

**COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF HOMA BAY**



**OYUGIS MUNICIPALITY**

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**OYUGIS MUNICIPALITY INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**2023 – 2027**

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**June 2023**

## **VISION**

The Board envisions ‘A prosperous Municipality that is inclusive, sustainable and foster a high quality of life for all residents.’

## **MISSION**

The Oyugis Municipal Board exists ‘To provide efficient and transparent governance, deliver essential services and foster community engagement while prioritizing sustainable development and equitable opportunities of Oyugis municipality.’

## **CORE VALUES**

Collective responsibility

Professionalism

Service excellence

Dignity

Innovation

Integrity and Accountability

Equity and inclusivity

## **FOREWORD**

The creation of County Governments by the Constitution of Kenya 2010, is one of the most significant changes introduced to Kenya’s governance framework. The Constitution spells out the functions that have been devolved to county governments under the Fourth Schedule with the objective of bringing services closer to the people and ensuring public participation in defining and charting out the development agenda at the grassroots level.

This first Oyugis Municipality Integrated Development Plan (O-MIDeP 2023 – 2027) is a five-year economic blueprint that bears the dreams and aspirations of the people of Oyugis Municipality and to a great extent point it provides HOPE and FAITH for good governance and better delivery of public services as espoused in the “GENOWA” manifesto. The foundation for the preparation of this O-MIDeP is provided for in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010; the County Government Act, 2012; the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011(amended in 2019) among others.

In developing this plan, the Board adopted a robust all-inclusive public participation model where engagements with the people started from the grassroots level to the municipality level; a structured multi-stakeholder public participation process that brought out the development issues/challenges and possible solutions/priorities/projects. Importantly, the implementation of the proposed new projects will be monitored and oversighted by project management committees nominated by members of the community and oversighted by the Board

The duty to implement this Plan has been vested to the newly institutionalized Oyugis municipality and the municipal board. The Plan sets forth an integrated development plan that is informed largely by the Homa Bay County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027, current Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Agenda 2063 of the African Union and the National Long-term Vision 2030 and its Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP 4) of the Kenya Kwanza Government to reflect the aspirations of the people of Homa Bay for a vibrant and prosperous county. The alignment and linkage of the CIDP 2023 - 2027 to these development frameworks is critical as it provides essential benchmarks to our own development agenda.

Finally, we recognize that we will require resources to implement this plan; this includes financial, technical, human, and natural resources. The Board will harness the diverse skills available within Municipality and leverage technical expertise from partners, both levels of government to achieve the goal of this plan. We will equally develop robust financial resource mobilization strategies, including enhancing our own source revenue by digitizing revenue collection and campaign for partnerships and better relations with donors to bridge identified resource gaps.

I hope we can all come together to ensure we deliver the promise for a better and prosperous Homa Bay County.

Thank you,

**Mr. Davies Abila**  
CHAIRPERSON, OYUGIS MUNICIPAL BOARD  
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF HOMA BAY

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Oyugis municipality wishes to register its appreciation to all those who were involved in the preparation of this Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The team takes this opportunity to specially acknowledge the unrelenting efforts portrayed by all the technical persons who were involved in this noble process of shaping the future of our municipality.

I want to thank most sincerely thank Her Excellency the Governor, Gladys Wanga, Homa Bay County, for providing great foresight, political goodwill and support for the effective delivery of this O-MIDeP 2023 - 2027. Special gratitude also goes to the Deputy Governor, His Excellency Oyugi Magwanga, County Executive Committee Member in charge of urban Development Dr. Peter Ogolla, the Board lead by the Mr. Davies Abila, Chief Officer in-charge of urban development Charles Obondo, Ag. Municipal Manager Robinson Magak for their excellent leadership in this preparation process.

I would like to appreciate all the resource persons drawn for the Department of Finance and Economic Planning i.e. Mr. Wyllis Bolo, Mr. Ramadhan Mohamed, Steve Owino and Nickson Ocholla for their solid working spirit towards the successful preparation and production of this Document. Your level of professionalism and technical expertise is indeed remarkable.

As a Municipality, we will continue to engage the stakeholders and our partners in all development planning and budgeting processes as our primary commitment to ensuring deepened public participation and inclusivity in the affairs of the Municipality of Oyugis.

**Mr. Robinson Magak**

AG. MUNICIPAL MANAGER, OYUGIS MUNICIPALITY  
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF HOMA BAY

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Urban Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) for Oyugis Municipality is a five-year development plan, outlining the projects and programs that will be carried out within Municipality. The Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act 2019 has provided room for creation of municipalities. Under this act, every city and town is expected to operate within the framework of integrated development planning, leading to development of this plan. The programs and projects have been arrived and identified through rigorous process that involves public participation as the constitution requires.

This plan is divided into 6 major chapters:

### **Chapter One** – Overview of Oyugis Municipality:

The Chapter introduces the baseline situation for the Oyugis municipality. It encompasses the population demographics, physiographic and natural conditions as well as locational description, size, administrative and political units. It is basically an overview of the start off point in terms of socio-economic and infrastructural situation as at the baseline year of 2019.

### **Chapter Two** – Situation Analysis:

The Chapter provides highlights of the socio- economic development and challenges in the Municipality. It also analyzes the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues that affect the development of the Municipality of Oyugis and goes further to analyze all the Stakeholders for the municipality.

### **Chapter Three** - Spatial Development Framework:

This Chapter presents a spatial development framework for the County that defines the general trend and direction of the spatial development of the various sectors in the County. It is the County’s plan to coordinate settlement patterns and economic activities for sustainable socio-economic development as envisioned in key policy documents such as Vision 2030, the fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP-IV), and the National Spatial Plan 2015 – 2045.

### **Chapter Four** – Development Priorities, Strategies, and Programmes

Chapter four discusses the key municipality development priorities, strategies and programmes, and projects as identified by stakeholders during the preparation of the County Integrated Development plan (CIDP), 2023 - 2027. These includes priority areas; Urban Planning and Development, Public Works and Infrastructure, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Welfare and Social Services, Environmental Management, Finance, Administration and Governance.

### **Chapter Five:** Implementation Framework

This Chapter discusses the implementation framework that will be followed in implementing Municipal Integrated Development Plan, these includes, Institutions responsible for the actualization of the plan, resource requirement and mobilization. It also highlights the stakeholders in the municipal establishment, the roles that they will play and how their functions will be accommodated to avoid duplication of efforts and hence fulfilling the set Goal and objectives within the set time frame.

### **Chapter Six: Monitoring and Evaluation**

This Chapter describes the Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism that the municipality will adopt to improve the effectiveness and quality of tracking of implementation of various development programmes and sub-programmes of this IDeP. Section that illustrates how the institution shall measure performance and indicate the implementation progress.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

BETA	Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda
BOG	Board of Governor
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CRA	Commission for Revenue Allocation
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DRR	Disaster Risk Response
ECDE	Early Childhood Education
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
IDeP	Integrated Development Plan
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated and Household Budget Survey
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoH	Ministry of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NUDP	National Urban Development Policy
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PBO	Public Benefit Organization
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises



# CHAPTER I: MUNICIPALITY GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural aspects that has a bearing on the development of the municipality. The chapter provides a description of the municipality in terms of the location, size, population, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on human development approach; infrastructural development; land and land use.

## 1.1 LOCATION

Administratively and politically, Oyugis Urban Area is in Rachuonyo South and Kasipul Constituency respectively. It is located along the A1 highway to Kisumu, some 20 Km North of Kisii town. Oyugis is located at 0°27'26.98"S 34°39'32.77"E and 0°34'17.15"S 34°47'19.63"E. The urban area covers an area of 14.939 Km<sup>2</sup> (1,493.9 hectares) and extends from River Ayoro to the South, Owade bridge to the East, Wire hills to the North and Kotieno Primary to the West. The location of the urban area plays a vital role in its relationship with other neighbouring urban areas such as Kendu Bay, Kosele, Rangwe, Rongo and Ringa, which are linked by major transportation networks. Similarly, the urban area creates a market for products as well as employment opportunities for Oyugis and the wider Western Kenya region.

Oyugis Municipality also provides market to residents living within and neighbouring agricultural areas due to the available market infrastructure and huge customer base within the urban area. It also has a great strategic importance since it is located along Ahero — Isibania (A1) highway which is the gateway into Tanzania through Isibania. The road also links the town with Kisumu City and Kisii town hence providing opportunities for providing raw materials from Kisumu and frequent transportation of various cash crops from Kisii County.

## 1.2 HISTORICAL GROWTH

Oyugis Municipality started as an Asian Trading Centre and has since grown into administrative and commercial hub of Rachuonyo South Sub-County. It is believed that the municipality had the largest fresh produce market in the 1960s and 1970s in East Africa and which was bigger than Kibuye Market in Kisumu City. Oyugis was then situated in Rachuonyo District, Nyanza Province. It was established as an urban council in 1987. The urban council saw a rapid development and was finally granted the Town Council status in 1992.

This rapid growth has been catalyzed by the urban area's strategic position on the internal trunk A1 Road connecting Kisii to Kisumu, the national electricity grid and the standard telephone facilities besides close proximity to the Sub County headquarter in Kosele. The municipality has also registered tremendous population growth currently at 20,000 within the town Centre.

## 1.3 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

At the last census taken, Oyugis had a town council with a population of 52433 of whom 9084 are classified urban (1999census) much of the adult population has taken to the Agrarian lifestyle. The population has a relatively low level of HIV/AIDS in comparison to the other towns located in the Nyanza province. The Oyugis municipality boundary considers providing room for the orderly growth and development through zoning and planning for vital infrastructure and service delivery to the residents. The area covers approximately 105km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 73,903 persons (extracts from housing and population Census, 2019). The sub-locations covered with their specific population based on the proportion of area.

*Table 1: Showing the Population statistics for the proposed Oyugis urban area*

FID	Sub Location name	Year stat.	Sect Area	% Area covered	Covered Pop.
1	SinoKagola2	2019	2152887.875	11.90554286	762
2	Nyalenda	2019	1306622.366	8.636939454	706
3	Kachieng	2019	7032197.19	37.3581464	3,850
4	South Kachieng	2019	3359311.854	34.99542105	1,407
5	Obisa	2019	14175584.54	97.70138985	5,733
6	Kamuma	2019	14555560.14	94.93163999	8,293
7	Kawino	2019	12897460.48	82.9076924	5,835
8	Kamiyawa	2019	2371908.581	10.88990355	189
9	Kotieno Kochich	2019	10306076.67	91.69138919	8,010
10	Kokall	2019	4925818.987	100.00	6,289
11	Kasimba	2019	4586323.92	93.13389867	3,848
12	Kanyango	2019	9076477.644	95.32069355	5,672
13	Kotieno Konuanga	2019	11951225.32	92.863638	5,436
14	Kadel Kamidigo	2019	974731.5573	3.863814242	262
15	Oyugis Town	2019		100.00	17,610
				<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>73,903</b>

## 1.5 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

### 1.5.1 Geological and Soil Characteristics

The municipality is underlain by various rock types, namely, agglomerates, conglomerates, tuff sandstone, granite and other deposits which are useful in the construction industry. The Municipality's soil is black cotton soil, which is difficult to work upon with simple hand implements. It is also difficult to work on during heavy rains, making farming difficult. The lake shore lowland is dominated by alluvial soils, mainly the sandy loam type which is well drained and suitable for cotton, sunflower, maize, beans, cow peas and vegetable production. Other crops with potential are sugar cane and potatoes.

### 1.5.2 Climate

### **1.5.2.1 Rainfall**

The Municipality experiences two rainy seasons, the long and the short rains, which fall between March to May and between the months of October to December, respectively. The rainfall pattern ranges between 250 and 700 mm per annum. The rainfall probabilities and nature of soil determine the activities of small-scale farmers around the Municipality. Crops grown here are, therefore, those requiring low rainfall like cassava, millet and sunflower. Generalized wind speeds average about 4 m/sec and have certain regularity due to the convection effect of the large water body of the lake that borders the often-hot dry land.

### **1.5.2.2 Temperature**

Temperature typically varies with altitude. It is normally warm and overcast over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 61 degrees to 82 degrees and is rarely below 58 degrees or above 87 degrees. Temperatures are highest between December and March with the averagely room temperature weather being experienced in February and the lowest in April and November.

### **1.5.3 Natural Resources**

The Municipality resources can be ranked into land resources and resources, both endowments that are rich and a blessing to the people. Land resources include the strategic location just at the mountains, an area that is not prone to flooding and other calamities that are associated with large water bodies. The land is a good starting point for the construction industry for the building of houses. The prevailing climate, regulated by the winds and the calming effects also make life in the Municipality friendlier. The land can be put into a wide array of other uses like agriculture, and development of public utilities. The Municipality also gains from its location since it is the gateway to vast towns attraction sites in that part of Kenya. The town attraction includes Kisii town, Rongo town, Kisumu city, among others as well as to Ruma National Park, even though they are not located in the Municipality or even in the wider Kasipul Sub County;

The Municipality stands to gain from these sites for the improvement of its economy. Water resources include the rich river Awach. If there is proper investment in the water supply from the river, the Municipality stands to benefit significantly. This remains pegged on the environmental preservation and protection so that the water from the river is not so polluted as to make it unfit for human use.

## **1.6 ENVIRONMENT ISSUES**

### **1.6.1 River pollution**

The pollution of River Ayoro is a critical issue. The river is being a huge system fed by other rivers that originate from far-off areas, has elements of both on-site and off-site pollution: Agro chemicals/ fertilizer (non-point sources of pollution of the lake) Water hyacinth menace; Car

washing in town (run-off to main river); Clothes washing and bathing in the river; Agro-based industrial water release on rivers Proposed Mitigation Measures; Proper management of sewage; Ensure riparian reserves are protected and Efforts to rid the surrounding rivers of hyacinth urgently

### **1.6.2 Air pollution**

Air pollution within the municipality is minimal; however, there are notable problems and challenges which include: Dust during constructions; Burning of wastes; Smoking in public places; Exhaust fumes from un-road worthy vehicles;

### **1.6.3 Noise pollution**

Noise pollution is increasingly becoming a problem within the municipality due to: The location of the busy bus park in the middle of town Jua Kali activities Music stores and nightclubs, churches

## **1.7 INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES**

This accounts for of all available infrastructure and utilities within Oyugis municipality to identify the opportunities yet to be harnessed in their provision, and to establish the weaknesses facing the provision of the services and utilities.

### **1.7.1 Water and Water Supply**

The census 2009 Report, indicate that the main sources of water per household are 45% streams and rivers, 14% boreholes and shallow wells, 23% ponds and dams, 5% springs, 12% piped water, 7% rainwater harvesting main source of water is Lake Victoria south water. Situated to the South-East of the Municipality. The municipality consists of one pump-sets with capacities of 2000m<sup>3</sup>/d and 2 for the old and new pump stations. While the old pump delivers raw water to the lower treatment plant near Aloo Estate, the new one lifts water to the new treatment plant on the slopes of wire Hills to the south of the CBD. The total water supply system leaves a shortfall of 3,200m<sup>3</sup>/day throughout the municipality hence supplemented by sources including shallow wells, springs, boreholes, roof catchments and direct from the rivers.

### **1.7.2 Water demand**

With the approximately 9,000 households, that alone would need more than 8,000m<sup>3</sup> of water per day, for the businesses and offices, schools, colleges, prison, churches, etc., the water demand obviously outstrips supply by far. Homa Bay cluster water supply project in partnership with the Belgium Government which is currently ongoing, includes the construction of a new water treatment plant with a capacity of 2400m<sup>3</sup> per day and the rehabilitation of the existing system at Gamba and Kotieno increasing thus increasing its capacity from the current 1,000m<sup>3</sup> to 3,500m<sup>3</sup> per day. The existing old water treatment plant currently produces 500m<sup>3</sup> per day.

The total water production will then be 6,800m<sup>3</sup> per day offsetting the current water demand for Oyugis Municipality which stands at 5,400m<sup>3</sup> per day and the project is expected to be completed by 2020.

### **1.7.3 Petroleum fuels, wood fuels and other energy sources**

Petroleum fuel is mainly used in lighting in homes whereas wood fuel obtained from rural areas is mainly used for cooking in its natural form or as charcoal. Other families, especially those with higher incomes rely on liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).

### **1.7.4 Street Lighting**

Street-lighting is extremely poor within the CBD. Street-lighting infrastructure exists, but it is poorly maintained and broken down. Roads serving important facilities like markets, slaughterhouses, Bus Park, hotels and offices are poorly served.

In the residential areas, street lighting is poor and in many cases it is virtually non-existent. Inadequate street lighting is a major cause of increased insecurity. Travel at night by car and even particularly walking is often risky and has also negatively affected business activity hours.

### **1.7.5 Transportation and Transportation Demand**

The economy of any region is only improved and properly managed when the movement of people and goods is conducted efficiently to save time and money. Transportation analysis provides the basis for the improvement of the sector that has responsibility for accessibility and mobility in municipality of Oyugis and its link with the rest of Kenya. Transportation demand identifies the areas where passengers and goods originate from and their destinations, takes place in whatever land uses wherever human action takes place.

The CBD of Oyugis town attracts passengers from all over South Nyanza since it is one of the biggest and old town in Rachuonyo Districts that links Kisumu and Kisii and Rongo town. Most government offices, that served the districts, remained in and this still attracts population from such a wide hinterland. The bus terminus of Oyugis remains a gateway into Point, Kisumu, Kisii and Kendu bay for people in the region.

The municipality of Oyugis has a total of 440 Km of both classified and unclassified roads and all these roads affect the transportation network of the municipality. The roads consist of the dilapidated and the currently under construction, Oyugis – Kisii tarmac road, Oyugis - Katito tarmac road, Oyugis – Ayoro.

## 1.8 HOUSING TYPOLOGIES

Varying housing typologies denote different income levels. High-income housing is denoted by single detached or semi-detached two or three bed-roomed bungalows and a few maisonettes, built on brick and mortar with iron sheet or tile roofs. Middle-income housing is usually composed of two or three- storied apartment blocks or row housing that house several families. Low-income housing is usually in slums and poorly serviced neighborhoods built on scrap corrugated iron sheets or mud and wattle.

Other typologies consist of semi-permanent houses with mud and wattle walls, iron-sheet or thatched roofs and earthen or cemented floors. These are mostly found in areas under freehold tenure.

### 1.8.1 Housing Demand Analysis

According to the 2019 Housing and Population Census, Homa Bay County has an annual growth rate of 2.3% and an average household size of 4.3 (RoK, 2019). The housing need is therefore projected to grow from 7,620 in 2019 to 11,473 households in 2033 showing an increasing of 30% through the planning period.

*Table 6 - 1: Projected Household Growth for Oyugis Municipality*

Year	2023	2025	2027	2029	2033
Population	77,484	80,931	84,531	88,292	96,322
Household (HH)	15,497	16,186	16,906	17,658	19,264
Inter-censual increase in HH	537	689	720	752	1,606

From Table 6 - 1, it is estimated that the current total urban housing supply in the municipality is 8,157 (both permanent and temporary). Based on the current supply and the projected demand over the planning period, the municipality will need to develop or ensure supply of an additional 1,606 housing units by the end of the planning period, but the figures can be higher if permanent housing typologies are desired.

### 1.8.2 Building material

High-income earners and government agencies such as the National Housing Corporation (NHC) and the MCHB have constructed permanent houses comprising cemented floors, bricks or stones walls with roofs made of tiles, asbestos or iron sheets evident in Ayoro Estate in houses constructed for the civil servants.

Low-income shelters informal settlements on black cotton soil are all temporary structures built from iron sheets on both roofs and walls while the floors are cemented or mud. These informal settlements are mostly found on beach fronts, especially in Aloo and Kawaindi where the residents work in the Jua Kali sector.

In other parts especially where the land is on freehold tenure, the houses are built of mud and wattle, iron sheet roofing or thatch with mostly mud floors. About 16% of the housing stock is of burnt brick and/or masonry/concrete block wall. The most common roofing material is corrugated iron sheets that form roofs for 70% of the total housing stock.

### **1.8.3 Ventilation and Lighting**

Houses are generally well lit and ventilated by the natural agents of wind and sun. The breezes blowing from or into the river regulate the temperatures of an otherwise warm climate.

The houses built on conventional materials (brick/ stone, cemented floors and iron sheeting for roofs) have windows or small openings for ventilation and for lighting. However, the traditional houses (of mud and wattle) achieve ventilation through the windows or openings, as well as through other openings at the interface between the walls and the roof. Lighting at night is usually achieved by electric lighting, or oil lamps for those not connected to the Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) mains.

## **1.9 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

### **1.9.1 Urban Agriculture**

Oyugis municipality has mountain vegetation on the mountains; the windward slopes receive more rainfall than the leeward slopes. As a result, vegetation is richer as one moves up the mountains, vegetation changes too. The vegetation at the top of high mountains is called heath and moorland. A large proportion of the adult population in Oyugis urban extent is engaged in agricultural activities. It is estimated that about 70% of the population depend directly or indirectly on farming for their livelihoods. However, predominantly subsistence, smallholder agricultural production is one of the economic mainstays of the proposed Oyugis urban area populace.

The Municipality has rich soils and fair amounts of rainfall, which is also well distributed in most of the seasons. The major cash crops grown include coffee, bananas, sweet potatoes and vegetables. Livestock rearing is also an economic activity in the area, and many farmers' rear cattle for beef and milk production, keep poultry, keep bees (apiculture), and do fish farming (aquaculture). These agricultural activities facilitate trade and attract agriculture related investments in the area, for instance, the urban area is home to Ayoro Coffee factory owned by Ayoro Farmers' Cooperative Society. Dairy is another upcoming sector in the area with Kasbondo Aim Dairy.

### **1.9.2 Education**

Since education empowers the community to perform various duties efficiently and effectively to enable the increase of labor return, it is an important tool of socio-economic development. In addition, it has the ability to enhance human capacity and development of knowledge, which is necessary for production and therefore influences development process in any area.

#### **i. Distance travelled to school**

On average, pre-primary schools are located within a walking range of 500 meters, thus making them easily accessible by pupils. Most of the primary schools are found within a range of 1 Km making them accessible to more pupils. Secondary schools are on average located within the range of 4-5 Km hence except for the secondary schools, the average walking distance to school for the various age groups is manageable.

#### **ii. Existing facilities**

There are 71 ECDE nursery schools whereby 40 are public and 31 are private owned. These facilities are within the range of 500 m<sup>2</sup> hence accessible to pupils. Momentarily, the facilities are more than enough since majority are managed by the private sector and located based on demand. Besides, the education for the handicapped is also provided. However, proper supervision and control is required in this sector to prevent substandard services that could be offered by most of them set for commercial purposes.

There are 71 40 and 31 public and private respectively) primary schools, 17 secondary schools, 2 Vocational Training Centers, 1 medical Training College, 3 ECDE Teacher Training Colleges and 1 University College in the municipality.

#### **iii. School dropout rates**

There has been generally a considerable drop in the rates since the introduction of free primary education in 2003 when the NARC Government came into power. However, the rate of school dropout among females is still higher especially at the secondary school bracket. Presently, up to eleven (11) percent of children of school going age are out of school.

### **1.9.3 Health Sector**

The provision of primary health care to all citizens is one of the 'Big Four' Agenda in the Government of Kenya defining health as the mental, physical and social well-being of a person and not the mere absence of disease. There is a close link between poverty and health. Whereas poverty is the inability to meet increasing needs in health care costs due to high diseases prevalence due to lack of education on preventable diseases, as well as nutritional habits, sick people will not be economically productive hence intensifying poverty in a vicious circle.



### **i. Health care provision**

The Municipality has a concentration of health facilities in the County. These facilities are run by the GoK, private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The health facilities operating include hospitals, maternity and nursing homes, health centers, dispensaries and clinics. However, the majority of the health facilities are owned and run by the private sector.

There two public hospitals, Rachuonyo South Sub-County Hospital and Nyangiela hospital owned and managed by the County Government with some help from NGOs (especially Medicines San Frontiers (MSF)). Other than that, there are other 9 hospitals run by Faith Based Organization and the private service providers such as Bliss HealthCare. Table 2 below summarizes the allocation of health facilities among public, faiths and private sector layers.

### **ii. Health care provision**

The Oyugis Municipality has high concentration of health facilities in the County. The GoK, private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) run these facilities. The health facilities operating include hospitals, maternity and nursing homes, health centers, dispensaries and clinics. However, the majority of the health facilities are owned and run by the private sector. There are two public hospitals, Rachuonyo Hospital and Nyangiela Sub county hospital owned and managed by the County Government with some help from NGOs (especially Medicines' San Frontiers (MSF)). Other than that, there are other 6 hospitals run by Faith Based Organization and the private service providers such as Matata hospital, Hawi hospital Health Care, Evans Hospital.

### **iii. Disease Prevalence**

Some of the most prevalent diseases include malaria, typhoid, skin diseases, sexually transmitted and respiratory diseases. Malaria outbreaks are usually common during the long rain season between March and May. Typhoid and intestinal diseases are attributed to untreated water from contaminated water sources such as the lake, wells and river.

### **iv. HIV prevalence rate**

HIV prevalence in Homa Bay is nearly 4.5 times higher than the national prevalence at 26.0% (Kenya HIV Estimates 2015). The HIV prevalence among women in the County is higher (27.8%) than that of men (24.0%), indicating that women are more vulnerable to HIV infection than men in the County (HIV County Profile, 2016). The county therefore, should provide more

sensitization or awareness programme to prevent the prevalence that affects the productive population especially the youths.

#### **1.9.4 Religious facilities**

There are numerous churches and a mosque in the municipality to cater for the various Christian denominations and Muslims. Christian organizations and churches run various facilities and services such as schools and hospitals. Among the church related challenges include unplanned location within the municipality thus converting their uses from commercial/residential to churches without due approval being obtained.

#### **1.9.5 Other Social facilities**

##### **i. Library facilities**

There exists only one library that caters for primary and secondary schools' students. Space should thus be set aside for the construction of a library since the current one is small and cannot contain the ever-increasing reader population.

##### **ii. Markets and shopping centers**

There is one permanent market currently being upgraded to modern standards within the CBD. Other estates have own market centers where goods are bought and sold daily. These are found in the estates of Ayoro, Nyangiela, Dol Koderia and Ombek market.

### **1.10 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

The analysis of the economic activities in Oyugis municipality provides the knowledge on the available pool of job opportunities and the level of their utilization. This knowledge will inform the strategies for improved harnessing of the resources that provide the opportunities to increase job opportunities. It will also provide knowledge on resources that are not yet fully mobilized so that they can be employed to increase wealth creation for poverty eradication.

#### **1.10.1 Industrial activities**

##### **i. Formal industries**

They are industries that operate under law and are regulated by the government licensing and fiscal regimes. The industries in Oyugis operate within a framework of maize and ground nut by product of groundnut processing, machine repairs. Others are agro-based industry like the defunct cotton ginnery. Currently, the most notable industry in Oyugis municipality is the animal feeds factory that process feeds for various animals.

## **ii. Informal industries**

This industry is commonly referred to as Jua Kali and forms the basis of industrial development. It has a direct linkage with agricultural, building/construction and industrial sectors for demand and supply of both *Jua Kali* inputs and finished products.

The sector creates substantial self-employment opportunities for those not employed in the formal sector. The sector comprises of *Jua Kali* artisans, women groups, youth groups and self-help groups involved in various income generating activities to support their livelihood. The informal industrial activities carried out include carpentry, motor vehicle mechanics, tailoring and dressmaking, radio repair, plumbing, saloons/ hairdressers, blacksmiths and metal workers, cobblers, watch repair, second hand clothes dealers, timber selling, metal fabrication, charcoal dealers, newspaper and foodstuff vendors.

The strength of the informal sector lies in its ability to generate employment by use of simple and appropriate technologies and locally available resource. The growth and development of this sector contributes significantly to poverty reduction and rates of urban crime as it absorbs a large portion of the population.

## **iii. Potential for industry**

The location of the municipality favors development of industries beside the formal and the Jua Kali industries. These include food processing, boat building, sports tourism and ceramics. Focus could also be directed at the

### **1.10.3 Commercial activities**

#### **Formal and informal - Retail trade**

Several retail shops are located throughout the Oyugis municipality. They are mainly concentrated in the CBD but elsewhere, others are found in residential estates and other land uses as the Bus Park and administrative centers. Such shops deal mainly in general domestic items, hardware and other construction items. On the other hand, some of the informal trade includes hawking, cattle auction and Open Air Market.

#### **Wholesale trade**

This denotes the high caliber shops with large capital input with regard to the quantity of supply of the various goods. They supply the retail shops that deal in bulk purchases to further break them down for sale as individual items. They are mainly located in the CBD.

#### **Commercial Banks and Other Financial Institutions**

They are generally ranked as service industry. In Oyugis municipality, there are various banks including Barclays Bank of Kenya, Equity Bank, Commercial Bank of Kenya, Post Bank, as well as

several M-PESA points. The M-PESA service is a money transfer and banking service provided by the mobile phone service provider Safaricom.

## **CHAPTER II: MUNICIPAL SITUATIONAL 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 Municipality. The chapter concludes with a highlight of the issues, their causes, the development objectives and strategies mapped to MTEF sectors and Municipality functions as given in Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011.

### **2.1 IDENTIFICATION OF KEY CHALLENGES AND ISSUES FACING THE MUNICIPALITY**

Citizen consultation forum held in the Municipality identified key issues that affect the Municipality 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 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**

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. Lack of markets and skills amongst the farmers and the business community has hampered the expansion of the market for products from the Municipality. 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 societies and associations coupled with poor transport infrastructure in the County are additional hindrances to the marketing process.

Major food crops grown in the Municipality 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. 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.

### **2.1.2 Inadequate Energy and Infrastructure for Industrial Take-Off**

The supply of power in the Municipality has often been characterized by frequent blackouts. These power outages which frequently 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. 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 by tarmacking of Class A road i.e. Ahero to Kisii road, Class C road i.e. Kendu Bay to Oyugis road and construction of the Oyugis market. 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.

### **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. The Banking sector 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 are risk averse hence lacking confidence in the formal banking system and unless more responsive structures are put in place, will continue to be unbankable 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 businesspersons in the Municipality hence need for strengthening the existing SACCOs and credit facilities that 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 Municipality 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 including enterprise preparation programmes for in-school and out-of-school populations, establishment of business support centers and provision of responsive industry-specific credit is crucial for this planning period.

#### **2.1.4 Inadequate Health Services**

Cases of 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 municipality, requisite professional cadres such as doctors, nurses and clinical officers are in short supply. Some of these challenges has necessitated rethinking of the community-led health provision strategy with has enhanced service provision towards preventive and promotive programs

#### **2.1.5 Inadequate of Quality and Equality in Education**

Education is a fundamental factor in social, cultural, political and economic development of any nation. This is because investing in human capital and development of human resources are legitimate option in every society, more so in developing nations for economic and social policy formulation and development. Nyanza region has adult literacy level of about 62.7 per cent, Rachuonyo South Sub - county where Oyugis Municipality falls has a rate of 64.5 per cent. With this literacy level of 64.5 per cent of Rachuonyo South Sub- county, the literacy of Oyugis Municipality is slightly higher; 66 per cent as earlier revealed by the Kenya National Adult Literacy Survey, thus literacy level in urban areas is slightly higher than rural areas. This therefore means that the level of the economic growth witnessed in Oyugis Municipality is largely influenced by educational level.

Oyugis Municipality is among areas with in the County that encountered a number of challenges under its education sector. It was observed that in some learning centers and institutions, the staffs consist largely of underpaid individuals who were not professionally trained as teachers or instructors. This particularly has been attributed to inadequate deployment of government staff to the municipality and inability of the local communities to afford hiring the services of adequately trained personnel through BOGs or PTAs. Equally, quality assurance and standards supervision

has been on the low uptake and therefore urgent need to enhance supervision to get the best out of the existing staff establishment. The local leadership and professionals are therefore proposing establishment of middle level colleges and varsity branches within the municipality so that the bulk of students who complete secondary education can access post-secondary education at their convenience and affordable rates.

### **2.1.6 Lack of adequate facilities for recreation**

The Municipality lacks facilities for recreation, talent and cultural development such as talent schools, community learning resource centers/libraries, social halls, recreational parks, culture centers 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 centers 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 Municipality.

### **2.1.7 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 river sources has not been fully exploited for domestic and irrigation purposes.

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 ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES PER SECTOR**

<b>MTEF Sector</b>	<b>Sub Sector</b>	<b>Issues/ Problems</b>	<b>Causes</b>
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



MTEF Sector	Sub Sector	Issues/ Problems	Causes
			management; Inadequate supply of vaccines;
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.
	Energy	Inadequate sources of energy especially electricity	Low funding; high cost of electricity connectivity, power outages
	ICT	Inadequate access to affordable ICT services	High cost of internet connectivity; lack of fibre optic connectivity; low investment
	Water Transport	Inadequate water transport facilities	Inadequate infrastructure and funds
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.
	Tourism	Undeveloped tourism potential	Inadequate funding; lack of world class hotels; lack of marketing; poor road infrastructure
	Trade and Industrialization	Lack of affordable credit for trade and industrial development	Inadequate funds; inadequate skills
		Lack of supportive environment for trade	Inadequate funds; inadequate skills
Inadequate support for local industries		Inadequate funds; inadequate skills	
Public Administration and International Relations	Finance and Planning	Weak monitoring and evaluation systems	Inadequate community participation in project identification, planning, monitoring and evaluation; Low adoption of NIMES standards
		Research and Development	Inadequate research and development centres
		Decentralized data system	Lack of a centralized data system; inadequate funding

MTEF Sector	Sub Sector	Issues/ Problems	Causes
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.
Education	Basic Education	Low literacy level	Poor community attitude towards adult literacy class; High drop-out rate; Inadequate education facilities; Inadequate staff; Low enrolment.
	ECD	Poor remuneration of ECD teachers; Poor consistence in the retention of ECDE teachers; Lack of a coordinating body.	Lack of policy for the employment of ECD teachers; Inadequate infrastructure Lack of policy for ECD;
	Tertiary level	Low student enrolment; inadequate training facilities	Low income
Governance, Justice, Law and Order	Security	High prevalence of insecurity	High level of poverty; Unemployment; Weak community policing.
	Governance	Weak ethics and anti-corruption mechanisms	Weak governance structures
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	Social Protection	Increase in the number of orphans and vulnerable Children	The Municipality 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.
	Gender	Inadequate enforcement of child rights	Low awareness on child rights
	Social services	Inadequate community based programs	Lack of skills to manage programs; inadequate resource mobilization skills
	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
	Youth Development Services	Youth unemployment	Insufficient funds; Transitional nature of youth;
Environmental Protection, Water and Housing	Water and Sanitation	Water Inaccessibility	Community is not well enlightened concerning the importance of water; Inadequate technical staff; Long distance to water points; Poor harvesting methods; Inadequate water points; Poor operation

MTEF Sector	Sub Sector	Issues/ Problems	Causes
			and maintenance of water supply.
	Environment	Environmental degradation	There is high deforestation in the hills.
		Water hyacinth	Failure to remove water hyacinth; lack of funds, equipment and manpower to remove the weed; poor environmental management

## 2.3 ANALYSIS OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The place for stakeholders in the implementation of this IDeP is very central towards the development agenda of the municipality. The Municipality of Oyugis intends to adopt a participatory approach of governance as anchored in the law for the next five (5) years in the identification, prioritization and social audit of the programmes and projects in this IDeP. The table below illustrates the various stakeholders and their roles;

Stakeholders	Roles
County Executive	Policy direction Secondment of qualified personnel Provision of Offices and equipment's Establishment of Municipality Appointment of Board Members Appointment and employment of Municipal Manager Provision of Funds
County Assembly	Legislating on issues affecting the municipality Budgetary Allocation and Approval Vetting Board Members Oversight role
National Government	Provides policy direction, financial resources and technical support Capacity building Legislation of laws that safeguard the interest of the County Policy direction Secondment of qualified personnel
Other Municipalities	Collaboration on political and social economic development Knowledge and information through Benchmarking
NGO and Civil Society Chambers of Commerce	Support capacity building Taking care of street children Taking care of neglected HIV Children Support and promote business
Private Sector and Financial Institutions (e.g. Total Petrol Stations, Commercial Banks, SACCOs)	Partner with government to invest and provide capital to drive development in the sector Corporate Social Responsibility

Development Partners (World Bank)	Liaison in formulation of sector policies Support sector development programmes and projects Capacity building Create linkages with international donors
Education, Governance and Research institutions	Capacity building Conducting research
Government Agencies/ State Actor	Mapping of investment opportunities Capacity building Product development Regulation and licensing Provision of trade and industrial development credit

**2.4 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 municipality 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
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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.	Favorable 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.
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**ii. Gender Inequality**

According to the 2019 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**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Changing attitudes and availability of more role models; High absorption rate of the women enterprise fund; Government programmes addressing the most	Lack of baseline survey data; Inhibitive cultures; Inadequate training on gender issues;	Constitutional guarantees; Declining gender gaps in learning institutions; Mainstreaming efforts	Inadequate sustainability for women’s empowerment programmes; Inhibitive cultural/religious

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
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		at ministerial levels; New labour-saving technologies.	practices which deter women empowerment; HIV/AIDS and other diseases

### iii. Environmental Degradation and Climate Change

The Municipality 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: -

**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 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 municipality will attempt to set up food and cash reserves to assist those affected by disaster to minimize the multiplier effect of this climate change effect. 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. Existence of climate change policy and act	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	Many CSOs involved in issues of environment; Active Committees in the sub-counties.	Population growth; Land sub-division.

	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.		
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#### 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.

In order to manage disasters, the Municipality 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. The Municipality 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 Municipality will also attempt to increase the water connectivity for the 12,000 cubic meters water storage facility to the populace to enhance provision of safe portable water.

#### SWOT Analysis: Disaster Management

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
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.
Disaster Risk Management already Identified as a major Development Challenge in the County Development Profiles – Multi-sector wise	Inadequate sector wise policies on DRR	Incorporation of DRR as part of development policy in the county strategic plans.	Difficulty in creating political good will.
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

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
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
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
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
Measures to mitigate effects of Climate change discussed in the County Development	No DRR strategy in place	Favorable climate in the region	Global warming challenges
Training institutions an personnel	Public Private partnerships	Lack of adequate resources	Disaster Management capacities policy, technical and institutional capacities
Disaster managers	Poor Coordination mechanisms	Existence of partners	Lack of adequate resources
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 77.9 against 52 per cent in Kenya. 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
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Availability of devolved funds such as CDTF, WEF, YEDF;	Inhibitive cultural beliefs and practices like early marriage;	Availability of Flagship project under Kenya vision 2030;	HIV/AIDS pandemic;
Existence of donor funded projects;	Poor infrastructure and harsh weather;	Youth enterprise funds; Women enterprise fund; Kenya Constitution 2010	Overdependence on donor funds;
Availability of natural resources e.g. sand, quarry, land and forest;	Inadequate financial institutions to offer credit facilities;		Environmental degradation;
Presence of a number of PBOs addressing poverty alleviation programmes.	Droughts; Lack of electricity in the rural areas.		Low prices of agricultural produce

**vi. ICT**

Use of ICT in the Municipality is still at the minimum even though there are efforts to make the Municipality a premier developer and user of information and communication technology particularly among the 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.	Absence of departmental networks	Liberalization of the ICT sector	Inability to access highly qualified ICT human resources due to high remuneration requirements
Highly committed staff that is ready to drive use of ICT services	Inadequate ICT human resources	Existence of Innovative ICT solutions	Inadequate Telecommunication infrastructure
	Inadequate ICT resources e.g. servers and computer networks	Acceptance and Necessity of ICT in all management and Governance	ICT security threats
	Absence of web portal for provision of county services	Rising demand for ICT services in all sectors	Rapid changes in technology and heavy financing demands.
	Absence of functional user and professional training policies	Expected support from Development partners and donors	
	Lack of/ Inadequate ICT policies and guidelines	Presence of Mobile telephony network	

## CHAPTER III: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

### 3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a spatial development framework for the Oyugis Municipality that defines the general trend and direction of the spatial development of the various sectors in the municipality. It is the municipality plan aiming at coordinating settlement patterns and economic activities for sustainable socio-economic development as envisioned in key policy documents such as Vision 2030, the fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP-IV), the National Spatial Plan 2015 – 2045 and the Homa Bay County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027

### 3.1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Oyugis Municipality Local, Physical and Land Use Plan is supposed to provide detailed guidelines and planning standards for zoning provisions as well as permitted functionality of the plan. It addresses the disconnect between economic and spatial planning that has led to uncoordinated and unguided development within the municipality by providing a broad physical framework that provides physical planning policies to support economic and sectoral planning. Further, it provides a synthesis and scenario building while embracing Sustainable Development Principle and recommends a balanced Spatial Framework within which development projects and programmes will be implemented. The following are key elements of the LPLUDP framework and strategies by thematic areas, which are aligned to Kenya Vision 2030, its fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP-IV), the National Spatial Plan 2015 – 2045 and the Homa Bay County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027

#### 3.1.1 Diversifying tourism

Diversifying tourism to expand the sector into a new market rather than specializing in a single product is critical to the growth of the tourism sector. However, diversification in the past received relatively little attention in the tourism sector in Oyugis.

Diversification strategies lead to the more sustainable development of the tourism sector in terms of protecting natural resources and value-added products and services and strengthening linkages between tourism and other regional industrial sectors.

The diversification strategies to promote sustainable tourism development in Oyugis Municipality,

- The county to mobilize land resources in acquisition, purchase, compensation, and land banking to release this land for tourism promotion; especially around Oyugis bird's sanctuary to provide tourist camping and hotel sites
- Mapping and conserving all potential tourism zones in the Municipality, i.e. Oyugis Bird's Sanctuary, Wire Forest
- Marketing and branding of potential attraction sites

#### 3.1.2 Managing human settlement

The needs of individuals and societies, such as the need for food, water, security, access to commerce, etc., have always directed human settlement. The settlement patterns in the Oyugis Municipality follow the agro-ecological zones where high potential areas have the highest population density within the Municipality.

Such high-potential areas include CBD where most activities are occurring. The low-potential regions include municipality suburbs with low population densities. Other factors, such as transportation corridors equally define settlement patterns and the direction of the Municipality growth.

The overall rates by which people have relocated from rural areas into urban areas (urbanization) in Oyugis Municipality have continued to increase over time. Therefore, planning for decent and high-quality urban livelihoods and rationalizing rural growth centers is critical.

In order to realize this, aspects of green spaces should be embedded in the human settlement strategies towards integrated and balanced development to allow enhanced environmental quality. Thus, 30% green cover should be encouraged whereas 70% built environment shall comprise residential, industrial, educational, recreation, public purpose, commercial, public utilities, and transportation land uses, while embracing mixed land use for the Municipality functionality.

The following are spatial development strategies for decent and high-quality urban livelihoods, as well as rationalization of urban suburbs.

- The Municipality to consider land banking to develop affordable housing to enhance social inclusivity, equity, and a liveable environment for the urban population in the county;
- The Municipality to establish Appropriate Building and Materials Technology center (ABMTC)
- The County shall ensure development control is exercised in the human settlement of both in CBD and its suburbs as provided in the Physical and Land Use Planning Act No. 13 of 2019;
- Supporting Oyugis Municipality institution
- 30% green cover should be encouraged

### **3.1.3 Conserving the natural environment**

Natural capital is an essential element in the structuring of future developments. It is the environment around which all-planning, development, and land use decisions should be made.

The natural environment in Oyugis Municipality provides valuable ecosystem services, not merely unused land for available development. Therefore, protecting these areas is not done only for the sake of conservation alone but to make the surrounding developed parts of the municipality more sustainable, liveable, and valuable (socially, financially, and in terms of green infrastructure).-

The natural structure comprises all environmentally significant areas and habitat conservation, including Wire forest, hilltops, wetlands, etc. The spatial development strategies under an integrated natural framework include:

- Create buffers zones through the demarcation of these ecologically sensitive spaces;
- Homa Bay County Government in collaboration with National Government to gazette these areas of ecological integrity;
- Promote ecotourism ventures and recreational activities in these areas to enhance revenue generation to the county;
- Mapping, profiling, and development of potential natural resources;
- Establishment of natural resource conservation programmes

*Proposed green-park behind Oyugis supermarket*



### **3.1.4 Transportation network**

The operation and progress of modern society relies heavily on the transportation networks. With the targeted strong growth in the economy and the population of Oyugis Municipality, rapid growth in intra- and inter-regional freight and passenger transportation demand is inevitable. Efficient and sustainable the transport system will play a major role in improving the quality of life in the municipality.

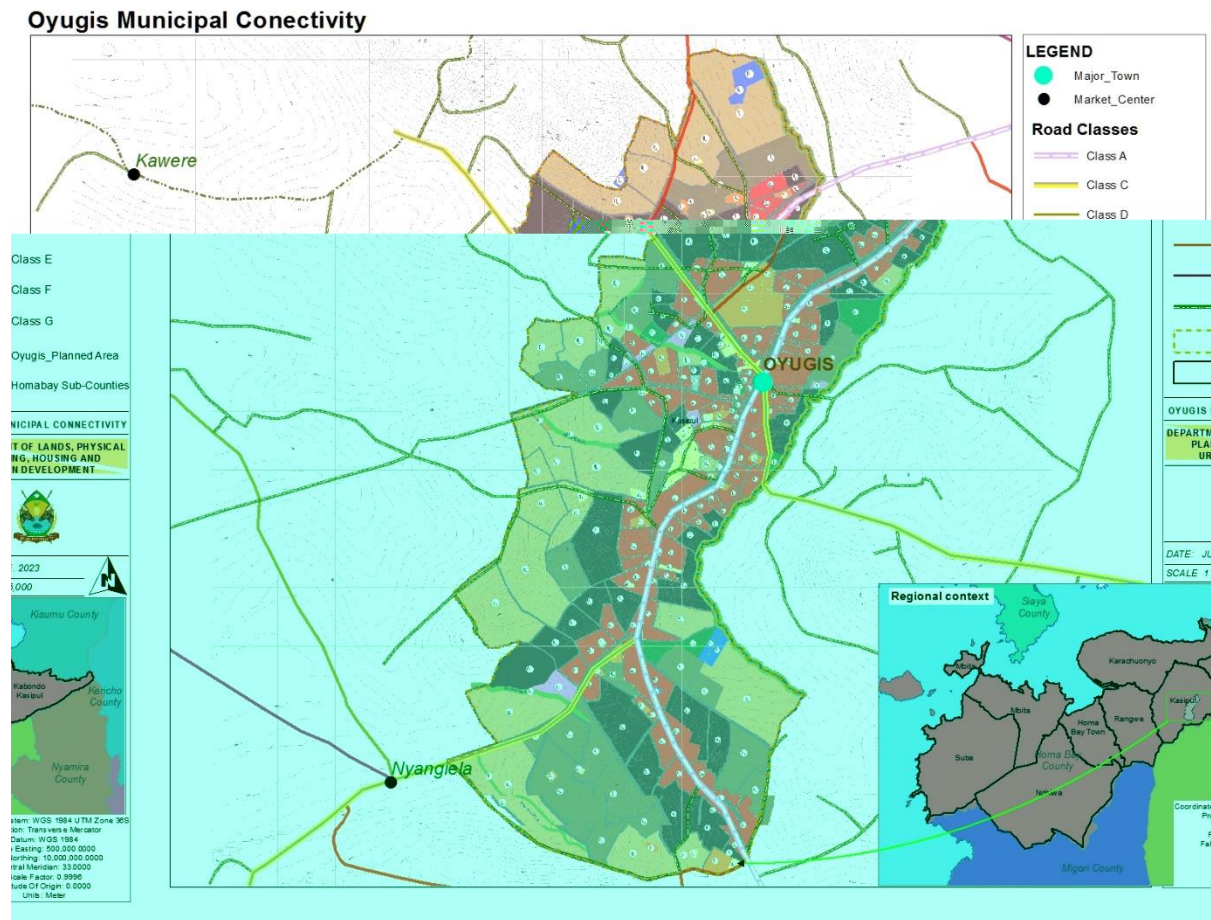
Unregulated public transportation services represent a challenge that needs to be overcome as their inefficiencies may lead to continuing dependency on private cars. Therefore, optimization of mobility and accessibility through sustainable transportation systems are necessary in order to increase mode shares in public transport.

The following are strategies for maximizing the efficiency and sustainability of the transport sector through enhanced links and connectivity:

- Open up all roads (ward-based within the municipality) from production and industrial to commercial taking into consideration road connectivity;

- Develop the public transport network and complementary infrastructure are crucial elements in supporting urban growth; Construct walkways and cycle paths on the main roads by promoting Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) system;
- Widen narrow road reserves and create parking spaces along roads within all CBDs.
- Develop, Rehabilitate and maintain transport infrastructural programmes and services

Fig 3: Transport connectivity within Oyugis Municipality





*Proposed roundabout at Kosele junction*



*Proposed kerbed island at Gamba road unction*



### **3.1.5 Providing appropriate infrastructure**

The provision of appropriate infrastructure through interconnected, efficient, reliable, adequate, accessible, safe, sustainable, and environmentally friendly systems of infrastructure (water, energy, education, training, and research facilities; health; ICT; sewer; sports, etc.) requires sustainable strategies such as:

- Acquire land for liquid waste disposal site for Oyugis Municipality
- Improve electricity and telephone connectivity
- Acquire land for cemeteries for the Oyugis municipality

- Provide streetlights along all major and minor within the municipality
- Develop internet hot spots where community members can log in freely through a public
- Wi-Fi at municipality headquarter and in public Parks
- Strengthen tertiary institutions, training, and research facilities
- Upgrade and equip all health facilities within the municipality
- Improve access to schools and health facilities

### 3.1.6 Industrialization

Industrialization growth in the county must be driven through a primary industrial focus where space is provided to develop an economic zone. The special economic zone is to provide a space where foreign and local investors can come and establish their factories or industries. Strategies to realize this include:

- Develop a public-private partnership framework to develop a special economic zone through effective infrastructure development to facilitate these areas as an impetus for growth while embracing the backward and forward linkages concepts.
- Implement zoned industrial areas taking into consideration accessibility in relation to the CBDs and production areas;
- Revamp and establish Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the Oyugis Municipality;

Fig4: Human Settlement Pattern in Oyugis Municipality

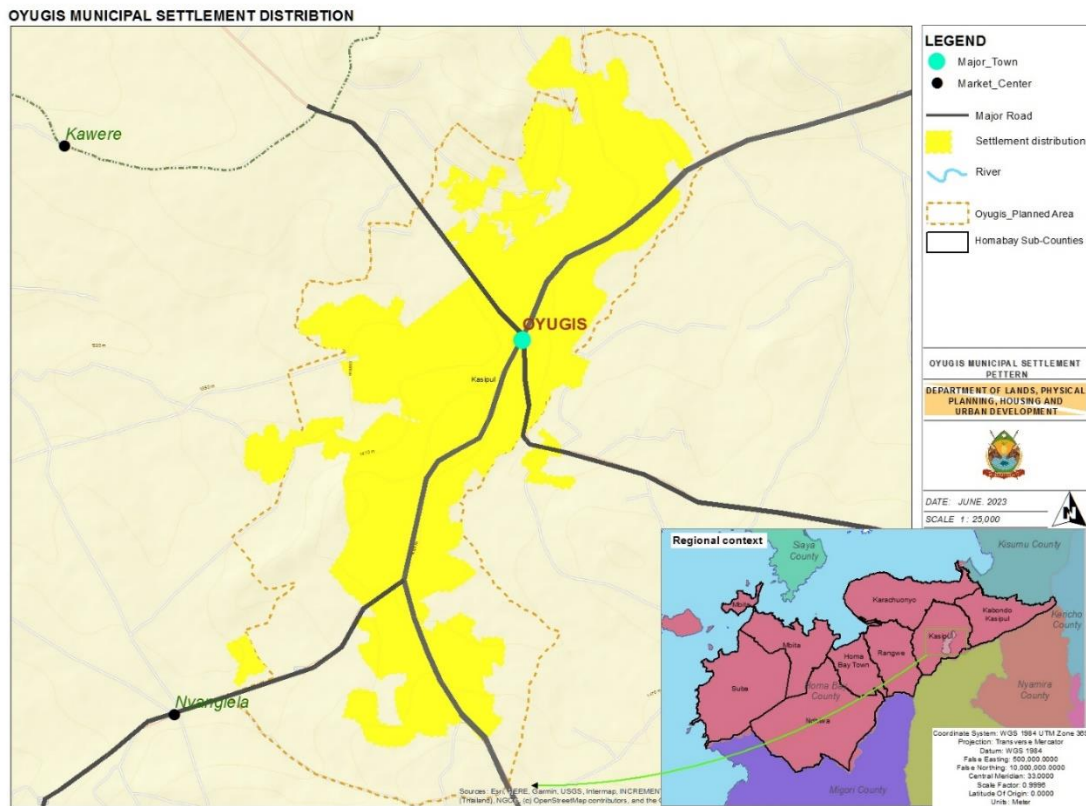
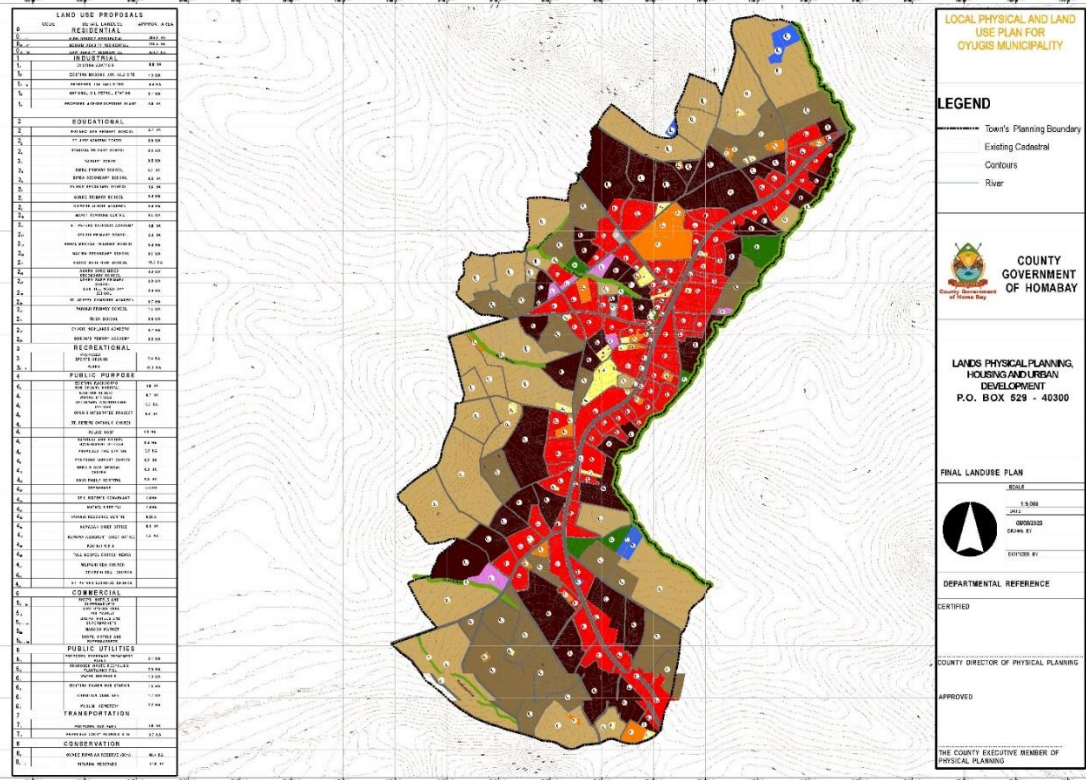


Fig5: Land use (MAP)



### 3.2 OYUGIS MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES BY THEMATIC AREAS

Thematic Area	Overview/current status	Policy strategy	Lead agencies /Departments
Diversifying tourism	Oyugis Municipality is home of diversified potential Tourism attraction sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oyugis Bird's Sanctuary</li> <li>• Wire forest View point</li> <li>• Proximity to Kodera forest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Map and conserve all tourism potential zones in the entire municipality</li> <li>• Market and brand of potential attraction sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism Section</li> <li>• Hospitality Industry</li> <li>• Blue economy</li> <li>• Tour operators and Guides</li> <li>• Western Tourism Circuit</li> <li>• Development partners &amp; Investors</li> <li>• Donors</li> </ul>
Conserving the natural environment	Oyugis Municipality is endowed with rich natural environment and geological structure that favours the existence of minerals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The area has a forest cover of 2.7% from 2.6% in 2017.</li> <li>• Establish tree nurseries and planting of seedlings by schools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Map, profile and develop potential natural resources</li> <li>• Establish of natural resource conservation programmes</li> <li>• Create buffers zones through demarcation of these ecologically sensitive spaces</li> <li>• Collaborate with National Government to gazette these areas of ecological integrity</li> <li>• Promote ecotourism venture and recreational activities in these areas to enhance revenue generation to the municipality.</li> <li>• Carry out Land banking to Construct the children's park and other major parks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water,</li> <li>• Environment and natural resources</li> <li>• Energy</li> <li>• Lands and Physical planning</li> <li>• Forestry</li> <li>• Development partners</li> <li>• Donors</li> <li>• Investors</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and continued renewal of wire forest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed green-park behind Oyugis supermarket to be implemented</li> </ul>	
Transportation network	<p>The municipality improved transportation network by constructing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oyugis bus park was constructed.</li> <li>• Tarmacked Km roads to bitumen standard within the municipality</li> </ul>	<p>Develop, Rehabilitate and maintain transport infrastructural programmes and services;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open up all roads (ward-based within the municipality) from production and industrial to commercial taking into consideration road connectivity;</li> <li>• Develop the public transport network and complementary infrastructure as key element in supporting urban growth;</li> <li>• Construct walkways and cycle paths on the main roads by promoting Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) system;</li> <li>• Widen narrow road reserves and create parking spaces along roads within all CBDs.</li> <li>• Construct Oyugis-Kendu Bay junction to suit the residents needs</li> <li>• Proposed kerbed island at Gamba road unction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road and infrastructure</li> <li>• KENHA</li> <li>• KURA</li> <li>• KERRA</li> <li>• Development partners</li> <li>• Donors</li> </ul>
Industrialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote value addition and marketing of processed products, the municipality embarked on:</li> <li>• Promotion of private industries such Bakeries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop public-private partnership framework to develop a special economic zone through effective infrastructure development to facilitate these areas as an impetus for growth while embracing the backward and forward linkages concepts.</li> <li>• Zone all industrial areas taking into consideration accessibility in relation to the CBDs and production areas;</li> <li>• Revamp and establish Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) in the municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade and industrialization</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Lands and Physical Planning</li> <li>• Development partners</li> <li>• Donors</li> <li>• Investors</li> </ul>
Providing appropriate infrastructure	<p>The county government provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plants and machineries were purchased to accelerate the implementation of road construction and rehabilitation in the municipality.</li> <li>• Constructed modern market in Oyugis Municipality</li> <li>• Constructed a modern bus park within the municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquire land for liquid waste disposal sites in the municipality</li> <li>• Improve electricity and telephone connectivity</li> <li>• Acquire land for cemetery</li> <li>• Provide streetlights along all major and minor roads.</li> <li>• Develop internet hot spots where community members can log in freely through a public Wi-Fi at HQs in major public Parks</li> <li>• Strengthen tertiary institutions (VTCs), training and research facilities</li> <li>• Upgrade and equip all health facilities within the municipality</li> <li>• Improve access to schools and health facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road and infrastructure</li> <li>• Water and environment</li> <li>• Energy</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Trade and Industrialization</li> <li>• Housing and Urban Development</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• KENHA &amp; KURA</li> <li>• KERRA</li> <li>• Development partners</li> <li>• Donors</li> <li>• Investors</li> </ul>
Managing human settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established and operationalize oyugis Municipality</li> <li>• Delineated urban boundaries for Oyugis Municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land banking to develop affordable housing to enhance social inclusivity, equity and liveable environment for the urban population in the county;</li> <li>• Establish Appropriate Building and Materials Technology centres (ABMTC) within the municipality</li> <li>• Ensure development control is exercised in human settlement as anchored in the Physical and Land Use Planning Act No. 13 of 2019;</li> <li>• Fully operationalize of urban institution</li> <li>• 30% green cover should be encouraged</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing and Urban Development</li> <li>• Lands and Physical Planning</li> <li>• Development partners</li> <li>• Donors</li> </ul>

## CHAPTER IV: DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

### 4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the Mission and Vision of the Oyugis Municipal Board, key objectives to be achieved by the board as well as the strategies to achieve the said objectives. The chapter also highlights some of the urban challenges that the Integrated Urban Development Plan will be seeking to address and how success will be measured based on the current baseline. Finally, the chapter also highlights how the Oyugis Municipal Integrated Development Plan is linked to various development plans, both national and at County level.

### 4.1 STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The broad intention of the Oyugis Municipal Board is to increase opportunities for and improve the lives of investors, workers and residents of the Municipality. This involves enhancing the innovative sectors of the Municipal economy; transforming the physical landscape to benefit the economy; growing a broader, more resilient and inclusive middle class; rewarding and supporting low wage earners; helping create more economically integrated ‘choice neighborhoods’ and; collecting and disseminating more timely, reliable and actionable information.

In order to realize accelerated capital accumulation and enhance livability of the Municipality, stakeholders have identified six priority areas which are at the heart of service delivery for the Municipality. These priority areas, if covered, should enable the municipality to provide adequately for both current and future needs of tourists, investors, workers and residents. These six priority areas include;

- Urban Planning and Development
- Public Works and Infrastructure
- Trade, Tourism and Industry
- Welfare and Social Services
- Environmental Management
- Finance, Administration and Governance

*Table 2: Priority Areas, Objectives and Strategies*

Priority Area	Objective(s)	Strategies
Welfare and Social Services	Improving access to clean and safe water for drinking and other uses	Develop urban water supply systems Monitor quality of water delivered at the tap and other access points Protect water sources and treat waste water
	Improving the stock of human capital	Augment educational attainment through local colleges Invest in workforce and job-trainings

	Equipping children and the youth to be Self-sufficient in future	Provide affordable high quality child care services Create safe neighborhoods and affordable houses for them to live Support youth programs and services
	Improving access to health care services	Upgrade existing public facilities Attract private investment
	Reducing citizen's exposure to hazardous Substances	Carefully monitor, review and regulate use of pesticides and other chemicals Ban use of hazardous substances in public spaces
	Creating economically integrated neighborhoods	Break up poverty-concentrated areas Create support programmes for the poor
Environmental Management	Improving access to clean air for citizens to Breathe	Develop air quality management plans Tackle pollution at source
	Improving collection and disposal of solid waste	Promote waste prevention Encourage re-use and recycling
	Improving the physical layout of the Municipality	Align social and natural resources with the emerging economy
	Managing noise in built-up areas	Use low-noise technologies/materials Regulate noise generation esp. around public health and learning facilities
	Promoting green habitats and quiet spaces	Foster green space initiatives of communities Designate protected areas especially for water catchment, air purification and recreation Develop legislation for nature and biodiversity protection
Trade, Tourism and Industry	Stimulating demand for local products	Upgrade the professional and entrepreneurial competencies of the locals to supply unique services Lobby for the establishment of more institutions (colleges, barracks, etc.) Expand the volume and diversity of tradeable items in the Municipality
	Attracting more visitors and investors	Improve the financial infrastructure Establishing cultural institutions such as museums and libraries Improve tourist attractions such as waterfronts, parks and nature reserves
	Enhancing the innovative sectors of the Municipal economy	Invest in technology and research to generate new jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities Broaden commitment to technical and higher education to generate new skills Reward knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurship

Public Works and Infrastructure	Improving access to markets and reducing the cost of doing business	Expand the transport network Improve energy provision Create networks that give fast, ready and reliable access to information
	Modernizing infrastructure	Recapitalizing old roads, bridges and sewer lines Extend transit lines to improve movement of goods
	Promoting green mobility	Embrace use of electric and hybrid cars Develop sustainable urban transport plans including use of public transport, cycling and walking
Finance, Administration and Governance	Improving governance and engagement of the Citizens	Involve citizens in decision making Promote use local products through green public procurement Involve all stakeholders in planning Develop mandatory procedures for assessing impact

## 4.2 STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS

<b>Programme Name:</b> Policy, Planning, General administration and support Services														
<b>Objective:</b> To provide overall policy and strategic direction for the transformation of the Oyugis Municipality														
<b>Outcome:</b> Effective delivery of policy, administrative and extension support services														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets *	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Policy and Planning	Policies and frameworks developed	No. of policies formulated and implemented	1&2	1	4M	1	4M	1	4M	1	4M	1	4M	20M
	Strategic plans developed	No. of Strategic plans/Municipal plans developed	1&2	1	5M	-	-	1	5M	-	-	-	-	10M
	SDG Localisation Reports done	Quarterly SDG Localisation Reports done	1&2	4	2M	4	2M	4	2M	4	2M	4	2M	10M
Resource Mobilization Services	Enhanced mobilisation of external resources	No. of resource mobilisation proposals done	1&2	54	10M	54	10M	54	10M	54	10M	54	10M	50M
	Enhanced OSR generation and collection	% of staff provided with uniform and relevant tools	1&2	50	1.25M	-	-	50	1.25M	-	-	-	-	2.5M
		% of staff trained and placed under a job enrichment programme	1&2	50	5M	50	5M	50	5M	50	5M	50	5M	25M
		% of revenue inspectors/supervisors provided with means of transport	1&2	20	2M	20	2M	20	2M	20	2M	20	2M	10M

		No of Revenue stores constructed.	1&2	1	10M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10M
<b>Programme Name:</b> Public Works and Infrastructure Improvement Services														
<b>Objective:</b> To promote effective development, management and maintenance of all municipal facilities and roads.														
<b>Outcome:</b>														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Public Facilities Improvement Services	Improving transport safety and order	Cumm. % of works completed on pavements and modern walk ways	SDG11	50%	50M	50%	50M	-	-	-	-	-	-	100M
		No. of works completed on Footbridge	SDG11	-	-	2	5M	-	-	2	5M	-	-	10M
		% of works completed on Roundabout at the Kosele junction	SDG11	100%	15M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15M
		Km. of Municipal Roads with bitumen	SDG11	5	200M	-	-	5	200M	-	-	5	200M	600M
		No. of Km of roads maintained	SDG11	3	15M	3	15M	3	15M	3	15M	3	15M	75M
		Cumm. % of works completed on bypass	SDG11	20%	320M	20%	320M	20%	320M	20%	320M	20%	320M	1.6B
		Cumm. % of works completed on Road furniture	SDG11	20%	10M	20%	10M	20%	10M	20%	10M	20%	10M	50M
		No. of Boda Boda parking spaces/Shades constructed	SDG11	1	5M	-	-	1	5M	-	-	1	5M	15M

Households connected to sewer	% of sewerage works at Oyugis connected	SDG 6	10%	105 M	30%	315 M	50%	367.5 M	90%	472.5 M	100%	105 M	1365 M
Sewerage treatment plant constructed	Proportion of the treatment plant constructed	SDG11	50%	200 M	50%	200 M	-	-	-	-	-	-	400M
	No of acres acquired for sewerage treatment plant	SDG11	5	10M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10M
	Length of pipeline (Km)	SDG 6	10	12M	10	12M	10	12M	10	12M	10	12M	60M
Fire Station constructed	Cumm. % of construction works on Oyugis fire station completed	SDG11	10%	2M	50%	3M	40%	5M	-	-	-	-	10M
Industrial Parks constructed	No. of construction works on Jua Kali Industrial Parks completed	SDG11	-	-	-	-	1	50M	-	-	1	50M	100M
Multi-Purpose Social Hall completed	Cumm. % of construction works on Multi-Purpose Social Hall completed	SDG11	-	-	-	-	1	30M	-	-	-	-	30M
Masogo Municipal market constructed	Cumm. % of construction works on Masogo Municipal market completed	SDG11	10%	10M	30%	80M	80%	50M	100%	60M	-	-	200M
Oyugis Bus Park constructed	Proportion of the Oyugis Bus Park constructed	SDG11	50%	200 M	50%	200 M	-	-	-	-	-	-	400M
Land for Oyugis Bus Park availed	No of acres acquired for Oyugis Bus Park	SDG11	5	10M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10M

	Drainage works done	Cumm. % of drainage works completed	SDG 11	20%	10M	20%	10M	20%	10M	20%	10M	20%	10M	50M
<b>Programme Name:</b> Housing and Urban Development														
<b>Objective:</b> To improve suitable, conducive and affordable housing conditions in the county														
<b>Outcome:</b> Secure, well governed, competitive and sustainable urban areas														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets *	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Housing infrastructure development Services	Smart settlement	No of acres acquired for affordable housing project	SDG11	5	20M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20M
	Enhanced collaborative research and use of locally available building materials	Number ABMT centres established	SDG 11	-	-	1	15M	1	15M	-	-	-	-	30M
		No. of persons trained and using the use ABMT	SDG 11	1000	0.5M	1000	0.5 M	1000	0.5M	1000	0.5M	1000	0.5 M	2.5M
	Improved human settlement environment	Cumm % of informal settlements upgraded (KISIP)	SDG 11	20%	20M	40%	20M	60%	20M	80%	20M	100%	20M	500M
	Improved decent and safe housing for staff	Number of houses renovated	SDG 11	-	-	-	-	20	30M	15	22.5M	10	15M	67.5M
	Reduced food losses	No. of NCPB Stores constructed	SDG 11	-	-	1	10M	-	-	1	10M	-	-	20M
Environmental Management Services	Clean Municipality	No of designated and developed dump sites acquired	SDG 15	1	10M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10M



		No. of Clean up exercises conducted	SDG 11	4	0.5M	4	0.5 M	4	0.5M	4	0.5M	4	0.5 M	2.5M
		% of works completed Animal holding site	SDG11	1	5M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5M
		No of dumpsites acquired and developed	SDG: 6, 11 & 13	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	16M
		No. of waste trucks/skip loaders procured	SDG: 6, 11 & 13	1	14M	-	-	2	27M	-	-	-	-	41M
		Procurement of skips	SDG: 6, 11 & 13	20	11M	20	11M	-	-	-	-	-	-	22M
		Purchase of coded litter bins	SDG: 6, 11 & 13	100	1.5M	-	-	100	1.5M	100	1.5M	-	-	4.5M
	Improved scenic beauty	% of works completed on Green park	SDG11	-	-	30%	25M	60%	25M	-	-	-	-	50M
	Improved recreation for the youth	Acres of land acquired for stadium	SDG11	100%	10M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10M
		Cumm. % of works completed Oyugis stadium	SDG11	-	-	20%	20M	20%	20M	20%	20M	20%	20M	80M
	Improved tourism earnings	Proportion of Pelican Bird Sanctuary along Oyugis-Gamba road rehabilitated	SDG11	100%	5M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5M
	Improved sanitation	No of toilets Constructed	SDG11	1	2.5M	-	1	2.5M	-	1	2.5M	1	2.5 M	10M
	Land for cemetery	Acres of land acquired for cemeteries	SDG11	2	10M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10M
Energy Services	Enhanced green energy use	Number of Transformers	SDG 11	-	-	1	10M	1	10M	1	10M	1	10M	40M

		installed in the Municipality												
	Improve safety and security for road users	No of Street lights installed	SDG11	25	7M	25	7M	25	7M	25	7M	25	7M	35M
	Increased access to Energy Information and Renewable Energy, Technologies	No. of Energy Information Centre established	SDG 7	1	35M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35M
		No. of Youths, Women, PWDs and SMEs enrolled and trained on renewable technologies	SDG 7	300	2M	300	2M	300	2M	300	2M	300	2M	10M
		No. of briquette Manufacturing plant constructed	SDG 7	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	10M
		No. of Bio-Digesters installed	SDG 7	3	1M	3	1M	3	1M	3	1M	3	1M	5M
		No. of HHs benefiting from the Clean Cooking stoves	SDG 7	500	1M	500	1M	500	1M	500	1M	500	1M	5M

## **4.3 LINKAGE WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

### **4.3.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides and details the application and linkages of various international commitments, like Sustainable Development Goals and African Agenda 2063, Legal documents which includes; Kenyan Vision 2030, Kenya Constitution 2010, County Government Act and Homa Bay County Integrated Development Plan to the Oyugis Municipality Integrated Development Plan.

### **4.3.2 IDeP Linkage with the African Agenda 2063**

Agenda 2063 is an African Agenda that seeks to deliver on a set of Seven Aspirations each with its own set of goals which if achieved will move Africa closer to achieving its vision for the year 2063. It reflects our desire for shared prosperity and well-being, for unity and integration, for a continent of free citizens and expanded horizons, where the full potential of women and youth are realized, and with freedom from fear, disease and want. This MIDP has been aligned with the Aspiration 3 and 6 of the Africa Agenda 2063.

The Municipality is subject of building a self-sustainable institution that with structured leadership geared to develop and transform as per goal 2 of Aspiration 3 of a capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels.

The municipality projects and programmes are framed through public and citizen participation thus aligning with developments which are people driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.

### **4.3.3 IDeP Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030 and BETA (MTP 2018-2022)**

Kenya Vision 2030 refers to the long-term development strategy for Kenya; it aims to transform Kenya in to a modern, globally competitive, middle income country providing high quality life to its entire citizen.

To realize vision 2030, it is phased to be implemented in successive five-year Medium-Term Plans. The country currently is implementing the fourth MTP 2023 -2027 through Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda BETA. To make these five core pillars feasible, the Government will implement strategic interventions under the following key enablers: Infrastructure; Manufacturing; Blue Economy; the Services Economy, Environment and Climate Change; Education and Training; Women Agenda; Youth Empowerment and Development Agenda; Social Protection; Sports, Culture and Arts; and Good Governance.

The IDeP is developed and anchored as part of the aforementioned enablers that will enable the country to achieve both vision 2030 and Big 4 Agenda.

#### **4.3.4 IDeP Linkage with the Kenya Constitution 2010 and Other Legal Frameworks.**

This IDeP has been prepared in consistence with Kenya Constitution 2010 according to the Fourth Schedule it outlines the functions of the national and county governments. A total of 14 functions have been devolved to the counties.

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.

Other laws that are put into consideration when drafting this IDeP to arrive to a functional municipality include the following; the Physical Planning Act Cap 286, which was enacted in 1996 and regulates all physical planning activities in Kenya. The Act give guidance on the objectives and the contents of structure plans, development plans, advisory plans, zoning plans, subdivision plans stipulating the planning preparation and approval processes which has been adopted in the projects.

The Land Acts no 6 of 2012 which provides for the conversion of land from one category to another for the various listed purposes which include land use planning. The Environment Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) of 1999 which opens a way for substantial public involvement in any major development decisions, which have environmental bearing. The Land use change, shall only be undertaken after Environmental Impact Assessment by an independent body.

The Water Act of 2002 provides for management, conservation, use and control of water resources and for the acquisition and regulation of rights to use water. Further, it provides for the regulation and management of water supply and sewerage services.

The Public Health Act cap 242, the act that makes provision for securing and maintaining the health of public. It sets standards to be observed by people who wish to carry out trade in food stuff and the conditions under which trading should be done.

This Municipal Integrated Development Plan is the first to be formulated by the municipal board to actualize the provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, Provisions of the 2010 Constitution as well as Public Finance Management Act, 2012. It seeks to provide the basis which will guide the execution of the priority projects and programs within the Municipality.

#### **4.3.5 IDeP 2023 – 2027 with CIDP 2023 - 2027**

A County Integrated Development Plan is a key plan for the counties that gives an overall framework for development. It aims to co-ordinate the work of both levels of the government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people and contribute towards devolution.

The county governments Act section 108 outlines the county integrated development plan (CIDP) this outlines the county development goals covering a period of five years.

Kenya's Public Finance Management Act provides that no public funds shall be appropriated outside a county's planning framework. The CIDP contains information on development priorities that inform the annual budget process, particularly the preparation of annual development plans, the annual county fiscal strategy papers, and the annual budget estimates.

## CHAPTER V: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter highlights the implementation framework that will be followed while implementing the Oyugis Municipal Integrated Development Plan, these includes, the institutions that will be responsible for the actualization of the plan and resource requirements and mobilization. It also highlights the key stakeholders in the municipal set up, their roles and how their responsibilities will be accommodated to avoid duplication of efforts while fulfilling the set goal and objectives within the set period.

### 5.2 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Board of the Municipality shall exercise authority within the boundaries of the Municipality as delegated by the County Executive Committee, subject to the Constitution, the Urban Areas and Cities Act and any other written law. The Constitution 2010 and the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 outline the basic organizational plan for the county government. As such, the organogram shown herein is informed by these legislation, which sought to achieve timely and efficiently implementation of the municipal plans, policies and programmes.

The urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, established various stakeholders to operationalize the National Urban Development Policy (NUDP) of Kenya whose broad objectives is focused at promoting and enhancing the roles played and contributions made by the urban areas in national socio-economic development. The Policy envisaged strengthening governance, economic planning, urban investments, and infrastructure delivery as well as substantially contributing towards poverty reduction, foster economic growth and realization of Kenya’s Vision 2030. These stakeholders include County Executive Committee, Municipal Board, County Assembly and Municipal Board Committees

Institutional analysis is made not only of the system of laws, regulations, and procedures but also of the key players with their roles and norms. This is primarily because the County Government of Homa Bay recognizes that various actors will be involved in the implementation of the Oyugis Municipality IDeP. The table below summarizes the key players, their roles and contribution in the implementation of the Oyugis IDeP 2023-2027.

*Table 1: Institutional arrangements in the implementation of the Oyugis Municipal IDeP*

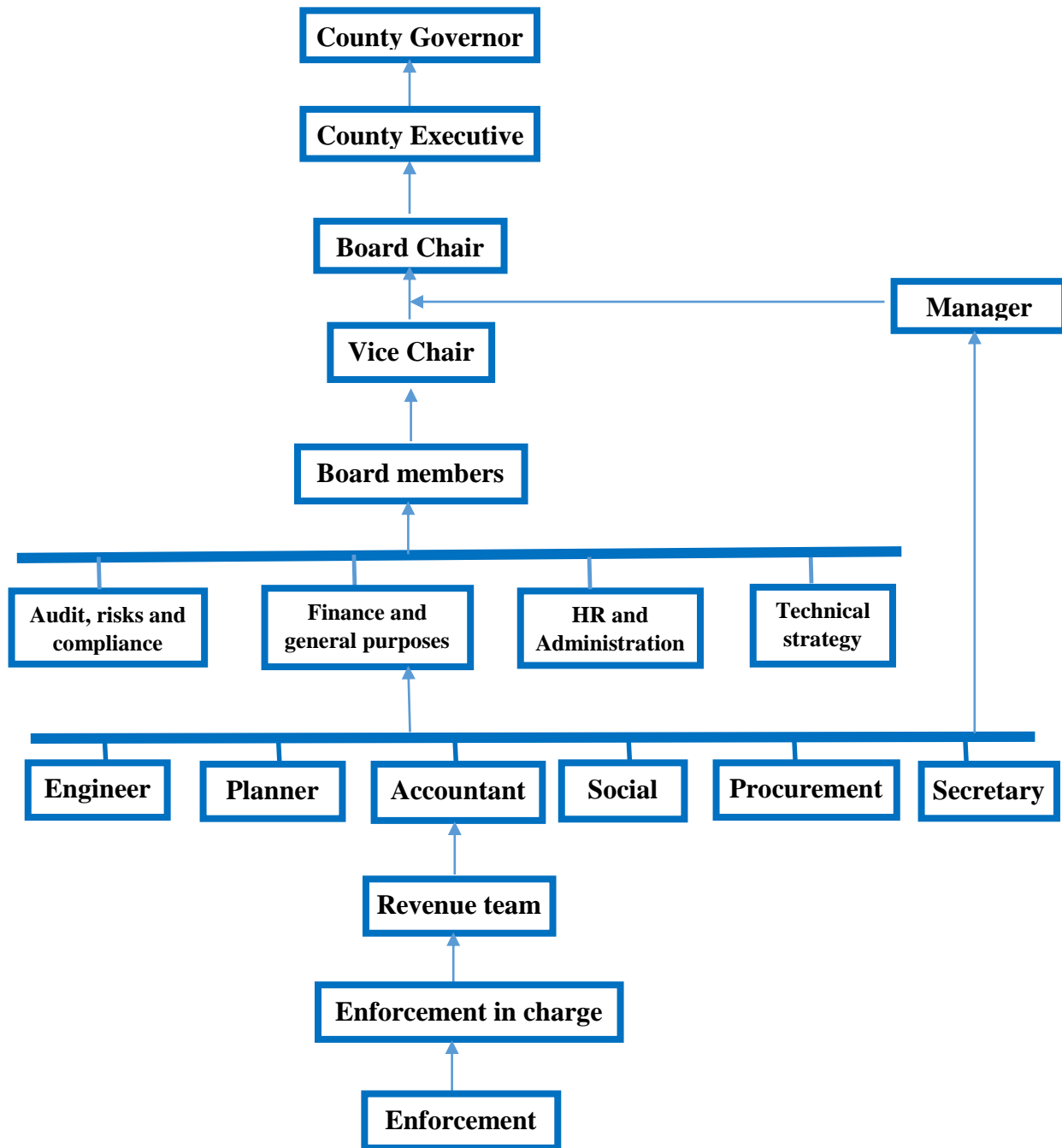
No.	Institution	Role in Implementation of the IDeP
1	County Executive Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Implementing county laws, plans and policies</li><li>• Managing and coordinating county administration</li><li>• Preparing policies and legislation for consideration by the County Assembly</li></ul>

2	County Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversighting the implementation of county laws, plans and policies</li> <li>• Representing the interests of publics in the IDeP processes</li> <li>• Appropriating budgetary resources towards implementation of the IDeP</li> <li>• Enacting laws required for the successful implementation of the IDeP</li> </ul>
3	Municipal Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the implementation and compliance with policies formulated by both the national and county government;</li> <li>• Ensure participation of the residents in decision making, its activities and programmes in accordance with the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011</li> <li>• Develop and adopt policies, plans, strategies and programmes.</li> <li>• Formulate and implement an integrated development plan;</li> <li>• Control land use, land sub-division, land development and zoning by public and private sectors for any purpose</li> <li>• Make bye-laws or make recommendations for issues to be included</li> </ul>
4	County Government Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulating and implementing policies to operationalize the IDeP</li> <li>• Regulating and monitoring the implementation of plans and policies</li> </ul>
5	County Planning Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting harmony of IDeP with national and other county plans, land-use plans, urban plans and environmental plans</li> </ul>
6	Office of the County Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervising the implementation of government plans and policies</li> </ul>
7	National Planning Office at the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advising on policies and strategies</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluating of Public Projects and Programmes</li> </ul>
8	Other National Government Departments and Agencies at the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulating and implementing policies to operationalize Kenya Vision 2030 and other national plans</li> <li>• Regulating and monitoring the implementation of plans and policies</li> </ul>
9	Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing budgetary and extra-budgetary support</li> <li>• Providing technical assistance towards formulation, implementation and evaluation of the IDeP</li> <li>• Implementing programmes in the IDeP</li> </ul>
10	Civil Society Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting participatory engagement in and moral responsibility towards implementation of IDeP</li> <li>• Implementing programmes in the IDeP</li> </ul>
11	Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing goods and services</li> <li>• Creating enabling conditions for growth and employment</li> </ul>
12	Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relaying, limiting, expanding, and reinterpreting information.</li> <li>• Creating and shaping public opinion</li> <li>• Protecting public interest captured in the IDeP</li> </ul>

## Oyugis Municipal Organogram

The organizational structure below illustrates the institutional framework for the Oyugis Municipality.

Fig1: Organogram of the Municipality





## 5.3 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The medium-term priority of the County Government of Homa Bay remains to unlock the County's endless potential, which means projects included in the IDeP 2023-2027 will have to be funded. However, this will only be possible if the County Government can attract additional support from other quarters. It will require arrangements for securing new and additional resources and making better use of and maximising existing resources within the County. This forms the basis for establishing a resource road map, determining resource requirements and gaps to be filled, and how to mobilise the additional resources required to fill those gaps.

### 5.3.1 Resource Requirements

Resource requirements in implementing the Oyugis Municipality IDeP (2023-2027) will be broadly categorized as follows:

#### 5.3.1.1 Financial resource requirement

This will be in the form of cash or cash equivalents required to cover expenses related to production, expansion, or even fulfilment of economic obligations such as provision of incentives to employees. Mobilization of funds will be identified and mobilised not only from own-source revenues but also from partners in the civil societies, multilateral agencies (such as World Bank), National Government (MDAs), Private and Philanthropic Foundations, Corporate and Academic Organizations, Community-Based Organizations and Corporate Sponsorships. The bottom line will be to create an enabling environment that maintains current contributors as well as attracting more new development partners. The table below summarizes the financial resource requirement by sectors that the Oyugis Municipality will benefit from in the implementation of its mandates.

Table 2: Summary of proposed resource requirement

Sector Name	Resource Requirement (KSh. Million)						% of Total Budget Requirements
	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	Total	
Policy, Planning, General administration and support Services	39,250,000	23,000,000	29,250,000	23,000,000	23,000,000	137,500,000	2.47%
Public Works and Infrastructure Improvement Services	1,061,000,000	1,220,000,000	974,500,000	904,500,000	627,000,000	4,787,000,000	85.93%
Housing and Urban Development	158,000,000	125,000,000	181,000,000	100,500,000	81,500,000	646,000,000	11.60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,258,250,000</b>	<b>1,368,000,000</b>	<b>1,184,750,000</b>	<b>1,028,000,000</b>	<b>731,500,000</b>	<b>5,570,500,000</b>	

#### 5.3.1.2 Human resources

This is perceived to be the form of ideas and skills to design and implement high-impact interventions within the Municipality. To attract quality human resources, the County Government of Homa Bay will identify what is available and lacking in talents, know-how, and the drive to ensure municipality development proposals are successfully implemented. Existing personnel will be identified and assigned responsibilities accordingly to provide proper consultation on what can and what may not work, offer support and commitment to improved service delivery; encourage the involvement of partners in overseeing municipality projects through to completion; and support revenue enhancement efforts of the County Government.

S/N	Post	Job Group	Optimal Number	In Post	Gaps
1	Municipal Manager	R	1	0	(1)
2	Accountants	K	1	1	(0)
3	Public Health Officers	K	1	0	(1)
4	Procurement Officers	K	1	0	(1)
5	Economists	K	1	0	(1)
6	Civil Engineers	K	1	0	(1)
7	Building Engineers	K	1	0	(1)
8	Physical Planners	K	1	0	(1)
9	Legal Officers	K	1	0	(1)
10	Revenue Officers	K	1	0	(1)
11	ICT Officers	J	1	0	(1)
12	Youth/Gender/Sports Officers	J	1	0	(1)
13	Environmental Officers	J	1	0	(1)
14	Secretaries	H	1	0	(1)
15	Enforcement Officers	H	1	0	(1)
16	Drivers	G	1	0	(1)
17	Support Staff	G	2	0	(2)

### 5.3.1.3 Social resources

This will come in the form of coalitions with external sources of support. For the County Government of Homa Bay, this will mean identifying and effectively mobilising social groups that can support its work, including women and youth associations, progressive religious organisations, opinion leaders, regional blocs, and other governments, as well as the UN System.

### 5.3.1.4 Physical resources

These will come in the form of tangible items that take up space and have value, such as land, water, soil, forests, rainfall, and even technological and mechanical tools that could be used to produce the much-desired finished goods and services. For the County Government of Homa Bay, the right mix of equipment, materials, supplies, facilities, and even infrastructure will have to be identified and mobilized so that development projects can proceed as planned.

## **5.3.2 Sources of Revenue**

### **5.3.2.1 Equitable share**

This is from the shared national revenue as provided for in Article 202 and 203 of the constitution. The county receives part of the constitutionally approved share from the consolidated fund as proposed in the Budget Policy Statement, recommended by CRA and approved by The National Assembly.

### **5.3.2.2 Additional resources**

In addition to the equitable share of revenue, the Municipality through the County Government is also expected to benefit from additional resources from the following sources:

- *Conditional and unconditional allocations* from share of the national government as contemplated under Article 202(2) of the Constitution.
- *Own revenues* from specific county revenue raising measures through imposition of property taxes, entertainment taxes, as well as any other tax and user fees and charges as authorized to impose.
- *Borrowing* provided national government guarantee is obtained as well as the approval of the County Assembly. This will only occur if the funds will be applied to development activities.
- *Grants and donations* from development partners in accordance with section 138 and 139 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and Public Finance Management Act (County Government) Regulations, 2015.

## **5.3.3 Resource Gap and Measures to Address**

In an attempt to bridge the resource gap by attracting potential investors, the Oyugis Municipality intends to review its policies to significantly reduce the time and cost of doing business, thus improving the overall business environment hence realization of economic development.

The municipality will explore Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement as well as engage the donors to cover the existing funding gaps in road improvement and maintenance; refurbishment and improvement of markets and buildings and the management of solid waste.

## **5.3.4 Resource Mobilization and Management Strategies**

Implementing this IDeP 2023-2027 hinges on the County's ability to mobilise sufficient, predictable, and timely financial resources. Consequently, the municipality through the County Government of Homa Bay is intent on stepping up its policy initiatives to strengthen the mobilisation and effective use of its resources.

Moreover, the municipality critical agenda will involve strengthening revenue systems, expanding the tax base, addressing the challenges of the informal sector, and fighting revenue leakages. This effort will be enhanced through securing adequate financial and technical support from all potential partners to strengthen revenue capacity-building efforts and improve tax administration in all priority streams.

#### **5.3.4.1 Strengthening Resource Mobilisation Systems**

To ensure the County's resource mobilisation efforts are coordinated appropriately and the desired results achieved with a high level of impact, the municipality will take several steps:

1. Establish a unit to manage and coordinate the resource mobilization initiatives.
2. Recruit staff with specific competencies to provide appropriate input e.g. technical staff.
3. Dedicate time (and budget) to the resource mobilisation initiatives, and
4. Periodically review progress and reinforcing measures as necessary.

#### **5.3.4.2 Expanding the Revenue Base**

Raising revenue to fund salaries, infrastructure projects, and devolved public services is one of the core tasks of the County Government of Homa Bay. Equally, the municipality will strive to support revenue collection initiatives, as it will be required to improve the Municipality's infrastructure, improve solid waste management and other social outcomes. Some of the measures proposed to raise more revenue towards this goal include:

- (i) Reforming revenue collection
- (ii) Improving the public willingness to pay taxation
- (iii) Raising property taxes
- (iv) Harnessing local innovation

#### **5.3.4.3 Mainstreaming the Informal Sector**

The County Government of Homa Bay recognized that a large proportion of its private sector consists of small and micro enterprises that operate outside the purview of government regulation and taxation. These businesses are in the subsistence economy where they contravene – or are not subject to – some of a variety of rules and regulations, including labour laws, environmental laws, registration, and taxation. To reach out to them, the County Government will shift its focus not on workers but on the businesses themselves and their owners (including the self-employed) so that those that are more likely to have an income that is sufficiently high to have a tax obligation included into the tax bracket.

The Municipality in collaboration with the County Treasury will aggressively pursue the integration of the informal sector participants into the economic and social mainstream. This will be done by ensuring the informal sector participates in the development process and is represented in the decision-making organs of the County government through their trade organizations.

Equally, the Municipality will pursue more accountability and transparency in its processes while imposing heavy penalties for lack of compliance. It will ensure fewer restrictions to formality, clarify legal and regulatory codes, and simplify procedures for collecting revenue.

#### **5.3.4.4 Plugging Revenue Leakages**

The perennial and seemingly intractable challenge of revenue loss to tax non-compliance and improper government payments is one of the major obstacle in funding of the government's policy priorities. The growing demands for government services and pressing budget challenges, few fiscal opportunities loom larger than reducing such leakages. One such measure is to combine data sets from tax, customs, and business registrations, along with external data from the banking sector, to target fraud and noncompliance.

Consequently, the Municipality will support the County Government of Homa Bay intention to take the data-driven approach to map and track all revenue streams:

1. Initiate systematic approach necessary to deploy data-driven capabilities at scale.
2. Exposure of revenue officers to building experience with the latest innovations.
3. Only well-meaning revenue officers ready to challenge the long-held assumptions and practices that have yielded less revenue will be elevated.
4. The revenue offices will be expected to build a mastery of rapid, small-scale tests that can push the boundaries of traditional organizational agility.

The rapid digitisation of consumer and business life is transforming how companies and governments conduct business. Digitisation creates a massive trail of data that supports more-effective revenue and payment programmes. The Municipality intends to support the government focus on using such data to reduce revenue leakages, subject to strong privacy constraints prescribed by policymakers.

### **5.4 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**

The Oyugis Municipal Board will seek to utilize the various levels of participation as well as committed to the promotion of consultation, placation, partnership and citizen control models of engagements. The Municipality board will promote and enhance people-centered and people-driven development as envisaged in the constitution. It will continuously strive to create an enabling environment for citizens to be involved and participate freely in the development of policies from the initial stages. As a result, the board will adopt the following forms of public participation:

- **Informing** the citizens by providing information to help them understand the issues, options and solutions;
- **Consulting** with the citizens to obtain their feedback on alternatives or decisions;

- **Involving** the citizens to ensure their concerns are addressed throughout the decision making process particularly in the development of decision criteria and options;
- **Collaborating** with the citizens to develop decision criteria and alternatives and identify the preferred solutions; and
- **Empowering** the citizens by placing final decision-making authority in their hands. Participation in all fora and development committees is purely voluntary and no benefit whatsoever shall accrue to members because of their engagement. The citizen fora will be engaged at both the ward level and the municipality level.

## 5.5 ASSET AND LIABILITIES MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

According to the provisions of Section 149 (1) of the PFMA, 2012, each spending entity of the County Government of Homa Bay shall be required to ensure that their resources are used in a way that is; lawful and authorized, efficient, effective, economical, and transparent. In respect of this requirement, the Municipality shall maintain asset registers complete with listing of physical resources, including dates they were purchased, present value, and location. For clarity, there shall be a separate sheet for each asset category, including office equipment, ICT/computer equipment, furniture, fittings & equipment, plant & machinery, and portable and attractive items.

For purposes of uniformity and accuracy in reporting of Assets and Liabilities, there are standard templates for registering each asset category. For accounting purposes, use will be made of the asset references while comparing the value of the assets against county ledgers as well as calculating depreciation as part of the County's asset depreciation schedule. Ultimately, those asset registers will be vital decision-making during asset verification.

## 5.6 RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk Level (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation Measures
Financial	Inadequate financial resources	Stalled and/or slow implementation of projects Poor service delivery	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced resource mobilisation through collection of own source revenue and support from development partners</li> </ul>
	Late Disbursement of Funds	Stalled and/or slow implementation of projects Poor service delivery	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare a procurement plan early enough to allow Municipality to prepare financial requisitions.</li> <li>Negotiate contracts with adequate grace period to cover for the delays in fund disbursement.</li> </ul>

	Inefficient utilisation of resources	Stalled and/or slow implementation of projects Poor service delivery	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the recommendations of the Capacity Assessment and Rationalisation of the Public Service.</li> <li>• Ensure full enforcement of existing government assets management frameworks.</li> </ul>
	Pending bills	Increase in project cost beyond the budget estimates	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure timely implementation of projects so that the municipality is not disadvantaged by time.</li> <li>• Ensure proper project design and costing</li> </ul>
Process Risk	Ineffective planning and Implementation Process	Bad governance, poor service delivery	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure robust public participation for community ownership of government initiatives (projects and programs)</li> <li>• Sufficient legal and administrative framework to support government Initiatives</li> </ul>
	Ineffective Procurement	Stalled and/or slow implementation of projects Poor service delivery	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strict adherence to Public Procurement and Disposal Act, 2015</li> <li>• Adequate Technical support from departments for efficient procurement processes</li> </ul>
Organisation	Technical	Poor service delivery	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruitment of competent staff</li> <li>• Strengthen departments that carries out design review, procurement support, construction supervision and test run support to control design and construction quality to ensure efficient and effective delivery</li> </ul>
	Absorption	Poor service delivery	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strict adherence to financial procedures and procurement regulations</li> <li>• Staff put on performance contracting and ensure targets set relate to county development plans and policies.</li> </ul>
	Inadequate legal Framework	Poor service delivery	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop requisite legal and policy framework</li> </ul>
	Change Management	Poor information dissemination and action	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exhaustive disseminate the IDeP to ensure that each of the stakeholders understand their role in contributing towards its implementation and achieving the municipality vision.</li> </ul>

Exogenous Risks	Natural calamities (disasters)	Interruption and/or Stalling of government services	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish Emergency Fund as per The Public Finance Management Act, 2012 section 110 to mitigate emergencies</li> </ul>
	Political risks	Changes in holders of political offices or shift in political economy may derail the programmes and projects. This will delay delivery of the vision of the IDeP in the programmed period.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Entrench institutionalism in the County Government</li> </ul>



## **CHAPTER VI: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING**

### **6.0 INTRODUCTION**

This Chapter outlines the rationale for a robust municipality performance monitoring and evaluation system, as well as highlighting the key outcomes for the various programmes and the desired targets for the planned period.

The municipal board will ensure that there is clear linkage between this IDeP and other plans for effective tracking of progress towards achievement of projects and programmes. The targets set in this plan will be aligned to the relevant county departmental level and further to individual work plans annually. Therefore, the focus of county departments' indicators and targets will be aligned to the municipality's long-term direction. Monitoring and evaluation forms part of the performance management framework, which encompasses setting performance indicators, measuring them over time, evaluating them periodically and finally, making course corrections as maybe needed.

### **6.1 PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

The municipality monitoring and evaluation framework will assist the municipal board to evaluate if the policies, programs and projects are implemented according to the planed timelines and targets. The performance M&E results will be helpful in providing feedback to citizens and resource allocation. Through the monitoring and evaluation system, the municipal board aims to establish: an understanding of monitoring and evaluation issues; create harmony in understanding expectations on results from various actors; enhance culture of directing on results; clarifying roles and responsibilities and also advance the institutionalization of monitoring and evaluation in service delivery. The municipal board will ensure that this framework will be translated into M&E practices that support public participation, planning, budgeting, service delivery, policy development, oversight, reporting and other governance related processes. Further, the transparency and accountability agenda will be advanced through the generation of sound information – to be used in reporting, communication and the improvement of service delivery.

#### **6.1.1 Legal basis for the County Monitoring and Evaluation framework**

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 requires that governments use monitoring and evaluation mechanisms as an integral part of developing and executing government policies, programmes and projects and in resource allocation and management at the two levels of governments.

The County Government Act 2012 requires the county executive committee to design performance management plan (with objective, measurable and time bound performance indicators) to evaluate performance of the county public service and the implementation of county policies. The urban Areas and Cities Act 2011, requires that a Municipal Integrated Development Plan should have key performance indicators and that the annual county budget be informed by the performance targets of the municipality. The IDeP should provide clear input, output and outcome performance indicators.

These requirements are in line with those of the Public Financial Management Act 2012 that requires the municipalities to prepare annual development plans that detail programs to be delivered including measurable indicators of performance where feasible; and the Public Service (values and principles) Act 2015 that requires every public institution develop mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of public service delivery.

### **6.1.2 Data Collection, Analysis and Presentation**

The municipality will establish a monitoring and evaluation unit that will be responsible for data collection, analysis and reporting on projects and programmes implementation. The unit will be strengthened through staffing and continuous training to execute its mandate. There will be a designated officer in every key result area in the municipal projects and programmes. The data collected will be submitted to the municipal monitoring and evaluation unit for analysis, compilation and presentation. The municipal monitoring and evaluation unit will conduct regular surveys to ensure the available data is accurate, authentic and up to date. The data will then be analyzed to inform decision making in planning and budgeting.

The Oyugis Municipal Board Technical Committee shall spearhead monitoring and evaluation activities in the municipality. At the county level, the County Monitoring and Evaluation committee will continue to build the capacity of departments and agencies. This will ensure that monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out on a continuous basis and the reports are accurate and reliable.

In order to properly monitor and evaluate programmes and projects in the IDeP, the data collection methodology will use both primary and secondary data. Sample survey will largely be used due to its cost effective nature. The range of data collection methods to be employed include documentation review, customer satisfaction surveys, direct observation among others. Adequate consultation will be done to ensure that the sample selected for the survey will be representative of the total population and will most likely provide the accurate position of the general population. The finance and economic planning unit in the municipality, in consultation with the county government's Economic Planning Unit, will provide the technical knowhow (M&E tools) on the data collection methodology and will also be directly responsible for collecting and collating the data (both primary and secondary) from the various sources. It will then undertake data analysis, and prepare and compile M&E reports before forwarding them to the county government's M&E unit for further review.

In order to ensure that data collection is exhaustive and accurate, the data collection, data entry and analysis will be highly participatory and will bring all the stakeholders on board. This will also ensure that there is ownership of M&E reports and overall M&E programmes and projects. It will also bring about the much-needed buy-in of M&E from all the stakeholders

Data analysis will be achieved using MS Excel, SPSS, HMIS, RTMIS, and MIS. Reporting of activities, processes, outputs, outcomes and impacts will be done daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, and annually, depending on the programmes being undertaken by the departments.

### 6.1.3 M&E Indicators Matrix

The implementers of the projects basically include the National and County governments and the private sector, with the help of development partners. The national government is represented by various institutions including but not limited to ministries, departments, authorities, Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies, and parastatals. The private sector is on the other hand made up of institutions and individuals. NGOs, CBOs and Faith Based Organizations are also potential implementers and financiers of the projects.

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline		Mid Term	End Term	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Administration, planning & policy	Strengthened coordination	Proportion of Policies developed/operationalised	0	2022	2	2	CEO, Oyugis Municipality
Public Facilities Improvement Services	Increased and equitable access of HH to reliable potable water for domestic and industrial use in rural areas	Proportion of rural HH accessing safe water	0.31	2022	0.45	0.65	CEO, Oyugis Municipality
		Proportion of population accessing water in public institutions	0.2	2022	0.5	0.8	CEO, Oyugis Municipality
		Proportion of non- revenue water	0.7	2022	0.5	0.35	CEO, Oyugis Municipality
		Proportion of Municipal population that are open defecation free (ODF)	0.3	2022	0.4	0.5	CEO, Oyugis Municipality
		Proportion of Urban population with access to sewerage connection	0.05	2022	0.1	0.2	CEO, Oyugis Municipality
Housing infrastructure development Services	Secure, well governed, competitive and sustainable urban areas	% increase of financing through PPP	0	2022	0.2	0.5	CEO, Oyugis Municipality
		Proportion of HHs accessing decent Houses	0	2022	1	1	CEO, Oyugis Municipality
		% increase in revenue from Property rates	0	2022	0.55	1	CEO, Oyugis Municipality
Environmental Management Services	Safe and conserved environment	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge	0.3	2022	0.4	0.7	CEO, Oyugis Municipality
		Proportion of degraded landscape restored	0.2	2022	0.4	0.65	CEO, Oyugis Municipality
	Clean and safe urban areas	Proportion of Urban areas that are clean and safe	0.3	2022	0.4	0.7	CEO, Oyugis Municipality

## 6.2 DISSEMINATION, FEEDBACK MECHANISM, CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT, AND LEARNING

Information will be shared through the county website, citizen participation forums, retreat with programme/project staff, written reports, oral presentations, and press releases in newspapers, TV, and

radio stations. The county will also generate fact sheets and performance Dashboards and create social and new media platforms.

### **6.3 PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK**

The implementers of the projects basically include the National and County governments and the private sector, with the help of development partners. The national government is represented by various institutions including but not limited to ministries, departments, authorities, Semi- Autonomous Government Agencies, and parastatals. The private sector is on the other hand made up of institutions and individuals. NGOs, CBOs and Faith Based Organizations are also potential implementers and financiers of the project.

## 6.4 EVALUATION PLAN

No.	Policy/ Programme/ Project	Evaluation Title	Outcome (s)	Use of the Evaluation Findings	Commissioning Agency/Partners	Anticipated Evaluation start date	Anticipated Evaluation end date	Evaluation Budget(Kshs.)	Source of Funding
1	Policy and Planning	End term evaluation of policies and support services	Improved service delivery	Improve implementatio n of Policy	CEC Finance and Economic Planning/CD Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, and Urban Development/Oyu gis Municipality	Jul-24	Jun-28	160,000.00	HBCG/P artner
2		Mid-term review		Improve implementatio n of Strategic Plan		Jul-24	Jun-28	50,000.00	HBCG/P artner
3		End term evaluation		Improve SDG localization		Jul-24	Jun-28	100,000.00	HBCG/P artner
4	Resource Mobilization Services	Mid-term review	Enhanced resource optimization	To enhance mobilization of external resources	CD Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, and Urban Development/CD Finance and Economic Planning/Oyugis Municipality	Jul-24	Jun-28	500,000.00	HBCG/P artner
5		End term evaluation		To enhance efficiency and effectiveness in OSR generation and collection		Jul-24	Jun-28	25,000.00	HBCG/P artner
6		Mid-term review		Jul-24		Jun-28	250,000.00	HBCG/P artner	
7		End term evaluation		Jul-24		Jun-28	100,000.00	HBCG/P artner	
8		End term evaluation				Jul-24	Jun-28	100,000.00	HBCG/P artner
9	Public Facilities Improvement Services	End term evaluation	Improving transport safety and order	To improve access, mobility and safety in the county	CD Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, and Urban Development/CD Roads, Transport, Public Works, & Infrastructure /Oyugis Municipality	Jul-24	Jun-28	4,150,000.00	HBCG/P artner

10			Improve safety and security for road users		CD Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, and Urban Development/CD Water, Irrigation, Sanitation, Environment, Energy, Forestry, and Climate Change/Oyugis Municipality	Jul-24	Jun-28	350,000.00	HBCG/Partner
11			Increased and equitable access of HH to reliable potable water for domestic and industrial use in rural areas	To increase access to adequate and safe water and sanitation	CD Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, and Urban Development/CD Water, Irrigation, Sanitation, Environment, Energy, Forestry, and Climate Change/Oyugis Municipality	Jul-24	Jun-28	24,200,000.00	HBCG/Partner
12	Housing infrastructure development Services	End term evaluation	Smart settlement	To improve living condition in selected informal settlement in the Municipality	CD Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, and Urban Development/Oyugis Municipality	Jul-24	Jun-28	2,200,000.00	HBCG/Partner
13			Enhanced collaborative research and use of locally available	To enhance knowledge on ABMT		Jul-24	Jun-28	325,000.00	HBCG/Partner

			building materials						
14			Improved human settlement environment	To improve living condition in selected informal settlement in Municipality		Jul-24	Jun-28	1,000,000.00	HBCG/Partner
15						Jul-24	Jun-28	675,000.00	HBCG/Partner
16	Environmental Management Services	End term evaluation	Clean Municipality with improved scenery	To enhance a clean and safe environment for the residents of Homa Bay	CD Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, and Urban Development/CD Water, Irrigation, Sanitation, Environment, Energy, Forestry, and Climate Change/Oyugis Municipality	Jul-24	Jun-28	1,585,000.00	HBCG/Partner

## APPENDIX: OYUGIS MUNICIPALITY SUMMARY OF IDeP PROJECTS DRAWN FROM CIDP PROPOSALS PROJECTS BY WARD

West Kamagak Ward	
Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development Sector	Provision of Subsidized Fertilizer and Seeds To Farmers.
	Operationalization of the Kasipul NCPB Stores at Oyugis.
	Construction of Crushpens at Jared Oloo Land
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT Sector	Improvement of Owade -Nyakone junction - Obisa junction -Ouru Rd. Agoro – Ohinga – Rakewa -Orinda bridge Rd (Obisa sub-Location).
	Improvement of Rawinji – Abonge-Hawkins Aradi-Martin Ang’ou-Hezron Obiero-Nyandiwa Rd
	Establishment of ICT Centres at Rongo Primary, Obisa Primary, Ranyienya Primary, Wire primary (Obisa sub Location) schools and Rawinji Chief’s Camp (Kamuma sub Location)
	Installation of Solar lights at Obisa, Rongo, Owade, Anyona, Ouru, Nyakone, Bonde, Rais West, Wire, Obisa junction Rd (Obisa sub Location); Madiaba, Masogo, Kendu junction, Pasaka and Kawaindi areas (OyugisTown sub Location); and Aloo, Namba Rael, Namba Karabok, Kawaindi, and St Joseph’s combined junction (Kamuma sub location).
	Abwao -Thurbonyo West SDA Church – Lwanda –Kopembi –Kalo Junction Rd.
	Wire –Otula –Alila – Rongo Rd.
	Aloo Junction – Apollo –Kondili – Upper Hill SDA Church Rd.
	Ohinga SDA Church –Kanyadol Rd.
	Oyugis Primary – Kawaindi –Nyambori –Nyandiwa Rd.
	Oyugis – Gaka (Bridge) – Kalo Junction Rd.
	Obisa – Kongete –Rongo –Lwanda Rd.
General Economic and Commercial Affairs Sector	Upgrading of Owade Trading Centre
	Upgrading of Namba Karabok Trading Centre
	Upgrading of Obisa Trading Centre
	Building of Market Sheds at Masogo, Madiaba, Athousand Street and Aloo Estates
Education Sector	Establishment of Wire Vocational Training Centre
	Construction of EYE Classrooms at Rawinji Primary School
	Construction of EYE Classrooms at Nyandiwa Primary School
	Construction of EYE Classrooms at Obisa Primary School
	Construction of EYE Classrooms at Ranyienya Primary School
	Introduction of Feeding Program in All EYE Centres Construction of an EYE Centre at Kamireri Area.
Health Sector	Completion of Unfinished Works, Renovation of Buildings and Improvement of Mortuary Drainage at Rachuonyo Level Four Hospital.
	Upgrading of Rachuonyo Level Four Hospital to Level Five Hospital
	Building of Dispensary around Ohinga West SDA Church in Obisa (Community has already donated land)
	Equipping and staffing of Nyandiwa dispensary.
PAIR	Construction and Equipping of Ward Administrator’s Office (with all departments represented at the ward accommodated therein) at Rawinji Chief’s Camp
	Establishment of Offices of Village Administrators
	County Integrity and Accountability Support Project
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector	Establishment of a Cultural Centre at Rawinji Chief’s Camp and Nyandiwa Area
	Establishment of a Paralympic Center at Rawinji Chief’s Camp.
	Demarcation and Fencing of Oyugis Stadium.
	Construction of a Recreation Center at Juakali
Environmental Protection, Water	Drilling and Equipping of Ohinga Borehole
	Drilling and Equipping of Kotina Borehole
	Drilling and Equipping of Kodili Borehole



and Natural Resources Sector	Repair of Ranyienya Water Spring.
	Construction of a Dam in Bungu Kich area.
	Establishment of Tree Nurseries (and creation of tree planting day) within the Ward.
<b>West Kasipul Ward</b>	
Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development Sector	Provision of subsidized certified seeds and fertilizers
	Provision of subsidized tractors
	Construction of a fish pond within Kalanding water pan
	Provision of cereal stores at Ragwe Market
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT Sector	Installation of Solar Lights at Magungu, Dol, Karogo and Oyuma Centers
	Installation of Solar Lights at Ragwe Market
	Grading, murraming and construction of a bridge across Karogo-Ombek-Oyuma road
	Construction of Ramwanjo Bridge connecting Dol and Magungu
	Opening, grading and construction of a bridge across Dindi-Mititi-Ombek road at Nyamache
	Opening, grading and gravelling of Karogo-Katanga-Agido-Nyambare road
	Opening, grading and gravelling of Aluoch road from Nyambare Catholic Church -Yala junction
	Opening, grading, gravelling and culverting of Awach Bridge –Onyege Rd
General Economic and Commercial Affairs Sector	Improvement/murraming of Kanga-Kosiare-Nyagowa Rd
	Completion and Fencing of (Stalled) Nyangiela Market
	Construction of a Modern Market at Karogo Center
	Construction of a Modern Market at Dol Center
	Construction of a Modern Market at Mabisa Center
Education Sector	Upgrading of Ragwe Market
	Construction of an Inclusive Model E.Y.E Center at Nyakayia Primary School
	Construction of an Inclusive Model E.Y.E Center at Mumbo Primary School
	Construction of an Inclusive Model E.Y.E Center at Magungu Primary School
	Construction of an Inclusive Model E.Y.E Center at Dol Primary School
	Construction of an Inclusive Model E.Y.E Center at Got –Kagumbo Primary School
Health Sector	Construction of an Inclusive Model E.Y.E Center at Primary School
	Construction of Laboratory and Maternity Wing at Nyangiela Level 4
	Upgrading of God-Agulu Dispensary (Building of Staff Houses and a Modern Laboratory)
	Renovation of Ongamo Health Centre and Construction of a Maternity Wing
	Renovation of Ragwe Health Centre and Construction of a Maternity Wing
	Upgrading of Ombek Health Centre (Construction of Laboratory and Wards)
	Upgrading of Rapogi Dispensary (Construction of a Maternity Wing)
Public Administration and Inter-Government Relations Sector	Construction of Nyabola Health Centre
	Construction and Equipping of Ward Administrator’s Office (with all departments represented at the ward accommodated therein) at Koderia South
	Establishment of Offices of Village Administrators
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector	County Integrity and Accountability Support Project
	Leveling and fencing of at Pap Angiya Stadium
	Support to Annual Ward Tournaments
	Construction of a Gender Rescue and Recovery Centre
Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources Sector	Piping and Installation of 6No.Water Tanks from Bonge Water Kiosk
	Completion of God Agulu Water Project.
	Piping and Extension of (Stalled) Ongamo Water Project to Kalanding and Mumbo
	Drilling and Solar Equipping of a Borehole at Atali
<b>South Kasipul Ward</b>	
	Provision of subsidized farm inputs to farmers (fertilizers and certified seeds)

Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development Sector	Promotion of Fish Farming at Rakewa
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT Sector	Upgrading the road from Mawira secondary to Mawira full gospel church.
	Upgrading of Magak Odeka road to Kendu bay road
	Construction of a Boda Boda shade at Gamba
	Construction of a Boda Boda shade at Kasimba
	Upgrading of the road from kalaka kawaindi ,oyugis primary ,aloo estate,agoro sare to Rawinji
	Routine Maintainance of Muranga road
	Erection of solar lights in the entire oyugis town and the surrounding.
	Opening Murraming grading gravelling cultivating of Ayoro Road Sigogi Road
	Opening, murraming, grading, gravelling and cultiverting of kobudho kotieno road
	ICT hub at kwoyo chiefs centre.
General Economic and Commercial Affairs Sector	Construction of modern public toilets at 1000 streets which caters for special needs people..
	Upgrading of Sigogi market
	Renovation of Ayoro Coffee Factory
Education Sector	Construction of an EYE centre at mawira primary.
	Construction of EYE classroom at Ngulu
	Construction of EYE classroom at Kogwang
	Construction EYE classrooms at Oguta mbare primary school
	Upgrading of wakiaga Polytechnique to vocational level.
Health Sector	Construction of EYE centre at Bondo primary school
	Upgrading of kotieno health centre.
	Upgrading of kuoyo health centre
	Upgrading of yala health centre
	Upgrading of midland health centre
	Completion of Nyahera Health Center
Public Administration and Inter-Government Relations Sector	Upgrading of mirondo Health Center
	Equipping of Ward Administrator's Office
	Establishment of Offices of Village Administrators
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector	County Integrity and Accountability Support Project
	Equiping and securing a modern library at oyugis youth emporwerment centre
	Providing assistive devices to the PWD.
	Support annual ward tournaments
Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources Sector	Upgrading of wakiaga playing ground
	Establishment of piped water at ragama, kawando,1000street,new stage and market
	Installation of piped water at ragama last mile connectivity
	Establishment of piped water at mariwa school primary and secondary.
	protection and improvement of Abeka springs.
	Protection and improvement of spring water at atoto ayoro
	Drilling and Solar Equipping of a Borehole at Midland Health Center.
	Drilling and Solar Equipping of a Borehole at Kodik
	Drilling and Solar Equipping of a Borehole at Kasamba
Drilling and Solar Equipping of a Borehole at Bilo	