve access to quality technical education | Funding and construction of classrooms, workshops, hostels, toilets and food programmes |

| Project | Location | Objective | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|------------------|---|--|--|
| Upgrading of 18 existing Youth Polytechnics | County wide | Provide quality training to all youths | Improve access to quality technical education | Funding and construction of classrooms, workshops, toilets and food programmes |
| Equipment of Youth Polytechnics | County wide | Provide quality training to all youths | Improve access to quality technical education | Funding and buying of machines, equipment, tools and learning materials |
| Upgrading Waondo youth polytechnic | Mbita Sub-County | To expand and improve the technical training | Complete upgrade by 2017 | Rehabilitation/construction, Equipping and staffing |
| Establishment of Data Management and Information Centre | Homa Bay | Track performance and develop inventory of all learners in the county | Set up and operationalize the centre by 2015 | Construction and equipping; Connectivity; training of users |
| Establishment of County TV and Radio | Homa Bay | Improve access to information | Setting up by 2014 | Construction and equipment; Installations, training and operationalization |
| ICT Infrastructure Development Programme | County wide | Improve internet connectivity | Development of county website, village ICT centers, County server units, modern computer laboratory in schools, ICT incubation hubs and community learning resource centers, ICT system for business operations and service delivery by 2014 | Construction and equipment; Installations, training and operationalization |

7.5.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will target the secondary school-age population to implement behaviour change communication information as a way to target a reduction in new HIV and Aids infections. This population is particularly vulnerable and specific measures to mitigate this vulnerability include youth friendly leisure centres and VCT sites. Introduction of abstinence clubs in secondary schools is another measure that will be used to mainstream HIV and Aids in this sector. Tree planting in schools has been ongoing as a measure of increasing the forest cover in the county. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environment clubs formed in these institutions to teach children the need to conserve the environment. Support for girl-child education is bearing fruit and this can be seen from the retention rate and enrolment rate for primary and secondary schools that has gone up. These efforts will be stepped up during this

plan period. The revival of vocational training centres is expected to absorb the students who drop out of school for various reasons and those who do not get admission into secondary schools where they will acquire skills that can be employed for livelihood.

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

7.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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

7.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

7.6.2 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

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

7.6.3 Role of Stakeholders

| Stakeholders | Role |
|--|--|
| Ministry of Devolution and Planning | Capacity Building and Technical Assistance to Counties, Improving the effectiveness of public expenditure management, Developing and implementing of sound management policies, Documenting, managing and disseminating of county information Enhancing capacity for local level planning, Coordinating and enhancement of policy dialogue and implementation. Staff welfare, Ensure efficient utilization of human resources |
| Controller of Budget and County Treasury | Ensure transparency, accountability and sound financial controls in the management of public finances, Effective management of the public enterprises; safe guarding government property and assets Institutionalizing monitoring and evaluation of public expenditure |
| County Government (executive) | Provision of fund; coordinating the participation of communities in governance at the local level, policy formulation. |

| | |
|---|--|
| PBOs | capacity building of local communities, provision of development funds, emergency response |
| Financial Institutions | Mobilization and provision of funds for investment |
| Overseas Development Partners: World Bank, AfDB, EU, JICA, UKAID, USAID, SIDA, CIDA, DANIDA, IDA, FINAID, AUSAID, UNICEF, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNHCR, IRI, ADRA, CRS, UNFPA, UNDHA and others | Provision of technical support; Provision of funds; Infrastructure development. |

7.6.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

7.6.5 Projects and programmes

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

A) On-going Projects / Programmes:

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

i) New Project Proposals

| Project Name Location /Division | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|-------------------|--|---|---|
| Refurbishment and Equipment of Sub County Planning Units | County wide | Improve service delivery. | Refurbishment and equipping by 2015. | Refurbishment and equipping. Justification: Improve service delivery. |
| Establishment of Disaster Prevention and Management Unit | Governor's Office | To coordinate efforts in disaster prevention and management in the county | Establish and operationalize the unit by 2014 | Mapping of disaster risks; Development of preparedness programmes; Mobilization of resources; |
| Construction/Rehabilitation and Equipping of Treasury Offices | County wide | Improve service delivery | Office accommodation available by 2015 | Construction/rehabilitation works |
| Cascading of the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) | County wide | Ensure proper implementation of projects and programmes. Improve monitoring and evaluation of county projects | Conduct monthly monitoring and evaluation visits. Acquire vehicles for field activity System adopted and in use by 2015 | SCMEC meetings; Monitoring and Evaluation visits. Customization, installation, and operationalization of NIMES; Training of Staff on NIMES |
| Purchase of Machinery, Vehicles and Office Equipment | County wide | Improve efficiency in treasury operations | Vehicles, equipment and furniture available by 2015 | Procurement |
| Cascading of Electronic Projects Management | County wide | Improve monitoring and | System adopted and in use by 2015 | Customization, installation, and |

| Project Name Location /Division | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|-------------|---|--|---|
| Information System | | evaluation of county projects | | operationalization of E-PROMIS; Training of Staff on E-PROMIS |
| Promotion of Feasibility and Rural Appraisal Systems | County wide | Enhance proper project identification and management. | Carry out studies twice a year. Acquire vehicles for field activity | Mobilization; data collection; Development of CAPS. |
| Establishment of County Database of Development Partners and Programmes | County wide | Enhance proper planning. | Update database quarterly | Data collection; Collation; Development of database. |
| Computerization and Internet Linking of Sub County Information and Documentation Centres | County wide | To provide link between the Sub County HTQS. | To improve on information collection and processing. | To computerize the operations. |
| Establishment of County Government Training System | County wide | To improve on efficiency and service delivery. | At least 2 week training for each government staff every year | Construction works; Development of training modules; Recruitment of Trainers; Mobilization of trainees |
| Construction/Completion/Renovation and Equipment of Sub-County Headquarters | County wide | Provide good working environment | Construction of one sub- county administration office. | Construction works. |
| Training of Treasury Staff on the Finance Bill and other Financial Regulations | County wide | Improve knowledge and understanding of legislation | All staff trained by 2015 | Development of modules; Training of staff |
| Establishment of MFIs under the Micro-Finance Act | County wide | Increase the banked population and efficiency in the financial sector | Consolidate all CFAs and SACCOs into MFIs by 2015 | Capacity enhancement of CFAs and SACCOs |
| Mapping of County Investment Opportunities | County wide | identify and market investment opportunities in the county | All investment opportunities are catalogued for promotion by 2015 | Development of catalogues; Development of promotion framework |
| Establishment of a Commercial Bank | County wide | Improve access to financial services | Consolidate MFIs into a commercial bank by 2017 | Capacity enhancement of MFIs |
| Mapping of County Revenue Streams | County wide | Improve revenue collection | Comprehensive map developed by 2013 | Definition of revenue base and sources |
| Programme for Widening of the Revenue Base | County wide | Improve revenue collection | Plan developed and implemented fully by 2014 | Development and operationalization of the revenue enhancement plan; |
| Programme for Digitalization of Revenue Collection | County wide | Improve revenue collection | All revenue collection digitalized by 2015 | Identifying program and service provider; procuring and training |
| Establishment of Revenue Entities | County wide | Improve revenue collection | Entity in operation by 2014 | Securing approvals; Setting up |
| Establishment of County Development Corporations | County wide | Improve facilities for revenue generation | Entities in operation by 2015 | Securing approvals; Setting up |

| Project Name Location /Division | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|-------------|--|--|--|
| Promotion of County Beautification and Sanitation | County wide | Brand the county, Improve health standards, promote road safety and environmental sustainability | All streets and major urban areas cleaned and lined up with eco-beautification furniture by 2014 | Clearing bushes; cutting grass; garbage collection, putting up road promotional furniture ; Planting flowers |
| Construction of Signs on Major Pathways | County wide | Ensure road safety and provide information to road users | All main roads in the county | Installation of boundary boards and warning signs |
| Production of Relevant County Publications | County wide | To create awareness of the county functions and development agendas to all its stakeholders | Production of monthly publications | Publication county fact book and other documentaries; distribution of all publications |

7.6.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

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

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will ensure that awareness creation and sensitization on preventive measures are part of the work environment policy. In addition, the sector will actively participate in collection, collation, analysis, storage and dissemination of data on HIV/AIDS activities in the county. The sector will seek to effectively disseminate key government policies to ensure projects and programmes through the DIDCs. ICT will also be promoted through computerization of government services and information storage and retrieval.

7.7 SOCIAL PROTECTION, CULTURE AND RECREATION

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

7.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

7.7.2 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

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

7.7.3 Role of stakeholders

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

| Stakeholder | Role |
|--------------------|--|
| County Government: | Provision of personnel, financial and other resources, |

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

7.7.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Gender and Children Services | Empowerment of communities and individuals to participate in development with particular emphasis on women and children ; mainstreaming gender issues in all development initiatives; | Insufficient funding for investment requirements Delay in release of development funds Lack of enabling policy and legislative instruments; Inadequate staff; Increased number of children in need of care and protection | Initiate, lobby for and advocate legal reforms on issues affecting women, and to formulate laws, eliminate all forms of discrimination against women; mainstream a gender in all development initiatives and institutionalize the mandates of the National Commission on Gender and development; |
| Sports , culture and the arts | Promotion and development of sports and sports facilities at all levels; Empowerment of youth to participate in Development coordinating youth education programmes; | Insufficient funds; Lack of basic training equipment and tools; Shortage of quality instructors in YPs; Uncoordinated registration of youth groups; | Managing, marketing, rehabilitating and maintaining sports stadia to provide avenues for sports development; Facilitating opportunities for youth to participate in all processes of national development; Ensuring improved and effective youth participation in all structures of decision making; Developing and strengthening leadership and life skills among the youth; |
| Youth Development Services | Entrepreneurship development; employment creation, environment conservations | Insufficient funds; Transitory nature of youth; | Strengthen curricular and life skills training; Enhance talent identification and development; Provide resources for wealth creation and apprenticeships; Support business incubation and start- ups by the youth |

7.7.5 Projects and Programmes

A) On-going Projects / Programmes:

i) Flagship Projects/programmes

| Project Name | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|-------------|---|---|--|
| Establishment of Consolidated Social Protection Fund | County wide | To provide cash transfers to the elderly and other persons facing vulnerabilities | Provide funds to about 1,000 vulnerable households in the county with OVC; Provide funds to about 700 households in the county with elderly persons | Identifying vulnerable populations; Providing funds; Training on IGAs; |
| Gender Disaggregated Data | County wide | To provide a basis for gender sensitive policies, plans and programmes | Train at least 6 gender officers on sex disaggregated data; | Establish data base; Train officers; Report progress on gender |
| Implementation of Disability Fund | County wide | To Provide socio-economic empowerment to PWDs | About 3 organizations with PWDs supported annually; Scholarships provided to PWDs; Assistive devices provided to PWDs | Identifying PWDs; Providing funds; Monitoring and evaluation |
| Tree-for-Jobs Programme | County wide | To Engage youth in gainful employment; Address global campaign on environmental conservation to increase forest cover on the county | About 200,000 trees are planted annually; Raise forest cover to 10% | Mobilizing the youth; Providing seedlings; |
| Development of Regional Sports Stadium | Homa bay | To Promote sports development and tap youth talent | Improve sports facilities and develop a stadium; Operationalize at least 3 youth centres per constituency | Construct/renovate facilities; Enroll youth into sports programmes |
| Representation of PWDs in Decision Making | County wide | To Address adequately issues that directly affect PWDs | Train at least 8 PWDs annually on vocational skills | Register PWDs; Assess training needs of PWDs; Enroll PWDs on vocational programmes |
| Youth Empowerment Centers | County wide | To Increase access to services and information for the youth | Build and equip none 1 Youth Empowerment Centre per constituency; | Construction/equipping of centres; Training of youth |
| Women Enterprise Fund | County wide | To Provide women with access to alternative financial services; Empower women to join and stay in the economic mainstream | Increase repayments to 100%; Reach at least 2,000 in the county with loans annually; Train about 170 women entrepreneurs in the county annually | Providing loans; Training women entrepreneurs; Facilitating participation of women in regional/international markets |
| Community Cultural | County Wide | To develop and promote cultural heritage and | All the 8 communities hold at least a festival in | Sensitize communities to form committees for |

| | | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------|-----------|---|
| Festival | | cultural creative economy | each year | organizing the festival, support the communities technically and financially to hold the festivals. |
|----------|--|---------------------------|-----------|---|

ii) Other Projects

| Project Name | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Up-scaling of the OVC Cash Transfer Programme | County Wide | To Provide social protection to families hosting OVCs by giving regular and predictable cash every month. | To support OVC-hosting households in selected locations in each sub-county | Identification of beneficiary households; Administration of regular cash flows to the identified households |
| Establishment of Child Protection Units | Homa bay Town | To separate children in need of care and protection at police stations from adult cells | To be able to offer food and shelter to all children in custody | Provide shelter to children in conflict with law; Providing food and shelter for lost and abandoned children. |
| Child Education Support and Development | Rachuonyo North, Rachuonyo South, Mbita | Increase retention and completion rates for OVC in primary and secondary, Improve sanitation, health and hygiene condition, strengthen the capacity of 20 community | 240 caregivers/HHDs capacity built, 23 OVCs supported, 6 schools supported to initiate IGAs, 6 school foundation mobilized and formed, 1200 OVCs mentored and given psychosocial support, 180 health club members trained, 180 4 K club members trained | Mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries, training, community initiative support, planning and review with technical team and community groups, IGA support to schools, collaboration with stakeholders |
| Up-scaling of the Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme(C-YES) and UWEZO Fund | County-wide | To promote a culture of entrepreneurship and innovation among the youth; To significantly reduce unemployment among the youth | All youth are trained and have skills to secure and constructively utilize credit advanced to create wealth and employment | Training groups and funding group enterprise projects and activities; Monitoring and evaluation of funded projects; Holding trade fairs annually to market youth wares |
| Enhancement of the Women Enterprise Development Programme | County wide | To improve access to financial services by women | Establish Sub-County Women Enterprise Committees all constituencies; Support SCWECs to sensitize women on the enterprise fund; Vet at least thirty (30) proposals in each constituency per quarter; Recommend and disburse loans to all qualified groups. | Mobilization of women beneficiaries. Sensitization about requirements on the women funds. Establish the implementation structures. Circulation of the guideline forms. Vetting of group to benefit Train beneficiaries. Disburse loans to beneficiaries. Follow upon loan repayment and open |

| | | | | |
|--|----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | Accounts. |
| Women in Agro forestry | Homa Bay Ndhwa | Combat desertification in the two sub-county | Women groups already in agro forestry or agro business | Establish tree nursery at selected site; conduct campaigns on green agriculture; mobilization of stakeholders |
| Construction of women centre | Homa Bay | Have a central coordinating point for women activities | Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization members and officials | Acquisition of title deed; mobilize resource |
| Up-scaling of Grants to self Help Women and Community Projects | County-wide. | To encourage Income Generation Activities among groups. | Provide grants to eight (8) groups in each quarter in the planned period. | Provide grant to self-help, women and community projects |
| Up-scaling of Cash Transfer to Old Persons | County-wide | To ensure there is an effective instrument for addressing poverty and vulnerability and improve the welfare for OVCs, elderly widowed and people with disabilities. | Register all elderly persons who are care takers of OVCs | Advocate for cash and support of elderly, people with disabilities widows/widowed and OVCs; Create a linkage to organizations that have interventions; Mobilize resources |
| Up-Scaling of Cash Transfer to Persons with Severe Disability | County-wide | To ensure there is an effective instrument for addressing poverty and vulnerability and improve the welfare of persons with severe disability | Register all persons with disability by 2013 | Advocate for cash and support to PWSD; Create a linkage to organizations that have interventions; Mobilize for resources |
| Rehabilitation and Integration of Persons With Disabilities | County-wide | To mainstream people with disabilities agenda in the development process. | Formation and registration of groups for people with disabilities. Mobilize resources Convene quarterly meetings for stakeholders Appeal for donations to support beneficiary groups. | Registration of groups for people with disabilities; Follow ups on entrepreneurs; Mobilize local savings geared towards the formation of a microfinance institution for people with disabilities (MFI); Engage a business advisor; Carry out census on people with disabilities including groups. |

B) New Project Proposals

| Project Name | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---|--|---|
| Construction of Cultural Centers | All Constituencies | To empower the Youth to gainful Cultural activities | Build and Equip 1 Cultural Centre per Constituency | Construct and Equip of Centers Training of Artists |
| Organization | County | To showcase local | Hold cultural nights | Mobilize funds; |

| | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---|--|---|
| of Festivals and Culture Weeks/ Theme Nights | wide | culture as a learning and tourism promotion tool | and festivals quarterly, talent search | Attract participation; Hold techno-fest; festival of the arts and culture-fest |
| Sports Equipment Support Programme | All Constituencies | To provide Sportsmen/sportswomen/ sports groups with equipment | Purchase and supply sports groups with assorted equipment each year | Procure sports equipment; Distribute sports equipment |
| Establish Youth Talent Academies | All Constituencies | To encourage the Youth to embrace sports as a career | Establish and Equip Youth Sports Centers | Construct and Equip Youth Sports Centers |
| Purchase of Motor Vehicles | All Sub-Counties | To facilitate coordination of fieldwork | Purchase and distribute at least 2 Motor vehicles per Sub-county | Procurement of vehicles; Distribution of vehicles |
| Provision of Support Grants to Sports Groups | Countywide | To empower Sportsmen and Sportswomen | At least 100 Sports groups | Disburse grants to sports Groups |
| Construction of Changing/ Washrooms | Homa Bay Town/ County Stadium | To offer modern sanitary services for sports men/women in the stadium | All sports men/women have access to sanitary facilities at the stadium by 2014 | Construct a standard sanitary facility at the Stadium |
| Establishment of Sports Gymnasiums | Homa Bay Town Stadium | To improve health and fitness of the county population | All residents have access to fitness training services | Fully Equipped Gymnasium with high quality machines |
| Construction of Perimeter Wall Fence | Homa Bay Town Stadium | To reduce revenue leakages during events at the stadium | All thorough fares in the stadium during events are eliminated | Design and construction of fences and walls |
| Construction of 10 x 10 Kiosks along the Perimeter Wall Fence | Homa Bay Town Stadium | To upgrade the stadium and increase revenue collection from units constructed | Put up 250 units around the perimeter fence of Homa Bay Stadium | Construct and rent out units |
| Establishment of a World-Class Sports Complex | Kendu Bay | To improve local capacity to host world-class sports events | Construct a complex complete with a golf course and a formula 1 track | Mobilization of resources; Design and generation of bills of quantities; Construction works |
| Upgrading of Playing Fields | All wards | To enable each ward to raise a decent team for intra-county competitions | Each ward is provided with a modern field for sports activities | Map out and identify potential fields; Build facilities |
| Programme for exhibitions talent search and cultural exchanges | County wide | To improve understanding and appreciation of County heritage and cultures | One event held each quarter | Programme development and promotion; resource mobilization and facilitation of participants |

iii) Projects Proposals from County MTEF Consultations

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

Priority Programmes from County MTP II Consultations

| Key Priority Area | Key Issue | Proposed interventions | | Indicators | Outcomes |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|
| | | Short term | Medium term | | |
| Reduction in Poverty and Inequality | Higher drop-out rates for girls in schools; Rampant early marriages; Women groups were being formed not for | Capacity building of populations on rights of the marginalized populations; Emphasizing education of the girls and PWDs; | Increase employable skills among the marginalized; Ensure flexibility in collateral requirement for the marginalized; Engender governance in all | No. of the marginalized persons trained/facilitated to access resources; No. of equality audits. | Fewer girls dropping out of school; Fewer marginalized persons getting married early; More marginalized |

| Key Area | Priority | Key Issue | Proposed interventions | | Indicators | Outcomes |
|----------------------------|----------|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | | Short term | Medium term | | |
| | | purposes of empowerment of women. | Enhancing M&E to include equality audits. | projects. | | persons accessing credit and quality employment. |
| National Values and Ethics | | Inadequate national unity and cohesion | Encourage use of the national language; Promote respect for national diversity | Improve local interactions through trade and sports | % of the local populations using the national language; No. of cohesive events | More events held to celebrate national diversity; More local persons using national language |

7.7.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

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

7.8 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER

The Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector (GJLOS) comprises the Ministry Interior and Coordination of National Government, the Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission the Commission for Implementation of the Constitution, Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, the National Police Service Commission, Gender and Equality Commission, Office of the Registrar of Political Parties, Witnesses Protection Agency and Independent Policing Oversight Authority.

7.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

7.8.2 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

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

7.8.3 Role of stakeholders

| Stakeholder | Role |
|---|---|
| National Government Ministries and Parastatals | Provide resources and policy guidance Enforce law and order; |
| Registration of person | Register bona fide Kenyans; Determine births and deaths. |
| NGO's, CBO's, F.B.O | Sensitizing communities on issues of good governance, advocacy and rights of women and children Give inputs regarding strategies for developing the district Submit reports on their programmes |
| Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission | Management of elections voter registration establishment of electoral boundaries |
| Community | Participation in community policing |
| Judiciary | Referral of cases for general of social enquiry reports Sentence of the offenders to serve in a non-custodial sentences Drivers of community service orders programme |
| Police | Execution of warrants of arrest Escorts Juvenile offenders to Borstal institutions ; Provide information about the offenders and victims to probation offers being investigating officers. |
| Community | Provide information; Help in restorative justice, victim-offender reconciliation, restitution and retribution; Help in rehabilitation, reintegration and resettlement of offenders within the communities. |
| Prisons | Containment of offenders; Rehabilitate Borstal inmates and requests to final home reports for their release back to the community through probation Department |
| Overseas Development Partners: World Bank, AfDB, EU, JICA, UKAID, USAID, SIDA, CIDA, DANIDA, IDA, FINAID, AUSAID, UNICEF, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNHCR, IRI, ADRA, CRS, UNFPA, UNDHA, and | Provision of technical support; Provision of funds; Infrastructure development. |

| Stakeholder | Role |
|-------------|------|
| others | |

7.8.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|-----------------------|---|---|--|
| Children Affairs | Advocating for the children rights protection ; Capacity building to the families of CNSP; Promotion of effective referral system , Case management and record preservation; Providing alternative care for children in need of special protection | Lack of a rehabilitation center; Inadequate transport; Inadequate funds Understaffing of the children offices. | Recruitment of voluntary Children Officers; Collaboration and networking with all stake holders; Enactment of children's Act; Construction of rehabilitation centres; Starting a revolving fund for parents with CNPS; |
| Probation Services | Generate information for administration; Rehabilitate offenders in the community; Create awareness on crime prevention; Strengthen alternative dispute resolution mechanism; Implement the CSO Act; Provide protection, care and discipline to juveniles. | Lack of data; Inadequate rehabilitation facilities; high poverty and unemployment levels; Inadequate funding | Intensify collaboration and networking; Capacity building; Encourage community participation, |
| Public administration | Enforce code of regulation Capacity building. | Lack of funds; Poor community participation | Provide adequate funds Encourage community participation |
| Penal Institution | Promote rehabilitation and reform of offenders | Congestion; Inadequate transport and equipment ; Inadequate funds | Expansion of prisons; Provide adequate modern housing for staffs |
| Legal services | Bring services closer to the people | Lack of court Delays in administration | Promote CSO; Enhance community |
| Civil Registration | Achieving 100% registration of births and deaths in the county from under and above 30% and 70% respectively | In adequate means of transport for field follow up. | Training of registration agents and public on the importance of registration |
| Judiciary | Strengthening law and order | Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice; Lack of coordination between the various actors; | Train more manpower; Introduce non-custodial sentences; Improve the prisons and other corrective centres; Enhance proper coordination between |

| Sub sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | | Increased poverty levels. | stakeholders. |

7.8.5 Projects and Programmes

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

A) On-going Projects / Programmes:

i) On-going Projects/Programmes

| Project Name | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|--|--|--|
| Establishment of Probation Offices | Putting up office for department | Accommodation for staff | Office construction |
| Programme for Eradication of Illicit Brews | Promote health , security | Eradicate illicit brew in the county | Trainings, enforcement of the law |
| Establishment of Modern Law Courts in Homa Bay, Mbita and Kosele | Improve access to administration of justice | One per sub-county | Construction of law courts |
| Construction of Sub-county Headquarters at Mbita, Kabondo Kasipul and Rangwe | To improve national administration service services | Offices put up by 2015 | Construction of sub-county headquarters |
| Completion of Sub-County Headquarters at Suba, Rachuonyo North, Ndhiwa and Rachuonyo South | To improve national administration service services | Offices put up by 2015 | Construction of sub-county headquarters |
| Programme for Provision of Modern Security Equipment and Motor Vehicles in all Police Posts | To improve security and safety of investments in the county | Provide vehicles and security equipments to all police posts | Purchase of vehicles and security equipments |
| Establishment of Police Posts | To reduce insecurity in all high risk and high potential areas | Police posts opened up in all identified areas by 2015 | Construction of Police Posts |
| Refurbishment of Police Stations | To reduce insecurity and work environment for police officers | All existing police stations are rehabilitated and where possible expanded by 2016 | Completion and furnishing of police stations |
| Construction of Prison Staff | To provide staff accommodation and enhance | All staff | Construction of |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| Houses | service delivery | | prison staff houses |
| Improvement of Prison Water Supply Infrastructure | To enhance uninterrupted supply of water to the facility | Rehabilitate entire supply system | Rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure to prison hqs |
| Accelerated Registration of Births and Deaths County wide | To make sure that all births and deaths are registered | Increase the registered births to 98 per cent and deaths to 75 per cent. | Create awareness on the importance of registering births and deaths immediately they occur. |

B) New Project/Programme Proposals

| Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of activities |
|---|-----------------------|--|---|---|
| Establishment of County Probation Offices | Kosele Mbita | To quality provide probationary services to offenders | 4 No Office Rooms are build and equipped | 4 No. Office Rooms constructed; Purchase Of Chairs; Fixing of Doors |
| Relocation of Homa Bay Prison to Lambwe Development Area | Suba | To free the area for the setting up other priority installations | Prison services relocated to Lambwe Development Area by 2015 | Mobilization of Resources; Acquisition of Land; Construction of Prison Facilities |
| Strengthening of Community Policing | County wide | To improve security in the county using the community strategy | All preventable security situations are proactively addressed by 2015 | Provision of training; Near-fool proof identification of participants |
| Construction of Residential Buildings for the Police (Police Lines) | All wards | To Reduce insecurity ; to improve service delivery | Across the county | Construction of police lines |
| Purchase of Motor Vehicles | All Police Stations | To improve efficiency in service delivery | Across the county | Purchase and distribution to officer in the sub-counties |
| Purchase of Motorcycles | All probation offices | To improve efficiency in service delivery | Across the county | Purchase and distribution to officers in the sub-counties |
| Establishment of a forensic lab | Homa Bay | To improve service delivery | Construction of one forensic lab in the | Construction of the lab; purchase and installation |

| | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | county | of equipments |
| CCTV Camera Security Enhancement | County wide | To reduce insecurity in the county | Install CCTV cameras in major urban centres in the county | Purchase and installation of CCTV Cameras |
| Programme for Improved Civic Education | County wide | To improve participation of all citizens in electoral and governance processes | Train and equip 100 champions for each voter category in each ward | Training of leaders; Facilitation of community outreaches |
| Establishment of Fire Fighting Units | Homa Bay; Mbita and Oyugis | To establish Fire fighting capability | Acquisition of three fire fighting Engines | Training and equipping of Fire fighting team |

7.8.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

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

7.9 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION, WATER AND HOUSING

7.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

7.9.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission:

Provision of safe and clean water is crucial for a healthy population. Lack of clean water is closely associated with outbreak of water borne-diseases such as typhoid and cholera which have been a major killer disease in the county. Through the construction of dams and boreholes, the sector is useful in providing water for livestock and human consumption particularly during the

drought spell period in the district. The provision of technical advice on appropriate irrigation methods is also crucial as a means of enhancing food security hence reduction of hunger in the county.

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

7.9.3 Role of stakeholders

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

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

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

7.9.4 Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies:

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

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

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

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

7.9.5 Projects and Programmes

a) On-going Projects/Programmes:

| Project name | Location. | Objectives. | Targets. | Description of activities. |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| Rehabilitation and Extension of existing Water Supply Schemes | Rural schemes, Including: Kanyaluo, Kochia, Kanjira, Magare, Wiga, Mirogi, Kiabuya, | To Make the projects operate at full capacity and ensure wider coverage | Have more than 60% of residents access piped water by 2023 | Mobilization of resources; Tendering for additional distribution lines; Execution of additional |

| Project name | Location. | Objectives. | Targets. | Description of activities. |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| | Gongo/Nyawita, Mawego/wanhieng, Kanyadhiang, Kamser/Nyakongo, Nyakwere, Otunga Nyandiwa, Kochia, Abala, Atemo, Obera magina | | | works; Electrification of intakes. |
| Rehabilitation and extension of Ndhiwa Water Supply | Ndhiwa | To Make the project operate at full capacity and ensure wider coverage | Complete the Project by 2017 | Rehabilitation of the pipeline and extension of the distribution lines |
| Rehabilitation and extension of Oyugis Water Supply | Oyugis | To Make the project operate at full capacity and ensure wider coverage | Complete the Project by 2017 | Rehabilitation of the pipeline and extension of the distribution lines |
| Rehabilitation and extension of Kendu Water Supply | Kendu bay | To Make the project operate at full capacity and ensure wider coverage | Complete the Project by 2017 | Rehabilitation of the pipeline and extension of the distribution lines |
| Rehab. & extension of West Karachuonyo Water Supply | West Karachuonyo | To Make the project operate at full capacity and ensure wider coverage | Complete the Project by 2017 | Rehabilitation of the pipeline and extension of the distribution lines |
| Rehab. & extension of Magunga Water Supply | Magunga | To Make the project operate at full capacity and ensure wider coverage | Complete the Project by 2017 | Rehabilitation of the pipeline and extension of the distribution lines |
| Rehabilitation and augmentation of Mbita Water Supply | Mbita Division | To expand the supply revenue base | Construction of 5 No. water kiosks by 2017; Regular Water supply ensured by 2017; At least 50% of household within Mbita town ship connected to the water supply by 2017. | Replacement of the reticulation system from UPVC to GI pipes; Extension of pipelines to the residential and institutional plots within the supply area. |
| Design and construction of Homabay, Nyakwere & Oyugis gravity schemes | Homabay, Rodi, Ndhiwa, Nyakwere and Oyugis Town | To supply water to Homabay, Rodi, Ndhiwa, Nyakwere and Oyugis towns and environs. | Gravity system is installed to cover Homabay, Rodi Ndhiwa Nyakwere and | Detailed design and construction of the system |

| Project name | Location. | Objectives. | Targets. | Description of activities. |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | Oyugis towns. | |
| Design and rehabilitation of Homa bay sewerage system | Homabay Town | To increase capacity for sewerage disposal in Homa bay urban and its surrounding | All homa bay town residents are sewered by 2017 | Expansion of treatment works and rehabilitation/extension of sewerage works. |
| Expansion of Homa Bay Water Supply | Homabay Town | To expand the supply revenue base | Regular Water supply ensured by 2017; | Mapping of renovation needs; Mobilization of esystemf resources; |
| Protection of Local Springs | County wide | To provide clean and safe water to the community. | 30 springs- Oyugis S/County, 30springs for Kabondo S/County, 10 springs for Suba S/county, 20 springs for Rangwe S/County, 10 springs for Homabay S/County and 10 springs for Ndhiwa S/ County protected | Construction of concrete protection works and installation of pipes/outlets |
| Provision of roof Catchment tanks in schools | Rural schools, county- wide | To provide clean and safe water to the schools. | 40 schools equitably supplied with roof tanks each 20 c.c | Supply and installation of approved plastic tanks. |
| Provision of small Pans and Dams | County-wide including: Umoja, Omboga, Kosiga, Ayuka, Misita, Onyinjo, Komungu, Kachieng/Nyaro ngi, Sigama/Ndhiwa, Omuga, Migowa, Nyadiero, Ndiru, Kobop, Kuja, Koula, Koduogo, Pala/Agudo, | To provide water harvesting structures for domestic and livestock use | Establish 80 water pans/dams, 8no in each constituency including rehabilitations. | Identification of site; procurement of works; construction and civil works. |

| Project name | Location. | Objectives. | Targets. | Description of activities. |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| | Anindo, Sero/Waratho, Wiga, Rakera, Ohinga, Kongili, Harambee, Gorogoro, Ligongo, Miria, Kodundo, Agolo muok, Gendo, Kaliengo, Kakomo, Kanguka, Komolo Othuon. | | | |
| Drilling/extension and equipping of boreholes, small pans and dams and rehabilitation of stalled facilities | County-wide: | To provide clean and safe water to communities and institutions. | Drill and rehabilitate 160 boreholes, 16no. in each S/County | Identification of site; procurement of works, drilling/ civil works. |
| Social Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Latrine coverage at 60% ➤ Access to safe clean water still very low ➤ 89 % of housing units not permanent | Sensitize on need for development of housing through SACCOs. Promote PPP Improve land tenure systems | Invest in more piped schemes; Improve incomes of local populations; Provide affordable mortgage facilities | No. of piped schemes established; No. of SACCOs/ persons sensitized on development of housing % of land being used economically; % of population with access to mortgage and improved incomes |
| Environment Management | Waste disposal Cutting down trees Soil erosion Bathing in the lake. | Mobilize communities to set up toilets system; Enforce sanitation standard laws; Effect laws to manage the environment by county government; Effective ways to recycle waste material | Establish waste disposal treatment plants; Investment on most organization; Explore green sources of energy; Undertake policy realignment | % of households with access to safe sanitation; No. of waste disposal facilities/ plants established; No. of firms/ individuals complying with laws |
| Water resources conservation and development | Low budgets Poor management of facilities | Prioritize investment in the budgets; capacity-build community members in project management | % of budget set aside for development of water resources; | More money allocated to conduct sensitization and awareness |

| Project name | Location. | Objectives. | Targets. | Description of activities. |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| | <p>Pollution of water sources</p> <p>Limited sense of ownership of water facilities</p> <p>Lack of adequate capacity for maintenance</p> | <p>for sustainability of water projects in the county; Create awareness and enforce measures against water pollution through bathing, washing, effluent discharge and poor sanitary facilities at the beaches near water sources especially springs rivers and lake shores; Enforce riparian regulations governing access and development close to water sources, river banks and beaches; explore introduction of water charges to support investment and management of water resources; harness rainwater harvesting technologies and sustainable use of water resources; hasten infrastructure transfer of the sewerage to South Nyanza Water Supply Company for sustainable water and sewerage in the County; provide and prioritize minor repairs and maintenance of sewerage infrastructure in Homa bay and adjacent areas to improve sanitation.</p> | <p>No. Of facilities well maintained by users;</p> <p>No. Of water facilities protected from pollution;</p> <p>No. Of persons trained and employed in water facilities management;</p> <p>Amount collected in water levies;</p> <p>No. Of households reached by safe water;</p> | <p>creation;</p> <p>Most facilities are well maintained;</p> <p>More water catchment areas and wetlands protected;</p> <p>More community members trained of facility maintenance;</p> <p>More money collected from users for maintenance of water facilities;</p> <p>All households reached by adequate clean/safe water</p> |
| Completion of Rangwe Local Physical Development Plan | Rangwe | Plan and implement the Rangwe DP | Promote order in the town | Provide spaces for public utilities Open up roads Fence off and develop the facilities |
| Completion Of revision of Oyugis LPDP | Oyugis Town | Plan and implement the Oyugis DP | Guide and control the development of the town | Implement the activities in the implementation matrix |
| Checking of | Kanyadier, | To complete the random checking | Forward to the | Random |

| Project name | Location. | Objectives. | Targets. | Description of activities. |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| adjudication sections. | Kamwenda and Kaksingri West-Sindo | | director of surveys | checking for gaps to protect public interest - field visits |
| Completion of adjudication | Kitawa, Nyagwethe, East Kambia, Kaksingri West, Uterere in Gwassu, Kanam, Kotieno, Kogembo and Kakdhimu in Rachuonyo, Kothidha in Homa bay, Kasirime and K.K Karading' in Ndhiwa. Kamdar in Ndhiwa and Kamenya in Rangwe | To facilitate land registration process in all the sections. | To complete the adjudication process. | Hearing objections in Kitawa and Uterere. Hearing arbitration and move to objectives in Nyagwethe Demarcation of Kitawa and East kambia. Solving of field queries from survey of Kenya. Implementations of land adjudication officer's decisions. |
| Completion of Rangwe Local Physical Development Plan | Rangwe | Plan and implement the Rangwe DP | Promote order in the town | Provide spaces for public utilities Open up roads Fence off and develop the facilities |

b) New/ Proposed Projects/Programmes:

| Project | Objectives. | Targets. | Description of activities. |
|--|--|---|---|
| Develop a master plan for water in the county. | Provide access to safe, clean and wholesome water | Ensure that 75% of households have sustainable access to safe and clean water by 2015 | Conduct GIS mapping of the existing water sources and proposed interventions county wide |
| Improvement of housing infrastructure | Provide adequate housing | Establish adequate housing units in each sub-county by 2015 | Build more housing facilities |
| County environmental programme | To promote environmental conservation and reduce effects of climate change | Achieve 10% forest coverage in the county by 2015 | Increase forest cover on farms and hills; Enforce existing laws on forestry and land use. |
| Waste disposal improvement programme | To improve waste disposal programme | Ensure all urban areas and trading centres have an established waste management system by | Sensitize the public and mainstream waste management in performance contracts |

| Project | Objectives. | Targets. | Description of activities. |
|--|--|---|--|
| | | 2015 | |
| Natural resource exploitation programme | Improve exploitation of natural resources and local opportunities | Enhance natural resource exploitation in the county | Sensitize locals on available opportunities; Develop efficient infrastructure for exploiting natural resources |
| Prepare an inventory of all Public Land | To inventorize all public land | To have all the public land within the county recorded. | -Site visits -Determine the acreage -Determine the registration status |
| Adjudication of Waware-Mfangano, Kisaku-Gwasi, Konyango 'B'-Karachuonyo, Kagan-Rangwe and Chamaunga-Mbita sections. | To facilitate land registration process in all the sections. | To complete adjudication in the sections. | Site visits -Determine the acreage -Determine the registration status |
| Random checking of Waware-Mfangano, Kisaku-Gwasi, Konyango 'B'-Karachuonyo, Kagan-Rangwe and Chamaunga-Mbita sections. | To complete the random checking | Forward to the director of surveys | Site visits -Determine the acreage -Determine the registration status |
| Improvement of housing infrastructure | Provide adequate infrastructure in the housing estates | Provide 100,000 housing units by 2017 | Provide water, sewer, roads, electricity and fencing |
| Promotion of Low-Cost Housing | Provide low cost housing for medium dwellers | Encourage vertical development for medium income earners | Construction of storey residential buildings |
| Disaster management | To provide adequate disaster mitigation infrastructure in housing | Re-engineering the building plans and codes by 2014 | Preparedness-awareness creation, establishment of disaster responds unit in every Sub County |
| Establish Land data bank | To facilitate development and ensure adequate land for development | Establishment of land bank by 2015 | Identification and mapping, preparation of physical development plans |
| Provision of modern office accommodation | To house all government officers. | Accommodate government officers in a central place. | -Identify land -Construct modern storey building |
| Slum Upgrading Project | To improve the living condition in the informal settlement | Upgrade Shauri Yako, Makongeni and a Thousand Street, Kajona area in Mbita, Rangwe CBD Informal settlements | Installation of floodlights, public toilets |
| Establishment of Appropriate Building | Encourage use of low cost labour intensive materials | All constituencies | Build ABT centres, train the youths and |

| Project | Objectives. | Targets. | Description of activities. |
|---|---|--|--|
| Technology Centres | | | encourage the use of low cost labour intensive materials |
| Maintenance of the existing government houses | to improve the conditions of the houses | All government houses-2000 units | Renovations of all houses Removal of Asbestos and replacement with iron sheets. |
| Civil servants housing scheme for both purchase and rental | To enable civil servants have good housing for rental and purchase at a reasonable cost | To allow the civil servants to rent and own good houses | Identification of land Construction of low cost blocks of flats |
| Digital Mapping and preparation of the County Spatial Plan | Provide a spatial framework to guide and control development of the county | Have a digital land database for the entire county | -Data picking -Digitization -Stakeholder meetings |
| Establish a fully equipped GIS Lab in the County Headquarters | To have a functional GIS Lab | Ensure all land records are digitized by 2017 | Digitize spatial data |
| Preparation of PDP Public Utilities and other Government Institutions | To ensure Public Utilities and other Government Institutions are planned | Ensure all Public Utilities and other Government Institutions have PDPs | Field visits Preparation of PDPs |
| Spatial planning of all the urban centres with a population of 2,000 people and above | Plan and implement all urban centres in the county | Ensure all centres with at least 2,000 resident population are well planned | Plan the centres Implement the plans |
| Improvement of housing infrastructure | Provide adequate housing | Establish adequate housing units in each sub-county by 2015 | Build more housing facilities Renovate the existing housing stock |
| Promotion of Low-Cost Housing | To Provide affordable housing to the population | Provide affordable housing in all sub-counties by 2017 | Avail serviced land to developers Encourage PPPs |
| Survey and demarcation of all market centres in the county | To improve revenue collection from market centres | Demarcate all the market centres by 2015 | Survey and beacon the markets Fence them off |
| Upgrading of Informal settlements | To improve the quality of housing for the population | To reduce the no. of Informal settlements by 2017 | Provide site and service schemes Plan the existing Informal settlements |
| County environmental programme | To promote environmental conservation and reduce effects of climate change | Achieve 7% forest coverage in the county by 2017 | Increase forest cover on farms and hills; Enforce existing laws on forestry and land use. |
| Waste disposal improvement programme | To improve waste disposal programme | Ensure all urban areas and trading centres have an established waste management system by 2015 | Sensitize the public and mainstream waste management in performance contracts |
| Homa Bay Integrated School Agro-Forestry Programme | To address livelihood needs for income generation, fuel wood, timber, and non-timber forest products while halting and reversing the trend of the forest loss and related environmental | 3 schools in each ward identified and brought into the project by 2015 | Mobilization of resources and target populations; Provision of training and equipment; |

| Project | Objectives. | Targets. | Description of activities. |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| | degradation through schools | | |
| Rural Re-afforestation Programme | To increase forest coverage and improve environment capacity for sustainability | Increase forest coverage to 7% by 2017 | Mobilize resources and populations; Provide seedlings, equipment and labour |
| Urban Greening Programme | To improve the environment and beauty of urban areas | Have all streets lined and all free areas planted with trees | Setting up of nurseries; Mobilization of planting sessions |
| Natural Resource Management Programme | Improve management of natural resources and local opportunities Enhance natural resource exploitation in the county | Establish 2 resource management groups in every ward | Sensitize locals on available opportunities; Develop efficient infrastructure for exploiting natural resources |

Issues from MTP II Consultations

| Key Priority Area | Key Issue | Proposed interventions | | Indicators | Outcomes |
|------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | Short term | Medium term | | |
| Social Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Latrine coverage at 60% ➤ Access to safe clean water still very low ➤ 89 % of housing units not permanent | Sensitize on need for development of housing through SACCOs. Promote PPP Improve land tenure systems | Invest in more piped schemes; Improve incomes of local populations; Provide affordable mortgage facilities | No. of piped schemes established; No. of persons sensitized on development of housing % of land being used economically; % of population with access to mortgage and improved incomes | More piped schemes established; More members of SACCOs sensitized; More land under housing development; More people accessing mortgage facilities; More people have improved incomes |
| Environment Management | Waste disposal Cutting down trees Soil erosion Bathing in the lake. | Mobilize communities to set up toilets system; Enforce sanitation standard laws; Effect laws to manage the environment by county government; Effective ways to recycle | Establish waste disposal treatment plants; Investment on most organization; Explore green sources of energy; Undertake policy realignment | % of households with access to safe sanitation; No. of waste disposal facilities/ plants established; No. of firms/ individuals complying with laws | More households accessing/ using sanitation facilities; More waste disposal facilities are established; complying with environmental laws and best practices |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | waste material | | |
| Water resources conservation and development | <p>Low budgets</p> <p>Poor management of facilities</p> <p>Pollution of water sources</p> <p>Limited sense of ownership of water facilities</p> <p>Lack of adequate capacity for maintenance</p> | <p>Prioritize investment in the budgets; capacity-build community members in project management for sustainability of water projects in the county;</p> <p>Create awareness and enforce measures against water pollution through bathing, washing, effluent discharge and poor sanitary facilities at the beaches near water sources especially springs rivers and lake shores;</p> <p>Enforce riparian regulations governing access and development close to water sources, river banks and beaches;</p> <p>explore introduction of water charges to support investment and management of water resources; harness rainwater harvesting technologies and sustainable use of water resources; hasten infrastructure transfer of the sewerage to South Nyanza Water Supply Company for sustainable water and sewerage in the County; provide and prioritize minor repairs and maintenance of sewerage infrastructure in Homa bay and adjacent areas to improve sanitation.</p> | <p>% of budget set aside for development of water resources;</p> <p>No. Of facilities well maintained by users;</p> <p>No. Of water facilities protected from pollution;</p> <p>No. Of persons trained and employed in water facilities management;</p> <p>Amount collected in water levies;</p> <p>No. Of households reached by safe water;</p> | <p>More money allocated to water resource development;</p> <p>Most facilities are well maintained;</p> <p>More water catchment areas and wetlands protected;</p> <p>More community members trained of facility maintenance;</p> <p>More money collected from users for maintenance of water facilities;</p> <p>All households reached by adequate clean/safe water</p> |

c) Flagship Projects/ Programmes

| Project name | Location. | Objectives. | Targets. | Description of activities. |
|---|-------------------|--|---|--|
| Establishment of Housing Technology Centres | County wide | Increase access to decent housing by promoting location-specific materials and low-cost housing | 1 HTC established per constituency | Construction and equipping of HTC; Promotion of local technology |
| Production of Housing Units under Public Private Partnerships and other Initiatives | County wide | Provide adequate and affordable housing | Have at least 4,000 housing units constructed annually. | Creating an implementation framework; Mobilizing resources and advancing housing development loans; Executing building and civil-works |
| Upgrading of the informal settlements | Homa-Bay Town | Re-plan the informal settlements and create enabling environment for redevelopment thereof | Shauri yako and Makongeni | Re-planning the informal settlements, provision of essential services and amenities like roads, water & electricity |
| Rehabilitation of Hydro-Meteorological Stations | Rusinga Station | Improve and modernize weather observation, analysis and forecasting as well as dissemination systems | Modern equipment procured | Acquiring new weather equipment; Renovating buildings; Retraining of personnel |
| Mirogi piped Water Supply Scheme | Ndhiwa sub county | Supply piped water to the residents | 20% of residents connected to piped water | Treatment works, pumping, distribution and metering |

7.9.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

Cross Sector Linkages

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

for those who lack collateral to secure loans from financial institutions. To achieve desirable levels of production in the sector, a pool of trained human resources is required.

Strategies for mainstreaming Cross-cutting issues

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

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

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CHAPTER EIGHT:

**IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND
EVALUATION**

8.0 Introduction

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

8.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the County

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

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

8.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

8.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

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

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|---|---------------------|------------|--|--|---|----------------------|-----------------------|
| KOSFIP-Oluch Kimira Project | 1.3 B | 2011-2013 | Reduced poverty rates, improved food security, | Field visits/reports/ Minutes of meetings and M&E reports, poverty rate indicators | Depts. Of Agriculture, Livestock, Water & Irrigation, Public Health, Gender& Social Devt. | GoK / AfDB | On-going |
| Dairy Development project | 40 M | 2012-2017 | Improved milk production, no of households with a dairy animal(S) | Production records M&E reports | Heifer International (K) | USAID IFAD | On-going |
| Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Agribusiness Project | 34 M | 2013-2017 | Increased agricultural productivity | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Project coordinator | GoK, FAO | On-going |
| Improvement of Fish Landing Sites | 90M | 2011-2015 | No of fish landing sites established /improved, Average no. Of tonnes of fish per day | Fish production records, M&E reports | Dept. Of fisheries | GOK/Donors | On-going |
| Promotion of Cotton production Programme | 25 M | 2012-2017 | Increased acreage under cotton | Cotton production records, M&E reports, field reports | Dept. Agriculture | GOK/Donors | On-going |
| National Accelerated Agricultural Input Access Program (NAAIAP) | 50 M | 2012-2017 | Increased uptake of Agricultural input by farmers | Field reports Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Agriculture | GOK/Donors | On-going |
| Livestock Improvement and Disease Control Programme | 5M | 2012-2017 | Increased quality & Quantity of milk/Meat produced, No of livestock infections recorded; | , Field Visits, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports, veterinary records | Dept. Livestock | GOK | On-going |
| Small-holder Poultry Agribusiness Development Programme | 5 M | 2012-2015 | No. of farmers with IGAs on poultry | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | MOA | GoK | On-going |
| Establishment of Agricultural Mechanization Station | 375 M | 2014-2017 | Increased acreage on food production | No. of stations established; No. of equipment supplied | Ministry of Agriculture | GoK FAO, ODAs | New Proposal |
| Strengthening of Access to Credit through AFC and | 100 M | 2014-2017 | No. of SACCOs / Enterprises | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, | Department of Cooperative Development; | GoK, FAO, ODAs | New Proposal |

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

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

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

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|--|---------------------|------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | plant | | | | |
| Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme | 40M | 2012-2017 | No. of value chains access To market and. | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports | Ministry of Agriculture | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Animal welfare Programme | 3M | 2014-2017 | Animal welfare facility Burial site | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports | Dept. of livestock | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New proposal |
| Promotion of Aquaculture and cage culture fisheries | 150M | 2014-2017 | No. of fish ponds constructed | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports | Dept. of fisheries | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New proposal |
| Establishment of Aqua Shops | 16M | 2014-2017 | No. of Shops established | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports | Dept. of fisheries | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New proposal |
| Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Productivity (SHEP) | 5M | 2012-2017 | No. of farmer groups who underwent capacity building for horticultural market orientation | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports | Dept. of agriculture | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |

8.2.2 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

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

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|--|---------------------|------------|--|--|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Installation of Radio Networks on Islands | 100M | 2013-2017 | No of equipment installed, No of Islands covered | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports, field visits | Department of Communication | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Scheme-Based Rural Electrification | 644 M | 2013-2015 | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | No. Of centres and HH connected with electricity | Rural Electrification Programme | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Establishment of Roads Construction and Maintenance Agency | 5B | 2013-2015 | Establishment of the Agency | equipment inventory, minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement records | County Dept of dept. of Transport and Infrastructure | GOK/Donors/Private sector | proposed |
| Safe Transportation System | 8M | 2013-2017 | %Reduction in accidents | Road safety records | Dept of Transport | GOK/Donors/Private sector | proposed |
| Bituminization of C19 Homa Bay – Mbita; | 3.1 B | 2012-2013 | No of kms Tarmacked C19 | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Dept. Roads | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Bituminization of C19 Homa Bay – KenduBay; | 3.3 B | 2012-2013 | No of Kms Tarmacked C19 | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Dept. Roads | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Re-Bituminization of C18 | 1.5 B | 2012-2013 | No of kms Tarmacked C18 | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Dept. Roads | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Bituminization of D218 | 700M | 2013-2015 | No of kms Tarmacked D218 | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Dept. Roads | GOK/Donors/Private sector | Proposed |
| Re-Bituminization of D210 | 1.4B | 2013-2015 | No of kms Tar marked D210 | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Dept. Roads | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Establishment of Foot | 300M | 2013- | No of bridges | Field visits, | Dept. Roads | GOK/Donors/ | On-going |

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

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

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

8.2.3 General Economic Commercial and Labour Affairs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|--|---------------------|------------|--|--|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | meetings and M&E reports | | | |
| Promotion of Standardization and Certification of Goods and Services | 4M | 2012-2017 | Standardization and certification of goods and services promoted | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Department of Weights and Measures | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On going |
| Establishment of County Staff Cooperative SACCO | 2M | 2012-2017 | No. of societies revitalized | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Trade, Industry & Investment department | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New |
| Development of Fish Industrial Cluster | 2.2B | 2012-2017 | No. of industries established/ revived | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Industry | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New Proposal |
| Development of Meat and Leather Processing Cluster | 860M | 2012-2017 | No. of industries established/ revived | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Industry | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New Proposal |
| Promotion of Potatoes Processing and Value Addition | 370M | 2012-2017 | No. of industries established/ revived | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Industry | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New Proposal |
| Establishment of pineapple processing and Value Addition Cluster | 435M | 2012-2017 | Complete factory | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Department of Industrialization | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New project |

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|--|---------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Establishment of Municipal Waste Energy enterprises | 204M | 2012-2017 | No. of Enterprises | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of trade | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New project |
| Development of Motor Transport cluster | 595M | 2012-2017 | No. of business ventures established | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of trade | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New project |
| Establishment of ICT and software development incubation facility | 155M | 2012-2017 | No. of business ventures established | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of trade | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New project |
| Establishment of Lambwe Wind Power and Homa Hill Geothermal Plants | 2.5B | 2012-2017 | Complete factory | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Department of Industrialization | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New project |
| Streamlined Production and marketing of Construction Material Industry | 1.1B | 2012-2017 | Complete factory | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Department of Industrialization | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New project |
| God Nyango Iron-Ore Mining Project | 10M | 2012-2017 | Complete factory | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Department of Industrialization | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New project |
| Mapping of mineral resources | 4M | 2012-2017 | No of identified resources | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of | Department of Industrialization | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New project |

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|---|---------------------|------------|----------------------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | meetings and M&E reports | | | |
| Empowerment of Local Workers | 4M | 2012-2017 | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports | No. of workers sensitized; No. of cases handled | Ministry of Labour | GOK; Donor Agencies | New Proposal |
| Local Trade Promotion | 8M | 2012-2017 | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports | No. of entrepreneur supported | Ministry of Trade | GOK; Donor Agencies | New Proposal |
| Local Industries Promotion | 5M | 2012-2017 | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports | No. of industries established/revived | Ministry of Industry | GOK; Donor Agencies | New Proposal |
| Tourism Marketing | 10M | 2012-2017 | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports | No. of products provided; No. of promotions conducted | Ministry of Tourism | GOK; Donor Agencies | New Proposal |
| Development of Strategic Planning Units | 4M | 2012-2017 | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports | No. of units established/in operation | Ministry of Devolution | GOK; Donor Agencies | New Proposal |

8.2.4 Health

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

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|---|---------------------|------------|--|--|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | M&E reports | | | |
| Construction of Treatment Blocks | 100M | 2010-2017 | No of treatment blocks constructed | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health, CDF | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Construction of Staff Houses | 200M | 2010-2017 | No of staff houses constructed | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health, CDF | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Construction of Maternity Wings complete with incinerators | 150M | 2010-2017 | No of maternity wings with complete incinerators | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health, CDF | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Construction and equipping of laboratory | 50M | 2010-2017 | No of labs constructed and equipped | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health, CDF | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Fencing and Electrification of Health Facilities | 6M | 2010-2017 | No of facilities fenced & installed with electricity | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | CDF/MOH | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Construction and Equipping of Maternity Wards at Kiasa Dispensary | 7 M | 2012-2013 | Kiasa maternity ward constructed and equipped | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health, CDF | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Construction of | 6.5 M | 2012- | Treatment | Field visits, | Ministry of | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|--|---------------------|------------|---|--|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| treatment blocks in Kachuth Dispensary | | 2013 | block constructed at Kachuth Dispensary | inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Health, CDF | | |
| Construction of staff houses in Pala health centre | 3.5 M | 2012-2013 | No. of staff houses built | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health, CDF | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Construction of MCH and IPD at Omboga dispensary | 16M | 2012-2013 | MCH & IPD constructed | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health, CDF | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Construction of Maternity wing complete with incinerator and Equipment at Nyamrisra HC | 7 M | 2011-2013 | Maternity wing with incinerator constructed | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health, CDF | GoK/IFAD | On-going |
| Construction of minor theatre at Okiki Amayo HC | 6M | 2012-2014 | Complete minor theatre | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Up-scaling development of Tier 3 Health Facilities | 500M | 2012-2014 | Up-scaled Kendu Bay | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Enhanced Staffing and Staff Motivation programme | 5M | 2013-2015 | No. of personnel employed and trained | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement | Ministry of Health | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New proposal |

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|--|---------------------|------------|--|--|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | per year | records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | | | |
| Construction of Modern mortuaries complete with pathologists | 17M | 2013-2015 | No Of Facilities Established | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New proposal |
| Enhanced Health Management programme | 15M | 2013-2015 | No of health staff trained per year; No of CUs formed per year | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New proposal |
| Health Infrastructure and Supplies Support programme | 320M | 2013-2017 | No of health facilities refurbished, Volume of drugs supplied per year | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |
| Disease Prevention and Care programme | 125M | 2013-2017 | % reduction in curable diseases | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |
| Sanitation Improvement | 200M | 2013-2017 | % of County declared defecation-free | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |
| Community Based Information system | 226M | 2013-2017 | CBIS established | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|---|---------------------|------------|---|--|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | M&E reports | | | |
| Rehabilitation of Rural Health Facilities | 400M | 2013-2017 | No of facilities rehabilitated | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |
| Revitalization of efficacy of HMIS | 20M | 2013-2017 | Revitalized HMIS | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | On going |
| Fast-tracking Implementation of community Health Strategy | 226M | 2013-2017 | Community health strategy in place | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |
| Implementation of Out-put based approach in reproductive Health | 8M | 2013-2017 | Out-put based approach in reproductive Health implemented | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |
| Comprehensive HIV Prevention Care and Support Education | 147M | 2013-2017 | % reduction in HIV prevalence rate | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |
| AHADI Dynamic Mobile Health services | 6.5M | 2013-2017 | Mobile clinics in place | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |
| Purchase of | 200M | 2013- | No of | Field visits, | Ministry of | GoK | New proposal |

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|---|---------------------|------------|---|--|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Ambulances | | 2017 | Ambulances purchased | inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Health | /Donor Agencies | |
| Renovation And Equipping of a Blood Transfusion Center | 30M | 2013-2017 | Blood Transfusion Centers Renovated and equipped | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |
| Installation of Oxygen Plant | 27M | 2013-2017 | Oxygen plant installed | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |
| Purchase of Educational Aids and related Equipment | 125M | 2013-2017 | Equipment purchased | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |
| Establishment of HIV/AIDS Management and Malaria Control Centre | 100M | 2013-2017 | HIV/AIDS Management and Malaria Control Centre % reduction of Malaria and HIV AIDs | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |
| Purchase of generators | 50M | 2013-2017 | No of Generator Purchased | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |
| Purchase of | 42M | 2013- | No of | Field visits, | Ministry of | GoK | New proposal |

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|--|---------------------|------------|--|--|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| therapy appliance | | 2017 | therapy appliance purchased | inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Health | /Donor Agencies | |
| Establishment of Cancer and ,Kidney, Dialysis Center | 500M | 2013-2017 | Cancer and ,Kidney, Dialysis Center established | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |
| Expansion of Homa Bay Medical training Center | 302M | 2013-2017 | HMTC expanded | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |
| Establishment of satellite medical training Center | 528M | 2013-2017 | No. of satellite medical training Centers set up | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |
| Establishment of specialized medical Care Center | 31M | 2013-2017 | Satellite Medical Training Center established | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |
| Enhance WASH and Waste Disposal Programme | 143M | 2013-2017 | Reduced incidence of water borne diseases | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |
| School Health Education and Development | 240M | 2013-2017 | No of health talks | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|---|---------------------|-------------|--|--|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Programme | | | | records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | | | |
| Enhanced Health Management programme | 80M | 2013-2017 | % Reduced disease prevalence | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |
| Programme for Enhance staffing and staff motivation | 18M | 2013-2017 | Increased staff out put | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |
| Construction of a Teaching and referral Hospital | 5B | 2014 - 2017 | Teaching and referral Hospital Constructed | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health | GoK /Donor Agencies | New proposal |

8.2.5 Education

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

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|---|---------------------|------------|--|--|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | meetings and M&E reports | | | |
| ICT Development in Schools | 100M | 2011-2017 | No of Internet connections. No of equipment procured. No of students trained | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | GoK | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| School Infrastructure Improvement Grant Project | 160M | 2012-2015 | No of schools improved | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | MOE/CDTF | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Programmes for increasing subsidies to Youth Polytechnics | 120M | 2013-2017 | No of polytechnics subsidized | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | MOE/CDTF | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Programmes for expansions of Centres of Excellence | 1.38B | 2013-2017 | No of Centres of Excellences expanded | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | MOE/CDTF | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Construction of Model Workshops in Youth Polytechnics | 240M | 2013-2017 | No of workshops | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | MOE/CDTF | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Upgrading of Youth Polytechnics Under KIDDP | 106M | 2013-2017 | No of Youth Polytechnics upgraded | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | MOE/CDTF | GoK / EU | On-going |

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|--|---------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Upgrading of 18 Existing Youth Polytechnics | 180M | 2013-2017 | No of Youth Polytechnics upgraded | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | MOE/CDTF | GoK / EU | On-going |
| School Feeding Programme | 32M | 2013-2017 | No of beneficiary schools | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | MOE/CDTF | GoK / EU | On-going |
| Equipment of Youth Polytechnics | 120M | 2013-2017 | No of Youth Polytechnics equipped | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | MOE/CDTF | GoK / EU | On-going |
| Up Scaling of Constituency Based Bursary Schemes | 280M | 2011-2017 | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Amount of Money disbursed | MOE | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| GOK/OPEC Infrastructure development Project | 204M | 2002-2015 | No of labs classrooms and constructed | , Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | MOE | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| County Based Bursary/Scholarship Schemes | 1B | 2011-2017 | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Amount of Money disbursed | MOE | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| ICT Infrastructure development Project | 100M | 2013-2017 | No of infrastructure developed | , Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | MOE | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Early Childhood Education Programme | 540 M | 2013-2017 | No of ECD centres built. | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement | MOE | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|---|---------------------|------------|--|--|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | | | |
| School Inspection Improvement Programme | 40M | 2013-2017 | No of schools assessed. | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | MEO | KSSHA. GOK. | On-going |
| School water, Sanitation & Hygiene Plus community Impact (SWASH+) project | 50M | 2013-2017 | % reduction in absenteeism Incidences in water-borne diseases | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Health Ministry of Education | GoK Rotary international | On-going |
| Construction of Assembly/Dining & Kitchens in schools | 120 M | 2012-2014 | % of works completed | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | CDF; MoE | GOK/Donors/ Private sector | On-going |
| Completion of classrooms under ADB | 38M | 2012-2014 | % of works completed | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | MoE | GOK/Donors/ Private sector, ADB | On-going |
| Completion of Three Twin workshop at Waondo YP under GOK/KIDDP | 9M | 2012-2017 | No. of twin workshops constructed, no. of instructors employed, machines, equipment & tools supplied to each YP, No. of YPs supplied with learning materials | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | MOE | GOK/Donors/ Private sector | On-going |

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

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|---|---------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| University | | | | reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | | | |
| Programme for Improved ECD Education | 100M | 2013-2017 | % increase in ECD | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | MOE | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New proposal |
| Establishment of data management and information centre | 30M | 2013-2017 | Centres established | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | MOE | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New proposal |
| Establishment of special schools | 240M | 2013-2017 | No of special schools established | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | MOE | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New proposal |
| Quality Education Promotion | 10M | 2013-2017 | No of qualified teachers and quality | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | MOE | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New proposal |
| Establishment of County TV and Radio | 50M | 2013-2017 | No of stations established | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | MOE | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New proposal |
| Establishment of 22 new Youth polytechnics | 440M | 2013-2017 | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | No. of twin workshops constructed, no. of instructors | MOE | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New proposal |

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|--------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | employed, machines, equipment & tools supplied to each YP, No. of YPs supplied with learning materials | | | |

8.2.6 Public Administration and International Relations

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

| Project Name | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Tools | Performance Indicators | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Implementation Status |
|---|-------------|------------|---|--|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | | | |
| Cascading of National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) | 5M | 2013-2017 | NIMES in Place | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK /Donors/ Private sector | New Proposed |
| Purchase of Machinery, Vehicles, and office Equipment | 100M | 2013-2017 | No. of Machinery, Vehicles, and office Equipment Purchased | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |
| Cascading of electronic projects management information systems | 5M | 2013-2017 | electronic projects management information systems in place | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |
| Promotion of feasibility and Rural appraisal Systems | 1B | 2013-2017 | no of feasibility studies and RAS carried out | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |
| Establish of County Data Base of Development Partners and Programmes | 3M | 2013-2017 | Data Base in Place | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |

| Project Name | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Tools | Performance Indicators | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Implementation Status |
|---|-------------|------------|--|--|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Computerization and Internet Linking of Sub-County Information and Documentation Centre | 10M | 2013-2017 | SCIDC Linked | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |
| Establishment of County Government Training Systems | 100M | 2013-2017 | County Government Training Systems established | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |
| Contractions/Completion/Renovation and Equipping of Sub- County Headquarters | 150M | 2013-2017 | Sub- County Headquarters Constructed/equipped | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |
| Establishment of MFIs under the Micro-Finance Act | 200M | 2013-2017 | MFIs established | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |
| Mapping of county Investment Opportunities | 4M | 2013-2017 | County Investment Opportunities Mapped | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |
| Establishment of a Commercial Bank | 1B | 2013-2017 | Commercial Bank established | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |

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

| Project Name | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Tools | Performance Indicators | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Implementation Status |
|---|-------------|------------|---|--|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | | | |
| Training on Role of ICT in Devt (e-government) | 5M | 2013-2017 | No. Of staff trained | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | MPND & V2030 | GOK | New Proposed |
| Rehabilitation and Equipping of Sub-county SCIDCs | 80M | 2010-2014 | DIDC Rehabilitated; No. of computers installed; No. of Library Materials issued | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |
| Construction and equipping of SCIDCs | 150M | 2010-2017 | No of SCIDCs built | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |
| Construction of Fresh Produce Markets | 60 M | 2010-2015 | No of markets built % of works completed | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |
| Construction of a modern market at Mbita point | 160 M | 2011-2015 | % of works completed | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |

| Project Name | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Tools | Performance Indicators | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Implementation Status |
|---|-------------|-------------|---|--|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Construction of <i>Jua Kali</i> sheds | 200M | 2010-2015 | % of works completed; No of sheds completed | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |
| Street Lighting for Towns and major trading centres | 100M | 2010-2017 | % of works completed; No of streets covered | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |
| Drainage Construction | 80M | 2013-2017 | Length of drainage built | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |
| Planning of urban & trading centres | 200M | 2013-2017 | No. of planned markets | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |
| Construction/Renovation of bus parks in urban centres | 50M | 2012 / 2017 | No. Of completed projects | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |
| Accurate data-based planning | 10M | 2013-2017 | No of plans established | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |

| Project Name | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Tools | Performance Indicators | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Implementation Status |
|---|-------------|------------|--|--|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | meetings and M&E reports | | | |
| Establishment of public libraries | 100M | 2013-2017 | No of libraries established | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |
| Establishment of Infrastructure for County Government | 1B | 2013-2017 | No of County office blocks established | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |
| Capacity development of government officers | 50M | 2013-2017 | No of Trainings conducted | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | KNBS MPND & V 2030 | GOK / Donors | New Proposed |

8.2.7 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Construction of Cultural centres | 160M | 2013-2017 | No of Cultural centres constructed | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | Dept of Culture County Govt | GOK/Donors/ Private sector | New Proposal |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----------|---|--|--|-------------------------------|----------|
| Up-Scaling of the OVC Cash Transfer Programme | 360 M | 2013-2017 | No. of OVCs supported | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, beneficiary lists | Ministry of Gender, | GOK/Donors/ Private sector | On-going |
| Development of Regional Sports Stadium | 100M | 2013-2017 | Regional Sports Stadium IN Place | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | Directorate of youth development | GOK/Donors/ Private sector | On-going |
| Establishment of Consolidated Social protection Fund | 100M | 2013-2017 | No. of beneficiaries | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services | GOK/Donors/ Private sector | |
| Community Cultural Festival | 50M | 2013-2017 | No of Festivals held No of theme nights held | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | Dept of Culture County Govt | GOK/Donors/ Private sector | On-going |
| Youth enterprise schemes | 800M | 2013-2017 | No of Youth groups trained and funded | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | Directorate of youth development | GOK/Donors/ Private sector | On-going |
| Construction of youth empowerment centres (YEC) | 80M | 2013-2017 | No of YECs constructed | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work | Directorate of youth development | GOK/Donors/ Private sector | On-going |

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

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----------|---|--|--|---------------------------|--------------|
| Implementation of Disability Fund | 50 M | 2013-2017 | No. of beneficiaries | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Representation of PWDs in Decision Making | 5M | 2013-2017 | No. of beneficiaries | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Rehabilitation and Integration of PWDs | 8M | 2013-2017 | No. of beneficiaries | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Women Enterprise Development Programme | 200M | 2013-2017 | Amount disbursed; Number of women groups benefiting | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Women Enterprise Fund | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Women in Agro forestry | 1.5M | 2013-2017 | Amount disbursed; Number of women groups benefiting | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Women Enterprise Fund | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Rehabilitation and Integration of Street children | 10M | 2013-2017 | Names of clients; Clients assisted; Clients trained and resettled; Clients put on cash transfer | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Department of Children services | GOK/Donors/Private sector | On-going |
| Upgrading of county stadium | 450M | 2013-2017 | Stadium completed | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | Dept of Sports | GOK / Private sector | New Proposal |
| Construction of sub county stadia | 48M | 2013-2017 | Stadia completed | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | Dept of sports | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New Proposal |

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|--|------|-----------|--|--|---|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Establishment of Talent Academies | 200M | 2013-2017 | No of Youth talent academies constructed | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | Directorate of youth development Dept of Sports Dept of culture | GOK/Donors/ Private sector | New Proposal |
| County Sports day | 18M | 2013-2017 | Sports day held | | Dept of sports Sports Federations | GOK/Donors/ Private sector | New Proposal |
| Purchase of Motor vehicles | 64M | 2013-2017 | No of motor vehicle bought | Field visits, inspection reports, procurement records, Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Tourism, culture and Sports | GOK/Donors/ Private sector | New Proposal |
| Provision of Support Grants To Sports Groups | 40M | 2013-2017 | No. of beneficiaries | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services | GOK/Donors/ Private sector | New Proposal |
| Construction of Changing/Washrooms And Gymnasium | 100M | 2013-2017 | Changing/Washrooms And Gymnasium Constructed | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | Directorate of youth development Dept of Sports Dept of culture | GOK/Donors/ Private sector | New Proposal |
| Construction of Perimeter Wall Fence | 10M | 2013-2017 | Perimeter Wall Fence Constructed | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | Directorate of youth development Dept of Sports Dept of culture | GOK/Donors/ Private sector | New Proposal |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----------|--|--|---|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Construction of 10 x10 kiosks Along the perimeter Wall Fence | 5M | 2013-2017 | No of kiosks constructed | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | Directorate of youth development Dept of Sports Dept of culture | GOK/Donors/ Private sector | New Proposal |
| Establishment of a world Class Sports Complex | 2B | 2013-2017 | world Class Sports Complex established | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | Directorate of youth development Dept of Sports Dept of culture | GOK/Donors/ Private sector | New Proposal |
| Upgrading of Playing Fields | 100M | 2013-2017 | Playing Fields upgraded | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | Directorate of youth development Dept of Sports Dept of culture | GOK/Donors/ Private sector | New Proposal |
| Empowerment of marginalized Groups | 15M | 2013-2017 | No of marginalized groups empowered | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services | GOK/Donors/ Private sector | New Proposal |
| Capacity Support to PWDs, Old Persons and OVCs | 20M | 2013-2017 | No of beneficiaries | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services | GOK/Donors/ Private sector | New Proposal |
| Establishment of Information Desk/Centers for PWDs | 5M | 2013-2017 | Information centre established | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate | Directorate of youth development Dept of Sports Dept of culture | GOK/Donors/ Private sector | New Proposal |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----------|---|--|---|----------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | of Payments Certificate of completions | | | |
| Programmes for Elimination of Hunger and service Hardship | 10M | 2013-2017 | No of beneficiaries | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New Proposal |
| Fencing and Marketing of Ruma National Park more aggressively | 10M | 2013-2017 | Area fenced; No. of promotions organized | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | Ministry of Tourism | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New Proposal |
| Establishment of Consolidated Social Protection Fund | 10M | 2013-2017 | Fund established | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Directorate of youth development Dept of Sports Dept of culture | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New Proposal |
| Establishment of Child Protection Unit | 80M | 2013-2017 | Child Protection Unit established | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New Proposal |
| Child Education Support and Development | 20M | 2013-2017 | No Facilities established | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New Proposal |
| Organization of Festivals and Cultural Weeks/Nights | 20M | 2013-2017 | Festivals and Cultural Weeks/Nights organized | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New Proposal |
| Sports Equipment Support Programme | 80M | 2013-2017 | No of Sports Equipment Support Programme | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Directorate of youth development Dept. of Sports Dept. of culture | GOK/Donors/Private sector | New Proposal |
| Establishment of Rescue and rehabilitation Centres | 50M | 2013-2017 | No of Rescue and rehabilitation Centres established | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services | GOK/donors, Private sector | New Proposal |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Programme for exhibitions talent search and cultural exchanges | 50M | 2014-2017 | No of Programmes; No of Beneficiaries | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Culture | GOK /Private/ Donor | New Proposal |
|--|-----|-----------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|

8.2.8 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|--|---------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Construction of Mawego police post | 10 M | 2012-2017 | % of works completed | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | OOP/CDF | GOK | On-going |
| Establishment of Probation Offices | 50M | 2012-2017 | Probation Offices established | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | OOP/CDF | GOK | On-going |
| Programme for eradication of illicit Brew | 4M | 2012-2017 | % Decrease in illicit Brew | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | OOP/CDF | GOK | On-going |
| Establishment of Modern Law Court in Homa Bay, Mbita and Kosele | 100M | 2012-2017 | Modern Law Court established | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | OOP/CDF | GOK | New Proposed |
| Construction of Sub County headquarters at Mbita, Kabondo Kasipul and Rangwe | 90M | 2012-2017 | Sub County headquarters Constructed | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of | OOP/CDF | GOK | New Proposed |

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|---|---------------------|------------|--|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | completions | | | |
| Completion of Sub-County Headquarters at Suba, Rachuonyo North, Ndhiwa and Rachuonyo South | 40M | 2012-2017 | Sub County headquarters Completed | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | OOP/CDF | GOK | On going |
| Programme for Provision of Modern Security Equipment and Motor Vehicles in all Police Posts | 100M | 2012-2017 | No. Of Police Post Equipped | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | OOP/CDF | GOK | On going |
| Completion & Furnishing of Police Stations | 40M | 2012-2017 | % of works completed; No of stations completed & furnished | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | OOP/CDF | GOK | On-going |
| Construction of Prison Staff Houses in Homabay Town | 40 M | 2012-2017 | No of staff houses constructed | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Officer I/C GK Prisons | GOK | On-going |
| Completion of offices for chiefs | 40M | 2012-2017 | % of works completed | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | OOP/CDF | GOK | On-going |
| Renovation of Water Supply to Prison Quarters in Homabay Town | 20 M | 2012-2017 | No of Water lines repaired | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Officer I/C GK Prisons | GOK | On-going |
| Renovation of Sewerage Line to Homabay Prison | 2.4 M | 2012-2017 | No of Sewerage pipes laid | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Department of prisons | GOK | On-going |

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|---|---------------------|------------|--|--|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Electrification and computerization of Sub-county | 40M | 2012-2017 | % of works completed; No of computers bought | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | OOP/CDF | GOK | On-going |
| Purchase of Motor Vehicles | 50M | 2012-2017 | No. Of Units Purchased | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | OOP/CDF | GOK | On going |
| Purchase of Motorcycles | 30M | 2012-2017 | No. Of Units Purchased | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | OOP/CDF | GOK | On going |
| Establishment of a forensic lab | 200M | 2012-2017 | Forensic Lab Established | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | OOP/CDF | GOK | On-going |
| CCTV Camera Security Enhancement | 100M | 2012-2017 | CCTV Camera Security Enhanced | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | OOP/CDF | GOK | On-going |
| Establishment Of Police Post | 100M | 2012-2017 | No of police Post Established | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | OOP/CDF | GOK | On-going |
| Establishment of Fire Fighting Units | 210M | 2014-2017 | Firefighting Units established; No of Fire Fighting Vehicles | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | OOP/CDF | GOK | On going |

8.2.9 Environmental Protection, Water and Housing

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|--|---------------------|------------|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Rehabilitation Oyugis Water Supply scheme and Sewer system | 160 M | 2012-2017 | No. of Kms of pipes laid | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | LVSWB MoWI | GOK Donor | On-going |
| Rehabilitation of W. Karachuonyo Water Supply scheme | 50M | 2012-2013 | No. of pipes installed | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | CDF/ Ministry of Environment | GOK | On-going |
| Completion of Awana Irrigation Scheme | 2 M | 2012-2017 | No. of acres irrigated and amount of food crops | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | Dept. Irrigation | GOK | On-going |
| Protection of Local Springs | 70M | 2013-2017 | No of local springs protected | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Environment | GOK | New proposal |
| Provision of roof Catchment tanks in schools | 40M | 2013-2017 | No of roof Catchment tanks in schools provided | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | Ministry of Environment | GOK | New proposal |
| Provision of small Pans and Dams | 240M | 2013-2017 | No of small Pans and Dams provided | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction | Ministry of Environment | GOK | New proposal |

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|---|---------------------|------------|--|--|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | | | |
| Drilling/extension and equipping of boreholes, small pans and dams and rehabilitation of stalled facilities | 320M | 2013-2017 | No of of boreholes, small pans and dams done | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | Ministry of Environment | GOK | New proposal |
| Social Services | 160M | 2013-2017 | No of social services provided | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Environment | GOK | New proposal |
| Environment Management | 100M | 2013-2017 | Environmental management measures implemented | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | Ministry of Environment | GOK | New proposal |
| Water resources conservation and development | 50M | 2013-2017 | No of Water resources conservation and development established | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Environment | GOK | New proposal |
| Rehabilitation and extension of Homa Bay Water Supply, | 150M | 2013-2017 | Rehabilitated Homa Bay Water Supply | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | Ministry of Environment | GOK | New proposal |
| Rehabilitation and extension of Obaromina Water Supplies | 50M | 2013-2017 | Rehabilitated Obaromina Water Supplies | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of | Ministry of Environment | GOK | New proposal |

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|---|---------------------|------------|---|--|---------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | | | | Payments Certificate of completions | | | |
| Rehabilitation and extension of Ndhiwa, Water Supplies | 100M | 2013-2017 | Rehabilitated Ndhiwa, Water Supplies | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | Ministry of Environment | GOK | New proposal |
| Rehabilitation and extension of Magunga, | 50M | 2013-2017 | No. of pipes installed | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | Ministry of Environment | GOK | On-going |
| Rehabilitation and extension of Kendu bay water Supply, | 80M | 2013-2017 | No. of acres irrigated and amount of food crops | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | Ministry of Environment | GOK | On-going |
| Mbita water Supply | 80M | 2013-2017 | No. of pipes installed | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports BQs Construction work Certificate of Payments Certificate of completions | CDF/ Ministry of Environment | GOK | On-going |
| Ngegu water hyacinth manual removal project and poultry farming | 3.6M | 2013-2014 | No of poultry reared and M&E reports | Revenue generated from enterprise, amount of hyacinth removed | Nam Progressive CBO/DPCT | GOK /World Bank | On-going Rehabilitation and extension of Ndhiwa, |
| Lake Victoria riparian area | 4.2M | 2013-2014 | No of trees planted, No of | Riparian area conserved | Shauri Yako Fish Mongers | GOK /World Bank | On-going |

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|---|---------------------|------------|---|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|
| conservation and afforestation project | | | acres planted, | | CBO | | |
| Arujo sub location community livelihood improvement sub project | 2.8M | 2013-2014 | No of hatcheries installed, No of soil erosion control canals erected | Quantity of honey obtained and processed, Improved livelihoods, No of acres with controlled soil erosion | Nyamauro Bamako CBO/DPCT | GOK /World Bank | On-going |
| Soil erosion control and afforestation on Huma Hills | 4.5M | 2013-2014 | No of soil control structures installed No of trees planted | No of acres under soil erosion control No of acres under tree planting | Huma Rural Afforestation and Agroforestry Group/DPCT | GOK /World Bank | On-going |
| Fish patrols and afforestation project | 3.9M | 2013-2014 | No of fish patrols undertaken No of trees planted along the riparian areas | Improved fish production and protection of breeding sites | Wi – Kawere B.M.U/DPCT | GOK /World Bank | On-going |
| Fish hatchery project | 4.0M | 2013-2014 | No of hatcheries developed, No of fingerlings hatched | Increased amount of fingerlings hatched | Rakwaro BMU/DPCT | GOK /World Bank | On-going |
| Land Data Bank | 500M | 2013-2017 | No of parcels of land availed | Land ownership documents and transaction documents | Department of Physical Planning | County Government | New proposal |
| Preparation of PDP Public Utilities and other Government Institutions | 10M | 2013-2017 | No of PDPs prepared | PDPs completed | Department of Physical Planning | County Government | New proposal |
| Completion and implementation of Rangwe Local Physical Development Plan | 10M | 2013-2015 | Completed plan | Implementation plan | Department of Physical Planning | County Government | On-going |
| Completion Of revision and Implementation | 10M | 2013-2015 | Completed Oyugis LPDP | Implementation plan | Department of Physical Planning | County Government | On-going |

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|--|---------------------|------------|--|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Of Oyugis LPDP | | | | | | | |
| Checking of adjudication of Kanyadier, Kamwenda and Kaksingri West-Sindo | 0.3M | 2013-2014 | Preliminary Index Diagrams are availed | Number of the Preliminary Index Diagrams | Technical officers Lands-Survey department | County Government | On-going |
| Completion of adjudication of Kitawa, Nyagwethe, East Kuba, Kaksingri West, Uterere in Gwassi, Kanam, Kotieno, Kogembo and Kakdhimu in Rachuonyo, Kothidha in Homa bay, Kasirime and K.K Karading' in Ndhiwa. Kamdar in Ndhiwa and Kamenya in Rangwe | 10M | 2013-2014 | Registration of those sections is finalized | Number of parcels registered | Land adjudication department | County Government | On-going |
| Prepare an inventory of all Public Land | 1M | 2013-2015 | The number of parcels recorded | Register containing all the public land | Technical officers Lands (Survey and Planning departments) | County Government | New proposal |
| Develop a master plan for water in the county. | 1M | 2013-2017 | No of master plans for Water developed | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Environment | GOK | New proposal |
| County environmental programme | 80M | 2013-2017 | No of County environmental programme established | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Environment | GOK | New proposal |
| Waste disposal improvement programme | 80M | 2013-2017 | Waste disposal improvement programmes implemented | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Environment | GOK | New proposal |
| Homa Bay Integrated School Agro-Forestry Programme | 120M | 2013-2017 | Integrated School Agro-Forestry Programmes implemented | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Environment | GOK | New proposal |

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source funds | Implementation Status |
|--|---------------------|------------|---|---|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Rural Re-afforestation Programme | 10M | 2013-2017 | No of programmes implemented | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Environment | GOK | New proposal |
| Urban Greening Programme | 5M | 2013-2017 | No of programmes implemented | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Environment | GOK | New proposal |
| Natural resource Management programme | 40M | 2013-2017 | No of programmes implemented | Minutes of meetings and M&E reports | Ministry of Environment | GOK | New proposal |
| Adjudication of Waware-Mfangano, Kisaku-Gwasi, Konyango 'B'-Karachuonyo, Kagan-Rangwe and Chamaunga-Mbita sections. | 4M | 2013-2015 | Registration of those sections is finalized, Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports | Land adjudication department | County Government | GOK | New proposal |
| Random checking of Waware-Mfangano, Kisaku-Gwasi, Konyango 'B'-Karachuonyo, Kagan-Rangwe and Chamaunga-Mbita sections. | 1M | 2015-2017 | Registration of those sections is finalized Preliminary Index Diagrams, Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, | Technical officers Lands-Survey department | County Government | GOK | New proposal |
| Improvement of housing infrastructure and Construction of New Housing Units. | 5B | 2013-2017 | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports | Department of housing | County Government | GOK | New proposal |
| Promotion of Low-Cost Housing | 480M | 2013-2017 | Number of houses constructed | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports | Department of housing | County Government | New proposal |
| Provision of modern office accommodation | 10M | 2013-2017 | Number of units constructed | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports | Department of housing | County Government | New proposal |
| Slum Upgrading Project | 500M | 2013-2017 | Number of informal settlements upgraded | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports | Department of housing | County Government | New proposal |

| Project Name | Cost estimate (Ksh) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Implementation Status |
|---|---------------------|------------|--|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Establishment of Appropriate Building Technology Centres | 100M | 2013-2017 | Number of ABTs constructed | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports | Department of housing | County Government | New proposal |
| Maintenance of the existing government houses | 1B | 2013-2017 | Number of houses renovated | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports | Department of housing | County Government | New proposal |
| Civil servants housing scheme for both purchase and rental | 2B | 2013-2017 | Number of units built Number of new home owners | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports | Department of housing | County Government | New proposal |
| Digital Mapping and preparation of the County Spatial Plan | 100M | 2013-2016 | Completed County Spatial Plan | Digital spatial data, Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports | Department of Physical Planning | County Government | New proposal |
| Establish a fully equipped GIS Lab in the County Headquarters | 30M | 2013-2015 | Operational GIS Lab | Digital spatial data, Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports | Department of Physical Planning | County Government | New proposal |
| Spatial planning of all the urban centres with a population of 2,000 people and above | 100M | 2013-2017 | Number of urban centres planned | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports | Department of Physical Planning | County Government | New proposal |
| Survey and demarcation of all market centres in the county | 10M | 2013-2017 | Number of market centres surveyed and demarcated | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports | Department of survey | County Government | New proposal |
| Design and construction of Homabay, Nyakwere & Oyugis gravity schemes | 60M | 2013-2017 | No of schemes completed | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports | Ministry of environment | County Government | New proposal |
| Design and rehabilitation of Homa bay sewerage system | 40M | 2013-2017 | Rehabilitate Homa bay sewerage system | Minutes of meetings, M&E reports, procurement reports | Ministry of environment | County Government | New proposal |

Appendix I: Homa-bay County Fact Sheet

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| INFORMATION CATEGORY | | DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION | |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | No. of ECD centres | 1,105 | 1,105 |
| | No. of ECD teachers | 1,326 | 1,326 |
| | Teacher/pupil ratio | 1: 29 | 1: 29 |
| Primary school: | | | |
| | Number of primary schools | 940 | |
| | Number of teachers | 5,385 | |
| | Teacher/pupil ratio | 1: 38 | |
| | | County | National |
| | Total enrolment | 204,630 | 9,433,493 |
| | Gross enrolment Rate % | 110 | 110.8 |
| | Net enrolment Rate % | 92.9 | 77.2 |
| | Drop-out rate (%) | 28 | |
| | Average years of attendance | 8 72 | |
| | Completion Rate (%) | | |
| | Retention Rate (%) | 89 | |
| | Transition Rate (%) | 50.9 | |
| Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%): | | | |
| | 0 – 1KM | 32 | |
| | 1.1 – 4.9KM | 57 | |
| | 5KM and more | 11 | |
| Secondary schools: 2011 | | | |
| Number of secondary schools | | 18 | |
| Number of teachers | | 1,224 | |
| Teacher/pupil ratio | | 1:49 | |
| | | County | National |
| | Total enrolment | 59,970 | 1,798,587 |
| | Gross enrolment Rate (%) | 62 | 51.4 |
| | Net enrolment Rate (%) | 59 | 24.0 |
| | Drop-out rate (%) | 32. | |
| | Average years of attendance | 4 73 | |
| | Completion Rate (%) | | |
| | Retention Rate (%) | 87 | |
| | Drop-out rate (%) | 32. | |
| Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school: (%) | | | |
| | 0 – 1KM | 9 | |
| | 1.1 – 4.9KM | 29 | |
| | 5KM and more | 62 | |
| Tertiary institutions: | | | |
| Public Universities (No.) | | 0 | |
| Private Universities (No.) | | 0 | |
| University Campuses/colleges (No.) | | 2 | |
| National Poly techniques | | 0 | |
| Science & Technology Institutes (No.) | | 2 | |
| Other Public Colleges (No. by type) (TTC) | | 1 | |
| Youth Poly techniques | | 13 | |
| Private Accredited colleges by type | | 3 | |
| Private Non accredited college by type | | | |
| Literacy: (Population aged 15+) 2009 | | | |
| Ability to read: | | | |
| | Can Read (%) | 69 | |

| INFORMATION CATEGORY | | DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Cannot read (%) | 31 | |
| Ability to write: | | | |
| | Can write (%) | 58 | |
| | Cannot write (%) | 42 | |
| Ability to read and write: | | | |
| | Can read and write (%) | 64 | |
| | Cannot read & write (%) | 36 | |
| Water and sanitation 2009 | | | |
| Households with access to piped water | | 9,969 | |
| Number of permanent rivers | | 6 | |
| No. of shallow wells | | 71 | |
| No. of protected springs | | 43 | |
| No. of un-protected springs | | 78 | |
| No. of water pans | | 383 | |
| No. of Dams | | 0 | |
| No. of Bore holes | | 119 | |
| HH with roof catchment systems | | 8,553 | |
| Mean distance to nearest water point (km) | | 5 | |
| Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water: % | | | |
| | 0 | 4.6 | |
| | 1 – 4 | 4.8 | |
| | 5 – 14 | 20.6 | |
| | 15 – 29 | 36 | |
| | 30 – 59 | 21 | |
| | 60+ | 13 | |
| Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%) | | <i>County</i> | <i>National</i> |
| | Piped into dwelling | 0.8 | 6.9 |
| | Piped | 4.8 | 23.1 |
| | Rain/harvested | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| | Borehole | 12.8 | 11.0 |
| | Protected well | 5.3 | 7.4 |
| | Protected spring | 5.1 | 7.0 |
| | Unprotected well | 5.3 | 5.7 |
| | Unprotected spring | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| | Stream | 31.4 | 21.6 |
| | Jabias | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| | Water Vendor | 1.3 | 6.5 |
| | Pond | 8.6 | 2.1 |
| | Dam | 3.1 | 2.0 |
| | Lake | 16.9 | 1.1 |
| | Others | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Number of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) Established | | 6 | |
| Sources of Water (%) 2009: | | | |
| | Lake | 16.9 | |
| | Pond/Dam | 11.8 | |
| | Rivers/Streams | 31.3 | |
| | Springs/Wells/Boreholes | 32.3 | |
| | Piped Schemes | 5.6 | |
| Households with Latrines (%) | | 60 | |
| Sources of Water (%) 2009: | | | |

| INFORMATION CATEGORY | | DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Lake | 16.9 | |
| | Pond/Dam | 11.8 | |
| | Rivers/Streams | 31.3 | |
| | Springs/Wells/Boreholes | 32.3 | |
| | Piped Schemes | 5.6 | |
| Households with Latrines (%) | | 60 | |
| Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%): | | | |
| | Flush toilet | 0.1 | |
| | VIP Latrine | 2.5 | |
| | PIT Latrine | 57.5 | |
| | Bucket | 0.1 | |
| | Other | 0.1. | |
| | None | 3.3 | |
| Energy | | | |
| Trading centres with electricity | | 13 | |
| HH distribution by main cooking fuel: (%) | | <i>County</i> | <i>National</i> |
| | Electricity | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| | Gas (LPG) | 0.4 | 5.0 |
| | Biogas | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| | Solar | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Paraffin | 1.5 | 11.6 |
| | Firewood | 84.0 | 64.6 |
| | Charcoal | 13.4 | 16.9 |
| | Other | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| HH distribution by main lighting fuel: (%) | | <i>County</i> | <i>National</i> |
| | Electricity | 3.3 | 22.7 |
| | Solar | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| | Gas Lamp | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| | Pressure Lamp | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| | Lantern | 21.2 | 30.5 |
| | Tin lamp | 72.9 | 38.5 |
| | Fuel wood | 0.4 | 4.5 |
| | Others | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Transport & Communication 2012 | | | |
| Road length: Km | | | |
| | Bitumen surface | 203 | |
| | Gravel surface | 458 | |
| | Earth surface | 1,350 | |
| Railway line length | | 0 | |
| Railway Stations | | 0 | |
| Sea/Lake Ports | | 4 | |
| Airstrips | | 5 | |
| Number of Telephone connections | | 1,688 | |
| Mobile network coverage (%) | | 62.7 | |
| No. of Cyber cafes | | 23 | |
| No. of private courier services | | 3 | |
| Number of Post offices | | 15 | |
| Licensed stamp vendors | | 15 | |
| Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office: | | | |
| | 0 – 1KM | 0.1 | |
| | 1.1 – 4.9KM | 13.9 | |
| | 5KM and more | 86 | |

| INFORMATION CATEGORY | | DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Wholesale and Retail Trade & Industry | | | |
| Trading centres (No.) | | 58 | |
| Registered Retail traders (No.) | | 531 | |
| Registered wholesale traders (No.) | | 26 | |
| Industry | | | |
| | | Bakeries | 5 |
| | | Juan Kali Associations | 356 |
| | | Juan Kali Artisans | 6,400 |
| Tourism | | | |
| Hotels by category: | | | |
| | | Five Star | 0 |
| | | Four Star | 3 |
| | | Three Star | 0 |
| | | Two Star | 0 |
| | | One Star | 1 |
| Hotel Bed capacity by category: | | | |
| | | Five Star | 0 |
| | | Four Star | 100 |
| | | Three Star | 0 |
| | | Two Star | 0 |
| | | One Star | 60 |
| | | Unclassified hotels | 3,000 |
| Financial Services | | | |
| Commercial Banks | | 4 | |
| Micro-finance Institutions | | 11 | |
| Building Societies | | 0 | |
| Village banks | | 25 | |
| Insurance Companies/branches | | 9 | |
| Housing 2009 | | <i>County</i> | <i>National</i> |
| Distribution of Households by Ownership of dwelling unit (%) | | | |
| Owner occupied | | 85.7 | 68.0 |
| Rented | | 15.3 | 32.0 |
| HH distribution by main wall materials (%) | | | |
| | | Stone | 2.6 |
| | | Brick/Block | 8.6 |
| | | Mud/Wood | 65.6 |
| | | Stone | 2.6 |
| | | Brick/Block | 8.6 |
| | | Mud/Wood | 65.6 |
| | | Stone | 2.6 |
| | | Brick/Block | 8.6 |
| | | Mud/Wood | 65.6 |
| HH distribution by main floor materials (%) | | | |
| | | Cement | 24.4 |
| | | Tiles | 0.3 |
| | | Wood | 0.3 |
| | | Earth | 74.7 |
| | | Other | 0.2 |
| HH distribution by main Roofing materials: (%) | | | |
| | | Corrugated Iron Sheets | 82.3 |
| | | Tiles | 0.6 |

| INFORMATION CATEGORY | | DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|------|
| | Concrete | 0.1 | 3.6 |
| | Asbestos sheets | 1.6 | 2.3 |
| | Tin | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| | Glass | 15.1 | 13.7 |
| | Makuti | 0.1 | 3.2 |
| | Mud/Dung | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| | Other | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Government houses by category | | | |
| | HG | 14 | |
| | MG | 74 | |
| | LG | 225 | |
| Community Development and social welfare sector 2012 | | | |
| | No. of active women groups | 85 | |
| | No. of community based organizations | 167 | |
| | No. of active youth groups | 56 | |
| | No. of adult literacy classes | 88u | |
| | No. of orphans and vulnerable children | 112,367 | |
| | | | |