COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2027

COUNTY ASSEMBLIES FORUM (CAF)
P. O. Box 73552 - 00200,
NAIROBI, KENYA

HOMA BAY COUNTY

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF

HOMA BAY

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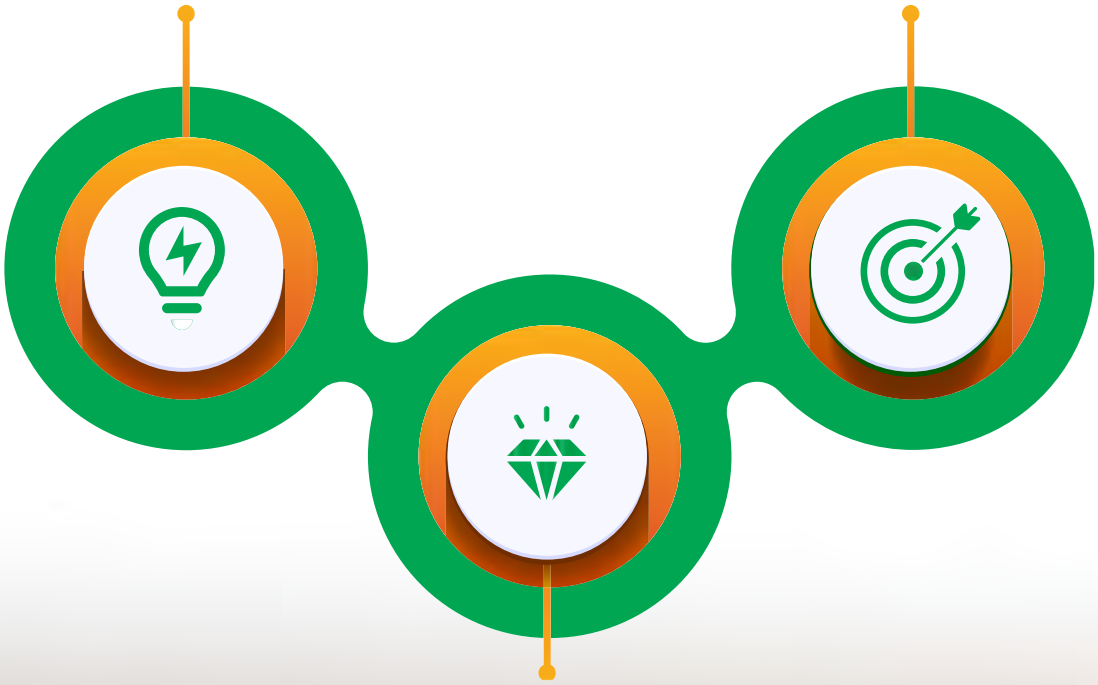
VISION
Healthy and Wealthy County Living in Harmony with the Environment

MISSION
Transform Homa Bay County into the Best County to Live, Invest and Work



CORE VALUES
Service delivery, intergity, accountability, transparency, participation, and transformational leadership

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADP	Annual Development Plan
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASDSP	Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme
CADP	County Annual Development Plan
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
CoG	Council of Governors
CSO	County Statistics Officer CSP County Sectoral Plan
DANIDA	Denish International Development Agency
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
KDSP	Kenya Devolution Support Program
KISIP	Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPHCR	Kenya Population and Housing Census Report
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KUPS	Kenya Urban Support Program
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NARIGP	The National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Project
NCPD	National Council for Population and Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PESTEL	Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental and Legal
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PWD	Person with Disability
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SWG	Sector Working Group
THS	Transforming Health Systems for Universal Care Project
UDG	Urban Development Grant
UIG	Urban Institutional Grant
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

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GLOSSARY OF KEY CONCEPTS AND TERMINOLOGIES

Baseline: An analysis describing the initial state of an indicator before the start of a project/programme, against which progress can be assessed or comparisons made.

Blue Economy: The sustainable use and economic development of both aquatic and marine spaces including oceans, seas, coasts, lakes, rivers, and underground water.

Demographic Dividend: The potential accelerated economic growth that may result from a decline in a country's mortality and fertility and the subsequent change in the age structure of the population.

Development Issue: The key constraint/emerging issue concerning a sector that needs to be addressed or tapped into through various interventions and programmes.

Flagship/Transformative Projects: These are projects with high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness, revenue generation etc. They may be derived from the Kenya Vision 2030 (and its MTPs) or the County Transformative Agenda/Long-term Plans, etc. (For further details, please refer to Treasury Circular No. 01/2022).

Green Economy: An economy that aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities as well as enhancing sustainable development without degrading the environment.

Indicator: A sign of progress /change that result from a project's intervention. It measures a change in a situation or condition and confirms progress towards achievement of a desired specific result. It is used to measure a project's impact, outcomes, outputs and inputs that are monitored during project implementation to assess progress.

Integrated Development Planning: The process of coordinating the efforts of national and devolved levels of government and other relevant stakeholders to bring together economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development so as to produce a plan that meets the needs and sets the targets for the benefit of local communities.

Outcome Indicator: A specific, observable, and measurable characteristic or change that will represent achievement of the outcome. Outcome indicators include quantitative and qualitative measures. Examples: Enrolment rates, transition rates, mortality rates, etc.

Outcome: An intermediate result generated from a number of outputs relative to the objective of a programme or intervention.

Output: Products, services or immediate results, tangible or intangible resulting directly from the implementation of activities or applying inputs.

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

Programme: A grouping of similar projects and/or services performed by a National/County
Department to achieve a specific objective; Programmes must be mapped to strategic objectives.

Project: A set of coordinated activities implemented to meet specific objectives within defined time, cost and performance parameters/deliverables.

Public Participation: Is the process where individuals, governmental and non-governmental groups influence decision making in policy, legislation, service delivery, oversight and development matters. It is a two-way interactive process where the duty bearer communicates information in a transparent and timely manner, engages the public in decision making and is responsive and accountable to their needs.

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

Sustainable Development: The development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sector Working Group: Is a technical working forum through which government departments and partners/stakeholders consult on sector issues and priorities.

Target: A result to be achieved within a given time frame through application of available inputs.

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FORWARD

H.E. GLADYS WANGA
GOVERNOR, HOMA BAY COUNTY

The County Integrated Development Plan 2023 – 2027 is the economic blueprint that bears the dreams and aspirations of the people of Homa Bay County. This, to a great extent point in one direction, HOPE and FAITH for good governance and better delivery of public services as espoused in the "GENOWA" manifesto. Besides the local aspirations, this plan integrates national, regional, and global development agendas.

In developing this plan, the County Government adopted a robust all-inclusive public participation model where engagements with the people started from the villages, sub-locations, locations, wards, sub-county, all the way to the county. The structured multi-stakeholder public participation process recognized challenges in implementing the previous CIDP and identified ongoing and new 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.

The mission of the County government is to "Transform Homa Bay County into the Best County to Live, Invest and Work" to achieve this, we have provided development priorities and strategies that would drive the county back to a sustainable growth and recovery path.

As stated earlier, this plan has taken into account National, Regional, and Global development agendas, including the Global targets in the 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, and the draft Budget Policy Statement. 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.

The CIDP 2023 - 2027 is being formulated at a delicate time of transition for the county Governments of Homa Bay when newly elected and appointed officials are taking over office. However, my administration has hit the ground running, and delivering this CIDP is one of the first key assignments. This plan provides a framework for accelerated and inclusive economic growth, improvement of living standards, improved governance, effective delivery of public service, and creation of enabling environment for the private sector to do business. Instructively, therefore, the plan has clear goals and objectives to be pursued; well-defined priorities and strategies and development programmes; an implementation plan with clear outcomes; a monitoring and evaluation framework; and precise reporting mechanisms. In addition, the plan provides for: (a) Institutional frameworks, which include an organization chart, required for the implementation of the plan, and for addressing the county's internal transformation needs; (b) investments and development initiative (including infrastructure, physical, social, economic and institutional development) that are to be implemented as informed by the strategies and programmes; (c) County flagship projects, including projects, plans and programs to be implemented within the county by State organs and development partners; and (d) key performance indicators set by the county.

Finally, we recognize that we will require resources to implement this plan; this includes financial, technical, human, and natural resources. The county will harness the diverse skills available within Homa Bay county and leverage technical expertise from partners and the national 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,

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

SOLOMON OBIERO
COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER – FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

This third-generation CIDP has been developed amidst enormous transitional challenges. However, the spirit and will of the people of Homa Bay have remained steady. For the first time since the advent of devolution, the people of Homa Bay truly participated in the preparation of the development blueprint through the robust all-inclusive public participation forum that began from the villages, sub-locations, locations, wards, sub-county, and the county. Several consultative public participation forums were held across Homa Bay County, where citizens and stakeholders reviewed the performance of the previous CIDP and shared their ideas regarding the programs they wanted the government to implement in the next five years. The stakeholders included Honourable Members of the County Assembly, National government officials, Civil Society Organizations, county staff, the Private Sector, organizations for PLWDs, Women, Youth, Professionals, and other non-state actors.

I want to thank most sincere Her Excellency the Governor, Gladys Wanga, for initiating the structured multi-stakeholder public participation process and participating in the public engagements forums, in addition to providing the political goodwill and support for the effective delivery of this CIDP. Similarly, I would also like to sincerely thank the Deputy Governor, His Excellency Oyugi Magwanga, the entire County Executive Committee and our staff for supporting the development of this CIDP.

The Department's Directorate of Planning and Budgeting coordinated the process of developing this Third CIDP (2023-2027); their selflessness and steadfast resolve to serve in the difficult transition period cannot go unmentioned. More specifically, the sector economist deserves a pat on the back.

We can also not fail to particularly recognize the Sector Working Group and the CIDP Secretariat for their immense contribution to the success of this process.

Finally, I would like to sincerely thank the Consultants from Africa Optimal Limited for their exemplary work in providing technical support in preparing this document. Your level of professionalism and technical expertise is indeed remarkable.
As a Department, 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 County Government of Homa Bay County.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This County Integrated Development Plan III (CIDP III) provides a five-year development plan that integrates the long-term spatial, sectoral, and urban plans with inputs from the Governor's manifesto, national government plans, and programs. This document reviews the County's performance over the last five years and the views and expectations of other development actors. More importantly, it contains the aspirations of the people of Homa Bay captured through robust public participation.

This CIDP III sets the priorities and will guide county government spending over the next five years. However, this CIDP III has been formulated at a delicate time of transition for the County Government of Homa Bay when newly elected and/or appointed officials are taking over office. The incoming administration, nonetheless, has focused on strategies and programmes that would propel Homa Bay County to new development heights through innovative and transformative development frames that hold the agenda and hope for the great people of Homa Bay County "GENOWA."

The plan consists of Six Chapters, organized as follows:

Chapter One – Overview of Homa Bay County:
This Chapter presents the County profile, which includes the background information; position and size; physiographic and natural conditions; administrative and political units; demographic features; and human development index. This Chapter provides information critical to the planning and use of County resources.

Chapter Two - Performance Review of the Previous CIDP Period
The review entails the achievements in the various sectors as depicted in the project's initiatives and challenges encountered, emerging issues, and lessons during the implementation period. Specifically, the Chapter analyzes the County revenue sources, budget expenditure, and sectors' programme performance review in the implementation period. The Chapter also assesses the natural resources and sector development issues, including course, constraints, and opportunities.

Some key findings during the implementation of the 2013-17 CIDP indicate that it achieved very little of the planned programmes and projects. In many instances, some projects were only on paper but were never implemented on the ground. In addition, some projects were executed outside the CIDP, with very lean capital sourcing and revenue generation with almost 100% reliance on National Government Funding, grants, and donations from development partners; the lack of innovative capital funding and revenue generation strategies and bad governance (especially manifest corruption) and unrealistic implementation mechanisms contributed to the poor implementation of CIDP II.

Chapter Three - Spatial Development Framework
This Chapter presents a spatial development framework for the County that defines the general trend and direction of the

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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

This Chapter presents the development priorities and strategies for implementation during the 2023-2027 planning period. In addition, the Chapter outlines the underlying process undertaken to enhance evidence-based and multi-stakeholder engagement in priority setting, including (i) the Governor's manifesto; (ii) sector and community priorities; (iii) sector flagships; and (iv) cross-sectoral integrated flagships analysis. The key issues covered in this Chapter include sector development priorities and strategies; sector programmes and flagships; CIDP III Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional, and International Development Frameworks; and Cross-Sectoral Linkages.

Chapter Five: Implementation Framework

This Chapter provides the framework for the successful implementation of the CIDP III. The approaches specify how the implementation process will be structured, the resources required, and how those resources will be mobilized and managed. The system also sets the necessary pathways to ensure success in all activities appropriate for each stage. The Chapter includes the following, institutional framework for the implementation of the CIDP, which have clear organizational structures, rules, and formal norms for the service provisions; [illegible] and management framework, which includes sector financial resource requirements, revenue projections, and expected resource gaps as well as resource mobilization and management strategies. The Chapter also covers asset and risk management.

The County Budget required for fully implementing this CIDP III stands at KSh 47.8 billion. This amount is distributed among the eight MTEF sectors: Agriculture, Rural, and Urban Development at KSh. 8.436 billion; General Economic and Commercial Affairs at KSh. 1,694 billion; Energy, Infrastructure, and ICT at KSh. 11.282 billion; Health at KSh. 10.158 billion; Education at KSh. 3,258 billion; Public Administration and Governance at KSh. 2.519 billion; Social Protection, Culture and Recreation at KSh. 1.337 billion; and Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources at KSh. 9,078 billion.

Chapter Six: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

This Chapter outlines how the plan will be monitored and evaluated during and after its implementation. The M&E processes, methods, and tools are guided by Section 232 of the Constitution and all the legal provisions for M&E, CIMES Guidelines, Kenya Norms and Standards for M&E, and Kenya Evaluation Guidelines. The Chapter highlight: The proposed M&E structure; data collection, analysis, reporting, and learning; M&E outcome indicators tracking; and dissemination and feedback mechanism.

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CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY OVERVIEW

1.1 Background

Homa Bay County is an ethnically homogenous county inhabited by the Luo community. However, there are a few tribes like Abasuba-speaking people in Suba South and other ethnic communities found within the major urban centres like Oyugis, Kendu Bay, and Homa Bay municipality. The County's capital is situated in Homa Bay municipality, which is also the most significant urban centre in terms of population. The major economic activities are agriculture (livestock, crop production, and fisheries), medium and small-size trade, mining, and quarrying, among others.

The County is home to the famous Ruma National Park and has 16 islands with unique flora and fauna, and an impressive array of physiographic features with great aesthetic value of nature. The County is a member of the 14-member Lake Region Economic Block (LREB) and a champion of Blue Economy development.

1.2 Position and Size

Homa Bay County is one of the 47 Counties in Kenya and lies between latitudes 0°15' South and 0°52' South and between longitudes 34° East and 35°o East. The county covers an area of 4,267.1 Km2 inclusive of the water surface, which on its own covers an area of 1,227 km2.

The county is located in South Western Kenya along Lake Victoria, where it borders Kisumu and Siaya counties to the North, Kisii and Nyamira counties to the East, Migori County to the South, and Lake Victoria and the Republic of Uganda to the West.

1.2.1 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The County is divided into two main relief regions, namely the lakeshore lowlands and the upland plateau with a number of rivers, namely Awach Kibuon, Awach Tende, Maugo, Kuja, Rangwe and Riana rivers, most of which originate from Kisii and Nyamira counties. The climate is inland equatorial, with temperatures ranging from a mean annual minimum of 17.1°C to a mean maximum of 34.8°C, with rainfall amounts of between 250mm and 700mm per annum.

1.2.2 Physical and Topographic Features

Homa Bay County is divided into two main relief regions: the lakeshore lowlands and the upland plateau. The lakeshore lowlands lie between 1,163 – 1,219 metres above sea level and comprise a narrow stretch bordering Lake Victoria, especially in the northern parts of the County. The upland plateau starts at 1,219 metres above sea level and has an undulating surface resulting from an ancient plain's erosion. It is characterized by residual highlands such as Gwassi and Ngorome hills in Suba, Gembe and Ruri Hills in Mbita, Wire Hills in Kasipul, and

Figure 1: Location of the County in Kenya

Homa hills in Karachuonyo. Kodera forest in Kasipul and the Kanyamwa escarpment that runs along the borders of Ndhiwa and Mbita, also form part of the upland plateau. To the west of the County lies the Lambwe Valley, where Ruma National park is located. The County is dissected by a number of rivers, namely Awach Kibuon, Awach Tende, Maugo, Kuja, Rangwe, and Riana rivers, most of which originate from Kisii and Nyamira counties. There are also several seasonal rivers and streams that originate from the highlands within the County. The County has 16 islands with unique fauna and flora and an impressive array of physiographic features with great aesthetic value as well as breath-taking scenery and forested landscape, particularly those around the islands and the coast of Lake Victoria and a peninsula like Sikri of Mbita sub-county.

1.2.3 Climatic Conditions

Homa Bay County has an inland equatorial type of climate. The climate is, however, modified by the effects of altitude and nearness to the lake, which makes temperatures lower than in equatorial climates. There are two rainy seasons: the long rainy season from March to June and the short rainy season from August to November. The rainfall received in the long rainy season is 60 percent reliable and ranges from 250 – 1000 mm, while 500 –700 mm is received in the short rainy season. The County receives an average annual rainfall ranging from 700 to 800mm. Temperatures in the County range from 18.6°C to 17.1°C, with

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hot months being between December and March. February is usually the hottest month of the year. The temperatures are, however, lower in areas bordering Kisii and Nyamira highlands and higher in areas bordering the lake.

1.2.4 Ecological Conditions

Agricultural activities in the County vary with the seven Agro-ecological Zones, namely:

I. Upper Midland (UM1), coffee-tea-zone which occupies southern parts of Kasipul and Kabondo Kasipul sub-counties where tea and coffee are grown.
II. Upper Midland (UM3), a marginal coffee zone, covers Gwassi hills of Suba sub-county. Maize, millet, pineapples, sorghum, sunflower, and tomatoes grow well in this zone.
III. Upper Midland (UM4) sunflower-maize zone covers areas surrounding Gwassi hills of Suba as well as Ndhiwa and Nyarongi areas of Ndhiwa sub-county. It supports maize, soya beans and pineapples.
IV. Lower Midland (LM2) marginal sugar zone occupies parts of Ndhiwa, Homa Bay Town, Rangwe, Kasipul, and the north of Kabondo Kasipul sub-counties. This zone supports green grams, millet, sorghum, tobacco, sunflower, sugarcane, beans, pineapples, sisal, and groundnuts.
V. The lower midland (LM3) cotton zone occupies parts of Homa Bay Town and Rangwe sub-counties. It is fitting for growing maize, sorghum, cow peas, ground nuts, beans, soya, sweet potatoes, sunflower, sesame, green grams, rice, and vegetables.
VI. Lower Midland (LM4) marginal cotton zone occupies a strip along the west of Karachuonyo, central Mbita, and Gwassi areas of Suba sub-county. It supports the growth of cotton.
VII. Lower Midland (LM5) livestock-millet zone occupies S.W. Suba, Rusinga and Mfangano islands, Lambwe Valley, and Gembe and Kasgunga areas of Mbita sub-county. It supports livestock rearing and millet growing

1.3 Administrative and Political Units

1.3.1 Administrative Units

The County has eight sub-counties namely Homa Bay Town, Rachuonyo East, Rachuonyo South, Rachuonyo North, Ndhiwa, Rangwe, Suba North, and Suba South. There are 24 Divisions, 130 Locations and 297 Sub-locations lie on 3150.3 Km^2. of land.

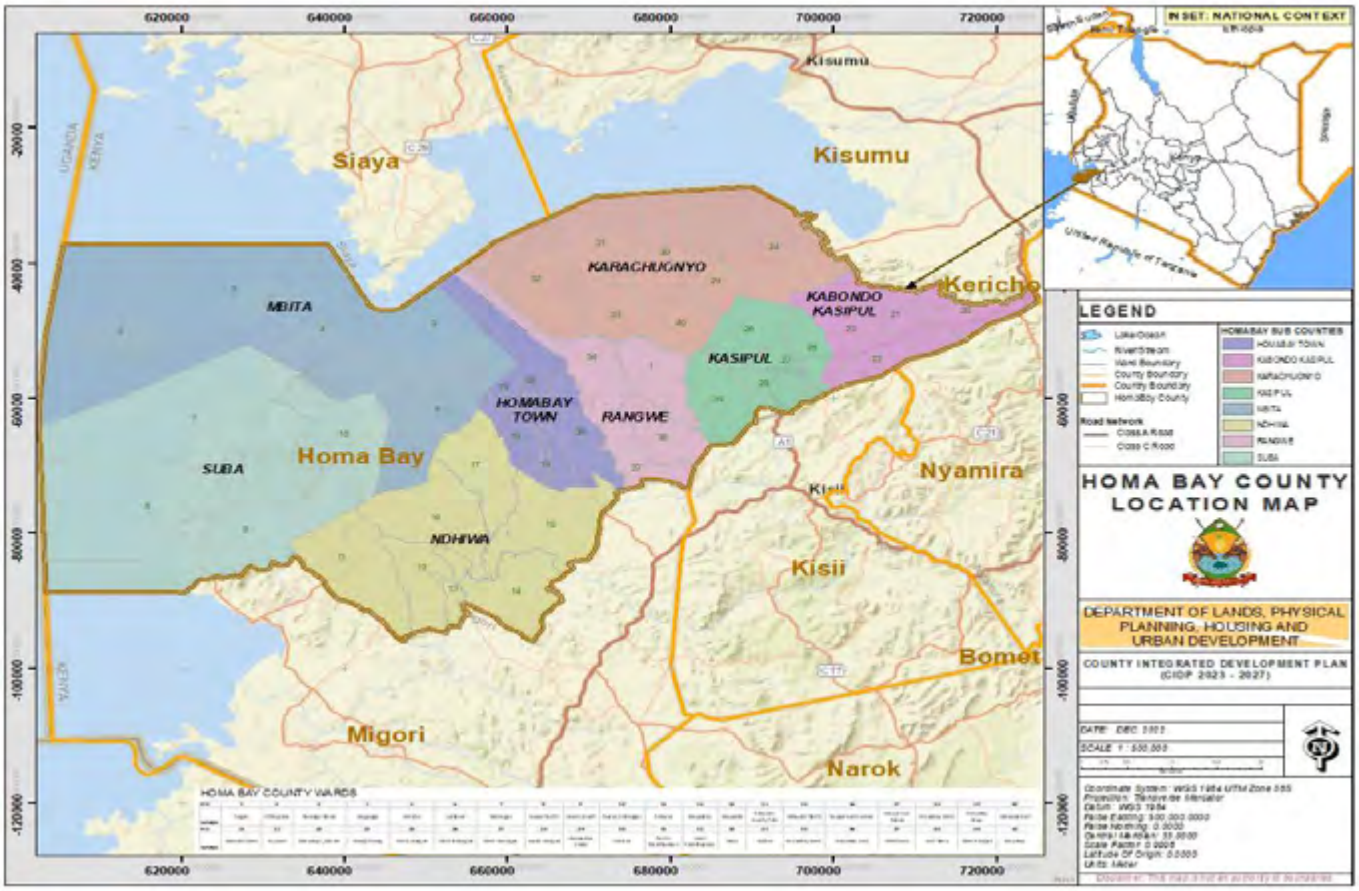

Figure 2: The map of Homa Bay County's Administrative and political units

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According to the 2019 Population and Housing Census, the county had a population density of 3,150.3 persons per square kilometre, which is projected to increase to 405 persons per square kilometre by the year 2023.

Table 1:Area (Km2) by Sub-County

SUB COUNTY	NO. OF DIVISIONS	NO. OF LOCATIONS	NO. OF SUB LOCATIONS	AREA IN KM2
Rachuonyo South	3	13	25	256.1
Rachuonyo East	2	15	35	250.9
Rachuonyo North	4	23	59	435.4
Homa Bay	2	23	59	182.0
Rangwe	2	7	19	274.1
Ndhiwa	6	29	49	711.4
Suba North	3	11	27	406.3
Suba South	2	9	24	634.1
Total	**24**	**130**	**297**	**3,150.3**

KNBS report (2019)

1.3.2 County Government Administrative Wards by constituency

Homa Bay County has eight (8) Sub-counties that correspond to the eight (8) Electoral Constituencies and 40 Electoral Wards. The County Government of Homa Bay is yet to delineate village administrative units as per Section 52 of the County Government Act, 2012. The table below indicates the sub-locations which would likely form the Villages. Notably, the Constituencies do not have equal number of Wards and Sub-Locations (Villages). To ensure equity in the distribution of County Resources, the County Government will promote development proportionate to size and population density.

Table 2:County Government Administrative Wards

SUB COUNTY	NO. OF WARDS	NO. OF SUB-LOCATIONS
Rachuonyo South	5	25
Rachuonyo East	4	35
Rachuonyo North	7	59
Homa Bay	4	59
Rangwe	4	19
Ndhiwa	7	49
Suba North	5	27
Suba South	4	24
Total	40	297

1.3.3 Political Units (Constituencies and Wards)

The forty (40) wards in the Eight (8) constituencies are as indicated in the table below.

Table 3:County's Electoral Wards by Constituency

CONSTITUENCY	COUNTY ASSEMBLY WARD	TOTAL
Kasipul	West Kasipul South Kasipul Central Kasipul East Kamagak West Kamagak	5
Kabondo Kasipul	Kabondo East Kabondo West Kokwanyo/Kakel Kojwach	4
Rachuonyo	West Karachuonyo North Karachuonyo Kanyaluo Central Karachuonyo Kibiri Wangchieng' Kendu Bay Town	7
Homa Bay Town	Homabay Central Homabay Arujo Homabay West Homabay East	4
Ndhiwa	Kwabwai Kanyadoto Kanyikela Kabuoch South/Pala Kanyamwa Kalogi Kanyamwa Kosewe Kabuoch North	7
Rangwe	West Gem East Gem Kagan Kochia	4
Mbita	Mfangano Island Rusinga Island Kasgunga Gembe Lambwe	5
Suba	Gwassi South Gwassi North Kaksingri West Ruma Kaksingri	4

IEBC 2022

1.4 Demographic Features

1.4.1 Population Size, Composition and Distribution

According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, the county population was 1,131,950 persons consisting of 539,560 males, 592,367 females, and 23 intersexes. This population was domiciled in 262,036 households, with 260,290 categorized as conventional households and 1,746 being group quarters. The county had a population density of 3150.3 people/Km2 and an annual population change of 1.6 % in ten years (2009-2019). The county's annual growth rate stands at 1.6% against the national average of 1.9%. The growth is currently a result of a high fertility rate that stands at 3.6% against the

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national average of 3.4%. This is attributed to low use of modern contraception methods by married women, which stands at 48.5%. The Department of Health will enhance investment in reproductive health to promote socio-economic development. Of the total population, 1,018,871 representing 90%, lived in rural areas within 262,036 households, while 113,079 representing about 10%, lived in urban areas within 32,024 households.

Among the eight sub-counties in the county, Ndhiwa Sub-county had the highest projected population of 232,868 people at the start of the planning period in 2022, while Homa Bay has the lowest projected population of 125,370 people in 2022. Across all the Sub-counties, the female population is higher than the male population by an average the margin of four percent (4%) with Suba North Sub-County has the lowest the difference in population between males and females of 1.4 percent.

Where M is male, F is female, and T is Total.

Homa Bay County has a youthful, active population which accounts for 29 percent of the total population (0-14 years) according to the Population and Housing Census 2019. This population structure demands higher investments in education, health, and in creating employment opportunities for harnessing the demographic dividend.

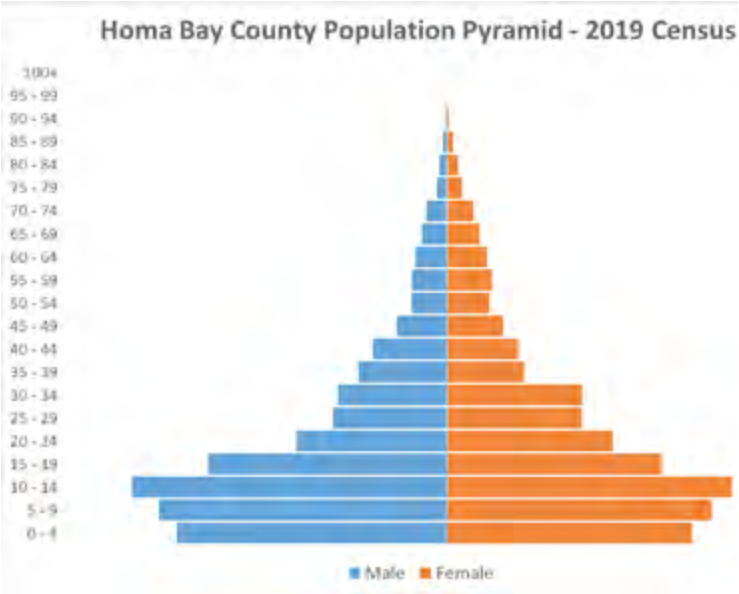

Figure 2:County Population Age Structure

Table 4:Population Projections (by Sub-County and Sex)

SUB COUNTY	CENSUS 2019			2022 PROJECTION			2025 PROJECTION			2027 PROJECTION		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Homabay	55,756	61,681	**117,439**	61,504	63,852	**125,370**	64,634	67,965	**132,611**	66,875	70,843	**137,729**
Ndhiwa	103,706	114,422	**218,136**	114,397	118,449	**232,868**	120,218	129,076	**246,316**	124,387	131,418	**255,823**
Rachuonyo North	85,403	93,273	**178,686**	94,214	96,555	**190,754**	99,008	102,775	**201,770**	102,441	107,127	**209,557**
Rachuonyo East	57,709	64,111	**121,822**	63,658	66,367	**130,049**	66,898	70,642	**137,560**	69,217	73,634	**142,869**
Rachuonyo South	61,663	69,151	**130,814**	68,020	71,584	**139,649**	71,481	76,196	**147,713**	73,960	79,422	**153,414**
Rangwe	55,404	62,325	**117,732**	61,116	64,518	**125,683**	64,226	68,674	**132,941**	66,453	71,582	**138,072**
Suba North	60,530	64,406	**124,938**	66,770	66,672	**133,376**	70,168	70,967	**141,078**	72,601	73,973	**146,523**
Suba South	59,383	62,998	**122,383**	65,505	65,215	**130,648**	68,838	69,416	**138,193**	71,225	72,355	**143,527**

Source: KNBS Census 2019

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Population Projections by Age Cohort

The county population is dominated by young people, with 71.8% below 30 years and 44.5% below 15 years who need to be supported by the working force as the dependency ratio stands at 87 dependents for every 100 people in the working age (18-64).

The young age structure shows that males and females are their childbearing age; hence the county population will continue to grow. CIDP III identifies the young the population as a productive asset and endeavours to invest in education, health, pro-growth, and job-creation economic reforms.

Table 5: Population Projections by Age Cohort

AGE COHORT	2019 CENSUS			2022 PROJECTION			2025 PROJECTION			2027 PROJECTION		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	78631	77663	155694	86,754	86,301	173,055	88,366	85,725	174,091	90,098	87,485	177,583
5-9	83119	83842	166961	82,318	84,647	166,965	81,979	86,815	168,794	83,053	86,414	169,467
10-14	90967	90367	181334	79,992	83,318	163,310	80,129	84,271	164,399	79,952	85,685	165,637
15-19	68870	67917	136787	74,948	77,954	152,902	76,424	82,337	158,761	76,570	82,980	159,549
20-24	43397	52595	95992	67,017	68,772	135,789	71,258	73,705	144,963	72,244	76,610	148,854
25-29	32978	42526	75504	53,050	54,587	107,637	61,476	63,883	125,359	64,249	67,150	131,399
30-34	31462	42841	74303	36,724	38,023	74,748	44,849	46,697	91,546	50,221	52,747	102,967
35-39	25557	24384	49941	26,213	27,091	53,304	29,334	30,764	60,098	34,460	36,348	70,807
40-44	21424	22575	43999	21,999	22,564	44,563	22,496	23,409	45,905	24,483	25,794	50,276
45-49	14437	17715	32152	17,062	17,625	34,686	19,846	20,406	40,252	20,187	20,993	41,180
50-54	10261	13315	23576	12,314	13,022	25,336	13,575	14,211	27,786	15,271	15,959	31,230
55-59	10083	14417	24500	8,845	9,482	18,327	9,835	10,660	20,496	10,614	11,429	22,044
60-64	9141	12654	21795	7,331	7,682	15,013	6,692	7,390	14,082	7,275	8,128	15,403
65-69	7191	10161	17352	6,020	6,335	12,355	5,890	6,564	12,454	5,616	6,444	12,060
70-74	5894	8340	14234	5,435	5,825	11,260	4,241	5,036	9,277	4,248	5,210	9,458
75-79	2811	4583	7394	3,610	4,050	7,660	3,932	4,948	8,880	3,492	4,580	8,073
80+	2103	3451	5556	5,552	5,933	11,485	5,148	5,893	11,040	5,128	6,398	11,525
										647,161	680,354	

Source: KNBS Census 2019

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The projected population for 2027 is 1,327,513, a 17.3% increase from the 2019 census outcome. The male population projection for the year 2027 is 647,161 and 680,354 for females, representing a percentage increase against the 2019 male and Female Population. Children in the age cohorts of 0 to 14 years form the majority according to the 2019 census and projections, hence the need to formulate a development plan in regard to this age group.

According to KNBS (2019), the county has relatively small-sized towns and low levels of urbanisation of 44,949, which is below 50,000 populations, with Homa Bay town being the most significant urban centre in Homa Bay county, by population. Unplanned urbanisation dominates major towns in the county. The county will institutionalise urban management to promote coordinated and planned urban development through the spatial plan. There have been proposals to establish three more municipalities to improve service delivery in the county.

Population Density and Distribution

According to 2019 (KPHC), the county had a population density of 359 persons per square kilometre, which is projected to increase to 393 and 405 persons per square kilometre by 2022 and 2023, respectively. Homa Bay County is an agricultural county with rich and high potential areas showing densities of 511, 306,193, and 486 in Rachuonyo south, Ndhiwa, Suba South, and Rachuonyo East, respectively. This reduces the potential of arable land due to land sub-divisions. The county government has prioritised the promotion of modern agricultural technologies to enhance agricultural productivity for food security and nutrition and employment creation and to safeguard agricultural areas from competing enterprise development.

Table 6: Population Projections by Urban Area

URBAN AREAS	CENSUS 2019			2022 PROJECTION			2025 PROJECTION			2027 PROJECTION		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Homabay	21,440	23,507	44,949									
Oyugis	9,286	10,661	19,947									
Kendu Bay	2,920	3,144	6,064									
Ndhiwa	2,182	2,580	4,262									
Mbita	7,166	7,748	14,916									
Sindo	4,866	5,420	10,286									
Rodi Kopany	3,760	4,362	8,122									
Nyandiwa Beach	1,949	2,084	4,033									

Table 7: Population distribution and density by Sub-County

SUB COUNTY	2019 CENSUS			2022 PROJECTION			2025 PROJECTION		2027 PROJECTION	
	Area(KM^2)	Population	Density	Area(KM^2)	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Homabay	182.0	117,439	645	182.0	125,370	688.85	132,611	728.6	137,729	756.8
Ndhiwa	713.5	218,136	306	713.5	232,868	326.4	246,316	345.2	255,823	358.5
Rachuonyo North	435.4	178,686	410	435.4	190,754	438.1	201,770	463.4	209,557	481.3
Rachuonyo East	250.9	121,822	486	250.9	130,049	518.3	137,560	548.3	142,869	571.2
Rachuonyo South	256.1	130,814	511	256.1	139,649	545.3	147,713	576.8	153,414	599.0
Rangwe	274.1	117,732	429	274.1	125,683	458.5	132,941	485.0	138,072	503.7
Suba North	406.3	124,938	307	406.3	133,376	328.2	141,078	347.2	146,523	360.6
Suba South	634.1	122,383	193	634.1	130,648	206.0	138,193	217.9	143,527	226.3

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Population Projection by Broad Age Group

Table 8: Population Projections by Broad Age Groups

AGE GROUP	CENSUS2019			PROJECTION 2022			PROJECTION2025			PROJECTION 2027		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Infant Population (<1 Year	14085	14647	28132	86754	86301	173055	88366	85725	174091	90098	87485	177583
Under 5 Population	78031	77663	155654	86754	86301	173055	88366	85725	174091	90098	87485	177583
Pre-School (3-5 Years)	50464	50192	100656	82318	84643	166965	81979	86815	168794	83053	86414	169467
Primary School (6 – 13 Years)	136435	137230	273667	162310	167965	330275	162107	171086	333193	163005	172100	335104
Secondary School (13 – 19 Years)	104248	111318	215566	154941	162271	316212	156552	166608	323161	156521	168665	325186
Youth (15 – 29 Years)	145245	163038	308283	195015	201313	396328	209157	219925	429082	213063	226740	439803
Women of Reproductive Age (15 – 49 Years)	0	270553	270553	0	306616	306616	0	341201	341201	0	362621	362621
Economically Active Population (15 – 64 Years)	267610	310939	578549	325503	336803	662306	355785	373462	729247	375572	398137	773710
Aged (65+)	19832	29556	49389	20617	22144	42741	19211	22441	41652	18484	22632	41116

Source: 2019 Census Report (KNBS)

Pre-School- Age-group (0–5 years): The population in this age bracket was 155,654 persons in the year 2019. It is projected to grow to 177,583 in 2027.

To ensure that no child is left behind in the education system, there is a need to encourage the establishment of School Feeding Programmes in Early Year Schools (EYS) and increase Early Year Education (EYE) classes within the County to help absorb the increasing number of children in that age bracket. The growth rate also calls for investment in primary health care to reduce child mortality. There is equally the need to collaborate with the private sector to enhance access to education.

School-going age group: The population in the Primary school years (6 – 13 years) stood at 273,667, while (13-19) years for secondary school was 215,566. These populations were projected to grow to 335,104 and 525,186, respectively. These have implications for the existing school facilities, including human resources. Increased investment in physical infrastructures and human resources is needed to enhance a good learning environment and quality education. Additionally, there is a need to invest in social protection, promote the transition rate, and reduce the gender parity gap.

Youth Population Age-group (15-29): The 2019 census puts the number of persons in this age bracket as 308,283. This is projected to rise to 439,803 persons by 2027. This population is vital in the County's labour force and economic development. Therefore, there is a need for investment in vocational and technical training centres for skill development. In addition, the County should also support this population cohort to build profitable enterprises.

Women of Reproductive - age–group (15–49 years): The number of women in this age group was 270,553 in the year 2019, representing a good percentage of the total women population, and is expected to increase to 362,621 women by 2027. This childbearing population influences county growth and development and settlement pattern within and outside the County. This calls for investment in reproductive health and primary healthcare facilities. In addition, there is a need for affirmative action in the various sectors to ensure their socio-economic productivity.

Economically active population - Age- group (15–64 years): In 2019, the population in this age group was 578,549 persons, which comprised almost half of the population. This is projected to increase to 773,710 persons by 2027. This population provides the workforce within the County and calls for investment in value-addition technologies and the support and development of the informal sector (Jua Kali) to enhance the County's Gross Domestic Product and reduce the unemployment rate in the County. The County Government should also

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support innovations and entrepreneurship. Investment in ICT will also improve various aspects of economic development in this population cohort.

The Elderly age group (65+ Years): This population was 49,389 in 2019. This is projected to reduce to 41,116 persons by the year 2027. There is need to ensure the elderly receive proper health care services to prevent mortality. There is also a need to increase Older Persons' Cash Transfers.

The population of Persons with Disability

Homa Bay County has a disability prevalence of 4.3%, the second highest in the country. This is manifested in hearing, speech, mental, physical, and self-care. CIDP III identified the need for socio-economic inclusion of PLWD in planning, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring of sectors' programmes/projects for equity and equality. This will promote the provision of rehabilitative services and assistive devices in health facilities.

According to the 2019 census, 2.2% (0.9 million people) of Kenyans live with some form of disability. The 2019 census shows a sharp drop in disability prevalence; the 2009 census states 3.5%, but when looking at the same age threshold (i.e., adults and children above five years), the 2009 disability prevalence rate was 3.8%. The 2019 census indicates that 1.9% of men have some kind of disability compared with 2.5% for women. For comparison, the 2009 census reported 3.4% of men and 3.5% of women had a disability; again, when looking at the same age threshold (i.e., adults and children above five years of age), 3.7% of men and 3.9% of women had a disability. There are more people with disabilities living in rural than urban areas. Analysis of prevalence rates by residence shows 2.6% (0.7 million) of people in rural areas and 1.4% (0.2 million) of people in urban areas have a disability. The 2009 census reports 3.8% of rural populations and 3.1% of urban populations had a disability.

Analysis of disability by domain reveals that mobility is the most commonly reported difficulty, experienced by 0.4 million Kenyans, which represents 42% of people with disabilities. The other domains of disability – seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication – are experienced by 12% to 36% of people with disabilities. Albinism is a condition experienced by 0.02% of Kenya's population.

Sub-national analysis of the national disability rate of 2.2% reveals a divergence in disability prevalence rates across counties. The highest prevalence rates of disability were recorded in the central, eastern, and western parts of the Country. Embu County (4.4%) has the highest prevalence rate, followed by Homa Bay (4.3%), Makueni (4.1%), Siaya (4.1%), and Kisumu counties (4%). Counties with the lowest disability prevalence rates are found in North-Eastern Kenya and Nairobi. Wajir has the lowest, with 0.6%. Homa Bay County, in the report by NCPWD (Demographic Survey), 2015, had 200,000 people living with disability (PWDs), including deaf, blind, epilepsy, mentally challenged, Autism, Downs Syndrome (ADS), intellectual and emotional disability.

Table 9: Population of Persons with Disability by Type, Age and Sex

TYPES	0-14			15-24			25-34			35-54			55+		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Hearing	4527	5760	10287	643	576	1219	359	438	797	453	591	1045	1062	2365	3427
Speech	2584	2181	4765	452	322	774	284	235	519	278	157	435	268	655	923
Visual	7556	11122	18678	951	1077	2028	627	920	1547	1326	2289	3615	2634	5202	7836
Mental	4488	7339	11827	647	683	1330	482	734	1216	661	1286	1947	1086	3252	4338
Physical	6709	12148	18857	617	638	1255	393	820	1413	1242	2110	3352	2857	7312	10169
self-care	2523	3145	5668	295	238	533	219	224	443	304	282	586	687	1649	2336

Source: 2019 census Report (KNBS)

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Demographic Dividend Potential

Demographic dividend (DD) presents an opportunity to accelerate economic growth and achieve sustainable development and social change. The demographic window of opportunity for the County opens in 2046. This suggests that the County needs to put more effort into the health, education, and economic opportunities for the population, coupled with efforts to reduce the high dependency ratio to get the benefits of the demographic dividend

Homa Bay County's population in 2019 was enumerated at 1,131950. The population is projected to grow to 1,327,513 in 2027. The proportion of children under the age of 15 was 44.5% in 2019. The fertility rate is projected to drop from 3.6 at the start of the plan period to 3.3 in 2027. Consequently, young dependents will drop from 41% in 2023 to 38.6% by 2027. The falling proportion of young dependents will enable the County to edge closer to the threshold of 30% for the demographic dividend window of opportunity to open. The proportion of the working-age population in the County is projected to increase from 43% in 2023 to 46.3% in 2027. Despite the slight increase in the working age, there is a need to plan and work to attain the demographic dividend. The DD window of opportunity in Homa Bay County is projected to open in 2046.

The key pillars of demographic dividends are Health and Well-being, Education and Skills Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship, Human Rights, Governance, and Youth Empowerment. Homa Bay County needs to approach the attainment of demographic dividend as an interrelated system in which multiple sectors work together to create a favourable policy environment. Among other things, the County will need to continue strengthening its efforts in supporting reproductive health and family planning to achieve better levels of health and fast-track opening of the window of opportunity. In addition, investments in education and economic initiatives to facilitate human capital development and a productive labour market will enable the County to harness its potential for attaining the demographic dividend.

Human Development Index

Homa Bay County performs below the national average on most socio-economic indicators. The County scores 0.46 on the Human Development Index (HDI)—a composite measure of development that combines life expectancy, educational attainment, and income indicators. This is below the national average of 0.56. In the wake of devolution, the County continues to experience poor health services, a poor transition from primary to secondary and to tertiary, lack of access to affordable housing among the low-income group, among other essential services. A majority of the population is employed in small-scale trade, agricultural and fishing activities, and civil service in County and national governments.

Poverty and Livelihood Shocks

Poverty levels in Homa Bay county stand at 48% compared to the national poverty indicator at 45%. Poverty in the County manifests itself in other socio-economic outcomes such as poor nutrition, health, education, and lack of essential services. The primary livelihood activities include medium size and small-scale trade, fisheries, and rain-fed small-scale farming. These practices are highly vulnerable to environmental degradation and the effects of climate change. The high population growth has equally exerted pressure on natural and ecological resources such as fisheries, forests, water, and land. This has led to the depletion of soil fertility and land fragmentations, and over-exploitation of fish stock.

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

Given the high poverty rate and the poor HDI score, the CIDP III focuses on pro-poor policies and approaches targeted at poverty alleviation, equitable wealth creation, and the creation of an environment in which individuals can be holistically productive.

Table 10: Demographic Dividend Potential

CATEGORY	2019	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Population Size	1131950	1231659	1254921	1278183	1302848	1327513
Population below 15(%)	44.5	41	40.3	39.7	39.1	38.6
Population15-64(%)	51.1	43	43.8	44.6	45.5	46.3
Population Above 65(%)	4.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3
Dependency Ratio	95.6	103.3	99.6	96.2	93.1	90.2
Fertility Rate	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3

Source: census 2019 (KNBS)

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CHAPTER TWO: PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP PERIOD

2.0 Overview

This chapter provides a review of the implementation of Homa Bay County's previous CIDP 2018-22. It presents an analysis of county performance regarding revenues, expenditures, key outcomes, and the significant challenges faced in implementing the plan. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 created a two-tier system of governance - a national and devolved county government – that has required a paradigm shift in development planning. Consequently, the Homa Bay County Government has undertaken an enhanced evidence-based process for the CIDP review. This has involved active facilitation and engagement of a wide array of stakeholders and public participation.

The 2018-202 CIDP performance review provides the basis for preparing the 2023-2027 CIDP. Preparation of the plan is in line with Section 104 (1) of the County Government Act 2012, which obligates County Governments to appropriate resources strictly within a planning framework. The relevance of the activity is underscored by Section 102 (h) of the County Government Act. This review is therefore critical in providing the necessary assessments that explain the extent to which set goals and set targets for the MTEF period 2018-2022 have been achieved.

a. Methodology of the Review

The review was a participatory process that was undertaken in all 40 wards of Homa Bay County to provide integrated feedback on implemented programmes and projects in the previous CIDP. This involved sector reviews, Annual Development Plan Reviews, and Budget and implementation reports. The first phase was mainly technical and involved a financial and non-financial sectoral and programmatic assessment of results achieved against original second-generation CIDP targets. The second phase involved public participation and mapping of resources, prioritizing of projects in the wards, setting out of sectoral targets, development of monitoring and evaluation plan and implementation framework.

b. Public Participation

Public participation is a constitutional requirement anchored in Articles 1 and 2 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, which emphasizes that 'sovereign power belongs to the people' and can be exercised directly or through representation. Article 10 (2) (a) identifies public participation as a value and principle in the Constitution 174 (c) and (d) – the objects of devolution and Fourth Schedule Part 2, Section 14 makes public participation a function of county governments.

Homa Bay County CIDP III adopted a participatory and all-inclusive public participation approach starting from the villages, sub-locations, locations, wards, Sub County, and county. The citizens generated all the documented projects, and their implementation will be monitored and oversighted by project management committees elected by the community.

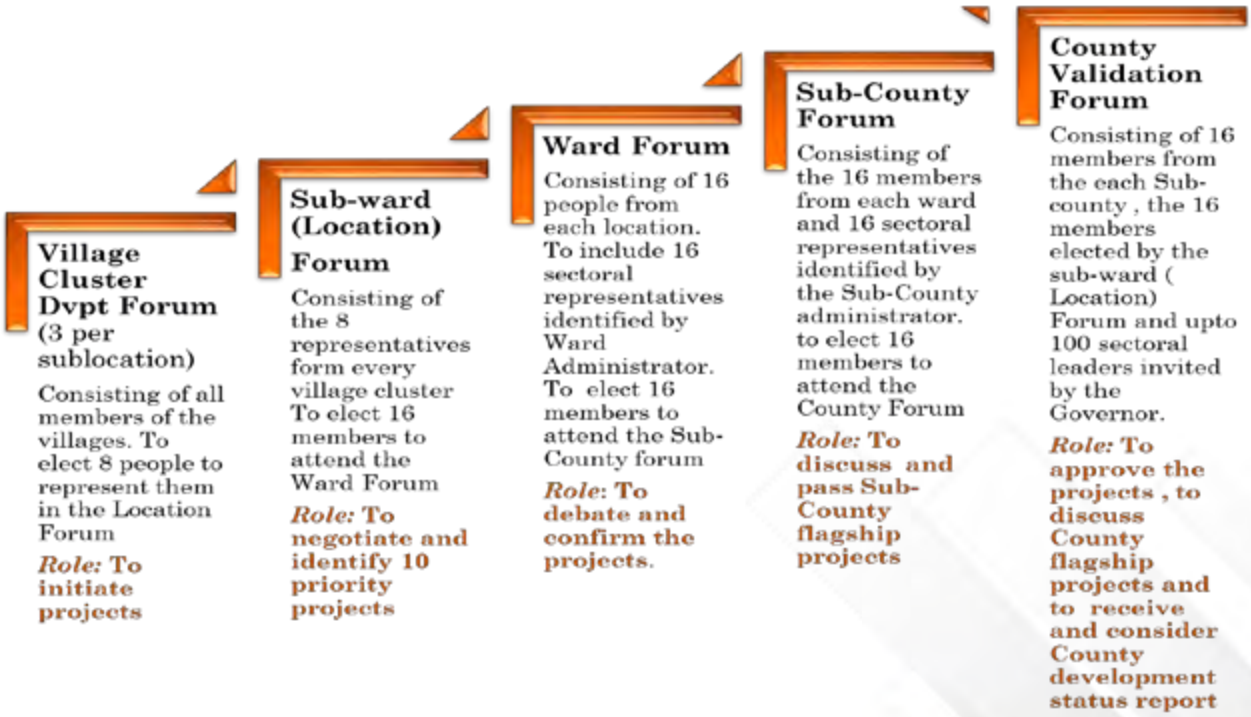

Figure 3: Public Participation mode

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2.1 Analysis of the County Revenue Sources

In the period under review, the Homa Bay County government received funds towards implementing its activities from four main sources: National equitable share, Conditional grants, External grants, and own source revenues and other incomes, mainly being balances brought forward from the previous FYs. Table 11 below summarizes the total County revenues over the review period (i.e., FY 2018/19 to FY 2021/22). During this period, County Government received a total of KShs. 33,994,351,048 consisting of an equitable share of KShs. 26,501,852,646 (78.31%), conditional grants by the National Government of KShs. 956,169,902 (2.81%), conditional grants by Development partners of KShs. 1,214,610,558 (3.57%), own-source revenues of KShs. 971,919,132 (2.87%) and other incomes mostly balance brought forward of KShs. 4,349,789,810 (12.79%). Notably, the actual revenues received are way below the projected amounts totalling to KShs. 46,204,184,270 leading to a variation of KShs. 12,209,833,222. This variation is majorly because the actual revenue for the final year was not included in this review.

2.1.1 Equitable share

During the period under review, the county received an allocation totalling to KShs. 26,501,852,646 out of a revenue projection of KShs. 35,781,806,600 in the County Allocation of Revenue Act (CARA, 2021). The comparison of the two total figures (i.e., the projected revenue vis-a-vis the actual revenue) shows a variance of KShs. 1,879,089,308. The trend analysis below also shows that this source of revenue has marginally increased over the years, both for the revenue projections and the actual revenues. It is, however, noted that during the FY 2020/21, the actual received surpassed the projected, which can be explained by the balancing figure brought forward from the previous FY.

Table 11: Analysis of County Revenue Sources

REVENUE PROJECTION (KSHS. MILLION)					
FINANCIAL YEARS	EQUITABLE SHARE	CONDITIONAL GRANTS (GOK)	CONDITIONAL GRANTS (DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS)	OWN SOURCE REVENUE	OTHER SOURCES (BALANCES BROUGHT FORWARD)
FY1	6,688,200,000	444,954,827	416,987,531	172,996,417	744,200,675
FY 2	6,741,450,000	380,624,069	599,801,103	177,591,524	1,070,112,000
FY3	6,741,450,000	395,535,074	309,416,619	250,329,938	1,276,685,784
FY 4	7,805,353,300	153,297,872	454,463,421	319,493,592	886,748,289
FY 5	7,805,353,300	153,297,872	984,763,738	772,957,301	458,120,024
Total	35,781,806,600	1,527,709,714	2,765,432,412	1,693,368,772	4,435,866,772
ACTUAL REVENUE (KSHS. MILLION)					
FINANCIAL YEARS	EQUITABLE SHARE	CONDITIONAL GRANTS (GOK)	CONDITIONAL GRANTS (DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS)	OWN SOURCE REVENUE	OTHER SOURCES (BALANCES BROUGHT FORWARD)
FY1	5,618,088,000	189,495,832	250,442,504	151,458,569	0
FY2	6,161,685,300	288,782,726	448,598,903	274,595,613	945,088,179
FY3	7,321,214,700	324,593,472	360,288,819	233,869,476	1,052,585,289
FY4	7,400,864,646	153,297,872	155,280,332	311,995,474	2,352,125,342
FY5	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26,501,852,646	956,169,902	1,214,610,558	971,919,132	4,349,798,810

Source; County Treasury

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Figure 4: Trend analysis for equitable share

Figure 5: Trend analysis for Conditional grant by National Government

2.1.2 Conditional Grant by National Government

The County Government continues to receive the support of the national government through the receipt of loans and conditional grants, the notable grant being the leasing of medical equipment. For the period under review, the County had a total projection of KSh. 1,527,709,714 as loans and conditional grants, out of which the County has received KShs. 956,169,902 leading to a variation of KShs. 571,539,812. Figure 5 shows a trend analysis of conditional grants by the NG, and it shows the highest receipt being KShs. 324,593,472 recorded in FY 2020/21, with the lowest receipt being KShs. 153,297,872 recorded in the FY 2021/22 accounting for only leasing of medical equipment grant. To maximize this revenue source, the report recommends alignment of programmes with those of the NG and working closely with the NG to ensure the implementation of NG MTP IV plans for the County.

2.1.3 Conditional Grant by Development Partners

From the table 12 below, it is clear that the highest Conditional Grant by Development Partners is the Road fuel levy of KShs. 582,273,634, followed by KUSP-UDG of KShs. 333,484,270. It is also prudent to note that the county received more grants in FY 2020/21 of KShs. 828,924,945, this was necessitated by COVID-19 interventions countrywide. Notably, some conditional grants are one-off payments like KISIIP and UN-Habitat, while others have ended, such as THS.

As a critical revenue source, the County Government will seek to diversify this revenue by enhancing its external resource mobilization efforts and bringing additional donor funds and grants on board. Similarly, the County Government will strive to comply with donor funding requirements such as enhancing allocations towards the line departments, e.g., health, agriculture, and climate change, and making budgetary provisions for county contributions that will ultimately trigger disbursements by donors and development partners. More importantly, the current administration will work to ensure that donor confidence is regained through the prudent utilization of conditional grants and loans and proper implementation of donor-funded projects through the newly created Directorate of Stakeholder Management and Public Participation under the Department of Stakeholder Management, Public Participation, Special Projects, and Disaster Management.

Own- Source Revenue

The County generated a total of KSh. 971,919,132 from its internal revenue sources against a projection of KSh. 1,693,368,772 during the period under review. This actual collection included Appropriation-In-Aid generated by the health services department. An in-depth analysis of OSR shows an upward trend regarding revenue projections; however, the actual revenues also

have an upward trend though not linear; this is demonstrated in the FY 2019/20, where the actual revenues exceeded the projected revenue of the same FY.

The growth is attributed mainly to the improved operating business environment, targeted economic stimulus interventions by the County Government, and continuous efforts to recover from the adverse effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition, the New Administration has earmarked its Own-Source Revenue (OSR) generation and collection as a key priority area. The formation of a task force to review systems and processes in this area was to ensure optimal collections and reduce and mitigate pilferages and low revenue banking. The task force recommended cashless collection through the use of technologically-enhanced methods of revenue collection while also ensuring minimal downtimes in the collection machines (POS), ensuring that revenue collectors bank directly all revenues collected to avoid revenue leakages, utilization of enforcement officers across the County to enhance compliance and boost collections among others, all in an effort to optimize OSR collection from now on.

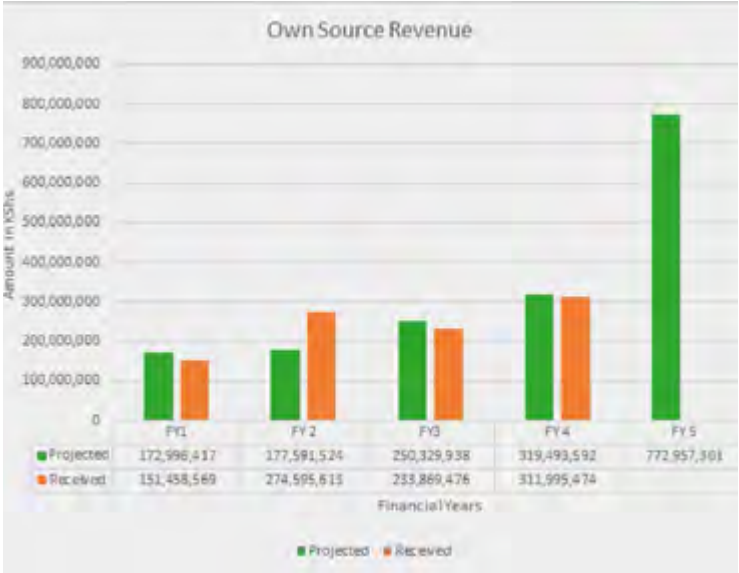

Figure 6: Trend Analysis on Own Source Revenue

Other Sources

For the period under review, the County has budgeted with cash balances in a particular FY as "other receipts" in successive FYs these being late exchequer release. Notable outliers on revenue projections recorded in this period are KSh. 1,276,685,784 being the highest amount in FY 2020/21, with the lowest amount being KShs. 458,120,024 recorded in the FY 2022/23. On the actual revenue side, the highest figure is KShs. 2,352,125,342, and the lowest being KShs. 945,088,179. This cash balance brought forward has always been appropriated in the supplementary budgets and approved for expenditure by the County Assembly.

Figure 7: Trend analysis for other revenue sources

Receipts brought forward have meant underutilization of resources, especially for development projects. It is therefore recommended that going forward in the next planning phase, the county department of finance hould ensure that:

i. All conditions precedent to the project identification is duly fulfilled, including land acquisition and meeting of other stakeholder requirements such as counterpart contribution;
ii. Detailed designs are completed, and other approvals which are applicable are obtained;
iii. The project has obtained all the necessary regulatory approvals;
iv. Detailed resource requirements, including funding sources and personnel to operationalize the project, are planned for and;
v. Project details are captured in the relevant Public Investment Management Information System.

County Budget Expenditure Analysis

The overall budget expenditure at the county level for the review period, including A.I.A., was KShs. 30,821,724,906 allocated to the eight MTEF sectors against a target of KShs. 36,323,305,949 excluding the F.Y. 2022/23. Recurrent expenditure was KShs. 21,360,827,788 against a target of KShs. 22,690,482,433, while development expenditure amounted to KShs. 9,460,897,118 against a target of KShs. 13,632,823,516. The resultant was an under expenditure of KShs. 5,501,581,043 that was attributable to lower absorption recorded, especially on development expenditures.

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Table 13: County Expenditure Analysis

SECTORS	FINANCIAL YEARS	TOTAL ACTUAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE (KSHS. IN MILLIONS)	TOTAL ACTUAL DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE (KSHS. IN MILLIONS)	TOTAL
ARUD	FY1	261,693,940	135,032,999	396,726,939
	FY2	235,216,562	210,144,840	445,361,402
	FY3	142,701,000	293,678,058	436,379,058
	FY4	235,381,993	553,739,218	789,121,211
	FY5	-	-	0
EIIT	FY1	108,137,936	373,479,126	481,617,062
	FY2	97,308,756	592,417,203	689,725,959
	FY3	53,484,176	1,459,675,871	1,513,160,047
	FY4	82,963,105	1,063,378,125	1,146,341,230
	FY5	-	-	0
GECA	FY1	181,359,450	75,825,709	257,185,159
	FY2	196,461,490	225,098,927	421,560,417
	FY3	128,684,262	59,809,000	188,493,262
	FY4	117,226,628	204,476,274	321,702,902
	FY5	-	-	0
HEALTH	FY1	1,804,039,189	94,253,983	1,898,293,172
	FY2	2,111,394,976	418,286,506	2,529,681,482
	FY3	2,176,681,219	667,999,147	2,844,680,366
	FY4	2,745,253,329	316,034,649	3,061,287,978
	FY5	-	-	0
EDUCATION	FY1	504,565,752	47,028,799	551,594,551
	FY2	415,005,743	125,821,574	540,827,317
	FY3	513,958,815	94,576,635	608,535,450
	FY4	514,397,811	93,953,077	608,350,888
	FY5	-	-	0
PAIR	FY1	1,927,176,218	149,891,985	2,077,068,203
	FY2	1,747,454,403	358,420,957	2,105,875,360
	FY3	1,969,011,015	211,439,027	2,180,450,042
	FY4	2,320,968,633	178,108,259	2,499,076,892
	FY5	-	-	0
SPCR	FY1	69,728,041	27,316,594	97,044,635
	FY2	45,024,179	151,537,298	196,561,477
	FY3	41,095,671	91,784,154	132,879,825
	FY4	47,900,000	329,178,148	377,078,148
	FY5	-	-	0
EPWNR	FY1	158,611,271	88,956,343	247,567,614
	FY2	126,739,118	211,863,040	338,602,158
	FY3	89,161,005	312,406,068	401,567,073
	FY4	103,158,872	183,645,776	286,804,648
	FY5	-	-	0

Source: County Treasury

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The overall percentage (%) allocation per sector has changed from 2018/19 to 2022/23. However, the trend for allocation per sector has nearly maintained in the same period. The analysis also shows that the PAIR sector has the highest percentage of recurrent absorption of 97.79% during the review period, followed by the EPWNR sector at 95.27%. ARUD sector had the least recurrent absorption of 87.53%. On the other hand, the ARUD sector absorbed only 48.42% of the development expenditure; the highest percentage of development expenditures is 81.14% from the health sector.

2.3. Sector Programmes' Performance Review Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development.

The Agriculture Rural and Urban Development (ARUD) Sector comprises eight (8) sub-sectors, namely: County Department of Agriculture and Livestock, County department of Blue economy and Fisheries, County Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Development and Physical Planning (CDLHUPP); and 5 County Municipal Boards (CMB).

ARUD Sector Performance

a. Agriculture: To enhance food security and reduce post-harvest losses, a maize storage facility with a capacity of 11,900 kg bags was constructed and equipped. The sector reported decreased crop production as follows: maize decreased by 32.8% from 175,625 MT in 2017 to 118,072MT in 2022; sorghum decreased by 92.0% from 310,004MT to 24,691MT; sweet potato decreased by 29.6% from 133,040 MT in 2017 to 93667.40MT in 2022. In addition, pineapple production decreased by 48.8% from 90,858.50 MT in 2017 to 46,504 MT in 2022. The decreasing trend in crop production could be attributed to overreliance on rain-fed agriculture that experienced long seasons of dry spells, the invasion of crop pests like armyworms, and population growth. This was below SDG goal 2, target 2.3, aimed at doubling smallholder farmers' agricultural productivity and income. However, horticultural produce increased by 9.8% from 15,582.75 MT to 17, 111.5 MT on average in 2022.

Input Access: A total of 72MT of assorted seeds of maize and horticulture and 4 tons of rice were distributed to farmers in the sub-counties. Eight (8) seed bulking sites of grams were established in the sub-counties. Eight hundred (800) micro-projects were approved, 600 micro-projects were funded in 20 wards to promote small-scale production, and 300 farmer field schools were established in 20 wards. Further, 3640 value chain actors were trained in entrepreneurship.

Irrigation Agriculture: A total of 730 acres of land were under rice farming, and 31,000 bags were produced, valued at Ksh.558 million.

b. Fisheries and Fish Production: Fish production increased from 42,000 MT in 2017, valued at KShs9.5 b, to 52 000 MT, valued at KShs12b. Fish farming (aquaculture) production increased from 37MT, valued at KShs8m, to 475 MT, valued at KShs143.6m. This was attributed to the increased number of fish ponds from 1801 to 3226, and fish cage culture was promoted, and currently, 1200 cages have been established. To improve access to quality fish feeds, three fish-feed producers were established, producing 936 MT per year valued at KShs74,880,000 per year.

To enhance the value addition of fish products, various technologies were promoted. These include Two (2) fish processing plants that were established, but only one (1) is currently functional with a capacity to process 30 T per day. However, the plant only manages to process between 3-8 tons due to a decline in Nile Perch fish; 2 fish hatcheries and handling equipment worth 12 545, 000 were distributed to fish farmer groups in Rachuonyo North, Suba North & South, and modernization of 5 fish landing sites equipped with a cold chain and handling equipment. Five (5) breeding sites were demarcated to promote the productivity of capture fish stock in Lake Victoria. The beach management units were sensitized on the protection of demarcated breeding sites to enhance production and sustainability.

To promote hygiene along the beaches, four (4) pit latrines were constructed in Rusinga. World Fisheries Day was held at Rakwaro in Rachuonyo North to sensitize and create awareness of fish farming.

c. Livestock: To increase livestock production, 7600 cattle were vaccinated against Lumpy Skin disease, 18,160 cattle, and 2,300 sheep were vaccinated against Black quarter and anthrax, while 700,000 chickens were vaccinated against New Castle Disease (NCD). Two (2) slaughterhouses were rehabilitated in Rachuonyo (Oyugis) and Homa Bay Town to enhance the quality of livestock products.

d. Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development: For the period under review, the department was able to embark on a number of projects and programmes, which included countywide preparation of County Spatial Plan by completing the plan component of establishing and equipping the GIS lab. County Spatial Plan preparation is on-going. Completion of Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan for Oyugis Town 2021-2031. Completion of Akuba market through Symbio-City change project; surveyed and demarcated 18 markets; acquired certificate of lease for Affordable Housing Project; constructed ABMT building in Ndhiwa awaiting completion of ablution block, gate, house, and block shade.

The department selected 8 No. informal settlements, namely;

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Sofia, Shauriyako, Makongeni, Rusinga Old Town, A thousand Streets, Nyandiwa, Kendubay Old Town, and Ndhiwa informal Settlements for upgrading through the Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Programme (KISIP).

To improve urban governance and management, the department delineated and upgraded five towns into municipalities, namely: Homa Bay, Oyugis, Mbita, Kendu Bay and Ndhiwa urban areas.

e. Homa bay Municipality: Completion of Homabay Municipality modern market; Upgrading to bitumen-standard the C19 Junction - Tom Mboya University link road; Upgrading to bitumen standard of ABSA bank junction to St. Paul Catholic Church and rehabilitation of Homabay Bus Park, which is ongoing.

2.3.2 General Economics and Commercial Affairs.

The General Economic and Commercial Affairs (GECA) sector comprises trade, tourism, industrialization, cooperatives, and marketing sub-sectors. The sector mandate is to unlock the County's endless potential for wealth, employment creation, poverty reduction, industrial development, and equitable resource distribution.

GECA Sector Performance

a. Major achievements: In the period under review, the sector was allocated a total of KShs1,478,486,695, out which KShs1,188,941,740 was spent towards the following major outputs:

i. Continuous training of existing and potential entrepreneurs in partnership with Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other development partners;
ii. Completion and operationalization of 4 modern markets in Homa Bay, Oyugis, Mbita and Nyakwere;
iii. Completed and fully operationalized Kigoto Maize Milling Plant;
iv. Improved 185 community markets;
v. Constructed Arujo Animal Feeds Factory, which is at 50% completion;
vi. Mapped and documented all investment opportunities in the County;
vii. Completed Magunga FOSA branch building; and
viii. Developed Draft County Tourism Development Strategy and Policy.

b. Enterprise development services: The County Government embarked on providing a full package of support to local businesses, complete with financing, mentorship, incubation, networking, and access to tools, inputs, and markets. Towards that objective, 290 entrepreneurs were trained, and 279 others access funding.

c. Cooperative development services: The County Government prioritized the revival of dormant cooperatives and revitalization of existing cooperatives. Through NARIG Project, three cotton cooperatives were revived; constructed a FOSA at Magunga; started poultry cooperative societies in all the sub-counties. Also, through NARIGP, banana value chain cooperatives were also started in Rachuonyo East, Rachuonyo North, Rangwe, Ndhiwa, and Suba North sub-counties. Again courtesy of NARIGP there was revival of dairy cooperatives in Ndhiwa Sub-county and formation of Kochia Dairy Cooperative Society; trained cooperative staff on public policy formulation through CLEAR programme by the USAID; 21 cooperative societies received the NARIG inclusion grants ranging from KShs980,000- 1,499,000 for membership recruitment and capacity building on management structures; 13 out of the 21 cooperatives under NARIGP have received investment grants.

d. Trade Infrastructure development services: The County Government focused on improving community markets while also building modern markets in all major urban centres. Towards that end, 4 modern markets were constructed in the County, namely Homa Bay Municipality, Mbita Township, Oyugis Town, and Nyakwere. 145 community markets were improved through fencing, graveling, and construction of toilets and provision of other WASH facilities.

e. Industrial development services: The County Government embarked on establishing a number of industries as flagship projects. A maize milling plant at Kigoto was completed and operationalized, while the animal feed plant at Arujo is at 50% completion level.

f. Tourism: The County Government held a mass tourism beauty pageantry in 2018

Energy, Infrastructure, and ICT

The sector comprises three sub-sectors of Energy, Infrastructures, and ICT, with the aim of providing cost-effective physical and ICT infrastructure facilities and services for sustainable economic growth and development in the County.

EIICT Sector Performance

a. Infrastructure sub-sector: In the period under review, in their quest to increase access and connectivity, the sub-sector managed to construct 2,463 kilometres of new roads against a target of 1,500 km. To ensure the County has a reliable and sustainable road network, a total of 2,463km of classified roads were Maintained and Rehabilitated. Further, 109 km of road was bituminised against a target of 50km as a result of emergency road interventions and ongoing road construction work by road KeNHA and KURA.

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b. Public Works: During the period under review, the sub-sector constructed 7 footbridges in order to facilitate access and safety of residents while crossing rivers and streams across the 8 sub-counties.

c. Transport sub-sector: The sub-sector implemented programmes/projects aimed at increasing the efficiency of road transport and the safety of passengers and other road users. One (1) bus park was constructed in Oyugis town, Rachuonyo South Sub-county and three (3) guard rails were constructed to improve safety on our bridges. 15 plants and machineries were maintained to accelerate the infrastructure development and rehabilitation in all eight (8) sub-counties.

d. Energy Sub Sector: Efforts towards improving access to electricity, the sub-sector managed to connect eight (8) health facilities to the grid against a target of 200. This was attributed to a lack of commitment by the county government to the REREC MOU. In addition, one (1) fuel-powered generator was procured and installed at the referral hospital. On access to a renewable energy source, the sub-sector installed a solar power system in Island in partnership with DREAM GLOBAL EPL, which is 50% complete. Additionally, 80 solar systems previously installed were maintained against a target of 200 solar systems aimed at increasing business hours and improving security.

e. ICT sub-sector: The sub-sector during the period under review was able to establish and equip 1 ICT hub at the county HQ in Homa Bay Central Ward in Homa Bay town Sub County; 20% of sub-counties covered with internet infrastructure; maintained and operationalised county website. In addition, in equipping stakeholders with skills, information, and ICT knowledge, the sub-sector, in collaboration with ICT Authority through the AJIRA Digital programme, managed to train 640 stakeholders, including staff.

2.3.4: Education Sector: The Education sector comprises Early Year Education (EYE) services, Human capital development, and vocational training. The sector aimed to provide quality, relevant and inclusive education to promote social cohesion and sustainable development.

Education Sector Performance

a. Early Childhood Development Education: The Gross Enrolment (GE) increased from 80,859 pupils to 85,600 pupils in 2022. This was a 65.85% achievement of the target 7,200 pupils. The high levels of GER are attributed to an increased number of classrooms constructed from 24 to 39 and the sensitisation of parents on positive parenting in all eight sub-counties. The number of ECDE centres stands at 1153 (private 267 and public 886). During CIDP II implementation, 312 additional teachers were recruited, increasing teachers pupil ratio to 1:50 from 1:58, and this is within the national standard.

b. Vocational Training Centres: The Gross Enrolment (GE) increased from 2100 to 3001 in 2022, attributed to the increased number of Vocational Training Centres from 24 to 34 in 2022 and the National government capitation. The number of male students increased from 1321 to 1620 while that of females increased from 779 to 1381, this was due to sensitisation and awareness creation by the lawmakers.

c. The Sector also constructed 5 workshops, 2 hostels were constructed, 32 pit-latrines, and renovated 16 VTCs. 30 VTCs were equipped with modern tools and equipment, 28 VTCs were supplied with training materials.

d. The number of students receiving bursary awarded increased to 22,120 beneficiaries in 2020/2021 from 5,848 beneficiaries in 2017 while the amount disbursed increased from KShs30 million to KShs103 million.

The New Administration: Furthermore, in the current financial year, the Governor has disbursed Bursary Fund totalling Kshs. 100 million to benefit 20,000 needy students. The Scholarship Fund has also been disbursed amounting to Kshs. 30 million to support 240 needy students. Lastly, the current administration has also allocated Kshs 5,172,208.25 to Vocational Training Centres as a capitation grant to ensure quality training in the Vocational Training Centres.

Environmental Protection, Water, and Natural Resources.

The sector comprises environmental protection, water and natural resources. The sector focused on the conservation and management of forests, water catchments, and management of wetlands, restoration of degraded land, green economy, waste management, pollution control, integrated regional development, water resources management, increase access to water and sanitation and mitigation and adaptation to the effects of climate change among other programmes.

EPWN Sector Performance

a. Urban water supply; during the period under review, the county increased the water coverage in urban centres by increasing cubic meters produced per day from 4,700 to 23,400. This was done by expanding Oyugis water supply and rehabilitating Mbita, Homa Bay and Kendu Bay water supply schemes.

b. Rural water supply; In order to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all in the rural areas, the department involved the following interventions namely; increasing the number of boreholes from 90 to 146 boreholes which increased the number of beneficiaries by 2,800 households. 7 more springs were also constructed

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to benefit 950 households and reduce the fetching distance to 7 km. 7 rural schemes were also rehabilitated increasing the distribution network by 14 km and finally constructing 2 rural gravity schemes. Other additional interventions targeting the rural areas include installation of roof catchment tanks to 5 public schools and construction of 4no. Sanitation blocks were constructed in 2 schools and one public toilet at Rodi Market in collaboration with Amref and Dunea.

c. Environmental protection & natural resource management: To improve waste management and pollution control services the sector managed to do the following: acquired a dumpsite in Ndhiwa and a holding site in Mbita; procured & installed 149 litter bins in Suba North and Homa Bay Sub-counties. Procured a waste truck; procured 15 skips; and procured 8 noise meters all in bid to enhance waste segregation, recovery, recycling, phase out of dumpsites, and create green jobs, therefore not only fulfilling the SDG 6 but also SDG 8. Rolled out cleaning services in 6 major urban centres (Homabay, Oyugis, Mbita, Kendubay, Rodi and Nyakwere and managed to conduct 2 campaigns on effective solid waste management

d. Forestry development: During the review period, forest cover increased from 2.6 per cent of the county's land area to 3.1 per cent which is still way below the required national target of 10 percent. This area includes gazetted public forests which are all protected and conserved for their ecological, socio-cultural, educational, research and economic functions. Other interventions employed under this area of ensuring improved environmental conservation included spearheading countywide campaigns in 50 public schools and establishing 200 tree nurseries in support.

e. Climate change Adaptation: In order to combat climate change and its impacts, the sector has strived to rehabilitate and conserve 5 parcels of land of around 1,500 acres; hold 10 awareness campaigns and ensure formulation, validation and assent of 2 climate change legal frameworks.

Health Sector

The sector comprises health service delivery, WASH, general administration, and research. The sector is mandated to build a progressive, responsive, and sustainable technology-driven, evidence-based, and client-centred health system for accelerated attainment of the highest health standards for the people of Homa Bay County.

Health Sector performance

a. Facility-based Maternal Mortality Ratio: The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) decreased from 75/100,000 to 69/100,000 live births in 2021/2022. This was attributed to the increased number of facilities offering Caesarean Services from 3 to 14 and the construction of 3 more maternity units in Ndhiwa, Rangwe, and Kendu Bay. This was within the SDG target 3.1 of less than 70/100,000 live births and below the national target of 79/100,000 live births.

b. The proportion of births attended by Skilled Health Personnel: According to the Kenya Health Information System, the proportion of skilled births attended by a skilled health provider increased from 49.6% to 74.1% against a target of 65%. The remarkable progress resulted from the Linda Mama Programme, 2 additional maternity units, the newly established 26 health facilities, and the equipping of 35 newly constructed health facilities. The results achieved met SDG target 3.1

c. Contraceptive use: Modern contraceptive use among women increased from 43. 5% in 2017 to 48.5% in 2022. This performance could be attributed to the Covid-19 outbreak and the containment measures that limited access to health facilities due to the fear of the unknown.

d. Adolescent Birth Rate (10-19 years): High adolescent pregnancy is still evident in the County. The proportion of teenage women who had begun childhood stands at 22.4%. This was attributed to the long school holidays occasioned by Covid-19 containment measures. The proportion of women who made at least one visit to ante-natal clinics stood at 95.2%, while the proportion of pregnant women who made at least 4 or more visits increased insignificantly by 0.7% from 45.1% to 45.8% against a target of 52%. Again, the dismal performance was attributed to Covid-19 containment measures. There were regional disparities, with Homa Bay Town reporting the highest attendance of 62.2% while Ndhiwa reported the lowest at 37.3%.

e. **Under 1-year Mortality rate**: According to KPH (2019), children dying before they celebrated their first birthday stand at 58/1,000 lives in 2022. The achievement fell short of the SDG target of 3.2 of at most 12/1,000 live births. This could be attributed to the low distribution of LLTTNs to pregnant women, from 75.5% to 74.9%, occasioned by long periods of stock-outs. The proportion of children aged 12-59 months dewormed stands at 28.4% in 2022.

f. Under 5 Mortality Rate: During the period under review, the children dying before celebrating their 5th birthday was 92/1,000 lives (KPH, 2019). This was below the SDG target of 3.2 out of 25/1000. In addition, the average annual facility deaths stood at 28.29 in 2022, an increase from 27.86 deaths in 2018, with Homa Bay Town reporting the highest number of 134 deaths annually while Rangwe reported the lowest of 4 deaths. Child stunting levels stood at 21.8% in 2022.

g. The proportion of 1-year-old Children Fully Immunized: During the 2018-2022 review periods, the County recorded an increase in immunization coverage against child illnesses which rose from 68.1% in 2017 to 74.8% in 2022. The target of 90% was, therefore, not achieved. The dismal achievement could

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be attributed to a lack of immunization vaccines in other health facilities and limited defaulter tracing by CHVs. Nevertheless, the figure is still below the SDG target of 3.8 full coverage.

h. HIV control: The current status of HIV/AIDS in the County shows positive progress toward reducing the burden. This is evident with the declining prevalence rate from 25% in 2017 to 18.5% in 2022 among the 15-49 years. In addition, however, mother-to-child transmission decreased from 9.1% to 8.7 %.

i. TB control: According to KHIS (2022), the number of TB patients on treatment was 1200. The proportion of TB cases detected and cured successfully stands at 93.8% in 2022. Of the TB patients seen at the facilities, 99% were tested for HIV in 2022. This was a result of the increased referral of 420 (35%) patients by CHVs, thus achieving target 3.3 of the SDG.

j. Reduced Malaria Incidence: During the period under review, malaria-confirmed cases stood at 212.6/1000, with facility-based malaria cases being high in Rangwe and low in Suba South. The proportion of children under 1 sleeping under nets showed Homa Bay Town at 92.4%, while Rachuonyo East recorded the lowest of 55.4%. In collaboration with the National Government, the County government has invested resources and efforts toward Malaria control. Major efforts have been to purchase and distribute Insecticides Treated Nets (ITNs) to 74.9% of pregnant women, indoor residual spray, and advocacy programs on environment management, thus achieving target 3.3 of the SDGs.

Health sector high-impact interventions.

a. Improved infrastructural development in Homa Bay county referral Hospital: The following achievements were realized - the establishment of the Renal Unit, HDU, MRI, partially functional Blood Bank, and ISO-certified laboratory and imaging unit.

b. **Health Insurance Subsidy Programme (HISP)**: To enhance access to health care services, a total number of 1,500 poor households were registered under HISP against a target of 160,000 households. This was a 0.94% achievement by the sector.

c. Health infrastructure: The number of health care facilities established was 23 against a target of 40 distributed as follows: Kabondo 3, Kasipul 3, Mbita 5, Rachuonyo N. 5, Ndhiwa 3, Homa Bay 2, Suba 1 & Rangwe 1, thereby increasing the average County facility density from 2.08 to 3.35 per 10,000 populations. 1 oxygen plant was installed at Rachuonyo hospital, three maternity units were constructed, 1 general ward was constructed in Miriu, the county administration and drug store construction are ongoing at 70% completion, 5 ambulances were acquired, and 1 mortuary was established in Suba, 136 immunization fridges were procured against a target of 100 courtesy of partner support, two (2) incinerators constructed at referral and Ndhiwa hospitals. The sector purchased assorted equipment for health facilities.

d. Sanitation programme: For community-led total sanitation, 1706 (93%) villages triggered against a target of 1835 villages, with the County achieving 30% ODF.

e. Health Human Resource: To address the capacity gap within specialized and sub-specialized health, the proportion of doctors increased from 0.37/10000 in 2017 to 0.51/10000 in 2022 against a target of 5%. At the same time, the proportion of nurses decreased from 6.11/10000 in 2017 to 5.67/10000 in 2022. In addition, core health worker density increased from 8.08/10000 in 2017 to 10.4/10000 in 2022. The health workforce distribution across the County remains skewed, with level 3 and below being the most disadvantaged.

f. Health Financing: The County health expenditure increased from Ksh 1,898,293,172 to Ksh. 30,86,343,931 in 2022, representing an increase of 62%. The health budget stands at 32% of the county budget.

g. Health Products and Technologies: KEMSA supply of drugs and commodities order refill rate stands at 60%. Further, 3 County laboratories received ISO accreditation.

h. Cancer Screening: Cancer screening was initiated at the County Referral Hospital, and 8.72% of women of reproductive age were screened for cervical cancer against a target of 12%, an increase of 0.3% from 2017. This was attributed to a lack of trained health personnel.

Social protection

The sector comprises Gender, Youth, Social welfare, Culture, and Sports. The sector is mandated to formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained and balanced socio-cultural, sports, recreation, and empowerment of vulnerable, marginalized groups and areas for the County's economic development.

Social Sector Performance

a. Awareness and Prevention of Drug Abuse: Drug abuse poses an economic burden to the County government in terms of criminal activities, social services, and household spending on health care, among others. During the CIDP II implementation, the sector, in collaboration with development partners, held sixty (60) sensitization forums on drug and substance abuse.

b. Improving livelihood: The sub-sector trained fifty (50) Self

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Help Groups (SHG) on entrepreneurship in collaboration with development partners.

c. Empowering Gender: In 2017, women comprised 30% of the County Executive Committee Members (CECM), while 25% of MCAs were women in County Assembly. However, this was below the 2010 Kenyan Constitution of 2/3 gender rule and below SDG target 5.5 of ensuring women's full and effective participation in political & economic affairs.

d. Promoting sports: The sub-sector constructed a modern stadium in Homa Bay Town which stands at 80% completion.

Public Administration and Intergovernmental Relations

This sector entails political, governance, and public finance management. The sector plays a central role in coordinating and facilitating activities of other sectors.

PAIR Sector performance

Executive Office of the Governor:

During the 2018-2022 period, the department achieved the following:

- Drafted Civic Education and Public Participation Act.
- Implemented Performance Contracts for CECM and Chief Officers.
- Construction of 8 ward offices (partly completed).
- Completion of Rangwe, Rachuonyo East, and Mbita Sub-County offices.·
- Initiated the upgrading of Kendu-Bay, Oyugis, Ndhiwa, and Mbita towns to the municipality status
- Mobilized the donation of two fire engines, two fire trucks, and one Ambulance from the United Kingdom.
- Enactment of the County Inspectorate Service and Compliance Act, 2018.
- Enactment of the County Disaster and Emergency Management Act, 2019.·
- Draft Social Risk Management Plan.·
- Human Resource and Payroll Audit.·
- Under the Kenya Devolution Support Programme, KDSP, the County conducted a mass training for various levels of staff (Senior Management and leadership courses).

Finance and Economic Planning:

During the CIDP II implementation period, the department undertook the following:

- Recruitment of 336 new enforcement officers (Increased from 57 officers). ·
- Drafted County Monitoring and Evaluation Policy
- Adoption of a Cashless Revenue Collection·
- Formation of a Revenue Board
- Establishment of Audit Committee, Pending bills taskforce

County Assembly Service Board.

During the implementation period, the following Bills were passed:

i. County Investment & Development Corporation Bill, 2018;
ii. County Inspectorate Services Bill, 2019;
iii. County Community Health Services Bill, 2019;
iv. County State of the County Address Bill, 2019;
v. County Civic Education & Public Participation Bill, 2019;
vi. County Health Services Bill, 2019;
vii. County Cultural Heritage Bill, 2019;
viii. County Lake Region Economic Bloc Bill, 2019;
ix. County Trade (licensing) and Markets Bill, 2019; and
x. County State Officers Retirement Benefits Bill, 2022.

Challenges in the Implementation of the 2018-2022 CIDP

Home Bay County CIDP II faced a number of challenges, including:

- Reallocation of resources from the planned and budgeted activities
- The poor linkage between department plans and budgets
- Inadequate public involvement in sector priority identification coupled with mismatch between community expectations and available resources, which led to low implementation rates.
- Delays in the disbursement of funds from the National Treasury greatly affected implementation of the county projects as it slowed the absorption rate and discouraged contractors from taking up county projects.
- Lack of County spatial plans and physical plans, which led to mushrooming of unplanned structures
- Inadequate baselines to establish the existing levels of services leading to inadequate intervention measures.
- Inadequate funding for the programme and projects ·
- Underdeveloped ICT infrastructure; low technology, innovation, research, and development uptake;
- Unavailability of County land for enterprise development
- Bureaucracy in procurement processes and procedures that delays project take-off and completion
- Late disbursement of development funds contributes to continuous rolling over of priority projects hence eating budget allocations meant for other priority projects
- Delay in disbursement of development funds from the national government to the sub-national government hindered timely implementation and completion of proposed programmes and projects.
- Inadequate funding to operationalize and implement key priority/flagship projects ·
- Vandalism of projects

Emerging issues

- High demand for housing reducing potential agricultural land to real estate development

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- Climate change and its effects on projects
- E-procurement process
- Waste management
- Public Private Partnerships (PPP)
- Green and Blue Economy

Lessons learned

Over the last five years, the sectors have benefited from acquiring knowledge and applications that could improve its efficiency. These include:

- Policies, laws, regulations, and plans are very critical for the successful implementation of the designed programme by any entity execution.
- Building and sustaining partnerships help in bridging technical and financial resources to implement specific programmes and projects.
- Undertaking proper feasibility studies and infrastructure design before making significant investments;
- A structured and inclusive public participation to be undertaken to promote people-driven projects for ownership and sustainability.
- Align department's plans and budgets to ensure the implementation of planned activities
- Targets set be aligned to the department's resource allocations and resource availability to ensure that they are realistic and achievable.
- Monitoring and reporting be part of the CIDP implementation strategy
- Involve government and non-state actors in CIDP management from preparation, implementation, evaluation, and reporting stages.
- Establish development committees at both the county and ward level for all stakeholders for appropriate coordination and synergy.
- Establish, operationalize, and sustain Sector Working Groups to supplement citizens' priorities with technical guidance.
- Guide citizens to appreciate the linkage between physical infrastructure and the 'software' requirements in the form of technical and capacity considerations.
- Develop a data management and Monitoring and Evaluation framework to establish and update baselines, project management practices and citizen information and feedback
- The growth of peri-urban and satellite towns has led to increased demand for water and sanitation services;

Recommendations

- Leverage Public-Private Partnerships to develop alternatives to purely public and philanthropic investments.
- Promote awareness of drought-resistant crops to enhance food production and encourage environmentally friendly farming practices

Natural Resource Assessment

This section discusses the major natural resources found within the county. The information is summarized in Table 14.

Table 14: Natural Resource Assessment

Name of Natural Resource*	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Lake Victoria	• Fisheries • Tourism • Agriculture • Transport • Trade	• Declining fish stock and rising water levels - expected to further decline with expansion of open lake fishing • Encroachment on the riparian land • Water quality expected to decline due to increased pollution/farming activities • Water hyacinth invasion expected to increase • Sand harvesting • Open lake fisheries • Cage fish farming • Water transport	• Can support more food production through irrigation, cage fish farming • Ferry services linking mainland to the 16 islands in the lake • Infrastructure development at fish landing beaches • Water transportation and sports	• Lack of regulatory policy framework for lake front development • Water quality deteriorated from waste water disposal (Affecting quality of fish, and quality of tourism) • Inadequate sanitation facilities at the fish landing beaches • Initial capital outlay • High cost of establishing irrigation infrastructure • Water hyacinth invasion	• Regulate waste water and effluents from farms • Extension services to cover waste water treatment management • Regulation of fishing gears • Safe use and disposal of agro-chemicals • Lake front (beach) planning to promote tourism investments

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Name of Natural Resource*	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Lake Simbi Nyaima	• Tourism • Trade	• Increasing water levels • Siltation • Erosion of banks • Migration of flamingo birds • Mining od 'bala'	• Fencing with perimeter wall	• Limited branding as tourist attraction site • Lack of regulatory policy framework	• Community involvement of management of the tourism site • Resource mapping and pegging • Develop a conservation management strategy
Ruma National Park	Trade, Tourism, Investment and Industrialization	• Illegal poaching of wildlife by the local people • Increase variety of animal species and additional of the big five animals	Can generate income and revenue through tourists lodging	Inadequate fund to construct roads and view points	Enhancement law in poaching and educating the residence on the important of wildlife
Wetlands - Oluch Kimira and Ondago	• Agriculture • Environment	• Encroachment on the wetland • Limited rain fed agricultural activities • Canals clogged and in state of disrepair • Weirs vandalized • Declining Water Levels and quality due adverse human activities.	• Damming for paddy rice irrigation • Horticultural production through irrigation	• High cost of establishing irrigation infrastructure • High cost of farm inputs e.g. seeds, fertilizers and pesticides	• Education and awareness • Rehabilitation and repairs of irrigation infrastructure • Adopt climate change mitigation and resilience
Rivers- Awach Kibuon, Miriu, Awach Tende, Kuja and Riana	• Agriculture • Irrigation • Transport	• Encroachment on the riparian land • Flooding during rainy seasons • Artisanal fishing activities • Water used for limited irrigation activities • These Rivers are faced with various challenges including; siltation, Pollution, encroachment, decline in water levels, illegal abstraction among others	• Tree nurseries establishment • Irrigation • Abstraction for domestic use	• Lack of policy framework to regulate farming in riparian lands • Water quality deteriorated from waste water disposal	• Regulate farming activities in riparian lands • Tree planting along riparian lands
Springs-Gwassi, Rangwe, Mfangano, Kabondo and Kasipul	• • Agriculture • • Irrigation • • Transport	• Encroachment on the water catchment areas • Lower yield due to lack of maintenance	• Tree nurseries establishment • Irrigation • Spring protection	• Inadequate funding	• Regulate farming activities in catmint areas • Tree planting in catmint areas
Hot Springs Abundu,	• Tourism • Trade	• -Used for Medicinal purposes by traditional medicine men • -Religious use for prayers • -waters of blessings • -Packaging to increase value and sold to generate revenue	• Tourist attraction sites • Proper marketing, both local and international • Improvement of infrastructure • Taking physical position by fencing • Employment creation	• Limited branding as tourist attraction site • Poor road network • Lack of regulatory policy framework	• Community involvement of management of the tourism site • Resource mapping and pegging • Develop a conservation management strategy
Minerals (Bala in Lake Simbi Nyaima)	Agriculture Environment	• Livestock feeds seasoning • Soil erosion	• Soil conservation	• Lack of policy framework for mining	• Develop a conservation management strategy
Stone quarries – Kendu and Sindo	• Transport • Housing • Environment • Trade	• The sector is still under exploited • Environmental degradation	• Introduction of machine cuts in quarries	• Lack of appropriate technology for extraction	• Develop a conservation management strategy • Reclamation of exhausted quarries

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Name of Natural Resource*	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Sand	• Transport • Housing • Environment • Trade		• Can support county revenue through cess collection. • Construction of sand dams.	• Damaging of roads by heavy loaded Lorries.	• Develop a conservation management strategy • Establishment of Weigh Bridge to curb overloading
Kodera, Wire forest	• Tourism • Environment • Forestry	• These forests are faced with various challenges including; Deforestation, Encroachment, Illegal logging among others	• Bee farming • Tree nursery establishment • Tourist attraction and recreational site • Increased conservation • Census of both flora and fauna Community involvement and empowerment in conservation of the forest resource	• Effects of climate change • Uncoordinated logging and un licensed timber felling • Deforestation • Illegal charcoal production • Encroachment •	• Rehabilitation of hilltop and water catchment areas and afforestation • Enhanced Participatory forest management practices • Enforcement of forest regulations • Fencing the forests to safe guard their future
Hills – God Jope, Ruri, Gwasi, Gembe, Rusing and Mfangano	• Agriculture • Environment • Forestry • Energy	• Rapid deforestation due to increasing demand for fuel wood, charcoal and timber • Deforestation as a result of encroachment of the forest by farmers for agricultural use.	• Excellent viewpoints and very rich biodiversity of rare birds species for tourist attraction • Reforestation. • Hiking and rock climbing.	• The increasing demand for fuel wood, charcoal and timber • Reduced acreage	• Afforestation • Conservation of natural forest in hilltops for maintenance of the ecosystem • Promotion of alternative sources of energy
• Islands • Takawiri • Mfngano • Remba • Ringiti • Kibuogi • Sukru • Kiwa	• Tourism • Fisheries • Blue economy	• Fish storages • Fish breeding sites	• Tourism attraction sites • Installation of cold storages for preservation of fish	• Lack of policy framework • Not protected for tourism	• Development of policy framework • Protection • Improved road network

Development Issues

This section present key sector development issues and their causes as identified during data collection and analysis stage. The information is provided as indicated in Table 15.

Table 15: Sector Development issues

SECTOR	GENERAL ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS (GECA)		
Sub-sector: TOURISM			
Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
Undeveloped tourism attraction sites.	• - Policy gaps • -Unavailability of land ownership documents.	• Poor interdepartmental coordination. • Lack of policy framework • Lack of political goodwill • Bad governance	• -Development of tourism policy. • -Availability of tourism attraction sites. • -Employment opportunities e.g. tour guides • -Upgrading of infrastructure e.g. roads. • -Development of area economies • Revenue flow to the county. • -Hotel ratings.
Sub-sector: COOPERATIVES			
Undeveloped cooperative societies	• -Policy gaps. • • -Poor saving culture	• Low capitalization • Insufficient market channels for produce and value-added services to farmers • Lack of policy framework	• Development of Cooperative policy

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Sub-sector: INDUSTRIALIZATION			
Undeveloped industries	• -Partnerships • • -Funding	• -Bad governance • -Poor interdepartmental • Coordination • -Inadequate funding.	• -Employment creation • -Income generation • -Value addition • -Increased revenue to counties • -Increased revenue to counties • -Promote PPP to complete and establish new factories
Sub-sector: TRADE			
Poor Market infrastructure	• -Partnerships • -Own-source revenue	• Inadequate funding • Diversion of budgetary allocation.	• Increased business volume • Increased revenue • Increased employment opportunities. • Partnerships.
Unfriendly business environment	• Insecurity • Power supply • Inadequate • Water supply • Business space	• Lack of partnerships • Poor communication channel between the CG and the private sector • Prioritization of the sector.	• Increased employment opportunities • Increased revenue
Inadequate entrepreneurial skills	Capacity building	• Lack of mentorship programs • Poor social networking attitude and culture. • Unhealthy competition	• Upscaling entrepreneurial skills. • Linkages and networking. • Trade exhibitions and trade fairs.
Revolving fund	Policy gaps	Lack of policy, laws and regulation	Youth and women empowerment, business development through access to affordable credit facility.
Sector	Agriculture Rural and Urban Development (ARUD)		
Sub-sector: Agriculture			
Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Low crop productivity and Outputs	• Drought and overreliance on rain-fed agriculture. • Low adoption of good agricultural practices. • Use of uncertified seeds • Use of unclean planting materials • Inadequate agricultural extension services • Low levels of agricultural mechanization	• Unpredictable weather patterns • High cost of establishing irrigation infrastructure • Lack of capital • High cost of farm inputs • Inadequate agricultural extension staff • High cost of agricultural machinery • Inadequate agricultural machinery	• Promotion of irrigated agriculture. • Farm Input subsidy • PPP on extension service delivery • Farmer sensitization and trainings through demonstrations, field days and agricultural shows. • Promotion of access to credit facilities through linkages • Promoting uptake of agricultural products insurance • Promote drought tolerant crops • Promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture technologies • Provision of subsidized agricultural mechanization services • -Purchase of multipurpose ox-plough (Ram start/Motor driven) to PWDs) • -Facilitating Agriculture Technology Development Centre (ATDC)/ local artisans to fabricate affordable agricultural equipment Provision of certified seeds and clean planting materials. • Recruit additional Agricultural Extension Officers • Facilitate mobility of Agricultural Extension Officers • Establishment of Agricultural Training Centre (ATC) • Strengthen research extension farmer linkages
High Post-harvest losses	• Inadequate appropriate storage facilities • High pest and disease incidences	• High cost of appropriate storage facilities • High cost of pesticides	• -Construction of produce post-harvest handling facility • -Promotion of use of hermetic bags and metal silos. • -Promotion of Integrated pest and disease management

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Inadequate Market Access	• Poor access to market information • -Poor road networks • Low use of e-marketing	• High cost of road maintenance • Poor internet coverage in some areas • High cost of e - marketing	• -Sensitization and promotion of use of e-marketing • Construction of agricultural produce aggregation centres • -Value addition to increase the marketability of agricultural, livestock and fisheries products • -Establish other marketing infrastructure -livestock markets, slaughter houses and abattoirs and fish landing sites, • -Development of landing sites, Establish ice flaking plants at strategic BMUs and Provision of cooling equipment.
Inadequate county specific legal and regulatory framework	Delay in passing of bills in the county assembly	High cost of developing policies and bills	Develop appropriate Policy framework Develop legal and regulatory framework
Sub-sector: LIVESTOCK			
Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Low livestock production and productivity	• - Poor breeds for dairy production. • • -Low uptake of new animal husbandry techniques; • • - Disease outbreaks • • - Inadequate fodder • -Lack of information on modern livestock production. • - inbreeding that exposes undesirable genes • Low apiculture production in the county.	• - lack of information among the households on appropriate breeds • - low uptake of AI services • -lack of capital • -Inadequate and high cost of animal feeds • -lack of routine vaccination programmes. • - inadequate disease surveillance and reporting. • - Poor pest control • - reliance on natural rains for fodder production. • - lack of fodder and pasture conservation programmes. • - High costs of farm inputs • - low strength of extension staff • -lack of farmer training centres • weather situations. • - lack of diverse gene pool. • - inability to procure AI services. • • - poor attitude towards apiculture. • - high cost of inputs e.g. hives and equipment • - Lack of knowledge in apiculture.	• - Strengthen extension services. • Sensitize community on AI services. • - link farmers to low cost credit. • Subsidize inputs and equipment for livestock production. • - Intensify routine vaccination- • - Improvement of animal disease surveillance • - Encourage adoption of tsetse control technologies. • -Encourage fodder irrigation in the irrigation scheme. • - training farmers on feed conservation • Subsidized inputs. • -Veterinary and Livestock production officers in each ward • Improve apiculture production. • - Sensitization on apiculture. • - Subsidized inputs. • - enhance extension services.
Low income from livestock products	• -Inadequate access to markets for livestock and livestock products • -Low value addition on livestock products	• - low product volumes • - high cost of value addition	• enhance aggregation and common marketing. • - Establish modern sale yards to improve marketing of livestock • - promote value addition • - establish modern slaughter facilities to improve quality of meat products.
Sub-sector: FISHERIES			
Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Low fisheries productivity	• -Overfishing • -Use of illegal fishing gears • -Invasion of lake by Water hyacinth • -	• -limited budgetary allocation • -Lack of regulatory framework • -Understaffing	• -Strengthen enforcement of existing fisheries regulations. • -Conduct continuous monitoring, and surveillance (MCS); • -Enhance the capacity of the Beach Management Units in managing beaches; • -Diversification of livelihood opportunities for fishermen • -Construction and Equipping of more modern fish landing points/banda • -Fish value addition and Marketing

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	Low productivity in fish farming	• - Low uptake of modern technology • -High cost of inputs • -Inadequate extension service provision	• - Provision of appropriate fishing gears and accessories • • Capacity building on appropriate fishing technologies – • -Organization and capacity building of BMUs • -Promote Cage fish farming and aquaculture fisheries through PPP • -Increase surveillance and safety management in the lake to protect lives (security and safety boat, stand-by ambulance)
Sub-sector: LAND			
Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Lack of spatial and resource use planning and mapping strategies	• - Lack of County Spatial planning • -Poor land use and tenure system in the County • -Lack of CSP • -Uncontrolled development • -Lack of investment plan	• -Inadequate Budgetary allocations	• -Develop spatial plan • -Develop a resource use plan • -Invest on a proper spatial plan for proper planning and zoning • -Digitized Land Records for the entire county
Poor and inadequate housing	• -Dilapidated housing and infrastructure		• Development and redevelopment of affordable housing
Informal human settlement	• -Uncontrolled development • -Unsecure land tenure • -Out dated development plans	• -limited budgetary allocation • -Lack of regulatory framework	• Establish a land tenure and human settlement • -Demarcation (Adjudication and surveying) of land • -Automation of development application and approvals
Lack Valuation Roll	• -Unregulated land rates • -low/untapped revenue collection	• -limited budgetary allocation • -outdated valuation roll •	• -Valuation and Rating Act • -Valuation of land re-evaluation of land rates
Demarcation of public lands	Encroachments		• -Availability of land for investment • -Existing public land for investments
Renovation of government houses	• Poor housing • • Poor aesthetics of the town	• Budget for the renovations	• Existing houses for renovation • Budget for the housing • Improving housing units by constructing them to storey
Sub-sector: MUNICIPALITY			
Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Lack of solid waste management sanitary land fill site	• -Poor waste management • -Uncontrolled dumping • -Lack of litter bins in town • -Lack of sensitization of the public on littering and dumping	• -No designated dumping site • -Lack of proper waste management policy • -Lack of enforcement measures	• -Develop and put in place a waste • -Carry out sensitization of the public on littering and dumping • -Acquire dumping site • -Provide litter bins within the town centre and recreational areas and ensure regular collection
Inadequate support infrastructure within the municipality	• -Poor road network within the municipality. • -Lack of other recreational facilities such as parks.		• -Open up more roads to increase accessibility • -Improve existing earth roads to bitumen standard • -Carry out maintenance on existing roads and other infrastructure • -Develop other infrastructure such as markets, stadiums.
Reduced revenue collection	• -Unclear allocation of revenue streams to different departments. • -Poor uptake of technology for revenue collection (mobile payment) • -Poor infrastructure leading to low motivation to pay revenue	Lack of proper public participation and sensitization of the public on revenue remittance	• -Create more infrastructure that will enable the county to collect revenue • -Carry out sensitization to the public on the need to pay revenue.

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Uncontrolled development within the municipality.	• -Lack of proper town planning	• -Lack of qualified staff to oversee planning • -Lack of policies guiding developments within the town	• -Carry out proper town planning. • -Develop and put in place policies to ensure upcoming developments conform to the plans. • -Streets beautification through planting of appropriate trees and flowers • -Control illegal structures and building materials
Environmental degradation	• -Improper deforestation (cutting of tress) • -Lack of a tree planning culture • -Overuse of non-renewable energy sources e.g. charcoal. • -Uncontrolled development in catchment areas • -Rise in population size within the municipality. • -Air and noise pollution from the transport industries(Matatus and Motor bikes)	• -Poor environmental management policies • -Lack of control on tree cutting and planting • -Poor regulations on energy sources e.g. burning and use of charcoal.	• -Develop a proper environmental management policy • -Sensitize the public on deforestation , tree planting and energy sources
Sector: EDUCATION			
Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Inadequate Infrastructure in both EYE and VTCs	Inadequate budgetary allocation/ resources Change of priorities Delays in the flow of funds	Lack of policies and regulations	Involvement of stakeholders/partners in the development processes Empowerment of VTC trainees to generate income. Eco friendly
Inadequate teaching and learning materials in EYE	It has never been prioritized during budgeting	Lack of policies and regulations	Development of policies and legal frameworks Support from development partners Sensitization of parents to embrace EYE programmes
Inadequate tools, equipment and machinery in VTCs	Inadequate budgetary allocation/ resources Rapid changes in technology	Power outage Lack of skills to operate modern technology tools	Promotion of innovations and exhibitions to provide markets for goods and skills
Inadequate recruitment of teachers/tutors in EYE and VTCs	Increased enrolment in both EYE and VTCs Unfavourable terms of employment Negative attitude towards VTCs Lack of schemes of service	Lack of policies and regulations	Embrace youth internship/apprenticeships programmes Development of policies for both EYE and VTCs
Lack of child/day care centres in VTCs	It has not been planned Teenage pregnancies Working mothers	Lack of policies and regulations	Available spaces to construct and fully equip baby care centres
Lack of school feeding program and clean and safe water in EYE centres.	It has never been planned	Lack of policies and regulations	Involvement of development partners
Lack of EYE and VTC policies and legal regulations	Lack of political goodwill	Change of priorities	Political goodwill from the new government Partnerships
Bursaries and scholarships	Increase in number of needy students/trainees	Awarding non-devolved functions bursaries	Prioritize bursaries to VTCs Increase bursary allocation Put more focus on VTCs while awarding bursaries

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Climate change and environmental degradation	Lack of environmental clubs in EYE and VTCs It was not planned in the previous CIDPs Negative Attitudes towards environmental conservation	Inadequate resources	Teachers trained on environmental activities
Lack of PWDs mainstreaming	Lack of awareness from parents with children abled differently Lack of PWD friendly school infrastructures Few teachers for special education	Implementing the existing policy (Disability Act 2019)	Involvement of stakeholders/partners in the implementation processes
Lack of ICT mainstreaming	Not been budgeted for Reliance on manual ways of operations (Analogue) Lack of research centres	Non-functional ICT Hubs	Involvement of stakeholders/partners in the implementation processes Innovative hubs
Sector: Energy, Infrastructure And ICT (EIICT)			
Sub-sector: Infrastructure			
Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
-Quality of roads being done	- Inadequate allocation of funds.	• -Competing priority needs. • -Reallocation of budgets to other pressing need	• - Existence of other road development agencies with same vested interest. • -Investment opportunities for the private sector (PPPs). • -Project management structures attached to specific projects (PMCs). • -Preparation of policy framework and legal framework to guide in the execution of the subsector priorities
	- Incapacitated local constructors awarded tenders	• -Influence to award works to local contractors with low capacity. • -Delay in award of various road works.	
	-Lack of topographical surveys and adherence to Roads Inventory Condition Survey	• - Designs not done in some of the roads	
	-Inadequate supervisions	• - Lack of supervisory vehicles. • - Lack of adequate road inspectors	
	-High cost of doing some of the Roads	• -Low uptake of labour based intervention • Models. • -Competing priorities against available	
	-lack of policy and regulatory frameworks.	-Duplication and coordination of programmes and actors in the subsector	
• -Weak Maintenance of Machines/Equipment	• -Poor maintenance procedures	• -Non adherence to laid down procedures of undertaking maintenance	• -Raising A-I-A through disposal of obsolete machine sand equipment's • -Service to the other departments • -Existence of mechanical expertise • - Available designated spaces for construction
• -Weak infrastructural development	• -Lack of Response to the needs of various ministry. • -Insufficient budgetary allocation towards meeting the demand. • -Budgets are predetermined ahead of design.	Inadequate professional i.e. structural engineers and QAs electrical and mechanical. Vastness limited access.	• -Loading of materials and equipment on contracts. • -Hiring of technical staffs from other department i.e. water and municipality. • -Preparation of policy and legal framework • Existing landing sites along the beaches

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Sub-sector: Energy			
Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
• -Low access to electricity	Lack of commitment to honour MOUs with stake holders	• -Low information about electricity connection • -Long process in power connection by Kenya Power • -High cost of electricity connection • -Removal of government subsidy on rural electrification	• -Matching Funds to enhance rural connectivity. • -Existence of partners such KPLC,KENGEN
• -Low access to solar lighting	• -Delay in prompt repair and maintenance •	• -High interest rate caped on payment of solar light taken on loan	• -Availing of repair and maintenance funds • -Availability of trained staff to do repairs and maintenance
-Low Access to Renewable energy services	• Low uptake in modern techniques on renewable energy sources • Lack of Commitment to address concerns of engagement with partners • Lack of youth training on renewable energy	• -Cooperation amongst development partners and the county government still prudent	• -Availability of partner to enhance uptake on renewable energy programs • Creation of GSDU and LIASON offices to link partner with the county Government
Sub-sector: Information Communication Technology			
Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Limited Internet access	Low national fibre infrastructure coverage in the county	Slow pace in the execution of national fibre infrastructure programme	Connectivity, communication, and sharing Information, knowledge, and learning. Availability of partner to enhance uptake on internet connectivity.
Limited access to E-government information and services	• -Low trainings on digital literacy programs. • -Minimal outreaches towards equipping target audience with information and ICT knowledge	• -Few training programme on ICT and digital acceleration by either development partners or government entities. • -Weak internet connectivity. • -Low digital infrastructure coverage.	• - Growing demand to Ensure more community members, staff, youths, women and PWDs and are trained.
Lack of last mile infrastructure connectivity to all government institutions	Low national fibre infrastructure coverage in the county	• -Slow pace in the execution of national fibre infrastructure programme	Availability of partner to enhance uptake on Internet connectivity partners such as ICT Authority
-Inadequate and high-cost power infrastructure	• -Low power connectivity.	• -High cost for power connectivity. • -Vastness of areas that are off-power grid.	• -Availability of partner to enhance uptake on renewable energy
-Limited uptake of connectivity by SMEs	• -Cost of accessing and installation of digital infrastructure by SMEs	• -High cost of accessing digital devices. • -Technical know-how towards installation of the digital devices. • -Low internet connectivity	• -Availability of partner to enhance new upcoming businesses
Sector: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES (EPWNR)			
Sub-sector:			
Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Inadequate access to clean and safe water	Limited distribution networks	High cost of inputs	Growing population Numerous water sources
	Dilapidated networks	Weather variability	Industrialization/Urbanization
	Climate change	Unwillingness to pay	Irrigation
	Lack of ownership leading to vandalism		

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Low capacity of waste water treatment	High population in Homa Bay and Mbita	Lack of spatial plan	Value addition to waste (waste to energy) Manure production
	Inadequate sewer networks		PPP – Enterprise development More connections Alternative models for sanitation
Low awareness of sanitation practices and technology	• Cultural practices • Negative attitude • Inadequate access to information • Lack of legal framework i.e. Water and Sanitation policy	High cost of developing sanitation facility	Redesigned sanitation facilities that are not costly Knowledge hub PPP
Environmental degradation	• Population pressure • Urbanization • Lack of legal framework i.e. forest policy • Inadequate governance structure • Political goodwill • Lack of awareness • Conflict on the roles on NG and County government	• Low funding • Inconsistency in disbursement of funds • Staff Capacity gaps (Numbers and skills) • Inadequate tools and equipment • Non gazettement of some forests e.g. Kodera, Gwassi, Homa hills • Settlement patterns	• PPP • Available forest land • Enterprise development • Carbon trade • Conservation practices e.g. wetlands • Promotion of agro-forestry
Low uptake of green energy	Low awareness	High cost of acquisition Capacity gaps	Favourable weather patterns Largest shore lake
Low resilience to climate crisis	• Over-reliance of single source of livelihood e.g. fishing • Over-reliance on natural resources • Increased occurrence of climate change risks and hazards e.g. floods, drought, rising lake level	High cost of acquisition Capacity gaps	Favourable weather patterns Largest shore lake
Sector: Health			
Sub-sector:			
Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Inadequate health equipment and machineries	• Increased demand due to increasing population • Ageing and outdate equipment/ machineries	High cost involved	Managed Equipment Services-MES Targeted procurement
Inadequate commodities and supplies	Inadequate procurement	Limited budgetary allocation	Strengthen quantification and forecasting Procurement as per the requirement
Erratic payment of stipends to CHVs	Lack of implementation of county community health act	Inadequate budgetary allocation for community health strategy	Implementation of Homabay county community health act
Inadequate specialized services	• Lack of specialists • Lack of specialised health infrastructure	High wage bill Long training for specialists	Targeted recruitment of staff
Poor referrals system	• Increased demand due to increasing population • Ageing and outdate ambulance • Inadequate of budgetary allocation • Lack of boat ambulance • Inadequate staffing for emergency services	High cost involved	Procurement of ambulances for major facilities and establishment of referral coordination centre
Low staff morale/ Frequent Industrial actions	• Delayed salaries • Delayed promotions • Un honoured CBAs	Delayed disbursement from the exchequer	Prompt salary payment, prompt promotions
Inadequate healthcare staffing	• Inadequate recruitment • Staff turnover • High number of facilities	High wage bill Lack of transition plan for partner supported staff	Strategic Recruitment of staff

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Funding (Donor fatigue)	• Global financial challenges • Unsatisfactory health outcomes despite heavy investment	Limited health funding	Increase health budgetary allocation
Emerging Diseases (Covid 19)	Climate change High human wild animal interaction	Increasing population High Urbanization	Strengthen disease surveillance Strengthen emergency response services
Early teen pregnancies	• Poverty • Low high school transition for girls • Traditional/cultural practices • Sexual violence • Inadequate knowledge of ASRH	Rigid education policies Stigma	School health education Community sensitization and involvement in reproductive health Provision of youth friendly services
Accessibility to health facilities in various wards	• Poor soil texture • Poor workmanship of road projects	High input cost Vast hilly terrane	Improving facilities roads through ward based projects
Inadequate infrastructure/housing for healthcare workers	• Increased demand due to increasing population • Ageing and outdate equipment/ machineries	High cost involved	Facility housing through ward based projects
Stunted growth and malnutrition among under 5 children	Food insecurity	Poor agricultural practices	Implement school feeding programme across the county
Financial inability by vulnerable groups to access health services through insurance	Poverty Inadequate community engagement	Inadequate accredited facilities Inadequate policy framework for implementation of UHC	Provision of medical cover to the vulnerable groups who cannot afford (NHIF)
Sector: Public Administration and Intergovernmental Relations			
Sub-sector:			
Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Weak policy monitoring and implementation	• Lack of M&E, civic education and public participation policies • Inadequate technical capacity	• Inadequate allocation of resources for monitoring and evaluation • Inadequate technical capacity	Political Goodwill
Delayed payment or non-payment of contractors	• Initiation of projects without clarity about availability of funds • Lack of fidelity to budget	• Poor contract management • Political interference	• Demand for accountability from the CEC • Enforcement of procurement regulations
Limited project ownership by communities	• Lack of structured civic education • Inadequate public participation • Lack of goodwill from the public	• Poor contract management • Inadequate linkages between all offices involved	• Political Goodwill • New structures for public participation
Lack of discipline among county staff (especially manifested through lateness to work)	• Poor work ethics • Culture of laxity in the county public services • Inadequate examples from the top leadership	• Lack of proper job placement and job description for staff • Inadequate enforcement of the Code of Regulations • Inadequate performance tracking	• Exemplary leadership • Strengthened HR offices
Nepotism in recruitment and award of county tenders	Inadequate adherence to procurement rules and procedures	• Lack strict integrity requirements • Collusion	• Improved governance • New procurement personnel
Lack of standardization and quality assurance of county projects	• Inadequate public participation • Poor contract management	• Lack of proper project management laws and guidelines • Inadequate personnel especially in built environments	• Participatory planning for and management of project

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County projects undertaken on land that has not been fully transferred to the public	• Inadequate Inter-departmental linkages • Inadequate land ownership verification processes • Collusion	• Inadequate personnel • Poor project management	• Improved Inter-departmental linkages • Enhanced documentation and management of public assets
Border conflicts leading to encroachment of county markets by neighbouring counties	• Inadequate government services and utilities • Inadequate documentation and management of county assets especially land	• Inadequate border demarcation • Inadequate documentation and management of county assets especially land	• Presence of regional economic blocks • Presence of revenue and investment boards
• Inequitable distribution of resources among political and administrative units	• Lack of formula for equitable ward-based projects allocation • Variation in existing levels of development	• External determination of boundaries • Selfishness and unhealthy competition among MCAs	• Existence of GIS lab for spatial planning • Initiation of legislation for Ward-Based planning
Delayed operationalization of village administrative units	• Failure to delineate villages • Concerns over the ballooning wage bill	• Lack of appropriate legislation • Political gridlocks that undermine delineation of villages	• Political goodwill • Appointment of CECM in charge of administration
Infighting between the elected MCAs and Ward Administrators	• Misinterpretation of powers and responsibilities under the law • Personal interests	Lack of public participation policy	• -Directorate Stakeholder management and public participation
Inadequate services at ward admin offices	• Lack of political goodwill	• Lack of government-premise-based offices • Inadequate allocation of resources • Poor contract management	• Political goodwill from the new administration • Appointment of CECM in charge of administration
Inadequate enforcement of county laws	• Inadequate personnel • Integrity issues	• Lack of county courts • Inadequate allocation of resources for enforcements functions • Political interference	• Establishment of enforcement unit • Recruitment and training of enforcement officers • Appointment of CECM in charge of enforcement matters
Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Sector: Social Protection, Culture and Recreation			
Sub-sector:			
Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Under-development of sports infrastructure and recreational facilities	Failure to Develop sports infrastructure and recreational facilities	• Failure to promote and develop sports and sports facilities at all levels	• Managing, marketing, rehabilitating and maintaining sports stadia to provide avenues for sports development
• Under-development of sports talents	Hidden youth talents	Inability to identify and nurture hidden talents	• Organize ward tournaments /County Leagues • Training of sports technical personnel • Presentation of county teams to inter county and international sports events • Encourage PWDs to embrace Paralympic and Deaflympics sport activities in all sub counties
• Inadequate • structures to nature • youth talents	• Poor planning • Lack of political good will	• Failure to recognize and nature talents through talent academies, annual games and sports	• Establish functional talent centres for young people
Limited public knowledge on youth, PWDs and gender inclusion approaches in development and governance	Lack of youth and gender inclusion strategies	• Poor civic education on mainstreaming of youth, PWDs and gender issues through sensitization to county departments to incorporate gender issues in planning, budgeting and implementation of them programmes.	• Affirmative action – provide women, youth and PWD opportunities to be better represented in decision making processes. • Ensure uptake of 30% of tenders by youth, women and PWD, • Establish a one- stop shop for AGPO services
Few incentives for motivating young people to participate in sports	Inadequate public participation	• No scheme to identify and equitably award talented youth in sports and cultural activities	• Introduce sports competition award schemes

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Limited investment in the cultural industry	• Poor planning • Lack of political goodwill	Missing cultural industries to market youth talents through performing arts and story writing	Partnership with the Kenya Film Commission, private sector and the National Museums of Kenya, UNESCO, Kenya tourism Board, UNEP Participate in exchange programs with other county, national and international agencies
Limited social amenities, recreational facilities and correctional institutions for the public	Poor public participation strategies Poor planning Lack of political goodwill	Lack of equitable social Amenities, recreational facilities and rehabilitation centres	Establishing functional facilities for social activities, recreation and rehabilitating survivors of drugs, GBV among others
Inadequate credit facilities for SMEs owned by youth, women and PWD that are affordable	Poor public participation strategies Poor planning Lack of political goodwill	No linkages for youth, women and PWD with loans and grant schemes	Enhancing financial inclusion
Weak localization of national policies for youth, children, older persons, women and PWD	Lack of policies and legal frameworks	Lack of policies that protect and promote the rights and welfare of youth, women and PWD	Localize national policies and implement them
Underdevelopment of Gender and Social protection services Inadequate Gender and disability Mainstreaming	Poor public participation Lack of policies and legal frameworks	Lack Women and youth empowerment Inadequate improvement in the welfare of the vulnerable and marginalized population.	• Capacity building of youth, women and PWDs on entrepreneurship. • Ensure compliance with Government 30% procurement reservation for vulnerable and marginalized groups. • Facilitating opportunities for youth and women to participate in all processes of national development • Establishment of Children's parks • Establishment of children remand/correctional homes. • Establishment of rescue and rehabilitation/ correction centres • and Child protection units within our police stations in the County. • Develop child welfare protection policy
Under-development and preservation of cultural heritage and arts, and programs	Poor public participation Lack of policies and legal frameworks	Inability to identify and nurture of cultural and the arts talents	• Construction of multiplex cultural centres • Organize county cultural festivals • Organize inter county cultural exchange programmes • Establishment of county museums • Establishment of county anthem/attire • Engagement of traditional herbalists Establish cultural and heritage promotion services i.e. theatre, artists and traditional musicians.
Decline in cross cohort male empowerment	Poor public participation Lack of policies and legal frameworks	Lack Completed partnership agreements	• Establish a trust fund to fundraise for boy child empowerment • Support entrepreneurial skills training for the boys and young men • Establish an entrepreneurial SACCO for young male entrepreneurs • Establish male peer to peer psychosocial groups and reflection circle safe spaces for men and boys • Establish sub county Elderly recreation centres (Duol) • Conduct Annual Men to Men Conference
Lack of Mainstreamed Climate Change Programs within the Sector	• Inadequate resources • Lack of Legal Frame works	Failures to implement Government directives on climate change	• Create Children, Youth, Women and PWDs environmental groups to champion Climate Change Activities, i.e. tree planting. • Plant trees to Regreen children's park, developed stadiums,, Developed rescue centres and Cultural sites

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CHAPTER THREE: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3.0 Overview

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 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) and the National Spatial Plan 2015 - 2045.

Spatial Development Framework

The County Spatial 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 urban centres and towns in the county 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 spatial framework and strategies by thematic areas, which are aligned to Kenya Vision 2030, its fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP-IV), and the National Spatial Plan 2015–2045.

Modernizing agriculture

Agricultural transformation is essential for Homa Bay County because it has huge potential to spur growth and raise income. However, the agriculture sector in Homa Bay county is yet to realize its full potential due to inconsistent and uncoordinated agricultural development strategies. Nevertheless, agriculture is still one of the leading sources of income in Homa Bay County.

All agricultural land for food production except the areas delineated as Urban and Transport Corridors should be designated as Green Spatial Development areas. Moreover, where human settlement activities shall be permitted and thus designated as rural areas and/or peri-urban for housing/home development, they must be compatible and conform to the green agenda in housing development. Therefore, the following are spatial development strategies for transforming agriculture into a modern and commercially viable sector through intensification and diversification.

- The county to increase agricultural productivity through improved technology uptake, and mechanization;
- The county to expand land under agriculture through small-holder farmer participation and increased farmer extension services;
- The county to consider appropriate, affordable, and reliable crop and livestock husbandry methods, and technology applied and transferred to the populace to engage in profitable agriculture and promote local economic growth;
- The county to expand land under agriculture through irrigation programmes to cushion farmers from the impact of unreliable rainfall.
- Integrate geospatial technology (GIS) in agriculture

3.1.2 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 has received relatively little attention in the tourism sector in Homa Bay County.

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 Homa Bay County,

- The county to mobilize land resources in the Lakefront through acquisition, purchase, compensation, and land banking to release this land for tourism promotion;
- Develop the County-Tourism products to link to the regional circuit (Western Kenya) and the national circuit synchronized (Branding, Marketing, Promote Visibility in various channels).
- Mapping and conserving all potential tourism zones in the county, i.e. Simbi Nyaima, Nyamgondho, birds island, etc.;
- Mobilisation of funds for capital investment to develop the area as a Lakefront (infrastructure, building lodges, resorts). The Capital Investments shall be through Public-Private Partnerships, National and County Governments, Foreign Direct Investment, and local investors;
- Delineation and designation of the Lake Front, through legislation, as an exclusive tourism development zone;
- Marketing and branding of potential attraction sites

3.1.3 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 County follow the agro-ecological zones where high potential areas have the highest population density within the County. Such high-potential areas include Ndhiwa, Kasipul, Kabondo Kasipul, etc. The low-potential regions include Suba North, Rangwe, etc., with low population densities. Other factors, such as transportation corridors and fish landing bays, equally

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define settlement patterns and the direction of the County's growth. There are large nuclear settlements along major fish landing beaches such as Litare, Luanda Nyamasare, Remba, Takawiri, and Nyandiwa in Suba South, among others.

The overall rates by which people have relocated from rural areas into urban areas (urbanization) in Homa Bay County have continued to increase over time. Therefore, planning for decent and high-quality urban livelihoods and rationalizing rural growth centres 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 county-wide functionality.

Rural settlement deserves strategies that promote nucleated settlement in rural and the local centre of a radius of 0.5 of a Kilometre, well serviced with socio-economic facilities to perform their designated functionality.

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

- The county 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 county to establish Appropriate Building and Materials Technology centres (ABMTC) in all the sub-counties;
- The County shall ensure development control is exercised in the human settlement of both in urban and rural areas as provided in the Physical and Land Use Planning Act No. 13 of 2019;
- Resettlement programmes to deepen nucleation while releasing land for agricultural productivity, especially in rural settlements.
- Establishment and operationalization of urban institutions
- 30% green cover should be encouraged

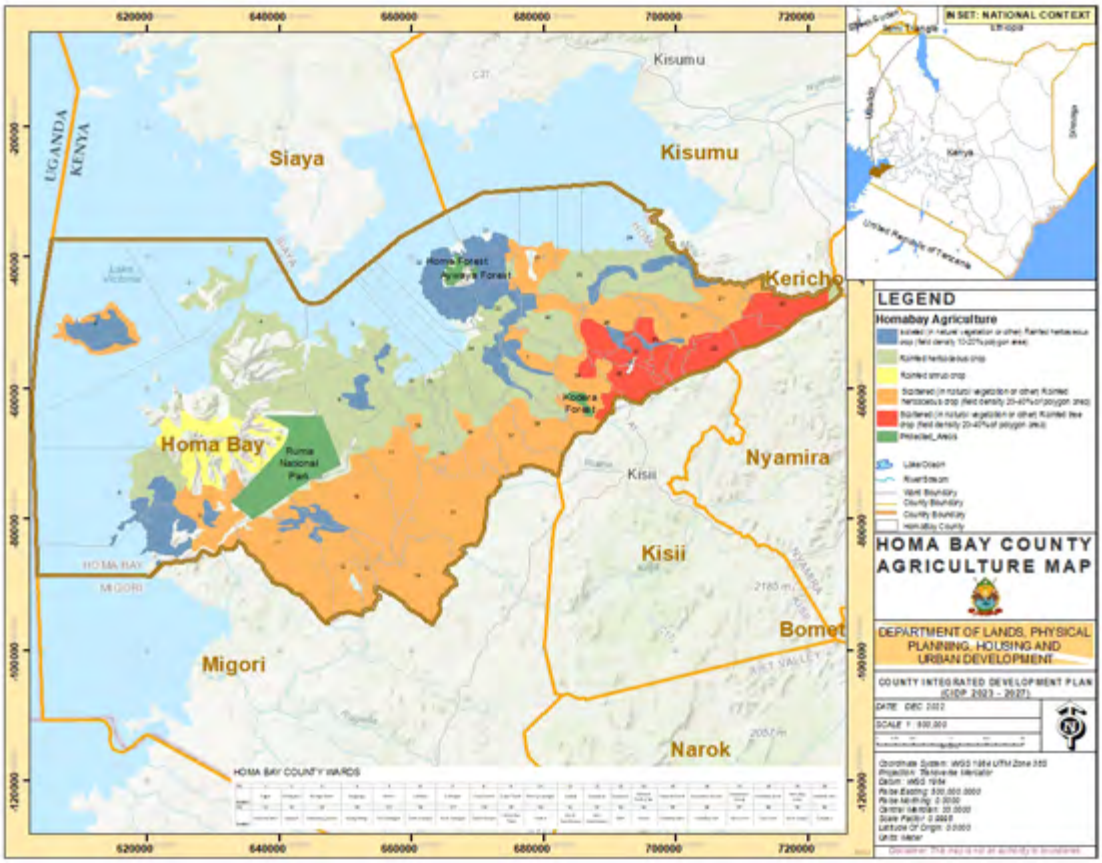

Figure 8: Map 3.1.1 Agriculture

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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 Homa Bay County 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 county 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 forests, 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

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

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

- Open up all roads (ward-based) 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;

Figure 9: Tourism Diversification

Figure 10: Proposed lakefront development for ecotourism in Homa Bay Municipality

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- 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.
- Revive and develop small ports (piers) of Homa Bay, Kendu Bay, Mbita, Mfangano, etc
- Develop, Rehabilitate and maintain transport infrastructural programmes and services.

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 sites in all the major urban centres
- Improve electricity and telephone connectivity
- Acquire land for cemeteries in all major urban centres
- Provide street lights along all major roads and urban centre
- Develop internet hot spots where community members can log in freely through a public
- Wi-Fi at Sub-county HQs in major public Parks
- Strengthen tertiary institutions, training, and research facilities
- Upgrade and equip all health facilities
- Improve access to schools and health facilities

Industrialisation

Industrialisation 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.
- Zone industrial areas taking into consideration accessibility in relation to the CBDs and production areas;
- Revamp and establish Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the county;

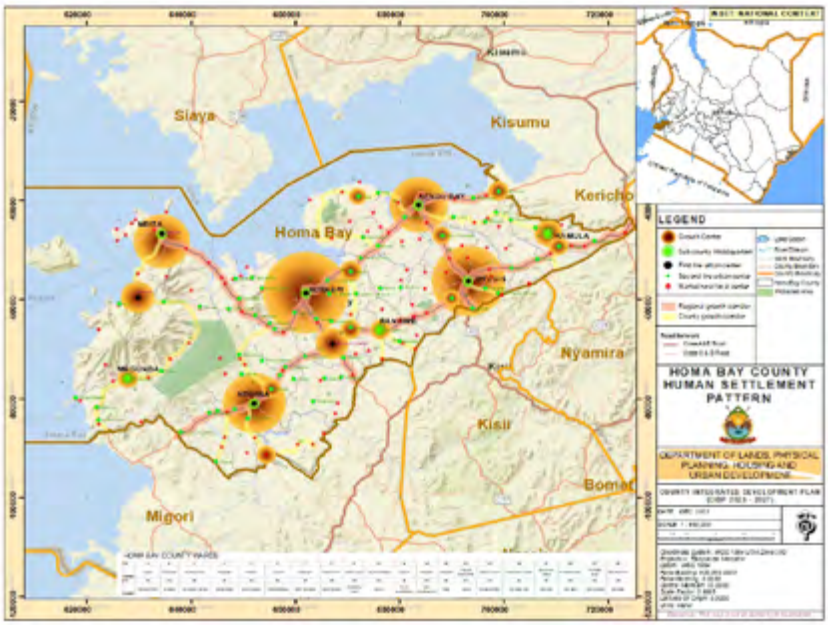

Figure 11: Map3.1.3 Human Settlement Pattern

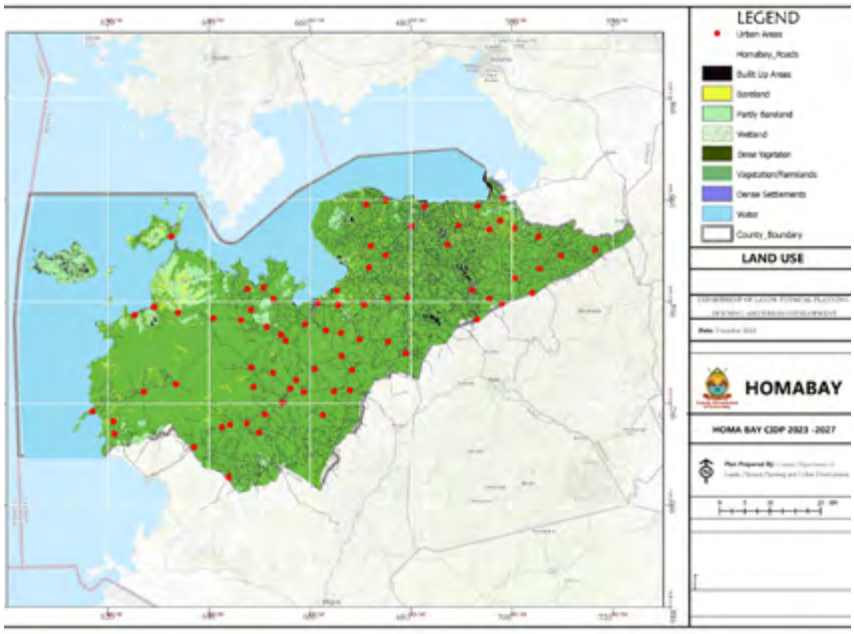

Figure 12: Map3.1 Land use

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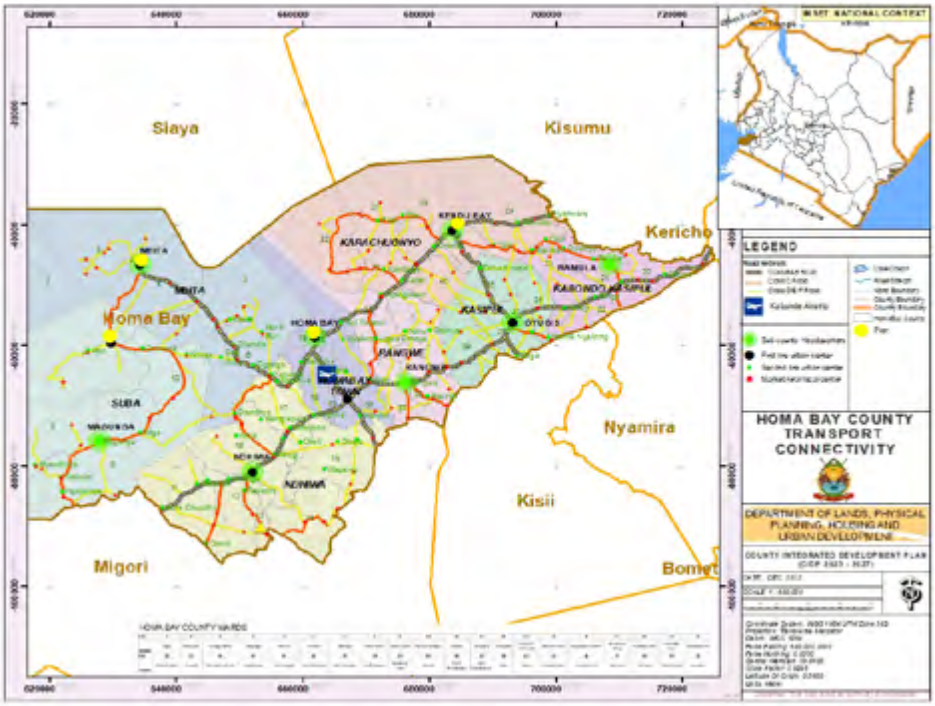

Figure 13: Map3.1.5 Transport connectivity

Table 16: County Spatial Development Strategies by Thematic Areas

THEMATIC AREA	OVERVIEW/ CURRENT STATUS	POLICY STRATEGY	POTENTIAL GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS	LEAD AGENCIES/ DEPARTMENTS
Diversifying tourism	County is home of diversified potential Tourism attraction sites • Ruma National Park • Tom Mboya Mausoleum • Homa Hills Hot Spring • Simbi Nyaima • Mfangano Rock Art, • Oyugis Bird Sanctuary.	• Mobilize land resources in the Lakefront, through acquisition, purchase, compensation, and land banking to release this land for tourism promotion • Develop the County-Tourism to link to the regional circuit (Western Kenya) and the national circuit synchronized (Branding, Marketing, Promote Visibility in various channels). • Map and conserve all tourism potential zones in the entire county i.e. Simbi Nyaima, Oyugis Bird Sanctuary, birds island etc; • Mobilize funds for capital investment to develop the area as a Lakefront (infrastructure, building lodges and resorts). The Capital Investments shall be through Public-Private Partnership, National and County Government, Foreign Direct Investment and local investors; • Delineate and designate the Lake Front, through legislation, as an exclusive tourism development zone. • Market and brand of potential attraction sites	• 8 Sub counties	• Tourism Section • Hospitality Industry • Blue economy • Tour operators and Guides • Western Tourism Circuit • Development partners • Donors • Investors
Conserving the natural environment	Homa Bay is endowed with rich natural environment and geological structure that favours the existence of minerals • County has a forest cover of 2.7% from 2.6% in 2017. • Establish 200 tree nurseries and planting of seedlings by 50 schools. • A total of 27 new water springs protected	• Map, profile and develop potential natural resources • Establish of natural resource conservation programmes • Create buffers zones through demarcation of these ecologically sensitive spaces • Collaborate with National Government to gazette these areas of ecological integrity • Promote ecotourism venture and recreational activities in these areas to enhance revenue generation to the county.	8 sub counties	• Water, • Environment and • natural resources • Energy • Lands and Physical planning • Forestry • Development partners • Donors • Investors

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THEMATIC AREA	OVERVIEW/ CURRENT STATUS	POLICY STRATEGY	POTENTIAL GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	LEAD AGENCIES/ DEPARTMENTS
Transportation network	The county improved transportation network by constructing: • Five (5) jetties constructed to provide for safe landing in and out of the water body; • One (1) bus park was constructed in Oyugis, Rachuonyo South and three (3) guard rails constructed to improve safety. • Opened up 2, 416 km countywide • Maintained 2,416km of classified roads countywide	• Develop, Rehabilitate and maintain transport infrastructural programmes and services; • Open up all roads (ward-based) from production and industrial to commercial taking into consideration road connectivity; • Develop the public transport network and complementary infrastructure as key element 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. • Revive and develop small ports (piers) of Homa Bay, Kendu Bay, Mbita, Mfangano	County wide	• Road and infrastructure • KENHA • KURA • KERRA • Development partners • Donors
Modernizing Agriculture	The county has a diverse agricultural potential i.e., sugar cane (Ndhiwa), sun flower (Suba), pineapples (Rangwe) and potatoes (Kasipul and Kabondo Kasipul). maize, beans, sorghum, millet, kales, sweet potatoes and peas. • Maize storage facility with a capacity of holding 11, 900 kg bags constructed and equipped. • Eight (8) seed bulking sites of grams established in the sub-counties. • A total of 730 acres of land under rice farming and 31, 000 bags of rice produced valued at Ksh.558 million.	• Increase agricultural productivity through improved technology uptake, and mechanization (tractorisation); • Expand land under agriculture, through small-holder farmer participation and increased farmer extension services; • Promote appropriate, affordable and reliable crop and livestock husbandry methods, and technology applied and transferred to the populace to engage in profitable agriculture and promote local economic growth; • Expand land under agriculture through irrigation programmes to cushion farmers from impact of unreliable rainfall. • Establish industries for value addition • Provide of subsidies and incentives to the farmers • Integrate geospatial technology (GIS) in agriculture		
Industrialization	• To promote value addition and marketing of processed products, the county embarked on: • Maize processing factory is operational in Kigoto, Suba South • Animal feeds factory is at 50% completion, • Cotton and multi-fruit processing plants are at 5% and 10 % respectively with only land identified.	• 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. • Zone industrial areas taking into consideration accessibility in relation to the CBDs and production areas; • Revamp and establish Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) in the county	County wide	• Trade and industrialization • Agriculture • Lands and Physical Planning • Development partners • Donors • Investors
Providing appropriate infrastructure	The county government provided: • Fifteen plants and machineries were purchased to accelerate the implementation of road construction and rehabilitation in all the sub-counties. • 2 hostels constructed, 32 pit-latrines constructed and renovation of 16 VTCs. 18 VTCs were equipped with modern tools and equipment, 28 VTCs supplied with training materials. • Constructed Nyakwere market and 2 modern markets in Homa Bay Town and Oyugis town • Constructed Akuba market in Mbita through Symbio-City project	• Acquire land for liquid waste disposal sites in all the major urban centres • Improve electricity and telephone connectivity • Acquire land for cemeteries in all major urban centres • Provide street lights along all major roads and urban centres • Develop internet hot spots where community members can log in freely through a public Wi-Fi at Sub County HQs in major public Parks • Strengthen tertiary institutions (VTCs), training and research facilities • Upgrade and equip all health facilities • Improve access to schools and health facilities	Countywide	• Road and infrastructure • Water and environment • Energy • Education • Trade and Industrialization • Housing and Urban Development • Agriculture • KENHA • KURA • KERRA • Development partners • Donors • Investors
Managing human settlement	• Established and operationalize Homa Bay Municipality • Delineated urban boundaries for five (5) urban areas (Homa Bay, Oyugis, Mbita, Kendu Bay and Ndhiwa) • Tenure regularization and planning of Kendu Bay old town and Ndhiwa Informal settlements ongoing through KISIP • Constructed ABTC in Ndhiwa and renovation of four (4) government houses • Construction of 400 units of affordable housing project ongoing	• Land banking to develop affordable housing to enhance social inclusivity, equity and liveable environment for the urban population in the county; • Establish Appropriate Building and Materials Technology centres (ABMTC) in all the sub counties; • Ensure development control is exercised in human settlement both in urban and rural areas as provided in the Physical and Land Use Planning Act No. 13 of 2019; • Establish and operationalize of urban institutions • 30% green cover should be encouraged	County wide	• Housing and Urban Development • Lands and Physical Planning • Development partners • Donors

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CHAPTER FOUR: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

4.0 Development Priorities and Strategies

This chapter presents the development priorities and strategies for implementation during the 2023-2027 planning period. The chapter outlines the underlying process undertaken to enhance evidence based and multi-stakeholder engagement in priority setting, including: (i) governor's manifesto; (ii) sector and community priorities; (iii) sector flagships; and (iv) cross-sectoral integrated flagships analysis.

4.1 Sector Name: Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development (ARUD)

Sector composition:

The Agriculture Rural and Urban Development (ARUD) Sector comprises of seven (7) sub- sectors namely: County Department of Agriculture and Livestock, County department of Blue economy and Fisheries, County Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Development and Physical Planning (CDLHUPP); and County Municipal Board (CMB).

Sub-Sectors and their roles:

Agriculture and Livestock sub-sector

- Formulate, implement and monitor agriculture and livestock legislations, regulations and policies
- Provide agricultural extension services and animal welfare
- Link with agricultural research institutions and promote technology deliver
- Develop, implement and coordinate programs in the agricultural sector
- Regulation and quality control of inputs and services in the sector
- Management and control of pests and diseases in crops and livestock
- Promote management and conservation of the natural resource base for agriculture
- Collect, maintain and manage information on the agriculture and livestock sector
- Promote and develop livestock including emerging species
- Set research agenda, liaison and coordination
- Manage livestock information
- Monitor and manage livestock feed and food security
- Facilitate development and rehabilitation of livestock marketing infrastructure
- Livestock breeding and multiplication services
- Veterinary Public Health and Food Safety
- Blue Economy and Fisheries sub-sector
- Fisheries extension services
- Up scaling fin fish culture
- Fish seed bulking units
- On-farm trials
- Fish Health certification
- Development and maintenance of fish landing stations and jetties, fish auction centres and fish landing fees
- Demarcation of all breeding areas and fencing of fish landing stations
- Fish trade licensing and fish trade permits
- Collection of fish production statistics
- Enforcement of fisheries regulations and compliance with management measures
- Implementation of fisheries policy, fisheries management measures and regulation and limiting access to fishing
- Fisheries monitoring, controls and surveillance
- Zonation for aquaculture - county specific disease control

Lands and Physical Planning sub-sector

- Formulation of county spatial plan and urban plans
- Identifying, geo-referencing, surveying and titling and fencing of public land
- Urban housing projects in collaboration with national government and other stakeholders
- Establishment of town management offices and urban committees
- Establishment of GIS Centre
- Development of GIS based valuation roll
- Installation and implementation of Land Information System LIMs
- Maintenance and rehabilitation of county government buildings
- Establishment of appropriate building technology centres
- Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Programme
- Formulation of physical planning, lands and housing policies
- Develop county urban institutional development strategies

Housing and Urban Development sub-sector

- To facilitate progressive realization of the right to adequate housing by all;
- To promote the development of housing that is functional, healthy, aesthetically pleasant and environmentally & friendly;
- To assist the low-income earners and economically vulnerable groups in housing in housing improvement and production;
- To encourage research and popularize the use of appropriate building materials that are locally available and low cost building technologies to reduce the cost of housing;
- To contribute in the alleviation of poverty by creating employment among the poor through building material production and construction processes as well as promote income-generating activities within the built environment;
- To mobilize resources and strengthen capacity building in order to facilitate increased investment in the housing sub sector;

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- To streamline the legal and institutional framework to promote housing development;
- To promote inclusive participation of the private sector, public sector, community based organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, co-operatives, communities and other development partners in planning, development and management of housing programmes.

Municipality sub-sector

- To promote a safe and healthy environment.
- To promote and undertake infrastructural development and services within the municipality.
- Monitor and regulate municipal services where those services are provided by services providers other than the board of the municipality.
- Collect rates, taxes levies, duties, fees, and surcharges on fees and settle and implement tariff rates and tax and debt collection policies.
- facilitate and regulate public transport
- Oversee the affairs of the municipality.
- Ensure provision of services to its residents.
- Develop and manage schemes including site development in collaboration with the relevant national and county agencies.

- **Vision:** An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern agriculture, livestock development, fisheries, rural and urban development Sector.
- **Mission:** To improve livelihoods of the people of Homa Bay County through promotion of sustainable, competitive and innovative agriculture, livestock development, blue economy, fisheries, research development and sustainable land management.
- **Sector Goal:**
  The overall goal of the sector is to attain food and nutrition security; sustainable management and utilization of land and blue economy. The sector is a key player in economic and social development of the county through food production, employment and wealth creation, security of land tenure and land management
- **Sector Priorities and Strategies:** The sector priorities are derived from the sector development issues documented in Section 1 above. Information in this section is presented in Table 3.

Table 17: Sector Priorities and Strategies

SECTOR PRIORITIES	STRATEGIES
Increase crop productivity and outputs	• Promotion of small holder irrigated agriculture and completion of pending works on the Kimira-Oluch irrigation schemes. • Development of Homa Bay county farm Input subsidy program through creation of an input supply system with agro-dealers that will ensure farmers access and use certified seeds and clean planting materials. • Development of an Agricultural Mechanization Service Centre that will provide subsidized mechanization services on hired terms to farmers to improve efficiency in agricultural production and generate revenue for the county. • Establishment of Agricultural Training Centre (ATC) for Homa Bay County to help in technology research development and subsequent transfer to farmers and revenue generation for county though research and conference facility. • Facilitate Agriculture Technology Development Centre (ATDC) and capacity build local artisans to fabricate affordable agricultural equipment in crop and livestock production, value addition and agro-processing. • Promote stakeholder engagement and collaboration in extension service delivery and pre-financing through: a) Establishing and promoting access to affordable financial facilities and develop Homa Bay county farmers' credit facility and revolving fund linkage system. b) Strengthening linkage to farm input suppliers and demonstrations on use of certified seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals, farm machineries, certification of products, credit access and modern technologies in agriculture to promote use of and uptake. c) Strengthening research-extension-farmer linkages in agricultural technology development and adoption by farmers d) Promoting uptake of agricultural products in insurance to cushion farmers in risky but lucrative agricultural enterprises of dairy farming and horticultural crop production for export markets e.g. French beans • Promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture technologies • Support crop diversification by promoting orphaned crops (Traditional high value crops) such as sorghum, millet, groundnut, cassava, sweet potatoes, cow pea, beans and green-grams. • Support crop diversification by promoting cash crops, mainly, sugar cane, coffee, cotton and bananas. • Promotion of at Kitchen Garden in at least 80% of the households. • Modernize the Homa Bay County extension service system through revitalization and digitization of the service delivery system • Enhance market development through produce standardization, product certification and pricing. • Develop export products for Homa Bay County through the one ward-one value chain agenda e.g. pineapple in Kochia, sweet potatoes in Rachuonyo East. • Promote value chain certification
Improve agricultural extension service delivery	• Improve service delivery through hire of additional extension staff to fill up gaps for staff. • Facilitate continuous professional development of extension staff capacity. • Facilitate farmer trainings and technology transfers • Facilitate mobility of Agricultural Extension Officers in the field through purchase of motorcycles and vehicles for field extension staff. • Develop early warning and disease surveillance systems for the department. • Promote development of youth and 4K Clubs in agriculture.
Reduce post-harvest losses	• Establishment of post-harvest handling facilities and cold chain management systems • Promotion of use of hermetic bags and metal silos. • Promotion of Integrated Pest and Disease Management (IPDM). • Promote use of proper handling and transportation equipment to reduce post-harvest losses and improve shelf life.

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Promote market access	• Sensitization and promotion of use of e-marketing through development of an agribusiness hub at the Homa Bay ATC. • Establish participatory market system development. • Establish and equip agricultural produce aggregation centres. • Promote establishment of farmers' cooperatives for marketing of farm produce and access to farm inputs and credit. • Establish appropriate marketing infrastructure including livestock markets, slaughter houses/abattoirs and fish landing sites. • Establish ice flaking plants at strategic BMUs and Provision of cooling equipment. • Training and demonstrations on value addition to increase value, shelf life and marketability of agricultural, livestock and fisheries products.
Create enabling legal and regulatory framework for county specific agricultural development	• Develop county policy on Agricultural intensification and commercialization. • Develop policy on agriculture land use • Sustainable agriculture and climate smart policy. • Develop policy for agriculture sector coordination. • Adopt and domesticate national policy on agrochemical use and safe use practice. • Develop policy on seed and seed systems, specifically for vegetative propagation. • Develop policy on gender inclusivity in agricultural development. • Legal framework on extension revitalization and digitization to fit into the GIS county plan. • Develop animal welfare policy • Develop animal sales yard and auction policy • Develop veterinary public health policy. • Develop revolving fund management policy. • Develop regulations governing certification of seed, fish and livestock multiplication centres be certified. • Develop appropriate policy and legal framework for fisheries development.
Increase capture and farmed fish productivity	• Promote cage culture fish production • Establishment of model pond fish farms and fish cages for technology transfer • Development of specific fish species management plans for Nile perch, tilapia and omena. • Protection of fish breeding grounds. • Undertake monitoring, control and surveillance of the lake fisheries. • construction of modern fish bandas in all major fish landing beaches • Acquisition of additional patrol boats to ensure compliance with fishing regulations and security in the lake. • Acquisition of life saving gear to ensure safety of fish folks while at the lake • Promotion of farmed fish production. • Support farmers with input subsidy.
Enhance Fisheries Extension Delivery services	• Improve service delivery through hire of additional extension staff to fill up gaps for staff. • Facilitate continuous professional development of extension staff capacity. • Facilitate farmer trainings and technology transfers • Facilitate mobility of Extension Officers in the field through purchase of motorcycles and vehicles for field extension staff. • Develop early warning and disease surveillance systems for the department.
Increase Livestock Production and Productivity	• • Development of Homa Bay county livestock Input subsidy program through creation of an input supply system with agro-dealers that will ensure livestock farmers access inputs. • Promote the use of modern breeding technologies e.g. A.I. • Establish dairy cattle and dairy goats' multiplication centres. • Promote provision of improved chicken and dairy goats per household. • Promote and Support poultry production through local poultry upgrading, improvement and acquisition of additional egg incubators • Promote improved fodder production and conservation. • Promote on farm feed formulation for dairy and poultry. • Promote alternative sources of protein in animal feeds. • Promote development of apiculture. • Promote stakeholder engagement and collaboration in extension service delivery through: e) Development of Homa Bay county farmers' credit facility linkage system for affordable and easy access to agricultural loans. f) Linkage to farm input suppliers and demonstrations on improved fodder and feeds, vaccinations, pests & disease management, hatcheries, apiaries, calf management. g) Strengthening research-extension-farmer linkages in agricultural technology development and adoption by farmers • Promote Pigs, Rabbits and emerging Livestock species • Promotion uptake of agricultural products in insurance to cushion farmers in risky but lucrative agricultural enterprises of dairy farming and horticultural crop production for export markets e.g. French beans • Promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture technologies • Enhance market development through produce standardization, product certification and pricing • Construct modern slaughterhouses • Construct and manage modern auction yards. • Undertake disease surveillance, control and routine Veterinary curative services including vaccination. • Develop infrastructure (laboratories), for disease diagnostic and treatment. • Develop infrastructure for pests, vector and disease control. • Promote sheep and goat development through importation of high quality breeding rams and bucks • Establish and promote development of hides and skin sub sector.
Enhance Livestock Extension Delivery services	• Improve service delivery through hire of additional extension staff to fill up gaps for staff. • Facilitate continuous professional development of extension staff capacity. • Facilitate farmer trainings and technology transfers • Facilitate mobility of Extension Officers in the field through purchase of motorcycles and vehicles for field extension staff. • Develop early warning and disease surveillance systems for the department.
Proper county spatial planning	• Effective planning of towns markets and all public land and prompt issuance of tittle deeds in collaboration with the National Government • Continue to ensure that tittle deeds are issued • Continue the process of construction of modern markets in the major towns
Adequate land banking, land adjudication and survey of markets	• Acquisition and registration of land in the name of the county government for development • Purchase of modern GPS and other equipment's

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Enhancing Fish Value Chain	• Promote fish farming by establishing model pond fish farms and fish cages for technology transfer. • Development of specific fish species management plans for Nile perch, tilapia and omena Protection of fish breeding grounds • Undertake monitoring, control and surveillance of the lake fisheries. • construction of modern fish bandas in all major fish landing beaches • Acquisition of additional patrol boats to ensure compliance with fishing regulations and security in the lake. • Acquisition of life saving gears to ensure safety of fisher folks while operating on the lake. • Enhance Fisheries Extension Delivery Services Employ Additional Fisheries extension delivery personnel • Improved facilitation to extension service
Lakefront development	• Establishment of Lakefront Development Corporation • Undertake marine spatial planning • Promote trade and investment in lakefront resources • Develop Lakefront and marine master plan • Adopt climate smart lakefront activities/practices
Position Homa Bay as a premier Blue Economy Destination	• Formulation of responsive policy and legal framework • Development of a Blue Economy Master Plan • Build capacity of Blue Economy resource users • Enhance research on sustainable use of wetland resource • Promote alternative livelihood approaches to exploitation of wetland resources • Promote sustainable use of freshwater and wetland resources • Stage Blue Economy Investment Conferences/Fares/Exhibitions • Development of Piers and Dry Docks • Promotion of trade and investment in Blue Economy resources

4.1.1 Sector Programmes

This section provide ARUD sector programmes and flagship projects to be implemented within the 2023-2027 planning period as presented in tables 1 and 2 respectively.

Sector Programmes

Table 18: Sector Programmes ARUD

Programme Name: POLICY, PLANNING, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES														
Objective: To Increase Institutional Efficiency and Effectiveness in Extension Service Delivery														
Outcome: 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	5	30M	1	4M	1	4M	1	4M	-	-	42M
	Administrative services	Assorted office furniture and cold chain system acquisition	8	2 Sets	0.5M	2 Sets	0.5M	2 Sets	0.5M	2 Sets	0.5M	2 Sets	0.5M	2.5M
	Blue Economy Master Plan developed	No. of Blue Economy Master Plans Developed	1	1	150M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150M
	Fisheries Management plans	No. Of fisheries management plans developed	3	3	10M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10M
	Blue Economy Policy developed	No. of Blue Economy Policy Documents Developed	1,2,3	1	10M	1	10M	1	10M	-	-	-	-	30M
	Strategic plans developed	No. of Strategic plans/Municipal plans developed	1,2,3	8	40M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40M
	Sectoral plan developed	Sectoral Plan	1,2,3	-	-	1	10M	-	-	-	-	-	-	10M
Programme Name: CROP, LAND AND AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES														
Objective: To increase agricultural productivity and outputs														
Outcome: Enhanced Food Security and Improved Livelihoods for county residents														
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	
Crop development Services	Improved crop productivity and output	No. of beneficiaries of the county annual farm Input subsidy programme	1&2	8,000	60M	8,000	60M	8,000	60M	8,000	60M	8,000	60M	300M
		No. of staffs trained on the input subsidy programme	1&2	42	2.2M	42	2.2M	42	2.2M	42	2.2M	42	2.2M	11M
		No. of agro-dealers trained on the input subsidy programme	1&2	24	2M	8	1M	8	1M	8	1M	8	1M	6M
		No. of Small Holder Irrigation Schemes constructed and operationalized	1&2	1	700M	1	500M	1	500M	1	350M	1	350M	2.4B
		Cum. % of works completed on Mechanization Service Centre	1&2	60%	35M	100%	15M	-	-	-	-	-	-	50M
		Cum. % of works completed on planned FTC at Wangapala in Homa Bay East	1&2	20%	40M	40%	40M	60%	40M	80%	40M	100%	40M	200M
		No. of agricultural machines procured	1&2	20	10M	20	10M	20	10M	20	10M	20	10M	50M
		No. of technologies developed and disseminated to farmers	1&2	5	1M	5	1M	5	1M	5	1M	5	1M	5M

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		No. of agricultural equipment designed and fabricated	1&2	10	5M	10	5M	10	5M	10	5M	10	5M	25M
		No. of agricultural export products promoted per ward	1&2	-	-	2	1M	2	1M	2	1M	2	1M	4M
		No. of agricultural products standardised, certified and approved	1&2	-	-	8	2M	8	2M	8	2M	8	2M	8M
		No. of organic products certified for consumption	1&2	-	-	8	2M	8	2M	8	2M	8	2M	8M
		No. of farmers trained on Traditional High value Crops	1&2	8000	2M	8000	2M	8000	2M	8000	2M	8000	2M	10M
	Crops insured	No. of linkages initiated in agricultural insurance	1, 2 &16	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	10M
	Enhanced market access	No. of linkages initiated in market access	1, 2 &16	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	10M
	New innovations created	No. of linkages initiated in research and extension	1, 2 &16	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	10M
	Increased area under irrigation	No. of farmers trained on irrigated agriculture	1&2	8000	2M	8000	2M	8000	2M	8000	2M	8000	2M	10M
		No. of solar powered irrigation systems/kits procured and installed	1&2	40	8M	40	8M	40	8M	40	8M	40	8M	45M
		Proportion of construction and rehabilitation works at Kimira and Oluch Schemes	1&2	20%	200M	40%	200M	60%	200M	80%	200M	100%	100M	900M
		Proportion of automation of Kimira Oluch scheme (Developing Disruptive agricultural technologies)	1&2	100%	10M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10M
Land Development Services	Sustainable land use and environmental conservation practices	No. of farmers trained on climate smart agricultural technologies	1&2	8000	2M	8000	2M	8000	2M	8000	2M	8000	2M	10M
		No of agricultural machinery acquired and being used by farmers (tractors)	1&2	-	-	4	20M	4	20M	-	-	-	-	40M
		No. of data collection gadgets in soil testing and mapping programme procured	1&2	-	-	16	5M	-	-	-	-	-	-	5M
		No. of staff trained on soil testing	1&2	50	2M	50	2M	-	-	-	-	-	-	4M
		No. of soil tests conducted	1&2	8000	1M	8000	1M	8000	1M	8000	1M	8000	1M	5M
		No. of on-farm water harvesting structures established (Pans)	1&2	40	12M	40	12M	40	12M	40	12M	40	12M	60M
		No. of Community water harvesting structures established (Pans)	1&2	40	200M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200M
Agribusiness Development Services	Skilled agricultural practitioners	No. of staff trained and equipped on data collection tools for market surveys	1&2	50	4M	50	4M	-	-	-	-	-	-	8M
		No. of farmers trained on marketing producer organisations	1&2	8000	1M	8000	1M	8000	1M	8000	1M	8000	1M	5M
		No. of farmers trained on value addition to increase value, shelf-life and marketability of agricultural.	1&2	8000	1M	8000	1M	8000	1M	8000	1M	8000	1M	5M
	Agricultural export products accessing markets	No. of agricultural export products accessing markets	1&2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Organic products certified and linked to markets	No. of organic products certified and linked to markets	1&2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E-market system and agribusiness hub developed	Proportion of E-market system and agribusiness hub developed	1&2	100%	10M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10M
	Demonstration done on value addition	No. of demonstration done on value addition to increase value, shelf life and marketability of agricultural	1&2	8000	1M	8000	1M	8000	1M	8000	1M	8000	1M	5M

Programme Name: FOOD SECURITY ENHANCEMENT SERVICES

Objective: To ensure food security in the county

Outcome: Enhanced Food Security and Improved Livelihoods for county residents

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	
Post-harvest handling services	Reduce post-harvest losses in agricultural produce	No. of cereal produce storage facilities constructed	1&2	6	10M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10M
		No. of hermetic bags and metal silos promoted	1&2	4,000	3M	4,000	3M	-	-	-	-	-	-	6M
		No. of farmers trained on post-harvest handling	1&2	8000	1M	8000	1M	8000	1M	8000	1M	8000	1M	5M
		No. of satellite NCPB Stores established	1&2	1	1M	1	1M	1	1M	1	1M	1	1M	5M

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		No. of metal silos fabricated by ATDCs and sold to farmers at subsidised prices	1&2	20	20M	20	20M	-	-	-	-	-	-	40M
		No. of horticultural, roots and tuber produce aggregation centres constructed	1&2	8	16M	8	16M	8	16M	-	-	-	-	48M
		No. of cooling equipment procured	1&2	8	10M	8	10M	8	10M	-	-	-	-	30M
	Cotton ginnery established	Proportion of Cotton ginnery established	1&2	30%	70M	50%	50M	70%	50M	100%	30M	-	-	200M
Crop Protection Services	Reduced in pest and disease prevalence	No. of staff trained on IPDM	1&2	50	2M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2M
		No. of farmers trained on Integrated Pest and Disease Management (IPDM) promoted	1&2	8000	1M	8000	1M	8000	1M	8000	1M	8000	1M	5M
		No. of Demos conducted on IPDM	1&2	8000	1M	8000	1M	8000	1M	8000	1M	8000	1M	5M
Programme Name: LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT SERVICES														
Objective: To promote, regulate and facilitate livestock production for socio-economic development and industrialization														
Outcome: Increased Livestock production and productivity														
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	
	Commercialisation of dairy value chains	No. of dairy cows distributed	1&2	80	12M	80	12M	80	12M	80	12M	80	12M	60M
		Number of goats distributed	1&2	230	6M	230	6M	230	6M	230	6M	230	6M	30M
	Livestock supported with fodder	No. of acres under pasture and fodder production	1&2	200	8M	200	8M	200	8M	200	8M	200	8M	40M
		No. of fodder production and conservation demonstration sites	1,2,13	1	5M	1	5M	1	M	1	5M	1	5M	25M
	Chicken Breeding farm established	No of breeding farms established	1&2	2	2M	2	2M	2	2M	2	2M	2	2M	10M
	Bee keeping equipment distributed	No. of bee keeping inputs distributed	1&2	200 hives	1.6M	200	1.6M	200	1.6M	200	1.6M	200	1.6M	8M
	Honey processing plant established	No of honey processing plants established	1&2	1	30M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30M
	Livestock insured	No. of linkages initiated in Livestock insurance	1, 2 &16	1	5M	1	5M	1	5M	1	5M	1	5M	25M
	Enhanced market access	No. of linkages initiated in market access	1, 2 &16	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	10M
	New innovations created	No. of linkages initiated in research and extension	1, 2 &16	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	10M
	Enhanced mobility of extension service providers	No. of motorbikes acquired for extension services	1&2	2	0.7M	4	1.4M	4	1.4M	4	1.4M	4	1.4M	6.3M
		No. of motor vehicles acquired for extension services	1&2	1	5.5M	1	5.5M	0	0	0	0	0	0	11M
Livestock Infrastructure Development Services	Improved slaughter houses	No. of slaughter houses constructed or improved	1&2	1	20M	1	20M	1	20M	1	20M	1	20M	100M
	Modern auction ring established	No. of rings established	1&2	1	10M	-	0	1	10M	-	0	-	0	20M
Livestock health and Pest management	Enhanced Disease and pest management	No. of animals vaccinated	1&2	25,000	15M	25,000	15M	25,000	15M	25,000	15M	25,000	15M	75M
		No. of animals sprayed	1&2	192,000	5M	192,000	5M	192,000	5M	192,000	5M	192,000	5M	25M
		No. of crush pens constructed	1&2	9	0.5M	9	0.5M	9	0.5M	9	0.5M	9	0.5M	2.5M
		No. of cattle dips constructed/ improved	1&2	19	19M	11	11M	6	6M	6	6M	9	6M	48M
	Skilled Farmers	No. of farmers trained	1&2	48000	24M	48000	24M	48000	24M	48000	24M	48000	24 M	120M
Programme Name: BLUE ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES														
Objective: Optimize exploitation and utilization of the wetlands and the catchment areas for wealth creation														
Outcome: Accelerated development and employment opportunities derived from the water bodies and riparian 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	
Blue Economy Development Services	Lake front development	Lakefront Development Corporation established	1,2,3,4	1	10 M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 M
		No. of lakefront development projects implemented	1,2,3,4	-	-	1	500 M	1	500 M	1	500 M	1	500 M	2 B
	Sustainable wetlands development and management	No. of wetlands developed	1,2,3,4	2	50 M	2	50 M	2	50 M	2	50 M	2	50 M	250 M
	Improved vessels docking facilities	No. of piers and dry docking facilities constructed	1,2,3,4	2	300M	2	300M	2	300M	2	300M	2	300M	1.5B
	Enhanced mineral exploration	No. of riparian mineral sites mapped	1,2,3,4	1	10M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 M
	Improved water transport system	No. of vessels acquired	1,2,3,4	1	150M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150M
	Enhanced publicity of investment opportunities	No. of Blue Economy conferences held	2&4	1	10M	1	10M	1	10M	1	10M	1	10 M	50M

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	Lakefront & Marine spatial plan developed	Proportion of the spatial plan developed	2&4	50%	50M	50%	50M	-	-	-	-	-	-	100M
	PPPs created	No. of active PPPs investments undertaken	2&4	2	1M	2	1M	2	1M	2	1M	2	1M	5M
Programme Name: FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT SERVICES														
Objective: Increase fisheries productivity and output														
Outcome: Enhanced food security and improved livelihoods														
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	
Capture fisheries development	Improved hygiene at fish landing sites	No. of fish landing bandas constructed	1,2&14	2	40M	2	40M	2	50M	2	50M	2	40M	180M
		No. of Beach Cold Storage Facilities established	1,2&14	1	10M	1	10M	1	10M	1	10M	1	10M	50M
		The number 10,000-litre capacity water tanks installed	1,2&14	2	0.2M	2	0.2M	2	0.2M	2	0.2M	2	0.2M	1M
		No. of pit latrines constructed	1,2&14	5	10M	5	10M	5	10M	5	10M	5	10M	50M
	Reduced post-harvest loss of fish and fishery products	No. of food grade fish cool boxes	1,2&14	20	4M	2	4M	20	4M	20	4M	20	4M	20M
	Enhanced fisheries information management	Number of fish weighing scales procured	1,2,3&4	30	0.3M	30	0.3M	30	0.3M	30	0.3M	30	0.3M	1.5 M
	Improved fish quality fish quality, value addition and marketing	% of works done on fish processing plants established	1,2,3,4	-	-	25%	300M	25%	300 M	25%	300M	25%	300M	1.2 B
		Number of ice processing plants established	1,2,3,4	1	300M	1	250M	1	250M	1	250M	1	250M	750 M
	Enhanced management and development of fisheries resources	No. of fisheries Management Plans Developed	1,2&14	1	20 M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20M
	Improved sustainability of fisheries resource utilisation	No. of fishermen trained on sustainable fisheries resource utilisation	1,2&14	430	5M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5M
		No. of fishermen with appropriate fishing gears	1,2&14	200	10M	200	10M	200	10M	200	10M	200	10M	50M
	Improved conservation of fisheries resources	No. of fish breeding sites demarcated and protected	1,2&14	2	4M	2	4M	2	4M	2	4M	2	4M	20M
	Improved omena quality and reduced post-harvest loss	No. of Omena fish dryers established	1,2,3,4	3	6M	3	6M	3	6M	3	6M	3	6M	30M
	Enhance mobility of extension service providers	No. of motor vehicles purchased	1,2,3,4	1	5.5M	1	5.5M	1	5.5 M	1	5.5M	1	5.5M	27.5 M
Aquaculture Development Services	Increased farmed fish production	No. of fish ponds constructed and stocked	1,2&14	40	10M	40	10M	40	10M	40	10M	40	10M	50M
	Improved productivity in aquaculture	No. of fingerling hatcheries established	1,2&14	1	30M	1	30M	1	30M	1	30M	1	30M	150M
	Increased productivity in aquaculture	No. of fish feed processing plants established	1,2&14	1	30M	1	30M	1	30M	1	30M	1	30M	150M
	Enhanced technology transfer in cage fish farming	No. of model fish cage farms (aqua park) established	1,2&14	2	40M	2	40M	2	40M	2	40M	2	40M	200M
	Increased aquaculture productivity	Number of Smallholder Fish Farmers trained	1,2&14	300	3M	300	3M	400	4M	400	4M	300	3M	17M
Programme Name: LANDS AND PHYSICAL PLANNING														
Objective: To provide a spatial framework that would guide, develop, administer and manage Land and its activities within the county														
Outcome: Guided physical developments														
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	
County Physical and Land Use	County spatial plan	County spatial plan developed	SDG 11	Plan	150M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150M
	Increased awareness on physical planning matters	Number of sensitisation meetings conducted	SDG 11	4	3.4M	8	6.4M	8	6.4M	8	6.4M	8	6.4M	29M
	Efficient and balanced land use	Number of Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans prepared and approved	SDG 11	2	20M	2	20M	2	20M	1	10M	0	0	70M
	Well-coordinated, developed land use and zoning	Number of quarterly development applications reports	SDG 11	4	2M	4	2M	4	2M	4	2M	4	2M	10M
Land Survey and Demarcation	Reduced public/private land disputes	Number of sub county public lands mapped	SDG 11	15	3M	15	3M	15	3M	15	3M	15	3M	15M
	Markets/trading centres surveyed and demarcated	No. of markets/trading centres surveyed and demarcated	SDG 11	5	3.5M	5	3.5M	5	3.5M	5	3.5M	5	3.5M	17.5M
	Office completed and operational	% of office works completed	SDG 11	12.50%	15M	37.50%	26M		26M	87.50%	26M	100%	15M	108M
	Land tenure regularized	No. of title deeds issued	SDG 11	15	3M	15	3M	15	3M	15	3M	15	3M	15M
Geospatial development	Enhanced effective and efficient resource management	Number of GIS Labs established and operational	SDG 11	1	30M	-	-	1	30M	-	-	-	-	40M
Land information management	Secured and accessible land services	No of sub county land records digitised	SDG 11	2	3M	2	3M	2	3M	2	3M	-	-	8M

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	Enhanced revenue collection	Number of sub county valuation roll prepared	SDG 11	2	25M	2	15M	2	20M	1	15M	1	15M	110M
County Land banking	Land bank for future development	Parcels of public land acquired	SDG 11	3	20M	3	20M	3	20M	3	20M	3	20M	100M
	Plots repossessed	No. of plots repossessed	SDG 11	10	2M	20	4M	40	6M	60	6M	100	6M	24M
Programme Name: HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES														
Objective: To improve suitable, conducive and affordable housing conditions in the county														
Outcome: 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	Increased housing units	No of affordable housing units constructed	SDG 11	1000	200m	1000	200m	1000	200m	1000	200m	1000	200m	1B
Settlement Upgrading services	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	0.5M	1000	0.5M	1000	0.5M	1000	0.5M	2.5M
	Improved human settlement environment	No. of informal settlements upgraded (KISIP)	SDG 11	8	500m	8	500m	8	500m	-	-	-	-	1.5B
	Improved decent and safe housing for staff	Number of houses renovated	SDG 11	-	-	-	-	20	30M	15	22.5M	10	15M	67.5M
Urban planning and development	Policy formulated and implemented	Number of Policy Developed	SDG 11	-	-	1	10M	-	-	-	-	-	-	10M
	Legal documentations formulated and implemented	Number of legal documentations	SDG 11	1	5M	1	5M	-	-	-	-	-	-	10M
	Improved water front	Number of kilometres waterfront planned and developed	SDG 11	10	200M	10	200M	1	200M	10	-	-	-	600M
Programme: MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICES														
Objective: To promote effective development, management and maintenance of all municipal facilities														
Outcome: Enhance and improve quality of life for residents of the municipality														
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	
Environmental Management Services	Clean Municipality	No of designated and developed dump sites acquired	SDG 15	5	50M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50M
	Clean recreational facilities and improved aesthetics	Kms of Homa bay lake front developed	SDG 15	10%	10M	20%	20M	30%	30M	40%	40M	-	-	100M
		Kms of Kendu bay lake front developed	SDG 15	10%	10M	20%	20M	30%	30M	40%	40M	-	-	100M
		Kms of Mbita lake front developed	SDG 15	10%	10M	20%	20M	30%	30M	40%	40M	-	-	100M
Infrastructure Development Services	Improved clean trading area for traders	% of works completed on the Homa bay Pier market	SDG11	50%	90M	50%	80M	-	-	-	-	-	-	170M
		% of Work completed on Sofia & JNC Kodoyo Mini Markets	SDG11	-	-	-	-	50%	50M	50%	50M	-	-	100M
		No. of Modern Municipal Markets constructed	SDG11	1	350M	1	80M	1	80M	1	90M	1	90M	630M
		Cum. No of Municipalities with Animal Holding Sites	SDG11	1	5M	2	5M	3	5M	4	5M	5	5M	25m
	Improving transport safety and order	% of works completed on planned sidewalks and other walk ways	SDG11	20%	70M	40%	50M	60%	50M	80%	50M	100%	50M	320M
		Kms of municipal roads bituminized	SDG11	50	100M	50	100M	50	100M	50	100M	50	100M	500M
		No. of Km of municipal roads maintained	SDG11	5	6M	5	6M	5	6M	5	6M	5	6M	30M
	Improved scenic beauty	% of works completed on Got Asego view point	SDG11	-	-	30%	25M	60%	25M	-	-	-	-	50M
		% of works completed on Governor's Park	SDG11	20%	10M	40%	10M	60%	10M	80%	10M	100%	10M	50M
	Improve safety and security for road users	No of Street lights installed	SDG11	125	35M	70	20M	70	20M	70	20M	70	20M	115M
	Improved sanitation	No of toilets Constructed	SDG11	4	10M	4	10M	4	10M	4	10M	4	10M	50M
	Sewerage treatment plant relocated	Proportion of the existing sewage treatment plant in Homa bay Municipality relocated	SDG11	50%	200M	50%	200M	-	-	-	-	-	-	400M
	Land for sewerage plant availed	No of acres acquired for sewerage treatment plant	SDG11	5	10M	5	10M	-_	-	-	-	-	-	20M
	Households connected to sewer	% completion of sewerage works at Homa Bay town	SDG 6	10%	105M	30%	315M	50%	367.5M	90%	472.5M	100%	105M	1365M
	Land for cemetery	Acres of land under cemeteries	SDG11	2	4M	2	4M	2	4M	2	4M	2	4M	20M
Lake front Development and planning	Improved scenic beauty along the lakeshore	Number of kilometres waterfront planned and developed	SDG11	10	200M	-	-	1	200M	-	-	10	200M	600M

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4.1.2 Sector Name: General Economic and Commercial Affairs (GECA)

The sector comprises of two subsectors namely; Trade and Tourism Sub-sectors that are contributing towards accelerating economic development.

The sector role is to Promote Coordinate and Implement integrated socio-economic policies and programmes for a rapidly industrializing economy. The focus of the department is improving the business environment, promoting growth of entrepreneurs and improving governors marketing and investment; stimulating sustainable industrial development through value addition, tourism, industrial research, technology and innovation and creating an enabling environment for investment; and ensuring efficient service delivery through prudent management of public resources.

Sub-Sectors mandates:

Trade and industry: To promote and develop domestic and international trade as well as enforcing fair trade practices and consumer protection

Cooperatives Development and Marketing: To promote growth and development of co-operatives through capacity building and provision of appropriate legal and institutional frameworks.

Sector Vision: A leading tourism destination, industrialized county and economically viable hub in the country.

Sector Mission: To create wealth, reduce poverty and generate employment opportunities through industrialization, Tourism development and value addition'.

Sector Goals:

- To make the county a leading tourism destination western circuit
- To develop, promote and market tourism and the hospitality sector
- To conserve the tourist attraction sites.
- To generate revenue to the county government.
- To improve livelihoods through employment creation.
- To develop businesses through access to credit facilities.
- To stimulate sustainable industrial development through value addition
- To develop legal and policy framework for strengthening the cooperative movement in the county.

Sector Priorities and Strategies: The sector priorities are derived from the sector development issues documented in the section above. Information in this section should be presented in Table 19.

Table 19: Sector Priorities and Strategies GECA

PRIORITIES.	STRATEGIES
Promoting industrial development	• Provide infrastructure such as electricity, water, transportation, and telecommunications services through Public-Private-Partnership (PPPs); • Create a business-friendly environment by streamlining regulations, offering incentives, and providing a supportive ecosystem for businesses including through flagship programmes in priority value chains. • Build a skilled workforce that can support industrial development. • Partner with National Government to support innovation by providing funding, resources, and support for research and development including through establishment of Economic Processing Zones and Industrial Development Centres. • Partner with municipalities to develop industrial parks that can provide land, infrastructure, and other services to businesses at affordable rates. • Foster collaboration between businesses, educational institutions, and government agencies to support industrial development
Promoting and strengthening the cooperative movement in Homa Bay	• Promote awareness and educate people about the benefits and principles of cooperatives; • Create policies and laws that provide legal recognition, protection, and incentives for cooperatives; • Provide financial support in the form of grants, loans, and subsidies to help cooperatives establish themselves and develop their businesses; • Provide technical assistance and training programs to help cooperatives develop their capacity; • Provide platforms for cooperatives to connect and collaborate with other cooperatives and stakeholders; • Facilitate market access by providing information on market opportunities, creating market linkages, and providing support for product promotion and marketing. • Undertake comprehensive audits and routine inspection and investigations of cooperative societies; • Organize events that recognize the achievements of cooperatives and promote the cooperative movement

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Supporting development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	• Provide financial support through targeted loan programs, grants, and subsidies; • Provide business development services that support MSMEs through training, mentoring and counselling; • Create a conducive regulatory environment complete with simplified business registration procedures, tax incentives, and reduced regulatory burden; • Support MSMEs to access quality technology and innovation through research and development programs, technology transfer, and incubation centers; • Invest in development of appropriate infrastructure such as such as electricity, water, and transportation; • Support trade and export promotion through trade fairs, market information, and export development programs.
Facilitating access to financial services for MSMEs	• Support establishment and operationalization of local MFIs to provide financial services such as microcredit, micro-insurance, and savings; • Establish credit guarantee schemes to reduce the risk of lending to MSMEs and increase access to finance; • Collaborate with existing financial institutions to create financial products and services that meet the needs of local MSMEs; • Institute capacity building programmes that improve the financial literacy and management skills of local MSMEs; • Develop policies that promote financial inclusion, such as requiring financial institutions to provide services to low-income individuals and small businesses • Provide direct financing to MSMEs through programs such as revolving funds, subsidies, and grants
Creating a conducive environment for doing business in Homa Bay	• Simplify business regulations and procedures to make it easier for businesses to start and operate • Facilitate access to finance by promoting microfinance institutions, providing credit guarantees, establishing revolving funds, and supporting investment in infrastructure • Invest in basic infrastructure such as roads, electricity, water, and telecommunications are essential for businesses to operate effectively • Support innovation by investing in research and development, providing incentives for innovation and technology adoption, and supporting technology transfer and incubation • Simplify taxation systems and reduce tax rates to create a more attractive business environment • Embrace PPPs by partnering with businesses to provide infrastructure and services, developing investment promotion programs, and collaborating on research and development • Provide capacity building programs for local officials and entrepreneurs to enhance their skills and knowledge in areas such as business planning, marketing, and management.
Position Homa Bay County as top tourist destination	• Develop a unique brand identity for Homa Bay that includes a distinctive logo, slogan, and marketing message that communicates the unique selling proposition for the county • Create memorable experiences for visitors through developing unique attractions, cultural events, festivals, and outdoor activities that showcase the local culture, heritage, and natural beauty of the destination. • Invest in infrastructure such as transportation, accommodation, and sanitation to improve accessibility, safety, and convenience for tourists • Leverage digital marketing by developing a user-friendly website, creating engaging social media content, and partnering with online travel agencies and review sites to increase visibility and attract visitors. • Promote sustainable tourism practices to attract environmentally-conscious tourists and support the local community. • Foster collaboration and partnership to promote local products, services, and experiences, and involve local communities in tourism planning and decision-making. • Monitor effectiveness of tourism strategies and adjust them from time to time by tracking visitor numbers, satisfaction levels, and economic impacts, and using data to inform decision-making and improve performance.
Enhancing investor mobilization	• Identify potential investors and target them with relevant information such as about the investment climate, regulatory framework, market opportunities and, available incentives such as tax breaks, subsidies, and investment guarantees • Build trust and credibility by creating a transparent regulatory environment, providing reliable information, and establishing a favorable business climate that promotes stability and predictability • Foster collaboration by developing public-private partnerships, establishing investment promotion agencies, and involving local communities in investment planning and decision-making • Invest in infrastructure development to improve accessibility, reliability, and efficiency for investors. • Monitor effectiveness of investment strategies and adjust them continually by tracking investment flows, evaluating the impact of incentives and other measures, and using data to inform decision-making and improve performance.

4.1.2 Sector Programmes

Table 20: Sector Programme GECA

PROGRAMME 1: TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICES.														
OBJECTIVE: TO IMPROVE THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND STIMULATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH VALUE ADDITION.														
OUTCOME: INCREASED VOLUME OF BUSINESS FOR IMPROVED COUNTY REVENUE COLLECTION.														
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	
Enterprise Development and Promotion Services	Business Incubation Centers established	No. of Business Incubation Centers Constructed and Equipped	SDG 8	1	10m	1	10 m	2	20m	2	20m	2	20m	80m
	SMEs facilitated to access markets	No. of Trade fairs/ exhibition conducted	SDG 8	1	5M	1	5M	1	5M	1	5M	1	5M	25M
		No. of SMEs capacity build	SDG 4	1000	2M	1000	2M	1000	2M	1000	2M	1000	2M	10M

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		No. of market campaigns conducted on value chains	SDG 8	2	5M	2	5M	2	5M	2	5M	2	5M	25M
	SMEs facilitated to access finance	No. of SMEs accessing credit	SDG 4	100	10M	1000	50M	1000	50M	1000	50M	1000	50M	210M
Trade Infrastructure Development Services	Improved market infrastructure	No. of modern markets constructed	SDG 9	1	30m	1	30m	1	30m	1	30m	1	30m	150m
		No. of ward markets upgraded	SDG 9	36	180m	24	1200m	23	115m	20	100m	20	100m	300m
		No. of new ward markets constructed	SDG 9	-	-	3	15m	3	15m	3	15m	3	15m	60m
Industrial Development Services	Construction of EPZ/ County Industrial Park at Riwa	Cum. % of planned works completed	SDG 9	20%	200m	40%	200m	60%	200m	80%	200m	100%	50m	1b
	Completion of Climate-Smart Aggregation Centre for the Animal Feeds Processing Plant at Arujo	% of planned works completed	SDG 9	100%	50m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50m
	Construction of Climate-Smart Aggregation Centre for the Multi-Fruit Processing Plant	% of works done	SDG 9	-	-	100%	50m	-	-	-	-	-	-	50m
	Construction of Climate-Smart Aggregation Centre for the Potato Processing Plant	% of works done	SDG 9	-	-	-	-	100%	60m	-	-	-	-	60m
	Construction of Climate-Smart Aggregation Centre for the Integrated Fish processing Plant	% of works done	SDG 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100m	-	-	100m
	Construction of Climate-Smart Aggregation Centre for the Cotton Processing Plant	% of works done	SDG 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100m	100m
	Construction and Equipping of Industrial Development Centres	No. of centres constructed	SDG 9	1	50m	1	50m	1	50m	1	50m	1	50m	250m

PROGRAMME 2: INVESTMENT PROMOTION SERVICES

OBJECTIVE: TO CREATE AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR INVESTMENTS

OUTCOME: IMPROVED INVESTMENT IN THE COUNTY

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	
Investment promotion and facilitation	Improved stakeholder engagement	No. of investment conferences successfully held	SDG 17	1	50M	1	10M	1	10M	1	10M	1	10M	140M
	Investment booklet and materials developed	No. of Investment opportunities profiled, packaged and marketed.	SDG 17	1	6M	-	-	1	1M	-	-	-	-	7M
	Increased partnerships	No. of investment campaigns conducted	SDG 17	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	10M
	Investor after care clinic	Proportion of investor follow ups done.	SDG 17	100%	2M	100%	2M	100%	2M	100%	2M	100%	2M	10M

PROGRAMME 3: COOPERATIVES DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING SERVICES

OBJECTIVE: TO STIMULATE COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH REGISTRATION OF NEW COOPERATIVES AND REVIVAL OF DORMANT COOPERATIVES

OUTCOME: IMPROVED BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

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	
Co-operative development services	Capacities of co-operatives strengthened	No of co-operative leaders trained	SDG 17	800	5m	800	5m	800	5m	800	5m	800	5m	25m
		No. of collaborative platforms facilitated	SDG 17	4	2m	4	2m	4	2m	4	2m	4	2m	10m
		No. of promotional campaigns held	SDG 17	4	6m	4	6m	4	6m	4	6m	4	6m	24m
		No. of dormant co-operatives revived		2	2m	2	2m	2	2m	2	2m	2	2m	10m
		No. of co-operative policies and programs developed		1	10m	1	5m	1	5m	1	5m	1	5m	30m
	Co-operatives financed	No. of boda boda cooperatives receiving financial support	SDG 17	10	100m	20	100m	30	100m	40	100m	40	100m	500m
	Boda Boda cooperative societies													

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Financed	No of other cooperative societies receiving funding	SDG 17	8	40m	8	40m	8	40m	8	40m	8	40m	8	200m
PROGRAMME 4: TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE: TO MAP, PRESERVE, DEVELOP, BRAND AND PROMOTE NICHE PRODUCTS IN TOURISM FOR IMPROVED EARNINGS AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT														
OUTCOME: INCREASED TOURISM EARNINGS														
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	
Tourism infrastructure development services	Tourism products and sites developed	Cum % of planned works completed on Odino Falls Tourism Attraction Site	SDG 8,12 ,14	50%	5m	100%	5m	-	-	-	-	-	-	10m
		Cum % of planned works completed on Simbi Nyaima Tourist Attraction Site		40%	5m	70%	10m	100%	15m	-	-	-	-	30m
Tourism promotion and marketing	Awareness on tourism products created	No. of niche products developed		2	5m	2	5m	2	5m	2	5m	2	5m	25m
		No. of exhibitions and promotional fairs held		4	60m	4	60m	4	60m	4	60m	4	60m	300m
PROGRAMME 5: POLICY, PLANNING AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE: TO ENSURE EFFICIENT SERVICE DELIVERY THROUGH PRUDENT MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC RESOURCES														
OUTCOME: IMPROVED SERVICE DELIVERY														
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 plan formulation, development and dissemination	Relevant policies and plans developed	No. of policies formulated and implemented	SDG 6	4	20M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20M
		No. of plans formulated and implemented	SDG 6	2	10M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10M

4.3 Sector Name: Energy, Infrastructure and ICT (EIICT)

Sector composition:
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT sector is one of the enablers and transformative sectors expected to contribute towards driving realization of economic growth for the county in the next 5 years. The sector comprises of 3 subsectors namely; Energy, Infrastructure and ICT subsectors.
Sub-Sectors and their roles:

Energy: To promote access to sufficient and reliable power supply and efficient energy in Homa Bay County; generation and uptake of alternative sources of energy, reticulation of energy suppliers and; exploitation of mineral resources including the regulation and control of the construction minerals industry.

Infrastructure: To provide efficient, safe, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities while

ICT: To promote integration of information, communication, technology and innovation in a sustainable socio-economic development process.

Sector Vision:
A world class provider of cost-effective physical and ICT infrastructure facilities and services.

Sector Mission:
To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities

Sector Goals
- To increase access to power connectivity and use of renewable source of energy within the county.
- To improve access, mobility and connectivity in the county.
- To develop and improve transport infrastructure in the county.
- To ensure compliance, quality and standard control of all infrastructural development projects
- To improve service delivery and coordination of programmes and activities by the unit.
- To enhance ICT connectivity and service delivery in the county

Sector Priorities and Strategies:
The sector priorities are derived from the sector development issues documented in Section above Information in this section should be presented in Table 21.

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Table 21: Sector Priorities and Strategies EIICT

SUBSECTOR: ENERGY	
PRIORITIES	**STRATEGIES**
Reduce vandalism of already installed market solar lights	Establishment and strengthening of PMCs Implement community watch programmes Increase public awareness Collaboration with the enforcement team Routine field visits and repairs of broken lights Install security feature on the solar lights to curb theft e.g. m-chip or tracker
Increase Access to electricity	Installation of transformers. Leverage on Partnership and MOUs. Connecting HHs through last mile power connection programme Connect business ventures
Increase Access to renewable energy services	Installation of solar to public facilities. Installation of solar lights in markets and health facilities Provision of incentives for the private sector for ease of access to solar products Creation of incentives to attract investors in the renewable energy sector Intergrade solar engineering courses into the curriculum of VTCs Routine maintenance of solar lights Inclusion of Youths, Women and PWDs in trainings in matter renewable energy Promote use of clean cooking best practices Establish Energy Information Centres Promote exhibitions for actors in this sector. Campaign events towards promotion of the uptake of renewable services.
SUBSECTOR; INFRASTRUCTURE	
PRIORITIES	**STRATEGIES**
Increase accessibility and quality of road network in the county	• Establish and strengthen projects Implementation committees to support in the oversight. • Opening of new road network in the county • Ensure coordination between agencies working on Road programmes. • Routine maintenance of already constructed county roads. • Conduct technical assessments in all the prioritized roads. • Conduct road surveys prior to commencement of actual works. • Acquisition of projects Supervisory vehicles • Ensure timely award of projects • Promote collaboration and partnerships initiatives in delivering road projects through PPP and Intergovernmental working arrangements. • Design road projects with green considerations • Promote Affirmative Action targeting the Youth, Women and PWDs in road construction • Promote use of local labour based approaches in most of the road works. • Routine project site visits to assess and report on road construction works.
Paving of municipal roads to better standards with proper pathways	• Develop Municipal Road Pavement designs with Green Considerations. • Establish municipal dialogue forums as avenues for engagement and addressing grievance associated with road pavement plans • Develop drainage systems. • Clearance of structures in areas earmarked for road pavement • Routine maintenance
Enhance safety, convenience and reliability in transport system	• Construction and Rehabilitation of boda boda shades. • Construction of jetties. • Promote collaboration and partnerships initiatives in delivering projects such acquisition of public ferries through PPP models, county Government and other Intergovernmental working arrangements. • Capacity building of road user on road safety. • Improvement and development of Kabunde Air strip; its runway, apron, taxi ways, fencing, passenger terminal building, car park, aircraft hangers, administrative office and water waste disposal system. • Improvement of Sena, Rusinga, Otange and Otaro and Ruma airstrips. • Develop and implement policy and legal framework
Enhance efficiency in the implementation of Infrastructure projects	• Develop maintenance procedures for plant and machineries. • Acquire more plant, machineries and equipment. • Stocking of essential spare parts. • Routine maintenance of plant, machineries and equipment • Engagement of private licensed mechanics in provision of maintenance services • Collaboration with other department in maintenance services. • Promote maintenance support services to other departments • Apportion maintenance budgets from other departments to a central pool with administration for the same from the department of roads.
Enhancing compliance, quality and efficiency in the infrastructure management and development	• Mainstream ICT in data management of all infrastructure projects • Develop policies, plans and regulations for street infrastructure projects • Monitoring compliance of all infrastructure projects. • Streamline designing, plan approvals, management and standard control of all cross sector Infrastructural Development programs/projects to Public Works Directorate

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SUBSECTOR; ICT	
PRIORITIES	**STRATEGIES**
Digital and ICT Infrastructure in the County	• Provide digital Hubs across the County • Secure ICT Equipment and infrastructure • Enter into partnerships with relevant stakeholders • Work with ICT Authority in the Last Mile Connectivity Project • Provide fibre coverage through the National Optic Fibre Backbone Initiative (NOFBI) • Provide information and system security • Provide regular maintenance of ICT equipment and infrastructure • Integrate ERP into Government operations
Digital skills, values and knowledge in the County	• Provide ICT training to targeted County citizens • Support Vocational Training Centres ICT programmes • Provision of internship and mentorship programmes to targeted groups • Develop and implement ICT regulatory framework
Digital Business (e-commerce) in the County	• Provide internet hotspots across the County • Promote access to online employment opportunities • Promote business innovations • Digitize government services

4.3.1 Sector Programmes

Table 22: Sector Programmes EIICT

PROGRAMME NAME :ENERGY SERVICES															
OBJECTIVE: TO INCREASE ACCESS TO POWER CONNECTIVITY AND USE OF RENEWABLE SOURCE OF ENERGY WITHIN THE COUNTY															
OUTCOME: INCREASED ACCESS TO POWER CONNECTIVITY AND USE OF RENEWABLE SOURCE OF ENERGY IN THE COUNTY															
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**	
Electrical Power Services	Increased access to electricity services	No of transformers installed in sub county HQs	SDG 7	8	20M	8	20M	8	20M	8	20M	8	20M	100M
		No of transformers installed in all the 40 wards		80	80M	80	80M	80	80M	80	80M	80	80M	400M
		% increase in HH covered by last mile connectivity		20%		20%		20%		20%		20%		100%
Solar lighting services	Increased access to renewable energy services	No of market solar light installed	SDG 7.	240	60M	240	60M	240	60M	240	60M	240	60M	300M
		No of health facilities equipped with solar lightings in collaboration with REREC.		20	5M	20	5M	20	5M	20	5M	20	5M	25M
		No of Islands out of power grid installed with solar lights	SDG 7.	1	100M	1	100M	1	100M	1	100M			400M
Renewable Energy Services	Increased access to Energy Information and Renewable Energy, Technologies	-NO of energy information canters established	SDG 7.	1	35M	1	35M	1	35M	-	-	-	-	105M
		- No youths, women, PWDs and SMEs enrolled and trained on renewable technologies		1000	10M	1000	10M	1000	10M	2000	20M	-	-	50M
		No of Briquette Manufacturing plant constructed	SDG 7	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	-	-	-	-	6M
		No of Bio-Digesters Installed at ward level		80	200,000	80	200,000	80	200,000	80	200,000	80	200,000	1M
		No of HHs benefitting from the Clean Cooking stoves		1000	2M	1000	2M	1000	2M	1000	2M	1000	2M	10M
PROGRAMME NAME; GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, PLANNING AND SUPPORT SERVICES															
OBJECTIVE. TO IMPROVE SERVICE DELIVERY AND COORDINATION OF DEPARTMENT-WIDE FUNCTIONS, PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES															
OUTCOME; IMPROVED COORDINATION AND SERVICE DELIVERY BY THE DEPARTMENT.															
Policy Planning	Legal, policy and planning frameworks developed	No of policies developed and operationalized		2	3M	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	3M
		No of Plans Developed (Strategic Plan and County Energy Plan)		2	3M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3M
														903M

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PROGRAMME NAME: ROAD DEVELOPMENT AND REHABILITATION SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE: TO IMPROVE ON ACCESS, MOBILITY AND CONNECTIVITY IN THE COUNTY.														
OUTCOME: IMPROVED ACCESS TO FACILITIES AND 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	
Road Development Services	Increase connectivity													
and access in the county by opening new roads.	Km of roads opened and equipped with adequate structures.	SDG 9	460km	720M	550km	849M	600km	926M	650km	1,003,470,000	540km	833M	4.3B	
	Enhance Road Safety through Non –Motorised Transport Initiatives	Km of roads expanded on carriage way and walk ways		3km	61M	3km	61M	3km	61M	3km	61M	0	0	244M
Road maintenance Services	Sustainable and Reliable Road Network across the County	Km of roads maintained.		640Km	640M	750Km	750M	750Km	750M	700Km	700M	360Km	360M	2.6B
		Kms of Roads maintained by KURA		20Kms	60.8M	20Kms	60.8M	20Kms	60.8M	20Kms	60.8M	20Kms	60.8M	233.6M
		-km of roads maintained by KeNHA												
				0	0	147km		0	0	147km		0	0	
		-Km of Roads improved by KeNHA												
				30km	1.8b	30km	1.8B	30km	1.8B	30km	1.8B	30km	1.8B	9B
		-KM of roads improved by KeRRA		63km	3.78b	63km	3.78b	63km	3.78	63km	3.78b	63km	3.78	18.9B
		Kms of urban Roads upgraded to Bitumen standards		5Kms	63.4M	5Kms	63.4M	5Kms	63.4M	5Kms	63.4M	5Kms	63.4M	317.2M
		Kms of Non-Motorised Roads developed in the all the 5 municipalities												
PROGRAMME NAME: TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT AND REHABILITATION SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE: TO DEVELOP AND IMPROVE TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE COUNTY.														
OUTCOME: EFFICIENT AND SAFE TRANSPORT SYSTEM.														
Water Transport Services	Rehabilitation and Protection of piers	-No. of jetties constructed and maintained	SDG 9	1	1M	1	1M	2	4M	2	4M	0	0	10M
	Promotion of water transport services	No. of public ferries acquired	SDG 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100m	0	0	100m
Boda-Boda Transport Infrastructure Services	Construction of Bodaboda shades	-No. of bodaboda shades constructed	SDG 9	40	18.4m	10	3M	10	3M	10	3M	10	3M	30.4M
	Reduced incidences of accidents	No. of bodaboda riders and fisher folk trained on transport Safety	SDG 3.6			150	400,000	150	400,000	150	400,000	150	400,000	1.6M
	Improved access and efficiency of boda boda services	No. of bodaboda booths with Uber App services		0	0	0	0	100	2M	0	0	0	0	2M
Air Transport Infrastructure Improvement Services	Improved safety and efficiency of passenger flights operations at Kabunde airstrip	-(M2). of runway developed	SDG 9	6,250Ms	25M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25M
		-No. of taxi ways developed		2	25.5m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.5m
		-No. of administrative offices constructed		1	30m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30m
		-No. of car parks developed		1	10m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10m
		-No. of aircraft hangers developed		1	100m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100m
		-(M3) of waste water disposal system developed		1	1.2m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2m
		- No. of aprons developed		1	109m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109m

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		- No. of Passenger terminals developed		1	40m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40m
		-Linear metre fenced		8000	16m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16m
	Well-functioning Airstrips.	-No. of airstrips improved and maintained		1	10m	1	10m	1	10m	1	10m	0	0	40m
PROGRAMME NAME; PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE. TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE, QUALITY AND STANDARD CONTROL OF ALL INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN THE COUNTY BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE														
OUTCOME; ENHANCED QUALITY STANDARD CONTROL AND DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS.														
Infrastructure Development Services	Bus parks constructed in new municipalities	No. of bus parks constructed and remodelled	SDG 9.	1	25.2m	1	25.2M	1	25.2m					75.6M
	Street furniture's constructed and maintained	-No. of street furniture's constructed and maintained		32	6.4M	32	6.4M	32	6.4M	32	6.4M	32	6.4M	32M
	Drainage works services done	No of drainage channels and culverts cleaned and maintained		8	5M	8	5M	8	5M	8	5M	8	5M	25M
	Public assets audited and reported on for ease of management and utilization	No of audits carried to establish status of public assets.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1M	1M
Purchase and Maintenance of Plants, Machines and vehicles	Acquisition and Maintenance of equipment, plants and vehicles	No. of equipment, plants and vehicles maintained		10	5.25M	10	5.25M	10	5.25M	10	5.25M	10	5.25M	26.25M
		No. of machines and equipment acquired		0	0	0	0	2	70m	2	70m	0	0	140m
	Acquisition of supervisory vehicles	-No. of Pick-ups 3,000cc		1	7.2m	1	7.2m	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.4m
		-No. of motor cycles acquired 175cc		4	1.2m	4	1.2m	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4m
PROGRAMME NAME; GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, PLANNING AND SUPPORT SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE. TO IMPROVE SERVICE DELIVERY AND COORDINATION OF PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES BY THE UNIT.														
OUTCOME; IMPROVED COORDINATION AND SERVICE DELIVERY BY THE DEPARTMENT.														
Policy Planning	Legal, policy and planning frameworks developed and operational	No. of policies developed		2	3M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.m
		No. of Plans Developed		2	3M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3M
														36,183,100,000.00

PROGRAMME NAME: ICT AND DIGITAL ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE: TO PROVIDE A VIBRANT ICT AND DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EFFICIENT SERVICE DELIVERY AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT														
OUTCOME: EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND WEALTH CREATION														
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	
ICT Infrastructure Development services	Operational Digital Hubs	No of Digital Hubs constructed and equipped	SDG 9	40	200 M	40	200 M	40	200 M	40	200 M	40	200 M	1B
	Enhanced Fibre Optic coverage	No. of Km covered	SDG 9	400 Km	0.5M	400 Km	1M	400 Km	1.5M	400 Km	2M	400 Km	2.5M	7.5M
	Increased internet connectivity	No of county departments connected to internet	SDG 9	3	7.5M	3	7.5M	3	7.5M	1	2.5M	-	-	25M
	Increased awareness of government programmes and activities	No of LED Display screens installed across the County	SDG 9	5	5.5M	5	5.5M	5	5.5M	5	5.5M	5	5.5M	27.5M
	Digitized government services	No. of ERP systems acquired and installed	SDG 9	5	50M	2	20M	-	-	-	-	-	-	70M
	Enhanced security for county staff and property	No of county departments covered with CCTV	SDG 9	2	20M	2	10M	2	10M	2	10M	2	10M	60M
		No. of officers trained on data protection and Cyber Security	SDG 9	50	1.5M	50	1.5M	50	1.5M	50	1.5M	50	1.5M	7.5M
Digital Literacy and Skills Development services	Enhanced ICT/Digital knowledge and skills	No of county citizens trained	SDG 9	4,000	22M	4,000	22M	4,000	22M	4,000	22M	4,000	22M	110M
		No of VTCs Supported with ICT related equipment and materials	SDG 9	7	15M	7	15M	7	15M	7	15M	6	15M	75M
		No of VTCs connected with WI-FI	SDG 9	7	3.5.M	7	3.5M	7	3.5M	7	3.5M	6	3M	17M

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Digital Business Services (e-commerce)	Enhanced access to internet	No of WI-FI Hotspots created	SDG 9	5	10M	5	10M	5	10M	5	10M	[illegible]	[illegible]	50M
	Improved service delivery	No of digital innovation platforms (DPs) developed	SDG 9	-	-	2	5M	-	-	-	-	-	-	5M
	Enhanced inclusion in digital business	No. of online/digital businesses created	SDG 9	-	-	50	1M	50	1M	50	1M	50	1M	4M
PROGRAMME NAME: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, PLANNING AND SUPPORT SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE: TO IMPROVE SERVICE DELIVERY AND COORDINATION OF DEPARTMENT-WIDE FUNCTIONS, PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES														
OUTCOME: IMPROVED COORDINATION AND SERVICE DELIVERY BY THE DEPARTMENT														
Policy Planning	Digital economy and ICT policy	Digital economy and ICT policy formulated and implemented		1	7M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7M
	Digital Master plan	Digital Master plan formulated and implemented		1	15M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15M
														1,463M

4.4 Sector Name: Public Administration and Intergovernmental Relations (PAIR)

Sector Composition

The Public Administration and Inter-Government Relations Sector comprises of 5 Sub-sectors namely: The Executive Office of the Governor; County Department for Governance, Administration, Communication and Public Participation; County Department for Finance and Economic Planning; County Public Service Board; and The County Assembly Service Board.

Sub-sector Mandates

Finance and Economic Planning: To manage the county economy and resources therein through better planning and placement of resources in the best possible uses and ensuring prudent utilization.

Executive Office of the Governor: To provide leadership and coordination for effective service delivery in the county.
County Public Service Board: To strengthen the county policy framework for managing the county public service, enhancing staff productivity and morale and attracting and retaining the best talent in the county public service.

Governance, Administration, Communication and Public Participation: To improve on service delivery within the county government devolved unit and departments by empowering its workforce, increasing stakeholder involvement, increasing access to information and encouraging feedback within all levels of government

County Assembly Service Board: To represent, legislate and provide oversight of the county executive.

Sector Vision:
Excellence in Governance and Administration for Accelerated, Inclusive and Sustainable Development.

Sector Mission:

To provide overall leadership, policy direction and effective oversight in economic management, resource mobilization and public service delivery.

Sector Goal

i. Provide overall policy direction, leadership, oversight and coordination of government towards realisation of the county's development agenda;
ii. Coordinate and manage decentralised services, stakeholder relations and capacity building of communities;
iii. Formulate and implement financial and economic policies to promote economic transformation for shared growth; coordinate of the formulate other County policies, statistics generation as well as tracking and reporting implementation of county development programmes;
iv. Coordinate, manage and develop human resource in the county public service;
v. Promote good governance, efficiency and effectiveness in public service delivery;
vi. Appropriate funds for and oversight the implementation of county plans and budgets; and
vii. Promote equitable access to public benefits, information and the participation of communities in development.

Sector Priorities and Objectives

Table 23: Sector Priorities and Strategies

SUB-SECTOR	FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING
SECTOR PRIORITIES	STRATEGIES
Strengthening planning and budgeting functions	• Enhance data collection and analysis • Strengthen coordination among all actors especially between national and county governments • Actively involve local stakeholders in all planning and budgeting processes • Provide training and technical assistance to officers involved in planning and budgeting • Publish plans and budget documents and involve stakeholders in monitoring their implementation • Prioritize sectors that are essential to the well-being of local communities • Promote evidence-based decision making

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Ensuring value for County Government monies	• Define roles and responsibilities clearly for each section and officer • Implement proper financial controls, including segregation of duties, dual-sign off procedures and regular audits • Reduce manual processes and streamline workflows through automation including use of softwares, electronic payment systems and digitized reporting • Develop and implement financial policies and procedures around expense reimbursement, procurement and reporting • Provide for regular training and ongoing professional development of treasury staff • Collaborating with other departments on budgeting, procurement and financial reporting
Optimizing resource mobilisation and utilisation	• Establish an Internal Revenue Board and a vibrant Resource Mobilization Unit • Map all potential revenue streams and development partners • Develop a resource mobilization strategy • Establish a central data centre for assessing needs and monitoring utilization of resources • Designate and train revenue generation and resource mobilisation champion in each department., • Accelerate fund requisition processes to improve fund flow. • Improve on planning, tracking and cash flow management system. • Operationalize all Financial Governance Structures (e.g. Audit and Pending Bill Committees) • Strengthen capacity of offices and officers on resource mobilization and revenue generation
Improving contract management	• Centralize contract management to ensure consistency and standardization across the county government • Develop a standard process for contract creation, review, approval, execution, monitoring, closure and renewal • Use a contract management software to automate and streamline processes • Ensure contract compliance through ongoing monitoring of contract performance, tracking key terms and milestones, and conducting regular audits • Implement metrics for monitoring and evaluating effectiveness of contract management practices • Provide ongoing training and development opportunities for staff involved in contract management
Improving supply chain management	• Develop a Supply Chain Management Strategy • Foster collaboration with suppliers to be able to negotiate better deals, gain access to new technologies and reduce procurement risks • Use technology to streamline procurement processes • Establish KPIs to monitor and evaluate effectiveness of procurement processes • Invest in staff traiing and motivation
Improving project management	• Develop and regularly review a plan for each project that clearly defines goals, objectives, timelines and achievement milestones. • Define roles and responsibilities clearly for each project team member • Provide regular updates to stakeholders, clearly defining project requirements and expectations and, progress being made and issues arising. • Provide and use appropriate project management tools • Track and analyse project metrics on an ongoing basis to ensure the project is on time and within budget • Provide ongoing training and development opportunities for staff and community members involved in project management • Involve county administrators in all project management processes
SUB-SECTOR	**GOVERNANCE, ADMINISTRATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.**
Decentralisation of county government services	• Operationalize all devolved units including establishing all relevant offices • Conduct an assessment of government services and determine which ones to decentralize • Establish clear roles for sub-counties, wards and villages and determine what resources to devolve • Build capacity at sub-counties, wards and villages to manage decentralized services • Establish mechanisms for transparency and accountability at all levels including setting of performance targets and monitoring of progress • Foster collaboration and coordination between devolved units, including establishing regular communication channels and mechanisms for sharing information and resources • Evaluate effectiveness of devolved services on an ongoing basis and make the necessary adjustments
Enhancing citizen engagement	• Develop and implement a robust framework for public participation • Develop a stakeholder map and a road map for engaging them • Revamp the public communication unit and establish communication channels such as regular meeting, communication networks and feedback mechanisms • Provide multiple opportunities for citizen input and feedback such as through public consultations, citizen surveys and focus group discussions • Use online platforms, social media and mobile applications to make it easy for citizens to access information, provide feedback and participate in decision making • Provide training and support to citizens on communication, advocacy and leadership • Recognize individuals and organizations that demonstrate commitment to effective citizen engagement • Provide equal opportunities for marginalized and vulnerable groups to participate in decision-making processes • Take into account local customs, culture, needs and language while interacting with citizens
Strengthening partner coordination	• Aligning partnerships and external linkages with County Development strategy • Establish regular communication channels to facilitate sharing of information, updates and progress reports including regular partner round tables • Develop joint plans and strategies that outline clear roles and responsibilities for each partner • Encourage use of common tools and systems for reporting, monitoring and evaluation • Engage in joint learning, knowledge sharing and capacity building • Develop a mechanism for dealing with disagreements and conflicts that may arise • Strengthen inter-governmental structures and operational linkage • Establish vibrant diaspora desks

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Adherence to National Values and Code of Conduct for public servants	• Establish clear and consistent values that are exemplified right from the top • Educate the public about those values through public campaigns, educational programmes and media messages • Enforce all laws and regulations that relate to ethics, corruption and accountability in a non-discriminatory manner • Provide training and support to employees to ensure they understand and appreciate the need to adhere to those values and codes • Generate procedure manuals that will steer the county towards the ISO certification • Celebrate positive behaviours through public recognition awards and other forms of positive reinforcement • Enforce mandatory signing of oath of secrecy by all senior staff. • Re-engineer the county public service culture and value system
SUB-SECTOR	**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR**
Improving public service delivery	• Operationalisation of the Governor's Service Delivery Unit • Establish Project Management Committees for each project • Empower the M&E unit and decentralised units (Sub-county and Ward Admins) with adequate reporting tools and equipment • Conduct thorough assessment of citizen needs from time to time • Develop service delivery charters and service standards for each county government entity including targets for service delivery, response time and quality of services • Leverage digital platforms and mobile applications to provide services at the convenience of citizens • Provide ongoing training and support to public servants including career development opportunities • Publish information on service delivery and involve citizens in monitoring effectiveness of service delivery
Strengthening Coordination	• Develop and implement the Public Service Coordination Policy • Develop and operationalize the general administration procedure manual • Foster collaboration among government entities
SUB-SECTOR	**COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD.**
Acquiring and retaining staff with right skill sets	• Develop proper job descriptions, person specifications and career progression guidelines for each cadre • Use competence-based recruitment approaches and offer competitive compensation and benefits • Provide appropriate opportunities for training and development to retained staff • Create positive work environment with a positive culture of respect, recognition and work-life balance • Provide for flexible working arrangements including remote working and foster a team working culture • Provide for regular assessment of performance to identify areas of improvement and staff development
Encouraging continuous professional development of county staff	• Develop a culture of continuous learning among staff • Provide training and development programmes that align with employee roles and career aspirations • Provide access to resources such as books, journals and online learning platforms that support CPD • Encourage each employee to set learning goals and have a CPD plan • Encourage peer-to-peer learning and reward positive learning outcomes • Provide county employees with opportunities to apply what they learn
Embracing climate change at the work places	• Conduct climate-risk assessment in each workplace • Develop climate plans for each office • Reduce energy consumption through use of LED lighting, energy-efficient appliances and building insulation • Use renewable energy sources • Reduce waste generation through use of paperless communication, recycling and reusable effects • Encourage sustainable transport options such as walking and cycling • Support remote working and virtual meetings

Sector Programmes

Table 25: PAIR Sector Programmes

Finance and Economic Planning

PROGRAMME 1: PLANNING, BUDGETING AND DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE: TO PROVIDE LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION IN PLANNING, RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT														
OUTCOME: IMPROVED PLANNING, AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION FOR INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT														
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	
Economic Planning and Development Monitoring Services	Properly formulated and implemented plans	No of sub-county planning offices constructed	SDG 8	-	-	1	2m	1	2.5m	1	3m	1	3.5m	11m
		Timely development /review of Sectoral plans.		8	20m	-	-	8	12m	-	-	-	-	32m
		No. of Medium-Term County Plans (CIDP) formulated/reviewed		1	20m	-	-	1	10m	-	-	-	-	30m
		No. of Annual County Plans developed		4	10m	4	11m	4	12m	4	13m	4	14m	60m
		No. of Strategic Plans formulated		19	76m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76m

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		% of projects appraised and captured in NIMES and e-ProMIS		50%	10m	100%	2m	100	2m	100	2m	100	2m	18m
		Cum. % of completed works on the county data repository.		50%	20m	70%	10m	90%	10m	100%	10m			50m
Resource Allocation and Budget Implementation Monitoring Services	Credible budget documents	No. of Annual Budget Documents formulated and approved by HBCA		3	5m	3	5m	3	6m	3	6m	3	7m	29m
		No. of Budget Implementation Review Reports generated		4	1m	4	1m	4	1m	4	1m	4	1m	5m
		Cum. % of completed works on the budget implementation tracking system		-	-	100%	3m	-	1m	-	1m	-	1m	6m
		No of officers trained on implementation tracking system		90	10m	90	2m	90	2m	90	2m	90	2m	18m
PROGRAMME 2. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE: TO MOBILIZE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND ENSURE OPTIMUM AND EQUITABLE COLLECTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT														
OUTCOME: ENHANCED FISCAL DISCIPLINE AND PRUDENT UTILIZATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES.														
Accounting and Financial Reporting Services	Adequate records kept and quality and timely reports prepared	Relevant and adequate records and documents kept.		50	5m	100	2m	100	2m	100	2m	100	2m	13m
		Accurate, timely and responsive reporting.		15	1m	15	0.5m		0.5m	15	0.5	15	0.5	3m
Supply Chain Management Services	Optimized processes for acquiring and delivering products	% of sourced products captured in the tracking system		50	5m	100	2m	100	2m	100	2m	100	2m	13m
Audit and Assurance Services	Integrity and value for money in public service delivery	% of county entities complying with the audit rules and regulations.		50	5m	100	5m	100	5m	100	5m	100	5m	25m
		Procurement of Analytical tool -IDEA		1	2m	-	2m	-	2m	-	2m	-	2m	10M
		Unqualified audit report.		1		1		1		1	-	1	-	-
PROGRAMME: PROGRAMME 3: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE: TO MOBILIZE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND ENSURE OPTIMUM COLLECTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE.														
OUTCOME: ENHANCED REVENUE AND OTHER RESOURCES FOR COUNTY DEVELOPMENT														
External Resources Mobilization	Enhanced mobilization of external resources	Value of external resource mobilized		3b	20M	3b	20M	3b	20M	3b	20M	3b	20m	100M
Internal Revenue Mobilization Services	Enhanced OSR generation and collection	%increase in OSR generated.		1b	10M	1b	10M	1b	10M	1b	10M	1b	10M	50M
		No of new revenue streams created.		5	5M	5	5M	5	5M	5	5M	5	5M	25M

Department of Governance, Administration, Communication and Stakeholder Management

PROGRAMME 1: GOVERNANCE, ADMINISTRATION AND DEVOLUTION SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE: TO OPERATIONALIZE, STRENGTHEN AND INCREASE THE QUALITY-OF-SERVICE DELIVERY OFFERED BY THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT WITHIN ITS DEVOLVED UNITS AND DEPARTMENTS														
OUTCOME: IMPROVED ACCESS TO SERVICE DELIVERY BY THE PUBLIC THROUGH EMPOWERED AND DECENTRALIZED DEVOLVED UNITS														
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	
Field Administration Services	Better work performance and service delivery in devolved units	No. of returns/registers generated/updated		624		624		624		624		624		
		No. of sub-county offices renovated		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2m	2	2m	4m
		No. of Sub-county offices constructed		2	18m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18m
		No of ward offices completed		4	20.8	4	20.8							41.6
		Ward administrators' offices constructed		8	96m	6	72m	8	72m	6	72m	6	72m	384m
		Ward administrators' offices renovated		-	-	-	-	8	2m	8	2m	8	2m	6m
PROGRAMME 2. STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE: TO FOSTER RELIABLE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS, CIVIC EDUCATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION THROUGH DIVERSE MEDIA CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT AND DEVOLVED UNITS.														
OUTCOME: IMPROVED STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS, COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES AND INCREASED COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT.														
Public Communication Services	Coordinated communication and citizen engagement	County brand Enhancement centre		20%	20m	20%	20m	20%	20m	20%	20m	20%	20m	100m

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		Departmental service charter		1	1m									1m
		Strategic Plans		1	5m			1	5m			1	5m	15m
		Communication policy		1	5m									5m
		Operationalization of the county brass band.			10m		50m		10m		10m		10m	90m
		Communication equipment		1	10m		10m		10m					30m
PROGRAMME: PROGRAMME 3: INSPECTORATE, SPECIAL PROJECTS, SECURITY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE: TO RUN AN EFFICIENT, EFFECTIVE AND RELIABLE INSPECTORATE UNIT THAT WILL SERVE, PROTECT, PREVENT AND RESPOND TO DISASTERS, EMERGENCIES AND INSECURITIES WITHIN THE COUNTY GOVERNMENTS, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.														
OUTCOME: INCREASED SECURITY SURVEILLANCE, REDUCED RESPONSE TIME AND AN EFFICIENT INSPECTORATE														
County Inspectorate Services	Improved efficiency in enforcement	No. of officers fully kitted		1,000	24m	300	7.2m	300	7.2m	-	-	-	-	38.4m
		Compliance management system procured and installed		1	10m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10m
Disaster and special projects services	Organized response and reduced vulnerability to disasters and hazardous incidents	No. of Municipal Fire Stations established		2	120m	2	120m	1	60m					300m
		No. of Paramedic Unit established		2	10m	2	10m	1	5m					25m
		No. of water ambulances		2	20m	2	20m	1	10m					50m
		No. of lightning arresters		10	5m	10	5m	10	5m	10	5m	10	5m	25m
		Early-Warning System installed		1	15m									15m

Executive Office of the Governor

PROGRAMME 1: STRATEGY AND SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE: TO PROVIDE STRATEGIC SUPPORT THAT WOULD SCALE UP IMPACT AND FACILITATE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE BEST POSSIBLE OUTCOMES														
OUTCOME: ENHANCED LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION FOR IMPROVED SERVICE DELIVERY														
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	
Efficiency Monitoring Services.	Strengthened monitoring and evaluation	M$E systems installed and operational.	SDG 8	1	10m	-	2m	-	2m	-	2m	-	2m	18m
		No of M&E officers trained		90	15M	90	15M	90	15M	90	15M	90	15M	75M
		M&E policy in place.	SDG 8	1	10M									10M
PROGRAMME 2. PUBLIC SERVICE SUPPORT SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE: TO SUPPORT IMPROVEMENT AND COORDINATE MAN POWER PLANNING AND LEGISLATION TO SUPPORT COUNTY ADMINISTRATION														
OUTCOME:														
Human Resource Management	Improved Efficiency in public Service	No of policy frameworks	SDG 8	1	5m	1	5m	1	5m	1	5m	1	5m	25M
		Functional integrated Human Resources Information System acquired and Installed.	SDG 8		10m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10M
		% of works Homa-Bay County Human Resource Training Center.				50	30m	50	30m					60m
		Proportion of Staff under comprehensive insurance cover		50	100m	100	200m	100	200m	100	200m	100	200m	900m

County Public Service Board

PROGRAMME: PERSONNEL SOURCING, MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE: TO SUPPORT IMPROVEMENT IN SERVICE DELIVERY AND COORDINATE MANPOWER PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND LOGISTIC SUPPORT TO THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATION														
OUTCOME: COMPETENT HUMAN RESOURCES ARE ATTRACTED, RETAINED AND DEVELOPED FOR EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE SERVICE DELIVERY														
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	
Recruitment and Selection	Competent staff recruited	No. of staff recruited	SDG 8	100	20M	100	20M	100	20M	100	20M	100	20M	100
		No. of interns engaged	SDG 8	50	0.6M	50	0.6M	50	0.6M	50	0.6M	50	0.6M	3
Staff Establishment and abolition of offices in the county public service	Appropriate offices established	No. of offices established	SDG 8	2	0.2M	2	0.2M	2	0.2M	2	0.2M	2	0.2M	1

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		No. of offices abolished	SDG 8	1	0	1	0	1		1	0	1	0	0
		No. of new offices filled	SDG 8	2	2M	2	2M	2	2M	2	2M	2	2M	10
		No. of officers removed from abolished offices	SDG 8	1	1M	1	1M	1	1M	1	1M	1	1M	5
Infrastructure Development	Office block constructed	% of works done	SDG 8	50%	25m	50%	25m	-						50
Human Resource Advisory.	Appropriate advisories issued about recruitment, workplace safety, employee relations, remuneration, training and compliance with laws	No. of workforce cadres with schemes of service	SDG 8	100%	2M	100%	2M	100%	2M	100%	2M	100%	2M	10
		No. of HR advisories issued	SDG 8	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	0
		No. of inter/ intragovernmental transfers effected	SDG 16	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	0
		No. of re-designations effected	SDG 8 & 16	100	1M	100	1M	100	1M	100	1M	100	1M	5
		No. of promotions effected	SDG 8 & 16	500	0	500	0	500	0	500	0	500	0	0
		No. of confirmations effected	SDG 8 & 16	1000	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000	0	0
		No. of SRC advisories on remuneration, pension and gratuities sought(based on need)	SDG 8	-	0.1M	-	0.1M	-	0.1M	-	0.1M	-	0.1M	0.5
		No. of SRC advisories on remuneration, pension and gratuities implemented	SDG 8		0.1M		0.1M		0.1M		0.1M		0.1M	0.5
		No. of disciplinary cases handled(based on need)	SDG 8 & 16		1M		1M		1M		1M		1M	5
Capacity Development Services	Staff with appropriate skills	No. of staff trained	SDG 8	30	9M	30	9M	30	9M	30	9M	30	9M	45
		No. of induction programs conducted	SDG 8	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	0
		Refresher courses attended	SDG 8	10	2M	10	2M	10	2M	10	2M	10	2M	10
		No. of opportunities benchmarked	SDG 8	5	2M	5	2M	5	2M	5	2M	5	2M	10
		No. of on-job trainings conducted	SDG 8	5	1M	5	1M	5	1M	5	1M	5	1M	5
Implementation and Monitoring of the National Performance Management Systems in the County	Appropriate national performance management system adopted	No. of performance implementation reports prepared and disseminated	SDG 8	1	1M	1	1M	1	1M	1	1M	1	1M	5

County Assembly Service Board

PROGRAMME: OVERSIGHT AND CONTROL SERVICES

OBJECTIVE: ENSURE PROPER DETERMINATION, MOBILIZATION AND UTILIZATION OF COUNTY RESOURCES AS WELL AS MANAGEMENT OF RISKS AND PREPARATION OF APPROPRIATE CAPITAL STRUCTURE FOR SUSTAINABLE OPERATIONS OF THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT

OUTCOME: COST-EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION, OVERSIGHT AND LEGISLATION THAT LEADS TO IMPROVED SERVICE DELIVERY

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	
Capacity Building Services	To equip members with appropriate skills on legislative procedures	No. of members trained on legislative procedures	SDG 8	54	80M	54	80M	54	80M	54	80M	54	80M	400M
	To equip members and staff with appropriate skills on oversight and control	No. of members and staff trained on oversight and control	SDG 8	100	25M	150	30M	150	30M	120	20M	100	15M	150M
	To provide technical staff with continuous professional development	No. of CPDs attended by staff	SDG 8	8	1.6M	8	1.6M	8	1.6M	8	1.6M	8	1.6M	8M

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	To equip staff with appropriate skills	No. of staff trained on indexing, transcription and editing	SDG 8	22	2.7M	22	2.7M	22	2.7M	22	2.7M	22	2.7M	13.5M
	To equip staff with appropriate skills	No. of trainings attended on IPSAS Accrual	SDG 8	8	0.6M	8	0.6M	8	0.6M	8	0.6M	8	0.6M	3M
	To equip staff with appropriate skills	No. of IFMIS trainings attended	SDG 8	3	0.7M	3	0.7M	3	0.7M	3	0.7M	3	0.7M	3.5M
	To equip staff with appropriate skills	No. of ICPAK trainings and workshops attended	SDG 8	4	3M	4	3M	4	3M	4	3M	4	3M	15M
	To improve performance of employees and MCAs	No. of members and staff trained on HR issues	SDG 8	36	25M	36	25M	36	25M	36	25M	36	25M	125M
	To equip Audit Committee members with the appropriate skills	No. of audit committee members trained and inducted	SDG 8	5	2M	5	2M	5	2M	5	2M	5	2M	10M
Report Writing Services	To enhance oversight and service delivery	No. of reports generated, adopted, and implemented	SDG 16	100	50M	100	50M	100	50M	100	50M	100	50M	250M
Public Participation and Education Services	To enhance citizen engagement and promote transparency	No. of public participation undertaken	SDG 11	50	15M	50	15M	50	15M	50	15M	50	15M	75M
	To enhance sharing of useful information for legislation, oversight and representation	No. of research materials produced and disseminated	SDG 4	4	1M	4	1M	4	1M	4	1M	4	1M	5M
PROGRAMME: LEGISLATIVE SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE: SUPPORT EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES AND PROVIDE A SUSTAINABLE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN/BETWEEN GOVERNMENT ENTITIES														
OUTCOME: COST-EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION, OVERSIGHT AND LEGISLATION THAT LEADS TO IMPROVED SERVICE DELIVERY														
Legislative Development and Approval Services	To strengthen the legislative framework for service delivery	No. of bills passed and policies	SDG 16		10M		10M		10M		10M		10M	50M
	To strengthen the legislative framework for service delivery	No. of Standing Order and Committee Manual reviews undertaken	SDG 16	1	4M	1	4M	1	4M	1	4M	1	4M	20M
	To strengthen the legislative framework for service delivery	No. of Bills and Policies formulated and reviewed	SDG 16	All	4M	All	4M	All	4M	All	4M	All	4M	20M
	To strengthen the legislative framework for service delivery	No. of cases successfully prosecuted or defended in court	SDG 16	All	80M	All	25M	All	30M	All	35M	All	40M	210M
	To enhance service delivery in the County Assembly	No. of Mace procured and in outfit of the national standard design	SDG 16	1	4.5M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5M
PROGRAMME: POLICY, PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE: TO COORDINATE INSTITUTION-WIDE SERVICE DELIVERY AND ALIGN OPERATIONS TO SET STANDARDS; SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGE GENERATION/IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW IDEAS AND PROMOTE CONSULTATION, PRIORITIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF STRUCTURES FOR EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION, OVERSIGHT AND LEGISLATION.														
OUTCOME: COST-EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION, OVERSIGHT AND LEGISLATION THAT LEADS TO IMPROVED SERVICE DELIVERY														
Administrative Support Services	To enhance service delivery in the County Assembly	No. of audit software procured (Teammate)	SDG 9	1	5M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5M
	To enhance service delivery in the County Assembly	No. of Asset Management software procured	SDG 9	1	1M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1M
	Development of the Assembly Strategic Plan to guide planning	Strategic Plan for the County Assembly Developed	SDG 16	1	5M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5M
	Acquisition of Motor Vehicles for Assembly Officials	No. of Motor Vehicles purchased	SDG 8	1	12M	1	12M	1	12M	1	12M	1	12M	60M
	To enhance service delivery in the County Assembly	No. of audit committee strategic plans developed	SDG 16	1	2M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2M
Assembly Infrastructure Development Services	Upgrading of ICT Infrastructure in the Plenary and Committee Rooms and Renovation of ICT Server Room	Cumulative % of planned works completed	SDG 8	50%	30M	100%	25M	-	-	-	-	-	-	55M
	Renovation of Drainage Works	Cumulative % of planned works completed	SDG 6	20%	5M	40%	5M	60%	5M	80%	5M	100%	5M	25M
	Construction of County Assembly Store House	Cumulative % of planned works completed	SDG 8	100%	8M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8M
	Drilling of Borehole to enhance constant water supply for the County Assembly	No. of Boreholes drilled and in use	SDG 6	1	2M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2M
	Residential accommodation for the speaker	Cumulative % of planned works completed	SDG 9	100%	8.75M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.75M
	Office space for improved representation by the 40 elected MCAs	Cumulative % of planned works completed	SDG 9	30%	100M	60%	100M	100%	100M	-	-	-	-	300M
	Construction of new and Renovation of existing Committee Rooms	Cumulative % of planned works completed	SDG 9	30%	20M	60%	20M	100%	20M	-	-	-	-	60M

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	Refurbishment of County Assembly Offices	Cumulative % of planned works completed	SDG 9	100%	5M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5M
	Digitization of the Assembly Library	No. of desktops purchased and installed in the library	SDG 9	6	1M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1M
	Automation of Stock Control	Acquisition of a stock control system	SDG 9	1	5M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5M
	Installation of CCTV systems within the Assembly	Cumulative % of planned works completed	SDG 9	50%	20M	100%	30M	-	-	-	-	-	-	50M

4.5 Sector Name: SOCIAL PROTECTION, CULTURE AND RECREATION (SPCR)

4.5.1 Sector Background

Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector comprises of all sections under the County Department of Gender Equality and Inclusivity, Youth, Sports, Talent Development, Cultural Heritage and Social Services. The sector plays a strategic role in empowerment of communities and vulnerable groups, safeguarding rights of children and the elderly, nurturance of diverse cultures, arts and sports to enhance county cohesiveness and competitiveness.

Sector Vision: A sustainable, equitable and socio-culturally developed county with a vibrant and globally competitive sports, culture and creative industry.

Sector Mission: To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies towards the realisation of resilient, equitable and informed communities enriched with vibrant and globally competitive sports, culture, heritage and the arts.

Sector Goals:

i. To enhance socio-economic development and sustainable livelihoods of disadvantage populations;
ii. To harness, manage, develop, regulate and build adequate capacity in the sports industry;
iii. To harness, develop, preserve and promote the county's diverse culture and heritage, creative arts and access to information;
iv. To promote decent work, skills development, sustainable employment and productivity of the youth, women and PWDs;
v. To promote empowerment, participation and protection of children, PWDs, the elderly and other vulnerable groups;
vi. To promote gender equality and empowerment of women and the youth; and
vii. To provide enabling policies, legal and institutional frameworks.

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Sector Priorities and Strategies

Table 25: Sector Priorities and Strategy SPCR

PRIORITIES.	STRATEGIES
Promotion and development of sports infrastructure and sports facilities	• Complete Phase I of Construction of Homa Bay County Stadium to be christened "Raila Amolo Odinga" Stadium including completion of perimeter wall fencing and 3No. gates; installation of high-mast floodlights; fixing of PVC chairs on VIP terraces and laying of Cabro at the parking lot. • Implement to completion phase II Construction of Homa Bay County Stadium including construction of 3No. temporary terraces; laying of tartan material on the running track; construction of swimming pool and minor playfields (e.g. volleyball, netball, handball, basketball on the northern side impression section). • Manage, market, rehabilitate and maintain additional sports stadia to provide avenues for sports development • Construct 3No. Sub-county regional sports academies i.e. greater Suba (north and South), Greater Rachuonyo (north, south and east) and Ndhiwa. • Construct a paralympic sporting facility at Nyaburi in Kendu Bay Town Ward • Construct 3No. regional sports academies. • Construct sub-county sports grounds in seven other sub-counties • Construct recreational indoor halls • Rehabilitate and improve playgrounds identified at the wards
Identification and nurturing of sports talents	• Develop and implement a county sports policy • Establish a scheme to identify and equitably award talented youth in sports and • Strengthen linkages between schools and sports clubs • Provide support to county leagues and clubs including training of technical sports personnel e.g. referees, umpires, and coaches • Facilitate county participation in inter-county and international sports events • Establish functional sports talent centres for children and youths • Organize competitions including ward tournaments and county leagues • Establish county teams in various sporting disciplines • Facilitate representation of the county at inter county, National and international sports events • Encourage PWDs to embrace Paralympic • Facilitate procurement and distribution of sports uniforms/kits and equipment • Establish a county sports hall of fame • Establish a county sport scholarship fund through lottery and county contributions
Mainstreaming of gender issues in planning, budgeting and projects implementation	• Develop a gender mainstreaming policy • Disseminate policies on gender and affirmative action • Strengthen gender technical working groups and women councils • Provide funds for women empowerment programmes • Roll out implementation of the SGBV control policy • Roll out advocacy/mentorship activities for girls in/out of school, teenage mothers and young women especially key populations on SRH rights • Support affirmative action – providing women, youth and PWD with opportunities to be better represented in decision making processes at all levels. • Ensure uptake of 30% of tenders by youth, women and PWD under AGPO • Establish a one-stop shop for AGPO services • Map, develop and maintain data base for different cohorts and women groups • Roll out women in climate change programs • Facilitate celebration of National and International Days
Mainstreaming of disability issues in planning, budgeting and projects implementation	• Formulate and disseminate a disability policy • Map, develop and maintain a data base of PWDs in the county • Establish/strengthen disability technical working groups • Mobilize and empower PWDs for Socioeconomic activities • Distribute assorted assistive devices and tools of trade appropriate for PWDs • Ensure physical accessibility to public offices for PWDs • Capacity build county staffs on disability issues • Establish empowerment funds for PWDs • Include PWDs in climate change programs • Facilitate Celebration of National and International Days
Mainstreaming of Youth issues in planning, budgeting and projects implementation	• Formulate and disseminate a youth policy • Map, develop and maintain a data base for youth cohorts and groups • Strengthen youth technical working groups and youth linkages to the global market • Establish appropriate youth empowerment funds • Support affirmative action – providing youth with opportunities to be better represented in tenders, employment and decision making processes at all levels. • Establish integrated youth empowerment centres • Roll out youth in climate change programs • Facilitate celebration of National and International Days
Enhancement of childcare and child protection services	• Formulate and disseminate child welfare and protection policy • Establish appropriate child care units • Strengthen children assemblies • Roll out children in climate change programs • Establish recreational spaces for children

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Development and promotion of cultural and the creative arts industry	• Construct a County Library and establish community libraries in Integrated Youth Empowerment Centres • Construct a multiplex cultural centre at Ndiru Kagan to be christened "Homa Bay County Cultural Centre" • Partner with Abasuba Peace Museum towards preservation of minority suba community heritage. • Design unique county branding including county anthem and attire • Establish cultural industries to market youth talents especially in performing arts and story writing and telling • Create partnerships with the Kenya Film Commission, private sector and the National Museums of Kenya, UNESCO, Kenya tourism Board, UNEP and other strategic agencies • Participate in cultural exchange programs with other county, national and international agencies • Organize county music and cultural festivals • Identify, profile and market both tangible and intangible cultural heritage sites • Establish cultural and heritage promotion centres especially for theatre artists and traditional musicians. • Establish a county museum and gallery for displaying cultural artefacts • Preserve the Gor Mahia shrine
Provision of safe spaces for vulnerable persons and victims of abuse	• Construct a complex referral safe space centre with social amenities for recreation and rehabilitation of survivors of drugs and substance abuse, GBV and other forms of abuse • Establish a teen mentorship programs through "siwindhes" sessions.
Livelihoods enhancement and diversification for key populations	• Enhance financial inclusion through financial literacy training and availability of diverse financial products • Offer linkages to marginalised community members with SMEPS for access to affordable credit products for entrepreneurship.
Integrated community empowerment	• Capacity build youth, women and PWDs on entrepreneurship. • Ensure implementation of 30% of AGPO to vulnerable community members • Facilitate opportunities for youth and women to participate in all processes of national development • Establish public recreational parks, children's parks and other recreational spaces • Establish rescue and rehabilitation/correction centres
Promotion of cross-cohort male empowerment	• Establish a trust fund for boy child empowerment • Support entrepreneurial skills training for the boys and young men • Establish SACCOs for young male entrepreneurs • Establish male peer to peer psychosocial groups and reflection circle safe spaces for men and boys • Establish sub-county elderly persons' recreation centres (Duol) • Hold the County Annual Men Conferences (CAMC)

Sector Programmes

Table 26: Sector Programmes SPCR

PROGRAMME NAME: SOCIO-CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE: TO MAINSTREAM VULNERABLE GROUPS AND THEIR SOCIO-CULTURAL CONCERNS IN THE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS														
OUTCOME: IMPROVED PARTICIPATION OF DISADVANTAGED GROUPS IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
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	
Social Protection and Development Services	Safe spaces for victims of abuse	No. of Rescue Centres established	2 & 3	0	0	1	20M	0	0	1	20M	0	0	40M
		No of Social Protection Policies formulated	2 & 3	5	20M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20M
	Spaces for positive social interaction among community members	No. of Integrated Elder Care Centres established	2&3	1	10M	1	20M	1	20M	1	20M	1	10M	80M
		No. of Integrated Community Empowerment Centres constructed	2 & 3	1	50M	0	0	1	55M	0	0	1	60M	165M
		No. of Celebratory Days Observed	2 & 3	12	60M	12	60M	12	60M	12	60M	12	60M	300M
Gender and Women Empowerment	Enhanced livelihoods for women through integrated women Empowerment Projects	No. of Baby Care Centres established	2 & 3	1	10M	1	11M	1	12M	1	13M	1	14M	60M
		No, of women accessing financial support	5&8	1,000	100M	1,000	100M	1,000	100M	1,000	100M	1,000	100M	500M
		No. of vulnerable poor widows support under the BrookBank Project of the Global Fund for Widows	5&8	200	1M	200	1M	200	1M	200	1M	200	1M	5M
		% of government positions/tenders allocated to women	5&8	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	10M
Youth Empowerment	Enhanced livelihoods for young people through an Integrated Youth Opportunities Projects	% of government positions and tenders going to youth	5&8	30	2M	30	2M	30	2M	30	2M	30	2M	10M
		No. of youth accessing financial support	5&8	1,000	100M	1,000	100M	1,000	100M	1,000	100M	1,000	100M	500M
		Cum. % of identified youth accessing career training and job placement	5&8	20	100M	40	100M	60	100M	80	100M	100	100M	500M

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Disability Mainstreaming	Enhanced livelihoods for PWDs through an Integrated Disability Support Projects	% of PWDs mapped and assessed for disability	5&8	100	1M	100	1M	100	1M	100	1M	100	1M	5M
		% of government positions/tenders going to PWDs	5&8	5	1M	5	1M	5	1M	5	1M	5	21M	5M
		No. of PWDs accessing financial support	5&8	500	10M	500	11M	500	12M	500	13M	500	14M	60M

PROGRAMME NAME: CULTURE AND CREATIVE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

OBJECTIVE: TO PROFESSIONALISE AND ENHANCE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL CULTURE AND CREATIVE ECONOMY

OUTCOME: IMPROVED RETURNS FROM CULTURE AND THE CREATIVE ECONOMY

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 in Kshs	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Cultural and Creative Sector Development Services	Improved sites and accommoda-tion for cultural heritage and arts activities	No. of Cultural Centres established	3&10	1	20M	0	0	1	20M	0	0	0	0	40M
		No. of libraries established	3&10	0	0	1	50M	0	0	1	50M	0	0	100M
		No. of cultural and natural heritage sites preserved	3&10	0	0	2	10M	0	0	2	10M	2	10M	30M

Programme Name: DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF SPORTS AND SPORTS FACILITIES

Objective: To identify, develop and market local talents for improved earnings from sports.

Outcome: Improved returns from sports

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 in Kshs	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Sports Infrastructure Development Services	Improved facilities for sports devel-opment	No. of Stadia Upgraded		1	100M	1	120M	1	80M	1	60M	1	50M	410M
		% of planned works completed at Nyaburi Special Sports Centre		50%	35M	50%	25M	0	15M	0	5M	0	0	80M
		% of planned works completed at Nyandiwa Aqua Sports Centre		0	0	0	0	50%	15M	50%	15M	0	20M	50M
		No. of play grounds improved		8	20M	8	20M	8	20M	8	20M	8	20M	100M
		No. of Sub county regional Sportsground completed		1	200M			1	200M			1	200M	600M
		3No of Temporary Terraces completed		1	55M			1	55M			1	55M	165M
		4No. construction of minor playfields				4	80M							80M
		3 No. regional Sports Academies		1	365M			1	365M			1	365M	1,095M
		No. of PVC chairs fixed on VIP terraces				3,000	28M							28M

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4.6 Sector Name: HEALTH

The sector comprises preventive and promotive services, curative and rehabilitative services and general administration policy and planning and research and development. The sector is mandated to build a progressive, responsive and sustainable technology-driven, evidence-based and client-centred health system for accelerated attainment of the highest standards of health to the people of Homa Bay County.

Sector Vision: A county free from preventable diseases and controllable ill health

Sector Mission: To provide effective leadership and participate in sustainable, technologically driven, evidence based and client centred health care system to the county population

Sector Goal

The goal of the health sector is to provide equitable, affordable and quality healthcare of the highest standard to all citizens.

The Health Sector will focus on strengthening and scaling up cost effective, preventive and promotive health care system, with special attention to control of communicable diseases, reproductive child health and emergency services, environmental and rural health services.

Sector Strategic objectives

- To eliminate communicable conditions.
- To halt and reverse the high burden of non-communicable conditions.
- To reduce injuries.
- To provide Essential Medical Services.
- To minimize exposure to health risk factors.
- To strengthen collaboration with health-related sectors.

Health Sector Priorities and Strategies

The sector comprises four key programmes: preventive and promotive services, curative and rehabilitative services and general administration, policy and planning and finally research and development.

Table 27: Health Sector Priorities and Strategies

PRIORITIES	STRATEGIES
Eliminating communicable diseases	• Increase community awareness and participation in preventive activities • improve screening and linkage efforts for communicable diseases • strengthen private sector participation • promote sanitation awareness, education & behaviour change in the county • improve capacity for disease outbreak investigation and emergency response • capacity building of health care workers on communicable disease management
Reducing injuries	• Health promotion on violence & injury prevention • Increase community awareness and participation especially the boda boda group • Establishment of accidents and emergency unit • Ensure availability of emergency commodities • Capacity building of HCWs
Improving maternal, neonatal, child health and adolescent health	• Ensure access to comprehensive maternal, neonatal, and reproductive health services including FP • Accelerate initiatives targeting nutritional interventions • Ensure operationalisation of blood bank • Capacity building of CHVs & parents on nature & care at all levels • Strengthen immunisation services • Strengthen collaboration with community opinion leaders to promote utilisation of MNCH services • Strengthen outreach services • Strengthen community health strategy • Promotion of school health programmes • Establish mother child Hospital • Provision of youth friendly services • Strengthen maternal and perinatal death surveillance and response • Mainstreaming Kenya Quality model for health in all facilities
Investing on Human resource	• Implement HR policy including training • Review & harmonise scheme of service for all cadres • Regularly monitor and institute corrective measures for improving health workers' productivity • Implementation of Homabay Community Health Act • Strategic recruitment of HCWs
Promoting Environmental health, water & sanitation	• Strengthen community led total sanitation • Improve waste management at facility level • Capacity build HCWs on waste segregation • Promote PPP on waste management
Strengthening level 4 &primary healthcare services	• improve level 4 & primary healthcare to KHP norm • enhance referral and linkage services • strengthen collaboration with faith based and private facilities for synergy in service delivery • promote e-health services • Strengthen stakeholder partnership for resource mobilisation • strengthen supply chain management and logistics for health products • promote digitisation of health services
Expanding access to specialized healthcare	• Modernisation of Homa Bay Referral Hospital to level 5 through: • Establishing eye centre, cancer centre, accident & emergency unit • Upgrading of infrastructure & hospital equipment • Improve bed capacity • Improve laboratory services
Reducing the burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs)	• Increase community awareness creation on NCDs • improve screening and linkage efforts for non-communicable diseases • capacity building of health care workers on NCD communicable disease management
Accelerating the transition to self sufficiency	• Increase overall allocation to the health sector • Universalize coverage under medical insurance • Accredit all health facilities to NHIF status • Improve service delivery in all facilities so that they meet established KEPHI standards • Target chargeable and more specialized services where we may have comparative advantage in the region • Emphasize cost-sharing

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Sector Programmes

Table 28: Sector Programmes HEALTH

Sub-programme	Key output	Performance indicator	Linkages to SDG targets	Base-line	Planned Targets & Indicative Budgets (ksh. millions)										
					Year 1		Year2		Year3		Year4		Year5		Total
					Target	cost	Target	cost	Target	cost	target	cost	Target	cost	
PROGRAMME: PROMOTIVE AND PREVENTIVE SERVICES															
OBJECTIVE: SCALE-UP HIGH IMPACT INTERVENTIONS AT ALL LEVELS TO REDUCE MATERNAL, NEONATAL AND CHILD MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY															
OUTCOME: IMPROVED MATERNAL, NEONATAL AND CHILD HEALTH															
Maternal & neonatal health	Maternity services are provided	#Facilities with maternity wards	3.7	23	27	82M	33	82M	41	122M	49	122M	57	122M	530M
		#Facilities offering long term FP		136	140		150		160		170		180		
		#Facilities offering CS		6	8		9		10		11		13		
		#Timely perinatal audits		0	50		100		150		200		240		
		#Facilities with mother-baby pack		0	50		60		70		80		100		
		#Facilities with MCH diaries		0	150		215		220		240		240		
		# facilities implementing KQMH		3	30		60		90		120		150		
		#Facilities providing ANC profile		42	50		60		70		80		100		
		# outreaches conducted		900	1200		1200		1200		1200		1200		
		# blood campaigns conducted		12	12		12		12		12		12		
Child Health	Child health services are available	#Facilities offering nurturing care	3.2	17	25	40M	30	40M	45	40M	50	40M	55	40M	200M
		#CHVs trained on nurturing care		68	100		120		180		200		220		
		#Facilities with baby-friendly unit		0	1		2		3		4		5		
		#Facilities with PMTC		219	225		230		235		238		240		
	Establish ICCM	#Facilities with ICCM		100	130		160		190		220		240		
AYSRH	Adolescent & youth responsive services provided	#Schools with RH program	3.7	146	200	15M	225	15M	250	15M	275	15M	300	15M	75M
		#Facilities with youth friendly units		56	60		65		70		75		80		
		# HCW trained on AYSRH		40	40		80		120		160		200		
		#Community units sensitisation on drug abuse		2	40		80		120		160		200		
		#CHVs trained on AYSRH		900	900		1200		1400		1600		1800		
Immunization	Child resilience built	# Facilities offering immuni-sation	3.8	150	160	15M	180	15M	200	15M	205	15M	215	15M	75M
		#functional fridges		150	160		180		200		105		215		
		% Facilities reporting zero-stock-out of vaccines		60	70		80		100		100		100		
Nutrition	Workplace breast-feeding promoted	#Workplace with breastfeeding sites	2.2, 2.1	0	5	10.5M	10	10.5M	15	10.5M	20	10.5	25	10.5M	52.5M
	Healthy food con-sumption promoted among adults	# Schools with health clubs		0	40		80		120		160		200		
		# nutritional counselling		235,314	250000		275000		300000		325000		350000		
	Food supplements provided	# Facilities providing supple-ments		144	150		160		170		180		190		
		# Beneficiaries		18,854	22000		24000		26000		28000		30000		
HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS service available	# New HIV/AIDS positive	3.3	1598	1400	260M	1200	260M	1000	320M	800	360M	600	433M	1,633M
		% On ART		95	96		97		98		99		100		
		# Facilities offering ART		160	165		170		175		180		185		
		# facilities offering PMTCT		219	215		220		225		230		235		
		# facilities laboratory net-working		212	215		220		225		230		235		
		% viral suppression		98	99		100		100		100		100		
		#HCW trained on HIV/AIDS guideline		30	150		150		150		150		150		
		# Partner HCW transitioned on CGHB		0	88		36		18		18		16		
TB & Leprosy	TB/Leprosy patients identified & on treatment HIV&TB integrated	# TB identified at facility	3.3	2685	3303	30M	3921	30M	4539	30M	5157	30M	5775	30M	150M
		#TB patients on treatment		1485	1827		2169		2511		2853		3195		
		# facilities offering treatment services		196	201		206		211		216		221		
		# Facilities equipped with TB screening/ Diagnosis machines		72	77		82		87		92		100		
		#HCWs trained on TB/HIV management		50	50		100		150		200		250		
		# facilities conducting defaulter tracing		196	201		206		211		216		221		
		#CHVs sensitized on TB DOTs		80	200		400		600		800		1200		
Malaria & neglected diseases	Malaria control &management	#HHs sprayed yearly	3.3	238330	201102	400M	221102	410M		25M		25M		25M	885M

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		#Facilities with commodities		215	221		221		230		240		240		
		#Community units sensitisation management		80											
		#HCWs trained on case management		25	50		100		150		200		250		
	Control & prevention of neglected diseases	# Under 5 Children dewormed		134810	135234		140234		145234		15024		155234		
		# screening done on bilharzia		1112	1312		1512		1712		1912		2112		
NCDs	Staffs & facilities capacity on NCDs improved	#CHV trained on NCDs	3.4	550	1000	20M	1500	20M	2000	20M	2500	20M	2900	20M	100M
		#HCW trained on NCDs		0	40		160		200		250		300		
		#Screened for NCDs (DM, HT,CA)		30023	350000		40000		45000		50000		55000		
		#Facilities equipped for screening		77	100		140		160		200		240		
		Community units sensitized		55	100		150		200		250		284		
Community health strategy	Trained & equipped CHVs	#CHVs equipped with kits	3.7	0	600	223M	1200	223M	1800	223M	2400	223M	2900	223M	1115M
		#CHVs re-trained		0	600		1200		1800		2400		2900		
		# Dialogue day conducted		180	1136		1136		1136		1136		1136		
		# action days conducted		180	1136		1136		1136		1136		1136		
		# CHV paid stipends		2974	2974		2974		2974		2974		2774		
Disease surveillance	Disease outbreak managed	#Laboratories equipped	3.1	0	2	15M	4	15M	6	15M	8	15M	10	15M	75M
		#Staffs trained on surveillance		13	40		80		120		160		200		
		Case detection /100000		13	11		11		11		11		11		
Environmental health, water & sanitation	Environmental sanitation coordination committee	#Stakeholder meetings	6.2, 6.1	1	4	5M	4	5M	4	5M	4	5M	4	5M	25M
		#Advocacy for political commitment		0	2		2		2		2		2		
	CLTS promoted	#Villages triggered		1706	2100		2400		2600		3000		3500		
		#Artisans trained		30	30		60		90		120		150		
		#Sanitation & clean up days		12	12		12		12		12		12		
	Hospital waste managed	#HCWs trained on waste segregation		30	30		60		90		130		150		
School health	Supervision to institutions	#Schools with health clubs	6.2	146	200	15M	225	15M	250	15M	275	15M	300	15M	75M
		#schools trained		146	200		225		250		275		300		
		#Support supervisions		12	12		12		12		12		12		
Infection Prevention Control	Awareness on IPC	# HCW Sensitised on IPC	3.9	150	200	10M	250	10M	300	10M	350	10M	400	10M	50M
		#Facilities with IPC guideline		150	221		225		230		235		240		
		#Facilities with IPC supplies		150	221		225		230		235		240		
Quality & standards	Quality & health standard maintained	#Facilities meeting norms and standards	3.9	0	1	10M	2	10M	3	10M	4	10M	5	10M	50M
		# Property inspection done		117	221		225		230		235		240		
		#Water analysis done		0	10		20		50		70		90		
Health Products & Technologies	HPT available	% of HFs with HPTs	3.9a	60	100	300M	100	500M	100	700M	100	800M	100	900M	3200M
GBV &injuries	GBV &injuries services provided	#Facilities with GBV units	5.2	1	2	10M	4	10M	6	10M	7	10M	8	10M	50M
		#Health care worker trained on GBV		9	40		80		120		160		200		
		#Community units sensitisation on GBV & injuries													
		0	50		100		150		200		284				
Climate change & health	Rain water harvested	# Facilities with rain water catchment	6.2	50	50	16M	100	16M	150	16M	200	16M	240	16M	80M
	Green energy promoted	#Facilities with green technology (Solar system)		3	6		10		14		18		23		
PROGRAMME: CURATIVE AND REHABILITATIVE HEALTH SERVICES															
OBJECTIVE: TO PROVIDE A FUNCTIONAL & SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH SERVICES															
OUTCOME: MEDICAL SERVICES ESTABLISHED THAT WILL ENSURE EQUITABLE, ACCESS TO HIGH QUALITY SERVICES															
Health infrastructure	Hospital services	# of well-equipped laboratories	3.8	1	1	20M	1	20M							40M
		# of specialized units operationalised (ICU, eye unit, renal)		2	2	40M	2	40M	2	40M					160M
		# of theatres constructed in level 4 facilities		2	3	90M	3	90M	2	60M	2	60M			300M
		# of facilities offering mental services		2	3	0.5M	3	0.5	3	0.5	3	0.5M			2.5M
		# of mental wards established		0	3	21M	3	21M	3	21M	3	21M			84M
		# of modern radiology equipment procured		0	1	45M	1	10M	1	10M	1	10M	1	10M	85M
		% completion of													

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County commodity storage centre in HBCTRH		0	30	7M	50	7M	75	7.5M	100	7.5M			29M		
		% completion of modern emergency casualty /outpatient block in HBCTRH		0	50	150M	100	150M							300M
		% of completion of modern funeral pallor in HBCTRH	3.8	0	50	40M	100	40M							80M
		# of mortuaries constructed		2	1	50M	1	50M	1	50M					150M
		% of construction of new administration block		60	70	30M	100	30M							60M
		% Of completion of modern kitchen in HBCTRH		0	30	5M	75	5M	100	5M					15M
		Fully operationalized blood bank		0	70	10M	100	10M							20M
		# Of orthopaedic workshops established		0	1	20M	1	20M							40M
		% completion of mother child block in HBCTRH													
0					50	30M	100	30M			60M				
		% completion of modern orthopaedic centre to cater for assistive devices for PWDs {PI, VI,HI and low vision in HBCTRH		0							50	25M	100	25M	50M
	Primary health services	% completion of incinerators		0			2	2M	2	2M	2	2M	2	2M	8M
		# of immunisation fridges procured		40	30	12M	20	8M	20	8M	20	8M	20	8M	44M
		# of Facilities connected to electricity		15	40	80M	40	80M	20	40M	10	20M	10	20M	240M
		# of health centres and dispensaries equipped as per the standards		0	30	30M	30	30M	30	30M	30	30M	30	30M	150M
		# of stalled dispensaries completed		5	4	10M	4	10M	4	10M	4	10M	4	10M	50M
		# of new dispensaries con-structed		23	10	70M	10	70M	7	49M	7	49M	3	21M	259M
		# of general wards constructed		1	3	12M	3	12M	2	8M	1	4M	1	4M	40M
		# of maternity wards construct-ed /completed		0	5	50M	5	50M	8	80M	8	80M	8	80M	340M
		# of dispensaries completed and equipped		0	7	70M	5	50M	-	-	-	-	-	-	120M
		# of dispensaries upgraded to health centres		0	15	300M	10	200M	10	200M	9	180M	-	-	880M
		# of new dispensaries con-structed		0	11	110M	9	90M	8	80	7	70M	5	50M	420M
		#of health centres upgraded to level 4		0	14	420M	10	300M	10	300M	-	-	-	-	1.02B
		# of level 4 hospitals upgraded		0	1	100M	1	100M	1	100M	1	100M	1	100M	500M
		#of staff houses contracted in dispensaries and health centres		0	5	25M	5	25M	5	25M	5	25M	5	25M	125M
		# of laboratories constructed and equipped		0	3	18M	3	18M	3	18M	3	18M	4	24M	96M
		# of ambulances procured		0	2	20M	2	20M	2	20M	2	20M	2	20M	100M
		#of boat ambulances procured		0	1	25M	1	25M							50M
		# procure utility vehicles		0	3	19.5M	3	19.5M	3	19.5M	3	19.5M	1	6.5M	84.5M
		Drug distribution truck		0	1	12M									12M
		Assorted medical equipment		2	1	40M	1	40M	1	40M	1	40M	1	40M	20M
		Procurement of motorbike		0	10	5M	10	5M	10	5M	10	5M	10	5M	25M
		# of facilities connected to water supply		0	10	2.5M	10	2.5M	10	2.5M	10	2.5M	10	2.5M	12.5M
		# of facilities fenced, and gated		5	2	1M	2	1M	2	1M	2	1M	2	1M	5M
	climate change mitigated	# of trees planted around the facilities		0	11050	3.3M	11350	3.3M	11050	3.3M	11050	3.3M	11050	3.3M	16.5M
		# of facilities fitted with solar power		3	10	15M	10	15M	10	15M	10	15M	10	15M	75M
		#of Level 4 facilities not use of wood for cooking in facilities		0	2	4M	4	4M	6	4M	8	4M	10	4M	20M
PROGRAMME: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, PLANNING , MANAGEMENT, SUPPORT AND COORDINATION															
OBJECTIVE: TO IMPROVE MANAGEMENT OF THE EXISTING HEALTH WORKFORCE THROUGH CAPACITY BUILDING & MOTIVATION															
OUTCOME: TO ENSURE ADEQUATE & SKILLED HEALTH CARE WORKERS															
Health Human Resource	Specialised/non-spe-cialised personnel trained	# Specialised personnel trained	3.9c	3	10	5M	10	5M	10	5M	10	5M	10	5M	25M
		# HCW recruited		83	100	120M	100	120M	100	120M	100	120M	100	120M	600M
	Succession planning established	Plan developed		1	1	5M	1	5M	1	5M	1	5M	1	5M	25M
	Updated staffing norm	#Workload analysis report		0	1	0.5M	1	0.5M	1	0.5M	1	0.5M	1	0.5M	2.5M
Health Financing	Increasing allocation	% County allocation to health	3.9c	32	32	65M	33	95M	34	120M	35	155M	36	185M	650M
	Increasing revenue collection	Amount Revenue collection		500M	700M		800M		900M		1000M		1100M		

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	Increasing access to health care	# household recruited to NHIF		1500	10000		15000		20000		25000		30000		
Administration Planning & Policy															
	Partnership 7 Coordination strengthened	# Policies developed/operationalized	3.9c	0	1	4M	1	4M	1	4M	1	4M	1	4M	20M
	Health facilities accredited	# Level 4 facilities accredited		6	5	1M	5	1M	5	1M	3	0.6			3.6M
	Establish Emergency response centre	Emergency response centre established	3.9d	0	1	10M									10M
PROGRAMME: RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT															
OBJECTIVE: TO IMPROVE DECISION MAKING THROUGH EVIDENCE-BASED RESULTS THAT IS RELIABLE, ACCESSIBLE & TIMELY															
OUTCOME: INFORMED POLICY FORMULATION & IMPLEMENTATION															
Research & policy	County led research developed	% Allocation to R&D	3.9c	0.2	0.5	15M	0.7	21M	0.9	27M	1	30M	1	30M	126M
		# R&D produced		2	2		4		8		10		12		
	Strengthen partnership	#Health research publication shared with department	3.9c	2	2		4		8		12		12		
Total	13,815.6M														

4.7. Sector Name: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The sector comprises of environmental protection, water and natural resources. The sector focused on conservation and management of forests, water catchments, and management of wetlands, restoration of degraded land, green economy, waste management, pollution control, integrated regional development, water resources management, increase access to water and sanitation and mitigation and adaptation to the effects of climate change among other programmes.

Sector Composition

The sector composes of the sub-sector of Water, Irrigation, Sanitation, Environment, Forestry and Climate Change and it is mandated of the sector is to build capacity of communities on sustainable management of environment, water and sanitation resources, enforcement of regulations and standards, harnessing underground and surface water capabilities using modern technologies, and improving development and maintenance of environment, water and sanitation resources.

Sector Mission

To ensure the people of Homa Bay have access to reliable safe water, sanitation and that they live in clean and well conserved environment that enhance socio economic development.

Sector Vision

A Prosperous Population Living in A Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment.

4.7.5 Sector Goals

To fulfil its mandate of ensuring the people of Homa-Bay County have ready access to adequate safe water and healthy sanitation and that they live in a clean and well conserved environment that promotes their sustainable socio-economic development, the Section of Environment and Natural Resources has goals and targets namely:

- To provide clean and healthy Environment for Homa-Bay County residents by enhancing waste management to residents
- To sustain critical Ecosystem Services in the County by Conserving and increasing the forest cover from 3.1% to 4% by 2027.
- To enhance the resilience of the people of Homa-Bay County to climate change by coordinating and promoting appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures

SECTOR PRIORITIES

Table 29: Sector Priorities EPWNR

Environmental management and Forestry development services

SECTOR PRIORITIES	STRATEGIES
Improve waste management	• Advocacy and awareness • Develop sustainable waste management policy • Acquisition of modern waste management plant and equipment • Acquisition and development of integrated dumpsites for development of circular economy • Enforcement of waste management regulations • Promote PPP models in actualization of prioritized waste management projects
Enhance environmental protection	• Linkages and partnership services • Promote Environmental education • Integrated water resource management services • Water, air and noise Pollution control • Conservation and rehabilitation of degraded landscapes
Increase county Forest Cover	• Afforestation and Reforestation. • Policy development, implementation and enforcement • Restoration of degraded forested areas • Promotion of agroforestry and fruit tree in the communities • Promotion of tree growing • Promote School greening programs • Establishment of tree nurseries • Gazettement of community forests. • Capacity development of various groups i.e. CFAs
Establishment of green spaces in urban areas.	• Identification and development of green spaces in urban centres • Beautification of public spaces • Support urban management organisation in developing urban forestry • Encourage and support private sectors to develop green spaces

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Climate change management services

SECTOR PRIORITIES	STRATEGIES
Climate Change Governance	• Ensure implementation of the provision in the climate change policy and legal framework. • Establishment of climate change structures / committees necessary for to support in the implementation of desired adaptation and mitigation interventions. • Participate in the Regional, National and International climate Change governance process. • Enhancing stakeholder engagement in climate change issues in the County
Climate Change Mainstreaming	• Develop and implement county climate change action plans • Advocacy efforts to ensure county Government departments and Agencies mainstream climate actions in their programmes/projects and plans. • Support communities come up with locally led climate change actions. • Enhancing capacity of county governments departments and citizens to mainstream climate change actions • Develop and implement climate change action tracking tools • Provision of technical support to departments in mattes climate change mainstreaming
Low carbon resilient growth	• Promote development and use of clean energy technologies in the county • Establish an enabling policy framework for low carbon growth in the county • Promote carbon trade • Promoting and up-scaling climate change adaptation and mitigation practices and technologies
Climate financing	• Develop a policy to enhance the county's capacity to engage in carbon trading • Develop bankable climate change proposals for funding. • Strengthen the viability of the county carbon asset production to increase access to international carbon markets • Promote public-private partnerships in climate change response • Strengthen the climate finance governance framework in the County • Develop a climate finance strategy

Water and Sanitation Services

SECTOR PRIORITIES	STRATEGIES
Increase urban & rural water supply	• Establishment/rehabilitation of water schemes in municipalities • Rehabilitation & extension of rural water schemes • Promotion of water harvesting & storage. • Promote water Governance initiatives through strengthening of Water Resources Users Association (WRUAS) and Water Users Associations (WUAs) to help in mater resource management
Increase Urban and Rural sanitation Services	• Development of sewerage plants. • Rehabilitation of DTF. • Construction of new DTFs. • Construction of village sanitation facilities

Mineral Management and Marketing Services

SUBSECTOR: MINING	
PRIORITIES	STRATEGIES
Sustainable exploration and utilisation of mineral resources	• Mapping of existing mineral resources within the county • Develop policy and regulatory framework for management of mineral resources • Capacity building of mining stakeholders • Mainstream community participation in management of mineral resources
Promote safety in exploration and exploitation of mineral resources	• Deploy use of modern mineral exploration and exploitation technology • Capacity building of artisanal miners through training • Provision of modern artisanal mining tools

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SECTOR PROGRAMMES

Table 30: Sector Programmes EPWN

PROGRAMME NAME: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE: TO INCREASE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE AND SAFE WATER AND SANITATION														
OUTCOME: SUFFICIENT WATER AND SANITATION FOR IMPROVED HEALTH AND SAFETY OF THE COUNTY POPULATION														
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 (Million)	Target	Cost (Million)	Target	Cost (Million)	Target	Cost (Million)	Target	Cost (Million)	
Urban water supply services	Increased and equitable access to reliable potable water for domestic and industrial use in urban areas	Length of pipeline(km)	SDG 6	75	87.15	63	73.5	50	57.75	38	44.1	25	29.4	291.9
		Number of households connected to water	SDG 6	3,900	32.55	3,250	28.665	2,600	22.05	1,950	16.8	1,300	11.55	111.615
		Number of treatment plant in new municipalities	SDG 6	1	1050	1	1,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	2100
		Volume of none revenue water produced in cubic meters	SDG 6	4,000	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Number of storage tanks constructed (250 cubic meters tank)	SDG 6	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	50
Irrigation Development Services	Increased Availability of water for agricultural use and conservation of soil and water	Construction of water storage and distribution structures along lake shore and rivers		2	70M	2	70M	2	70M	2	70M	0	0	280M
		No of WUAs formed and trained on water use		4	200.000	4	200,000	4	200,000	2	200,000	0	0	800M
Rural water supply services	Increased and equitable access to reliable potable water for domestic and industrial use in rural areas	Number of new boreholes drilled and equipped	SDG 6	50	262.5	40	210	20	105	20	105	20	105	787.5
		Number of springs protected	SDG 6	10	5.25	10	5.25	10	5.25	10	5.25	10	5.25	26.25
		Length of pipeline (km)	SDG 6	80	90.3	60	67.2	45	50.4	35	38.85	30	33.6	280.35
		No. of households accessing water service	SDG 6	3,409	0	2,727	0	1,432	0	1,023	0	273	0	0
		No .of rural water service providers registered	SDG 6	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	1.5
		Number of new rural water service providers established	SDG 6	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-
		Number of private operators contracted under PPP	SDG 6	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	-
		Number of irrigation schemes constructed	SDG 6	2	14.7	2	14.7	2	14.7	2	14.7	2	14.7	73.5
		Number of pans developed and rehabilitated	SDG 6	3	23.625	4	31.5	4	31.5	4	31.5	3	23.625	141.75
		Number of roof catchment tanks installed	SDG 6	10	10.500	10	10.500	10	10.500	10	10.500	10	10.500	21
		Number of water supplies rehabilitated and expanded	SDG 6	1	105	1	105	1	105	1	105	1	105	525
		Community water projects (Distance reduced by rural people looking for water)	SDG 6	85	510	80	480	80	480	80	480	80	480	2,430
Waste water and Sanitation management services	Increased and equitable access to sanitation services.	Number of DTF constructed	SDG 6	1	21	1	21	1	21	0	0	0	0	63
		% of Rehabilitation works Mbita DTF	SDG 6	10%	22.05	30%	84	50%	105	90%	115.5	100%	31.5	358.05
		% completion of new sewerage works for Homa Bay town	SDG 6	50%	1,000	50%	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
		% completion of new sewerage works for Oyugis town	SDG 6	50%	1,000	50%	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
		Number of ablution block constructed	SDG 6	4	10.5	4	10.5	4	10.5	4	10.5	4	10.5	52.5
PROGRAM NAME: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE: TO ENHANCE A CLEAN AND SAFE ENVIRONMENT FOR THE RESIDENTS OF HOMA BAY														
OUTCOME: A HEALTHY POPULATION														
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 (Million)	Target	Cost (Million)	Target	Cost (Million)	Target	Cost (Million)	Target	Cost (Million)	
Waste management	Integrated waste management system	No of dumpsites acquired and developed	SDG: 6, 11 & 13	1	15.75	2	31.5	2	31.5	2	31.5	1	15.75	126
		No. of waste trucks/skip loaders procured	SDG: 6, 11 & 13	1	13.65	2	27.3	2	27.3	2	27.3	1	13.65	109.2
		Procurement of skips	SDG: 6, 11 & 13	20	10.5	20	10.5	20	10.5	20	10.5	20	10.5	52.5
		Purchase of coded litter bins	SDG: 6, 11 & 13	100	1.05	100	1.05	100	1.05	100	1.05	100	1.05	5.25
Environmental Protection Services	Improved awareness on environmental systems and sustainable use of natural resources	No. of developed and equipped environmental resource Centre	SDG 12	1	5.25	1	5.25	1	5.25	1	5.25	1	5.25	26.25

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		No. of Environmental best practices sensitization and awareness conducted in educational institutions	SDG 12	1	5.25	2	10.5	1	5.25	3	15.75	1	5.25	41.25
		No of awareness campaigns conducted	SDG 12	10	5.25	10	5.25	10	5.25	10	5.25	10	5.25	26.25
		No of seminars and training workshops	SDG 12	10	5.25	10	5.25	10	5.25	10	5.25	10	5.25	26.25
		No. of environmental conservation stakeholder forums held	SDG 12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	10
		No of exchange programmes	SDG 12	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	5
		No of exhibition on best practices	SDG 12	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
	Reduced noise pollution	No .of noise meters procured		8	1.6M	8	1.6M	8	1.6M	8	1.6M	8	1.6M	3.8M
	Restored ecosystems	No. of conserved and rehabilitated degraded landscapes	SDG 12	1	5.25	1	5.25	1	5.25	1	5.25	0	0	21
		No. of reclaimed and rehabilitated riparian lands	SDG 15	1	10.5	1	10.5	1	10.5	1	10.5	1	10.5	52.5
		Conservation of water towers	SDG 6	1	2.625	1	2.625	2	5.25	1	2.625	1	2.625	15.75
Forest Development services	Improved forest and tree cover within the county	Development of parks and green spaces	SDG 15	1	10.5	1	10.5	0	0	1	10.5	0	0	31.5
		No. of community tree nurseries	SDG 15	40	21	40	21	40	21	40	21	40	21	105
		Number of public institutions greened	SDG 15	3	4.725	3	4.725	3	4.725	3	4.725	3	4.725	23.625
		Re-afforestation of degraded hill tops are forested areas	SDG 15	3	4.725	3	4.725	3	4.725	3	4.725	3	4.725	23.625
	Conserved natural resources and existing natural environment	Capacity development of CFAs	SDG 15	1	0.525	1	0.525	1	0.525	1	0.525	1	0.525	2.625
Policy and plan formulation, development and dissemination	To enhance the regulatory framework for creation of an enabling environment for service delivery	Number of legal frameworks developed	SDG: 6	2	6	1	3	1	3	0	0	1	3	15
		Number of plans developed	SDG: 6	1	3	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	9
		No. of waste survey reports established	SDG: 6	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
														2.625

PROGRAMME: CLIMATE CHANGE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

OBJECTIVE: TO DELIVER LOCALLY LED CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE ACTIONS AND STRENGTHEN THE COUNTY'S CAPACITY TO MANAGE CLIMATE RISKS

OUTCOME: ENHANCED ADAPTIVE CAPACITY AND RESILIENCE OF THE COUNTY TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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 (Million)	Target	Cost (Million)	Target	Cost (Million)	Target	Cost (Million)	Target	Cost (Million)	
Climate Change Governance	Climate change Institutional and Governance framework enhanced and strengthened in the County.	No.of plans, strategies, reports, regulations and guidelines developed and reviewed	SDG 13	4	17	5	20	3	10	6	22	2	6	75
	Mechanisms for citizens engagement in social resilience developed and implemented	No. of climate change action consultations, deliberations and participatory monitoring sessions held.	SDG 13	16	7	16	7	16	7	16	7	16	7	35
		No. of climate change capacity building activities and sessions implemented and held	SDG 13	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	40
Climate Change Mainstreaming	Climate change mitigation and adaptation actions implemented in the County to enhance resilience to climate change	No. of climate resilience projects formulated and implemented in the wards	SDG 13	40	132	40	132	40	132	40	132	40	132	660
		No. of Disaster response centers and early warning systems developed	SDG 13	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	60
		No. of County Climate Change resilience hubs and nodes established and operationalized	SDG 13	3	50	3	50	2	20	1	10	0	0	130
		No. of climate innovations and climate action award schemes financed	SDG 13	5	25	5	25	5	25	5	25	5	25	125
Climate Change Investment and Financing	Funds raised for financing climate resilience investments.	No.of Carbon credit trading projects developed, certified and implemented	SDG 13	1	12	1	50	1	50	0	0	0	0	112

PROGRAMME NAME; MINERAL MANAGEMENT AND MARKETING SERVICES

OBJECTIVE: TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OUTCOME: IMPROVED HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD

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 (Million)	Target	Cost (Million)	Target	Cost (Million)	Target	Cost (Million)	Target	Cost (Million)	
Artisanal Mining Services	Artisanal mining sites mapped	No. of mineral sites identified	7,8,	-2000	-	1 No	15 M	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 M
	Safe mining practices	No. of miners trained on mining best practices	7,8	No	10 M	2000 No	10 M	2000 No	10 M	2000 No	10 M	2000 No	10 M	50 M
	Regulated mining activities	No. of Acts and policies developed	7,8	-	-	1 No	10 M	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 M
Mineral Prospecting Services	Adherence to mining regulations	No. of Enforcement and Royalty tracking reports	7,8	5 No	3 M	5 No	3 M	5 No	3 M	5 No	3 M	5 No	3 M	15 M

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PROGRAMME: POLICY, PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES															
OBJECTIVE: TO CREATE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT SERVICE PROVISION															
OUTCOME: PROPERLY REGULATED AND CO-ORDINATED WATER SECTOR															
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 (Million)	Target	Cost (Million)	Target	Cost (Million)	Target	Cost (Million)	Target	Cost (Million)	
Institutional Capacity Strengthening	Enhanced staff capacity and environment for efficient service delivery	Number of staff trained and capacity build	SDG 6	100	15	100	15	100	15	100	15	100	15	75
		Number of staff offices constructed and operationalized	SDG 6	1	15	1	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	25
		No. of WASH forums held	SDG6	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5
		No. of stakeholder forums held	SDG	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	20
Policy and plan formulation, development and dissemination	To enhance the regulatory framework for creation of an enabling environment for service delivery	Number of legal frameworks developed	SDG 6	4	12	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	18
		Number of plans developed	SDG 6	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	15

4.8 Sector Name: EDUCATION

Sector composition

The sector comprises of three (3) sub-sectors; Early Years Education, Vocational Training and Human Capital Development, Research and Innovation.

4.8.2 Sub-Sectors Mandates

Early Years Education: The sub-sector is mandated to implement curriculum programs that are play-based, child-centred and promote social and emotional development and support early literacy and numeracy skills; ensure EDDE teachers are well-trained and equipped to high-quality early childhood education; promote engagement of parents and families in early childhood education and; ensure early childhood education programs meet high standards of quality and effectiveness.

Vocational Training: The sub-sector is mandated to deliver programs that provide hands-on training, job-specific skills and industry certifications through classroom instructions, on-the-job trainings and apprenticeships; develop partnerships with employers and industry groups to ensure training programs are aligned with the needs of the industry and the labour market and; provide industry-recognized credentials to individuals who successfully complete vocational training programs.

Human Capital Development: The sub-sector is mandated to provide educational and training opportunities to individuals; provide employment services to help those individuals find and secure employment through job placement services, career counselling, and job search assistance; promote and facilitate lifelong learning opportunities for citizens through continuous education programs, skills upgrading and professional development opportunities; and, conduct research and development activities to identify emerging skills and knowledge needs and develop programs to support ongoing human capital development.

Sector Vision: A globally competitive education, training and innovation for sustainable development.

4.8.4 Sector Mission: To provide, promote and coordinate quality education and training, integration of research and innovation for a sustainable socio-economic development process.

4.8.5 Sector Goals

- To provide accessible, inclusive, and sustainable quality Education for all.
- Creation of appropriate legal, policy and institutional framework to deliver quality pre-primary education
- Recruitment of more EYE teachers and VTC instructors
- Ensure quality content delivery and learning in all institutions
- Remodelling the county-based bursary scheme to benefit EYE and VTC subsectors
- Provision of teaching and learning materials in all learning institutions
- Construction of modern and fully equipped EYE centres in every public schools
- Establishment of a sustainable feeding programme in all EYE centres
- Introduction of child care centres

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4.8.6 Sector Priorities and Strategies

Table 31: Sector priorities and strategies EDUCATION

SECTOR PRIORITIES	STRATEGIES
Building appropriate infrastructure for effective teaching and learning	• Provide reliable hardware and softwares for learning including high-speed internet in learning institutions • Construct model EYE centres and VTCs in every ward • Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of projects • Establish Learning Management Systems that provide centralized location for course materials, assignments, quizzes and other learning resources • Provide video conferencing and content creation tools that enable teachers to create quality training materials and share them real time
Providing for quality education	• Employ EYE teachers and VTC instructors who are well-trained and motivated • Implement curricular that are engaging and relevant to student lives, interests and career aspirations • Provide appropriate and adequate teaching and learning resources and materials including tools, equipment and machinery • Provide safe and inclusive environments that foster positive relationships and quality contacts between teachers and learners • Facilitate positive assessments and provide feedback on learners' progress • Provide multiple options for parents and communities to get involved in education processes
Creating enabling legal, policy and regulatory environment	• Provide support and resources to fast-track the development of key policies and encourage domestication of national policies • Set up and facilitate structures to ensure implementation of established frameworks • Promote transparent reporting of progress on implementation of those frameworks • Encourage innovation and experimentation including use of alternative teaching methods, emerging technologies and new models of schooling
Establishing a sustainable feeding programmes in all learning centres	• Develop the legal and policy framework for school feeding • Align with existing national nutrition policies and guidelines • Establish partnerships with local farmers and food distributors • Collaborate with parents, teachers and other community organizations to ensure programme success • Allocate adequate resources for critical supplies
Establishing child care centres	• Conduct needs assessment to determine demand for childcare centres • Map available spaces in institutions for their establishment once need is established • Develop the necessary legal and regulatory frameworks • Secure support of stakeholder so that funding and other support is secured
Enhancing bursary and scholarship programme	• Increase funding available and target even VCT trainees • Expand eligibility criteria • Streamline the application process • Increase transparency about the selection and award processes • Provide additional support to beneficiaries to make them successful
Promoting inclusion of PWDs	• Develop and/or implement policies on PWDs • Make learning environments and materials accessible to PWDs • Make learning activities flexible to accommodate the diverse learner needs • Implement inclusive teaching practices • Provide sensitivity training to faculty members and students to make them aware of the needs and challenges of PWDs • Provide additional support services to PWDs
Mainstreaming of climate change in learning institutions	• Incorporate climate change and sustainability topics in the curriculum • Adopt sustainability practices in operations of learning institutions • Organize climate change events in learning institutions • Engage learners in climate change advocacy
Improving enrolment in EYE & Vocational Training centres	• Engage with parents and local community members and highlight the benefits of EYE and VT • Address financial barriers through providing support to students who cannot afford • Locate learning institutions in accessible and easy to reach areas • Provide quality education that meets needs and aspirations of locals • Create supportive and welcoming learning environments

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SECTOR PROGRAMMES

Table 32: Sector Programmes

PROGRAMME 1: EARLY YEARS EDUCATION SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE: TO PROVIDE QUALITY EYE EDUCATION AND CHILD CARE SERVICES TO EVERY CHILD IN THE COUNTY														
OUTCOME: INCREASED ACCESS, RETENTION, AND COMPLETION IN EYE CENTRES														
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	
Infrastructure development service	Adequate education facilities in EYE centres	No. of modern EYE centres constructed	SDG 4.a	67	217M	71	201M	58	180M	58	180M	55	171M	960M
		No. of EYE classroom completed	SDG 4.a	6	12m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12M
	Integration of digital learning in EYE.	No. of EYE centres with digital platforms	SDG 4.a	-	-	-	-	8	16M	-	-	-	-	16M
	Mainstreaming of wash programs and sanitation in EYE centres	No. of centres equipped with clean and safe portable water	SDG 4.2	180	25.2M	180	25.2M	180	27M	180	27M	180	27M	131.4M
		No. of centres equipped with hand washing equipment	SDG 4.a	100	0.3M	100	0.3M	100	0.3M	100	0.35M	100	0.35M	1.6M
Quality assurance services	Adequate teaching and learning materials in EYE centres	No. of policies and legal frameworks formulated	SDG 4.7	2	6M	1	3M	1	3.2M	1	3.3M	-	-	12.5M
		No. of new teachers recruited	SDG 4.c	195	5.85M	195	5.85M	195	5.85M	195	5.85M	195	5.85M	29.25M
		No. of schools provided with teaching and learning materials	SDG 4.a	886	10M	886	12M	886	14M	886	16M	886	18M	70M
		No. of teachers trained (capacity building conducted)	SDG 4.c	1700	16.4M	-	-	-	-	2300	18M	-	-	34.4M
		No. of teachers trained on special needs education	SDG 4.5	80	0.3M	80	0.3M	80	0.3M	80	0.3M	80	0.32M	1.52M
		No. of field assessment report	SDG 4.7	120 Visits	1.2M	120 Visits	1.3M	120 Visits	1.4M	120 Visits	1.5M	120Visits	1.6M	7M
Feeding and nutrition services	Feeding program with nutritious foods, portable water to enhanced hygiene and retention in EYE centres	No. of EYE centres under the feeding program	SDG 4.2	886	80M	886	90M	886	100M	886	110M	886	120M	500M
Integrated Information management system	Online system	Online system	SDG 4.a	1	10M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10M
PROGRAMME 2: VOCATIONAL TRAINING SERVICES														
OBJECTIVE: TO PROVIDE QUALITY VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TO EVERY TRAINEE														
OUTCOME: INCREASED ENROLMENT AT THE VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRES														
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	
Infrastructure development services	Adequate facilities in Vocational Training centres	No. of workshops completed	SDG 4.4	2	6M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6M
		No. of VTCs upgraded	SDG 4.4	2	30M	2	30M	2	30M	2	30M	-	-	120M
		No. of classrooms constructed	SDG 4.7	20	30M	20	30M	20	30M	20	30M	20	30M	150M
		No. of new VTCs established	SDG 4.4	2	50M	2	50M	2	50M	2	50M	4	100M	300M
		No. of child care centres constructed for trainee mothers'	SDG 4.5	7	7M	7	7M	7	7M	7	7M	6	6M	34M
		No. of Hostels constructed	SDG 4.4	1	5M	1	5M	1	5M	1	5M	1	5M	25M
		No. of toilets constructed	SDG 4.7	10	5M	10	5M	10	5M	10	5M	10	5M	25M
Quality assurance services	Improved access to quality teaching and learning in VTCs	No. of policies and legal frameworks formulated	SDG 4.7	1	3M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3M
		No. of new instructors recruited	SDG 4.7	50	1.5M	50	1.5M	50	1.5M	50	1.5M	50	1.5M	7.5M
		No. of VTCs provided with teaching and training materials	SDG 4.a	34	20M	34	20M	34	20M	34	20M	34	20M	100M
		No. of VTCs equipped	SDG 4.a	34	25M	34	25M	34	25M	34	25M	34	25M	125M
		No. of termly capacity building trainings conducted in learning institutions	SDG 4.c	3	1M	3	1M	3	1M	3	1M	3	1M	5M
		No. of field assessment carried out	SDG 4.7	3	0.6M	3	0.6M	3	0.6M	3	0.6M	3	0.6M	3M
Bursary and Scholarships-services	Increase access, retention and completion	No. of beneficiaries from the bursary fund	SDG 4.b	20,000	100M	40,000	200M	50,000	250M	60,000	300M	60,000	300M	1.15B
		No. of total beneficiaries from the scholarship awards	SDG 4.b	250	30M	500	60M	750	90M	1000	120M	-	-	300M
Integrated Information management system	Online system	Online system	SDG 4.a	1	10M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10M

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PROGRAMME 3: HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT, RESEARCH & INNOVATION																
OBJECTIVE: TO INCREASE EMPLOYEE JOB SATISFACTION BY ALLOWING THEM TO USE THEIR SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE TO CONTRIBUTE TO ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES																
OUTCOME: INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOME LEVELS																
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Human capital development services	Employable skills developed	No. of literacy and continuous professional development centres established		8	40M	8	40M	8	40M	8	40M	8	40M	200M
		No. of employable skills development and career placement cetres		8	40M	8	40M	8	40M	8	40M	8	40M	200M
Research & Innovation services	Research and innovation hubs	No of Research centres constructed		1	10M	1	10M	1	10M	1	10M	1	10M	50M
		No of Innovation centres constructed		1	5M	1	5M	1	5M	1	5M	1	5M	25M
		No. of Libraries constructed		1	5M	1	5M	1	5M	1	5M	1	5M	25M

4.9 Flagship Projects

Improving access to Healthcare

Homa Bay County health sector has in the past recorded very poor health indicators. In order to reverse these, the county prioritize elimination communicable diseases, improve maternal, neonatal & child health, invest in human resource, strengthen level 4 & primary healthcare services and expand access to specialized healthcare.

Table 33 Flagship project in HEALTH Sector

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Upgrading level four Hospitals	In each sub county	To improve access to health care services	Upgrading hospital to level four with equivalent services	Hospitals upgraded	2023-2028	2B	HCG, National Government and partners	Department of Health
Upgrade the county hospital to a teaching and Referral Hospital	Homa Bay	To upgrade the county hospital to a teaching and referral facility	Upgrade the facilities and services	Quality of services	2023-2028		HCG, National Government and partners	Department of Health

Lakefront Development and regeneration initiative

Homa Bay County has 72 km of Lake Front which the county plans to develop a network of well-connected, multi-use public spaces by orienting waterfront revitalization and enhancing quality of existing destinations along the lake shore. This will include planning of trees, development of streets, pedestrian connections, large parking lots and auto-oriented development.

The Homa Bay Lake-front Regeneration Initiative is to spur economic growth and development with clear spatial development framework with a business case that attracts investment from both private and public institutions

The key activities will include the formation of Lakefront Development Corporation, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) that would promote public and private sector investment and development of the lakefront, spatial planning, feasibility studies and resettlement action planning and citizen engagement

Table 34 Flagship in Lakefront Development and regeneration initiative

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Lakefront Development	County lakefront	To improve social and economic development	• Construction of a promenade • Green urban spaces/ parks and trees • Non motorizes transport • Beautification of the lakefront • Relocation of existing buildings/premises/facilities • Development of parks/beaches • Reclamation of Lakefront • Land banking	• Recreation parks created • Fish markets developed • Jobs created	2023-2028	2B	HCG, National Government, Lakefront Development Corporation and other partners	Lakefront Development Corporation

Waste management systems

Waste management is a major challenge in Homa Bay County. The County plans to develop an efficient and effective waste management system. This will ensure that waste is collected, separated at the source, reused and recycled, and that the remaining waste stream is destined to a secure, sanitary landfill. The waste management system is envisioned to generate new business and economic opportunities and providing broad environmental and social benefits to youth and women in Homa Bay County.

Innovative waste to energy technology will be adopted and installed. The effective sustainable waste management will create value from the waste stream Homa Bay County aims to transition the waste sector away from low collection rates, illegal dumping and uncontrolled

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dumpsites to affordable waste collection, recycling and composting, and minimize waste fractions that are finally disposed to a well engineered and regulated landfill.

Table 35 Flagship in Waste management systems

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Waste Management System	Municipalities	To develop an efficient and effective waste management system	• Assessment of waste management system • Develop framework for municipal solid waste management transportation services, waste disposal solutions • Integrated waste solutions • Decommissioning of open dumpsites • Waste to energy solutions • Clean cooking and carbon trading	• Feasibility study • Assessment reports • Waste management solutions created • Dump sites established • Waste to energy created	2023-2028	2B	HCG, National Government, UNDP and other Partners	Department of water, Irrigation, Sanitation, Environment, Energy, Forestry and climate change Municipalities
Natural Resources Management (NRM) Project	Countywide	To support sustainable development and use of the county's natural resources	• Resource assessment • Formulation of NRM policiesDevelopment of NRM plansImplementation of NRM plans INR conservation and restoration measures • Monitoring and evaluation I Community engagement • Education and awareness creation	• Improved fish stocks • Increased forest cover • Reduced land degradation • Mitigated CC impacts • Increased manpower financial resources • Enhanced awareness	2023-2028	500M	HCG, National Government, IFAD and other Partners	Department of water, Irrigation, Sanitation, Environment, Energy, Forestry and climate change Other county departments

Blue Economy

Homa Bay has a coast line of over 72 km and hosting more than two third of the Kenyan side of Lake Victoria. The lake provides opportunities for fisheries, aquaculture, shipping, coastal tourisms, offshore oil and gas energy mobilization and other blue economy related activities.

The aim is to become a significant contributor to transformation and growth while prioritizing the sustainable use of the lake resources for economic growth, livelihoods and jobs, and Lake Ecosystem health. This is possible through advancing knowledge on marine and aquatic biotechnology, environmental sustainability, the growth of Western Kenya shipping industry, the development of lake transport, management of fishing activities on these aquatic spaces, and the exploitation of minerals and other resources.

Table 36 Flagship project in Blue Economy

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION OF KEY ACTIVITIES	KEY OUTPUT(S)	TIME FRAME*	ESTIMATED COST (KSH.)	SOURCE OF FUNDS	LEAD AGENCY
Blue Economy Development Project	County wide	To create sustainable economic opportunities from Lake Victoria and allied water waterways and wetlands	• Promotion of sustainable fishing practices • Development of lake transport and support to the shipping industry • Development of renewable energy resources such as wind around the lake • Development and promotion of sustainable tourism activities around the lake • Protection of lakefronts from erosion and storm water surges	• Increased fish production • Improved lake transport infrastructure • Protected lakefront ecosystems and conserved diversity • Sustainable tourism projects around the lake • Increased production of renewable emergy	2023-2027	2B	HCG, National Government and other Partners	Department of Blue economy, Fisheries, Mining and Digital Economy

Western Tourist Circuit

The western tourist circuit is the less crowded safari circuit in Kenya with the main fascinating attraction in the west circuit is Lake Victoria the biggest lake in East Africa. Homa Bay County aims to be the most preferred tourist destination in the western Kenya region.

The county aims to rehabilitate and preserve historical sites, develop the lake front and infrastructure, develop tourism resources, facilities, and transportation solutions, develop tourism system that are attractive, accessible, good accommodation, amenities and activities.

Table 37 Flagship projects in Tourism

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION OF KEY ACTIVITIES	KEY OUTPUT(S)	TIME FRAME*	ESTIMATED COST (KSH)	SOURCE OF FUNDS	LEAD AGENCY
Western Tourist Circuit	Countywide	To maximize the benefit of county attractions and improve visitor experiences, visitor numbers and benefit generated for local communities	• Improvement of transportation links • Development of more quality facilities for accommodation • Creation of unique attractions and activities that reflect local culture and history • Organization of joint promotional activities under LREB • Organize familiarization trips for travel agents and media • Development of loyalty programs and incentives for return visits • Creation of new products and experiences that build on previous visits • Promotion of community-based tourism initiatives	• Increased visitor numbers • Diversified tourism products • Improved tourism infrastructure • Enhanced marketing and promotions • Stronger collaboration • Adoption of sustainability	2023-2028	500m	HCG, National Government and other Partners	Department of Trade, Industry, Tourism, co-operatives and marketing

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Industrialized agriculture and value chains

The County will focus on linking agricultural production to value addition through industrialized and E- agriculture, livestock and fisheries. The county plan to focus on value-added agriculture which entails changing a raw agricultural product into something new through packaging, processing, cooling, drying, extracting or any other type of process that differentiates the product from the original raw commodity.

Project will be linked to economic value and opening of markets. Homa Bay County will develop products based on the farm produce in that sub county. This will include fish processing, potato processing, cotton processing and promotion of banana value chain in the county

Table 38 Flagship projects in Industrialized agriculture and value chains

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION OF KEY ACTIVITIES	KEY OUTPUT(S)	TIME FRAME*	ESTIMATED COST (KSH)	SOURCE OF FUNDS	LEAD AGENCY
County Industrial Park	Riwa in Kara-chuonyo	To provide a dedicated area for development and operation of manufacturing and industrial businesses	• Generation of a master plan and design • Mobilization of resources • Development of critical infra-structure and services • Creation of a management mechanism • Development of marketing materials and offers • Provision of shared services	• Increased manufacturing and industrial activity • Improved infrastructure • Enhanced business environment • Increased innovation and skills transfer	2023-2027	2B	GOK/HBCG/UNIDO	Department of Trade, Tourism, Industry, Coopera-tives and Marketing
Potato factory	Rachuonyo East	To create stable prices and ready markets for the locally produced potato	• Promotion of potato production • Construction and equipping of a potato factory	Potato processing plant established	2023-2028	100,000	HCG, National Government and other Partners	• Department Agriculture and Livestock • Department of Trade, Industry, Tourism, co-op-eratives and marketing
Cotton Processing Plant/ Ginnery	Rachuonyo North	To create stable prices and ready markets to the locally produced cotton	• Promotion of cotton production • Construction and equipping of cotton factory	Cotton processing plant established	2023-2028	100,000		
Silver cyprinid (omena) drying facilities	Suba South, Suba North, Rachuonyo North	To produce high quality silver cyprinid (omena) for input in animal feeds value chain	• Establish low cost/low carbon industrial scale solar powered heat pump drying stations • Establish animal feeds factory	Drying station established	2023-2028	50M		
Fish processing plant	suba south, North and Rachuonyo	To promote fish value chain and marketing	• Construct and equip 3 fish factories	3 Factories constructed and operational	2023-2028	100M		
Oluch Kimira Irriga-tion Scheme	Karachuonyo	To promote irrigat-ed agriculture	• Rehabilitate the water channels • Operationalizing the scheme to optimum use	Acreages of land under irrigation	2023-2025		HCG, National Government and other Partners	Ministry of Agricul-ture and Water

Affordable Housing and Slum Upgrading

Homa Bay County aims at providing affordable and secure housing for the residents of the municipalities. The county will also integrate the existing slums into the formal system, enabling them to enjoy reasonable basic amenities while also preventing formation of new slums by adhering to urban planning, provision of infrastructure and low cost housing. The county will focus on slum upgrading and development of affordable houses.

Table 39 Flagship Projects in Housing

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION OF KEY ACTIVITIES	KEY OUTPUT(S)	TIME FRAME	ESTIMATED COST	SOURCE OF FUNDS	LEAD AGENCY
Slum upgrading	Shauri yako, Sofia, Makongeni, Nyand-iwa, Rusinga (Old Town), A thousand street	To improve living condition in selected informal settlement in homa bay county	Improved access to tenure security and improve the infrastructure	• Improved settlement • Leases and titles issued	5 years	500M	HCG, National Government and World Bank	Department of Land, Physical planning, Housing and Urban Development
Affordable Housing	Mbita, Homabay, Oyugis	To provide decent and affordable social housing	Increased access to social housing	Social housing units developed	5years	2B	HCG, National Government, National Housing Corpo-ration	

Climate Change Investments and Resilience Building

Climate change remains a major challenge to Homa Bay County whose main sources of livelihoods include fishing and fish trade, fish processing and agricultural production. In response, Homa Bay County will develop resilient hubs, implement climate smart project and carbon trading and develop resilient hubs and develop community's adaptation and mitigation plans. The county will plant trees, develop early warning systems and engage in agroforestry.

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Table 40 Flagship Projects in Climate Change Investments and Resilience Building

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION OF KEY ACTIVITIES	KEY OUTPUT(S)	TIME FRAME*	ESTIMATED COST (KSH.)	SOURCE OF FUNDS	LEAD AGENCY
Renewable Energy services	Kiwa island, Ringiri island, Ngodhe island, Takawiri island	To equip the Islands with power for lighting and preserve fish	• Install solar light • Develop solar parks • River bank protection	Solar parks established in the identified Islands,	2023-2028	400M	• REREC • Dream Global • County Government	• Dream glob al • County Government
Gwassi Spring developed	Suba South	To increase access to adequate and safe water and sanitation	• Protection of springs • Distribution of portable water to water points	Increased and equitable access to reliable potable water for domestic use	4 years	170,600,000	USAID-WKWP, County Government	Department of water, Irrigation, Sanitation, Environment , Energy, Forestry and climate change
Establishment village sanitation	Countywide		• Drilling and equip-ping of boreholes • Construction of Bio-digester • Construction of flushable toilets	Increased and equitable access to sanitation services	5 years	150,000,000	USAID-WKSP, County Government	
Rusinga WP	Suba North		• Construction of intake • Construction of treatment works. • Construction of dis-tribution networks	Increased and equitable access to reliable potable water	5 years	150,000,000	County Government, French Government	
Investment in Carbon Trading Project	Public hospitals and public boarding schools and house-hold in the entire county	To invest in carbon offset project for trading in the international carbon trading market	• Implement climate smart project and begin carbon trading. • Develop resilient hubs • Develop communi-ties adaptation and mitigation plans	• Reduced cost of energy for cooking in the public hospitals and schools and households • Reduced carbon emissions. • Enhance revenue generation for the County Government	5 years	500,000,000	County Government Development Partners Investors	

County Governance and Management

Homa Bay County Government has prioritized inclusive governance with focus on public participation as the county engages and serves the people. The county government takes into account gender and other facets of personal identity; and when institutions, policies, processes and services are accessible, accountable and responsive to all members of society.

The county will focus on improving governance and accountability for effective service delivery while also providing quality services to the citizens.

Table 41 Flagship Project in County Governance and Management

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION OF KEY ACTIVITIES	KEY OUTPUT(S)	TIME FRAME*	ESTIMATED COST (KSH.)	SOURCE OF FUNDS	LEAD AGENCY
County Integrity and Accountability Support Project.	County Wide	Improved Governance and Accountability for effective service delivery.	• Integrity sensitization training. • Corruption risk assessment and mitigation.	• Ethics and Anti-Corruption policy. • Unqualified audit reports	2023-2028	200M	HBCG and Develop-ment Partners	Department of Finance and Economic Planning
Construction of County Government's Headquarter Complex	Homa Bay Town Sub-County			County Government's Head-quarter Complex constructed and in use	2024-2027	300M	HBCG and Develop-ment Partners	Office of the Governor
County ICT and Innovation Hubs	9 Sub counties	• Empower citi-zens and youth with ICT skills and access to business opportunities	• Construction Works. • Procure necessary ICT equipment's for the hubs • Installation of ICTequipments. • Training of staffs mandated with management of the IT Hubs. • Advertise nd award of works to be done. • Project site visits.	• Increased utilization of ICT technologies. • Knowledgeable citizen fully utilizing ICT in their business and day to day activities. • ICT research Hubs	2023-2027	450M	• HBCG • Development Part-ner (ICT Authority and World bank)	Governance and Digital economy and ICT

10. Social inclusion development program

Homa Bay County is keen on developing the talent of youths and engage the women in livelihood projects that improves their ability, oppor-tunity and access to services. Towards this the county plans to develop an integrated and community empowerment programs.

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Table 42 Flagship projects for Social inclusion development program

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION OF KEY ACTIVITIES	KEY OUTPUT(S)	TIME FRAME*	ESTIMATED COST (KSH.)	SOURCE OF FUNDS	LEAD AGENCY
Homa Bay County Integrated Youth/women Opportunities Project	Countywide	To provide positive experiences/ environments that promote positive relationships and ensure productive engagement of youth in development	Establish Opportunity Centers Develop sports academy Set up livelihood enhancement fund Develop the governor's park Upgrade the Homabay Stadium.	Youth/women centres established	2023-2028	260M	HBCG and Development Partners	Office of the First Gentleman
Construction of Integrated Community Empowerment (ICE) Centers	Rodi Kopany, Ringa Kojwach and Adiedo	To build capacities of vulnerable persons and enable them access essential services and interact productively	Construction of 3 ICE Centers Facilitation of Boot Camps and Literacy Fairs	Centers completed and operational	2023-27	150 Million	HBCG	Department Of Youth, Sports, Talent Development, Gender Inclusivity, Cultural Heritage And Social Services

4.10 CIDP Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional and International Development Frameworks

This section provides linkages of the Homa Bay Integrated Development Plan with the Kenya Vision 2030, and the Third Medium Term Plan, Sustainable Development Goals, the Constitution of Kenya, Lake Region Economic Block, Sectoral plans and other plans by development and implementing partners. Above all, all development programmes and development activities will be tailored to meet crosscutting issues such as gender, food security, disaster risk management, climate-change adaptation threshold among others.

CIDP LINKAGE WITH NATIONAL PLANS

CIDP Linkage with Constitution of Kenya 2010

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 prescribes national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power. The Fourth Schedule delineates the functions of the national and county governments. A total of 14 functions have been devolved to the counties. The main ones include: county planning and development; agriculture; county health services; control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising; cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities; county roads and transport; animal control and welfare; trade development and regulation; pre-primary education and village polytechnics; specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation; county public works and services; firefighting services and disaster management; control of drugs and pornography. Emphasis is also made for the counties to ensure participatory development and capacities are developed at all community levels. The county governments are required to prepare the County Integrated Development Plans to enable prioritisation of socio-economic development issues at the local level. This is mandatory before the funding of county projects and programmes. The Homa Bay County CIDP is anchored on the county functions as provided in the fourth schedule of the Constitution.

CIDP Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the national long-term development policy that aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrialising, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030. Kenya Vision 2030 is a product of highly participatory, consultative and inclusive stakeholder's process conducted throughout the country and in all sectors of the economy.

The Kenya Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens. Kenya Vision 2030 is a product of highly participatory, consultative and inclusive stakeholder's process conducted throughout the country and in all sectors of the economy. The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: economic; social; and political.

The Constitution of 2010 and the County Government Act 2012 calls for county plans to be aligned to the National Vision and Development plans. In this regard, efforts have been made to link the Homa Bay CIDP to the Kenya Vision 2030 and its five-year Medium Term Plans.

CIDP linkage with the Kenya Kwanza Economic Recovery Agenda

The Kenya Kwanza Government's Economic Recovery Agenda is anchored on a Bottom-Up Approach. The agenda is geared towards economic turnaround and inclusive growth, and aims to increase investments in at least five sectors envisaged to have the largest impact and linkages to the economy as well as on household welfare. These include Agriculture; Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME); Housing and Settlement; Healthcare; Digital Superhighway and Creative Industry. The Kenya Kwanza Government has placed special focus on increasing employment, more equitable distribution of income, social security while also expanding the tax revenue base, and increased foreign exchange earnings. The implementation of these interventions is expected to stimulate economic recovery to 6.1 percent growth in 2023 from the estimated 5.5 percent in 2022. The government of Homa Bay will work closely with the National Government and other development partners to lay down a solid foundation for the County's economic recovery, through industrialization, improving ease of doing business, wealth creating and improving health indicators as envisaged in the County's Vision Statement.

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Table 34: CIDP linkage with the Kenya Kwanza Economic Recovery Agenda

AGENDA	THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF HOMA BAY PLANS
Agriculture and MSME	• Construct fish processing plants • Cotton ginnery, • Fruit processing plant • Potato processing plant • Crop development • Provision of certified seeds • Implementing fertilizer subsidy program • Extension services • Value addition of various value chains • Development of the Cooperative sector • Integrated women and youth opportunity projects
Housing and Settlement	• Construct up to 5,000 Housing units across the county • Regulate the cost building material • Slum up grading
Healthcare	• Improved uptake of health insurance • Upgrading health facilities • Availability of affordable medicine in health facilities • Putting up health infrastructure • Development of Human resource for health
Digital Superhighway and Creative Industry	• County ICT innovation hubs • Integrated community empowerment centers

CIDP Linkage to the National Spatial Plan 2015 – 2045

Nation Spatial Plan (NSP) 2015-2045 provides a national spatial structure. It defines the country's general trend and direction of spatial development, covering the entire 47 Counties and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). In addition, the Plan provides strategies and policies to deal with national challenges, including urbanization, regional imbalances/inequalities, rural development, environmental degradation, transportation, and underutilization of the massive resources available in the country.

The Homa Bay County CIDP 2023-2027 is focused on providing infrastructure, ICT, and clean energy; modernization of agriculture; managing urban and physical planning, industrialisation; tourism development and environmental management and climate-smart projects.

CIDP linkage with County Sectoral Plans

The Sector Plans reflect the effort by the different sectors to improve the access, equity, quality, relevance, governance, and management in the various sectors. However, it represents only the first stage in the process. Substantial work remains to be done in translating the strategy into an Operational Plan (Action Plan) in line with CIDP and then executing the lines of action as implementation programmes. The sector plans indicate the area of intervention in terms of goals (expected outcomes), strategies, overall activities (expected outputs), progress indicators, targets by year, and cost factors. Homa Bay CIDP programmes are interlinked with sectoral projects in order to create synergy.

CIDP linkage with County Annual Development Plan

The county will implement its 2023-2027 CIDP through annual development plans. The programmes identified through the CIDP process will be implemented by programmes, sub-programmes, and projects that will be anchored in the County's Annual Development Plans.

CIDP Linkage with County Governor's Manifesto

The County Government's manifesto is anchored on eight main pillars that will ensure and guarantee the transformation of the people of Homa Bay County. The pillars under which this CIDP 2023- 2027 will implement its programmes and projects are Trans-formative governance; making Homa Bay County food secure and eradicating extreme poverty; provision of affordable quality health care; provision of quality Early Childhood Education, Technical and Vocational Training; industrialisation and employment creation; increase the supply of clean water at household level; infrastructural growth and development and exploitation of our natural resources and growth of the tourism potential.

Governor's Manifesto

Table 35: CIDP Linkage with County Governor's Manifesto

	FOCUS AREA	KEY COMMITMENTS
1	Inclusive Governance prudent financial management and Service Delivery	• Create a transformational, efficient, and inclusive governance structure • Streamline financial management processes. • Modernise revenue collection, and assure financial accountability and make Homa Bay County free of corruption. • Establish a" One-Stop-Shop" to facilitate access to all government documents • Operationalise the office of the village administrator for each village unit • Enhance public participation in governance • Strengthen structures for sound financial management in the County • Establish County Revenue Board • Increase County's revenue collection by 60% • Conduct a human resource audit and rationalisation. • Develop a comprehensive County-wide spatial plan to support integrated and sustainable land use. • Fight corruption in all its forms: "Don't want, don't do, don't dare
2	Health care	• Provide modern health facilities, an innovative and effective medication supply system, and sufficient, well-trained and equipped health personnel to improve the healthcare system. • Provide affordable, accessible, and high-quality healthcare by upgrading health infrastructure, such as elevating Homa Bay County Teaching & Referral Hospital to a working, functional, well-equipped, fully staffed, and operational Level 5 hospital; • Upgrading the eight Sub-county hospitals to fully equipped, adequately staffed, and operational Level 4 hospitals; • Develop a Central Health Management System, and utilizing ICT for cost-effectiveness delivery of all health & medical services (Digitization). • Implement Mama Care Programme, pay the full 6,000 NHIF fee for indigents to achieve full insurance coverage and invest in nutritional care. • CHVs will be regularized, registered, licensed, recognized, and remunerated straight to their mobile wallets.

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3	Education	• Promote success in today's labour market and invest in Early Childhood Education (ECE) and skills development. • Expand access to high-quality early childhood education, improve the performance of our vocational training institutions and assist our youth in acquiring appropriate skills on a national and worldwide scale • Identify skills gaps and sponsor selected exemplary students to acquire such skills nationally or internationally. • Establish the Governor's Scholarship fund. • Construct and equip ECD classes in all primary schools in the County • Establish children feeding programme • Build and equip vocational training centre in every ward • Provide internship opportunities for VTC graduate • Utilize VTCs as production centres
4	Agriculture and Food Security	• Enhance food security by investing in transformational agri-food systems for resilient livelihoods and food security. • Improve access to affordable inputs such as seeds, fertilizer and chemicals • Develop infrastructure for e-farming, including market information systems • Promote agro-processing and value addition • Support development of value chains such as cotton, pineapple, rice, sugarcane beekeeping, Hass avocado (value chain in every sub-county • Support horticultural and floriculture farming through small-scale irrigation • Improve access to affordable inputs such as vet services, artificial insemination (AI), and credit • Establish a factory for low-cost animal feeds • Support and promote value addition in the sector • Promote dairy farming where it is possible
5	Water and Sanitation	• Radically reverse the shortages and high-water costs and ensure all access, particularly for the poor. • Enhance access to clean water for all County households and institutions and improve sanitation. • Harness water resources in the County to the full benefit of our people. Our commitment is that no mother should walk for more than a kilometre in search of clean water. • Develop a water and sewerage Master Plan • Re-organise the operations of Homa Bay County Water & Sanitation Co. Ltd (HOMAWASCO) • Create rural water development company • Improve access to portable water within a one-kilometre radius of every household • Expansion and refurbishment of the sewerage system, including supply of O&M facilities • Promote Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) • Provide clean public toilet facilities in every centre.
6	Economic Growth	• Revitalise the Homa Bay Economy through expanding manufacturing, trade, and the blue economy to optimize its full economic potential. • Create a digital economy that fully harnesses the power of technology and innovation to achieve the full potential of the fourth industrial revolution (4IR) and sustainable development
7	Infrastructure	• Invest in quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure to promote agriculture, trade and development. • Upscale investment in road infrastructure to enhance accessibility linkages between production zones, industries and markets
8	Environment, Natural resources and climate change	• Place environment at the heart of county planning and development activities while enhancing local actions to combat climate change and its impacts. • Harness nature-based enterprises to diversify the rural economy • Increase forest cover to 10% of the total land mass • Conserve water towers • Establish a department in charge of forestry and fully implement the devolved roles in forestry • Develop and implement public parks and open spaces management plans/strategies • Conserve wetland resources in the County by enacting County wetlands regulations. • Support rehabilitation and restoration of degraded wetlands, riverbanks and lakeshores • Implement the County Climate Change Policy and Bill, and develop an Action Plan. • Strengthen the capacity for county-level institutions to mainstream climate actions in all sectors
9	Cultural heritage and tourism	• Homa Bay County is blessed with a plethora of natural resources and sites that have the potential to be exploited as tourism destinations
10	Youth, gender, arts and sports and inclusivity	• Develop gender responsive, youth friendly and disability inclusive projects.

CIDP linkage with the Lake Region Economic Bloc Blue Print

Lake Region is one of the most densely populated regions of Kenya, with over 10 million people, which constitute about 25% of the population in Kenya. The joint development initiative arose from the understanding that strategic connections between counties with shared interests in a desire for mutual benefit can be an effective and intelligent means of increasing the possibility of creating notable development impact across several counties.

The Lake Region Economic Blueprint presents a one-stop shop for investors interested in investing in the region, particularly in the seven intervention areas of Agriculture, Tourism, Health, Education, ICT, Financial Services, and Infrastructure. The LREB creates access to new markets and expands access to existing markets not only in Kenya but the larger East Africa region. The region also provides access to transportation routes into the COMESA and SADC regions.

The Economic Blueprint presents the socio-economic aspirations of 13 counties in the Lake Basin Region and seeks to secure and shape the region's destiny. This Economic Blueprint is designed to guide development efforts by leveraging existing assets, addressing constraints, and defining key steps that leaders and citizens of the region can take to transform the shared vision of prosperity into reality. The counties that constitute the Lake Region in this blueprint are Bungoma, Busia, Homa Bay, Kakamega, Kisii, Kisumu, Migori, Nyamira, Siaya, Bomet, Trans Nzoia, Kericho, and Vihiga. The partnership between the counties is both essential and timely. It creates a practical framework through which county government efforts can be pooled to harness the abundant natural resources, build on existing strengths and address challenges.

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Table 36 CIDP Linkage with the Lake Region Economic Bloc Blue Print

SECTORS	KEY PROPOSED FLAGSHIP
Agriculture	Establishment of an Agricultural Commodities Exchange
Tourism	Creation of a Lake Region Tourism Circuit
Health	Establishment of Specialist hospitals in each County
Education:	Creation of Centres of Excellence
Financial Services	Establishment of a Regional Bank
ICT	Improving service delivery through ICT
Infrastructure	Creation of a Lake Region Ring Road.

CIDP LINKAGE WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

The UN 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals; The 2030 Agenda acknowledges the interconnection and complexity of challenges and considers technical and institutional requirements to enable comprehensive approaches - recognising that achieving global goals and targets cannot be addressed through single sectoral approaches alone. The key message is that different domains, for example, land, water, energy, and food, are interconnected. Thus, progress can only be toward targets if they are addressed in an interrelated and interdependent way. Accordingly, the Homa Bay County Government has institutionalised SDGs coordination within the Finance and Economic Planning department.

Table 37: Linkage to The UN 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG GOAL	HOMA BAY PROGRAMS/ INTERVENTIONS
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	• Promote diversified livelihood programs • Enterprise development • Establish revolving funds • Agricultural products value addition products • Market expansion
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	• Promote sustainable land management and land restoration to enhance land productivity, vegetative cover and effective water cycles • Water harvesting and small scale irrigation • Tree planting and natural regeneration of trees to combat climate change and reduce the impact of drought. • Clean energy programs • Promote Smart and sustainable food security programmes • Develop water capture, small irrigation and flood farming capacities where sustainable. • Empower women and other vulnerable groups to address hunger and malnutrition. • Develop nutrition sensitive approaches to land, water and biodiversity management.
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	• Provision of quality and accessible health services • Health systems strengthening and provision of UHC • Community health strategy through appropriate legislation and financing • Nutrition sensitive social protection and economic empowerment programmes targeting women and children • Improve road and market infrastructure for improved access
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	• Improve access to Early Childhood Education • Provide scholarship and bursaries • Ensure stable food supplies to schools • Subsidise school fees through bursaries and scholarships to ensure transitions. • Construct EYE in schools
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	• Promote engagement of women in decision making on government budgets. • Promote education for women and girls. • Promote women empowerment and rights advocacy. • Improve women access to business, land ownership, and assets
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	• Protect water and natural resources • Improve household access to clean water. • Promote Community Total Led Sanitation
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	• Energy Smart Programmes • Promote efficient and energy saving programmes
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	• Enterprise development • Women and youth empowerments
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.	• Opening and maintenance of roads • Promote Industrialisation
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	• Linkages with programmes
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	• Spatial planning
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	• Food security and production systems
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	• Climate change awareness, mitigation and disaster risk reduction

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Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	• Blue economy programmes
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	• Afforestation • Planting of trees
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	• Civic education and public participation
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development	• Promote partnerships and coherence among investors and projects in Homa Bay County

CIDP linkage with Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063 envisions an "integrated, prosperous, and peaceful Africa, driven by its citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena." The Agenda seeks to strategically exploit existing opportunities available to ensure Africa's positive socio-economic transformation in the next 50 years. These aspirations inspired Homa Bay County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027 Departmental Visions and Missions.

CIDP linkage with Paris Agreement on Climate Change, 2015

The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP-21 in Paris on December 12, 2015, and entered into force on November 4, 2016. Its goal is to limit global warming to below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels. Homa Bay County CIDP prioritises the mainstreaming of climate change programmes in all the programmes in the different sectors.

CIDP linkage with EAC Vision 2050

Vision 2050 lays out broad East African perspectives in which the region optimizes the utility of its resources to narrow the gap in terms of social well-being and productivity. The EAC Vision 2050 is the region's effort to consolidate momentum toward regional integration that will position it for better assimilation of the Sustainable Development Goals that have arisen from the Common African Position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

The Vision 2050 is to enhance transformation for growth and development, move the community to a higher income cohort, and subsequently achieve an upper middle-income status by creating a conducive environment for investment, expanding its production capacity, and widening its exports, both by composition and value. In this third CIDP, Homa Bay has identified pillars and enablers integral to long-term transformation, value addition and economic growth, infrastructure and transport, energy and information technology, and industrialisation.

CIDP linkage with ICPD25 Kenya Commitments

Homa Bay County CIDP recognises the significance of planning for reproductive health and Universal Health Cover using innovative technology, ensuring universal access to friendly quality reproductive health services, eliminating preventable maternal and newborn mortality, mother-to-child transmission of HIV, increasing health sector financing to 15 percent of the total budget, improve social protection investment among others. The County Government of Homa Bay plans to eliminate all forms of gender-based violence, gender, and other forms of discrimination while ensuring universal access to quality reproductive health services.

CIDP linkage with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted at the Third UN World Conference in Sendai, Japan, on March 18, 2015. The Sendai Framework is the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015 that sought to build the resilience of nations and communities to disasters. The Sendai Framework is built on elements aimed at ensuring continuity with the work done by States and other stakeholders under the HFA and introduced several innovations emphasizing disaster risk management instead of conventional disaster management. Taking into account the experience gained through the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction focuses on actions within and across sectors by states at local, national, regional, and global levels, four priority areas, namely.

- Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk;
- Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;
- Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience; and
- Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

The development of Homa Bay CIDP 2023-2027 was informed by the four priority areas in the Sendai Framework for DRR. Specifically, initiatives and interventions were developed to ensure an enhanced understanding of disasters, adequate preparedness, timely response, effective management, and recovery from the possible disaster were incorporated in the proposed programs and projects.

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Table 38: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, AGENDA/REGIONAL/INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS	ASPIRATIONS/GOALS	COUNTY GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS/INTERVENTIONS
Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan	Economic pillar: Sustained economic growth of 10% Per annum	Trade and economic growth, enterprise development, agro-processing, value addition
	Political pillar: Issue-based, people oriented, result centred and accountable democratic political system	Civic education and Public participation, governance and accountability
	Social pillar: just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment	Social protection framework, women and youth empowerment
The UN 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals	SDG 1: No Poverty	Agricultural and food security, Implementation of social protection floors e.g., cash transfers to elderly
	SDG 2- Zero Hunger	Smart agriculture, Supporting small scale irrigation, School feeding intervention targeting ECDE
	SDG 3 – Good Health & Wellbeing	Fully operationalised health facilities Increasing patient to health personnel ratio
	SDG 4- Education	EYE centres, Functional Vocational Training Institutes
	SDG 5- Women and Girls	Women and girl's empowerment.
	SDG-6 Water	Water, sanitation and natural resource management
	SDG 7- Sustainable Energy	Clean Energy Programmes
	SDG 8-Sustainable economic growth	Enterprise development, Agri Business and value addition
	SDG 9 - Infrastructure, Industrialisation and Innovation	Road development and maintenance, Light industries and value addition
	SDG 11- Cities and settlements	Land use management, urban and markets development
	SDG 13- Climate change	Climate change mainstreaming and mitigation
	SDG 14- Blue economy	Blue economy programmes
Africa's Agenda 2063	Goal 2: World class infrastructure	Road improvement, ICT and innovation
	Goal 6: Blue/Ocean economy for accelerated economic growth	Sustainable exploitation of resources in the oceans, rivers and lakes Conservation of water bodies
	Poverty eradication ad modern agriculture	Value addition to agricultural produce, Adoption of modern technology into agricultural practices,
	High standard of living, and quality of life, sound health and well-being	Improved access to health, affordable healthcare and nutrition programs
	Management of water resources	Water resource management, agroforestry, tree planning and smart agriculture, irrigation
Paris Agreement on Climate Change, 2015	Climate change	Climate change mainstreaming, tree planting and agroforestry
EAC Vision 2050	Transformation and development	Economic growth, infrastructure, innovation and technology
ICPD25 Kenya Commitments	Reproductive health	Reproductive health programs, health financing,
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030	Disaster risk reduction	Disaster risk management, preparedness reduction and prevention

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4.11 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

This section provides the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts.

Harnessing cross-sector synergies: Indicate what considerations will be made concerning harnessing cross-sector synergies arising from possible programme impacts.

Mitigating adverse cross-sector impacts: State the mitigation measures adopted to avoid or manage potential negative cross-sector impacts.

The cross-sectoral impacts and the mitigation measures are presented in the format indicated in Table 39.

Table 39: Cross-Sectoral Linkages

PROGRAMME NAME	LINKED SECTOR(S)	CROSS-SECTOR IMPACT		MEASURES TO HARNESS OR MITIGATE THE IMPACT
		SYNERGIES*	ADVERSE IMPACT	
Sector: General Economic and Commercial Affairs (GECA)				
Cooperative development services	Agriculture, Social Protection, Governance & Finance	Sensitisation, formation and support of co-operative movements for special groups in the societies ; and positive working environment at work place; improved governance in SACCOs	Poverty, Unemployment, affirmative action, market access	Encourage vulnerable groups to establish SACCOs
Trade Infrastructure development	Finance, Education, Tourism, Roads and Public Works, Water and Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries	Markets development are enabled by growth in road network and construction of markets constitute public works. Markets enable the flourishing of agricultural, livestock and fisheries commodities Development of markets enhance revenue collection	Population pressures on social amenities social services and public utilities	Integrate market development with urban plans
Tourism and industrial development services	Water and Environment, Finance, Roads and public works, Agriculture	Tourism products are to a larger extent environmental goods and services. Aesthetics and sanitation constitute environmental health which coupled with good road network are enablers of tourism. Enhanced county revenue	Unregulated mass tourism contribute to environmental degradation, cause social disruptions and exert extractive pressure on fragile resources and ecosystem	Promote sustainable best practices in tourism. Invest in Eco-Tourism
Sector: Energy, Infrastructure and ICT				
Energy Services	All Sectors	Supply of adequate power/energy is an operational enabler for all sectors for service delivery	Inadequate power supply to key installation, county institutions and businesses Insecurity discourage opening of business startups and business expansion; and high crime rate	Invest in renewable/clean energy such as solar Lighting up of the county
Road and transport Development	All sectors	Access to essential Services	Inaccessibility	Collaboration with national government and other stakeholders improve on transport infrastructure Adequate resource allocation for roads
Public works and Infrastructure Development Services	All Sectors	Building design and development	Poor building design and development, Inadequate office space	Proper architectural designs and building approvals
ICT, Development Services	All Sectors	Integrated service delivery systems and well informed citizenry	Manual systems in service delivery, poor tracking of implementation and low revenue collection	Automate and integrated county services
Sector: Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources				
Water supply and Sanitation management services	Environment and Agriculture	Improved access to potable water, reduced water-related conflicts and high agricultural yields	Increased water-related conflicts and low agricultural productivity	Address way leave issues before launching any project; strict; enforcement of laws governing water services and management

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Environmental management and Forestry development services	Tourism, Lands, Agriculture	Increased in forest cover; access to safe and clean water; better river discharge; reduction in waste related diseases; and reduction in activities emitting noise above permissible levels	Climate change, decrease in forest coverage, rapid deterioration of land cover leading to changing rainfall resulting droughts and flooding, loss of biodiversity	Collaboration with sector actors and enactment of overarching climate change legislation to provide the framework for coordinated implementation of climate change responses and action plans
Climate Change Management Services	All Sectors	Climate change Mainstreaming	Adverse effect of climate change	Climate change mitigation measures
Sector: Health				
Promotive and preventive services	Roads and Education and Social Development	Improved hygiene & sanitation; public health and nutrition status; Zoonotic disease surveillance	Pollution of environment by biomedical wastes, more cases of drugs and substance abuse; water pollution and deaths	Enhance county health policies; create public sensitisations on the health requirements; collaboration in liquor licensing; and training of a community health personnel in mental health and psychology
Curative and rehabilitative health services	Roads and Education and Social Development	Improve access to health facilities; and awareness creation and rehabilitation services for drugs and substance abusers	Loss of lives and poor living standards	Provision of adequate means to treat and dispose wastes and health education; partnership among health sector State and Non-Sector Actors to establish rehab/ drop-in-centres across the county and establish specialized health services
Sector: Public Administration, and Intergovernmental Relations				
Strategic Service Delivery services	All Sectors	Strategic Planning, policy development and implementation, improved coordination and service delivery	Bad governance, and poor service delivery	Strategic framework for governance and service delivery, automation of government services and capacity development
Personnel Management and Development Services	All Sectors	Competent staff and improved performance	Demotivated staff and poor service delivery	Strategic framework for staff hiring, training and retention
Governance and Coordination services	All Sectors	Devolution support services, information sharing and stakeholder engagement and management	Bad Governance and poor Service delivery	Strategic framework for governance and service delivery, Public participation and Private Public Partnerships
Sector: Social Protection, Culture and Recreation				
Social Welfare Development Services	Health, Education, Water and Environment, Roads and Public works, Trade and Cooperative Development	Improved education and health care, alleviating poverty and inequality, enhanced productivity and earnings	Provision of better social services	Strategic framework for social protection including relevant policies and legislation
Cultural Promotion and Development Services	Education, Tourism, Trade, Cooperatives, Roads and Public Works, Environment	Improved sense of belonging, Poverty alleviation and social cohesion and better service delivery	Cultural decay in changing social and economic conditions,	In partnership with sector actors, work to conserve and promote culture and heritage
Gender and women empowerment;	Health, Education, Water and Environment, Finance	Improved education and health care, alleviating poverty and inequality, enhanced productivity and earnings, Improved household nutrition, improved income, Markets for products, Capacity building	Gender and Sexual based Violence, inequality, food insecurity	Gender equality laws and policies, assessments and audits
Youth Empowerment	Education, Agriculture, Roads, Land, Finance and Trade	Training on ICT, agribusiness activities, access to finance for businesses, Availability of lands for youths in agriculture Increased engagement of youths in construction industry	Poor living standards among the youth; dependency and high rate of unemployment	Adequate funding and curriculum reforms to suit market driven skills; funding to youth enterprises; relevant training on political, social-economic opportunities; training on value addition;
Sports Management and Talent Development	Education, Health, Tourism, Trade and lands	Youth engagement in sports as a profession	High drugs and substance abuse; high rate of crimes; and increased conflict between the land owners (parents) and the youths	Rehabs, seminars and peer training; in collaboration with sector actors to improve access to sports facilities

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Table 20: Cross-sectoral impacts

CROSS-SECTORAL LINKAGES (PAIR)					
Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact			Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact		
Strategic Service Delivery services	All Sectors	Strategic Planning, policy development and implementation, improved coordination and service delivery	Bad governance, and poor service delivery		Strategic framework for governance and service delivery, automation of government services and capacity development
Personnel Management and Development Services	All Sectors	Competent staff and improved performance	Demotivated staff and poor service delivery		Strategic framework for staff hiring, training and retention
Governance and Coordination services	All Sectors	Devolution support services, information sharing and stakeholder engagement and management	Bad Governance and poor Service delivery		Strategic framework for governance and service delivery, Public participation and Private Public Partnerships
CROSS-SECTORAL LINKAGES SPCR					
Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact			Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact		
Social Welfare Development Services	Health, Education, Water and Environment, Roads and Public works, Trade and Cooperative Development	Improved education and health care, alleviating poverty and inequality, enhanced productivity and earnings	Provision of better social services		Strategic framework for social protection including relevant policies and legislation
Cultural Promotion and Development Services	Education, Tourism, Trade, Co-operatives, Roads and Public Works, Environment	Improved sense of belonging, Poverty alleviation and social cohesion and better service delivery	Cultural decay in changing social and economic conditions,		In partnership with sector actors, work to conserve and promote culture and heritage
Gender and women empowerment;	Health, Education, Water and Environment, Finance	Improved education and health care, alleviating poverty and inequality, enhanced productivity and earnings, Improved household nutrition, improved income, Markets for products, Capacity building	Gender and Sexual based Violence, inequality, food insecurity		Gender equality laws and policies, assessments and audits
Youth Empowerment	Education, Agriculture, Roads, Land, Finance and Trade	Training on ICT, agribusiness activities, access to finance for businesses, Availability of lands for youths in agriculture Increased engagement of youths in construction industry	Poor living standards among the youth; dependency and high rate of unemployment		Adequate funding and curriculum reforms to suit market driven skills; funding to youth enterprises; relevant training on political, social-economic opportunities; training on value addition;
Sports Management and Talent Development	Education, Health, Tourism, Trade and lands	Youth engagement in sports as a profession	High drugs and substance abuse; high rate of crimes; and increased conflict between the land owners (parents) and the youths		Rehabs , seminars and peer training; in collaboration with sector actors to improve access to sports facilities
CROSS-SECTORAL LINKAGES HEALTH					
Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact			Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact		
Promotive & preventive		Education Awareness creation	School health programme	Vulnerability of children to communicable diseases	Establish school health clubs
	Finance & economic planning Ensure mainstreaming of youth & gender issues Financial facilitation	Data to inform health promotion	Uninformed decision making Inadequate financing Ungendered policies	Create enabling environment for the implementation of CIDP III health goals	
	Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries Ensures food security for the county	Advocates for safe food production	Malnutrition & food insecurity	Incorporate the consideration of health on food safety production policy	
	Water	Availability of clean & safe water	Poor sanitation & water-borne diseases	Enforce environmental sanitation guidelines	
	Transport, Infrastructure & public works Optimal planning & construction of building	Physical accessibility	Inaccessibility & poor quality of construction works	Enhance integrated planning with the department	

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CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.0 Overview

Implementing the CIDP 2023-2027 necessitates an approach that enables success factors to be grounded such that all steps involved in the implementation process are covered. The approach would specify how the implementation process will be structured, the resources required, and how those resources will be mobilized and managed. The system will also set the necessary pathways to ensure success in all activities appropriate for each stage.

Over the next five financial years, the County Budget required for the full implementation of this CIDP stands at KSh 47.8 billion. This amount is distributed among the eight MTEF sectors: Agriculture, Rural, and Urban Development at KSh. 8.436 billion; General Economic and Commercial Affairs at KSh. 1.694 billion Energy, Infrastructure, and ICT at KSh. 11.282 billion; Health at KSh. 10.158 billion; Education at KSh. 3,258 billion; Public Administration and Governance at KSh. 2.519 billion; Social Protection, Culture and Recreation at KSh. 1.337 billion; and Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources at KSh. 9.078 billion

Institutional Framework

As a precondition for the successful implementation of this CIDP, there are clear organizational structures, rules, and informal norms for the service provisions that will be put in place. Such arrangements are necessary for enhancing implementation by, among other things, strengthening coherence, and coordination, avoiding duplication of efforts, and reviewing progress in implementation.

In this section, analysis is made not only of the system of laws, regulations, and procedures but also of the stakeholders with their roles and norms. That is primarily because the County Government of Homa Bay recognizes that various actors will be involved in the implementation of the third-generation CIDP, including entities of the County Executive, County Assembly, National Government, Development Partners, Private Sector, Philanthropy, Civil Society, Media as well as the general Citizenry of Homa Bay County. The table below summarizes the key players and their roles in implementing CIDP 2023-2027.

Table 40: Key Players in the Implementation of CIDP III

INSTITUTION	ROLE IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CIDP
County Executive Committee	• Implementing county laws, plans and policies • Managing and coordinating county administration • Preparing policies and legislation for consideration by the County Assembly
County Assembly	• Oversighting the implementation of county laws, plans and policies • Representing the interests of publics in the CIDP processes • Appropriating budgetary resources towards implementation of the CIDP • Enacting laws required for the successful implementation of the CIDP
County Government Departments	• Formulating and implementing policies to operationalize the CIDP • Regulating and monitoring the implementation of plans and policies • Handling complaints about the CIDP implementation activities
County Planning Unit	• Promoting harmony of CIDP with national and other county plans, land-use plans, urban plans and environmental plans
Office of the County Commissioner	• Supervising the implementation of government plans and policies
National Planning Office at the county	• Advising on policies and strategies • Monitoring and evaluating of Public Projects and Programmes
Other National Government Departments and Agencies at the county	• Formulating and implementing policies to operationalise Kenya Vision 2030 and other national plans • Regulating and monitoring the implementation of plans and policies
Development Partners	• Providing budgetary and extra-budgetary support • Providing technical assistance towards formulation, implementation and evaluation of the CIDP • Implementing programmes in the CIDP
Civil Society Organizations	• Promoting participatory engagement in and moral responsibility towards implementation of CIDP • Implementing programmes in the CIDP
Private Sector	• Providing goods and services • Creating enabling conditions for growth and employment creation
Media	• Relaying, limiting, expanding, and reinterpreting information. • Creating and shaping public opinion • Protecting public interest captured in the CIDP

Resource Mobilization and Management Framework

The 2023-2027 medium-term priority of the County Government of Homa Bay remains to unlock the County's endless potential, which means programmes included in the CIDP 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 by Sector

Implementing the 2013-2027 CIDP will require a broad category of resources, namely;

1. **Human resources:** This will come in the form of ideas and skills to design and implement high-impact interventions in the County. To attract quality human resources, the County Gov-

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ernment of Homa Bay will identify what is available and lacking in talents, know-how, and the drive to ensure its development proposals are successfully implemented. Existing personnel will be identified and assigned additional responsibility 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 seeing county projects through to completion; and support revenue enhancement efforts of the County Government.

2. **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.
3. **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.
4. **Financial resources:** This will come in the form of cash or cash equivalents required to cover expenses related to production, expansion, or even fulfilment of economic obligations such as providing incentives for employees. Funds will be identified and mobilised not only from own-source revenue but also from Non-Governmental Organisations, Bilateral, Multilateral Agencies (such as World Bank, DaNIDA, USAid, UKAid, and UN Agencies), 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. Rather, more and more will be generated for short-term and long-term purposes. Equally, new contributors will be recruited, and the sources of revenue will be diversified.

Financial resource requirements by sector can be summarized in a matrix as follows:

Table 41: Financial Resource Requirements

SECTOR NAME	RESOURCE REQUIREMENT (KSH. MILLION)						
	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	Total	% of Total Budget Requirements
Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development	2,083.0	1,893.0	1,903.0	1,639.0	918.0	8,436.0	17.7%
General Economic and Commercial Affairs	343.4	360.9	353.9	344.9	290.9	1,694.0	3.5%
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	2,063.0	2,345.0	2,394.1	2,373.8	1,573.3	11,281.2	23.6%
Education and Human Capital Development	560.4	626.8	640.6	720.5	710.0	3,258.2	6.8%
Health and Human Services	2,116.9	2,159.7	2,142.4	1,913.4	1,825.6	10,158.0	21.3%
Public Administration and Governance	528.5	465.4	499.5	490.7	534.6	2,518.7	5.3%
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	369.0	271.0	288.0	237.0	282.0	1,337.0	2.8%
Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources	2,237.9	2,718.8	1,677.2	1,637.7	806.4	9,078.0	19.0%
Total	10,302.1	10,840.6	9,898.7	9,357.0	6,940.8	47,761.1	

5.3.2 Revenue Projections

Table 42: Revenue Projections

TYPE OF REVENUE	BASE YEAR 2022/23	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	TOTAL
Equitable share	7,805,353,300	10,442,296,982	10,964,411,831	11,512,632,423	12,088,264,044	12,692,677,246	57,700,282,525.52
Conditional Grants (GOK)	110,638,298	0	0	0	0	0	-
Conditional Grants (Development Partners)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conditional allocations from loans and grants (GoK)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conditional allocations from loans and grants (Development Partners)	361,598,109	401,373,901.0	445,525,030.1	494,532,783.4	548,931,389.6	609,313,842.4	2,499,676,946.52
Own Source Revenue	772,957,301	850,253,031	935,278,334	1,028,806,168	1,131,686,784	1,244,855,463	5,190,879,780.17
Public Private Partnership (PPP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other sources (Equalisation Fund)	90,724,965.03	93,956,588.28	97,303,321.96	100,769,266.29	104,358,667.55	108,075,923.29	504,463,767.37
Total	9,141,271,973.03	11,787,880,502.37	12,442,518,517.37	13,136,740,639.98	13,873,240,885.32	14,654,922,474.54	65,895,303,019.58

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5.3.3 Estimated Resource Gap

Table 43: Estimated Resource gap

FINANCIAL YEAR	RESOURCE REQUIREMENT (KSH. IN MILLION)	ESTIMATED REVENUE (KSH. IN MILLION)	VARIANCE (KSH. IN MILLION)	VARIANCE (% OF TOTAL)
2023/24	10,302.1	4,715.2	(5,586.9)	26%
2024/25	10,840.6	4,977.0	(5,863.6)	27%
2025/26	9,898.7	5,254.7	(4,644.0)	22%
2026/27	9,357.0	5,549.3	(3,807.7)	18%
2027/28	6,940.8	5,862.0	(1,078.8)	5%
Total	**47,761.1**	**26,358.1**	**(21,403.0)**	**100%**

5.3.4 Resource Mobilization and Management Strategies

Implementing this CIDP 2023-2027 hinges on the County's ability to mobilise sufficient, predictable, and timely financial resources. Consequently, the County Government of Homa Bay is intent on stepping up its policy initiatives to strengthen the mobilisation and effective use of its resources. These initiatives will form the bulk of the work of the Debt Management and External Resource Mobilization Unit (DMERMU) under the Department of Finance and Economic Planning.

It is a matter of fact that revenue mobilisation in the County has been well below potential, limited by structural factors such as low per capita income and a largely informal economy dominated by peasant agriculture and petty trades, which has implied a very low effective revenue base despite the relatively impressive growth profile of the County. Moreover, balancing investment promotion objectives and resource mobilisation needs has remained challenging. Consequently, a compelling resource mobilisation agenda is necessary. That agenda will involve strengthening revenue systems, expanding the tax base, addressing the challenges of the informal sector, and fighting revenue leakages. This effort can only 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 achieve the desired results with a high level of impact, the County treasury will take several steps:

1. Establish a unit to coordinate and drive the resource mobilization initiatives.
2. Select employees with specific competencies to provide appropriate input (e.g., strategic, technical, monitoring) to be part of the unit.
3. Dedicate time (and budget) to the resource mobilisation initiatives, and
4. Periodically review progress and institute corrective or 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. However, a shallow and narrow revenue base has continued to undermine its prospects for revenue generation. As a result, the County Government cannot raise enough revenues to cover its financial obligations and economic challenges. Yet, based on demographic pressures alone, more revenue is needed yearly. Equally, more revenue will be required to improve the County's infrastructure, fight poverty and inequality, and improve health and other social outcomes. Some of the measures proposed to raise more revenue towards this goal include:

(i) Reforming revenue collection

Revenue collection remains a big challenge for all governments across Africa. Revenue officers are often accused of corruption and of selectively enforcing rules. Sometimes, people are asked to pay a variety of taxes by several different bodies, some of which employ coercion and extortion. However, it is the desire of the County Government of Homa Bay's leadership to institute necessary reforms to boost revenue collection. This includes building up the revenue offices' skills base, professionalism, and human resources. It could also mean the transfer of some revenue responsibilities to private parties, which collects specific streams in return for a cut of the take.

(ii) Improving the public willingness to pay taxation

Historically, most citizens are reluctant to pay taxes. The situation is worse across Africa, where revenue collectors are viewed as coercive and illegitimate. In addition, the high levels of corruption and mismanagement mean that people often feel that giving their money to the government is a poor investment.

Add that to the weak enforcement mechanisms that facilitate tax evasion, and a majority of citizens feel no urge to pay their taxes if they think that others are avoiding paying taxes. Given this background, the County Government of Homa Bay is focused on changing public perceptions of tax payment by:

a. Ensuring the expansion of the tax net goes hand in hand with the provision of more and better quality services;

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b. Educating citizens in taxation and service provision through rallies, roadshows, newspaper adverts, radio jingles, and signs on public buildings;
c. Establishing effective anti-corruption campaigns meant to eradicate corruption and restore trust in government; and,
d. Sequencing development priorities properly so that enhanced credibility precedes tax increases.

(iii) Raising property taxes

One of the primary sources of revenue for the county government is property rates. Land and property prices have increased with increasing urbanization, rising population, and economic growth. They are constantly changing hands for vast sums, meaning there are more opportunities for the government to raise new revenues in property taxes. But this is only possible with modern rating and valuation rolls, the development of which could be vetoed by powerful vested interests that stand to lose if taxes rise. However, the County Government of Homa Bay believes such blockages will be surmounted once key players are persuaded that they stand to gain from the proposed property rating reforms.

(iv) Harnessing local innovation

The County Government of Homa Bay is focused on generating and adopting innovative approaches to increasing revenue. One such approach is to empower county entities to raise their own funds. This will enable them to identify solutions that will be more appropriate and sustainable in their areas.

5.3.4.3 Mainstreaming the Informal Sector

The County Government of Homa Bay has realised 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 liability are brought into the tax bracket.

Whereas the effort to tax them could increase the risk of relatively coercive or corrupt behaviour by tax officials (as is often the case), the County Government will pursue their formalisation (of which entered into the tax net is a central component) as this has been proven to have significant benefits for their growth. While informality has served them to avoid certain costs, it often precludes them from access to specific opportunities available to formal firms, including greater access to credit, increased opportunities to engage with large firms and government contracts, reduced harassment by police and municipal officials, and access to broader training and support programmes. Such formalisation primarily benefits from adopting more permanent production techniques and staffing.

The County Government of Homa Bay may have been previously dissuaded by the limited revenue potential, high cost of collection, and potentially adverse impact on petty trades. However, now it has realized the more indirect benefits of informal taxation in relation to economic growth, broader tax compliance, and governance. Therefore, despite arguments that the potential revenue yields are low, administrative costs are high, tax incidence is likely to be regressive, and tax enforcement risks will expose vulnerable businesses to harassment, the County Treasury recognises that the informal sector forms a large and a growing share of the Gross County Product, and thus represents a potentially significant source of own-source revenue for the County Government.

Furthermore, taxing the informal sector is essential to sustaining 'tax morale' and tax compliance among larger firms. Indeed, formalization may accelerate growth for some informal sector firms and may have broader benefits for existing formal sector firms. Finally, concerning governance, new evidence is emerging that the payment of taxes by firms in the informal economy may engage firms with the state and thus promote legitimacy, good governance, and political accountability.

The challenge for the County Treasury is to design an incentive mechanism through which informal sector participants get some legitimacy and enjoy public services in exchange for paying taxes. The County Treasury has therefore come up with policy strategies in respect of this: taxing indirectly through trade taxes (by taxing the goods and services that it buys and sells), expanding the reach of significant formal sector taxes (providing incentives for compliance, such as reduced rates or rewards to small firms that maintain adequate records), and developing specialized presumptive tax regimes (using a simplified indicator of the tax base to simplify recordkeeping for firms and estimation of tax liabilities by tax collectors).

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 County Government 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

One of the biggest obstacles to funding the government's policy priorities is the perennial and seemingly intractable challenge of revenue lost to tax noncompliance and improper government payments. And in this era of 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 County Government of Homa Bay intends to take the data-driven approach to map and track all paid revenue:

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1. It will take the systematic approach necessary to deploy data-driven capabilities at scale.
2. Revenue officers will be exposed 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 County Government will focus on using such data to reduce revenue leakages, subject to strong privacy constraints prescribed by policymakers.

5.4 Asset Management

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, each County Government Entity shall be required to maintain asset registers complete with listing every entity's 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 uniform and accurate reporting of Assets and Liabilities, there are standard templates for registering each asset category, including motor vehicles, lands, buildings, stocks/consumables, intangible assets, biological assets, infrastructure assets, subsoil/mineral assets, significant maintenance assets, works-in-progress, investments, cash, Imprests, contingent and other liabilities, accruals/provisions, account receivables/payables, pensions payables, assets movements, revaluation schedules, losses, guarantees and indemnities, leases, litigations, equipment sign-outs, asset transfer, asset handover, and asset reconciliations. For accounting purposes, use will be made of the asset references when comparing the value of the assets against county ledgers and even to calculate depreciation as part of the County's asset depreciation schedule. Ultimately those asset registers will be vital decision-making tools for asset verification.

Risk Management

Table 44: Risk Management

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	• Enhanced resource mobilisation through collection of own source revenue and support from development partners
	Late Disbursement of Funds	Stalled and/or slow implementation of projects Poor service delivery		• Prepare a procurement plan early to allow for departments to organise for financial requisitions from the exchequer. • Negotiate contracts with adequate grace period to cover for the delays in fund disbursement.
	Inefficient utilisation of resources	Stalled and/or slow implementation of projects Poor service delivery		• Implement the recommendations of the Capacity Assessment and Rationalisation of the Public Service. • Ensure full enforcement of existing government assets management frameworks.
	Pending bills	Increase in project cost beyond the budget estimates		• Ensure timely implementation of projects so that the county is not disadvantaged by time value of money. • Ensure proper project design and costing
Process Risk	Ineffective planning and Implementation Process	Bad governance, poor service delivery		• Ensure robust public participation for community ownership of government initiatives (projects and programs) • Sufficient legal and administrative framework to support government Initiatives
	Ineffective Procurement	Stalled and/or slow implementation of projects Poor service delivery		• Strict adherence to Public Procurement and Disposal Act, 2015 • Adequate Technical support from departments for efficient procurement processes .

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Organisation	Technical	Poor service delivery		• Recruitment of competent staff • 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
	Absorption	Poor service delivery		• Undertake monthly and quarterly implementation reporting of all county projects and programmes to ensure effective and efficient delivery • Strict adherence to financial procedures and procurement regulations • Staff put on performance contracting and ensure targets set relate to county development plans and policies.
	Inadequate legal Framework	Poor service delivery		• Develop requisite legal and policy framework
	Change Management	Poor information dissemination and action		• Exhaustive disseminate the CIDP III to ensure that each of the stakeholders understand their role in contributing towards its implementation and achieving the county vision.
Exogenous Risks	Natural calamities (disasters)	Interruption and/or Stalling of government services		• Establish Emergency Fund as per The Public Finance Management Act, 2012 section 110 to mitigate emergencies
	Political risks	Changes in holders of political offices or shift in political economy may completely derail the programmes and projects. This will delay delivery of the vision of the CIDP in the programmed period.		• Entrench institutionalism in the County Government
	Court cases	Litigations and court injunctions can also derail timely execution of the CIDP.		• Strict adherence to laws and regulation in County operations

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CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

6.0. Overview

A monitoring, evaluation, and learning plan is vital in tracking results and performance. It helps verify if the activities are being implemented in regard to planning timelines and targets as indicated in the CIDP; additionally, it tracks if resources are utilised efficiently.

6.1 County Monitoring and Evaluation Structure

Figure 14: Monitoring and Evaluation Structure

The County M&E directorate's key mandate is to coordinate an integrated M&E system. The established M&E structure consists of the County M&E directorate, inter-departmental M&E committee, sector M&E committee, Sub-County M&E committee, ward M&E committee, and village M&E committee, all of which function to serve the county citizen. The county M&E directorate coordinates and functions as the secretariat to the committees. The M&E directorate receives reviews and approves county and sub-county M&E work plans and M&E reports. It convenes County Citizen Participation fora to discuss M&E reports, mobilizes resources to undertake M&E at the county and sub-county level, and approves and endorses final county indicators. The M&E directorate disseminates M&E reports and other findings to stakeholders, including County Fora.

Each department will appoint a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer responsible for tracking departmental performance (activities, outputs, outcomes, and impacts) for efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability, ensuring evidence-based decision-making.

The departmental M&E officers from each sector form the sector M&E Committee. In addition, the citizen participation forum constituting the Sub County, Ward, and Village M& E Committees will also monitor the activity implementation. These are formed by the Sub-county/Ward/Village administrators, Sub-county/Ward officers of the relevant departments, NGO/Civil Society representatives, representatives of vulnerable and marginalized groups, representatives of the business community, and opinion leaders in the community. The committees in the citizen participation forum will be adequately briefed on county programmes and projects to enable effective monitoring and evaluation.

M&E Capacity

The human resource for the M&E unit includes:

- The Departmental M&E Officers.
- Data collection personnel where necessary.
- Members of the citizen participation forum.

The unit will be allocated a term budget of Ksh. 5,772,978,816 being 10% of the total programme budget to ensure the running of M&E functions at the county. In the interim period, capacity building of all M&E players will be undertaken to enable them to perform their roles effectively. Where specialised skills are required, the county will engage the services of a consultant. Efficient and effective implementation of M&E functions requires technology and automation of its processes. Wherever applicable, data collection, processing, and dissemination will be undertaken by digital tools, MIS, SPSS, RTMIS, HMIS, project dashboards, and GIS will be used for monitoring.

Monitoring &Evaluation Outcome Indicators

This section presents programme outcome indicators by sector as captured in Table 17 on sector programmes in Chapter Four. The information should be presented in Table 45

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Table 45: Outcome Indicator Reporting

PROGRAMME	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATOR (S)	BASELINE*		MID TERM	END TERM	REPORTING RESPONSIBILITY
			VALUE	YEAR			
Crop, Land and Agri-business Development Services	Enhanced Food Security and Improved Livelihoods for county residents	% increase in production and productivity	0	2022	20	40	Directorate of Agriculture
		% increase in sales of agricultural produce	0	2022	10	20	Directorate of Agriculture
Food Security En-hancement Services	Enhanced Food Security and Improved Livelihoods for county residents	% of HHs that are food secure	50%	2022	60%	70%	Directorate of Agriculture
Livestock Development Services	Increased livestock pro-duction and productivity	% increase in livestock production	0	2022	20	30	Directorate of Livestock Production
		% increase in livestock productivity	0	2022	20	30	Directorate of Livestock Production
		% increase in capacity of handling livestock trade	0	2022	10	20	Directorate of Livestock Production
		% increase in capacity of processing livestock products	0	2022	10	20	Directorate of Livestock Production
Fisheries Development Services	Enhanced food security and improved livelihoods	% of safe produce trad-ed in the landing sites	60	2022	100	100	Directorate of Fisheries and Blue Economy
		% reduction in post-har-vest losses	30	2022	20	10	Directorate of Fisheries and Blue Economy
		% Compliance with fisheries resource exploitation guidelines	0	2022	60	70	Directorate of Fisheries and Blue Economy
		% increase in fish resource base and biodiversity	0	2022	10	20	Directorate of Fisheries and Blue Economy
		% increase in aquacul-ture production	0	2022	20	30	Directorate of Fisheries and Blue Economy
P6: Blue Economy Development Services	Accelerated development and employment oppor-tunities derived from the water bodies and riparian areas	% of Riparian Area covered with operational Management Plan	0	2022	3 0	60	Directorate of Fisheries and Blue Economy
		% of riparian landing sites with well-devel-oped PDPs	0	2022	40	60	Directorate of Fisheries and Blue Economy
		% number of mineral deposits maps devel-oped and utilized	0	2022	20	40	Directorate of Mining
Lands and Physical Planning	Guided physical develop-ments	% increase in public institutions mapped and adjudicated	10%	2022	30%	50%	Directorate of Lands
		% increase in HH with the deeds	15%	2022	45%	70%	Directorate of Lands
		% reduction in disputes involving land	80%	2022	60%	50%	Directorate of Lands
		Well-planned Urban Spaces	0	2022	1	9	Directorate of Lands
		% digitisation of land records	5%	2022	40%	60%	Directorate of Lands
Housing and Urban Development	Secure, well governed, competitive and sustain-able urban areas	% increase of financing through PPP	0	2022	20%	50%	Directorate of Housing
		Proportion of HHs ac-cessing decent Houses	0	2022	100%	100%	Directorate of Housing
		% increase in revenue from Property rates	0	2022	55%	100%	Directorate of Housing

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PROGRAMME	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATOR (S)	BASELINE*		MID TERM	END TERM	REPORTING RESPONSIBILITY
			VALUE	YEAR			
Urban Development and Support services	Enhance and improve quality of life for residents of the municipality	% decrease in waste accumulation at disposal point	0	2022	50	0	Homabay Municipality
		% change in aesthetics of the Municipality	10%	2022	30%	70%	Homabay Municipality
		% change in revenue generated from traders	1	2022	100%	100%	Homabay Municipality
		% reduction in crime rate	0	2022	50	20	Homabay Municipality
		% reduction in the number of disasters and calamities	0	2022	50	30	Homabay Municipality

General Economic and Commercial Affairs

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline		Mid-term target	End term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Trade and Industrial Development	Volume of produce value added	% Increase in produce value added	-	2022	20%	50%	Directorate of Trade and industrialization
	Increased revenue base	% Increase in revenue collected	-	2022	20%	50%	Directorate of Trade and industrialization
	Increase in employment	% increase in employment	-	2022	10%	15%	Directorate of Trade and industrialization
	Improved business environment	% Change in revenue generated from traders	-	2022	20%	50%	Directorate of Trade and industrialization
Cooperatives Development and Marketing Services	Improved governance	% of societies complying	60%	2022	80%	90%	Directorate of Co-operatives
	Improved credit facility uptake	Volume of produce traded through the cooperatives	-	2022	100%	100%	Directorate of Co-operatives
Tourism Development and Marketing Services	Increased tourism earnings	% increase in revenue from tourism earnings	-	2022	20%	50%	Directorate of Tourism
	Increased Revenue base	% increase in revenue collected	-	2022	20%	50%	Directorate of Tourism

Social Protection Culture and Recreation (SPSR)

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Socio-Cultural Development and Empowerment Services	Improved inclusion of PWDs, women and youth in development activities	Proportion included in senior decision-making roles	-	2022	30%	40%	Department of Gender
		Proportion benefiting from social protection programmes	-	2022	50%	70%	Department of Gender
	Enhanced safety and well-being of children and the elderly	Proportion of reported SGBV victims receiving appropriate care	-	2022	60%	80%	Department of Gender
	Enhanced livelihoods for disadvantaged groups	Proportion benefiting from government-generated livelihood opportunities	-	2022	30%	40%	Department of Gender
		Proportion trained on opportunity generation, recognition and exploitation	-	2022	50%	70%	Department of Gender
Culture and Creative Sector Development Services	Improved returns from culture and the creative sector	% increase in earnings from cultural and creative activities	-	2022	60%	100%	Department of Gender

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Development and Management of Sports and Sports Facilities	Improved returns from sports	% increase in earnings from sports	-	2022	50%	100%	Department of Gender
		Proportion of spotted talents participating in competitive sports	-	2022	20%	30%	Department of Gender

Health Sector							
Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline		Mid-term target	End term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Maternal & neonatal health	Improved maternal & Neonatal health	%Pregnant women attending 4 ANC	45.8	2022	54	60	
		%Skilled birth delivery	74.1	2022	77	80	
		%PNC visits within 48 hrs	60	2022	85	100	
		%Reduction in MMR	516/100000	2022	400/100000	300/100000	
		%WRA receiving FP	48.5	2022	54	58	
		%Maternal audits	100	2022	100	100	
Child health	Improved child health	% Reduction in<5MR	92.9/1000	2022	82/1000	72/1000	
		%Reduction in <1MR	57.5/1000	2022	52	48	
		% Reduction of <5 treated of diarrhoea	-	2022	50	70	
		%New-born with low birth weight					
		% Exclusive breast- feeding rate	60	2022	74	80	
		%Reduction of <5 stunted	21.8	2022	18	15	
AYSRH	Healthy & productive population	%Reduction in adolescent pregnancy	22.4	2022	19	15	Department of health
Immunisation	Improved child health	% Fully immunised children	74.8	2022	84	90	Department of health
		%Facilities providing immunisation					
Nutrition	Improved child health	Wasting rate	4.6	2022	3.6	2.6	Department of health
		Underweight rate	8.6	2022	6	4	
		%Reduction in <5stunting	21.8	2022	18	15	
HIV/AIDS	Reduced HIV/AIDS	%HIV prevalence	18.5	2022	15	12	Department of health
		% Reduction of new HIV infections	-	2022	40	60	
		% ART coverage	96	2022	98	100	
		% Client with suppressed VL	95	2022	97	98	
		% HIV/AIDS budgetary allocation	0.3	2022	10	14	
		%HIV + pregnant mothers receiving PMCT					
TB & Leprosy	Reduce & manage TB & Leprosy	TB cure rate	84	2022	90	95	Department of health
		% TB patients successfully completed treatment	89.1	2022	96	98	
Malaria	Reduction in Malaria incidence	%Malaria incidence	18	2022	14	10	Department of health
NCDs	Reduce & Manage NCDs	%Population accessing specialized health care (cancer, diabetes……)	10	2022	50	80	Department of health

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Community health strategy	Increased access to health & related services	% Functional community units					
Environmental health, water & sanitation	Promote clean & healthy environment	% ODF certified villages	30	2022	50	70	Department of health
		% latrine coverage	89	2022	92	95	
		% Household access to safe water	52	2022	63	70	
Infection Prevention and Control	Reduced nosocomial infections	% reduction in hospital acquired infections	30	2022	60	90	Department of health
GBV & injuries	Improved access to care for GBV victims/injuries	#SGBV survivors presenting <72 hrs (by sex)	2,190				
		%Deaths due to road injuries per 1000 OPD visit	3'1		2.5	1.5	
Health Products & Technologies	Reduced facility stock-out	%Allocation to HPTs	6.6	2022	20	30	Department of health
Quality & standards	Enhanced standards at facility	%Facilities meeting minimum quality & safety standards	-	2022	40	70	
Climate change & health	Promote environmental conservation	%Facilities mainstreaming climate change	0	2022	30	100	Department of health
Health infrastructure	Reduced health inequalities	# Facilities upgraded & rehabilitated as per the norm	-	2022	50	100	Department of health
		#Funtional e-health hubs established					
Health financing	Improved sustainable health care financing	%Government allocation to health	32	2022	34	36	Department of health
		%Increase in revenue collection	-	2022	50	100	
Health care subsidy	Equitable access to health care services	%Indigent HHs covered	0.6	2022	8	16	Department of health
Administration, planning & policy	Strengthened coordination	#Policies developed/ operationalised	3	2022	2	2	Department of health
Health workforce	Adequate & skilled HCWs	Doctors: patients					Department of health
		Nurses: patients					
Research & policy	Promote evidence-based decision making	#Policies informed by research	0	2022	6	12	Department of health

Environmental Protection and water and Natural resources (							
Sub Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term	End Term	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year	Target	Target	
Urban water supply services	Increased and equitable access to reliable potable water for domestic and industrial use in urban areas	Proportion of urban HH accessing safe water	46%	2022	60%	75%	HOMAWASCO, Water Directorate
		Cubic meters produced per day	23,400	2022	30,900	30,900	HOMAWASCO, Water Directorate
		Proportion of non-revenue water	44%	2022	41%	39%	HOMAWASCO, Water Directorate

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Environmental Protection and water and Natural resources (							
Sub Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term	End Term	Reporting Responsibility
Rural water supply 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	31%	2022	45%	65%	Water Directorate
		Proportion of population accessing water in public institutions	20%	2022	50%	80%	Water Directorate
		Proportion of non- revenue water	70%	2022	50%	35%	Water Directorate
		Proportion of Rural population that are open defecation free (ODF)	30%	2022	40%	50%	Water Directorate
		Proportion of Urban population with access to sewerage connection	5%	2022	10%	20%	Water Directorate HOMAWASCO,
Waste management	Clean and safe urban areas	Proportion of Urban areas that are clean and safe	30%	2022	40%	70%	Environment Directorate
Environmental Protection Services	Safe and conserved environment	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge	30%	2022	40%	70%	Environment Directorate
		Proportion of riparian areas protected	3%	2022	5%	8%	Environment Directorate
		Proportion of degraded landscape restored	20%	2022	40%	65%	Environment Directorate
Forest Development services	Improved forest and tree cover within the county	Proportion of land under forest cover	3.1%	2022	3.5%	4%	Environment Directorate
Climate Change Mainstreaming	Improved resilience to effects of climate change	Proportion for HHs resilient to effects of climate change	4%	2022	8%	12%	Climate Change Directorate
		Proportion of public institutions mainstreaming climate change actions in their programs	0	2022	100%	100%	Climate Change Directorate
		Proportion of Annual Development budget allocated for climate change action	0	2022	5 %	10 %	Climate Change Directorate
		Proportion of County Government Staff trained on climate change mainstreaming	2 %	2022	50 %	90 %	Climate Change Directorate
Climate Change Action Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting and Information Services	Improved resilience to effects of climate change	Proportion of population sensitised on Climate Change issues	1 %	2022	40 %	80 %	Climate Change Directorate
		Proportion of population adopting Climate Change mitigation measures	1%	2022	35%	70%	Climate Change Directorate
		Proportion of population reporting on climate change risks	0	2022	35%	70%	Climate Change Directorate
Artisanal Mining Services	Enhanced utilization of natural resources for sustainable livelihood	Proportion increase of revenue generated from miners	8%	2022	11%	17%	Mining Directorate
Mineral Prospecting Services		Proportion of the county mapped	10%	2022	30%	70%	Mining Directorate

Education							
Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
EYE Services	Enhanced transition rate	Enrolment improved in EYE centres	85,600	2022	92,000	95,000	Department of Education
		Teacher/pupil ratio improved	1:50	2022	1:45	1:40	Department of Education
		Proportion of children graduating from EYE as school ready	85,600	2022	100%	100%	Department of Education
VTC Services	Skills acquisition and reduction in d4ependency ratio	Proportion of graduates from VTCs	3001	2022	100%	100%	Department of Education
		Enrolment improved in VTCs	3001	2022	4000	5000	Department of Education
Human capital development and Research & Innovation services	Increased productivity	Proportion of staff competence developed	0%	2022	50%	100%	Department of Education
		Proportion of staff undertaken through skills development	0%	2022	50%	100%	Department of Education

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Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

The departmental M&Es will be responsible for collecting data for the programmes they are undertaking. They will be trained and responsible for systematic data collection.

The process of data collection will be automated. Currently, data collection is to be achieved through routine reports, quarterly reviews, customer satisfaction surveys, and case studies.

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. This will be clarified in the County M &E Handbook.

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.

Evaluation Plan

Table 55: Evaluation Plan

NO	Policy/ Programme/ Project	Evaluation Title	Outcome(s)	Use of the Evaluation Findings	Commissioning Agency/ Partners	Anticipated Evaluation startdate	Anticipated Evaluation end date	Evaluation Budget(Kshs.)	Source ofFunding
1	CIDP	Midterm Review of the CIDP III and development of CIDP 4	Improved implementation of the CIDP	Improve implementation ofCIDP.	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2025	Sept2025	Kshs. 35million	GoK/ Donor
2	Policy, Planning, General administration and support Services	End term evaluation of policies and support services	Effective delivery of policy, and support services	To Increase Institutional Efficiency and Effectiveness in Extension Service Delivery	CEC Agriculture & Livestock	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 6.6 million	HBC/ Donor
3	Crop, Land & Agribusiness Development services	End term evaluation	Enhanced Food Security and Improved Livelihoods for county residents	To increase agricultural productivity and outputs	CEC Agriculture & Livestock	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 50.1 million	HBC/ Donor
4	Food security Enhancement	End term evaluation of food security Enhancement	Enhanced Food Security and Improved Livelihoods for county residents	To ensure food security in the county	CEC Agriculture & Livestock	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 85.5 million	HBC/ Donor
5	Livestock Development Services	End term evaluation of livestock Development Services	Increased Livestock production and productivity	To promote, regulate and facilitate livestock production for socio-economic development and industrialization	CEC Agriculture & Livestock	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 148.68 million	HBC/ Donor
6	Blue Economy and Fisheries Development Services	End term evaluation	Enhanced food security and improved livelihoods	To increase fisheries productivity and output	CEC Blue Economy, Fisheries, Mining, and Digital Economy	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 91.3 million	HBC/ Donor
7	Blue Economy Development Services	End term evaluation of Blue Economy Development Services	Accelerated development and employment opportunities	Optimize exploitation and utilization of the wetlands and the catchment areas for wealth creation	CEC Blue Economy, Fisheries, Mining, and Digital Economy	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 322.75 million	HBC/ Donor
8	Lands and Physical Planning	End term evaluation of Lands and Physical Planning	Guided physical developments	To provide a spatial framework that would guide, develop, administer and manage Land and its activities within the county	CEC Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, and Urban Development	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 56.9 million	HBC/ Donor

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9	Housing and Urban Development	End term evaluation of Housing and Urban Development	Secure, well governed, competitive and sustainable urban areas	To improve suitable, conducive and affordable housing conditions in the county	CEC Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, and Urban Development	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 121 million	HBC/ Donor
10	Urban Development and Support services	End term evaluation of Urban Development and Support services	Enhance and improve quality of life for residents of the municipality	To promote effective development, management and maintenance of all municipal facilities	CEC Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, and Urban Development	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 68.55 million	HBC/ Donor
11	Slum upgrading & Affordable Housing	End term evaluation of Slum upgrading & Affordable Housing	Improved access to tenure security and improved infrastructure Increased access to social housing	To improve living condition in selected informal settlement in homa bay county	CEC Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, and Urban Development	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 50 million	HCG, National Government and World Bank, National Housing Corporation
12	Water supply and Sanitation management services	Rapid evaluation of Water supply and Sanitation management services	Sufficient water and sanitation for improved health and safety of the county population	To increase access to adequate and safe water and sanitation	CEC Water, Irrigation, Sanitation, Environment, Energy, Forestry, and Climate Change	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 1.120185 billion	HBC/ Donor
13	Environmental management and Forestry development services	Rapid evaluation of Environmental management and Forestry development	A healthy population	To enhance a clean and safe environment for the residents of Homa Bay	CEC Water, Irrigation, Sanitation, Environment, Energy, Forestry, and Climate Change	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 61.75 million	HBC/ Donor
14	Climate Change Management Services	End term evaluation of Climate Change Management Services	Enhanced adaptive capacity and resilience of the County to the impacts of climate change	To Deliver Locally Led Climate Change Resilience Actions and Strengthen the County's Capacity to Manage Climate Risks	CEC Water, Irrigation, Sanitation, Environment, Energy, Forestry, and Climate Change	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 28.55 million	HBC/ Donor
15	Policy, Planning and Administrative Services	Midterm evaluation of Policy, Planning and Administrative Services	Properly regulated and Co-ordinated Water Sector	To Create enabling environment for effective and efficient Service Provision	CEC Water, Irrigation, Sanitation, Environment, Energy, Forestry, and Climate Change	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 15.8 million	HBC/ Donor
16	Gwassi Spring developement	Rapid evaluation of Gwassi Spring developement	Increased and equitable access to reliable potable water for domestic use	To increase access to adequate and safe water and sanitation	CEC Water, Irrigation, Sanitation, Environment, Energy, Forestry, and Climate Change	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 17.06 million	USAID-WKWP, County Government
17	Establishment of village sanitation	Rapid evaluation of establishment of village sanitation	Increased and equitable access to sanitation services	To increase access to adequate and safe water and sanitation	CEC Water, Irrigation, Sanitation, Environment, Energy, Forestry, and Climate Change	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 15 million	USAID-WKSP, County Government
18	Rusinga WP	Rapid evaluation of Rusinga WP	Increased and equitable access to reliable potable water for domestic use	To increase access to adequate and safe water and sanitation	CEC Water, Irrigation, Sanitation, Environment, Energy, Forestry, and Climate Change	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 15 million	County Government, French Government

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19	Energy Services	Rapid evaluation of Energy Services	Increased access to power connectivity and use of renewable source of energy in the county	To increase access to power connectivity and use of renewable source of energy within the county	CEC Water, Irrigation, Sanitation, Environment, Energy, Forestry, and Climate Change	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 89.7 million	HBC/ Donor
20	General Administration, Planning and Support Services	Midterm evaluation of General Administration, Planning and Support Services	Improved coordination and service delivery by the department.	To improve service delivery and coordination of department-wide functions, programmes and activities	CEC Water, Irrigation, Sanitation, Environment, Energy, Forestry, and Climate Change	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 0.6 million	HBC/ Donor
21	Road & Transport Development services	Rapid evaluation of Road & Transport Development services	Reliable and efficient road access and safe transport services.	To improve access and mobility in the county.	CEC Roads, Transport, Public Works, & Infrastructure	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 771.575 million	HBC/ Donor
22	Public works and Infrastructure Development Services	Rapid evaluation of Public works and Infrastructure Development Services	Enhanced quality standard control of infrastructure development projects.	To ensure compliance, quality and standard control of all infrastructural development projects in the county both public and private	CEC Roads, Transport, Public Works, & Infrastructure	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 24.9 million	HBC/ Donor
23	General Administration, Planning and Support Services	Midterm evaluation of General Administration, Planning and Support Services	Improved coordination and service delivery by the department.	To improve service delivery and coordination of programmes and activities by the unit.	CEC Roads, Transport, Public Works, & Infrastructure	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 0.6 million	HBC/ Donor
24	ICT Development Services	Rapid evaluation of ICT Development Services	Enhanced connectivity and service delivery in the county	To enhance connectivity and service delivery in the county	CEC Blue Economy, Fisheries, Mining, and Digital Economy	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 44.797 million	HBC/ Donor
25	General Administration, Planning and Support Services	Midterm evaluation of General Administration, Planning and Support Services	Improved coordination and service delivery by the department.	To improve service delivery and coordination of department-wide functions, programmes and activities	CEC Blue Economy, Fisheries, Mining, and Digital Economy	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 0.6 million	HBC/ Donor
26	Renewable Energy services	Rapid evaluation of Renewable Energy services	Solar parks established in Islands	Islands out of power grid installed with solar lights towards enhancing security, preservation of fish product and increasing income levels.	CEC Water, Irrigation, Sanitation, Environment, Energy, Forestry, and Climate Change	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 40 million	Rerec Dream Global County Government
27	County Wide connectivity (LAN and WAN)	Midterm evaluation of County wide connectivity	LAN & WAN connectivity done in the entire county	To improve connectivity across the county	CEC Water, Irrigation, Sanitation, Environment, Energy, Forestry, and Climate Change	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 14 million	HBCG Development Partner (ICT Authority and World bank)
28	Social Welfare Development Services	End term evaluation of Social Welfare Development Services	Improved Social protection and livelihoods of vulnerable groups	To Mainstream Socio-Cultural Concerns in the County Development Process	CEC Youth, Sports, Talent Development, Gender Inclusivity, Cultural Heritage, and Social Services	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 31 million	HBC/ Donor
29	Cultural Development	End term evaluation of Cultural Development	Enhanced preservation of cultural heritage and arts	To Mainstream Socio-Cultural Concerns in the County Development Process	CEC Youth, Sports, Talent Development, Gender Inclusivity, Cultural Heritage, and Social Services	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 30 million	HBC/ Donor

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30	Cultural Promotion Services	End term evaluation of Cultural Promotion Services	Enhanced tangible and intangible cultural talent and the arts	To Mainstream Socio-Cultural Concerns in the County Development Process	CEC Youth, Sports, Talent Development, Gender Inclusivity, Cultural Heritage, and Social Services	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 4 million	HBC/ Donor
31	Gender and Women Empowerment	Midterm evaluation of Gender and Women Empowerment	Increased productive participation of women in development and improved gender equity	To Mainstream Socio-Cultural Concerns in the County Development Process	CEC Youth, Sports, Talent Development, Gender Inclusivity, Cultural Heritage, and Social Services	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 42.25 million	HBC/ Donor
32	Youth Empowerment	Midterm evaluation of Youth Empowerment	Increased productive participation of women in development and improved gender equity	To Mainstream Socio-Cultural Concerns in the County Development Process	CEC Youth, Sports, Talent Development, Gender Inclusivity, Cultural Heritage, and Social Services	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 69 million	HBC/ Donor
33	Disability Mainstreaming	Midterm evaluation of Disability Mainstreaming	Increased productive participation of PWDs in development	To Mainstream Socio-Cultural Concerns in the County Development Process	CEC Youth, Sports, Talent Development, Gender Inclusivity, Cultural Heritage, and Social Services	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 50 million	HBC/ Donor
34	Cross cohort male empowerment	Midterm evaluation of Cross cohort male empowerment	Established trust fund to fund raise for boy child empowerment	To Mainstream Socio-Cultural Concerns in the County Development Process	CEC Youth, Sports, Talent Development, Gender Inclusivity, Cultural Heritage, and Social Services	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 66 million	HBC/ Donor
35	Management and Development of sports and sport facilities	Rapid evaluation of Management and Development of sports and sport facilities	-Enhanced development of sport facilities - Construction of phase 2 of Homabay County Stadium -Completion of perimeter wall fence and No.3 at Homabay County stadium - Enhanced development of sport skills and talents	To identify, nature and promote sports talents for prospective earnings from sports	CEC Youth, Sports, Talent Development, Gender Inclusivity, Cultural Heritage, and Social Services	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 332.45 million	HBC/ Donor
36	Cooperative development services	End term evaluation of Cooperative development services	Enhanced growth and development of cooperative societies.	To improve the business environment and promote entrepreneurial growth	CEC Trade, Industry, Tourism, Cooperative Development, and Marketing	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 10.9 million	HBC/ Donor
37	Trade Infrastructure development	Rapid evaluation of Trade Infrastructure development	Improved business environment		CEC Trade, Industry, Tourism, Cooperative Development, and Marketing	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 90.5 million	HBC/ Donor
38	Tourism development services	Midterm evaluation of Tourism development services	Enhanced earnings from the tourism sector	To stimulate industrial development through tourism, value addition, industrial research and uptake of new innovations.	CEC Trade, Industry, Tourism, Cooperative Development, and Marketing	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 13.8 million	HBC/ Donor

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39	Industrial development services	End term evaluation of Industrial development services	One animal feeds processing plant established and operational One multi-processing plant established and operational One potato processing plant established and operational One fish processing plant established and operational Established cotton processing plant	To stimulate industrial development	CEC Trade, Industry, Tourism, Cooperative Development, and Marketing	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 48 million	HBC/ Donor
40	Maternal & neonatal health	Rapid evaluation of Maternal & neonatal health	Improved Maternal and neonatal health Healthy, productive& youthful population	Scale-up high impact interventions at all levels to reduce maternal & child mortality and morbidity	CEC Public Health & Medical Services	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 16 million	HBC/ Donor
41	Immunization	Rapid evaluation of immunization services	Increased county immunization coverage	Scale-up high impact interventions at all levels to reduce maternal & child mortality and morbidity	CEC Public Health & Medical Services	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 7.5 million	HBC/ Donor
42	Nutrition	Rapid evaluation of nutrition services	- Reduced stunting & supply food supplement - Reduced malnutrition among older children	Scale-up high impact interventions at all levels to reduce maternal & child mortality and morbidity	CEC Public Health & Medical Services	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 4.75 million	HBC/ Donor
43	HIV/AIDs	Rapid evaluation of HIV/AIDS intervention services	New HIV infections reduced	Scale-up high impact interventions at all levels to reduce maternal & child mortality and morbidity	CEC Public Health & Medical Services	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 162.314816 million	HBC/ Donor
44	TB & Leprosy	Rapid evaluation of TB & Leprosy intervention services	TB prevalence reduced & Leprosy managed	Scale-up high impact interventions at all levels to reduce maternal & child mortality and morbidity	CEC Public Health & Medical Services	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 9.15 million	HBC/ Donor
45	Malaria	Rapid evaluation of malaria intervention services	Malaria prevalence reduced	Scale-up high impact interventions at all levels to reduce maternal & child mortality and morbidity	CEC Public Health & Medical Services	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 100million	HBC/ Donor
46	Neglected diseases	Rapid evaluation of neglected tropical diseases intervention services	Reduced morbidity & mortality (Jiggers (Tungiasis), Schistosomiasis (Bilhazia), Soil	Scale-up high impact interventions at all levels to reduce maternal & child mortality and morbidity	CEC Public Health & Medical Services	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 2.5 million	HBC/ Donor
47	Disease surveillance	Rapid evaluation of disease surveillance intervention services	Prompt outbreak detection and response	Scale-up high impact interventions at all levels to reduce maternal & child mortality and morbidity	CEC Public Health & Medical Services	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 3 million	HBC/ Donor

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48	School health	End term evaluation of school health services	Improved sanitation indicators in schools	Scale-up high impact interventions at all levels to reduce maternal & child mortality and morbidity	CEC Public Health & Medical Services	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 1.25 million	HBC/ Donor
49	Community health strategy	End term evaluation of community health strategy services	Improved functionality of Community Health Units	Scale-up high impact interventions at all levels to reduce maternal & child mortality and morbidity	CEC Public Health & Medical Services	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 65 million	HBC/ Donor
50	Environmental Health, water & sanitation	Rapid evaluation of environmental health, water, and sanitation services	- Reduced OD & promote clean environment	Scale-up high impact interventions at all levels to reduce maternal & child mortality and morbidity	CEC Public Health & Medical Services	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 2.5 million	HBC/ Donor
51	Infection prevention control	Rapid evaluation of IPC intervention services	-Improved capacity of facilities & staff to handle IPC	Scale-up high impact interventions at all levels to reduce maternal & child mortality and morbidity	CEC Public Health & Medical Services	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 2.5 million	HBC/ Donor
52	Quality & standards	Rapid evaluation of Quality & standards	Legal & institutional frameworks implemented	Scale-up high impact interventions at all levels to reduce maternal & child mortality and morbidity	CEC Public Health & Medical Services	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 2 million	HBC/ Donor
53	Hospital level services	Rapid evaluation of hospital based services	- Improved access to quality health care services - Upgraded referral hospitals with comprehensive health services	To provide a functional & sustainable infrastructure for comprehensive health services	CEC Public Health & Medical Services	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 140.05 million	HBC/ Donor
54	Primary health facility services	End term evaluation of primary health facility services	Primary healthcare services strengthened	To provide a functional & sustainable infrastructure for comprehensive health services	CEC Public Health & Medical Services	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 392.05 million	HBC/ Donor
55	Administration planning, policy and management support and coordination Human resource	Midterm evaluation of administration planning, policy and management support and coordination	- Efficiency in data quality management - Stakeholders joint planning and reviews conducted	To improve management of the existing health workforce through capacity building and motivation	CEC Public Health & Medical Services	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 112.6 million	HBC/ Donor
56	Health care subsidy for health care protection	Mid-term evaluation of Health care subsidy for health care protection	Economically disadvantaged households benefiting	To increase access tohealth Services	CEC Public Health & Medical Services	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 51 million	HBC/ Donor
57	Research and development	Midterm evaluation of research policies developed from operational research	Informed policy formulation and implementation	To improve decision making through evidence based results that is reliable, accessible & timely	CEC Public Health & Medical Services	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 6.45 million	HBC/ Donor
58	Infrastructure development service	Midterm evaluation of infrastructure development services	-Increased access, retention, and completion in EYE centers -Enhance access to Education	To provide quality EYE education and Child care services to every child in the county	CEC Education, Human Capital Development, and Vocational Training	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 148 million	HBC/ Donor
59	Quality assurance services	Midterm evaluation of quality assurance services	Improved access to quality EYE teaching and learning	To provide quality EYE education and Child care services to every child in the county	CEC Education, Human Capital Development, and Vocational Training	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 15.467 million	HBC/ Donor

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60	Feeding and nutrition services	Midterm evaluation of feeding and nutrition services	Improved nutrition of EYE Learners and retention	To provide quality EYE education and Child care services to every child in the county	CEC Education, Human Capital Development, and Vocational Training	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 63.3 million	HBC/ Donor
61	Infrastructure development services in vocational education/ training centers	End term evaluation of infrastructure development services in VCTs	- Increased access, retention, and completion in VTC centers - Enhanced access to Education	To enhance access to vocational education/ training and develop skills, competences, knowledge and right attitudes towards improving employments prospects and realizing potential.	CEC Education, Human Capital Development, and Vocational Training	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 88.9 million	HBC/ Donor
62	Quality assurance services	Midterm evaluation of quality assurance services in VCTs	Improved access to quality teaching and learning in VTCs	To improve access to quality EYE teaching and learning	CEC Education, Human Capital Development, and Vocational Training	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 24.35 million	HBC/ Donor
63	Bursary and Scholarships services	Midterm evaluation of bursary and scholarship services	Increased access, retention and completion	To increase access, retention, and completion of education	CEC Education, Human Capital Development, and Vocational Training	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 40 million	HBC/ Donor
64	Human capital development services	Midterm evaluation of human capital development services	-Improved technical skills -Built capacity	To improve technical skills and capacity building	CEC Education, Human Capital Development, and Vocational Training	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 2.2 million	HBC/ Donor
65	Research & Innovation services	End term evaluation of research and innovation hubs developed	Research and innovation hubs	To increase access to education and training	CEC Education, Human Capital Development, and Vocational Training	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 10 million	HBC/ Donor
66	Economic planning and development services	Midterm evaluation of economic planning and development services	- Improved planning, resource allocation and community participation for inclusive and sustainable development	To provide leadership and coordination in planning, resource allocation and community participation in development	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 17.41 million	HBC/ Donor
67	Resource Allocation Services	Midterm evaluation of resource allocation services	- A pool of officers are properly trained on budgeting - Credible budget documents are generated	To provide leadership and coordination in planning, resource allocation and community participation in development	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 5.5 million	HBC/ Donor
68	Public Participation Facilitation Services	Rapid evaluation of public participation and facilitation services	- Improved stakeholder ownership of planning and budget processes	To provide leadership and coordination in planning, resource allocation and community participation in development	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 6 million	HBC/ Donor
69	Monitoring and evaluation services	Midterm evaluation ofM&E services and	-Improved framework for enhanced service delivery -	To provide the framework for improved service delivery and better development outcomes	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 6.8 million	HBC/ Donor

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70	Strategy and service delivery improvement services	Midterm evaluation of strategy and service delivery	All county entities and staff are on performance contract	To provide the framework for improved service delivery	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 8.54 million	HBC/ Donor
71	External Resources Mobilization Services	Midterm evaluation of external resources mobilization services	-Improved Service Delivery through Budget Support -	To improve accountability in the management of the County's financial resources	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 3.5 million	HBC/ Donor
72	Internal Revenue Generation Services	Midterm evaluation of internal revenue generation services	- Full automation of revenue collection	To improve accountability in the management of the County's financial resources	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 4 million	HBC/ Donor
73	Accounting and Financial Reporting Services	Midterm evaluation of accounting and financial reporting services	-Increased revenue for sustainable development - Improved financial management processes and practices	To mobilize development assistance and ensure optimum and equitable collection of internal revenue for sustainable development	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 2.05 million	HBC/ Donor
74	Audit and Advisory Services	Midterm evaluation of audit and advisory services	Enhanced fiscal discipline for favorable audit opinions	To mobilize development assistance and ensure optimum and equitable collection of internal revenue for sustainable development	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 3.05 million	HBC/ Donor
75	Executive Management and Liaison Services	Midterm evaluation of executive management and liaison services	- Enhanced leadership and coordination for improved service delivery - Enhanced performance of staff and projects	To provide strategic leadership and coordination that supports service delivery and facilitates transformation towards sustainable and inclusive development at all devolved levels	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 2.4 million	HBC/ Donor
76	Public Sector Coordination Services	End term evaluation of public sector coordination services	Enhanced coordination of all county stakeholders	To provide strategic leadership and coordination that supports service delivery and facilitates transformation towards sustainable and inclusive development at all devolved levels	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 10 million	HBC/ Donor
77	Executive Advisory Services	Midterm evaluation of executive advisory services	- Enhanced leadership of the executive and coordination of the public sector - Quality advisories issued to aid executive decision making	To provide strategic support that would scale up impact and facilitate achievement of the best possible outcomes from executive decisions	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2025	June 2025	-	-

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78	Partnerships and Projects Implementation Services	Rapid evaluation of partnerships and projects implementation Services	- Active involvement of partners in county development - Effective monitoring and appraisal of county projects	To provide strategic support that would scale up impact and facilitate achievement of the best possible outcomes from executive decisions	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 4 million	HBC/ Donor
79	Communication and Information Services	Rapid evaluation of Communication and Information Services	All stakeholders actively involved in county development processes	To enhance involvement and mobilization of stakeholders towards design, implementation and monitoring of development programmes	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 17.25 million	HBC/ Donor
80	Public Participation and Stakeholder Management services	Rapid evaluation of Public Participation and Stakeholder Management	Enhanced engagement of county stakeholders in county processes	To enhance involvement and mobilization of stakeholders towards design, implementation and monitoring of development programmes	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 34.5 million	HBC/ Donor
81	Inter-governmental Relations and Liaison Services	Rapid evaluation of Inter-governmental Relations and Liaison Services	A vibrant platform for inter-government consultations	To enhance participation of stakeholders towards design, implementation and monitoring of development programmes	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 3.6 million	HBC/ Donor
82	Field Administration and Coordination Services	Rapid evaluation of Field Administration and Coordination Services	- Enhanced field coordination and response to emergency - Effective operation of field offices	To improve field administration and participation of communities in governance	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 25 million	HBC/ Donor
83	Disaster and Human Services	Rapid evaluation of disaster and human services	Effective response to all emergencies	To respond promptly and effectively to all emergencies	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2027	Sep 2027		HBC/ Donor
84	Human Resource Management Services	Rapid evaluation of Human Resource Management Services	Improved efficiency in Public Service Delivery	To provide necessary operational capacity	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 53.9 million	HBC/ Donor
85	Performance Contracting and Appraisal Services	Midterm evaluation of Performance Contracting	All officers put on performance contract	To support improvement in service delivery and coordinate manpower planning	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 20 million	HBC/ Donor
86	Capacity building services	Midterm evaluation of capacity building services	Improved effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery	To support improvement in service delivery	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2025	Sep 2025	Kshs. 2 million	HBC/ Donor

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87	Infrastructure Development Services	End term evaluation of Infrastructure Development Services	-A transformed county public service - A new office block developed for Public Service Board Members and the Secretariat	To provide overall policy and strategic direction for the transformation of the County's public service	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 0.8 million	HBC/ Donor
89	Assembly Infrastructure Development Services	End term evaluation of Assembly Infrastructure Development Services	-Rehabilitation and extension of the main assembly offices - Residential accommodation for the speaker - Office space for improved representation by the 40 elected MCAs	To coordinate institution-wide service delivery	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2027	Sep 2027	Kshs. 29 million	HBC/ Donor

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ANNEX

Annex 1: COUNTY FACT SHEET

(The County Factsheet should be aligned to the County Statistical Abstract)

INFORMATION CATEGORY			COUNTY STATISTICS (AS AT 2022)	NATIONAL STATISTICS (AS AT 2022)
County Area:				
Total area (Km^2)			3,150.2	580,876.3
Non-arable land (Km^2)			820	
Arable land(Km^2)			2,332.5	
Size of gazetted forests (Ha)			29.6	
Size of non-gazetted forests(Ha)			128	
Approximate forest cover (%)			3.1	
Water mass (Km^2)			1,227	
No. of rivers, lakes and wetlands protected				
Total urban areas (Km^2)				
No. of quarry sites rehabilitated				
No. of climate change adaptation projects/programmes				
TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE				
Lowest altitude (metres)			1,163	
Highest (metres)			1,219	
Temperature range:	High ^0C		34.8	
	Low ^0C		17.1	
Rainfall	High (mm)		700	
	Low(mm)		250	
Average relative humidity (%)			68	
Wind speed(Kilometres per hour/knots)			15	
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES				
Total population			1208397	150622914
Total Male population			595184	25104154
Total Female population			613213	25518760
Total intersex Population				
Sex ratio (Male: Female)				
Projected Population End of plan period (2027)		Mid of plan period (2025)	1278183	32729164
		1327513	34298077	
Infant population (<1 year) Male Inter-sex Total		Female	86301	3138424
		86754	3162892	
		173055	6301316	
Population under five Male Inter-sex Total		Female	86301	3138424
		86754	3162892	
		173,055	6,301,316	
Pre- Primary School population (3-5) years Male Inter-sex Total		Female	58,573	1,605,522
		60,643	1,672,081	
		119,246	3,277,603	

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Primary school age group (6-13) years	Female	140,440	5,006,475
Male	139,864	5,067,361	
Inter-sex			
Total	280,304	10,073,836	

INFORMATION CATEGORY		COUNTY STATISTICS (AS AT 2022)	NATIONAL STATISTICS (AS AT 2022)
Secondary school age group(14 -17) years	Female	61177	2232260
	Male	62221	2324744
	Inter-sex		
	Total	123398	4557004
School Going Population as per CBC Curriculum			
Pre- Primary School population (3-5) years	Female	50192	1856441
	Male	50464	1,881,499
	Inter-sex		
	Total	100,656	3 735,102
Primary school age group(6-12) Years	Female	121,814	4,380,679
	Male	121,369	4,435,999
	Inter-sex		
	Total	243,183	8,816,678
Junior Secondary School age group (13 - 15) years	Female	51,969	1,801,473
	Male	51,932	1,859,899
	Inter-sex		102
	Total	103,901	3,661,474
Senior Secondary School age group (16 - 18) years	Female	38,997	1,527,206
	Male	40,482	1,591,302
	Inter-sex		82
	Total	79,479	3,118,590
Youthful population (15-29)years	Female	201,313	7,670,392
	Male	195,015	7,614,374
	Inter-sex		
	Total	396,328	15,284,766
Women of reproductive age(15- 49) years		306,616	13,509,824
Labour force (15-65) years	Female	336,803	15,279,666
	Male	325,503	15,066,238
	Inter-sex		
	Total	662,306	30,345,904
Aged population(65+)	Female	22,144	1,041,376
	Male	20,617	939,807
	Inter-sex		
	Total	42,741	1,981,183
Population aged below15 years	Female	254,266	9,197,718
	Male	249,064	9,098,109
	Inter-sex		
	Total	503,330	18,295,827

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Eligible Voting Population	Name of constituency		
	1.Kasipul	67,513	22,102,532
	2.Kabondo Kasipul	59,910	22,102,532
	3.Karachuonyo	94,181	22,102,532
	4.Rangwe	58,886	22,102,532
	5.Homabay Town	58,335	22,102,532
	6.Ndhiwa	96,734	22,102,532
	7.Suba North	60,674	22,102,532
	8.Suba South	54,838	22,102,532
	Total (county)	551,071	22,102,532
No. of Urban(Market) Centres with population>2,000			
Urban population (By Urban Centre)			
Kendu Bay	Female	3144	7433955
	Male	2920	7309839
	Intersex		
	Total	6064	14744474
Homa Bay	Female	23507	7433955
	Male	21440	7309839
	Inter-Sex		
	Total	44949	14744474
Oyugis	Female	10661	7433955
	Male	9286	7309839
	Inter-sex		
	Total	19947	14744474
Mbita	Female	7748	7433955
	Male	7166	7309839
	Inter-sex		
	Total	14916	14744474
Rodi Kopany	Female	4362	7433955
	Male	3760	7309839
	Inter-sex		
	Total	8122	14744474
Ndhiwa	Female	2580	7433955
	Male	2182	7309839
	Inter-sex		
	Total	4762	14744474
Nyandiwa Beach	Female	2084	7433955
	Male	1949	7309839
	Inter-sex		
	Total	4033	14744474
Sindo	Female	5420	7433955
	Male	4866	7309839
	Inter-sex		
	Total	10285	14744474

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INFORMATION CATEGORY		COUNTY STATISTICS (AS AT 2022)	NATIONAL STATISTICS (AS AT 2022)
Rural population	Female	532861	16535833
	Male	485991	16195922
	Inter-sex	19	
	Total	1,018,871	32,732,596
Population Density (persons perkm2) by Sub-county	Homa Bay	688.5	87.15
	Ndhiwa	326.4	87.15
	Rangwe	458.5	87.15
	Rachuonyo South	545.3	87.15
	Rachuonyo North	438.1	87.15
	Rachuonyo East	518.3	87.15
	Suba North	328.2	87.15
	Suba South	206.0	87.15
Incidence of landlessness (%)			
Percentage of farmers with title deeds (%)			
Mean holding size (in Acres)		275,681	
Labour force by sector (No.)	Agriculture: Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Rural self-employment: Male	164,507	6,625,973
	Female	213,371	7,247,112
	Intersex		
	Urban self-employment: Male	20,732	3,163,985
	Female	20,507	2,639,726
	Intersex		
	Wage employment: Male		1,765,400
	Female		1,141,900
	Intersex		
Unemployment levels (%)	Male	258,225	9,044,599
	Female	265,535	9,882,589
	Intersex		
	Total	523,766	18,927,188
Total number of households		265,945	12,043,016
Average household size		4.5	3.9
Female headed households (%)		0.48	
Child headed households (%)		2,041	68,330
Children with special needs	Male	17,050	394,330
	Female	25,130	523,883
	Intersex		
	Total	42,181	918,270
Children in labour (No)	Male	7,984	718,099
	Female	7,790	622,000
	Intersex	1	52
	Total	15,775	1,340,151

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Number of PWDs	Visual	16,852	333,520
	Hearing	8,388	153,361
	Speech	3,708	111,355
	Physical	17,523	385,416
	Mental	10,329	212,797
	Other	4,783	139,928
	Total	61,583	916,692
Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVCs) (No.)			
Number of street Families			
Orphanages(No.)			
Rescue centres (No.)			
Gender Protection Units (No.)			
Correction/rehabilitation facilities (No.)			
POVERTYINDICATORS			
Absolute poverty (%)			
Rural poor (%)			
Food poverty (%)			
Contribution to National Poverty (%)			
HEALTH			
Five most common diseases(in order of prevalence) Out Patient Diseases Disease of the skin Diarrhoea Hypertension Arthritis, Joint Pain		Malaria	Malaria
		Disease of the skin	
		Arthritis, Joint Pain	
		Diarrhoea	
		Hypertension	
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)/1000		57.5	35.5
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)/1000			
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR/100,000)		516	355
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)/1000			
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)/1000			
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)/1000		92.2	52
Prevalence of stunting (Height for Age)		32.1	29.9
Prevalence of wasting (Weight for Height)		4.4	6.7
Prevalence of underweight(Weight for Age)		10.1	13.0
Life expectancy	Male	50.5	60.6
	Female	60.2	66.5
Health Facilities (No.)			
Hospitals	By Sub-county		
	Kabondo Kasipul, Mbita, Homa Bay Town , Rachuonyo South, Karachuonyo, Suba South , Rangwe, Ndhiwa	3	
	Mbita	4	
	Homa Bay Town	5	
	Rachuonyo South	4	
	Karachuonyo	4	
	Suba South	5	
	Rangwe	4	
	Ndhiwa	2	

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Health Centres	Kabondo Kasipul, Mbita, Homa Bay Town, Rachuonyo South, Karachuonyo, Suba South, Rangwe, Ndhiwa	21	
	Mbita	10	
	Homa Bay Town	14	
	Rachuonyo South	9	
	Karachuonyo	11	
	Suba South	15	
	Rangwe	6	
	Ndhiwa	5	
Dispensaries	Kabondo Kasipul, Mbita, Homa Bay Town, Rachuonyo South , Karachuonyo, Suba South , Rangwe, Ndhiwa	8	
	Mbita	20	
	Homa Bay Town	10	
	Rachuonyo South	13	
	Karachuonyo	31	
	Suba South	16	
	Rangwe	18	
	Ndhiwa	34	
Private Clinics	Kabondo Kasipul, Mbita, Homa Bay Town , Rachuonyo South , Karachuonyo, Suba South , Rangwe, Ndhiwa	3	
	Mbita	5	
	Homa Bay Town	6	
	Rachuonyo South	3	
	Karachuonyo	1	
	Suba South	0	
	Rangwe	1	
	Ndhiwa	4	
Nursing Homes	Kabondo Kasipul, Mbita, Homa Bay Town , Rachuonyo South , Karachuonyo, Suba South , Rangwe, Ndhiwa	1	
	Mbita	0	
	Homa Bay Town	0	
	Rachuonyo South	3	
	Karachuonyo	1	
	Suba South	0	
	Rangwe	1	
	Ndhiwa	2	
Maternity Bed capacity	Kabondo Kasipul, Mbita, Homa Bay Town , Rachuonyo South , Karachuonyo Suba South, Rangwe, Ndhiwa		
	Mbita		
	Homa Bay Town		
	Rachuonyo South		
	Karachuonyo		
	Suba South		
	Rangwe		
	Ndhiwa		
Youth friendly centres	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		

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Health Facility Bed Capacity9 Beds Available)	Kabondo Kasipul, Mbita, Homa Bay Town , Rachuonyo South , Karachuonyo, Suba South , Rangwe, Ndhiwa	67	
	Mbita	234	
	Homa Bay Town	358	
	Rachuonyo South	368	
	Karachuonyo	286	
	Suba South	259	
	Rangwe	167	
	Ndhiwa	132	
ICU Beds	Homa Bay Town	10	
	Sub-county 2		
Doctor/patient ratio	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		
Nurse/patient ratio	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		
Clinical Officers	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		

INFORMATION CATEGORY		COUNTY STATISTICS (AS AT 2022)	NATIONAL STATISTICS (AS AT 2022)
Laboratory Technicians	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		
HIV prevalence (%)		16.2	
Patients on ARVs (No.)		123,849	1,294,498
Average Distance to Health facility (km)			
Antenatal Care (ANC) (%)		95.2	91.7
Health Facility Deliveries (%)		74.1	79.5
Registered traditional herbalists and medicine-men (No.)			
Contraceptive use by women of reproductive age (15-49 yrs.) (%)		40	35
Immunization coverage(%)		81.1	88.2
CHVs (No.)		2954	
Crude Birth rate		47.7/1000	45.2/1000
Crude death rate		8.7	10.5
AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK&FISHERIES			
Crop Farming			
Average farm size (Small scale) (acres)		2.5	8,432,133
Average farm size (Large scale) (acres)		7.0	961,501
Main Crops Produced			
Food crops: Maize, Beans, Sorghum, Sweet potatoes, Cassava, Green grams, G/nuts			
Cash crops: Cotton, Pineapples, Sugar cane, Sun flowers, Banana, tea and coffee			
Total acreage under food crops (acres)		172,536	
Total acreage under cash crops (acres)		25,314	
Main storage facilities (Maize cribs, store and warehouses)			
Extension officer farmer ratio: 1:3500			
Livestock Farming			

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Number of livestock	Dairy Cattle	15095	2,209,080
	Beef Cattle	7236	559,174
	Goats	179555	13,005,664
	Sheep	148374	19,307,445
	Camel	0	4,640,085
	Donkey	14046	1,176,374
	Poultry	1,013,957	38,816,238
	Others	17,756	1,898,013
Number of Ranches		0	
Extension officer famer ratio		1:4,500	
Irrigation Infrastructure			
Irrigation schemes	Small (<5Acres)		
	Large (>5Acres)		
Type of Livestock, Population and Value			
Dairy cattle Value (Kshs.)	Quantity (Total Population)		
	66,500		
Beef cattle Value (Kshs.)	Quantity (Total Population)	350,795	
	50,000		
Goat Value (Kshs.)	Quantity (Total Population)	516,204	
	50,000		
Sheep Value (Kshs.)	Quantity (Total Population)	259,313	
	4,500		

INFORMATION CATEGORY		COUNTY STATISTICS (AS AT 2022)	NATIONAL STATISTICS (AS AT 2022)
Camel Value (Kshs.)	Quantity (Total Population)	0	
	0		
Livestock Products and Their Value (Annual)			
Milk Value (Kshs.)	Quantity (Ltrs.)	20,064072.5	
	80		
Beef Value (Kshs.)	Quantity (Kgs)	4,466,261	
	500		
Mutton Value (Kshs.)	Quantity (Kgs)	586,289	
	500		
Chicken meat Value (Kshs.)	Quantity (Kgs)	61,156,583	
	600		
Honey Value (Kshs.)	Quantity (Kg.)	368,715	
	1,000		
Hides Value (Kshs.)	Quantity (kg.)		
Eggs Value (Kshs.)	Quantity (Trays)	2,756,427	
	400		
FISHERIES			
Fish traders (No.)		59,600	376,800
Fish farm families (No.)		2,412	28,944
Fish ponds(No.)		3,226	38,712
Fish Tanks (No.)		627	10,032
Area of fish ponds (m^2)		967,800	11,613,600

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Main species of fish catch (list with tonnage) Omena Tilapia	Nile Perch	9,362	25,405
	7,588	17,693	
	4,070	12,989	
	Others	2,674	13,370
Fishing nets (No.)		1,595,952	7,979,760
No. of fish landing sites		152	746
No. of Beach Management Units		141	578
OIL ANDMINERALRESOURCES			
Mineral and Oil potential (explain)			
Ongoing mining and extraction activities (Quarry, sand harvesting, cement etc.)			
FORESTRY			
No. of gazetted forests			
No. of non-gazetted forests			
No. of community forests			
Main forest products (Timber, fuel and poles)			
Forestry products' value chain development			
Incidences of environmental threats (Loss of biodiversity, drought, floods, Forest fires, Deforestation)			
No. of people engaged in forestry			
Seedling production	Forest Nurseries (No. of seedlings)		
	Private Nurseries (No. of seedlings)		
Quantity of timber produced(m^3)			
EDUCATION ANDTRAINING			
Pre-Primary School			
No. of ECD centres		886	
No. of ECD teachers		1,688	
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:50	
Total Enrolment	Girls	42,668	
	Boys	42,932	

INFORMATION CATEGORY		COUNTY STATISTICS (AS AT 2022)	NATIONAL STATISTICS (AS AT 2022)
Average years of attendance (years)			
Primary Schools			
Number of primary schools		881	
Number of teachers			9256
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:31	
Total enrolment	Boys	147,114	
	Girls	141,850	
Dropout rate %			
Enrolment rate %			
Retention rate %			
Proportion of community nearest to public primary school 1.1 – 4.9Km 5Kmand more	0 – 1Km		
Special Needs Schools			
Number of Special Needs Schools		131	
No. of Integrated Schools			
Number of teachers			
Teacher/pupil ratio			

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Total enrolment	Boys			
	Girls			
Dropout rate %				
Enrolment rate %				
Retention rate %				
Secondary Schools				
Number of secondary schools			334	
Number of teachers				2635
Teacher/student ratio			1:34	
Total enrolment	Boys		48,728	
	Girls		41,676	
Dropout rate %				
Enrolment rate %				
Retention rate %				
Proportion of community nearest to public secondary school 1.1 – 4.9Km 5 Km and more		0 – 1Km		
Vocational Training Centres Enrolment Attendance		No.	34	
		3001		
		2707		
Tertiary Education (accredited public and private) No. of universities Enrolment (desegregate by sex) Attendance		No. of TVETS	1	
		1		
Adult Literacy Enrolment Attendance		Number of adult literacy centres		
Literacy rate (%) Female Total		Male		
Ability to read Cannot read (%)		Can read (%)		

INFORMATION CATEGORY		COUNTY STATISTICS (AS AT 2022)	NATIONAL STATISTICS (AS AT 2022)
Ability to write	Can write (%)		
	Cannot write (%)		
Ability to read and write	Can read and write (%)		
	Cannot read and write (%)		
Percentage of schools with access to:	Electricity		
	Internet		
	Computers		
TOURISMAND WILDLIFE			
Hotels by category (No.)	Five star	0	
	Four star	0	
	Three star	0	
	Two star	1	
	One star	0	

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	Unclassified	15	
Hotel bed capacity by category (No.)	Five star	0	
	Four star	0	
	Three star	0	
	Two star	0	
	One star	0	
	Unclassified	0	
Animal Types ((No.)	Elephants	0	
	Rhino	14	
	Lion	0	
	Leopards	5	
	Others	0	
Number of Wildlife Conservation Areas (No.)	Game parks	1	
	Reserves	0	
	Conservancies	0	
	Game ranches	0	
Number of tourists visiting attraction sites, annually (No.)	Domestic	3680	
	Foreign	10	
Museums (list)			
Heritage and Cultural sites (No.)		3	
Social amenities			
Talent Academies (No.)		0	
Sports stadia (No.)		1	
Libraries /information documentation centres (No.)		0	
Social halls/Recreation Centres (No)		0	
Public Parks (No)		1	
FINANCIALSERVICES			
Number of co-operative societies			
Active cooperative societies(No.)		160	
Dormant cooperatives societies (No.)		100	
Collapsed Cooperatives (No.)		150	
Total Registered Membership (No.)		175,419	
Commercial banks(No.)		6	
Micro-finance Institutions (No.)		10	
Mobile money agents (No.)		0	
Village Savings and Loan Associations (No.)		0	
Community Organizations/Non-State Actors			
Public Benefits Organizations (PBOs)	NGOs		
	CBOs		
	FBOs		
	special interest groups		
BLUEECONOMY			
Total Area under marine protection			
Total area of marine reserves			
ENVIRONMENTALMANAGEMENT			
Volume of solid waste generated: Daily/Annual			
Volume of solid waste collected &Disposed: Daily/Annual			
Proportion of waste recycled			
No. of Material Recovery Facilities			

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No. of Waste Management Facilities			
WATER AND SANITATION			
Households with access to piped water (No.)			
Households with access to portable water(No.)			
Permanent rivers (No.)			
Shallow wells (No.)			
Protected springs (No.)			
Un-protected springs (No.)			
Water pans (No.)			
Dams (No.)			
Boreholes (No.)			
Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%)	Piped into dwelling	1.0	10.1
	Piped	2.0	14.1
	Rain/harvested	15.5	3.9
	Borehole	12.5	9.9
	Protected well	7.1	7.0
	Protected spring	7.3	7.1
	Unprotected well	2.2	2.6
	Unprotected spring	2.8	2.4
	Stream	20.8	16.8
	Water Vendor	3.0	8.5
	Dam	16.3	3.3
	Pond	2.9	1.6
	Lake	16.3	3.3
Water supply schemes (No.)			
Average distance to nearest water point (km)			
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:	0		
	1-4		
	5-14		
	15-29		
	30-59		
	60+		
No. of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) established			
Households with latrines	Flush toilet	1.2	
	VIP Latrine	10.1	
	Uncovered Pit Latrine	14.7	
	Bucket	0.6	
	None	10.2	
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (percent):	Collected by local Authority	1.2	
	Collected by Private firm	0.5	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	COUNTY STATISTICS (AS AT 2022)	NATIONAL STATISTICS (AS AT 2022)
Private couriers (No.)		901
Post Offices(No.)		623
Licensed stamp vendors (No.)		
TRADEANDINDUSTRY		

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Trading centres (with>2000population) (No.)		
Registered retail traders (No.)		
Registered wholesale traders(No.)		
Jua kali Associations (No.)		
Major industries (No.)		
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (No.)		
Flood lights/street lights (No.)		
No of Market Stalls		
Disaster Management		
Fire engines (No)		
Fire stations (No)		
Fire fighters (No)		
Ambulance (No)		

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