

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



**REVISED FIRST LAMU COUNTY
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2013-2017**

Lamu County for people and progress

MAY 2016

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAC	Area Advisory Council
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BMU	Beach Management Unit
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Committee
CAHW	Community Animal Health Workers
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCI	Charitable Children Institution
CDC	Community Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CDP	County Development Profile
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CEISP	Community Empowerment and Institutional Support programme
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIFA	Community Initiative Facilitation and Assistance
CIP	Community Implementation Plan
CMEC	County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
CT-OVC	Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children
CODC	Community Development Committee
CRA	Commission of Revenue Allocation
CWUSSP	County Water & Urban Sanitation Strategic Plan
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency

FOREWORD

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 created two levels of Government; National and County Governments. Article 220(2) of the Constitution makes it mandatory for every County to prepare Development Plans. Following the principles stated in the constitution, development planning at the Counties should be based on national values, equity, resource mobilization and concerns of the minorities and marginalized groups.

Further, it is imperative that an integrated development planning framework to enhance linkage between policy, planning and budgeting is formulated. The Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans provided the foundation for the preparation of the first County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). Preparation and revision of this Lamu CIDP, therefore, was based on all aforementioned values and principles as well as various national sectorPlans.

The purpose of the CIDP is to provide comprehensive guidelines in budgeting, project funding, monitoring and evaluation of all the projects for five years.

The programmes and projects in the CIDP were identified through various consultative forums at the county level such as public participation forums, MTP II consultations, as well as the consultations on the county Medium Term Expenditure Framework. Annual work plans will be drawn to outline projects to be undertaken every financial year.

It is expected that increased participation by a wide cross section of the people during identification, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes will help enhance the key goal of devolution which will empower citizens at county levels to realize enhanced social, political and economic development.

ISSA ABDALLA TIMAMMY

Governor, Lamu County

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The review and revision of the first Lamu County Integrated Development Plan was done with the support and generous contributions of many individuals and organizations. We would like to appreciate the role played by these individuals and institutions. Special thanks go to the Lamu County Executive Members, government departments for providing inputs for development of this document.

ATWAA SALIM

CEC FINANCE, STRATEGY AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) outlines the process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of government and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at local level, and through which economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to meet the needs and targets set for the benefit of local communities. The CIDP has eight chapters as outlined.

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

Chapter two outlines the social-economic development challenges and cross-cutting issues facing the county. These include; insecurity, poverty, poor infrastructure, inadequate water resources and illiteracy. The chapter also highlights the development issues, their causes, the development objectives and strategies mapped to Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and County functions.

Chapter three gives details of the spatial plan of the county. The spatial plan aims at ensuring alignment of national and county planning requirements, a well structured settlement system, utilization of scarce resources, infrastructure development and other critical installations. The county spatial plan aims at promoting at least one urban node centre to attract population concentration and private investments.

Chapter four provides linkages of the CIDP with the Constitution of Kenya 2010, Kenya Vision 2030, Second Medium Term Plans (2013-17) and Millenium Development Goals/Sustainable Development Goals (MDGs/SDGs). The county government will fast-track and coordinate implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects e.g. Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor (LAPSSET) project. Chapter five outlines the institutional framework and organizational flow that will be followed in implementing the plan. The county's stakeholders, their respective responsibilities and expectations are analyzed. Chapter six highlights the strategies for raising revenue, expanding the revenue generation, resource sharing with the central government, means of attracting external funding, and the projections for the plan period. Strategies for asset management, fiscal management and capital financing are also discussed.

Chapter seven describes the programmes and projects to be implemented by the county which are identified in various development forums; these includes; sub-counties public participation meetings, MTEF meetings, Vision 2030 and MTP consultative forums. The projects are presented based on the MTEF budgeting system.

Nine sectors have been used, namely: Agriculture and Rural Development; Energy, Infrastructure and Information, Communication Technology (ICT); General Economic,

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Commercial and Labour Affairs; Health; Education; Public Administration and International Relations; Social Protection Culture and Recreation; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; and Environmental Protection, Water and Housing. The visions and missions of all sectors are stated together with the county's response to visions and missions. Various stakeholders are also identified with their role(s) in each sector. This chapter also highlights sub-sector priorities, constraints and strategies which the county will adapt in implementation of the projects. The chapter finally analyzes projects in terms of on-going, new, flagship and stalled projects with clear details of the projects' name, objectives and descriptions of activities.

Finally, chapter eight outlines Monitoring and Evaluation framework that will be used at the national and county levels to track progress on implementation of programmes and projects. It also shows indicative matrix detailing programmes and projects, costing, implementing agencies as well as selected county monitoring tools and indicators.

CHAPTER ONE:

COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. INTRODUCTION

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

1.2. Location and Size

Lamu County is located in the northern coast of Kenya and is one of the six counties in the coastal region of Kenya. It borders Tana River County to the southwest, Garissa County to the north, Republic of Somalia to the northeast and the Indian Ocean to the south. It lies between latitudes 10 40' and 20 30' south and longitude 400 15' and 400 38' east. The county has a land surface area of 6,273.1 Km² that includes the mainland and over 65 Islands that form the Lamu Archipelago. The total length of the coastline is 130 Km while land water mass area stands at 308 Km².

1.3. Physiographic and Natural Conditions

This section provides a brief of the major physiological and topographic features of the county. It covers the ecological and climatic conditions and their influence on the settlement patterns and economic life of the county residents.

1.3.1 Physical and Topographic Features

The county is generally flat and lies between altitude Zero and fifty meters above sea level. The low altitude exposes some parts of the county to flooding during the rainy seasons. These flood prone areas are, around Lake Kenyatta in Mpeketoni, along Tana River delta such as Chalaluma in Witu and areas on the Coastal line that experience floods during the high tides. Other important features in the county are rock outcrops which occur on the islands of Manda and Kiwayuu and sand dunes found in Lamu Island and parts of Mkokoni in Kiunga.

Map 1: Location of the Lamu County in Kenya



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

The main topographic features found in the county include: the coastal plains, island plains, Dodori River plain, the Indian Ocean and the sand dunes. The coastal plain, though not extending

to the coastline, creates the best agricultural land in the county. The island plain is found in the coastal, northern and western parts of the county which have good potential for agricultural development. The Dodori River plain which is in the Dodori National Reserve is home to many wildlife species. The Indian Ocean provides a wealthy marine ecosystem which supports livelihoods of the county mainly through fishing and tourism activities.

There are four major catchment areas each with unique characteristics. They are: Dodori, Coastal zone, Duldul, the Lamu Bay drainage and Tana River catchments. The county has no permanent river but only few seasonal streams which flow from the west towards the south eastern part of the county, with none reaching the sea. The only permanent open water site in the county is Lake Kenyatta in Mpeketoni which has been known to dry during exceptionally dry years. The county also has several swamp areas occasioned by rain water with the main ones located in Dodori, BeleBele in Hindi, Ziwa la Magarini, and Chomo Ndogo - Chomo Kuu along the Hindi-Bargoni road, Luimshi and Kenza on Nairobi Ranch and Kitumbini and Ziwa la Gorji in Witu.

Ecological Conditions

The county can be sub divided into two livelihoods zones with varying economic diversities which are distinct in terms of ecology, infrastructural network and population distribution. The zones are; The rich agricultural and livestock zones in the mainland (mainly settlement schemes) and the fishing and marine zones (Islands).

The difference in physiographic, climatic and other natural conditions therefore categorizes the county into four agro-ecological zones namely Coastal lowland (CL) Coconut-cassava zone (CL-3), Cashew nut-cassava zone (CL-4), Livestock-millet zone (CL-5) and Lowland ranching zone (CL-6). The areas under CL-3 and CL-4 are sustainable for agricultural activities whereas those under CL-5 and CL-6 are suitable for livestock keeping.

Climatic Conditions

The county experiences no marked variation in temperatures with annual temperature ranging between 230C and 320C. The high temperatures are experienced from December to April while low temperatures occur from May to July. The annual mean temperature in the county is 27.0C.

There is a bimodal rainfall pattern with long rains occurring from mid April to the end of June with the highest rainfall recorded in the month of May. The long rains agricultural output account for 80 per cent of the annual crop production. Short rains occur in the months of November and December and are generally unreliable. The months of January to March and August to October are usually hot and dry. There are three major rainfall zones occasioned by the oceanic effect where rainfall reliability decreases as one move towards the hinterlands. These three zones are: the arid areas along the northern borders mainly Kiunga, which receives rainfall below 540 mm annually, the semi arid areas of Amu, Faza and Kizingitini Divisions which receives between 550 mm - 850 mm of rainfall annually and the sub-humid zone covering areas of Witu and Mpeketoni Divisions receiving rainfall between 850 mm-1,110 mm annually.

1.4. Administrative and Political Units

Administrative Subdivisions

The county has two constituencies, namely Lamu West and Lamu East. Lamu East Divisions are Faza, Kiunga and Kizingitini while the Lamu West Divisions are Amu, Hindi ,Mpeketoni and Witu. The total number of locations in the county are 23 while the sub-locations number 38. Table 1 shows county's area and administrative units of the county by sub-county

Table 1: Area and Administrative Units by Sub-County

Sub-County	Division	Land Area (Km ²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Lamu West	Amu	99.7	4	6
	Hindi	1150.8	2	4
	Mpekertoni	1727.7	6	10
	Witu	975.4	2	4
Lamu East	Faza	79.2	4	6
	Kizingitini	17.7	3	4
	Kiunga	2222.6	2	4
	Total	6273.1	23	38

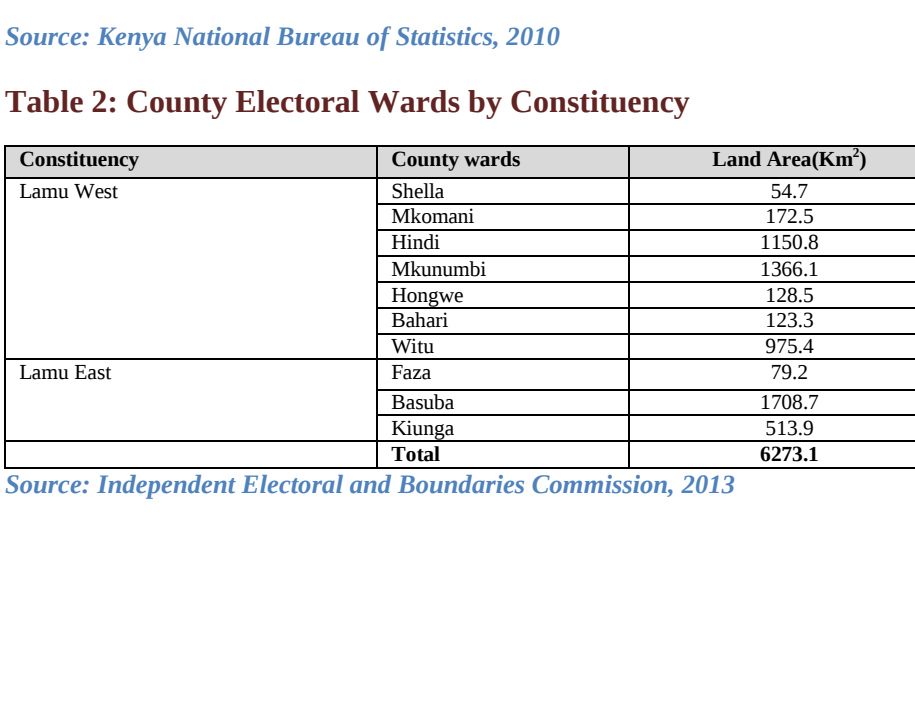
Source: County Commissioner's Office, Lamu, 2013

Political Units

The county has two constituencies, namely Lamu West and Lamu East. Under the devolved government system enshrined in the new constitution (2010), the electoral wards under the Local Government Authorities have been transformed into County Assembly Wards. The county has 10 County Assembly Wards; Lamu West Constituency with seven wards and Lamu East with three County Assembly Wards.

Lamu East County Assembly Wards are Faza, Kiunga and Busuba while for Lamu West are Sheila, Mkomani, Hindi, Mkunumbi, Hongwe, Witu and Bahari

Map 2:Lamu County Administrative and Political Boundaries



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2010

Table 2: County Electoral Wards by Constituency

Constituency	County wards	Land Area(Km ²)
Lamu West	Sheila	54.7
	Mkomani	172.5
	Hindi	1150.8
	Mkunumbi	1366.1
	Hongwe	128.5
	Bahari	123.3
	Witu	975.4
Lamu East	Faza	79.2
	Busuba	1708.7
	Kiunga	513.9
	Total	6273.1

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2013

Eligible and Registered voters by Constituency

The total eligible voting population for the county as at 2012 was projected to be 58,369. The total registered voters in 2012 for the county stood at 51,830 making 88.8 percent of the eligible voting population.

Table 3: Registered Vs. Eligible Voters by Constituency

Constituency	Eligible Voters (2012)	Registered Voters (2012)	Proportion of registered to eligible voters (2012)
Lamu West	47,463	38,898	81.95percent
Lamu East	10,906	12,932	118.6 percent
Total/Average	58,369	51,830	88.8percent

Source: IEBC, 2013

Table 3 shows that the total registered voter in Lamu West constituency is 38,898 which is 81.95 percent of the eligible voting population whereas that of Lamu East constituency has 12,932 registered voters which is 118.6 percent of the eligible voting population. The total number of the estimated eligible voters as at 2012 stood at 58,369 against the registered voters of 51,830 accounting for 88.8 percent.

1.5. Demographic Features

Population Size and Composition

The projected 2012 population for the County stood at 112,251, comprising of 58,641 males and 53,610 females as shown in table 4 below. The population is projected to increase to 124,092 and 137,180 by the year 2015 and 2017 respectively. The inter-census growth rate for the County is 3.34 per cent.

Table 4 shows population projection by age cohort. The first column shows various age groups. The consecutive column indicates the county population at various years. It also gives the projected population of the county by age cohorts and gender for the year 2012 and projections for 2015 and 2017.

Table 4: Population Projection by Age Cohort

AGE COHOR T	2009 CENSUS)			2012 (PROJECTIONS)			2015 (PROJECTIONS)			2017 PROJECTIONS		
	MAL E	FEMAL E	TOTA L	MAL E	FEMAL E	TOTA L	MAL E	FEMAL E	TOTA L	MAL E	FEMAL E	TOTA L
0-4	8038	7681	15719	8886	8491	17377	9823	9387	19210	10503	10503	21005
5-9	7375	7184	14559	8153	7942	16095	9013	8780	17793	9636	9636	19272
10-14	6148	5904	12052	6797	6527	13323	7514	7215	14729	8033	8033	16066
15-19	5722	5095	10817	6326	5632	11958	6993	6227	13220	7476	7476	14953
20-24	5020	4577	9597	5550	50560	10609	6135	5594	11729	6559	6559	13118
25-29	4155	3905	8060	4555	4317	8870	5078	4772	9850	5429	5429	10858
30-34	3713	3125	6838	4105	3455	7559	4538	3819	8357	4851	4851	9703
35-39	3070	2579	5649	3394	2851	6245	3752	3152	6904	4011	4011	8023
40-44	2363	1918	4281	2612	2120	4733	2888	2344	5232	3088	3088	6175
45-49	1890	1644	3534	2069	1817	3907	2310	2069	4379	2469	2469	4939
50-54	1522	1384	2906	1683	1530	3213	1860	1691	3551	1989	1989	3977
55-59	1113	927	2040	1230	1025	2255	1360	1133	2493	1454	1454	2909
60-64	1051	890	1941	1162	984	2146	1284	1088	2372	1373	1373	2746
65-69	583	468	1051	645	517	1162	712	572	1284	762	762	1524
70-74	533	476	1009	589	536	1125	651	582	1233	696	696	1393
75-79	228	197	425	252	218	470	279	241	519	298	298	596
80+	478	527	1005	528	583	1111	584	644	1228	625	625	1249
85+	43	13	56	48	14	62	53	16	68	56	56	112

TOTAL	53045	48494	101539	58641	53610	112251	64827	59265	124092	71664	65515	137180
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Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Population for Selected age group: The population of the county can be categorized into various age groups which includes the population under one year, under five, pre-primary, primary school going age, youthful population, female reproductive age, labour force and aged population.

Under 1 year: The projected number of children under the age of one year in 2012 stood at 3,510.The population is expected to increase to 3,880 and 4,148 by 2015 and 2017 respectively. The increase in population under the age of one is attributed to decline in mortality rate (given as 76 per 1000 live births in the county compared to a national figure of 54 per 1000 live births in 2012) due to enhanced immunization programs that have been scaled up by the Health sector actors in the county and the country in general.

Under 5 year: The number of children below 5 years in 2012 is projected at 17,377 and it is expected to increase to 19,210 and 20,539 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. This age group will face various challenges that include; immunization, protection from malaria and ensuring improved nutritional status. This requires initiating or scaling up of programmes to address the plight of this age group which happens to be the most vulnerable. There is need to continuously address the health and welfare issues affecting this age group.

Table 5: Population Projections for selected Age Groups

Age group	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	1,597	1,578	3,175	1765	1744	3,510	1952	1928	3880	2087	2062	4148
Under 5	8,038	7,681	15,719	8896	8491	17377	9823	9387	19210	10503	10036	20539
Primary school Age (6-13)	10,832	10,498	21,330	11975	11605	23580	13238	12830	26068	14153	13717	27870
Secondary school Age (14-17)	4,593	4,151	8,744	5078	4589	9666	5613	5073	10686	6001	5424	11425
Youth population (15-29)	14,897	13,577	28,474	16468	15009	31478	18206	16593	34798	19465	17740	37204
Reproductive age – female (15-49)	-	22,843	22,843	-	25253	25253	-	27917	27917	-	29847	29847
Labour force (15-64)	29,619	26,044	55,663	32743	28791	61535	36198	31829	68026	38,700	34029	72730
Aged population (65+)	1,822	1,668	3,490	2014	1844	3858	2227	2038	4265	2381	2179	4560

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Pre-primary school population (3-5 years): The total population of children in this age group stood at 10,614 in 2012 .This population is expected to increase to 11,733 and 12,545 by 2015 and 2017 respectively. This therefore calls for efforts in ensuring that well equipped Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) facilities are in place, and the numbers of teachers serving in these ECDE centres are increased.

Primary school population (6-13 years): The total population in this age group stood at 23,580 in 2012 which constitutes 21 percent of the county population. This is expected to increase to 26,068 and 27,870 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. The entire population in this age group is expected to be in primary school courtesy of Free Primary Education (FPE) programme. This will therefore call for provision of adequate learning facilities that are well equipped and accessible thus ensuring provision of quality education.

Secondary school population (14-17 years): The population in this age group in 2012 stood at 9,666 and is expected to reach 10, 686 and 11,425 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. With the transition rate of 73 percent and introduction of subsidized tuition fee in secondary school, a large population in this age group is expected to be in secondary school. The main challenge in the county therefore is to provide adequate secondary schools with necessary facilities to absorb and provide quality education. While majority of this age group are youth, special provisions have to be made by stakeholders and community in general in ensuring that interest of the youth are catered for. This will include insulating them against social vices such as drug abuse, early marriages and access to pornography.

Youth population (15-29 years): This population in this age group in 2012 was projected at 31,478 and this constituted 28 percent of the county population. The population in this age group is expected to increase to 34,789 and 37,204 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. This age group which consists of youth both in school and out of school face various challenges. The youth need skills to be able to engage in gainful employment and should be insulated against contracting HIV and AIDS, and indulging in drug and substance abuse, protecting them from early marriages, prostitution and unwanted pregnancies. This can be achieved by ensuring that youth are occupied through sports activities, skills development and acquisition of gainful knowledge through the various channels of communication such as internet, radio programmes and youth centres.

Female reproductive age group (15-49 years): The number of women in this age group in 2012 stood at 25,253 constituting 22.5 percent of the county population. This group is expected to reach 27,917 and 29,847 by 2015 and 2017 respectively. Women in this category will require access to specific services such as maternity and family planning. The women, most of whom constitute the rural population, also form the backbone of the Agricultural and Trade Sector. They face the full brunt of the triple burden in their role of production, reproduction and performing community work. The challenge is therefore to ensure that women in the reproductive age group are given ample opportunities to play their roles.

Labour Force Age Group (15-64 Years): This group was projected to be 61,535 persons in 2012. It is further projected to be at 68,026 in 2015 and 72,730 by 2017. This calls for improvement in agriculture and investment in other sectors to provide employment opportunities for the increasing labour force.

Aged population (65+): The aged population (over 65 years) was projected to be 3,858 in 2012. It was further projected to increase to 4,265 by 2015 and 4,560 by 2017. This calls for investment in programmes to support the older persons. These include increase in allocation for the aged cash transfer funds and other relevant initiatives to ensure that they receive adequate health care and nutritional attention. Policies such as the voucher system need to be rolled out to enlist all the vulnerable members of this age group to minimise dependency.

Urban population

Table 6 shows that Amu Town which is the main urban centre in the county had a projected population of 18,609 in 2012. This constituted 16 percent of the county population. This can be attributed to the fact that the town serves as the administrative headquarters and tourism centre with improved infrastructure. The rise of urban population is expected to strain the available urban resources and infrastructure. This calls for prior planning of available resources and expansion of social and economic facilities in the urban areas to accommodate the expanding population. This increasing population will also lead to increased demand for agricultural and industrial products, triggering increased investment in those sectors.

Table 6: Population Projections by Urban Centre

Urban Centre	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Amu	8,466	8,367	16,833	9,359	9,250	18,609	10,346	10,225	20,572	11,062	10,932	21,994

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Population Density and Distribution

The population distribution in the county is influenced by a number of factors including access to economic opportunities such as agriculture, livestock keeping, fishing and trade. This trend can be demonstrated by the fact that over 50 percent of the county population lives in Amu and Mpeketoni in Lamu West Constituency, whereas Lamu East Constituency accounts for 17 percent of the county population. Witu which is predominately a livestock zone is occupied mainly by the Orma community. Mpeketoni, Hindi and some parts of Witu are settlement schemes and are predominantly agricultural cosmopolitan areas. In the islands which include Patte, Kizingitini Ndaу and Siyu amongst others, the predominant community is the Bajunis. Kiunga is inhabited by the Boni Community and Bajunis.

Table 7 gives the county population distribution based on constituencies, including projected population and density. Kizingitini Division is the smallest division with 18.1 Km2 but has the highest population density of 510 per persons per Km2 followed by Amu Division with 241 persons per Km2. Kiunga and Hindi divisions, on the other hand, have low population densities of three and seven persons per Km2 respectively. The low density in Kiunga, Witu and Hindi can be attributed to poor infrastructure, lack of essential services and a long history of insecurity in the area. Table five shows population projection by constituency and gender.

Table 7: Projected Population Densities by Constituency

Constituency	Division	Area Km²	2009 (Census)		2012 (Projections)		2015 (Projections)		2017 (Projections)	
			Pop.	Density	Pop	Density	Pop	Density	Pop.	Density
Lamu West	Amu	99.7	22,366	218	34,725	241	27,334	267	30,217	285
	Hindi	1150.8	10,700	6	11,929	7	13,077	7	14,456	8
	Mpeketoni	1727.7	36,527	26.8	40,380	30	44640	33	49,349	35
	Witu	975.4	13,105	10	14,487	12	16016	13	17,705	14
Lamu East	Kizingitini	19.2	8,346	461	9,226	510	10200	564	11,275	602
	Faza	17.7	6,577	88	7,271	97	8038	107	8,885	115
	Kiunga	2222.6	3,918	2	4331	3	4788	3	5,293	3
	Total /Average	6273.1	101,539	16	112,251	18	124092	20	137,180	21

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Table 8:Population Projection by Constituency / Sub County

Constituency/ Sub-county	2009 census			2012 (projections)			2015(projections)			2017 (projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Lamu West	43431	39,267	82,698	48,012	43,409	91,421	53,076	47,988	101,065	58,675	53,050	111,726
Lamu West	9,614	9,227	18,841	10,628	10,200	20,828	11,749	11,275	23,025	12,989	12,465	25,454
Total	53,045	48,494	101,539	58,640	53,609	112,251	65,826	59,263	124092	71,664	65,515	137,180

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Table 8 shows that the population distribution by Gender is evenly distributed with the ratio of male to female being almost 1:1 among the two constituencies within the county.

1.6. Human Development Approach

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

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

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

National human development reports provide a tool for analysis, reflecting people's priorities, strengthening national capacities, engaging national partners, identifying inequities and measuring progress at country level. The basic objectives of NHDRs are to raise public awareness and trigger action on critical human development concerns, strengthen national statistical and analytic capacity to assess and promote people-centred development; and shape policies and programmes by providing options and broad recommendations based on concrete analysis.

It would be important in future, for counties to measure their development by calculating and using the specific HDI and GDI

Human Development Index

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

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

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

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

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

1.5.2 The Gender Inequality Index (GII)

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

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

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

1.7. Infrastructure and Access

Road, Rail Network,Ports And Airports, Airstrips And Jetties

The county physical infrastructure has remained underdeveloped. The county has a total road network of 688.6 Km with only six Km in bitumen standard. This makes most of the roads rendered impassable during the rainy season. The main roads in the county are Mokowe-Garsen, Mokowe- Kiunga roads. There are eight main jetties in the county and are mostly found in Amu Division. They include Amu, Mokowe, Manda, Matondoni. Lamu Customs, Fisheries and Hospital jetties. Amu and Mokowe jetties are in fairly good condition and are used by passengers, fishermen and for loading goods coming in and out of the Island. Apart from Lamu Customs and Matondoni jetties which are under rehabilitation, all other jetties are in poor state and need urgent rehabilitation. The Lamu-Faza seaway is a major transport route in the county but the dredged part near Manda remains a dangerous part for sea users due to the unfinished works which stalled in 2005.

The county has 13 airstrips, 11 public and two private airstrips. Manda airstrip is the main airstrip being used by passengers in the county. The airstrip is fairly well maintained. Other airstrips in the county include; Manda Point 11, Manda Bay Naval, Mokowe, Kiunga, Kiwayuu Island and Kiwayuu Main in Mkokoni and all are fairly maintained. Other airstrips such as Witu and Mkunumbi are in bad shape while Faza, Kizingitini, Tenewi and Mangai are closed.



A section of Nyongoro to Mokuwe road in Lamu

Post And Telecommunications:Post Office, Mobile Telephony, Landline

The county has five branches of the public post office evenly distributed across the county. The post office however faces competition from private couriers that operate in the county. These include; G4S, wells Fargo, air and road transport courier services. Telkom Kenya provides landline services covering Lamu Town with an estimated 2600 fixed telephone connections. The county enjoys diverse mobile network services whose network connectivity is estimated to cover 60 percent of the county with 51 out of 100 persons owning mobile phones.

There are six registered cyber cafes in the county out of which five are in Lamu Town and one in Mpeketoni. The internet penetration remains low at 15 percent in the entire county. The radio and television signal penetration remains poor with the Kenya broadcasting cooperation, Radio Rahma and Radio Jambo being the signals received in the county without the use of a satellite dish.

Financial Institutions: Banks, SACCOs and Micro Finance Institutions

There are seven commercial banks found in Lamu County. These include Kenya Commercial bank, Gulf bank, ABC bank, Equity bank, Cooperative, National bank and Diamond trust bank. Three of these banks have branches in Mpeketoni. The banks have also embraced mobile banking agency services located in the main trading centers. The financial services offered by mobile service providers have been embraced by the community with agents located in almost all the trading centers and this has greatly contributed to the deepening of financial services in the rural areas. These include Equity and KCB Bank agents'. Due to the ongoing and anticipated major development activities being undertaken in the county, other major banks have shown interest in setting base in the county to tap on the increased economic activities.

There are 15 operating Micro Finance Institutions operating in the county with offices mostly in Mpeketoni. Lamu Teachers SACCO is the only SACCO receiving deposits and has branches in five main trading centres.

Education Institutions: Primary/Secondary Schools, Polytechnics, Colleges, Universities

The county has 150 Early Childhood and Development (ECD) Centers, namely 132 in Lamu West and 18 in Lamu East. There are 92 primary schools, 71 in Lamu West and 21 in Lamu East. The county has 19 secondary schools with 16 in Lamu West and three in Lamu East. There are two youth polytechnics in the county namely Mpeketoni Polytechnic and Lamu Youth Polytechnic that was lately constituted as a constituent college of Mombasa Polytechnic. The county has no university but land has been set aside for two proposed universities.

1.8. Energy and Access

Firewood and charcoal remains the main source of cooking fuel with 70.9 percent and 22.8 percent of the households in the County using them as a source of energy. Other sources include electricity, gas (LPG) and paraffin which are consumed mostly in the urban centres. The main source of lighting in the county is paraffin used by 72.0percent of the households. Other sources of lighting include fuel-wood, electricity, solar and gas.

The electrical power in the county is generated through diesel generators. Mpeketoni power station run by KENGEN has three generators and produces 1,300 KW per day against a daily demand of 1,000 KW per day and this is supplied in Mpeketoni, Witu and Hongwe. The Lamu Town power station has seven generators run by KENGEN with a capacity of 20,000 KW per day against daily demand of 18,859 KW. The number of electricity consumers in the county stands at 2,936. Faza residents have a community run generator where consumers are supplied with power for lighting only. Other trading centres in the county such as Matondoni, Ndau, Mbwajumwali, Faza, Kiunga and Tchundwa have generators bought through CDF but are yet to start functioning. However, this is expected to end as the county is being connected to the Nation Grid under the Rabai-Garsen -Lamu project which is almost complete.

1.9. Markets and Urban Centres

The county has two main markets, namely Lamu Town and Mpeketoni Central. Lamu Town which is the main urban centre is famous for her rich cultural activities and a world heritage site. Mpeketoni Central is famous for trading and agricultural activities. There are several other trading centres located along the road which include the following; Hongwe, Bomani, Majembeni, Kiongwe, Baharini, Mapenya, Mkunumbi, Uziwa, Faza, Kizingitini, Pate, Siyu, Kiunga, Mkokoni, Mhamarani, Katsakairu, Witu and Moa.



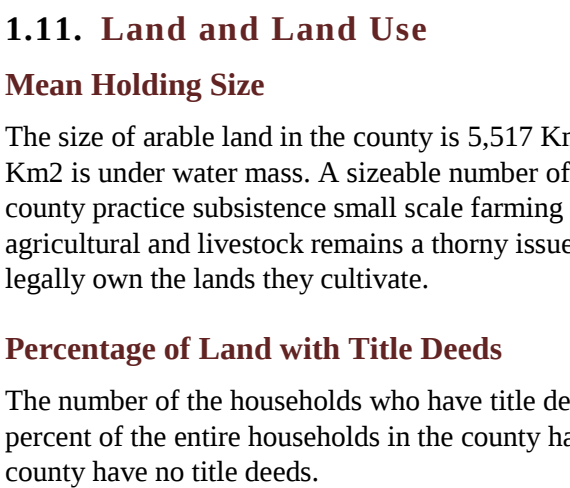
Lamu market

1.10. Housing

There are a number of factors that influence the type of accommodation preferred by households in the county. These factors include; availability of raw materials, culture, climate and settlement

patterns. The houses found in the county can be classified based on roofing materials, floor materials and walling materials used. Mud/wood remains the most used walling material with 46.9 percent households having mud/wood walled houses. Other walling material includes mud/cement 13.9 percent, and brick/block at 18.9 percent and this can mostly be found in the main trading centres.

The commonly used roofing materials by household are Makuti, 34.8 percent, corrugated iron sheets, 36.6 percent, and grass, 16.4 percent. The bare earth continues to be the main floor material with 62.3 percent of the household mostly in the rural areas having houses with earth floors. Cement floors which are mostly found in trading centers are used by 37 percent of the households in the County.



Lamu Villa II

1.11. Land and Land Use

Mean Holding Size

The size of arable land in the county is 5,517 Km2 and non arable land is 649.7 Km2and 308 Km2 is under water mass. A sizeable number of people living in the peri-urban areas of the county practice subsistence small scale farming and livestock keeping. Land ownership for agricultural and livestock remains a thorny issue in the county as most of the farmers do not legally own the lands they cultivate.

Percentage of Land with Title Deeds

The number of the households who have title deeds stand at 13,000. This therefore means that 42 percent of the entire households in the county have titles. Majority of the households in the county have no title deeds.

Incidence of Landlessness

A large portion of land in the county remains unregistered. These include areas in Kiunga, Faza, parts of Hindi, Manda Island, Witu and Bahari. Most of these areas are ancestral land and the government is hastening the process of resettlement whose aim is to also conserve the Swahili villages in the county.

A large portion of land set aside for ranch purposes still remains idle, under stocked and some of it is not in use at all.

1.12. Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

Cooperative Societies

The county has 33 registered cooperative societies, 13 which are active, 17 are dormant, and three which collapsed due to mismanagement. These cooperatives constitutes; nine cooperatives engaged in savings and credit (SACCOs), four in dry produce marketing, two in ranching and livestock, five for fishermen, three for multipurpose and nine for sugar cane growers. The cooperatives have total membership of 14,637 with a total turnover of twenty nine (29) million. Lamu Teachers SACCO is the only cooperative that offers Front Office Savings Services (FOSA) with 5,194 active members.

Non-Governmental Organizations

There are 19 active Non-Governmental Organizations operating in the county. These NGOs are involved in various activities that include; capacity building, civic education, poverty eradication, HIV and AIDs campaigns, women empowerment, disaster preparedness and protection of marine ecosystem. These NGOs includes; APHIA Plus, ANIDAN, Zinduka Afrika, AMREF, and WWF.

Self Help, Women and Youth Groups

There are 1,345 self help groups, 421 women groups and 373 youth groups. These groups undertake a diverse range of activities which are influenced by among other factors, programmes and projects being implemented by the government, civil society and non-state actors. These programmes include; Youth Enterprise Development Fund, Women Enterprise Development Fund, Poverty Eradication Commission Fund, Drought Management Programme and Total War on HIV and AIDS.

1.13. Crop, Livestock and Fish Production

Main crops produced

The main crops grown in the county include maize, cowpeas, dolichos, cassava, pigeon peas and green grams. Crops grown for commercial purposes include mangoes, coconut, cotton, bixa and simsim. Cotton production remains the highest source of income contributing 42 percent of the household's income. Other crops that contribute to the household income include banana 14 percent; maize eight percent; cassava seven percent; bixa six percent, and mangrove five percent. Horticultural farming is currently being introduced to improve household incomes.

Acreage under food crops and cash crops

The size of arable land in the county is estimated to be 85 percent of the land surface. The land is classified as follows, 7,000 Ha, 319,000 Ha classified as medium potential, and 321,000 Ha classified as low potential. The exploited land currently stands at 56,923 Ha (percent of total land) with 21,311Ha under food crops, 22,476 Ha under cash crops and 13,136 Ha under farm forest.

Average farm sizes

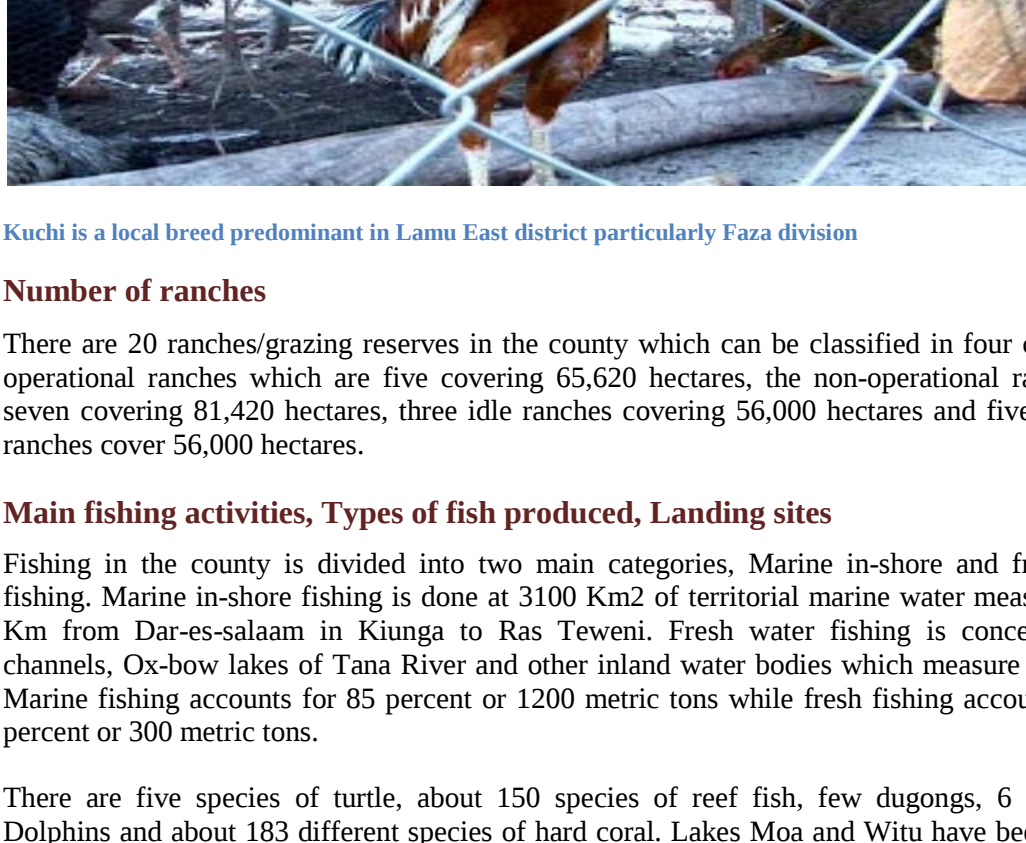
The rich agriculture zone is composed of Mpeketoni, Witu and Hindi Divisions. These areas consist of land parcels ranging from five to 10 acres. The size of agriculture farm land varies from one division to another, but on average, the farm size per household for the county is four acres

Main storage facilities

The average maize production in the county is 70,000 bags of these only 35,090 bags can be stored in the National Cereal and Produce Board located in Mokowe. Farmers in the farthest part of the county like Kiunga use traditional methods of storage for their harvest due to the high cost of transporting their produce to the National Cereal and Produce Board.

Main livestock bred

The main livestock species are cattle, sheep, goat and poultry. Cattle and goats rearing is predominantly found in Hindi and Witu. Dairy cattle farming/ rearing is practiced mainly in settlement schemes areas of Mpeketoni and parts of Hindi and Witu.



Kuchi is a local breed predominant in Lamu East district particularly Faza division

Number of ranches

There are 20 ranches/grazing reserves in the county which can be classified in four categories; operational ranches which are five covering 65,620 hectares, the non-operational ranches are seven covering 81,420 hectares, three idle ranches covering 56,000 hectares and five proposed ranches cover 56,000 hectares.

Main fishing activities, Types of fish produced, Landing sites

Fishing in the county is divided into two main categories, Marine in-shore and fresh water fishing. Marine in-shore fishing is done at 3100 Km2 of territorial marine water measuring 144 Km from Dar-es-salaam in Kiunga to Ras Teweni. Fresh water fishing is concentrated in channels, Ox-bow lakes of Tana River and other inland water bodies which measure 308 Km2. Marine fishing accounts for 85 percent or 1200 metric tons while fresh fishing accounts for 15 percent or 300 metric tons.

There are five species of turtle, about 150 species of reef fish, few dugongs, 6 species of Dolphins and about 183 different species of hard coral. Lakes Moa and Witu have been stocked with 60,000 fingerlings of Tilapia. The county has 24 fish landing centres, 14 of which are gazetted. The fisheries sector supports about 3,500 artisan fishermen who use various fishing methods such as hand lining, gill-netting, trapping and diving. There are about 500 vessels used by fishermen, mostly local sailing dhows.

The main fishing grounds include Kiwayuu, Ziwa Tenewi, Kipungani, Ndambwe, Mkunumbi, Matondoni, Mkanda, Kitau, Manda, Pezali, Shanga, Sharuma, Dodori, Siyu, Bori, Kilindi, Shimo la Tewa, Mvundeni, Chole, Mwangoshariff, Chanu, Rubu, Kiunga, Mwaini and Ishakani. Fresh

water fishing is done in Lakes Kenyatta, Lamu, Maa, Bultu, Chalaluma, and River Dodori. Sport fishing is concentrated in the tourist hotel areas of Kiwayuu Island Manda and Shella and species harvested by anglers are Kingfish, Barracuda, and Yellow Fin Tuna.

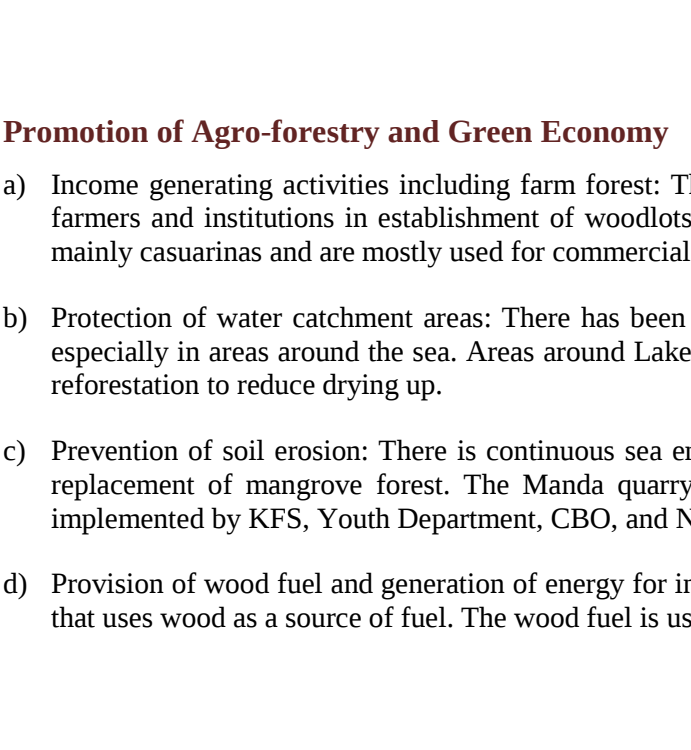
1.14. Forestry and Agro Forestry

Main Forest types and size of forests

The gazetted forest area covers 428 Km², 64 percent of the total forested area in the county. These comprises of Mangrove forests (382 Km²), Witu forest reserve plus parcel No 751, 973 and area C (46 Km²). The non-gazetted forest area covers 280 Km², 36 percent of the total forested area. These comprises the Lunge forest (95 Km²), Boni forest (185 Km²) and Lake Kenyatta buffer zone (0.16 Km²). Both the gazetted forest and non-gazetted forest cover 708 Km² or 11.51 percent of the total area of Lamu County.

Main forest products

The main forest product includes the mangrove poles used for construction of houses and boats. Others include; fuel wood, fire wood, seedlings, charcoal and casuarinas poles.



Promotion of Agro-forestry and Green Economy

- a) Income generating activities including farm forest: There is increased participation by both farmers and institutions in establishment of woodlots in their farms. The trees planted are mainly casuarinas and are mostly used for commercial purposes such as timber and poles.
- b) Protection of water catchment areas: There has been continuous rehabilitation of the forest especially in areas around the sea. Areas around Lake Kenyatta are being reclaimed through reforestation to reduce drying up.
- c) Prevention of soil erosion: There is continuous sea embankment along the coastal strip and replacement of mangrove forest. The Manda quarry is being rehabilitated. This is being implemented by KFS, Youth Department, CBO, and Non Governmental Organizations.
- d) Provision of wood fuel and generation of energy for industries: There is no industry in Lamu that uses wood as a source of fuel. The wood fuel is used for household consumption.

- e) Improvement of soil fertility by growing fertilizer trees: Farmers in the county especially those in the settlement scheme have embraced planting of trees; mostly casuarina. The tree is nitrogen fixing and hence fertilizes the soil. It is also being used to reclaim degraded soils.
- f) Growing of fruit trees for improved nutrition. : The climatic condition in the county favours growth of various fruit trees like mangoes and coconuts. The fruits are seasonal and the excess produce is supplied to different towns like Malindi, Mombasa and Nairobi.
- g) Beautification activities in towns, highways, schools, homes and other public places: This is an important activity and various stakeholders have embarked on beautification activities in the county. The trading centre that is currently undergoing transformation is Mpeketoni. Most of the schools in the county have embraced tree planting for beautification and also as commercial activities. Several departments that are involved with these projects include KFS, CDF, Education Department and CBOs.
- h) Animal feeds production ventures: In the county, trees like leucaena and calliandra are used for production of fodder for livestock. Kenya Forest Service (KFS) is promoting growing of the same to provide food for animals. These tree species are important during the dry spell.
- i) Growing and processing for medicinal purposes/value plants and products: The community continues to use various indigenous trees for medicinal purposes. Most of these trees are found in the forests.

1.15. Environment and Climate Change

Major contributors to environmental degradation in the County

The county faces many environmental challenges which are both natural and man-made. Man-made environmental challenges include deforestation due to illegal logging, charcoal burning, expansion of agricultural activities, overstocking and subsequent overgrazing, unregulated quarrying and water pollution. The county is also faced with a challenge of managing its solid and liquid wastes which are increasing in volume as a result of population increase and changes in lifestyles.

Effects of environmental degradation

Forest degradation poses major threats to socio-economic and environmental sustainability in the county. In particular, loss of Mangrove forest at an unprecedented level has led to the destruction of breeding sites on marine life while exposing the main to the risks of sea level rise. The increased illegal logging, overgrazing and unregulated quarrying exposes the land to effects of reduced soil fertility, desertification and increased incidences of human/human and human/wildlife conflicts. The problem of waste management (both solid and liquid) has adverse effects mainly in Lamu Town. The waste generated from various sources is disposed directly to the sea thereby impacting negatively on the marine biodiversity. Indiscriminate disposal of solid waste in the streets of Lamu has negatively affected the tourism sector besides posing a health threat to the community.

Climate change and its effects in the County

The effect of climate change in the county is manifested through sea level rise, floods and drought among others. The effect of sea level rise includes coral bleaching and salt water infiltration. Floods result to increased water borne diseases, reduced crop yield and death, while the effect of drought include drying up of water sources/lakes ,livestock deaths and increased cases of human wildlife conflicts.

Climate change mitigation measures and adaptation strategies

The mitigation measures being undertaken in the county include afforestation and reforestation initiatives/programs, especially of the mangrove forest. On sea level rise, efforts being undertaken include building embankments along the sea shore. There is also increase in restocking of health facilities to control outbreak of diseases. Other measures include; increased promotion of drought tolerant crops and livestock, tree planting/reforestation, water tankering and excavation of water pans for both human and wildlife use.

1.16. Mining

Ongoing activities

Like most coastal areas in Kenya, Lamu is rich in minerals like titanium, salt, limestone, coral stones, sands and cement. The main sand and ballast quarrying sites in Lamu are in Manda, Matondoni, Lake Kenyatta, Kizingitini and Faza. Most of these activities are uncontrolled and support about 2000 persons. The current geologist activities indicate titanium trace with oil and gas exploration ongoing in Pate Island.

Mining prospects

There is increased interest by multinational companies in the areas of oil and gas exploration in Lamu. Natural gas has been discovered at block L8 on Kenya's offshore at Mbawa well. The Mbawa well has an estimated 2.2 trillion to five trillion cubic feet of potential recoverable gas and a mean resource value of 200-300 million barrels. Offshore oil exploration activities are also ongoing in block L10A and L10B on the Lamu basin.

1.17. Commerce and Industry

Lamu has a highly underdeveloped commerce and industry sector. Currently, there is no manufacturing industry in the county. Small-scale cottage industries include bakers, flour makers, oil processors, furniture makers and craftsmen. This can be partly attributed to lack of enabling infrastructure like electricity, good road network and reliable markets. The gineries that were in Mpeketoni and Lamu area have collapsed due to lack of raw materials and low prices to farmers. The few who still grow cotton rely on middle men to purchase their produce. There are other small industries like bakeries but their production capacity is minimal.

Traders so far mainly exist for small-scale retail and wholesale shops. Currently there are 857 registered retail traders, and 29 registered wholesale traders spread amongst 22 trading centres. Main trading centres with electricity include Lamu, Faza, Shela, Mpeketoni, Hindi, Mokowe, and Witu. There are currently 11 jua kali associations, which include over 900 artisans.

While lacking a manufacturing industry, fishing contributes up to 75% of Lamu County's economy amounting to an estimated Kshs. 250 million per annum. Deep sea and inland fishing however remains highly untapped due to lack of a fish port and locally owned modern fishing vessels. The County also has opportunities for investors in the development of livestock trading markets, slaughterhouses and processing plants for milk and other related by-products.

There are six commercial banks which are found in Lamu County. These include Kenya Commercial bank, Gulf bank, ABC bank, Equity bank, Cooperative and Diamond trust bank. Three of these banks have branches in Mpeketoni. Two ATM booths have been installed in Shella and Witu. The banks have also embraced mobile banking agency services located in the main trading centers. There are however only two insurance companies in Lamu, Takaful and Equity.

The financial services offered by mobile service providers have been embraced by the community with agents located in almost all the trading centers and this has greatly contributed to the deepening of financial services in the rural areas. These include Equity and KCB Bank agents'. Due to the ongoing and anticipated major development activities being undertaken in the county, other major banks have shown interest in setting base in the county to tap on the increased economic activities.

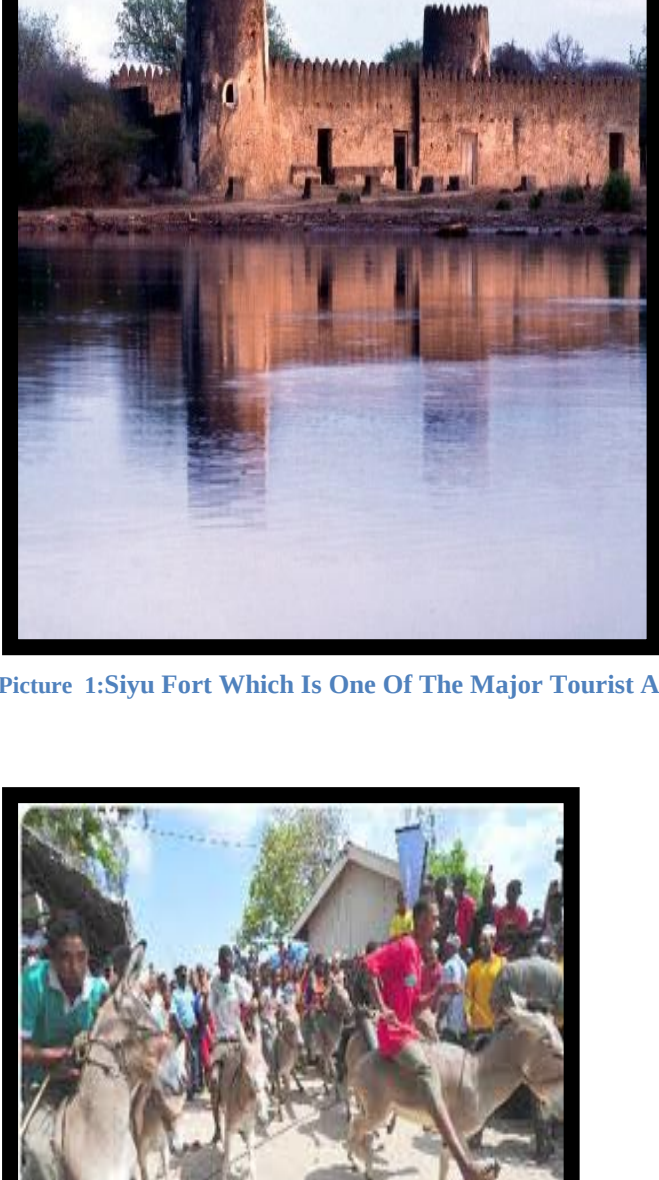
There are 15 operating Micro Finance Institutions operating in the county with offices mostly in Mpeketoni. Lamu Teachers SACCO is the only SACCO receiving deposits and has branches in five main trading centres.

1.18. Tourism

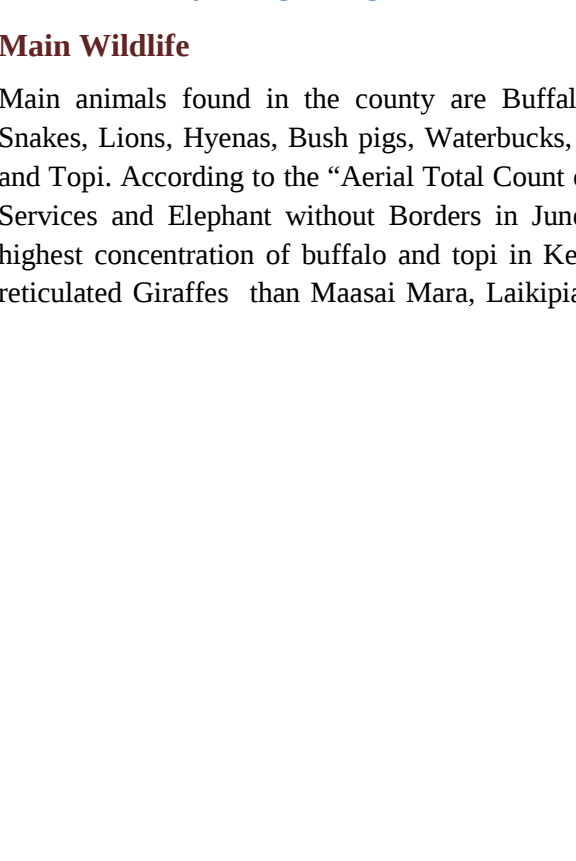
Main tourist attractions, National Parks/Reserves

The county has a unique advantage as a tourist destination due to its rich cultural identity that dates many years back. These include Lamu town, which has been declared as a UNESCO world heritage site, famous for its magnificent old stone houses made from coral and a mixture of sand and lime, narrow streets and delicate woodcraft of ancient design, and four museums that have ethnographic collections. The region also has archaeological sites and monuments that stretch from Witu to Kiunga such as Takwa ruins, Pate ruins, Siyu and Shanga. Other cultural attractions include traditional dhow making, woodcraft, weaving and henna painting not to mention festivals such as Maulidi and Lamu cultural festivals which are annual events. Lamu has beautiful beaches, some of which are unexploited. The waters are clear and warm throughout the year. Some of the water sporting activities include; water skiing, surfing, snorkeling, creek/deep sea fishing, and dhow sailing among others. The county is rich in flora and fauna and national reserves include; Dodori, Boni and Kiunga Marine reserve. There are several varieties of birds in this region.

The county has two national reserves and several private ranches with various types of wild animals. The reserves under Kenya Wildlife Service are Dodori National Reserve and Kiunga Marine National reserves. Some of the ranches include Amu, Nairobi and Bujra Ranches, and Kiweni Conservancy



Picture 1: Siyu Fort Which Is One Of The Major Tourist Attraction Sites

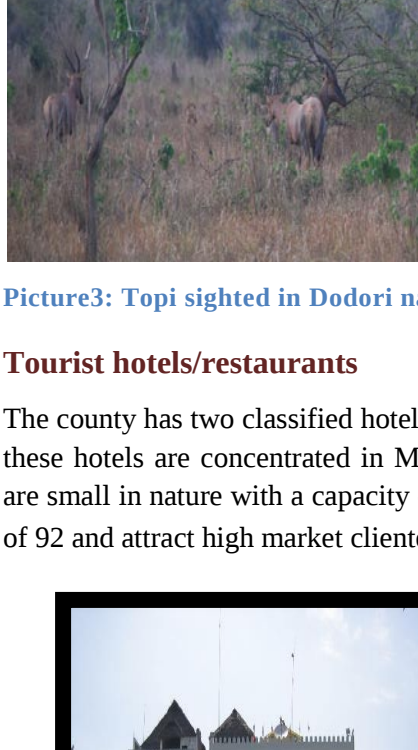


Picture2: Donkey racing during Lamu cultural week held annually

Main Wildlife

Main animals found in the county are Buffaloes, Hippos, Baboons, Elephants, Crocodiles, Snakes, Lions, Hyenas, Bush pigs, Waterbucks, Giraffes, Zebras, Bushbuck, Monkeys Dik Dik and Topi. According to the “Aerial Total Count of Wildlife” study carried out by Kenya Wildlife Services and Elephant without Borders in June 2015, Lamu County was found to have the highest concentration of buffalo and topi in Kenya, and higher if not comparable densities of reticulated Giraffes than Maasai Mara, Laikipia-Samburu ecosystem, Meru, Amboseli and the

Tsavos, Mpeketoni, Witu, Mokowe, Hindi and Dodori creek are the main areas of human-animal conflict in the county. In addition to terrestrial wildlife, the County also has endangered marine species including sea turtle, napoleon wrasse and dugong. Other marine wildlife are dolphins and migratory whales.



Picture3: Topi sighted in Dodori national reserve

Tourist hotels/restaurants

The county has two classified hotels, 181 unclassified hotels and 28 bars and restaurants. Most of these hotels are concentrated in Mkomani and Shela Wards and their accommodation facilities are small in nature with a capacity of less than 20 beds. The classified hotels have a bed capacity of 92 and attract high market clientele. The unclassified hotels have a bed capacity of 1,791 beds.



Lamu Palace Hotel located in Lamu town

1.19. Employment and Other Sources of Income

Wage earners

The county's total labour force (15-64 years) stands at 68,026 which represent 54 percent of the total county population (2015). The composition of this labour force is 52 percent (36,198) male and 48 percent (31,829) female.

Agriculture and agricultural related activity remains the largest contributor to the rural household income at 90 percent. Other sources include tourist related employment at five percent, wage employment at two percent and urban self employment at two percent. The increased contribution of agriculture to household income is explained by the fact that a large part of county population resides in the rural areas. The rural population constitute 72 percent (93,641) of the county population.

This will therefore call for doubling of efforts to revitalize sub-sectors which have the capacity to provide employment for many people. The challenge is therefore to see that the agricultural sector absorbs more than the current 80 percent of employment. At the same time livestock and fisheries sector capacity has to be enhanced so that they create more employment. The tourism and trade sub-sectors are other important areas which can absorb the increasing number of people joining the labour force. The new LAPSET programme is also expected to absorb a large number of the skilled and non skilled labour from the county.

At the same time, more efforts have to be made in investing in the production of a labour force which is skilled, innovative and is always ready to upgrade skills gained through both formal institutions and tacit knowledge.

Self-employed

The urban self employment stands at 1.5 percent, and rural self employment at 0.5 percent. In terms of numbers, rural self employment accounts for 7,890 people while urban self employment accounts for 3,810 people. This shows the pivotal role played by the agriculture subsector in the county.

Labour force

The county's total labour force (15-64 years) stands at 61,535 which represent 54 percent of the total county population (2012). The composition of this labour force is 52 percent (32,743) male and 48 percent (28,721) female. Due to cultural and religious beliefs, most of the female population is not widely engaged in paid employment although they carry out other equally productive domestic activities.

Most of the labour force is unskilled with only a small percentage engaged in fishing, boat making, wood carving and embroidery. It is estimated that 46 percent of the labour force is literate which implies that only a small proportion of the labour force can be absorbed as skilled labour required for poverty reduction programmes in the county. With an increase in the number of vocational institutions, it is expected that the percentage of semi-skilled and skilled labour will increase.

1.20. Water and Sanitation

Water resources and quality

The main sources of water include: groundwater, surface water, rainfall and desalination of sea water. Ground water sources are the major water sources for most of the water supplies in Lamu County. Most areas in the County have saline groundwater. Surface water sources include the sea, lakes, pans, dams and seasonal rivers.

Water supply schemes

Water in the county is managed by various institutions. Lamu Water and Sewerage Company manage Lamu and Mokowe water systems. Lake Kenyatta Water Association supplies water to Mpeketoni Division, Hindi Water Association and Witu User Association manage water supplies in Hindi and Witu Divisions respectively and are community based schemes. Other public water sources such as djabias and dams are managed by community committees.

Water sources distance to nearest water point

Rainfall water plays an important role in arid and semi-arid areas of the county. Rain harvesting structures are used to collect water for domestic use. Desalination of sea water is mainly done by private individuals and in hotels since the process is costly. The average distance of a household to access clean water is five Km.

Sanitation

According to a 2009 survey, 77.5 percent of households in the county had access to increased sanitation infrastructures with pit latrines (covered and uncovered) accounting for 70.8 percent. The methods for disposing both liquid and solid wastes are disposal pits and sewerage pits. The prevalence of water borne diseases stands at 20 percent.

1.21. Health Access and Nutrition

Health access (health facilities, personnel)

The county has 42 health facilities, of which, 24 are government owned, three are Faith Based Organisation owned, one Non Government Organization owned and 14 privately owned. There are three level five health facilities, five health centres, a nursing home and 33 dispensaries. The bed capacity in the health facilities stands at 172 with 145 beds in public facilities, 14 in mission/NGOs and 13 beds in private health facilities.

In the county, there are four doctors, 94 nurses, 24 clinical officers, 17 public health officer, five pharmacists and about 30 technical personnel. The doctor/population ratio in the county is 1:28062 and nurse/population ratio stands at 1:1,194. The average distance to the nearest health facility stands at five Km and this indicates a constrained access to both preventive and curative health services.

Morbidity: five most common diseases in order of prevalence

The most prevalent diseases in the county include Malaria (63.3 percent), URTI (23.7 percent), Stomach-ache (9.7 percent) , Diarrhoea diseases (3.8 percent) and flu (0.5 percent). Despite increased efforts to control malaria, only 29.5 percent of children under five years sleep under treated bed nets.

Nutrition status

Cases of malnutrition are minimal within the county. Few cases have being reported from areas of Lamu East. In the county most children are breast fed for more than six months, and most children under the age of five years get Vitamin A supplements. Pregnant women are supplied with iron supplements during the Ante Natal Clinics (ANC) visits.

Immunization Coverage

There is continuous improvement in immunization coverage with 86 percent coverage achieved in 2011 compared to 70 percent recorded in 2010. The number of children under one year who are fully immunized stands at 71 percent. The immunization drop-out rate was 8.1 percent for Penta 1 and Penta 3 and 5.3 percent for Penta1 and measles. Usually dropout rates above 10 percent raise concern.

Access to family planning services/contraceptives prevalence

A total of 20,193 women of childbearing age received family planning contraceptives in 2012. This accounted for about 77.2 percent of women in child bearing age. This included accessibility to family planning/contraceptive includes; injections, pills, condoms, implants and IUCD. Overall, 64 percent of the household had access to family planning services.

1.22. Education and literacy

1.5.1. Pre –school Education

The total enrolment for Early Childhood and Development Centres (ECD) for 2014 as per 2014 basic education statistics stood at 11,189 pupils. The Gross Enrolment Rate for pupils accessing Early Child Education in 2014 stood at 104.3 percent against the national figure of 75.7%. The Net Enrolment Rate within this age group in 2014 was 92.6 percent compared to the national figure of 71.8 percent. The transition rate is 96 percent. There were 488 teachers giving a teacher to pupil ratio of 1:23.

Primary Education

The Gross Enrolment Rate for Primary school education the county stands at 121.75 percent. This is as a result of more students accessing primary education as a result of Free Primary Education and increased infrastructural development. Students within the primary age group (Net Enrolment Rate) accessing primary education are 74.7 percent. The primary school completion rate stands at 61 percent with retention rate of 61 percent. The transition rate from primary to secondary school is 73 percent. There are 777 teachers with teachers to pupil ratio of 1:30.

Literacy

The population with ability to read stands at 69.8 percent, with 69.85 percent having the ability to write. The population with the ability to both read and write is 67.3 percent. There are 1,664 adult learners enrolled in adult programmes with 1,073 in basic literacy, 91 in post literacy, 25

registered for KCPE, 132 in proficiency exam and 205 are enrolled in non-formal programme. There are about 58 centers with a total of 38 teachers; seven employed permanently.

Secondary Education

The total enrolment for secondary school in 2014 was projected to stand at 5,934 pupils composed of 3,462 boys and 2,460 girls. The gross enrolment rate in the county is 57.2 percent with net enrolment rate of 42.7 percent. The completion rate stands at 94 percent with retention rate being 94 percent. There are 153 teachers giving a teacher to pupil ratio of 1:18.

Tertiary Education

There are 2 youth polytechnics in the county namely Mpeketoni and Lamu Youth Polytechnics that was lately constituted as a constituent college of Mombasa Polytechnic. The total enrolment in the two youth polytechnics as at 2012 stood at 1,200. This represents three percent of the youth population aged 15-29. This means that there is a twin challenge of providing more polytechnics and at the same time popularizing them so that they attract more youth completing primary and secondary school education.

CHAPTER TWO:

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the major development challenges unique to the county, cross cutting issues and SWOT analysis for each cross cutting issue culminating in tabulation of major development issues causes, objectives, strategies and targets.

Development history

The county is among the regions that suffer from historical marginalization. The low development achieved is also concentrated in Lamu West sub-county while Lamu East continues to suffer massive under development to date.

The challenge is to bring about equitable development within the sub-counties for effective county progress in development. Equitable development will secure the interest of the entire county by significantly raising demand and supply of economic goods and services in the county.

Population growth

Based on the current figures, the county's population is expected to growth at the rate of 3.34 % annually reaching 137000 by 2017. 52% of the population is made up of youth who are by and large not engaged in economic activities. The LAPSET project is predicted to attract huge numbers of migrants in pursuit of economic opportunities. Unofficial estimates of these migrants may catapult the county population to beyond one million people. This will bring about dimensional shift in the county's development needs.

Landlessness and poor land management

Although 13000 households have land title deeds the majority of the county residents especially Lamu East have no title deeds and live on ancestral land as squatters. Most of the landowners are also keeping their parcels idle, without much economic benefits. The county suffers from poor land use with unplanned villages with very low population mushrooming up, overstretching existing social services. A well thought out spatial plan is inevitable.

Poor economic infrastructure

The county's economic infrastructure is under developed and in poor condition. With only 6 kms of tarmac road, the county suffers from poor road infrastructure, most areas are not connected to electricity, financial service providers are concentrated in urban and semi urban areas, weak cooperative movement hence poor savings and resource mobilization, inadequate ICT infrastructure and services. Except four poorly equipped polytechnics, the county has two other tertiary level institutions to provide skills to its labour force.

Unexploited or under developed economic activities

While over 80% of land is arable, the county has not exploited the agricultural potential in full and hence making the county food insecure. Due to lack of adequate fishing gear landing sites and market the huge potential for fishing industry remains unexploited.

The county has also huge potential for livestock sector. Due to challenges faced at Nagelle livestock market, Bargoni idle holding ground and conflicts between livestock herders and farmers, the livestock sector is facing imminent collapse.

Although the county has unique advantages as a tourist destination, 130 km coastline, sandy beaches and diverse fauna, the potential of the sector has not yet been fully exploited.

The county does not have any industry and although it has hinter land which can boost its trading activities, trading activities are lethargic and limited to the existing settlements in the county.

The county's youthful population of over 50% suffers from unemployment due to lack of skills and limited economic activities, with robust and skills acquisition, the youth could form the foundation of the county's socio economic development.

Poor Access To Quality Social Services

Health services

Although the county seems to have spread health physical infrastructure throughout most settlements, there are no equipment, facilities and adequate personnel to provide this basic service. Coupled with poor road networks and lack of reliable public transport system, the health care in the county is extremely poor and needs to be upgraded as a priority.

Water services

Although the average distance to access clean water is approximately 5 km, most areas in the interior of the county cover longer distance in search of clean water. Access to tapped water is only in urban centres.

Poor performance in schools

The county has adequate number of both primary and secondary schools with above average enrolment and retention rates but they perform extremely poorly in national examinations for very long time. In fact the county has been among the poor performers for decades. There urgent need to reverse this trend.

Recreational and rehabilitation

The county has no meaningful recreational facilities, signals of TV stations are only accessible with satellite support which is not affordable by the majority. Although the majority of the

county youth and even older generations seem to be soccer fans, there are no established tournaments. This has led to significant number of youth getting addicted to serious drugs and other substance use. To rescue the crucial youth sector, there is need for developing drug rehabilitation centres and recreational facilities.

2.2 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The cross cutting issues which impact on the county’s development include:

HIV & AIDS

Youth unemployment

Drugs and Substance abuse

Poverty

Gender inequality

Insecurity

Under developed ICT infrastructure

Environmental management

Disaster risk reduction.

HIV and AIDS

The estimated Adult (15+) HIV prevalence rate is at 2.3% which is lower than the national average of 6.04 % while the estimated new HIV Infections amongst adults (15+) is 44 which are lower than the national value of 88,622.HIV prevalence among women is higher at 3.2% as compared to men 1.4%. The total number of adults living with HIV estimated at 1263 and ART coverage at lamu is 95%.One of the challenges on the fight against HIV/AIDS is stigma and cultural beliefs which has lead to few people in the county being tested which stood at 73% by 2009.

SWOT Analysis for HIV and AIDS

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Availability of fairly equipped health facilities and some trained personnel.	Irregular and inadequate funding of HIV &AIDS activities.	Better community involvement and support	Population growth due to LAPSSET may overstretch intervention.
Increased outreach of VCT services.	Inadequate health personnel	Enhanced advocacy and volunteer training.	Lack of balanced diet.
Availability and increased uptake of ARV’s.	Poor home care.	Reduced stigmatization.	Neglect and abandonment of victims.
Easy access to male condoms.	Inadequate access to female condoms.		Disjointed use of ARV’s
Existence of all stakeholders, including committee tasked with co-ordinating HIV & AIDS interventions.			Drug addiction and substance use.
Increased support from NACC & NASCOP.			

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Integration of HIV & AIDS lessons in school curriculum.			

The county shall strive to reduce prevalence rate to 1% and complete eradication of mother to child transmission by 2018 by mobilizing more funds to expand VCT and maternity care outreach, train the infected and affected to provide better homecare, mobilize increased community participation and capacity build the existing committee to carryout effective monitoring and evaluation.

Poverty

Although the county is endowed with diverse economic resources, poverty in urban centres stands at 45.24% and 28.8% in rural areas. This is attributed to under exploitation of the existing economic resources, basic subsistence level economic lifestyles, unemployment, poor recovery from crippling disaster occurrences and poor access to finance provided by stakeholders support programmes, underdeveloped cooperatives and lack of collateral for credit facilities offered by financial service providers.

SWOT Analysis for Poverty

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of diverse economic resources. Devolution of development funds to the county. Presence of state and non-state Agencies that are championing poverty eradication programmes.	Subsistence economic lifestyles- traditional fishing, subsistence farming and pastoral nomadism. Lack of skills and employment opportunities. Inability to fulfil requirements for credit facilities. Unreliable poverty data as a result of societal attitude of stigmatizing poverty. Underdeveloped trade, enterprise and industry. Lack of awareness and poor absorption of existing poverty support programmes.	Existence of several poverty eradication initiatives such as women and youth fund and Uwezo fund. Economic opportunities inherent in LAPSET project. Increased investor focus on the county leadership. Support offers in training and up- skilling the county labour force. On-going mineral explorations in the county.	Economic setbacks from disasters such as droughts, floods and disease epidemics. Drug abuse addiction. HIV &AIDS Sudden population explosion expected with the LAPSET project. Insecurity both from within and without.

This CIDP is designed to significantly reduce poverty levels as a core objective of socio-economic development.

Youth unemployment

The youth form 31% of the entire county population and is the largest contributor to the labour engaging in low paying economic activities such as traditional fishing, beach boys, coxswains, retail business, hawking and farm hands. The available youth polytechnics lack capacity to absorb and train these youths with relevant skills to county employment opportunities. The county also lacks recreational facilities to engage and tap youth talents. These challenges are driving this group to engage in idle European soccer analysis, drug and substance use and exposure to HIV & AIDS.

SWOT Analysis for Youth

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of department for youth affairs. Existence of 4 youth polytechnics to be appropriately equipped to train the youths. Cultural and environmentally induced skills and talents in marine, agriculture and livestock sectors. Love for recreation activities such as soccer and marine sports that can be nurtured for economic gain.	Lack of: Professional skills. Lack of role models. Unawareness of youth support programmes and financial facilities. Lack of exposure to create competitiveness. Lack of sufficient number of full equipped youth polytechnics	Existing youth funds. Employment opportunities from LAPSET and investor focus. Use of ICT for information sharing. Youth employment marshal plan	Early marriages. Drug abuse. HIV & AIDS. Negative cultural influences from tourism.

This CIDP is geared towards using the youth potential as the vessel towards rapid socio-economic development. For this approach to succeed the county leadership is committed to rolling out: Youth empowerment Marshall plan: to enable this group exploit anticipated economic opportunities from projects in this CIDP, LAPSET, mineral exploitation and county and National government recruitments by:

- Developing county youth data bank complete with all requisite information and training needs;
- Mobilize and secure admissions to training institutions, scholarship and business;
- Lobby for employment through allocation of quotas based on their natural talents. For instance, the youth from the islands could be, absorbed into the Navy, while the youth from the Boni could be employed as Forest and or/wildlife rangers and security forces.
- Empower one youth from every household to be able to earn a living.

Gender inequality

Women form 48% of the population in the county. The county women suffer inequality by not owning land and other properties, not being involved in decision-making and 30% affirmative action not achieved. Despite these challenges, women make significant contribution to the county development. Through the 421 registered women groups, they have taken advantage of existing financial facilities provided by women fund, poverty fund and loan facilities from Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT).

SWOT Analysis for Gender

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
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Deliberate effort to overcome inequality challenge.	Triple burden of child bearing, economic production and home making.	Affirmative action. Women and Uwezo Fund	Maternal mortality HIV & AIDS.
Significant uptake of existing financial facilities.	Discriminative cultural practices. Early marriages.		Traditional and cultural biases
Existence of women affairs department	Non-progression to tertiary level training.		

Insecurity

Due to instability in neighbouring Somalia, there have been security challenges in the county. This is being addressed by setting of county, sub county, ward and village peace committees. Sensitization of youth on radicalization and also offering jobs to youths and deployment of KDF to Somalia and along the borders.

SWOT Analysis for Insecurity

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
The county residents are generally law abiding. Presence of huge contingent of security forces.	Poor roads infrastructure. Poor communication due to low network connectivity.	Good community policing structure. Improved surveillance mechanism.	Lengthy porous border with Somalia. Conflicts between farmers and livestock herders.

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

The county's ICT infrastructure is under developed. Both the public and private sectors of the county are in the process of embracing technology. Mobile phone connectivity is at 60% while use is at 50%. Internet access is at 20% and TV and radio coverage is very low. The LAPSET project is expected to attract more ICT service providers and significantly upscale use of ICT services in the county.

SWOT Analysis for ICT

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of basic ICT infrastructure. Creation of ICT sector at county government.	Low connectivity coverage and use. Illiteracy in technology. Lack of electricity in most parts of the county. ICT sectors prohibitive investment costs.	Completion of fibre optic connectivity. School laptops programme. Establishment of digital villages. National grid reaching the county	Prohibitive costs. Poverty.

Environmental Management

The county environmental challenges include environmental friendly exploitation of natural resources containing impact of climate change and disaster management in terms of preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery programmes.

SWOT Analysis for Environmental Management

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of laws guiding environmental management.	Low capacity for effective management.	Existence of grassroots organizations used in creating awareness and undertaking environmental conservation activities.	Natural calamities.
Presence of enforcement structure both at National and county functional levels.	Public ignorance on importance of environment.		Uncoordinated coastal zone environmental initiatives.
Existence of documented county environmental action plan.	Lack of county land use plan and spatial plan.	Increased funding allocation through devolved funds.	Population explosion anticipated from LAPSSET project may compound environmental challenges.
Support of non-state stakeholders.	Poverty leading to environmental degradation.	Global environmental campaigns and goodwill to support environmental conservation.	Illegal dumping of toxic material by mineral exploration companies.
			Climate change may cause unpredictable disasters

The CIDP takes into account sound environmental management as the framework for achieving sustainable socio-economic development.

Disaster Management

Due to physiographic and topographic features of the county, congested style of Swahili villages, lack of land use and spatial plans, nomadic pastoralist and impact of climate change, the county has in the past experienced disasters such as flooding, fire, drought and inter-community conflicts. Poverty, youth unemployment and exposure to tourists has significantly increased HIV & AIDS prevalence and drug and substance abuse culminating in poor disaster management. Organizations have not been pro actively mitigating occurrence of disasters but reactively responding to occurrences. There is need to upscale disaster management capacity in anticipation of expanded disaster challenges resulting from implementation of the LAPSSET project.

SWOT Analysis for Disaster Management

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of disaster management and emergency response teams.	Inadequate capacity in terms of funds, facilities and personnel.	Willingness by stakeholders to capacity build disaster management infrastructure and programmes.	Unreliable data and incorrect predictions.
Linkage between environmental management coordination and disaster management both at National and county level.	Inactive/deficient disaster management committee.	Devolved governance system is expected to handle disaster management more effectively.	Poor access to infrastructure such as roads and transport services.
Availability of many community groups and organizations for effective awareness outreach.	Poor/non existent Radio and TV signals hampering dissemination of disaster related broadcasts.	In areas with mobile phone connectivity, disaster information gets relayed quickly and effectively.	Narrow alleys and congestion in Swahili settlements and old towns.
Presence of disaster based organizations such as Red	Weak enforcement of environmental regulations.		Inadequate budgetary allocations.
			Resource based conflicts among communities.
			Conflict of interest between

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
cross, AMREF and Navy.			environmental management and cultural traditions such as overstocking by pastoralists, traditional fishing habits and rights to harvesting mangroves and honey. Inability to protect against toxic waste deposits by rogue mineral exploration companies.

The CIDP aligns and synergizes the interdependent linkages between environmental management and disaster management as a long term strategy for sustainable development.

Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts

This section presents analysis of developmental issues, their causes, objectives and strategies as derived from the afore-analyzed challenges and cross-cutting issues.

Broad Developmental Needs

- Equitable spread of development across the entire county;
- Development of governance and economic infrastructure to spur development;
- Attain the targets set in millennium development goals (MGDS)/SDGs;
- Provide easily accessible quality social services to county residents;
- Develop robust plans in exploitation and use of county natural resources;
- Prepare the county for full benefits from LAPSET project, and
- Establish reliable and accurate county developmental data and statistics,

Broad Developmental Objectives

- Significantly narrow the gap of development disparities between Lamu West and Lamu East Sub-counties by 2018;
- Capacity build the county governance and economic infrastructure;
- Achieve annual 10% county economic growth;
- Execute affirmative action;
- Secure and preserve the county’s heritage from all dimensions;

Broad Strategies

- Excellent county governance through provision of effective leadership, team building, teamwork and use of supportive supervisory technique;
- Create conducive and enabling development environment by putting in place adequate economic infrastructure, security, harmonious co-existence, quality social services, investor attraction and political goodwill;
- Assemble a highly competent and motivated winning team rich in skills and experience mix with representation from all stakeholders;

- Drawing from the potential of existing economic resources, identify the key sectors envisaged to bring about highest development in the medium term and give them prominence;
- Cost effectiveness through revenue maximization and expenditure control, leveraging on existing strengths turning weakness to strengths and threats to opportunities;
- Prioritizing projects based on pre-set criteria geared towards high rate development objectives achievements;
- Put in place performance management framework through performance contracting and effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism, and
- Carryout timely change management through performance reviews and restrategy,

The table below summarises a sectoral specific development challenges, issues, causes objectives and potential strategic policy thrusts.

Table 10: Development Issues, Challenges, Causes, Objectives and Strategic Policy Thrusts

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues/ Problems	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
Agriculture and Rural Development	Agriculture and Irrigation	Inappropriate policy and legal framework	To improve the policy environment to enhance agricultural growth and development	1.To review national policies and laws 2. to customize policies and laws on agriculture for devolution	Improved food security
		Inadequate agricultural mechanization in crop farming	To modernize agricultural production	To increase tractor fleet the AMS Mpeketoni	Improve agricultural land productivity
		Over-reliance on rain-fed farming and unexploited irrigation potential	To exploit the irrigation potential of the county	To increase area under irrigation agriculture	improve food security and income generation
		Inadequate research-extension-farmer linkages	To strengthen research-extension- farmer linkages	To improve the adoption of modern agricultural technologies	Improved agricultural productivity
		Lack of demand-driven research	To strengthen research-extension- farmer linkages	To improve the adoption of modern agricultural technologies	Improved agricultural productivity
		Low adoption of modern farming technologies by farmers	To promote the use of modern technologies by farmers	To improve the rate of technology take up by farmers	Improved agricultural productivity
		High incidence of Pre and post-harvest losses due to poor handling and lack of appropriate storage facilities	To reduce post harvest losses of farm produce	Increase access to appropriate storage facilities promote pre and post harvest management practices	Improved food security and income generation
		High vulnerability to pest infestation due to prevailing temperatures and humidity	To promote appropriate pre and post harvest pest management and control	To improve access to pest control agrochemicals and safe use	Improved food security and income generation
		Inadequate access to appropriate agricultural inputs	Improve access to appropriate agricultural inputs	-To promote the use of certified planting materials -to promote use of fertilizers	Improved food security and income generation
		Use of the local NCPB depot for storage of grain reserves mainly from upcountry	To reduce post harvest losses of local farm produce	Increase access to appropriate storage facilities promote pre and post harvest management practices	Improved food security and income generation
		Low use of recommended agricultural inputs	Improve the use of appropriate agricultural inputs	Procurement of certified farm inputs for distribution to farmers	Improved food security and income generation
		Unsafe use of farm inputs by farmers	To promote safe use of farm inputs	To capacity build on safe use methods	Improved farmers safety from agro-chemicals
		Unattractive financial services due to high interest rates charged	To improve farmer access to credit facilities	To strengthen linkages between farmers and financial institutions	Improved food security and income generation
		High default rates by borrowers	To reduce defaulting rate by	To capacity build farmers on financial	Improve farmers credit access

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues/Problems	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
		High cost of insurance due to higher risks in agriculture	To reduce the cost of credit farmers	To capacity build farmers on agro-insurance services	To cushion the farmers against agricultural associated risk
		Exploitation of farmers by middle men offering low farm gate prices	To promote efficiency in marketing chain	To strengthen market linkages and cooperative societies	Improve income from agricultural activities.
		Poor usage of ICT platform by farmers and other stakeholders	To promote access to information by farmers and stakeholders	To promote use of internet and other information platform	Improve income from agricultural activities.
		Selling of agricultural commodities in raw form	To promote value addition in agriculture	To promote agro-processing.	Improve income from agricultural activities
		Weak and inadequate Cooperative Societies	To improve farmers bargaining power	To strengthen farmer linkages	Improve income from agricultural activities.
		Inadequate storage and processing facilities	To reduce post harvest losses of farm produce	1.0Increase access to appropriate storage facilities 2.0promote pre and post harvest management practices	Improved food security and income generation
		Inability to meet market requirement due to low volumes, low standard, low quality and timeliness	To improve farmers crop management	To strengthen farmer linkages	Improve income from agricultural activities.
		Practice of shifting cultivation by majority of farmers	To modernize agricultural production	To build capacity of farmers on appropriate farming methods.	Improve agricultural land productivity
Fisheries, livestock and Co-operative Development	Livestock	Inadequate livestock infrastructure (dips and vaccination crushes, grazing and watering routes, water facilities, auction yards) Inadequate veterinary services (equipment and veterinarians) Lack of designated grazing zones, hence tension between pastoralists and crop farmers as well as harassment of pastoralists by ranchers) Inadequate markets and market infrastructure Lack of Disease Free Zone in the county	Adequate livestock infrastructure by 2018 Create one Disease Free Zone through enhanced collaboration with National government since this is one of the Vision 2030 flagship projects Create fodder banks to increase pasture availability Encourage and promote bee keeping efforts	Provide cattle dips, vaccination crushes, grazing and watering routes, water facilities and auction yards Encourage the establishment of fodder farms to increase pasture availability Engage the National government to fast-track the setting up of the Disease Free Zone in the County Facilitate the establishment of honey-based value-addition processes	Rehabilitation and operationalization of livestock infrastructure Enhance extension services Provide designated grazing zones Establishment of a Disease Free Zone will enhance livestock off-take in the County Promotion of beef fattening program through establishment of fodder farms and fodder banks

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues/Problems	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
	Fisheries	Lack of cold storage facilities Lack of fishing equipment such as boats and engines Inadequate attention to fish farming (aquaculture)	Effective support services to the fisheries sub-sector by 2018 More attention to aquaculture to promote commercial fishing Undertake value-addition of fish through establishment of cottage industries	Provision of cold storage as well as boats and engines to the fishermen Use abandoned quarry pits for inland fish farming Facilitate the realization of increased Tuna fish allocation from the allocating authority	Facilitation of the acquisition of modern fishing boats and engines Construct modern cold storage facilities for the fish Create direct market channels for fish to minimize exploitation by middlemen Put in place mechanism to mitigate disruption resulting from the LAPSET project through the construction of a harbour to cater for local marine production
	Co-operative Development	Limited number of active co-operatives Inadequate participation by people from the islands	2 active co-operatives per sector by 2018 Economic empowerment of island populations to enable them save through co-operatives	1 active co-operatives per sector by 2015 Civic education and mobilize membership to co-operatives	Create awareness about the value of co-operatives, especially among people in the islands Streamline the management of co-operatives through enforcement of the relevant statutes
Health Services, Sanitation and Environment	Health services	Inadequate medical personnel Shortage of medical equipment and drugs Prevalence of drug abuse particularly among the youth	Increase the number of medical personnel by 30% by 2018 Increase equipment and facilities by 20% by 2018 Change attitudes towards drugs among the youth Elevate Lamu hospital to referral level by 2018	Increase the number of medical personnel by 15% by 2015 Increase equipment and facilities by 10% by 2015 Create awareness about the dangers and risks of drug abuse Facilitate the Boni to take up training in health sector Strengthen the existing 5 hospitals to render enhanced services Empower locals to provide voluntary services in their localities through a community health program	Encourage medical colleges to establish themselves in the county in order to absorb local students Collaborate with NGOs and international partners on better facilities and equipment Develop sports stadiums and other recreational facilities Develop one rehabilitation centre in the county
	Sanitation and Environment	Inadequate waste management Rampant deforestation and illegal logging Destruction of marine ecosystems (mangroves and fish breeding grounds) Lack of enforcement of rules governing sand-dunes	Develop an effective waste management system in the whole county by 2018 Develop sewerage systems in urban areas across the county by 2018 Ensure the enforcement of rules that govern sand-dunes protection Put an end to deforestation by	Develop waste management system in the main centres Develop sewerage systems in major centres by 2018 Reduce deforestation by 50% by 2018 Identify and document all sand-dunes under threat in the County by 2018	Develop a comprehensive framework for waste management Enforcement of relevant forestry, marine and environmental statutes Carry out Re-afforestation campaign to replace depleted areas

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues/Problems	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
			2018 Put an		
Education, Gender, Youth Affairs, Sports and Social Services	Education	Inadequate ECDE centres and trained teachers Poor performance as evidenced by the result of KCPE 2013 Inadequate educational facilities in most schools, such as learning and laboratories Skewed distribution of teachers particularly in primary schools Erosion in moral and religious values among the youth Only four youth polytechnics that are poorly equipped Lack of a public library in the County	540 trained ECDE teachers and 180 ECDE centres by 2018 Improve performance at all levels of school Increase access and enrolment for persons with disability Raise the morals and religious values among the youth by sensitization Equip and operationalize the existing 4 youth polytechnics Facilitate the setting up of 2 libraries in the County by 2018 Encourage public universities and colleges to set up campuses in the County	270 trained ECDE teachers and 90 ECDE centres by 2015 Strengthen teacher supervision and monitoring Identify the number of persons with special needs Identify the existing number of special education teachers Raise the morals and religious values among the youth Mentorship and sensitization fora Revamp and operationalize 3 youth polytechnics by 2015 setting up of 1 library in the County by 2015 Engage public universities with a view to persuading them to open campuses in the County Encourage locals to take up teaching as a noble profession Create mechanisms for harnessing the varied talents of students	Construct and fully equip ECDE centres where there are none Employ trained ECDE teachers Recruit special education teachers Promote good morals and values in society Increase access to vocational training Create a centre of excellence to build human capital for the County faster Encourage public colleges and universities to set up campuses in the County
Health Services, Sanitation and Environment	Health services	Inadequate medical personnel Shortage of medical equipment and drugs Prevalence of drug abuse particularly among the youth	Increase the number of medical personnel by 30% by 2018 Increase equipment and facilities by 20% by 2018 Change attitudes towards drugs among the youth Elevate Lamu hospital to referral level by 2018	Increase the number of medical personnel by 15% by 2015 Increase equipment and facilities by 10% by 2015 Create awareness about the dangers and risks of drug abuse Facilitate the Boni to take up training in health sector Strengthen the existing 5 hospitals to render enhanced services Empower locals to provide voluntary services in their localities through a community health program	Encourage medical colleges to establish themselves in the county in order to absorb local students Collaborate with NGOs and international partners on better facilities and equipment Develop sports stadia and other recreational facilities Develop one rehabilitation centre in the county

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues/Problems	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
	Sanitation and Environment	Inadequate waste management Rampant deforestation and illegal logging Destruction of marine ecosystems (mangroves and fish breeding grounds) Lack of enforcement of rules governing sand-dunes	Develop an effective waste management system in the whole county by 2018 Develop sewerage systems in urban areas across the county by 2018 Ensure the enforcement of rules that govern sand-dunes protection Put an end to deforestation by 2018	Develop waste management system in the main centres Develop sewerage systems in major centres by 2015 Identify and document all sand-dunes under threat in the County by 2018	Develop a comprehensive framework for waste management Enforcement of relevant forestry, marine and environmental statutes Carry out Re-afforestation campaign to replace depleted areas
	Gender	Disparities in access to senior management positions between men and women Unequal access to public sector contracts between the genders	30% female representation in senior management positions by 2018 30% of government contracts shared between women, youth, and people with disabilities	15% female representation in senior management positions by 2015 Progressive realization of 30% of government contracts shared between women, youth and people with disabilities	Effect affirmative action as per the provisions of the Kenya Constitution, 2010.
	Youth	Unemployment Drug addiction Inadequate recreational facilities for the youth	Enable the youth to effectively participate in the county's economic activities Significantly reduce drug addiction among the youth Create opportunities for the youth to engage in extra curricula activities	Vocational training Access to youth fund and government contracts (30% of government to be given women, youth and people with disabilities) Create awareness about the dangers of drug abuse Offer counseling and support Build one recreational facility by 2015	Economic empowerment Provide social and recreation facilities Create rehabilitation centres for drug addicts
	Social Services	Inadequate social amenities, including social halls and libraries The elderly and other vulnerable groups needing assistance and currently not on the support programme	Increase social services coverage in all parts of the county by 2018 Recruit the elderly and other vulnerable groups to receive government support	Increase social services coverage in major centres by 2015 Identify the elderly and other vulnerable groups not yet receiving government support	Construct and equip 2 additional social halls and 2 additional libraries Implement cash transfer scheme to deserving people in the county
Land, Physical Planning, Infrastructure, Urban Development, Water, and Natural Resources	Land	Limited access to titles Prevalence of squatter problems Fraudulent acquisition of land Huge swathes of land held for speculative purposes Unidentified and unmarked fish landing areas Security of land	Equitable and just distribution of land ownership by 2018 Identify, mark and secure fish landing areas Ensure security of land under community land tenure Ensure adequate compensation to genuine land owners whose land	Identify genuine landowners without titles All fish landing areas are identified and secured by 2018 Undertake a comprehensive land audit by 2015 Engage the relevant public agencies to ensure security of land under community land	Facilitate the issuance of land ownership documents to genuine land owners Introduce land tax on idle land beyond a certain threshold Ensure issuance of titles for all government land in the county Guarantee security of land under community land

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues/Problems	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
		under Community land tenure is unclear	has been appropriated for the LAPSET project by 2015	tenure in the County Undertake an assessment of all genuine land owners that are displaced by the LAPSET project to facilitate compensation	tenure – Ensure adequate compensation for genuine land owners displaced by the LAPSET project
	Physical planning and urban development	Lack of land-use planning Existence of only one official urban development in the county (Amu) Inadequate housing supply Poor quality housing in most parts of the county	Spatial planning to enable effective land-use planning Development of county spatial plan Facilitating the provision of sufficient and quality housing	Conduct plan surveys and produce base maps and zoning plans Provide guidelines for quality housing in the county Establish housing gaps in the county, bearing in mind the projected immigration into the county resulting from the LAPSET project	Development of county Development of county spatial plan Attract investors in real estate development
	Infrastructure	Limited electricity supply Virtual absence of tarred roads (only 6 kms in the whole county) Absence of feeder roads in most parts of the county	Improve and upgrade the transport infrastructure Fast-track the county's connection to the national grid by 2018	Repairing and grading the existing road network Repair the jetties Identifying, marking and dredging 'black spots' in sea transport	Fast-track connection to the national grid Facilitate investment in renewable energy sources – solar and wind Upgrade the two major roads in the county to bitumen standard Increase the number of feeder roads across the county
	Water	Inadequate water supply to households, particularly in Lamu East Limited access to water for household consumption Water salinity Encroachment of water corridors that blocks the flow of water to pans, dams and lakes Periodic flood menace resulting into displacements of populations Insufficient watering sources for wildlife and livestock	Increase household access to clean water by 20% by 2018 Use sea water for flushing toilets to save the limited fresh water available Increase the number of households with piped water by 35% by 2018 Safeguard water corridors to ensure adequate flow of water to pans, dams and lakes Facilitate the creation of flood control mechanisms to safeguard against flooding Increase awareness on rain-water harvesting	Increase household access to clean water by 10% by 2015. Increase the number of households with piped water by 15% by 2018 Reduce the number of encroached water corridors by 50% by 2018 Increase the use of rain-water harvesting technology by 50% by 2018 Design the flood control program by 2018	Increase supply of water to households, with special attention to those in Lamu East Increase the uptake of rain-water harvesting technology to reduce the shortfall in portable water Increase the availability of sources of water for livestock and wildlife

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues/Problems	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
Trade, Investment, Local and International Funds/Resource Mobilization, Culture and Tourism	Trade and Investment	Poor economic infrastructure inhibits industrial and commercial enterprise development and trade Collapse of agri-based industries due to inadequate raw material supplies (e.g. gunneries)	Improve economic infrastructure to facilitate trade and investment Establish 2 agri-based cottage industries for processing mangoes and cotton by 2018 Development of Jua Kali sector	Conduct a survey of business premises by category of trade Establish 1 agri-based cottage industry for processing mangoes or cotton by 2015. Form and strengthen jua kali associations	Attract investments in diverse sectors of the economy, particularly in real estate and port based investments Increase local employment Establishment of economic special zones
	Resource Mobilization	Limited investor knowledge on potential investment opportunities in Lamu County Lack of coordinated engagement of NGOs and other non-state actors leading to potential for wasteful duplication of interventions	Increase publicity and awareness about the investment potential of the County Set up coordination mechanism for NGOs and non-state actors	Develop a list of investment opportunities to market the county as an ideal investment destination Create a list of potential investors and their sectors of interest Identify and document the NGOs and non-state actors working in the county and their sectors	Extensively marketing of Lamu County investment opportunities nationally and internationally Facilitate the participation of NGOs (local, national and international) and other non-state actors in the development of Lamu County
	Culture and Tourism	Lack of tourism information upon arrival in Lamu Cultural heritage of Lamu is not adequately marketed Inadequate publicity of tourist attractions of the County Limited knowledge of the County among the Arabs in the Middle East The tourism industry does not benefit the County citizens adequately	Undertake heritage and tourist publicity to market the county Promote and popularize water sports in the sea Market the County in Middle East to attract tourists from there Promote the unique tourist potential of Lamu such as the elephant 5-year washing regime, beach sports, sea-bordering wildlife sanctuaries etc Promote home stay tourism as a model of new tourism Ensure that the marginalized members of the County citizens benefit from their cultural heritage	Establish 1 tourist information centres in the county by 2015 Initiate periodic water sports competition to popularize different sporting activities Clean the water front to encourage tourism Establish symbiotic relations with other friendly counties to market each others' tourist facilities and resources Undertake tourist promotion visits to Middle East to attract Arabs tourist and investors to the County Undertake an assessment of the physically challenged and the marginalized members of the County citizens	Provide essential information to tourists Market Lamu as a World heritage centre and publicize its unique attractions Encourage and facilitate water sporting events Encourage tourists from the Middle East since the County has a long history of Arab heritage Ensure the benefits from tourism accrues to the citizens of the County Provide adequate space and incentives for the marginalized members of the society to market their cultural heritage
	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Poor telephony and internet services; Radio and TV signals only accessible by satellite support	Facilitate the setting up of 2 local FM stations in the County by 2018	Facilitate the setting up of 1 local FM station in the County by 2015	Extend the fibre optic to the county to increase internet connectivity Set up a locally owned FM station to promote local events and publicize the investment

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues/Problems	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
					opportunities
	E-Governm ent	Inadequate use of ICT in public service delivery Inadequate ICT equipment to operationalize E-governance structures	Acquire ICT equipment for use by the County Government Automate all the County Government departments by the year 2018	Provide appropriate software information systems to enhance efficiency in service delivery and project monitoring	Use Information Technology to enhance efficiency and accountability in public service delivery
	Citizen Participati on	Poorly informed citizens on devolved system of governance Inadequate avenues and mechanisms for citizen engagement in public affairs	Ensure that the citizens of the County are better informed of the devolved system of government Structured public participation should be enhanced to facilitate the participation of the county citizenry in public affairs	Increase citizen awareness on devolved system of government Generate mechanisms for citizen involvement in public affairs Undertake public education on the roles and functions of the County executive and those of the provincial administration	Increased citizen participation in public affairs Promote public education on the roles and functions of the County executive and those of the provincial administration
Finance strategy and economic planning	Economic Planning	Weak monitoring and evaluation system	Improve on monitoring and evaluation	Collect new data on county socio-economic statistics	Cascade NIMES
		Poor collaboration among various development agents	To ensure harmony and linkages between existing plans, funding and programme implementation	Consolidation of county development plans and their periodic reviews(integrate, spatial, sectoral and town plans	Establishment of development coordination units at county and lower administrative levels -Quarterly county Development reports
		Lack Of updated county investment profile	To tap the potential of the county	Establish Data Base Update valuation roll	Hold an investment forum
	Treasury	Inadequate revenue collection and budget allocations	To maximise on revenue collection and balanced budget allocation	To explore new sources of revenue -To enhance efficiency and effectiveness in county revenue collection and expenditure Update valuation roll	Legislations governing the management of county finances -Implementation and enforcement of existing county financial legislations
		Inadequate capacity to handle budgeting process	To have focused budget and budget processes	To have competent personnel to handle budgeting processes	Capacity building of staff -Adhering to the budget process timelines and legislations

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues/Problems	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
		Inadequate human capital Brain drain among Lamu professionals Initial challenges of the devolved system of government Lack of additional funding sources No common forum for those governors whose counties are traversed by Lapsset Youth and the disabled are not adequately represented in the county public service.	Boost human capital through brain gain of Lamu professionals Create conducive political environment for faster socio-economic development Complement CRA allocation and internally generated revenue through seeking for donor funding Create an atmosphere based on consultation and collaboration Achieve synergies in collaboration with other counties Ensure the youth and people with disability are sufficiently represented in the Lamu county workplace as women are	Recruit a dedicated fund-raiser/proposal writer to undertake resource mobilization Undertake an audit of Lamu professionals in the diaspora (nationally and internationally) Identify resource gaps between funding needs and available funds Create communication between the different arms of government Engage other counties with Lapsset sub-projects Create awareness among the youth and the disabled about training and job opportunities available in the county	Mobilization of resources over and above the national government allocations and internally generated revenue Create incentives for attracting back Lamu professionals Leveraging Lapsset in the development of human capital Building harmony among the different arms of government Partnerships with NGOs and development partners Liaison and dialogue with other governors whose counties host some of the Lapsset project components Affirmative action for the youth and the disabled in accessing county jobs

CHAPTER THREE:

COUNTY SPATIAL PLANNING

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a spatial planning context for the county, objectives of county spatial planning, human settlements under the context of spatial planning, Historical development of the region, Industrialization and ICT, Challenges facing the development of the county Spatial Plan, way forward, conclusions and recommendations

3.1 Spatial Planning

Kenya's national goal is to attain rapid and sustained economic growth and development in all regions of the country. This is well stated in the key policy documents namely: the Economic strategy for Employment and Wealth Creation, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, the Medium Term Plan (MTP) and Kenya vision 2030 blue print. The policy documents have also been done with appropriate regard to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and Sustainable Developmental Goals

(SDGs).

To put into effect this desired goal the government has put in place a number of programmes including the direction of financial resources to the counties through: the Constituency Development Fund, the Roads Development Fund, the Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF), and Education Bursary Fund and the Commission for Revenue Allocation.

There are also a number of development agencies undertaking diverse activities at the district level i.e. government line ministries, development agencies, NGOs, CBOs and private investors. But without an appropriate spatial framework for coordinating the activities of these agencies, projects may be planned and implemented by each agency on its own assessment of local needs with little concern for the development planning framework. In this way, material resources will be wasted and facilities will operate at less than their maximum effectiveness and unnecessary costs will be incurred in the provision of infrastructural facilities and services because economic planning may be mainly sectoral and not incorporate sufficiently the spatial aspects of development at the national, regional and local levels.

Spatial planning has become urgent in Kenya especially within the context of paradigm shift towards county development funding. County spatial planning can help step down global and national development policies to become relevant at the local level.

3.2 Objectives of county spatial planning

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

3.3 County Spatial Plans

The County Government Act, 2012, provides the basis for spatial plans as statutory requirements in the county. The Act stipulates a 10-year spatial plan shall be developed by each county based on GIS database system. According to the Act, the spatial plan will provide:

- (a) a spatial depiction of the social and economic development programme of the county as articulated in the integrated county development plan;
- (b) clear statements of how the spatial plan is linked to the regional, national and other county plans; and
- (c) Clear clarifications on the anticipated sustainable development outcomes of the spatial plan. It will indicate:
 - the desired patterns of land use within the county;
 - address the spatial construction or reconstruction of the county;
 - provide strategic guidance in respect of the location and nature of development within the county;
 - set out basic guidelines for a land use management system in the county;
 - set out a capital investment framework for the county's development programs;
 - contain a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the spatial development framework;
 - identify programs and projects for the development of land within the county; and,
 - be aligned with the spatial frameworks reflected in the integrated development plans of neighbouring counties.
- (d) Shall indicate where public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place;
- (e) Shall indicate desired or undesired utilization of space in a particular area;
- (f) may delineate the urban edges of the municipalities within its jurisdiction and mechanisms of dealing with the rural urban interfaces;
- (g) shall identify areas where strategic intervention is required;
- (h) shall indicate areas where priority spending is required;
- (i) clear clarifications on the anticipated sustainable development outcomes of the spatial plan; and,
- (j) shall indicate the areas designated for conservation and recreation.

3.4 Spatial Planning in Lamu County

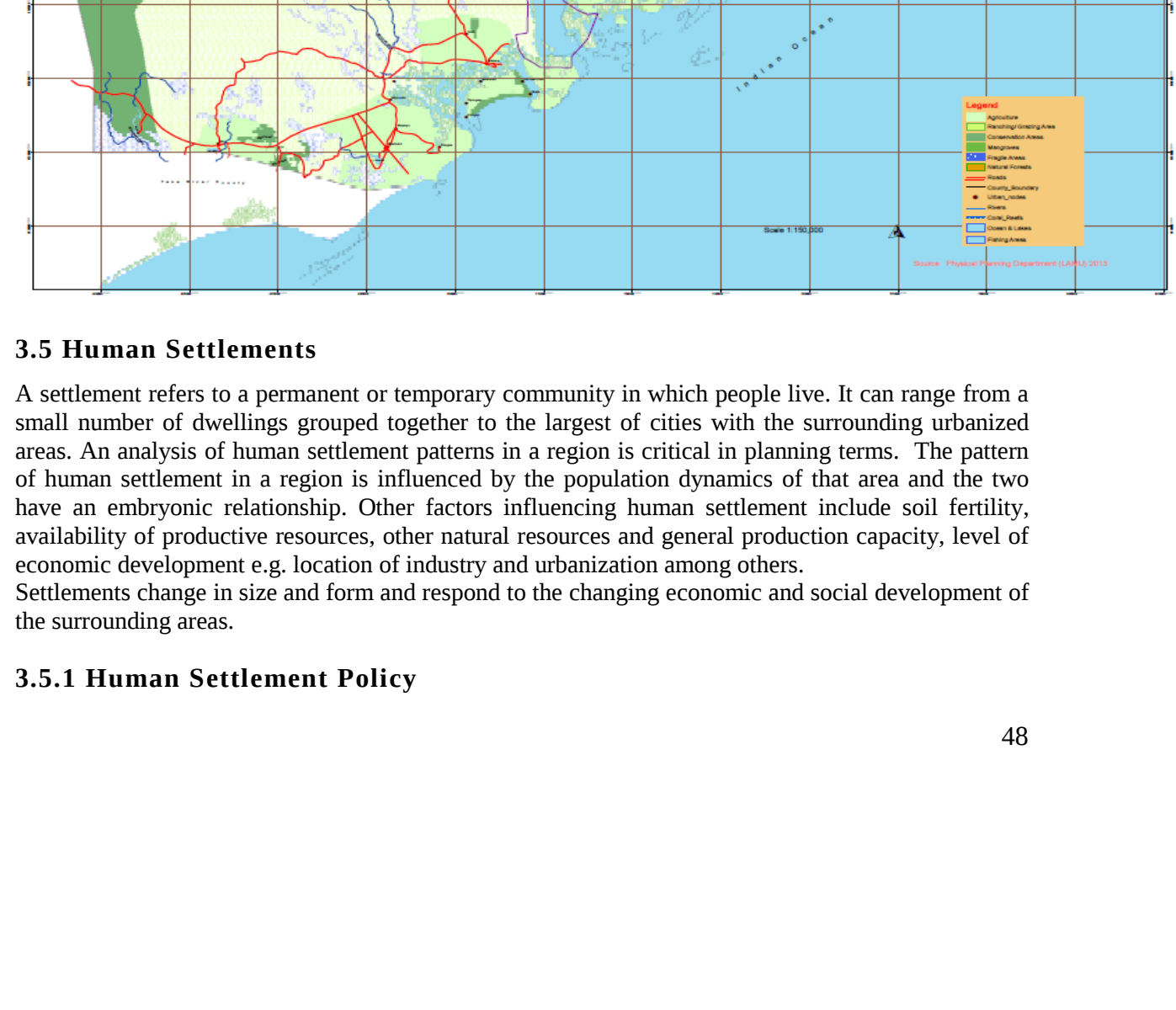
This section deals with the key elements of of the Lamu County spatial plan.

3.4.1 Land Capability Zones Matrix and Map

The capability zones matrix and map depict the different zones, their attributes. Limitations and possible interventions.

NO.	ZONES	ATTRIBUTES	LIMITATIONS	INTERVENTIONS
1.	AGRICULTURE [CROP FARMING]	Rainfall >1000mm-1100mm, soils moderately fertile, black	Perennial floods, unreliable rainfall, wildlife menace, soil	Rehabilitation of flood prone areas, dams, irrigation method, fencing/buffering

		and loamy, gently undulating terrain, temperature moderate.	fertility loss, surface erosion.	conservation areas (reserves, parks)
2.	RANCHING/GRAZING	Rainfall >600mm-700mm, soils moderately fertile, relatively flat, temperatures high, grassland, bushes, shrubs	Inadequate water and unreliable rainfall, human settlements, land fragmentation, conflict with wildlife, encroachment into grazing/ranching zones	Water pans, control fragmentation of land, land use planning
3.	FISHING	Poorly drained and deep soils, water bodies,	Pollution, trawling, siltation of inland water bodies, poor fishing gears, perennial water level recession, change of wind patterns	Waste management systems, control erosion, fishing methods improvement
4.	CONSERVATION AREAS (forests, environmentally fragile areas)	vegetation cover, mangroves, landform, drainage, altitude	Overexploitation, encroachment, climate change, lack of policies	Re-forestation, conservation, rehabilitation, policing, policy formulation



3.5 Human Settlements

A settlement refers to a permanent or temporary community in which people live. It can range from a small number of dwellings grouped together to the largest of cities with the surrounding urbanized areas. An analysis of human settlement patterns in a region is critical in planning terms. The pattern of human settlement in a region is influenced by the population dynamics of that area and the two have an embryonic relationship. Other factors influencing human settlement include soil fertility, availability of productive resources, other natural resources and general production capacity, level of economic development e.g. location of industry and urbanization among others. Settlements change in size and form and respond to the changing economic and social development of the surrounding areas.

3.5.1 Human Settlement Policy

In Kenya, the Human Settlement Policy is espoused in the detailed Human Settlement Strategy of 1978. This strategy is an overall framework for the management of urban growth and location of Physical Development in the urban and rural areas of Kenya so as to develop "a coherent system of human settlement". Five strategies were outlined to achieve the above:

- The development of service centres;
- The development of growth centres;
- The development of an integrated transportation and communication system;
- Rural Development; and
- The development of appropriate standards for urban infrastructure

The main objectives of the above strategies are:

- To continue to promote the maximum development of the rural areas to improve living standards for the majority of the people;
- To establish a more even geographical spread of urban physical infrastructure in order to promote more balanced economic growth throughout the nation and a more equitable standard of social services between different areas;
- To encourage the expansion of several large towns in addition to Nairobi and Mombasa in order to promote regional growth thereby providing more alternatives for the absorption of the migrant population and the problems arising from excessive concentration in these towns;
- To continue to develop a complementary network of communication so as to improve accessibility between centers of economic and social development;
- To adopt standards of urban infrastructure which more closely relate to what can be afforded by the country as a whole; and
- To continue improving the planning machinery and co-ordination between developmental agencies, which are responsible for planning, decision making, financing, implementing and administering a wide variety of services.

3.5.2 Functions of Human Settlements

Ideally, human settlements perform the following functions:

Service Function: Settlements facilitate the provision of schools, health services, public utilities, commercial banks, co-operatives, and administration among other important services. These services not only serve the people in the towns but also those in the surrounding areas.

Economic Function: They also provide employment opportunities e.g. within industries, commercial and the above service functions. They provide market for the local produce, which stimulates the conversion from subsistence to a cash economy. It also creates material advancement in both rural and urban centres through production of manufactured goods.

Residential Function: Human settlements also provide a residential function for people working in non-agricultural employment.

CHAPTER FOUR:

LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS

4.0. Introduction

This chapter provides linkages of the County Integrated Development Plan with the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Kenya Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plans, Regional plans and Millennium Development Goals/Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs). The County Integrated Development Plan provides a policy framework for the preparation of the county spatial plans, sectoral plans, sub county plans, urban and town plans.

4.2. CIDP Linkages with the Constitution of Kenya 2010

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) prescribes national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power. It creates a two-tier government: the national government and 47 county governments. The Fourth Schedule delineates the functions of the national and county governments. A total of 14 functions have been devolved to the counties. The main ones include: county planning and development; agriculture; county health services; control of air pollution; noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising; cultural activities; public entertainment and public amenities; county roads and transport; animal control and welfare; trade development and regulation; pre-primary education and village polytechnics; specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation; county public works and services; fire fighting services and disaster management and control of drugs and pornography.

Linkage with Acts of Parliament

Emphasis is also made for the counties to ensure participatory development and capacities are developed at the county and community level. Five laws which provide the framework for devolution have been enacted, namely: Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011; The County Governments Act, 2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012. The PFM Act 2012 provides for effective and efficient management of public resources. Article 125 of the Act requires the budget process for county governments in any financial year to consist of integrated development planning process. This process includes long term and medium term planning as well as financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term.

Articles 126 of the Act further obligates each county government to prepare an integrated development plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans, a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and, programmes to be delivered.

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

4.3. Linkage with the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plan (2013-17)

Sessional Paper Number 10 of 2012 on Kenya Vision 2030 is the National Policy Economic Blueprint that entrenches Kenya Vision 2030 as the long term development strategy for Kenya. The Kenya Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle income country

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

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

The Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The main sectors under this pillar include education and training, health, water and irrigation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture.

The Political Pillar aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue based politics that respect the rule of law, and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society.

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

The Kenya Vision 2030 is designed to be implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans. The first plan covered the period 2008-2012. The current Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-17) is the second in a series of successive 5-year plans under which the Kenya Vision 2030 is to be implemented. The second MTP 2013-2017 draws on lessons learnt in implementing the first MTP. It seeks to implement the flagship projects identified under Vision 2030 over the five year period together with incomplete flagship and other programmes and projects in the previous Medium Term plan. It will also take due cognizance of the devolved structure of government following promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and recent discovery of oil and mineral resources.

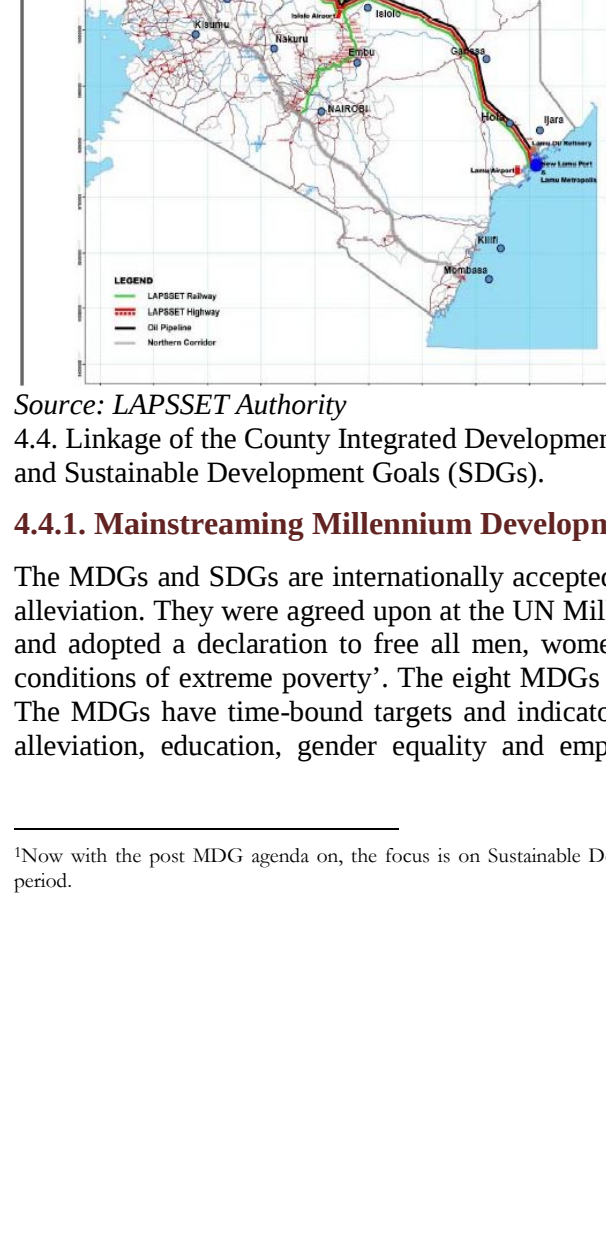
The broad key priority areas which will be the focus of the Second MTP include: employment creation; development of human resource through expansion and improvement in quality education, health and other social services. This will reduce the dependence of the economy on rain fed agriculture through expansion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

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

In preparation of Lamu County Integrated Development Plan, the Kenya vision 2030 and the five year Medium Term Plan priorities have been incorporated for local level implementation. The Kenya Vision 2030 will be realized over a succession of different five year time horizons, each with defined goals that are consistent with the overarching goal of the Vision. The county government will co-

ordinate and fast-track the implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 programmes (flag-ship projects) within the county such as the LAPSET project and also provide necessary support reforms and foundations supporting the key sectors that will accelerate the project. The county integrated plan has captured activities of second Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-2017) and will continue to implement on-going policies and programs started during the first (MTP 2008-2012). The Kenya Vision 2030 and the MTPs are expected to contribute immensely towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDG has eight internationally accepted development goals that are time bound standards for measuring the progress on poverty alleviation and development commitments by the international community by 2015. The MDGs have been succeeded by the Sustainable Development Goals which are being implemented up to the year 2030. The CIDPs will also incorporate the SDGs in their implementation. The Lamu county integrated development plan will therefore support implementation of the vision 2030 and MTP proposed programmes which are all aimed at spurring the economic development of the county thereby improving the quality life for all in line with the County Mission.

Map 9: LAPSET Transport Corridor Development Plan



Source: LAPSET Authority

4.4. Linkage of the County Integrated Development Plan with the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

4.4.1. Mainstreaming Millennium Development Goals¹

The MDGs and SDGs are internationally accepted standards for measuring progress towards poverty alleviation. They were agreed upon at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 where world leaders made and adopted a declaration to free all men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty'. The eight MDGs to be met by 2015 are drawn from this declaration. The MDGs have time-bound targets and indicators for measuring progress in the areas of: poverty alleviation, education, gender equality and empowerment of women, child and maternal health,

¹Now with the post MDG agenda on, the focus is on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), but the MDGs are still relevant in this plan period.

reducing HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases, environmental sustainability, and building a Global Partnership for Development.

Kenya is one of the signatories to the Declaration and is committed to achieve the MDGs. The MDGs based planning in Kenya was launched in 2004. The Vision 2030 and its first Medium Term Plan (MTP 2008-2012) and second Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-2017) fully incorporated the MDGs. This commitment has resulted in commendable progress in achieving a number of these goals though some are still facing challenges. As we pursue development agenda at the county level, we need to fast track the achievement of these goals.

4.4.2. Status of the Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals at County Level

MDGs in Lamu County are being addressed within their respective sectors through different interventions such as implementation of policies and strategies to address the goals. Different goals are at different levels of achievement.

The county is part of the "beyond zero campaign" launched by the first lady of Kenya, Margaret Kenyatta. This initiative aims at providing integrated HIV, maternal and child health outreach services through a mobile clinic. This is expected to improve the maternal and child health by providing prenatal and postnatal treatment for women and children; and to eliminate new HIV infections among children (UNAIDS 2014).

The county will adopt and implement the Millennium Acceleration Framework (MAF) through the respective departments aimed at:

- Identifying of the necessary interventions to achieve the MDG/SDGs target;
- Identifying the bottlenecks that impede the effectiveness of key interventions on the ground;
- Identifying the high-impact and feasible solutions to prioritized bottlenecks; and
- Formulation of an action plan, with identified roles for all stakeholders that will help realize the solutions (UNDP 2015).

Table 12: MDG Status

extreme poverty and hunger		cent			Cash transfers for vulnerable groups; Funding youth and women Groups; Supporting income generating activities
Goal 2: Universal primary education	Enrolment rate	115 per cent	101 per cent		Resource allocation through CDF, county government and development partners Implementation of the children's Act
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and women empowerment	Enrolment in primary school	Total	27,416	5,052,389	Enforcement of the Children's Act;
		Boys	14,055	4,898,357	Equal access to employment opportunities;
	Enrolment in secondary school	Girls	13,361	9,950,746	Affirmative action;
		Total	5,932	2,331,679	Access to credit for women;
		Boys	3,462	1,213,266	Increased bursaries and scholarships
		Girls	2,470	1,118,431	
	Proportion of women in leadership				
	Women Representation in County Assembly				
	Proportion of contracts to women& youth and PLWDs	25per cent	30 percent		
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	Under 5 Mortality rate	51/1000	52/1000		Conduct outreach services Establish CUs
	Infant mortality rate	42/1000	39/1000		
	Proportion of 1year children immunized against measles		68		Proper target setting. Initiate community health services Health education and promotion Integrated outreaches Adequate stocking
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	Maternal mortality rate		488/100000		Conduct integrated outreach services Sensitize the community on reproductive health male involvement
	Antenatal care coverage	95.7 per cent	96.5 per cent		Improved infrastructure Train staffs on EOC Minimize cost of ANC services
	Births attended by skilled health professional	47.3 per cent	61.8 per cent		Promote hospital delivery through health education Advocate for newborn and skill delivery Provision of supplies and equipment.
	Births delivered in a health facility	43.9 per cent	61.2 per cent		Improve infrastructure
	Contraceptive prevalence rate		64per cent		Improve infrastructure ,minimize cost of FP services Create awareness
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans age 10-14				Health education at schools
	HIV Prevalence rate	2.37per cent	6.7per cent		Create awareness NS Community education
	ART coverage	95%	66%		Sensitize the community Train the staffs
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Forest cover	10			
Goal 8: Develop global partnership for development					

The SDGs are 17 and have 179 targets. These goals are as follows:

55

The SDGs are 17 and have 179 targets. These goals are as follows:

Goal 1:	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Goal 2:	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Goal 3:	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Goal 4:	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Goal 5:	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Goal 6:	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Goal 7:	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Goal 8:	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Goal 9:	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Goal 10:	Reduce inequality within and among countries
Goal 11:	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Goal 12:	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Goal 13:	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Goal 14:	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
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
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
Goal 17:	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

4.5. Linkage with regional development plan (Tana River Delta Land Use Plan)

4.6 Linkage with Spatial and Sectoral Plans

Lamu County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) meant to link the socio- economic and spatial development of the county to achieve sustainable development of the County. The plan envisages sectoral linkages to discourage wastage of the available resources while encouraging efficiency. It identifies various Short and Medium term sectoral plans while taking cognisance of the appropriate National policy goals of the government of Kenya. This provides a framework on which all development programs and projects will be based. The spatial plan therefore links all the county sectoral plans with the Integrated Development Plan.

CHAPTER FIVE:

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.0. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.1. Introduction

The chapter outlines the institutional framework and organizational flow that will be followed in implementing the plan. It also outlines the stakeholders in the County, and the roles that they play and describes how their functions are accommodated to avoid duplication of efforts. The chapter outlines the organizational flowchart and institutional framework that will support implementation of the County Integrated Development Plan.

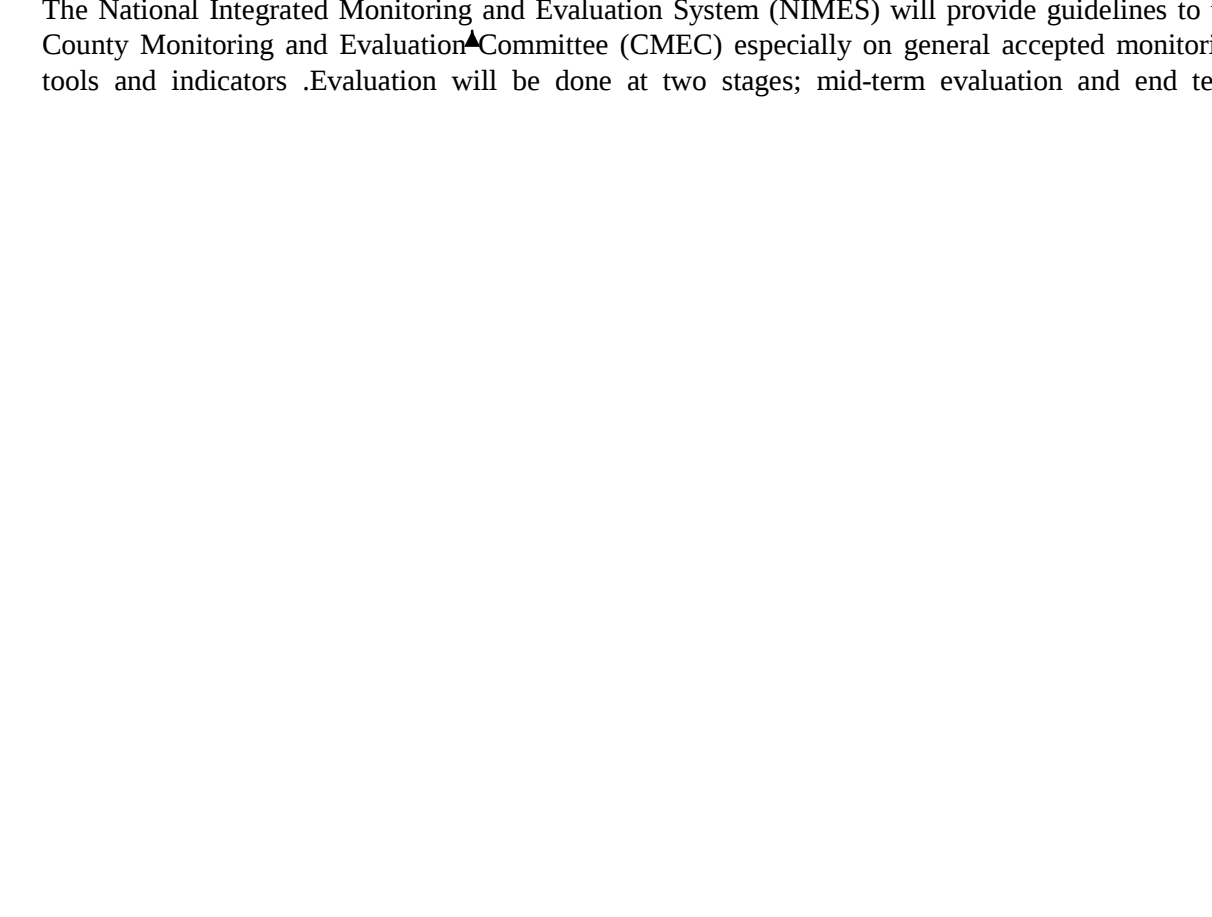
5.2. Institutional Framework and Organizational Flowchart

5.2.1. Institutional Framework

There will be the County budget and economic forum consisting of the Governor as the chair person, county executive committee members and the representatives of professionals, business community, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly and faith based organizations appointed by the governor. This forum will provide means for consultation for county government on preparation of county plans, fiscal strategy paper, budget reviews and advice on matters relating to budgeting, economy and financial management at the county level.

The County coordination committee will oversee the implementation of the projects in the county. This committee will be chaired by chief officer Finance and Economic planning and other chief officers and directors of non-devolved departments, as members. The chief officers will be assisted in implementing the projects by the sub-county, ward and village heads. Monitoring and evaluation activities will be carried out on a continuous basis spear-headed by the County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CMEC).

Figure 15: Institutional Framework in Lamu County



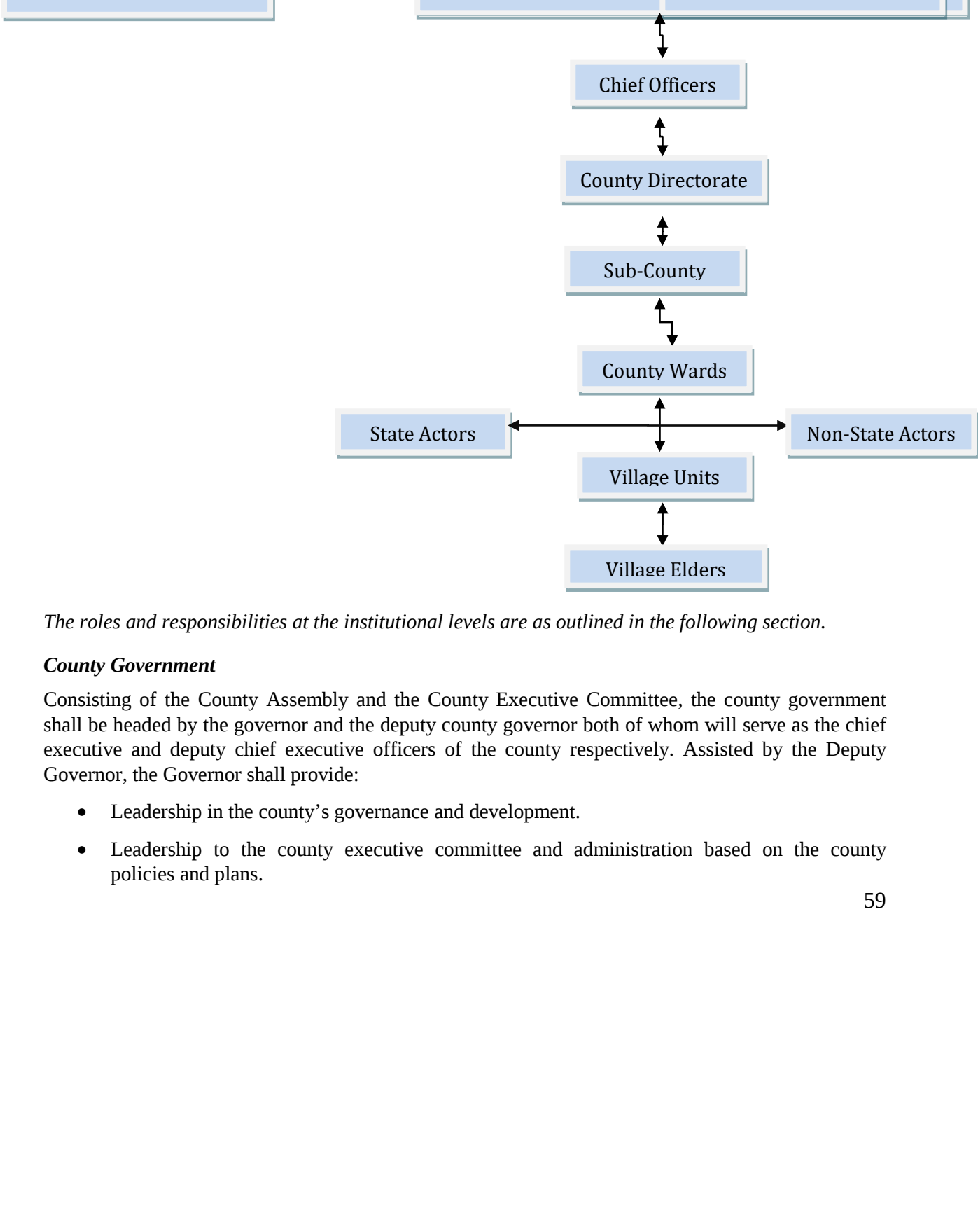
The National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) will provide guidelines to the County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CMEC) especially on general accepted monitoring tools and indicators. Evaluation will be done at two stages; mid-term evaluation and end term

evaluation. In addition, there will be annual reports at the end of each year to assess the progress made in implementing the plan and provide necessary information and feedback.

5.2.2. Organizational Flowchart

The organizational structure in the County Government of Lamu is illustrated in Figure 16

Figure 16: Organizational Flowchart for the County Government of Lamu



The roles and responsibilities at the institutional levels are as outlined in the following section.

County Government

Consisting of the County Assembly and the County Executive Committee, the county government shall be headed by the governor and the deputy county governor both of whom will serve as the chief executive and deputy chief executive officers of the county respectively. Assisted by the Deputy Governor, the Governor shall provide:

- Leadership in the county's governance and development.
- Leadership to the county executive committee and administration based on the county policies and plans.

- Promote democracy, good governance, unity and cohesion within the county.
- Promote peace and order within the county.
- Promote the competitiveness of the county.
- Accountable for the management and use of the county resources while promoting and facilitating citizen participation in the development of policies and plans, and delivery of services in the county

County Assembly

The county assembly shall consist of 7 departmental committees. These are (i) Finance and economic planning, (ii) Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and cooperative development (iii) Health service, social services and environment (iv) Educational, youth, sports and culture (v) Lands, water, infrastructure and natural resources (vi) Trade,Tourism, information and E-government Culture (vii) intergovernmental and public service

The county assembly will play an oversight role to the proper formulation and implementation of development programmes and projects.

County Executive Committee

Under Article 179 (1) of the Constitution of Kenya (2010), the executive authority of the county is vested in, and exercised by, a county executive committee. The duties of the committee as provided for in Article 183 of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) are to:

- (a) Implement county legislation;
- (b) Implement, within the county, national legislation to the extent that the legislation so requires;
- (c) Manage and coordinate the functions of the county administration and its departments; and
- (d) Perform any other functions conferred on it by this Constitution or national legislation.

The county executive committee is also charged with the duty of providing the county assembly with full and regular reports on matters relating to the county. The committee may also prepare the proposed legislation for consideration by the county assembly. Section 36 of the County Governments Act also outlines the functions of the County Executive Committee:

- (a) To supervise the administration and delivery of services in the County and all decentralized units and agencies in the county
- (b) To perform any other duties and functions as may be conferred on it by the Constitution or national legislation; and
- (c) To carry out any functions incidental to any of the assigned functions.

Under Section 37 of the same Act, the executive committee also has duties relating to urban area or city planning. These duties are to:

- (a) Monitor the progress of planning, formulation and adoption of the Integrated Development Plan by a city or municipality within the county;
- (b) Assist a municipality or city with planning, formulation, adoption and review of its Integrated Development Plan;

- (c) Facilitate the coordination and alignment of integrated development plans of different cities or municipalities within the county and with the plans, strategies and programmes of national and county governments; and
- (d) Take appropriate steps to resolve any disputes or differences in connection with the planning, formulation, adoption or review of an integrated development plan.

County Public Service Board

This serves as an arm of the County Executive for recruitment of staff and management of human resource establishments.

Department of public service

The main role of this department is the administration and coordination of the devolved functions. The devolved functions are located at the headquarters and cascades down to the sub counties and wards levels. This department is crucial in ensuring the success of the devolution process is felt at all the units of developments. The department will oversee the full participation of citizens in projects implementation at the grassroots levels through its County wide administrative units.

County Treasury

The County Treasury is responsible for developing and implementing financial and economic policies in the county; preparing the annual budget for the county and coordinating the preparation of estimates of revenue and expenditure of the county government; coordinating the implementation of the budget of the county government; mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the county government and putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources; managing the county government's public debt and other obligations and developing a framework of debt control for the county.

The County Treasury is also supposed to consolidate the annual appropriation accounts and other financial statements of the county government in a format determined by the Accounting Standards Board; acting as custodian of the inventory of the county government's assets except where provided otherwise by other legislation or the Constitution; ensuring compliance with accounting standards prescribed and published by the Accounting Standards Board from time to time. It ensures proper management, control and accounting for the finances of the county government in order to promote efficient and effective use of the county's budgetary resources.

It also maintains proper accounts and other records in respect of the County Revenue Fund, the County Emergencies Fund and other public funds administered by the county government; monitoring the county government's entities to ensure compliance with PFM Act 2012 and effective management of their funds, efficiency and transparency, and in particular, and proper accountability for the expenditure of those funds. In addition, the County Treasury should assist county government entities in:

- Developing their capacity for efficient, effective and transparent financial management. It is expected to provide the National Treasury with information required to carry out its responsibilities under the Constitution and the PFM Act 2012;
- Issuing circulars with respect to financial matters relating to county government entities and should advise the county government entities, the County Executive Committee and the county assembly on financial matters;
- Strengthening financial and fiscal relations between the national government and county governments in performing their functions; reporting regularly to the county assembly on the implementation of the annual county budget; and

- Taking any other action to further the implementation of the PFM Act 2012 in relation to the county.

All departments are expected to fully adhere to their departmental priorities in implementation, monitoring and evaluation as appearing in chapter seven and eight

County Chief Officers

The Chief Officers serve as the accounting officers for their respective departments. Their mandate includes reporting suspected offences that may have been committed under the PFM Act 2012. He or she shall notify the County Executive Committee member for finance and take all practicable steps to report the matter to the relevant law enforcement authority to enable that authority to investigate the suspected offence and, if evidence of the offence is discovered, to institute proceedings to prosecute any person who is alleged to have committed it.

Devolved County Level Units

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

Stakeholders

Stakeholders are responsible for prioritizing county programmes and projects while ensuring sustainability and ownership. They also support the funding of programmes and projects. They are expected to participate and give feedback on development initiatives and avoid projects duplication within the county.

Village Units

These are headed by village elders. Each community has a council of elders: they are the lowest decision making units.

Each of the entities represented in figures 14 and 15 will be given clear terms of reference in order to perform their functions effectively. In this framework engagements with external stakeholders will be articulated through an officer's desk in the in the inter-governmental relations office. This officer's desk will handle briefs and recommendations before forwarding them to the Governor's office relevant heads of departments.

5.3. Stakeholders in the County

5.3.1. Functions of Stakeholders

The County Government of Lamu identifies and recognizes key stakeholders who have an interest, effect or can be affected by the activities undertaken within the county. It is imperative that the county analyses the level of power and influence on the decision making process, implementation of programmes and projects. The key internal or primary stakeholders include employees and managers in the national government departments and the county government. The two organisations participate in the making legislation and formulating policies to regulate planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The national and county Governments also provide finances, human resources and technical support.

5.3.2. Stakeholders in the County and their Roles

For the success of all development goals of Lamu County, many groups and institutions are involved in the implementation of different activities directed towards achievement of the set targets. These stakeholders have different roles as outlined in the Table 13 below.

Table 13: Stakeholders in Lamu County

Stakeholders	Role of stakeholders
People of Lamu County	➤ Participate in development programs and projects; ➤ Provision of revenue in form of fees and other charges; and ➤ Custodians of the natural and cultural resources of Lamu county;
The executive	➤ Develop Policy guidelines and sustenance of political will; ➤ Give general direction to the objectives of the county; ➤ Provide road map to development agenda; ➤ Promote private public partnership; and ➤ Efficient and effective implementation of policies.
County assembly	➤ Enact enabling legislations; ➤ Quality control over top cadre personnel in the county; ➤ Scrutinizing and approval of budget; ➤ Oversight of development projects; and ➤ Promote public private partnerships and create incentives for investors.
National government Agencies	➤ Collaboration in implementation and executing programmes and projects; ➤ Provide professional/technical input and policy directions; ➤ Provision of relevant information and data; and ➤ Effective participation in all sector meetings.
Civil societies(NGOs/CSOs/FBOs/CBOs) and Other development partners	➤ Contribute to policy formulation on county Matters; ➤ Mobilization of funds for development; and ➤ Support on community empowerment and advocacy. ➤ Participate in monitoring and evaluation of development programmes and projects
Private Sector and investors	➤ Contribute to policy formulation on county Matters; ➤ Create wealth and employment through building industries and businesses; and ➤ Provide essential goods and services to the people. ➤ Injection of development capital
Neighbouring counties	➤ Developing mutual understanding in resource sharing; and ➤ Dialogue, information sharing, exchange of views. ➤ Inter-county trade ➤ Resource sharing ➤ Inter-county tourism and cultural festivals
Bilateral development partners	➤ Complement development initiatives
Diaspora- Professionals and businessmen/women	➤ Service provision/ manpower ➤ Finance/ investment

CHAPTER SIX

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

6.0. Introduction

This chapter outlines resources mobilization strategies, capital financing for development projects adopted by the county government and strategies for asset and financial management. It outlines the county strategy to generate and spend financial resources both recurrent and development. It also indicates the resources available, strategies for raising revenue and the budget projection for the period 2013- 2017. It also outlines the asset, financial and capital management strategies for expanding revenue generation, resource mobilization and sharing with the central government. The chapter also indicates the strategies for attracting external funding.

6.1. Budget Projection and Resource Availability

The budget making process for county governments starts with the development of an Integrated Development plan as required in Sec. 104 of the County Government Act 2012. Article 220 of the constitution (2010) and the PFM Act (2012) provides that no public funds shall be spend without a development plan. . This first integrated development plan for Lamu establishes financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term and makes an overall estimation of the county government's revenues and expenditures.

Based on the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA), Lamu County received a total of Kshs. 2,051,883,746 Billion for the financial year 2015/16. This allocation has been determined based on the county's population, poverty levels, land area, basic equal share and fiscal responsibility. The value is expected to progressively grow steadily to 2.3Billion for the year 2017/18 and 2.4Billion in 2018/19. Capital/development projects contained in this plan will be funded through budgetary allocation from the funds from the national government, grants and loans from development partners and internally generated funds. Table 14 shows projected revenues for the county within the 2013-2017 plan periods for the first County Integrated Development Plan.

Table 14: Budget Projection and Resource Availability in Lamu (Kshs)

Particulars	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Internal Revenue	32,000,000	62,700,000	107,000,000	120,000,000	126,000,000
Commission for Revenue Allocation- Equalization Share	1,500,000,000	2,051,883,746	2,051,883,746	2,214,008,743	2,324,709,180
Donor	0	0	84,967,344	188,732,297	95,000,000
Total Revenue	1,532,000,000	2,114,583,746	2,243,851,090	2,522,741,040	2,545,709,180
Development/Capital Funds	536,200,000	740,104,311	785,347,882	882,959,364	890,998,213

Source: County Government Budget Estimates 2013 (up to 2015/2018)

Development project funding will be done through annual budgetary allocation with a benchmark of a minimum of 30per cent of the total expenditure by the county government or any other constitutional source of funds. Project identification and prioritization will be undertaken within the framework of public participation and use of scientific processes used by internationally recognized institutions.

6.3. Strategies for Raising Revenue

In the quest to meet developmental challenges, the county government of Lamu intends to mobilize the required financial resources to cope with the rising demand for development projects and provision of services. Rapid population growth is expected to exert pressure on the existing infrastructure and other services. At the same time, population growth is an opportunity for revenue growth and abundance of human resource to power the economy. The former has led to the need for the county government to develop clear strategies to raise more revenue. The County Government shall use the following strategies to finance its activities.

(a) Local Revenue

The county has a potential to generate more funds internally if the following strategies are implemented. Preparation of valuation roll for all urban areas, enhancing accountability through maintaining registers and records, capacity building for staff and improving on enforcement. The county intends to carry out a comprehensive study that will among other things rationalize the existing traditional revenues as previously was being collected by defunct local authorities.

A comprehensive valuation role based on urban spatial plans will be prepared so as to ensure that the county government is objective in land rates charged. This will help the county government come up with new sources as guided by the now expanded mandates. Introduction of automated payment systems to minimize contact with cash and develop more IT enabled systems will help seal leakages. The staff on the other hand will be placed under performance based system to enhance their efficiency and accountability. These measures are expected to grow local revenue at an annual average of 20per cent within the next five years while at the same time ensuring the principle of equity, certainty and ease of collection are observed. The amount of anticipated local revenues is indicated in Table 14 above.

(b). Commission for Revenue Allocation Equalization Share

The national government funding is capped at population (45per cent), poverty index (20per cent), land area (8per cent) basic equal share (25per cent) and fiscal responsibility (2per cent) of the national revenue released by the auditor general. The allocation is expected to gradually increase as more functions are bundled and transferred to counties from the central Government. The national Government funds are projected to grow by at least 20per cent per annum for the next five years. However this will depend on the criteria that will be adopted by the CRA and the amount that will be allocated to the county governments.

c) Public Borrowing/Debt

While the county governments are being encouraged not to borrow in the first three years of transition to allow them time to establish their financial systems, it is expected that in the medium term, the county will be able borrow to finance key development projects. To attract investments (from local and international investors) the county has to aggressively improve its key infrastructure to ease movement of goods and persons, communication and access to markets outside the county. The investments in infrastructure are expected to increase economic activity in the county, boost trading activities, and exploit the county's enormous agricultural, tourism, and mineral potential. Cumulatively, these activities will grow the county's revenue base to support the borrowing.

The county borrowing will be maintained at a sustainable level and will regularly be reviewed through the annual County Fiscal Strategy Paper (C-FSP) and County Debt Management Strategy (C-DMS). These strategies will be submitted to the County Assembly (CA) for approval every budget cycle. Furthermore, the county government borrowing will be guaranteed by the National Government. This will provide an independent review to assure the debt is maintained at a sustainable level.

d) Public Private Partnership (PPP)

To exploit the county potential, PPPs will be sought in key strategic sectors especially in Energy, mining and Tourism. The county has a huge potential for wind and solar (clean) sources of energy and tourists sites. In the medium term, the county government will seek partnerships with private investors to exploit these opportunities to grow the county economy and revenue sources.

e) Community contribution.

To enhance the projects ownership and sustainability the community contribution whether in cash or in kind is an important aspect that should be promoted. In this regard the county shall develop a community volunteerism scheme to help mobilize community input into development. These will entail contribution in terms of labour, time, local materials or cash.

f) Other Devolved Funds

Other devolved funds which include CDF, Uwezo funds and social protection Funds are also key sources of funds for the county. This will be mostly implemented by the National Government but there is need for collaboration & coordination by the relevant departments to avoid duplication.

g).Other Sources

In the short and medium term, the county is expected to attract new and retain existing non state actors in form of Aid, Grants and bilateral development assistance. The county has a relatively large network of NGOs, Donors and Development Partners, especially on the Semi-Arid regions of the county. With the development of this plan, these non-state actors are expected to identify strategic areas to support development initiatives. As a government, the county will provide coordination to avoid duplication and assure sustainability of the development initiatives in the long-term. A summary of other sources of income are listed below:

- 1) Multilateral
- 2) Philanthropist
- 3) Banks
- 4) Equity PPPs
- 5) Concessions
- 6) High Net worth investors
- 7) Diaspora funding
- 8) Impact Investors e.g. low cost houses

h) Equalization funds

Kenya's Equalisation Fund, created in Article 204 of the Constitution (2010), is an important opportunity for the country to contribute to redressing ethno-regional economic inequalities.

This brief proposes three driving principles for the Equalisation Fund that should inform legislative development, administration of the fund at the national, county and local level, as well as monitoring and evaluation of the fund:

1. Linking the determination of marginalised areas to marginalised communities
2. Participatory project development and implementation
3. Hold the fund accountable for local-level tangible benefits

The best way to achieve these goals is to generate a targeted definition of marginalized area that does not depend on county boundaries and to operate the Fund like a grant making programme that responds to proposals from credible local actors.

Article 204 sets up several legal requirements for use of the money in the Equalisation Fund:

- (1) There is established an Equalisation Fund into which shall be paid one half per cent of all the revenue collected by the national government each year calculated on the basis of the most recent audited accounts of revenue received as approved by the National Assembly.
- (2) The national government shall use the Equalisation Fund only to provide basic services including water, roads, health facilities and electricity to marginalised areas to the extent necessary to bring the quality of those services in those areas to the level generally enjoyed by the rest of the nation, so far as possible.
- (3) The national government may use the Equalisation Fund
 - (a) Only to the extent that the expenditure of those funds has been approved in an Appropriation Bill enacted by Parliament; and
 - (b) Either directly, or indirectly through conditional grants to counties in which marginalised communities exist.
- (c) Land rates

6.4. Resource Mobilization Framework

The following principles must be established and adhered to in resource mobilization:

1. Financial transparency on expenditures.
2. Cost efficiency principles
3. Conflict of interest and open disclosure principles
4. Articulate key priorities of the county
5. Clarity on projects the county government can finance.
6. Mechanisms to close the budget deficits/gaps

6.4.1. Approaches to Resource Mobilization

Resource mobilization is a comprehensive process involving strategic planning for program funding, close communication and effective negotiation with donors, sound management of resources, improving image and credibility of the County and ensuring good coordination among all partners. Resource mobilisation includes developing an appropriate fundraising strategy which meets the community needs with achievable timelines through the following.

- Donor Mapping- Identifying and net working with key national donors or international bodies that have the potential to support relevant development programmes and projects.
- Proposal writing- Guiding County staff in the development of effective proposal submissions which communicate to potential supporters and donors.
- To advocate and promote an enabling environment for resource mobilization at local, regional and international levels (e.g. meeting with donors at local, regional and international levels).

- General Resource Mobilization - Coordinating strategies to raise funds in the context of the environment while also gaining local community support from key decision makers and stakeholders.
- Grants management and administration- Develop good communications and manage relations with donors, partners and other stakeholders.

6.4.2. Resource Mobilization Strategies

Eliminate revenue leakages

The County shall commission a baseline survey to establish existing revenue base and identify bottlenecks in revenue generation. Remedial measures to minimize revenue leakage will be undertaken to enhance efficiency.

Enhance Use of ICT

The county will enhance use of ICT to automate revenue Management and enhance effective revenue collection. This will reduce human interface and thus minimize corruption. Digitalizing the revenue collection processes will increase revenue collection and reduce collection costs. The county will also consider outsourcing of revenue collection to professional or financial institutions/intermediaries

Engagement and Mapping of Development Partners

The county will involve development partners to comprehensively address development challenges in the County. The County shall also undertake comprehensive donor mapping with a view to understand core areas of focus for development partners and charting engagement frameworks.

The county will embed resource mobilisation strategy in the County Integrated development plan. This will increase transparency and confidence to development partners, access and determine the funding needs, gaps and priorities. County development partners' steering committee will be established to create synergy and eliminate duplication of development projects. Plans and budgets on which donors can base funding decisions will be formulated. This will give confidence to donors that activities for which the county requests financial support have been subjected to thorough review and prioritization and that their contributions are managed efficiently.

The implementation of County Integrated Development Plan will provide comprehensive, clear and distinct overviews of all planned activities and financial requirements. It will serve as main resource mobilization tool, encourage predictable and flexible funding, promote an equitable spread of contributions and encourage long-term planning of activities thus projecting a professional image of the County.

Creating a Transparent Reporting System

The county will develop a transparent reporting system of all its programmes, projects and activities. Political groups, civil society and community members will be informed of all activities in a transparent manner. Additional funding submissions tailored to meet donors' criteria and formats will be prepared where necessary, based on long-term and annual plans. This will be required in particular for the private sector where fund-raising is likely to build on cooperation around themes or specific projects. The County Integrated Development Plan, annual plans and reports will serve as a basis for the reporting system in line with the PFM Act 2012.

The County will devise a uniform system for reporting, which is acceptable to a wide spectrum of development partners to avoid a multitude of reporting formats. Reports will mirror the long-

term and annual plans and provide an overview of implementation of activities, achievements and use of funds. They will be analytical in approach and present difficulties and shortcomings, as well as propose solutions to them.

Additional reports tailored to meet donors' requirements will be prepared as the need arises. The introduction of a planned and systematic approach to evaluation will be helpful in resource mobilization efforts.

Setting up Resource Mobilisation Unit

The county will set up a resource mobilisation unit domiciled under the department of Finance and Economic planning to coordinate and spearhead resource mobilisation strategies. The unit will be recommending resource mobilization priorities for the county by auditing the resource need, identifying the potential donors, outlining the approach for each donor, develop targeted messages for advocacy and tracking the performance of funds to provide accountability. The unit will create an open avenue for pledges and voluntary contribution.

The unit will further ensure that conditions and earmarking will be respected and donors shall be requested to formulate pledges in a manner that leaves no doubt as to how the contribution should be used. Most funding is provided under agreements setting special conditions. These shall be kept simple and clear and include conditions that are practical and consistent with county laws and policies and the national policy and legislative frameworks. Pledges/agreements shall be acknowledged in thank you letters and receipt of payments must always be confirmed. Funds provided with broad or no earmarking should be allocated according to priorities set by County Executive Committee.

To achieve this, the county government will establish a lean liaison office in Nairobi which will partly coordinate resource mobilization and communication with various partners.

6.5. Capital Financing Strategies

6.5.1. Allocation from National government.

The county will finance its capital projects using the following strategies. The county government will be receiving substantial amount of revenue from national government on annual basis for both recurrent and development expenditure. In applying these resources, the administration will be biased towards development by ensuring efficiency and cost effectiveness. Priority will be given to the projects with the broader impacts on living standards of the communities while at the same time ensuring equity in terms of distribution.

6.5.2. Public Private Partnerships

The county will attract external funding through public private partnerships. The institutional framework will be strengthened for operationalizing the Public Private Partnership (PPP) and relevant legislation will be made by the county assembly to encourage private investment in public projects. Among the key strategies to be applied will include but not limited to:

- Lease whereby the private party pays the county government rent or royalties and manages, operates and maintains the facility or utilizes the leased property for the purpose of exploration, production and development of minerals and receives fees, charges or benefits from consumers for the provision of the service or sale of products for specified period of time
- Build-Own Operate scheme where the private party designs, finances, constructs, operates and maintains the infrastructure facility and provides services for a specified period of time.

- Land Swap where a county government transfers existing public land or an asset to the private party in consideration of an asset facility that has been developed by that private party.
- Build-Transfer-and-Operate where the private party constructs an infrastructure facility and assumes the costs and risks associated with the construction of the building and upon completion, transfers the ownership of the facility to the county government and continues to operate the facility on behalf of the contracting authority.
- Joint venture-in some cases the county will consider joint ownership of facility with private investor for mutual benefit.

6.6. Financial Management Strategies

The county will enhance Capital Budgeting strategy to ensure prudent financial management. Capital budgeting is the planning process used to determine whether an organization's long term investments such as new machinery, replacement machinery, new plants, new products, and research development projects are worth the funding of cash through the organizations capitalization structure (debt, equity or retained earnings). It is the process of allocating resources for major capital, or investment, expenditures. The primary goal of adopting this method is to increase the value of the services to the county. In capital budgeting, county risk management strategy will be applied as a technique.

Risk management is the identification, assessment, and prioritization of risks as the effect of uncertainty on objectives, whether positive or negative) followed by coordinated and economical application of resources to minimize, monitor, and control the probability and/or impact of unfortunate events or to maximize the realization of opportunities. Risks can come from uncertainty in financial markets, threats from project failures (at any phase in design, development, production, or sustainment life-cycles), legal liabilities, credit risk, accidents, natural causes and disasters as well as deliberate attack from an adversary, or events of uncertain or unpredictable root-cause.

The strategies to manage threats (uncertainties with negative consequences) typically include transferring the threat to another party, avoiding the threat, reducing the negative effect or probability of the threat, or even accepting some or all of the potential or actual consequences of a particular threat, and the opposites for opportunities (uncertain future states with benefits).The various portfolios at the county must embed risk mitigation in their strategic plans.

6.7. Asset Management

The county government will compile a list of its assets according to the Public Finance Management Act No. 18 of 2012. New purchases of assets will be procured in accordance to guidelines provided in the Public Procurement & Disposal Act (2005), Public Procurement & Disposal (County Government Regulations) (2013) and Public Procurement and Disposal (Preferences & Reservation) Regulations (2011) to ensure that the county Government gets value for money in acquiring, using or disposing those assets.

As a precaution the county government will carry out a re-evaluation of all county assets and compile relevant registers. The introduction of a Geographical Information System (GIS) will help in the management of the registers thus enhancing accountability. Enough funds will be allocated for regular repair and maintenance of the assets as well as carry out routine audits for verification.

6.8.

Strategic County Assets Management Plan

A strategy for asset management covering the development and implementation of plans and programmes for asset creation, operation, maintenance, rehabilitation/replacement, disposal and performance monitoring to ensure that the desired levels of service and other operational objectives are achieved at optimum cost is an imperative for the County.

Developing a strategic asset management plan is an essential part of any organization strategy, as it guides the purchase, use, maintenance, and disposal of every asset and organization needs in order to conduct business. The goal of every asset management plan is to define the use of assets in order to streamline productivity and delivery with minimal loss of capital. An asset management plan will be coordinated with all major departments of the County such as human resources, research and development, logistics, and accounting. Each department will be accountable for the assets it controls. For efficient assets management the county will adopt the following assets management strategies.

6.8.1. Maintain Assets Register

All the departments will be required to keep the updated register of their assets. The original cost, annual devaluation, maintenance costs, and expected disposal costs of the assets will be maintained. The county will also adopt software programs that allow for easy asset registering. A simple database for the County's specific use will also be developed.

6.8.2. Classify Assets to be managed

Different types of assets will be managed on sector basis. The classification includes: Buildings, plants and machineries, transportation assets pertaining the physical production and delivery of services, hardware and equipment pertaining to the development and production of services and products. Intellectual property such as patents and copyrights will also be maintained for consistent rights to use.

6.8.3. Develop Separate Plans for Each Step of the Asset Management Cycle.

The county will adopt various plans for the assets management. The organizational asset management plan ensures the County's direction and vision is represented and implemented in the asset management plan. The facilities management plan defines every aspect of managing current facilities to enable the efficient day-to-day running of the County. The maintenance plan outlines the maintenance of current assets, including buildings and equipment. The capital development plan defines assets built with County's capital and the supporting infrastructure.

6.8.4. Create Budgets for Each Department's Asset Management Plan.

The county will create a budget for each department's assets. Each budget will reflect the realistic costs of acquisition of assets, the maintenance of current assets, and disposal of old assets.

CHAPTER SEVEN

PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

7.1. Introduction

This chapter presents a highlight of programmes/projects identified in various forums including, sub-counties public participation meetings, Vision 2030 and the first MTP dissemination forums; MTEF consultative forums; the 2nd MTP Consultations and other development consultations at devolved levels. The chapter presents the programmes and projects as follows: On-going projects, new project proposals, flagship projects and stalled projects.

The information is presented based on the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budgeting system. Nine sectors have been used, namely: Agriculture and Rural Development; Energy, Infrastructure and ICT; General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs; Health; Education; Public Administration and International Relations; Social Protection Culture and Recreation; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; and Environmental Protection, Water and Housing. For each of the MTEF sectors, the sector vision and mission are stated. In addition, the county's response to the sector vision and mission and the role of the stakeholders are explained. Finally, the cross cutting issues in each sector are also included.

The development priority programmes and projects will be identified in the following areas: water access/infrastructure, health care services, food security, infrastructure, security, community cohesion, environmental conservation, education and spatial planning among others.

7.2. Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

7.2.1. Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development sector".

Mission: "To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture and innovative research, sustainable livestock and fisheries development, growth of a viable cooperatives sub sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources and sustainable management of forestry and wildlife resources".

7.2.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Agriculture sector is the main source of livelihood of the County. It contributes 88 per cent of households' income. The County through the sector envisages to increase agricultural sector productivity by adopting Value Chain development approach for all agricultural produce and products. This will be achieved through Revitalization of extension delivery systems, approaches and methodologies; Support to marketing, market research and analysis; Introduction of appropriate technologies; Diseases and pests surveillance, prevention and control; Promotion of safety nets programmes for farmers, pastoralists, traders and fisher folk; and Sustainable exploitation, protection and conservation of natural resources. Livestock production is the main livelihood of the county. It contributes to more than 88 per cent of household income in the county. The county will increase livestock productivity by promoting value addition of livestock and its products. The extension services will be increased to train farmers in new livestock breeds, fodder management, disease control and marketing of livestock products. Farmers will also be trained on planting drought tolerant crops together with new farming technology to increase food production. Conservation and protection of the environment will also be emphasised.

The county will revive dormant cooperative societies and encourage formation of the new ones. The Cooperative Movement plays a major role in mobilization of resources, increasing savings and investments as well as marketing livestock and their products. It is thus a spring board for future

development of the county. All development partners and non-state actors' development programmes and projects in this sector will be aligned to this plan.

7.2.3 Role of stakeholders

Table 16.1: Roles of Key Stakeholders in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Stakeholders	Role
NGOs, CSOs, FBOs and CBOs	Capacity building of farmers in project identification, project design, implementation and management; Assist in provision of material support to farmers; and Assist in environmental conservation.
Farmers	Carry out farming activities; Environmental conservation; Adoption of skills and new technologies; Reporting of disease outbreaks; and Formation of cooperative societies for processing and marketing their produce.
Cooperative Societies	Provision of farm inputs, training members on new technology &innovation, savings, credit and marketing.
GOK and National County Governments	Provision of extension and advisory services to other stakeholders; Facilitate implementation of policies to create an enabling environment for other stakeholders to operate; Research and development on new methods of farming; Environmental conservation and management; and Funding of various projects.
Kenya Service Forestry	Afforestation and Reforestation; Facilitate implementation of government policies; Promoting agro-forestry; Providing technical advice on conservation matters.
Kenya Service Wildlife	Management of Wildlife; Conducting trainings on importance of conserving wildlife; Tracking wildlife population at the Lamu national park; and Promoting tourism in the Lamu park and other tourist sites.
Financial Institutions	Provide financial services and credit to farmers, pastoralists and fisherfolks and capacity building
Private Sector	Source of agricultural and livestock inputs; and Provide marketing channels for farmers.
Parastatals/Agencies (KALRO NCPB, KEPHIS)	Conduct research and disseminate finding to other stakeholders; Provide training to farmers; and Assist farmers with marketing of produce. Handling of strategic reserves Provision of food storage facilities Regulation ,inspection of premises and licensing of seed merchant Enforcement of phytosanitary conditions for cross border trade in plant and plant products
Donors (EU, JICA, USAID, GIZ, FAO, World bank, DFID etc.)	Compliment government funding through NALEP-SIDA, and EU-CDTF/CEF programmes.

7.2.4. Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Programmes and projects are grouped into four categories namely: On-going, stalled and new projects proposed during MTP II consultations.

On-going projects and programmes include Flagship projects which are directly linked to Vision 2030 and other development projects.

Table 16.2: Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

(The sub sectors will implement national and county policy guidelines for this sector.)

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Livestock Development	Food security; Income generation; Poverty alleviation; Enhanced communities resilience	Poor access to markets; Low livestock productivity and inefficiency in the production system; Low productive breeds/animals; Inadequate quality fodder/pastures. Vulnerability to climate change related risks and disasters	Increase productivity of milk, meat, by-products for all species of livestock via better feeding, disease control, breeding practices; Value chain development approach and access to market Early off-takes for highest returns from market participation when drought threatens; Policies to allow Mobility of pastoralist herds to grazing grounds and markets; Improved and sustainable utilization of natural resources; Increased access to and use of livestock inputs; Improved Prophylaxis and management of trade sensitive diseases; A strategy for Drought Risk Reduction, including in-county fodder production, storage and distribution to sustain core breeding herds; Enacting supportive policies; Increased focus on the camel as most suited livestock species for arid lands;
Fisheries	Food security; Income generation; Poverty alleviation; Enhanced communities resilience	Poor access to markets; Inadequate storage facilities; Lack of advanced fishing equipment.	Introduce fishing policies and rules to regulate rates of harvesting, zonation and seasons for fishing; Introduce hygienic and cost effective methods of storing and processing of fish products; Introduce value addition to include packaging, branding and selling of fish products in high-end market outlets; Organize fisher folks into Production and marketing associations/cooperatives for economies of scale;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture Development	Food security; Income generation; Poverty alleviation; Enhanced communities resilience	Persistent drought; inadequate input outlets; Insecurity; Wildlife menace; Conflict between agro-pastoralists and pastoralist; Inadequate knowledge on utilization of some crops e.g. sorghum & cassava; Limited sources of quality and certified seeds; Poor cultivation practices (soil degradation); Inadequate modern farming tools and farming technologies.	Crop diversification towards drought tolerant crops; Value addition along key value chains; Introduce industrial crops and cash crops to spur county economy; Micro and Flood based irrigation to expand production; Increase availability of and judicious use of appropriate farming inputs to increase productivity; Use of more effective, results oriented extension methods; Use of proven smart technologies for production, processing and storage management for food; Establish strategic partnerships for new knowledge and technological support; Capacity building/training of county staff; M&E; Increased use of ATVETs and formal schools for greater inclusion of youth in agriculture; Increased mechanization in Agriculture; Establishment of cereal banks to receive food supplies and strategic seed storage; Training and equipping of youth in service delivery.
Co-operative Development	Improve management of co-operatives; Revive dormant societies; Broaden financial base of societies; Increase the participation of people in co-operatives.	Poor management of co-operative societies; Inadequate capital and entrepreneurship skills; Weak capital base of cooperative societies; competition from microfinance institutions; harsh climate conditions for farmer cooperatives; Middlemen exploit cooperative members.	Intensify cooperative education and training to management committees, co-operative movement employees and ordinary members to improve the management of cooperatives; Mobilize co-operatives members to form rural Sacco's and front offices; Encourage societies to diversify their activities to generate more income; Revive dormant agricultural cooperatives; Strengthen the audit system of co-operatives and timely release of audit reports; Formation of new cooperative societies; Organize market surveys to assist farmers get more funds.

7.2.5. Projects and Programmes

a) Agriculture Sub-Sector

Programme/Project Name Location/Ward/Constituency	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of irrigation based farming	8Wards	To unlock the existing irrigation potential to produce high value crops throughout the year	8 irrigation areas with a total acreage of 160 acres	-Identify potential irrigation areas -Conduct survey -Install irrigation system -Form and train project committee -Test and over the irrigation system
Excavation of Water Pan	4 Wards	-To harvest sub-surface runoff water for irrigation of vegetable and fruit production by farmer groups	4 water pans with a capacity of 10,000 cubic meters	-Identification potential sites for irrigation -Carry out survey -Engineering drawings produced -excavate water pans -Fence the Water pan -Install irrigation system in

Programme/Project Name Location/Ward/Constituency	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of Mechanized Agriculture	All Wards	To equip the Agricultural Mechanization Service Station to enhance accessibility to mechanized services by farmers	15 tractors 3 trailers 15 ploughs	place - Develop concept paper - Raise tender documents - Purchase and test tractors and implements - Charges for services offered approved and documented
Provision of agricultural extension service	All Wards	To capacity build staff and farmers with modern agricultural technologies	7,000 farmers per year adopting new farming technologies	-Practice different extension methods and approaches -develop farm models -Hold farm competition -Participate at agricultural shows at Mombasa -Hold professional group meeting
Demonstration Farm Fund	ATC Mpeketoni	To establish a demonstration plot for various crops for farmers' training	Ksh 4.5 million to be generated	IKSH invested generating KSH 1.50
Construction of modern hostel for training and accommodation services	ATC Mpeketoni	To improve accommodation services for farmers and stakeholders attending trainings	-36 roomed hostel constructed -additional Ksh 20million generated per year	-Draw building plans -Raise tender documents -Raise tender document -construct the building
Provision of maize seeds to resource poor farmers	All Wards	To distribute maize seeds to resource poor farmers to enhance food security	150 tons of maize seeds	-Identify resource poor farmers - Train farmers - Acquire and distribute seeds to farmers -Analyze the harvest
NERICA rice promotion	All Wards	To bulk NERICA rice to improve accessibility to seeds by farmers in the County	10 tons seeds of NERICA	-Formation of farmer groups - training of farmers -acquisition and distribution of NERICA seeds -Analyzing of farmers harvest
Provision of subsidized fertilizer	All Wards	To avail the subsidized fertilizer to farmers to enhance crop production	10,000 bags of 50 kg	-Farmers apply for subsidized fertilizer -Approval by Ward subsidized fertilizer committee NCPB avail fertilizer to farmers
Promotion of Traditional high Value (orphan) crops	All Wards	To promote production and utilization of traditional high value crops.	250,000 cuttings of cassava and sweet potatoes bulked	-Recruit farmers for bulking -Acquire the bulking materials from KALRO -Provide bulking material to farmers -Train farmers -retrieve materials for further distribution
Promotion of fruit farming	All Wards	To increase acreage of fruit crops to increase fruits supply in the County	Pineapple, water melon, passion fruit, tissue culture bananas	-For farmer groups -Hold trainings for farmers -Acquire and distribute the planting materials -
Establishment of Fruit processing Plant	Kihaoni Mpeketoni	To get a collaborator to invest in fruit processing of fruits grown in the County to maximize farm returns	-1 Factory established with a capacity of 20,000 tons per year	-Identify land for the factory -Raise tender documents -Establish the factory -Kenya bureau of standard specification adhered to -Process farmers produce
Promotion of Agro-processing and value addition technologies and innovations	ATDC Mpeketoni	To promote agro-processing and value addition among farmers	Fabrication of : Fruit ripening boxes, egg incubators, cassava chipper, groundnut	-Acquire materials -Fabricate farm tools and implements - Promote the technologies

Programme/Project Name Location/Ward/Constituency	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of Coconut production	All Wards	To purchase the coconut seedlings raised by groups to enhance acreage under coconut	50,000 seedlings sheller among others	-Farmer groups establish coconut nurseries -Distribute to farmers - Pay nursery operators for the seedling distributed
Promotion of Cotton production	All wards	To distribute cotton seeds to farmers to enhance high quality production of cotton	100 tons	-Identify farmers - Train farmers -Acquire and distribute seeds to farmers -Analyze the harvest
Promotion of Cashew nuts program	All Wards	To facilitate farmers to increase cashew-nut acreage, yield and income at farm level	-Group nurseries established - Raise production from 20 to 50kg per tree -Sell at least ksh 50 per kg	-Farmer groups sensitized -Raise cashew nut nurseries -Distribute seedlings to members for planting - Issue chemicals to control pest infestation -Price negotiations with processors(NUTPAK) annually together with other Counties
Completion of office block	Faza	To complete the Lamu East Sub-county Agricultural Office to improve office space to sub county staff	1 office block	- Finish touches completed - Complete electrification of the building -furnish the office - Issue completion certification for the office
Establishment of rural Markets	Witu Hindi Faza Kiunga	To construct 4 rural markets to provide space for farmers farm produce marketing	4 rural markets constructed	-Identify land for the factory -Raise tender documents -construct -Hand over
Purchase of Extension Motor vehicles	County Hqts	To purchase vehicles to improve mobility of officers in the field	2 Motor vehicles	- Raise tender documents - Purchase vehicles -Acquire log books for each vehicle -Register with the KRA
Purchase of Extension motor cycles	All Wards	To purchase motorcycles to improve mobility of field staff	17 motor cycles (1 beach bike and 16 motor cycles)	- Raise tender documents - Purchase and distribute m/cycles -Acquire log books for each m/cycles -Register with KRA

Livestock subsector

Programme/Project Name Location/Ward/Constituency	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock infrastructure for production and marketing	Rehabilitation: Amu, Witu, Kiunga, Koreni, Pate, Mwa, Bargoni, Chalahuma, Matondoni, Mkuumbi and Tewe. New dips:(6) Bargoni(2), Mokowe, Faza, Dide Waride.	Adequate livestock infrastructure for increased productivity and marketing by 2017	11 cattle dips rehabilitated. 6 New dips constructed 1 Livestock Market. Koreni, Mokowe, Witu, rehabilitation of meat market 1 designated grazing zone	Rehabilitation of cattle Dips Construction of cattle dips Rehabilitate Lamu meat and fish market
Construction and rehabilitation of Veterinary/Livestock	County Wide	To improve efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery	Construction of 3 offices and rehabilitation of 6	-Construction -rehabilitation.

Programme/Project Name Location/Ward/Constituency	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction and rehabilitation of slaughter houses	County Wide	Ensure trade and consumption of inspected, hygienic and quality meat and products	Construction of slaughter 4 houses. (Faza, Kiunga, Hindi and Mpekereini). Rehabilitation of 3 slaughter houses (Amu, Mokowe and Witu). 5 motor cycles purchased	-Construction -Rehabilitation -Purchase of motor cycles
Livestock improvement programme	County Wide	Improve livestock health and enhance trade in livestock and their products through enhanced control of notifiable diseases	- Train 5 Veterinary staff and Community Disease Control committees -Purchase of Veterinary Equipment, drugs and vaccines Construction of 24 vaccination crushes - Purchase of 3 Extension m/cycles, 2 motor vehicles and 1 speed boat -50 CBOs directly involved trained.	Vaccination and treatment campaigns. Disease surveillance
Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign programme	Pate, Amu and Manda Island	Eradicate Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis	Reduced Tsetse apparent density (FTD) 120 Trypanosomiasis screening ~7000 livestock sprayed/dipped ~50 CBOs directly involved trained.	Reduce Tsetse apparent density (FTD) -Trypanosomiasis screening - sprayed/dip animals -Form community based Vector Control Groups
Vector Control	County Wide	Increase livestock productivity by reducing vector borne diseases	- 2 new dips and 16 dips/crush pens provided with sprays and pesticide. -7000 livestock sprayed/dipped	- Rehabilitate dips and crush pens - Purchase pesticide -Spray/dip animals
Livestock Breeding Programme	County Wide	Upgrade local herd to a high milk and producing animals thus increasing rural income	- 6 staff and 9,000 farmers ~6 motor cycles ~36 AI crush pens ~6 AI sets ~150 inseminations per month	-Training of staff and farmers on AI - Purchase of Motor cycles -Construction of AI crushes -Provide Ambulatory AI services
Leather Development Program	County – Wide	Increase local earning through improved hides and skins production	- 1 modern Tannery -Revival of Siyu Rural Tannery	- Construction of Modern Tannery-Training of butcher men and Siyu tanners- Purchase of flaying equipment
Livestock produce Marketing Program	County Wide	Increase livestock productivity and Marketing.	1 cooperative milk processing plant 40 poultry producer	Increase livestock production and Marketing

Programme/Project Name Location/Ward/Constituency	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			groups 27 dairy producer groups 40 meat goat and beef producer groups, - 8 butchers - 6 extension office units	
Bee keeping	County wide	Encourage and promote bee keeping efforts	Supply modern bee keeping equipment and train the users to 35 beekeeping groups.	Improve livelihoods through higher returns from bee keeping and facilitation of the establishment of honey-based value- addition processes
Fodder banks	County wide	To Create fodder banks and increasing pasture availability	Set up 4 fodder banks in strategic locations in the county	Production of fodder and storage of the same as a Drought Risk Reduction and mitigation strategy
Breed improvement	County wide	To produce higher yielding livestock	1 Pilot cross breeding centre for both beef and dairy cattle	Cross-breeding of local breeds with higher yielding breeds
Livestock Baseline survey	countywide	Collect data for planning of Livestock development programs	Livestock census 1 range resources mapping	Livestock data collection Range inventory Livestock infrastructure

ii) Fisheries

Project Name/Location/ward /Constituency	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Cold storage facilities	Amu, Faza and Kiunga and Kizingitini	Effective support services to the fisheries sub-sector by 2017 -improve quality assurance and value addition of fish. -To give fishermen a bargaining power for better income.	Put up 3 cold storage plants in strategic locations for ease of use by the fishermen (Amu, Faza and Kiunga).	-Construct modern cold storage and Ice plant facilities for fish -Undertake value-addition of fish through establishment of cottage industries
Fishing equipment	County wide	To provide fishermen with modern fishing gears such as nets and engines-To fish offshore and increase production	Modern fishing nets, snorkels, fishing lines, and engines distributed to 700 fisher crafts	Facilitation of the acquisition of modern fishing boats and engines
Fishing crafts	Amu, Kizingitini, Faza and Kiunga	To access under-utilized EEZ and increase fish production	To provide fishermen with modern fishing crafts to access EEZ. 4 Modern fishing vessels provided to Kizingitini, Amu, Faza and Kiunga	One modern fishing vessel procured annually. (GRP Hull, Cabin with interior, insulated Fish & Ice Hold, Live Bait tanks, Accommodation for 5 crews. Engine room with door, steering gear room with watertight hatch. SS Ladders and railings. Galley counters with cabinetry, sink and faucet. Toilet with sink and shower
Landing sites development	County wide for title deeds. Mos, Amu, Kizingitini and Kiunga for fishing depots	To acquire ownership of the landing sites for development and have proper fish handling during landings.	Acquisition of title deeds and construction of fish depots. 30 title deeds acquired for the landing sites and four Modern fishing depots constructed in	Landing sites demarcated, delineated and title deed acquired in collaboration with the Ministry of lands. Architectural designs and bill of quantities developed for the procurement and construction of fishing depots.

Project Name/ Location/ward /Constituency	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
			Moa, Amu, Kizingitini and Kiunga.	
Fish Markets	Amu and Witu, Kiunga and Faza	To have a stream lined marketing structure taking care of quality assurance of fish products	To construct two modern fishing markets	Develop architectural designs and bill of quantities for construction of the markets.
Fishing ports	Mokowe and Ndumuni	To develop modern fishing ports with best practices for big vessels exploiting EEZ. To ensure fish products reach markets on time.	To have two fishing ports to facilitate marketing of fish products by 4,000 fishers. (Artisanal and industrial)	Allocated land to be demarcated, delineated and title deeds acquired. Funds to be sourced for the development of the ports in collaboration with partners.
Fingerlings hatchery	Witu and Mpeketoni	Fish farmers to easily produce and access fingerlings. To reduce mortalities, due to short distance involved.	To supply fish fingerlings to 400 fish farmers in Amu, Hindi, Mpeketoni and Witu.	Acquisition of land for the Construction of 2 hatcheries.
Fish feeds formulation machines and pond liners provision.	County wide for liners and Hindi, Mpeketoni and Witu for fish feed Machines.	To enable fish ponds hold water for fish production and ensure steady and cheap supply and accessibility of feeds.	Targeting 300 farmers with liners and six fish farmers clusters in Hindi, Mpeketoni and Witu	To procure 300 liners to be issued to fish farmers. To procure fish feed formulation machines to be issued to fish farmers clusters.
Product development Machines (value addition and packaging)	Kiunga, Kiwayuu, Kizingitini, Faza Matondoni, Amu, L. Kenyatta and Moa.	To process and add value to fisheries produce for increased income.	To provide product development machines to (8) eight pilot BMUs.	To procure simple fish processing, value addition and packaging machines. Priority will be given to Gender and vulnerable groups.
Fisheries boat yard construction and rehabilitation	Amu HQ, Kizingitini, Shella, Matondoni and Kiunga.	To provide facilities for fisher boats docking, repair and maintenance.	To provide boat yard facilities to fishers.	The boat yard at the Fisheries HQ will be modernized and new boat yards constructed in collaboration with development partners.
Fisheries resource center	Amu HQ	To provide a center where fisheries knowledge will be accessed and shared together with research findings.	The knowledge will be shared among all fisheries stakeholders.	To construct a resource center equipped with a library, training and conference center in addition to a research laboratory.
CMS: Surveillance boats	Amu, Kizingitini and Kiunga	To patrol and monitor our fishery waters for any illegality (IUU). To ensure sustained fisheries management.	3 boats for policing both artisanal and industrial fishers either local or foreign in our territorial waters.	To procure 3 patrol boats with modern surveillance facilities(GPS, VHF Radios, Compass, First Aid Kit, Lifesaving and bullet proof jackets etc)
Capacity built BMU s, fisher cooperatives and fish farmers clusters,	County	To have a strong fisheries core management structures	28 fish BMUs, 3fisher cooperatives and 3 cluster fish farmers cluster capacity built	Trainings, Exchange visits, to be conducted to the groups. Equipment for the activities to be provided

b) Cooperative Development Sub sector

Project Name/ Location /ward/Constituency	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Revive/ Activate co-operatives	County wide	To activate cooperatives to ensure at least 3 active co-operatives per sector by 2017	Revamp 3 cooperatives per sector by 2017	Streamlining the management of co-operatives through enforcement of the relevant statutes.
Sensitization of the island and hinterland populations on the value of	County wide with emphasis on the islands	To sensitize the fishing and mangrove populations including	-Create awareness about the value of co-operatives,	Organize various forums for sensitization of the populations on need to form

Project Name/ Location /ward/Constituency		Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
cooperatives		boat owners, boda boda and women groups through the electronic media and other forums.	especially among people on the islands -Form 6 boda boda, 6 boat operators, 6 youths, 6 mangrove and 6 Women Sacco's	Co-operative groups for progress.
Revitalization of Fishermen Cooperatives and Capacity Building of members and officials	Amu, Matondoni, Kipungani, Faza, Kizingitini and Kiunga	Increase production of Marine products, promote value addition for higher rural incomes.	4 vibrant Fishermen Cooperatives	Organize Members' and Management Committee meetings and training workshops
Promote new and revitalize existing livestock and honey Cooperatives	Witu, Koreni, Bargoni – Basuba and Mokowe- Kibokoni	To improve income, livelihoods, food security and employment of rural livelihoods	5 vibrant beef, dairy and honey Cooperatives	Mobilize pastoralist and bee-keeping communities to form Cooperatives and capacity building even to existing Livestock Cooperative Officials and members
Capacity Building for Modernization of Cotton Farming and Cotton Cooperative Industrial Park	Lamu County Cotton Farmers Cooperative covering Whole County with the Park at Khamu/ Mkuumbi	Empower Cotton farmers by developing cotton value chain and Lamu County clothing Kenya.	500 farmers to be trained and empowered.	Capacity building for Farmers and Co-operative officials

7.2.6. Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues in the Sector.

Projects in the sector are aimed at reducing extreme poverty and hunger in the county. One way of achieving this objective is to integrate gender, HIV/AIDs and youth issues in various projects and programmes. The sector will collaborate with technical and vocational institutions in providing training for women and youth engaged in sector related activities.

After training, these categories of population can be empowered financially through women and youth enterprise funds. Youth will also be placed in communities as volunteer extension workers to help pass knowledge and skills gained. The sector will also ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership positions of the groups within the sector.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue to sensitize the community on programmes that target people infected and affected. This will be done through promotion of kitchen gardening, nutrition value addition and dairy farming targeting vulnerable groups. A curriculum will also be introduced in training of farmers to sensitize them on issues regarding HIV/AIDS.

The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. This will include sensitizing farmers on the dangers of tree species which are not environmental friendly and protection of water catchment areas among others. Farmers will also be trained and sensitized on the need to conserve the environment and also on how to take part in income-generating activities which are environmentally friendly.

7.5. Health Sector

The sector comprises the following Sub-Sectors; Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation, Research and Development on Health.

7.5.1. Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: “A competitive and responsive healthcare delivery system for all”.

Mission: “To provide leadership and quality health and sanitation services that are sustainable, affordable, acceptable and accessible to the community.”

7.5.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The health sector plays a very crucial role in economic and social development of the county. The sector ensures that there are healthy people to participate in the development activities of the county.

The county will focus on educating the public on disease prevention and health promotion. Through the Medical Services sub-sector; the county will provide curative services to the sick, conduct immunization for preventable diseases and promote home-based care for HIV/AIDS patients. The county will ensure there is proper coordination of all the stakeholders involved in provision of health services. It will also be ensured that health services offered are of high quality, accessible and affordable to the general population.

7.5.3. Role of Stakeholders

Table 19.1: Role of Stakeholders in the Health Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector; To provide essential services and drugs to patients; Develop, upgrade and rehabilitate medical infrastructure; Solicit for funding from development partners; Provide essential equipment and staff.
Donors (Development agencies).	Compliment government efforts through funding of key medical programs.
Community	Participate in preventive medical activities and programs and cost share in curative medical services.
NGOs, CSOs, CBO and FBOs	Supplement government efforts in provision of medical services and preventive health activities.
Private Sector	Provide and increase access to medical services in line with existing health policies; Supplementing government efforts in provision of health services.

7.5.4. Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Programmes and Projects are grouped into four categories namely: On-going, stalled and new projects proposed during MTP II consultations. On-going projects and programmes include Flagship projects which are directly linked to Vision 2030 and other development projects.

Table 19.2: Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Medical services	Human resource	Shortage healthcare workers of all cadres; Inadequate capacity of some existing health officials Lack of specialist of all departments Stagnation of health care workers in one job group for many years Redesignation of health care workers to areas of their specialisations	Effective strategic planning and implementation Increase resource envelope both from county and partners through advocacy, collaboration and strategic planning. Recruits health workers of all cadres; Refresher trainings for staff Advocate for mobile medical camps through public private partnership Draw up MoU with different organisations for specialists to provide services in Lamu county
	Infrastructure development and maintenance	Inadequate funding Lack of prioritization (public	Effective strategic planning and implementation Increase resource envelope both from county and

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		Migration and human mobility of pastoralists Vastness of Lamu county	Partners through advocacy, collaboration and strategic planning. Coordination with agriculture sector to identify migration patterns in order to ensure accessibility for the hard-to-reach populations Provision of integrated health services through mobile health initiatives to all four sub-counties Maintenance of existing structures Guided public participation through awareness Medical training college in the county
	Referral services	lack of specialised services; Staff shortage of all cadres vastness , poor road networks and communication Weak data collection system for decision making and planning	Case identification and timely referral Contracting specialised services Advocate for mobile medical camps through public private partnership MoU with different organisations/institutions for specialists to provide services in Lamu county Capacity build: automation of systems
	Medical equipment	Inadequate equipments Inadequate capacity of staff to operate some medical equipment	Increase resource envelope both from county and partners through advocacy, collaboration and strategic planning. Form strategic public-private partnerships Service contract of equipment Disposal of non-serviceable equipment for income generating purposes
	Commodity supplies	Inadequate funding to purchase essential supplies; Frequent stock out; Poor storage facilities	Timely procurement of drugs and medical supplies based on consumption rates of health facilities Construct storage facilities for commodities
	Logistics	Inadequate utility vehicles and motorcycles for outreach activities and support supervision	Resource mobilisation Strategic Partnerships
Public health	Community strategy	Lack of funds to establish Community Units	Opening of 2 CLUs per sub-county and train the CHCs, CHEWs and CHWs Use of local radio stations for sensitization
	Human resources	Shortage personnel; Low capacity of existing staff	Recruitment and Capacity building of existing staff
	Commodity supplies	Inadequate funding to purchase essential supplies; Frequent stock out	Timely procurement of drugs and medical supplies based on consumption rates of health facilities
	WASH activities	Low latrine coverage Inadequate safe water Low awareness level	Trainings of Health workers on CLTS; Health education and promotion; Strengthen school health programme; Purchase of water treatment chemicals
	Reproductive health services	High maternal and neonatal deaths; Low skilled deliveries Low contraceptive prevalence	Strengthen referral systems; High awareness level needed on skilled deliveries; Advocacy and community mobilization to create service demand (e.g. radio stations)

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			Create mother-to-mother support groups (MMsg)
	Logistics	Inadequate utility vehicles and motorcycles for outreach activities and support supervision	Establish youth-friendly services (adolescents) To strengthen promotive and preventive health services; Improve supply system to the rural health facilities.

7.5.5. Projects and Programmes

Programmes and Projects are grouped into four categories namely: On-going, stalled and new projects proposed during MTP II consultations. On-going projects and programmes include Flagship projects which are directly linked to Vision 2030 and other development projects.

a) Medical Services Sub Sector

i) On-going projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Employing adequate health workforce	County wide	Increase the number of medical personnel by 30% by 2018	All the health facilities and various health professionals	Recruiting and deploying medical personnel to County health facilities
Equipping of all health facilities in the County	County wide	To improve on the diagnostic capacity and quality of services	The 3 hospitals, dispensaries and health centres	Procurement and placement of required medical equipment in all the facilities
Provision of Pharmaceuticals and Non-pharmaceuticals in all public facilities	County wide	Reduced stock out of drugs and other medical supplies in county public facilities	All the health facilities	Quarterly procurement and distribution of medical commodities
Training of medical personnel	County wide	Create pool of qualified personnel to serve in the various health facilities	Local students	Liaise with medical colleges to set up training institutions in the county Sponsor Local who are interested to pursue medical courses.
Youth rehabilitation Programme	Manda	To rehabilitate and socially re-integrate drug addicts	50% of Drug addicts in the County	Construction of a rehabilitation centre for drug addicts
Establishment of referral Hospital- Level 5	Lamu	To elevate Lamu hospital to Level 5 Referral status	Kung Fahd County Hospital	Elevating one of the existing hospitals that is best equipped to level 5 referral status by 2018
Construction of maternity unit at Faza District Hospital	Faza	Improve delivery by skilled birth attendants	1 maternity unit at Faza	Construction and operationalisation of a maternity unit
Renovations and fencing of Health facilities and offices	County wide	Improve health care service delivery in Lamu County	All facilities	Carry out repair works Fencing of facility grounds
Improving of maternal and child health services	County wide	Improve on maternal and child health	All facilities	Construction and equipping maternity units
Expansion and strengthening of Diagnostic services- Laboratory and Imaging services	County wide	Improve on quality of diagnostic services	All Hospitals, health centres and high workload dispensaries	Expansion of existing laboratories Provision of lab services in selected dispensaries Construction/Expansion of Radiology units

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Upgrading Witu health centre to Subcounty Hospital	Witu	Improve on access and quality of health services	Witu H.C	Construction of theatre, laundry, Accident and Emergency unit, Radiology unit, inpatient, administration block
Renovation and Expansion of Faza Hospital	Faza	Improve on access and quality of health services		Construction of theatre, laundry, Kitchen, Radiology unit, inpatient, administration block
Furnishing health offices,wards and clinics	County wide	Improve working environment for better service delivery	All health facilities and Department offices	Procurement of furniture and fittings for all facilities -purchase of computers and accessories -installation of internet connectivity
Strengthening of referral services	County wide	To facilitate timely response to health emergencies	Primary health facilities and referral hospitals	Procurement of additional ambulance vehicles and boats/ Contracting ambulance services
Automation of health services 3 Hospitals and Health centres	County wide	Improve on system efficiency and management controls	3 Hospitals and health centres	Installation of Electronic Medical Records System
Establishment and strengthening of community health units	County wide	Improve on access to health services	12 community units	Training of CHCs and CHVs Provision of necessary tools
Establishment of Blood transfusion centre	Mokowe	Improve on emergency preparedness	1 BTC	Allocation of space and personnel Partnering with National and Regional Blood transfusion Programme
Renovation and upgrading of Mokowe Health Centre	Mokowe	Improve on access and quality of health services	Mokowe facility	Provision of Administrative offices Establishment of vaccine Depot Partnering with learning and research institutes
Construction and operationalisation of new primary health facilities	County wide	Improved access to health services	Hard to reach areas, new settlements	Construction of dispensaries/health centres Equipping and staffing
Public health				
Rolling out of community led total sanitation (CLTS) project	County wide	-Increase latrine coverage and -improve human waste management	Increase latrine coverage from 60% to 80%	Trigger communities to embrace CLTS Attain open defecation free(ODF) status in all divisions
Development and Implementation of Waste Management strategy	County wide	To ensure clean and healthy environment for all	Urban centres	- Development of waste management plan -zoning -regular removal and transportation of waste -improve collection methods and facilities -designate areas for sewerage treatment plants -designate areas for county sanitary landfill/disposal sites -management of the disposal sites Allocation of land for disposal sites
Designation and improvement of waste disposal sites	County wide	Improve on solid waste management	Urban centres	Fencing
Repair of drainage system in Amu town	Amu	Improved liquid waste management	Langoni and Mkomani area	Repair of draining

ii) Flag ship projects

Programme /Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Location/Ward/Constituency			
Construction of referral hospital with modern theatre and maternity	To transform the hospital to a well-equipped and functioning county	1 hospital	Build and equip a modern Laboratory;

ward <i>Lamu town</i>	referral unit with all forms of specialised care.		purchase of theatre equipment and CT scan ; Purchase of ambulances; General renovation of hospital.
Up grading Faza hospital <i>FAZA</i>	To transform the hospital to a well-equipped and functioning sub county referral unit with all forms of specialised care.	1 hospital	Build and equip a modern Laboratory; purchase of theatre equipment and CT scan ; Purchase of ambulances; General renovation of hospital.
Upgrading Mpektoni hospital	To transform the hospital to a well-equipped and functioning sub county referral unit with all forms of specialised care.	1 hospital	Build and equip a modern Laboratory; Repair Mortuary fridges, purchase of theatre equipment and CT scan ; Purchase of ambulances; General renovation of hospital.

7.5.6. Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

HIV/AIDS is now considered more of a developmental rather than a health issue because of its cross cutting implications on socio-economic, cultural, environmental and even political development. The sector will work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected or infected with the virus and focus on increasing accessibility to VCT services and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMCT). The sector also target men to bring them on board in PMCT and encourage couples to consent to voluntary testing. The sector will target to increase care given to those infected, through provision of nutrition supplements, anti-retroviral drugs as well as involving community care givers to provide home based care services for those infected with HIV/AIDS.

On mainstreaming of gender issues, the sector will work towards greater involvement of women and youth in health issues. The sector will also seek to incorporate them in community trainings and community health services.

7.6. Education Sector

The education sector comprises of four sub-sectors namely; Education, Higher Education, Science and Technology, Teachers Service Commission, Research and Development in education.

7.6.1. Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To be the leader in the provision of quality education, vocational training, youth and sports programs in the Country

Mission:To transform lives through quality education, vocational training, youth development and sports

7.6.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Education is critical for the development of all other sectors. The county requires skilled and knowledgeable labour force for any meaningful economic growth and sustainable development for poverty reduction. To achieve this, the county will improve the quality of education by employing more teachers, improving school infrastructure and increasing the number of educational and training institutions to ensure easy access.

Further, the county will promote adult education by mobilizing the community to join adult classes. This will assist in gaining general knowledge in social and economic development hence reducing illiteracy as well as imparting other important information and knowledge required for development.

7.6.3. Role of Stakeholders

Table 20.1: Role of Stakeholders in the Education Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Education	To give policy guidelines for the sector; To provide free and compulsory basic education to all children of school going age; Develop education infrastructure/facilities.
CDF/LATF	Participate in development of education infrastructure.
Community	Participate in development of education infrastructure and support school going children through education.
CBOs, CSOs and FBOs	Supplement government efforts in education.
Private Sector	Provide and increase access in provision of education.

7.6.4. Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Programmes and Projects are grouped into four categories namely: On-going and new projects proposed during MTP II consultations. On-going projects and programmes include Flagship projects which are directly linked to Vision 2030 and other development projects.

Table 20.2: Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Increase enrolment and transition rate in ECDE	low transition from one level of education to another;	Improve existing physical facilities;
	Primary, secondary and tertiary institutions;	Inadequate physical infrastructural facilities.	Support for OVCs;
	Improve the quality of education at all levels.		Introduce ICT based school programs.
	Increase adult enrolment and retention in learning centres.	Low number of candidates	School feeding programme
	Assessment of all ECD centres;	Lack of vehicles for transport; low parental support.	Publicize the adult education program;
	Training of all teachers;	Limited funding for schools.	Start IGAs for adult learners.
	Feeding programmes.		Community support campaigns;
	Assessment of all education institutions for quality assurance	Inadequate staff;	Provision of transport.
		Low funding	Linkages with all education partners.
		Vastness of the county..	
		Lack of transport.	Capacity building for all heads of schools/ managers
			Purchase of more vehicles
	Awareness on HIV/AIDS.	Inadequate funds;	Panel assessment.
	Life skills curriculum implementation.	Lack of text books.	Mount seminars for teachers
	Human resource development	Lack of enough skills;	Teach moral values in schools.
		inadequate personnel	Training of the staff.
			Recruitment of additional staff

7.6.5. Programmes and Projects Priorities

Programmes and Projects are grouped into four categories namely: On-going, stalled, outstanding project proposals and new projects proposed during MTP II consultations. On-going projects and programmes include Flagship projects which are directly linked to Vision 2030 and other development projects.

Proposed projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of ECDE classes and recruitment of ECD teachers	County wide	To employ 140 ECDE teachers and build 80 ECDE centres by Dec. 2017	Increasing the number of ECDE centres to 140 and 80 respectively	Training ECDE teachers and putting up new ECDE centres and/or revamping existing ones in order to give firm foundation to the children
Education Resource Centre	County Headquarters	To develop teaching/learning materials both physical and e – materials To in – service teachers	To have enough teaching aids for schools for curriculum implementation ECDE, Primary and Secondary School Teachers	To construct Education Resource Centre
Establishment of low cost Centres for PWDs	County wide	To cater for PWDs	All PWDs in the County	A modern Centre that will cater/support needs of all PWDs
Establishment of low cost Boarding Schools	County wide	To improve access, retention, completion and performance	5 Schools	- Construction of two dormitories per school Provision of food stuffs
Expansion of school feeding program (SFP)	County wide	To establish a sustainable SFP for retention and improved school performance	20, 000 Pupils	Provision of food rations to schools
Training of 160 School Examiners by KNEC	County wide	To improve school academic performance in National Exams	80 Primary and 80 Secondary Teachers	Training of KNEC Standard Examiners for all schools
Achievers Career Guidance Clinics	County wide	To improve academic performance of identified students	Top 3 students per subject per school	Residential career guidance
Common Exams for Primary and Secondary Schools	County wide	To enhance academic performance	All students in class. 7/8/8 and form 3 & 4	Setting, moderating and administration of the exams
Establishment of a Teachers' Training College (TTC)	County wide	To improve transition rates from secondary to higher education	100 P1 trainee teachers per year	Functional TTC
Establishment of Vocational Training Institutes	County wide	To nurture and promote skills development to vulnerable groups and PWDs	One institute per ward	Construction and equipping of 10 VTIs
Youth Polytechnics (YP) Infrastructure Support	Each Sub-County	To uplift the facility in YP	2 YPs upgraded	Equipping and construction of workshops
School Infrastructure Support	County wide	To improve and expand existing institutions	Learning institutions with poor infrastructure	Quality physical facilities
Expansion of Scholarships	County wide	To increase retention, completion and performance	Bright and need students in secondary, tertiary	Strengthening bursary committees,

			and university	
Establishment of TIVET in Lamu	County wide	To improve technical skills of Secondary Schools for absorption in the labour market. To improve transition rate from Secondary to Tertiary levels	One Quality mid- level Institute in the County	Construction of one mid – level technical college
Expansion of Sanitary Towels in Schools	County wide	To improve access, retention, attendance, performance and completion	Girls in primary and secondary schools	Procurement and distribution

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Increasing women access to managerial positions in the county public service	County wide	To realize the constitutional threshold of at least 30% women in senior management	Qualified women be recruited into the county public service	Deliberate effort is made by the leadership to ensure that qualified women are given space at higher levels of the public sector
Participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in public contracts	County wide	To increase the participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in public contracts to the constitutional threshold of at least 30%.	30% of government contracts in the county are awarded to women, youth and persons with disabilities (PWDs)	Affirmative action aimed at increasing the participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in public contracts to the constitutional threshold of at least 30%.
Establishing of GBV Working Groups	Each of the Sub-Counties	To sensitize GBV working groups on the need to eradicate the practices	2 Sub County Working Groups formed	Identify key stakeholders, Training of partners, Documentation and Monitoring of GBV Cases, Functional GBV Working groups
Investment Clinics for Women Entrepreneurs	County wide	To empower women to venture into entrepreneurship as a source of livelihood	100 Individuals and 10 Women Groups trained	Documentation of investment opportunities for women in the County, Linking them with other service providers
Economic empowerment for the youth, women and PWDs	County wide	To mobilize and facilitate the women and youth to access women and youth funds as well as the 30% contracts so that they can be engaged productively	Target groups are organized and assisted to access the national Devolved Funds and appropriate share of government contracts	The target groups will be trained, an office opened to coordinate their activities so that they can be self-employed through accessing the devolved funds and government contracts
Increased credit to Women Enterprises	County Wide	To increase credit to women entrepreneurs	Individual women and groups	Train women to access WEF and UWEZO FUNDS
County Policies and Legislation on Gender related issues	County Wide	To domesticate national and international conventions on Gender	Women empowering county policies	Legislation on women empowerment in the County
Celebration of	Lamu West and	To empower women's	Women Leaders,	Celebrating on the theme of the

International Women's Day	East Sub Counties	participation in development	Groups and the Community	year and information sharing
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Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Contract town cleanup by registered youth groups.	Township	Increased number of youth employed.	Registered youth groups dealing with environmental sanitation	County Government can engage registered youth groups to collect garbage for payment.
Trees for Jobs Project	County Wide	Increased number of youth employed	Out-of-School youth	Tree planting and nurturing for a number of days.
Skills upgrading through tailor-made short term courses for targeted groups	County Wide	To upgrade skills of youth engaged in economic activities To promote employment	Motorcycle riders, boat operators, coxswains, builders, masonry, plumbers etc i.e. 10 per ward for out of school youths @ Kshs. 20,000/= per youth	Publicity, Selection, at ward level Identification and training of training institutions e.g. driving schools
Sensitize stakeholders on 30% government affirmative action on procurement to youth.	countywide	To promote self-employment for the youth	Registered youth enterprises. Procurement entities.	Sensitization on procedures required for registration.
Conduct 1 market fair in each constituency to market youth enterprises products in the county and target 100 youth	Amu and Faza	To enhance self-employment for the youth	Youth enterprises Community	Exhibition of wares by youth enterprises selected from each Ward
Construct Jua Kali sheds in every ward in the County	One in each of the 10 County Assembly Wards	To enhance self-employment for the youth	10 Youth enterprises sheds	Construction of Jua Kali sheds.
Award of small grants to youth enterprises and entrepreneurs	Countywide	To offer financial support to well managed youth groups	Youth enterprises and entrepreneurs	Constitution of a committee to evaluate and award grantees Hire of vetting venues Procurement of refreshments
Legislation on how to use NACADA Collections	County wide	To make Lamu County a drug – free society	1 legislation on drug and substance abuse	Drafting and lobbying for passage of the legislation on drug & substance abuse
Rehabilitation Centre	County Wide	To rehabilitate willing drug addicts for reform	Capture drug addicts	Identification, referral and treatment, Documentation of achievements
Organize one career fair in the County.	Lamu Town	Empower the youth to make informed career choices	School going youth	Hire and preparation of venues Recruitment of facilitators Mobilization of youth
ICT training and capacity development for	Amu, Mpekotoni, Faza, Kiunga, Witu,	Enhance access to ICT skills by the	Out of school youth	Hire of training venues

youth	and Hindi Divisions.	youth.		Recruitment of trainers Procurement and preparation of training materials Mobilization of youth
Increase number of Youth Recruited in NYS	County wide	To enhance skills development for sustainable employment.	100 Youth	Selection and enrolment Publicity for the exercise
Sensitize stakeholders on the need to offer youth friendly services.	Countywide	Improve access to services by the youth	School going and out-of-school youth	Hire of venue and equipment Recruitment of facilitators Procurement of training materials
Sensitize youth on HIV and STIs.	County wide	To promote health issues among the youth.	Youth in general	Testing for HIV and Counseling. Awareness creation.
Conduct campaigns on responsible sexual behavior, contraceptives, teenage pregnancy, early marriages, abortion and HIV/AIDS prevention among the youth and anti-jigger campaigns	County wide	To promote health issues among the youth.	Youth in general	Hire of venue and equipment Recruitment of facilitators Procurement of training materials and refreshments Mobilization of youth
Organize youth exchange programs both within and outside the county	Countywide	To increase	Out-of-school youth	Mobilization of youth Hire of training venue Recruitment of venues Identification and recruitment of placement organizations
Organize a Life Skills Training Workshop	Countywide	Empower the youth to participate fully in national development	Youth in general	Hire of venue and equipment Recruitment of facilitators Procurement of training materials and refreshments Mobilization of youth
Organize a leadership and mentorship training workshops	Countywide	Empower the youth to participate fully in national development	Youth in general	Hire of venue and equipment Recruitment of facilitators Procurement of training materials and refreshments Mobilization of youth
National Youth Week celebrations	Countywide	To commemorate the International Youth Day and National Youth week in line with the National	Youth in general	Hire of venue and equipment Recruitment of facilitators Procurement of training materials

		Youth Policy and African Youth Charter		and refreshments Mobilization of youth
Sensitize youth on courtship, marriage and family life	Countywide	Empower the youth to make the right decisions in relation to courtship and family life	Youth in general	Hire of venue and equipment Recruitment of facilitators Procurement of training materials and refreshments Mobilization of youth
Conduct cultural /artistic shows in the County in liaison with stakeholders	Countywide	Enable the youth to enjoy gainful pastimes	Youth in general	Hire of venues and equipment Mobilization of youth Procurement of trophies/awards, meals and refreshments
Engage youth in volunteer and community service	Countywide	Encourage youth to nurture the spirit of nationalism and giving back to the community	Youth in general	Mobilization of youth Organizing training workshops Identification and engagement of placement organizations
Conduct sensitization campaigns against crime, drugs and substance abuse	Countywide	Empower the youth to avoid crime, drugs and substance abuse	Youth in general	Hire of venues Mobilization of youth Recruitment of facilitators
Conduct and support sensitization forum for youth released from penal institutions and those serving non-custodial sentences to be reintegrated in the community	Lamu	To combat recidivism among young offenders	Youth in general	Hire of venue Mobilization of youth Recruitment of facilitators
Hold sensitization workshops for training youths on tree planting as an IGA and the importance of environmental conservation.	Lamu Town, Faza, Mpeketoni, Witu, Milimani	Encourage the youth to participate in environmental conservation	Youth in general	Hire of venue Mobilization of youth Recruitment of facilitators
Organize youth for mass clean-up in towns in the county.	Lamu Town, Faza, Mpeketoni, Witu, Milimani	Encourage the youth to participate in environmental conservation	Youth in general	Procurement of clean – up materials Mobilization of youth
Organize one county forum on youth peace, national integration to sensitize youth on positive values, patriotism and peaceful coexistence.	Lamu Island	Encourage the youth to participate in environmental conservation	Youth in general	Hire of venue and equipment Recruitment of facilitators Procurement of stationery and refreshments
To conduct talent	County wide	To search for talents in the area of music,	100 out of school youth	Out of school Youth auditions in

search		theatre arts and film development		the specified areas
To establish one Talent Academy at a central point in the county	County Wide	To train out of school youth in Music and Theatre for employment	100 out of school youth	Train and upgrade skills in the specified areas for the youth
Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of an integrated recreational social hall	Lamu West & East Sub Counties	To enable the county citizens access social halls so that they can perform their social and cultural events	2 social halls are constructed to serve the people	Construct and equip 2 additional social halls in the county and locate them strategically so that they serve the widest cross section of the county population
Capacity building of Social Protection Committees	Lamu West and East Sub Counties	To sensitize the Sub County and Locational Committees on guidelines for targeting and enrolment of potential beneficiaries in the Programme	2 Sub County Social Assistance Committees and 23 Locational Committees	Training of committees on targeting process Develop and issuance of a social protection manual
Disbursement of Grants to organized Community Groups/Projects	Lamu West and East Sub Counties	To improve and sustain well managed groups	100 Community groups	Identification and disbursement of grants,
Capacity Building of Community Groups	Lamu West and East Sub Counties	To enhance management of Community Groups	1000 Community Groups	Identification and training of groups, Procurement of training materials
Economic empowerment for PWDs	Lamu West and East Sub counties	To sensitize and support PWDs with revolving funds towards implementation of sustainable IGPs	10 organized groups	Identification, vetting and training and disbursement of grants
Celebration of International Days for PWDs and Elderly Persons	Lamu West and East Sub Counties	To enhance social inclusion of PWDs and Elderly Persons in all aspects for development.	2 International Celebrations i.e. PWDs, Elderly persons, Community	Celebrating on the theme of the year and information sharing towards achieving living a dignified life
Rescue Centre	Mokowe	To have one well equipped rescue Centre for all children in need of care and protection	All children in need of care and protection	-Set aside a plot of 100 acres to put up the CPC -Put up building for offices,counselling rooms and life skill training s
Celebration of International Day for the African Child and World Orphans Day	Lamu West and East Sub Counties	To enhance social inclusion of Children and OVCs in all aspects of development.	2 International Celebrations i.e. World Orphans Day and the Day of the African Child	Celebrating on the theme of the year and information sharing towards achieving living a dignified life

7.6.6. Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

Efforts will be made to support girl child education through improving their retention rates and increasing their enrolment rate in ECD, primary and secondary schools. In addition, the sector plans to establish vocational training centres to absorb school drop outs to enable them acquire skills to make them productive.

The secondary school age population will also be targeted to create awareness on HIV/AIDS behaviour change to their peers. This age group has been identified as being vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. Specific measures will be taken to introduce youth friendly VCT centres and introduction of abstinence clubs in secondary schools.

Environmental issues will be inculcated in the education curriculum at all levels to produce environmentally conscious and sensitive graduates of the system.

7.7. Public Administration and International Relations Sector

The sector is represented in the county by the following sub-sectors; County Public Service, County Finance &Development Planning, County Administration, National Drought Management Authority, Research and Development.

7.7.1. Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

7.7.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector is responsible for ensuring coordination of county government policies and programmes. To achieve this, the county will set up and empower institutions aimed at achieving the sector’s goals. The County Development Committees will coordinate development activities, coordinate preparation of county development plans and ensure government policies are disseminated to community members. Community members will be empowered to participate in project identification, design and implementation. The sector will also play a key role in co-ordinating all development activities in the county. The county will put in place monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track the progress in the implementation of all development projects. The sector will also ensure that resources meant for development are utilized efficiently.

7.7.3. Role of Stakeholders

Table 21.1: Role of Stakeholders in the Public Administration & International Relations Sector

Stakeholders	Role
National /County Governments	To provide policy guidelines and regulation in the sector; Training, employing and sustaining staff; Conduct performance appraisals and reward best performers.

Stakeholders	Role
County Public Service and Public service Commission	Hire civil servants; Review schemes of service; Recommend and offer motivation to civil servants.
County finance and economic Planning	Provide leadership and coordinate formulation of economic policies; provision of data for planning. Strengthen M&E structures at the grassroots.
County Administration	Strengthen coordination of development at all levels;
National Drought Management Authority	Enhance drought resilience and climate change adaptation; Ensure coordinated action of development with stakeholders Protect livelihood of vulnerable households during disaster Provide permanent solutions to disaster victims

7.7.4. Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Programmes and Projects are grouped into four categories namely: On-going, stalled and new projects proposed during MTP II consultations. On-going projects and programmes include Flagship projects which are directly linked to Vision 2030 and other development projects.

Table 21.2: Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
National and County Government Development Planning	Coordinate preparation of CIDP; Monitoring and evaluation of projects; Provision of planning data through CIDC; Continuous interpretation and dissemination of policies.	Lack of equipment; Lack of understanding of the M&E objectives; Low/no funding; Lack of vehicles; Poor linkage of CIDPs with the budget.	Capacity building on planning and regular M&E; Procurement of vehicles; Continued updating of CIDC; Interpretation and dissemination of policies; Undertaking regular CIDP reviews; coordinate mainstreaming of gender, youth and special groups issues in development activities
National Drought Management Authority	Enhance drought resilience and climate change adaptation; Ensure coordinated action of development with stakeholders; Protect livelihood of vulnerable households during disasters; Provide permanent solutions to disaster victims	Low/no funding; Inadequate personnel; Poor co-operation from stakeholders	Enhance drought resilience and climate change adaptation; Coordinate coordination action of government and other stakeholders; Provide drought and climate change information; Protect livelihood of vulnerable households during crises
County Public service	To improve on service delivery to the people; To train all staff requisite skills.	Inadequate personnel; Inadequate capacity in terms of equipment and funds.	Put all departmental heads under performance contracting; Job evaluation; Staff rationalization; To employ new rapid results initiative; Training of staff; Deployment of additional staff.

7.7.5. Programmes and Projects

Programmes and Projects are grouped into four categories namely: On-going, stalled, outstanding project proposals and new projects proposed during MTP II consultations. On-going projects and programmes include flagship projects which are directly linked to Vision 2030 and other development projects.

a) Development Planning sub Sector

Programme/Project Name Location/ Constituency/ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Projects Monitoring & Evaluation County wide	To track the implementation of the county Integrated Development Plan and ensure coordinated planning.	Monthly M&E visits	Coordinate field visits of all the development projects in the county; Producing reports.
Dissemination of government policies County wide	To equip the county staff and community with knowledge of all government policies	6 Meetings per year	Conduct training meetings on the vision 2030, SDGs and other new government policies.
Training on MTEF and budget process County wide	To equip the county departments and community members with knowledge and skills on MTEF and Budgetary processes	4 meetings per year	Organise budget training meetings for county departments and other stakeholders
Community Empowerment Meetings County wide	To empower and strengthen the capacity of the community in project management cycle.	4 community training meetings per year	Organise training meetings on project proposals, procurement procedures and participatory monitoring.
Administrative support services Countywide	To facilitate effective coordination, monitoring and evaluation of development activities.	2 Four wheel drive vehicles	Purchase of four wheel drive vehicles.

b) National Drought Management Authority

Programme/Project Name Location/Constituency/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
County Drought & Disaster Contingency fund County wide	To strengthen the institutional and financing framework for drought management	1 CDDE fund developed	Establish & operationalize County Drought & Disaster Emergency Fund for rapid access to finances for response activities.
County disaster information centre and Integrated Drought Early Warning System County wide	To ensure that early warning information is objective & relevant to provide early response and to inform DRR planning	1 centre	Disaster information hub in place; Improve methodology for early warning data collection and analysis
Mainstreaming Participatory disaster/drought risk assessments and analysis at community level into county plans County wide	To reduce disasters/drought vulnerability and enhance adaptation to climate change	20 wards	Incorporate disaster/drought risk reduction plans at ward level
Support to the wards for selected DRR projects for vulnerable groups County wide	To support resilience among vulnerable groups	10 wards	support resilience initiatives among vulnerable households
Integrated knowledge management programmes for DRR County wide	To expose the county leadership to national and international DRR forums	1 programme	Capacity building initiatives for knowledge management
Livelihoods protection of vulnerable households during drought.	To facilitate systems of drought emergency financing &	County wide	Operationalize and equip a standby response team;

	response to drought risk; To invest in strategic preparedness and response activities		Promote volunteership in disaster readiness and response
Establish and support County DRR committees (Policy and resource mobilization, implementation and technical sub-committees) <i>County wide</i>	To ensure coordinated action by county govt & stakeholders in drought management	1 operational committee	set up DRR committees up to ward and village level

c) County Public Services

Programme/Project Name and Location	Objectives	Target	Description
Recruitment/ Employee Resourcing County Wide	Attract qualified and competent applicants	New employees	Recruiting and placement
Training and Development County Wide	To establish the training gaps in the human resources	employees	Conducting TNA
	To up-grade employee skills	employees	Skills upgrading
	To nurture and develop specialized skills	employees	Impact specialized skills
Job Evaluation County Wide	To determine equitable wage differentials between different jobs in the county	600 employees	Job evaluation
Staff rationalization County Wide	To decide on the relevant staffing levels, qualifications and experiences that suits an institution	employees	Retrenchment
	Ensure rightful placement of the staff in the county	employees	Redeployment
Human Resources Information Systems County Wide	To develop and load information system plans that meet Human Resources' automation, data, records and information management requirements.	1 HRIS system	Develop HRMIS Robust platform
Performance Management Systems County Wide	To ensure the best performance from Employees to achieve agency and team objectives and individual goals.	600 employees on PMS	Introduce performance management
Industrial Relations Matters County Wide	To redress industrial Court awards in relation to industrial relation matters.	cases	Establish good working relations
Change Management Countywide	To transition individual and teams to a desired future.	employees	Culture transformation and change management
Strategic Plan County headquarters	To develop a strategic plan which will guide the CPSP's operations	1 strategic plan	Develop CPSP Blue print

d) Administration

Programme/Project Name and Location	Location	Objectives	Target	Description
Improve public administration Countywide	Mokowe	Provision of government services at county level Coordination of county government program at county level	One county Headquarters	Construction of one county headquarters Equipping of the offices Provision of internet services fencing
Improve public administration Countywide	Faza ,Mokowe	Provision of government services at subcounty level Coordination of county government program at subcounty level	2 sub-counties	Construction of sub county headquarters Equipping of the offices Provision of motorcycles for sub county administrators Provision of internet services fencing
Enhance public administration at ward and village level Countywide	All ten county wards	Provision of government services at ward levels Coordination of county government program at ward levels	10 wards	Construction of ward offices Equipping of the offices Provision of motorcycles for ward administrators Installation of solar and lighting systems; Provision of internet services; fencing
Establishment of county garage and fuel depot	Mokowe	Provide for effective coordination of county transport system	One county garage and fuel depot	Construction and equipping of the garage and fuel depot Provision of fuel supplies to the depot

Establishment of a disaster rescue centre	Mokowe	Provide a centre for accommodating disaster rescued victims	One county rescue centre	Construction and equipping of the rescue centre
Construction and equipping of County Disaster Center	Mokowe	Provide effective coordination of disaster response	One county disaster centre	Construction and equipping of County Disaster Centre Purchase of fire fighting equipments
Command centre	Mokowe	Provide effective coordination of enforcement unit	One county command centre	Construction of command centre Equipping of the command centre
County assembly				
Construction of County Assembly Headquarters	Mokowe	- To construct modern County Assembly Chambers. -improve performance of the County Assembly through proper working environment. -To improve the working conditions and safety of the MCAs and Staff.	Construct one modern Assembly chambers and offices.	-Construction of modern chambers. -Construction of modern offices and administration block.
Refurbishment of County Assembly	Amu	To provide proper and safe working environment.	Refurbish the County Hall into modern Assembly.	-Purchase of Modern furniture and equipment. -Repair the structures and building of new offices.
Refurbishment of Speaker's residence.	Amu	-To refurbish and improve the security of Speaker's official residence. - modernize the Speaker's in to official residence that can host official gatherings, meeting, dignitaries etc.	Refurbish the Speaker's residence into modern official residence.	-Purchase of modern furniture and equipment. -Minor structural repairs and refurbishment.

7.7.6. Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues.

The sector will play a key role in advocating and mainstreaming HIV/AIDS, PLWD,environment and gender issues within the sector and in other sectors as it fulfils its role of coordination; dissemination of government development policy and guidance. In implementing projects within the sector, service delivery will be improved thus ensuring that all issues of disadvantaged groups are mainstreamed in all development activities. Environmental issues will be incorporated in all the aspects of development process.

7.7Land And Natural Resources Sector

Sector Vision And Mission.

VISION: : A lead department in innovative use and management of land, water and other natural resources supported by good infrastructure for equitable and sustainable development.

MISSION:

To improve the livelihoods of the county residents through efficient provision of services, **management** of natural resources and easy access to quality infrastructure.

County Response To The Sector Vision And Mission.

To achieve the vision and mission the county shall carry out land audit, redistribute land through establishment of settlement schemes, carry out spatial planning, provide public access to potable water and improve transport infrastructure by giving priority to roads improvement and street lighting.

Stakeholder	Role
National & County government	-To provide policy guidelines and regulations in the sector; -To provide resources for implementation of development projects. - To co-ordinate programs, projects and stakeholders.
Community	-Contribute skilled and unskilled labour. -Participate in identification of priority projects.
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, private sector	-Supplement government efforts -Mobilization and advocacy. -Support Community Initiatives
Private Sector	-Infrastructural development; -Corporate Social Responsibility -Provide expertise and skilled labour.

8.3.1 Programmes and Projects

The section contains programmes and projects that have been identified through stakeholders’ forum such as the MTP II, MTEF and CIDP Consultations.

8.3.2 Proposed Projects

Lands sector

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
County spatial plan	Countywide	To develop county spatial plan	5 maps to guide the spatial development County Spatial plan Report	Conduct surveys, produce base maps, develop zoning plans and land use plans.
Regularization of Swahili Villages & Farms	Countywide • Mkokoni • Hindi Scheme Phase II • Kiongwé Mjini - • Ndambeve • Mapenya • Mkummbi • Kiunga • Koreni • Pangani • Mokowe • Matondoni • Kipungani • Manda • Ras Kitau • Wiyoni • Kizingitini • Myabogi • Ndau • Mbwajumwali • Tchundwa • Siyu • Faza • Ishakani	To formalize community land rights & interests	57 survey maps. 500 title deeds to be issued per village.	Undertake Planning, survey and registration

	• Rubu • Mvundeni • Shanga • Basuba • Mangal • Kiangwe • Ndumuni • Bargoni • Mtsakini • Mgini • Mrendeni • Bodhei			
Demarcation and securing of community land	Countywide: • Mkomani ward • Shella/Manda ward • Bahari ward • Hindi ward • Hongwe ward • Mkunumbi ward • Witu ward • Faza ward • Kiunga ward • Basuba ward	Identify, demarcate, and set aside community land	Demarcation of all community land in the ten wards. Ten survey maps and reservations	Identify public land, reserve it pending enactment of community Land Act, revert part of it to community land in liaison with Land Commission, demarcate, and set aside community land
Establishment of Land Information Management System	County wide • Mkomani ward • Shella/Manda ward • Bahari ward • Hindi ward • Hongwe ward • Mkunumbi ward • Witu ward • Faza ward • Kiunga ward • Basuba ward	To establish effective land information system	Ten automated ward land records.	Training of personnel Digitization of Land records Land audit Develop a GIS Lab
Lamu Port City Master Plan	Hindi and Mokowe	To prepare a long term land use framework for implementation of Lapsset project	Preparation of one master plan by 2017.	Situational analysis Stakeholder consultations Plan design
Preparation of a valuation roll	Major Urban centres/key project areas	To guide the valuation of land & properties.	Preparation of a valuation roll	Stakeholder consultations
To prepare strategic integrated urban development plans for major centres:	10 major centres • Lamu • Mipkejotoni • Witu • Faza • Kiunga • Mokowe/Hindi • Hindi • Kizingirini • Mkunumbi • Kibani	To prepare a long term land use plan for the urban centres	10 integrated Urban plans	Situational analysis Stakeholder consultations Plan design
Survey of trading centres within settlement schemes:	Planned settlement schemes • Majembeni • Kauthara • Salfirisi • Baharin • Lake Amu • Muhamarani • Baraka	To survey the planned trading centres	7 trading centres 7 survey plans for all the centres.	Survey, demarcation and regularization.
Establishment of Boundaries	County & Administrative boundaries	To have Clearly marked county and administrative boundaries.	1 County boundary and 10 administrative boundaries fully demarcated.	Inter and intra county consultations Surveys.
Provision of low & middle cost housing	Countywide	To increase the number of quality	Put up 6000 additional	Determine gaps in quality housing and collaborate

units.		housing in the county	quality housing by 2018	with private developers under PPP arrangement -The department of housing is not fully devolved hence in order to capture it under the county programmes policy intervention is required.Appropriate Building Technologies should be embraced and rent collected
Identify the best location for establishing a green park at the outskirts of Lamu town.	Lamu island	To provide an open space for recreation.	1 operational recreation park	Design and documentation, procurement and construction of the park.
Renovations of existing Govt houses.	• Lamu town • Mokowe • Witu • Faza • Mpeketoni • Kiunga.	To increase the number of quality housing in the county	200 units	Refurbishment

Natural resources

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Conservation, exploitation and commercialization of natural resources	County wide	To explore avenues for conservation, exploitation and commercialization of the county natural resources.	Attract investors to exploit availability of minerals in the County.	Undertake geo-physical survey (national government) Formulate regulations on revenue-sharing (national government) Formulate regulations for mining, sand harvesting, quarrying and oil exploration
Natural forest conservation and management programme.	Countywide	Intensify conservation and management sustainable management of strategic forest resources for environment protection and eco growth	Initiate Gazetement process of county forests and state forests Develop management plans Develop county forest strategic plans Develop county forest legislation Rehabilitation of 2000HA of degraded forest	-Identify and gazette county/state forest -Develop county forest management plans -Develop draft county forest legislation -Develop one county forest strategic plan Support to forest enforcement surveillance -Support formation of community structures (community forest associations.) -Rehabilitation of degraded forest Survey and mapping of indigenous forest
Farm and dry lands forest program	Countywide	Promote forest ext. on farm and dry lands		Establishment of commercial forest woodlots, Support tree planting

				in schools, Support implementation of farm forestry field schools, Support tree seedlings production for on farm and dryland planting, Promote bamboo planting, Promote efficient energy conservation technologies, Regulate charcoal industry, Capacity building for county Gov to implement devolved forest functions, Establishment of green parks and arboretum, Carbon markets and networks, Promotion of forest value
Preservation of the marine ecosystem	Countywide	To conserve the corals and mangroves as part of the County's natural resource	Reduction in human interference	Create awareness about the benefits of conserving the marine ecosystem Identify areas where there is threat/human interference with the corals and mangroves,
Survey and mapping of minerals	Countywide	To assess mineral potential and their distribution	Secure the minerals of the county	Survey and mapping
Reconstruction of foot bridges	Siyu	To improve accessibility	1 bridge (400 metres)	Survey E.I.A Design & Construction
Construction of Guard rails (Faza foot bridge)	Faza	To improve accessibility.	150 meters guard rails	Design and Constructions,
Construction of sea walls	Wiyoni Mbwajumali Siyu Pate	To protect private property from sea erosion	1.5km length of seawall	Survey E.I.A Design & Construction
Construction of jetties	Mokowe/ and Manda	To ease movement of people & cargo	2. Jetties	Survey E.I.A Design & Construction - Proposal to do a separate jetty for petroleum products- designs by national government exists, remaining is funding

Construction of pontoon	Kiways	To ease movement of people & cargo	1 Pontoon (30 meters)	Survey E.I.A Design & Construction -A replica of mangawanda in kiwayu, 30m- kizuke jetties, kizuke jetty exists, 10m for repairs
Routine maintenance of pontoons & jetties	Mokowe & Manda	To prolong the useful life of the facility.	2 jetties repaired.	Repair works
Routine maintenance of break waters	Kizingitini, Ndau	To prolong the useful life of the facility	2 breakwaters repaired.	Repair works
Routine maintenance of sea walls	Lamu,Faza, Ndau/Matondoni 1, Kizingitini	To prolong the useful life of the facility	Plaster work to 1000 m of seawall	Repair works
Commissioning of new jetties	Lamu & Matondoni	To discharge contractors of their contractual obligations	2 jetties commissioned.	Payment of pending bill(Avoid escalating interest on delayed payment)
Routine maintenance of break waters	Kizingitini, Ndau	To prolong the useful life of the facility	2 breakwaters repaired.	Repair works
Routine maintenance of sea walls	Lamu,Faza, Ndau/Matondoni 1, Kizingitini	To prolong the useful life of the facility	Plaster work to 1000 m of seawall	Repair works
Commissioning of new jetties	Lamu & Matondoni	To discharge contractors of their contractual obligations	2 jetties commissioned.	Payment of pending bill(Avoid escalating interest on delayed payment)
Construction of carpark	Mokowe and Mpeketoni	To regulate parking of vehicles	2 car parks	Survey E.I.A Design & Construction
Upgrading National road networks in the County	mtungawanda- kizingitini road allocated 15m by KERRA	To enhance the road networks.	31 Km road	Survey, Design and upgrading of the roads
Routine maintenance of classified roads	Lamu county(all the roads in Lamu County)	To maintain classified rural road network in good, motorable condition.	Maintain 765 km of road network (460km lamu West & 305km Lamu East)	Bush clearing, grading, spot gravelling culverdrich cleaning, desilting, repair and construction.
Annual condition survey of rural road network	Lamu County	Maintain updated road condition data for planning, costing and prioritization	Survey 840 km of road network annually	Road condition survey
Improvement of roads to gravel standards	Lamu County	Gradually improve to gravel standards from the current 8%	Improve to gravel standards 60km of road network annually	Gravelling of the roads
Opening of new roads	Lamu County	To open roads in areas with human settlements, schools, health facilities and other social amenities to vehicular traffic	Open 60km of new roads in the county annually	Mapping of corridors, site clearance and grading

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Hydrological Survey and Water Resources Mapping	countywide	To quantify the aquifer and other potential water sources -To map potential water sources		-Carrying out hydrological surveys and mapping
Preparation of Lamu Water and sewerage Master Plan	County wide	To provide water and sewerage system to all the urban citizens of the County	Well planned urban centres in the county where water is supplied in a planned manner and sewerage installed adequately to improve the wellbeing of the county citizens	Develop a master Plan for water supply as well as sewerage systems across the whole county
Water supply and sewerage: Lamu water supply (288 m project under world bank thru CWSB,	Lamu	To supply fresh & portable water to Lamu residents	Access of portable piped water to all the households in Lamu Town.	Conduct feasibility study, design, and construction of water infrastructure
Makowe water supply (WSTP 20 m 2015/15	Makowe	To supply fresh & portable water to Lamu residents	Access of portable water in all the households in Makowe village and its outskirts.	Conduct feasibility study, design, and construction of water infrastructure
Vumbe water project	Mangai/Vumbe/ Faza/Tchundwanda and Bori	To develop a reliable source of water ii) To supply clean and safe drinking piped water to Vumbe and Faza residents	The project targets to supply clean and safe drinking piped water to about 9300 residents of Faza, Tchundwa, Siyu, Shanga, Pate, Mangawanda and Bori villages.	i) To carryout Geophysical investigations. ii) To drill, develop, equip, test pipe and sample eight (8) successful boreholes/wells. iii) Clear pipeline route/road from Mangai to Vumbe. iv) Carryout engineering survey and design for the 65km pipeline. v) Construction of 3No. sum tanks. vi) Procure, excavate, construct and backfill a pipeline route of 65km. vii) Construction of 2 No. masonry tanks. viii) Construction of 3 No. pump houses and install the required pumps, Gensets and accessories possibly solar panels. ix) Provide and fix 2No. steel frame tower and also install 50m3 pressed steel tanks.

				x) Construction of 14No. water kiosks. xi) Provision of distribution lines and fittings. xii) Carrying out EIA xiii) Registration/licensing of boreholes
Mangai basuba Water project	Mangai/basuba/ Mararami/Kiunga	To develop a reliable source of water ii) To supply safe and clean drinking water (piped) to Mangai, Basuba, Mararami, Kiunga and Ishakani residents.	The project targets to supply clean and safe drinking water (piped) to about 8000 residents of Mangai, Basuba, Mararami, Kiunga and Ishakani villages.	i) To drill, develop, equip, test pump and sample five (5) successful boreholes. ii) Construction of 3No. sump tanks iii) Bush clearing, engineering survey and design for Basuba, Mararami, Kiunga and Ishakani villages covering a distance of 67km. iv) Procure excavate, construct and backfill the pipeline routs of 67km. v) Provide and fix steel frame tower and also install 50m3 pressed steel tank. vi) Construction of 300m3 masonry tank. viii) Construction of 2No. pump houses and install all the required pumps, Gensets and accessories.
Ndau water project	Ndau	i) To develop a reliable source of water. ii) To supply clean drinking water from the RO (Reverse Osmosis).	The project targets to supply clean and safe drinking water using a desalinator (RO) to about 1000 residents.	i) Construction and equipping 2No. a mild saline water wells. ii) Construction of a plant combined with a pump house where a desalinator and a ganset will be installed. iii) Installation of both saline and fresh water 10,000 litres plastic tanks iv) Construction of a reticulation system. v) Construction of 2 No. water kiosks.

Milimani water project-	Basuba /Kiunga/ Lamu East	i) To develop a reliable source of water ii) To supply clean and safe drinking water (piped) to the residents of Milimani village.	The project targets to supply clean and safe drinking water (piped) to about 400 residents of Milimani village.	i) To drill/construct 2No. Boreholes/shallow wells and equip them. ii) Construct 1No. pump house near the Boreholes/wells. iii) Construct a water tower near the Boreholes/wells. iv) Construct 1km pipeline v) Construct 1No. water kiosk. vi) Administration, transport, supervision and training.
Manga/Basuba/ Marani/Kiunga/ Ishakani pipeline.	Manga/Basuba/ Marani/Kiunga/ Ishakani	i) To extend a pipeline from Basuba to Kiangwi ii) To supply clean and safe drinking (piped) water to the residents of Kiangwi.	The project targets to supply clean and safe drinking (piped) water to about 200 residents of Kiangwi.	i) Carryout engineering survey and design. ii) Construction of a sump and a water tower at Basuba. iii) Construction of a pipeline and valve chambers from Basuba to Kiangwi a distance of about 20km. iv) Construction of a pump house between Basuba and Kiangwi. v) Construction of 2No. water kiosks in Kiangwi. vi) Transport, supervision and training.
Tchundwa/Mbwajumwali /Myabogi and Kizingitini pipeline.	Tchundwa,Mbwajumwali, Myabogi, Kizingitini	i) To extend a pipeline from Basuba to Kizingitini via Mbwajumwali and Myabogi in order to have a reliable source of water. ii) To supply clean and safe drinking piped water to the residents of Mbwajumwali, Myabogi and Kizingitini.	The projects targets to supply clean and safe drinking water (piped) to about 5/00 residents of Mbwajumwali, Myabogi and Kizingitini villages.	i) Carryout engineering survey and design. ii) Construction of 13km pipeline, valve chambers and a sump. iii) Construction of a pump house. iv) Construction of 6No. water kiosks. v) Carryout supervision and training to the contractors and residents respectively.

Basuba Kiangwi pipeline	Basuba Kiangwi	i) To extend a pipeline from Basuba to Kiangwi ii) To supply clean and safe drinking (piped) water to the residents of Kiangwi.	The project targets to supply clean and safe drinking (piped) water to about 200 residents of Kiangwi.	i) Carryout engineering survey and design. ii) Construction of a pump and a water tower at Basuba. iii) Construction of a pipeline and valve chambers from Basuba to Kiangwi a distance of about 20km. iv) Construction of a pump house between Basuba and Kiangwi. v) Construction of 2No. water kiosks in Kiangwi. vi) Transport, supervision and training.
Kiunga/Mwambore/Rubu and Mkokoni pipeline	Kiunga	To extend a pipeline from Kiunga to Mwambore/Rubu and Mkokoni.	The project targets to supply clean and safe drinking water (piped) to about 500 residents of Mwambore/Rubu and Mkokoni villages.	i) Carryout engineering survey and design. ii) Construction of a pump and a water tower at Kiunga. iii) Construction of a pipeline and valve chambers from Kiunga to Mkokoni via Mwambore/Rubu a distance of about 37km. iv) Construction of a pump house between Kiunga and Mkokoni. v) Construction of 3No. water kiosks. vi) Transport, supervision and training.
Kiwayuu water project	Kiwayuu	i) To develop a reliable source of water. ii) To supply clean and safe drinking water (piped) to residents of Kiwayuu village.	The project targets to supply clean and safe drinking water (piped) to about 400 residents of Kiwayuu village.	i) Carryout geophysical investigations to the Kiwayuu aquifer. ii) To dig and construct 3No. shallow wells and equip them. iii) Carryout survey and design. iv) Construct 2.5km pipeline including construction of valve chamber. v) Construction of a sump near the well vi) Construction of a pump house and installation of Gesset and all the required accessories. vii) Installation of an elevated tank at the highest point.

				viii) Construction of 2No. water kiosks. ix) Administration, transport, supervision and training.
Rehabilitation of Djabias	Lamu East	i) To increase water harvesting structures storage capacity. ii) To make sure communities in Lamu East District avail and access water throughout the year on an enhanced rain water storages.	The project targets to increase storage in and every location in the county by rehabilitating one Djabia in every location annually in the next five (5) years to serve over 20,000 residents of the ward.	Rehabilitation of Djabias in all the locations in the county in the next five (5) years. A total of 45 Djabias are expected to be rehabilitated in the existing nine (9) locations in the ward
Construction of new Djabias	Lamu East	i) To increase rain water harvesting structures storage capacity. ii) To make sure communities in Lamu East District/Constituency avail and access water throughout the year on an enhanced rain water harvesting storage.	The projects target to increase storage in each and every location in the county by constructing one new Djabia in every location annually in the next five (5) years to serve over 20,000 residents of the ward.	Construction of new Djabias in each of the location in the county for the next five (5) years. A total no. of 45 new Djabias are expected to be constructed in the existing nine (9) locations in the o ward.
Construction and rehabilitation of wells.	Lamu East	i) To develop a reliable source of water. ii) To supply clean and safe drinking water to the residents of Pate, Basuba and Kiunga locations.	The projects target to supply clean and safe drinking water to about 6500 residents of Pate, Basuba and Kiunga locations.	To rehabilitate 15No. wells in three locations of Pate, Basuba and Kiunga and also construct 15No. new ones in the same locations of Pate, Basuba and Kiunga where the aquifer has fresh water. The wells will be equipped with pumps.
Pandanguo extension pipeline	Pandanguo	To supply fresh & portable water to Lamu residents	Increase water availability for humans, livestock and farming by developing one multi-purpose dam	Construction of dam, channels and inlets
Manda extension pipeline.	Manda	To supply fresh & portable water to Lamu residents	Increase water availability for humans, livestock and farming by developing one multi-purpose dam	Construction of dam, channels and inlets
Pipeline extension in Lamu west sub county	Lamu West sub-county	To supply fresh & portable water to Lamu residents	100km of pipeline	Construction of dam, channels and inlets
engineering survey and design and	Hindi	To supply fresh &	Increase water	Construction of dam,

construction of pipeline-		portable water to Lamu residents	availability for humans, livestock and farming by developing one multi-purpose dam	channels and inlets
Provision of water storage facilities Construct/rehabilitate at least 2(no.) storage facilities (300-500m3) Construction/repair of at least 3 djabias in Lamu West Construction of 5 (No.) djabias in each of the 9 locations in Lamu East Rehabilitation of 5 (No.) djabias in each of the 9 locations in Lamu East Construct 15 (No.) shallow wells and also repair 15(No.) in Pate/basuba and Kiunga Water reservoir in Faza	Countywide	To improve water storage		Identify and reduce the number of encroached water corridors Design flood control programme Capacity-build to create awareness about rain water harvesting Construction and rehabilitation of Djabias.
Drought mitigation Purchase of 3(No.) water boozers in Lamu East/West for Water trucking.	Countywide	To mitigate drought	Bargoni Area and lamu East Subcounty	Water trucking
Pans & Dams Rehabilitation and construction of at least 5 (NO.) water pans	Countywide	To mitigate drought	Human beings & Livestock	Construction/rehabilitation of pans & dams
Pumping of water from Tana River	Lamu West	Provision of water to Lamu West sustainably	Water for human and livestock	Construction of a pumping station and necessary infrastructure to access the river water
Consultancy services for liquid and solid waste management in major urban centres	Major urban centres	Hygienical waste disposal	Urban residents	Comprehensive report & design
Training and capacity building	Countywide	To obtain water management skills	Project areas	Training
Water recycling in Lamu island	Lamu town	Reduce wastage of water	Lamu town residents	Installation of water recycling equipment
Water catchment management strategies	Countywide	To increase availability of sustainable water resources thr/ effective mngt and protection of water sources	Water catchment areas	Develop sub-catchment mngt plans
Trans-boundary wates management strategy	Countywide	To ensure sustainable mngt and dev of shared water resource	Respective counties	Boundary water policy and implementation strategy
Ground water mapping	County Wide	To asses ground water potentials and distribution	Countywide	Mapping ground water

CHAPTER EIGHT

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

1.4.1 Introduction

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

8.2 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation

Section 47 (1) of the county government Act 2012 requires counties to develop a performance management plan which will inform the M& E by outlining the expected inputs, outputs and results. In the county evaluation is planned at two stages; midterm evaluation and end term evaluation. There will be quarterly and annual reports to assess the progress made in implementing the CIDP and providing necessary information and feedback. At the National level, Monitoring and Evaluation is conducted through National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), whose main aim is to improve the effectiveness and quality of tracking of implementation of various development policies, strategies and programmes. The County and lower level monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects are part of this system. The system will take cognizance of the projects and programmes included in the County Integrated Development Plans as well as indicators facilitating the MTEF process, and development aspects of the county.

The County Monitoring and Evaluation committee will be put in place to serve the needs of the County Government, while complementing the National M&E system. The CMEC consists of members representing county and national government agencies civil society organizations and the private sectors. The CMEC will provide capacity building to instil M&E culture in the county departments and agencies. The activities of the CMEC will include preparation of the county annual M& E report (CAMER) which will capture feedback to the national level. At the sub county levels there will be a sub county M & E committee to coordinate M & E activities at Sub County, wards and village level. An M&E unit will be established to act as the secretariat to coordinate the implementation of County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES).

COUNTY ASSEMBLY

Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (KShs.)	Time Frame (Years)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Construction of County Assembly Headquarters	265 M	3 yrs	County Assembly Headquarters in place	Bills of quantities Completion certificate Occupation certificate	County Assembly of Lamu.	County Government of Lamu	New
Refurbishment of County Assembly /Amu	22 M	3 yrs	Refurbished County Assembly	Bills of quantities Completion certificate Occupation certificate	County Assembly of Lamu.	County Government of Lamu	New
Refurbishment of Speaker's residence. /Amu	20M	3 yrs	Refurbished Speaker's residence	Bills of quantities Completion certificate Occupation certificate	County Assembly of Lamu.	County Government of Lamu	New

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR /PUBLIC SERVICE MANAGEMENT

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KShs.)	Time Frame (Years)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Establishment of disaster mitigation infrastructure	20m	1 Year	Center constructed and functional	Completion Certificate, BQs and tender documents	County Govt	County Govt and Partners	New
Establishment of an enforcement command center	65m	2 Years	Center constructed and functional	Completion Certificate, BQs and tender documents	County Govt	County Govt and Partners	New
Fencing of the command center	20m	1 Year	Center fenced	Completion Certificate, BQs and tender documents	County Govt	County Govt	New
Ward headquarters	50m	2 Years	Ward headquarters established in the 10 wards	Completion Certificate, BQs and tender documents	County Govt	County Govt	New
Sub county headquarters established	20m	1 Year	2 Sub county headquarters established Faza and Amu	Completion Certificate, BQs and tender documents	County Govt	County Govt	New
Fencing of the Ward offices	40m	1 Year	Ward offices fenced	Completion Certificate, BQs and tender documents	County Govt	County Govt	New
Fencing of the Sub counties offices	10m	1 Year	Sub counties offices fenced	Completion Certificate	County Govt	County Govt	New
County Disaster Center	55m	1 Year	Center constructed and functional	Completion Certificate	County Govt	County Govt and Partners	New
Establishment of county garage and fuel depot	10m	1 Years	Garage and fuel depot constructed and functional	Completion Certificate	County Govt	County Govt	New
Purchase of fire fighter equipments	10m	2 Years	Tender Documents	Tender documents and Payment vouchers	County Govt	County Govt and Partners	New
Equipping of the disaster center	50m	2 Years	Tender Documents	Tender documents and Payment vouchers	County Govt	County Govt and Development Partners	New
Coordination and policy formulation	10m	1 Year	Number of policy documents established	Consultancy reports, workshop reports	County Govt	County Govt	New
Procurement of motor vehicles	19m	1 Year	Six (6) motor vehicles purchased	Inspection Certificates , ownership documents and purchase agreement	County Govt	County Govt	New
Construction of county Headquarters	193m	3 Years	County Headquarters constructed and functional	Completion Certificate, BQs and	County Govt	County Govt and Partners	New

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KShs.)	Time Frame (Years)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
				tender documents			
Procure motor cycles for ward administration	2.5m	1 Year	Ten (10) motor cycles purchased	Inspection Certificates	County Govt	County Govt	New
Establish training institution	150m	1 Year	Number of training institutions established	BQs and tender documents	County Govt	County Govt	New
Reinforce the county registry with steel bars to secure it	4m	1 Year	Number of registries established and reinforced	Site visits minutes	County Govt	County Govt	New
Education of the public on their constitutional rights	25m	1 Year	Ward headquarters established in 10 wards	Completion Certificate	County Govt	County Govt	New
Establishment of citizen forum centers its equipping	40m	1 Year	Number of forum centers constructed and equipped	BQs and tender documents,	County Govt	County Govt	New
Training of county staff	30m	1 Year	Number of staff trained	, back to work report, admission letters and payment vouchers	County Govt	County Govt	Started 2013 and on-going
County disaster hazard vulnerability mapping	5.0m	1 Year	Number of assessments and trainings conducted	Trainings reports, Assessment reports	County government	County Government	Started 2013 and ongoing
Marine and fire terrestrial crew training and equipping	10.0m	1 year	Number of staff trained, Number of equipment purchased	Tender documents, training and workshop reports	County government	County government	New
Disaster joint programming with stakeholders through forums	2.5m	1 year	Common Programming Framework report developed by stakeholders	Multi-sectoral planning forum reports, Minutes	County government	County government	New
Conduct community participation workshops in disaster risk reduction	7.5m		Number of community members trained	Workshop reports, Attendance lists	County government	County government	New
Stakeholder mapping on disaster management	1.0m	1 Year	Stakeholder register established	List of active stakeholders operating in the county	County government	County government	New
Gender and youth mainstreaming in disaster	30m	1 Year	Number of youths trained in disaster management.	Workshop reports on disaster management	County government	County government	New
Awareness creation on climate change at county, sub county and ward levels	2.5m	1 Year	Number of staffs, Stakeholders and community members sensitized on climate change	Workshop reports, climate change posters and advertisements	County government	County government	New

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSHs.)	Time Frame (Years)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Conduct Research on evasive plant species	10m	1 Year	Number of Non-indigenous plant species established, Number of feasibility studies conducted	List of non-indigenous plant species, Feasibility study reports	County government	County government	New
Establishment of county / sub-county/ward disaster and peace committees	3.0m	1 Year	Number of disasters and peace committees established	Meetings, workshops and training reports	County government	County government	New
Construction of rainwater harvesting structures as peace dividend projects	100m	2 Years	Number of water harvesting structures constructed	Completion Certificate, BQs and tender documents	County Govt	County Govt	New
Establish Community wildlife conservancies and Community Forest Association to reduce poverty and foster peace in order to stem human wildlife conflicts	50m	1 Year	Number of community Associations established, Number of wildlife conservancies established	Site identification reports, land allocation certificates, Feasibility study designs	County Govt	County Govt	New
Support livestock mobility through opening of grazing corridors and watering corridors to avoid conflicts between farmers & pastoralists	10m	1 Year	Number of grazing corridors established and secured, Number of fences on farms constructed, Number of walls erected	Feasibility study reports, surveys and consultancy reports	County Govt	County Govt	New
Protect Range lands and wetlands through gazettment to stem conflicts and disasters	35m	2years	Number of rangelands and wetlands gazetted	Surveys and consultancy reports, Feasibility study reports	County Govt	County Govt	New
Construct of fire breaks in range and forest lands as a mitigation of disasters.	100 m	2 years	Number of fire breaks and cut lines constructed	Survey reports, Feasibility studies	County Govt	County Govt	New
Conduct disaster response Programmes.	100 m	1 Year	Number of programs conducted	Program reports	County Govt	County Govt	New

FINANCE, STRATEGY AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSHs.)	Time Frame (Years)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Revenue automation	50M	1yr	Revenue automation in place	Tendering documents Revenue reports	Lamu County	County Govt	New
County Intergated Monitoring And Evaluation System	5 M	1yr	CIMES in place and operations	Tender documents CIMES reports	Lamu County	County Govt	New
IFMIS upgrade	10 m	3yrs	Upgraded IFMIS in place	Tender documents IFMIS reports	Lamu County	County Govt	New

HEALTH SERVICES, SANITATION AND ENVIRONMENT

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KShs.)	Time Frame (Years)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Employing adequate health workforce County wide	90 M	4 yrs	No. of health workers recruited annually % of additional health workers recruited by 2018	CPSB recruitment reports Quarterly staff returns	CPSB and county Department of Health	County Government and partners	New
Equipping of all health facilities in the County County wide	120 m	4 yrs	No. of equipments and machines procured	Inventory registers Procurement reports.	County Procurement department County department of health	County government and partners	New
Provision of Pharmaceuticals and Non-pharmaceuticals in all public facilities County wide	190 M	4 yrs	Stock refill rate (%)	Facility order forms Delivery notes	Department of Health and Procurement	County government	New
Training of medical personnel County wide	21 M	4 yrs	No. of locally trained health personnel	Training reports	CPSB, Local colleges/campuses	County government and partners	New
Youth rehabilitation Programme Manda	40 m	4 yrs	No. of operational rehabilitation centres established	Construction reports Centre recruitment reports	Departments of health, youth, sports and social services County department of health	County government and partners	New
Establishment of referral Hospital- Level 5 Lamu	70 M	4 yrs	No. of facilities upgraded to level 5 Hospital	Evaluation report Service delivery reports	County department of Health	County Government	New
Construction of maternity unit at Faza District Hospital Faza	10 m	3 yrs	No. of maternity units constructed and operationalised	Construction reports Service delivery reports	County department of health, Procurement department	County government and partners	New
Renovation and fencing of Health facilities and offices County wide	50 M	4 yrs	No. of health facilities/service points /renovated/fenced	Construction reports	County department of health, Procurement department	County government	New
Improving of maternal and child health services County wide	14 M	3 yrs	% of deliveries by skilled attendants % of FIC	service delivery reports	County Department of health	County government, National government and partners	New
Expansion and strengthening of Diagnostic services- Laboratory and Imaging services County wide	20 M	2 yrs	No. of new laboratories constructed No. of laboratories expanded	Construction reports	County department of health, Procurement department	County government,	New

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KShs.)	Time Frame (Years)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Upgrading Witu health centre to Subcounty Hospital Witu	45 M	3 yrs	No. of theatre rooms constructed	Constructi on reports service delivery reports	County departmen t of health	County government,	New
Renovation and Expansion of Faza Hospital Faza	40 M	2 yrs	% of works done	constructi on reports	County departmen t of health	County government	New
Furnishing health offices,wards and clinics County wide	38 M	4 yrs	No. of furniture procured No. of computers purchased	procureme nt reports, Inventory	County departmen t of health, Procureme nt departmen t	County government	New
Strengthening of referral services County wide	50 m	4 yrs	No. of ambulances, vehicles and boats procured	procureme nt reports, Inventory	County departmen t of health, Procureme nt departmen t	County government and partners	New
Automation of health services 3 Hospitals and Health centres County wide	20 M	2 yrs	No. of hospitals with operational EMR systems.	Procureme nt records Systems evaluation reports	County departmen t of health, Procureme nt departmen t	County government and partners	New
Establishment and strengthening of community health units County wide	20 M	2 yrs	No. of new CUs established No. of existing CUs supported	Activity reports Service delivery reports	County departmen t of health	County government and partners	New
Establishment of Blood transfusion centre Mokowe	10 M	2 yrs	No. of BTC established	Activity reports	County departmen t of health	County government and partners	New
Renovation and upgrading of Mokowe Health Centre Mokowe	30 M	2 yrs	% of works done	Constructi on reports	County departmen t of health	County government	New
Construction and operationalisation of new primary health facilities County wide	70 M	2 yrs	No. of new facilities constructed and operationalised	Constructi on reports Service delivery reports	County departmen t of health and procureme nt departmen t	County government	New
HEALTH SERVICES, SANITATION AND ENVIRONMENT SECTOR Public Health sub-sector							

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KShs.)	Time Frame (Years)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Project Name/location	Cost Estimate (KShs.)	Time Frame (Years)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Rolling out of community led total sanitation (CLTS) project County wide	8 M	2 yrs	% latrine coverage No. of open defecation free villages	Field reports ODF certification reports	County Govt – Department of Environment	County Govt – Department of Environment	New
Development and Implementation of Waste Management strategy County wide	60 m	4yrs	No. of tones of wasted collected and disposed No. of waste collection tools and equipment procured No. waste management infrastructure put in place (incinerators, sewage systems)	Procurement records, Inventory waste collection schedules	County Govt – Department of Environment	County Govt – Department of Environment	New
Designation and improvement of waste disposal sites County wide	3m	3 yrs	No of designated disposal sites Acreage of disposal grounds secured	Procurement records Kenya Gazette	County Govt – Department of Health	County Govt – Department of Health	New
Repair of drainage system in Amu town Lamu	22	3 yrs	No. of Kms done	Procurement records	County Govt – Department of Health	County Govt – Department of Health	New

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Project	Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Source of funds	Lead Agency	Implementation Status
Promotion of irrigation based farming	24 Million	Time Frame	8 irrigation areas with a total acreage of 160 acres	-Identify potential irrigation areas -Conduct survey -Install irrigation system -Form and train project committee -Test and over the irrigation system	County government	Department of Agriculture and Irrigation	New
Excavation of Water Pan	20 Million	4 years	4 water pans with a capacity of 10,000 cubic meters	-Identification potential sites for irrigation -Carry out survey -Engineering drawings produced -excavate water pans -Fence the Water pan -Install irrigation system in place	County government	Department of Agriculture and Irrigation	New
Promotion of Mechanized Agriculture	60 Million	4 years	No of tractors/trailer s/ ploughs procured	- Develop concept paper - Raise tender documents - Purchase and test tractors and implements -Charges for services offered approved and documented	County government	Department of Agriculture and Irrigation	New
Provision of agricultural extension	35 Million	4 years	No of farmers per year	-Practice different extension methods	County government	Department of	New

Project	Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Source of funds	Lead Agency	Implementation Status
service			adopting new farming technologies	and approaches -develop farm models -Participate at agricultural shows at Mombasa -Hold professional group meeting -KSH invested generating KSH 1.50		Agriculture and Irrigation	
Demonstration Farm Fund	3 Million	4 years	Amount of revenue generated		County government	Department of Agriculture and Irrigation	New
Construction of modern hostel for training and accommodation services	40 Million	4 years	-No of hostel constructed - Amount of revenue generated year	-Draw building plans -Seek approval from the Authority -Raise tender document -construct the building	County government	Department of Agriculture and Irrigation	New
Provision of maize seeds to resource poor farmers	30 million	4 years	No tons of maize seeds distributed No of farmers benefiting from free seedlings	-Identify resource poor farmers -Train farmers -Acquire and distribute seeds to farmers -Analyze the harvest	County government	Department of Agriculture and Irrigation	New
NERICA rice promotion	2 million	4 years	tons seeds of NERICA produced	-Formation of farmer groups - training of farmers -acquisition and distribution of NERICA seeds -Analyzing of farmers harvest	County government	Department of Agriculture and Irrigation	New
Provision of subsidized fertilizer	20 million	4 years	No of bags of subsidised fertilizer procured No of farmers benefiting from subsidised fertilizer	-Farmers apply for subsidized fertilizer -Approval by Ward subsidized fertilizer committee -NCFB avail fertilizer to farmers	County government	Department of Agriculture and Irrigation	New
Promotion of Traditional high Value (orphan) crops	1 million	4 years	No. Of cuttings of cassava and sweet potatoes bulked No of farmers benefiting from cuttings of cassava and sweet potatoes	-Recruit farmers for bulking -Acquire the bulking materials from KALRO -Provide bulking material to farmers -Train farmers -retrieve materials for further distribution	County government	Department of Agriculture and Irrigation	New
Promotion of fruit farming	2 Million	4 years	No of farmers benefiting from Pineapple, water melon, passion fruit, tissue culture bananas	-For farmer groups -Hold trainings for farmers -Acquire and distribute the planting materials -	County government	Department of Agriculture and Irrigation	New
Establishment of Fruit processing Plant	60 Million	4 years	No of Factory established with a capacity of 20,000 tons per year	-Identify land for the factory -Raise tender documents -Establish the factory -Kenya bureau of	County government	Department of Agriculture and Irrigatio	New

Project	Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Source of funds	Lead Agency	Implementation Status
				standard specification adhered to - Process farmers produce			
Promotion of Agro-processing and value addition technologies and innovations	2 Million	4 years	Fabrication of - Fruit ripening boxes, egg incubators, cassava chipper, groundnut sheller among others	-Acquire materials -Fabricate farm tools and implements - Promote the technologies	County government	Department of Agriculture and Irrigation	New
Promotion of Coconut production	4 Million	4 years	50,000 seedlings	-Farmer groups establish coconut nurseries -Distribute to farmers - Pay nursery operators for the seedling distributed	County government	Department of Agriculture and Irrigation	New
Promotion of Cotton production	5 Million	4 years	100 tons	-Identify farmers - Train farmers -Acquire and distribute seeds to farmers -Analyze the harvest	County government	Department of Agriculture and Irrigation	New
Promotion of Cashew nuts program	2 million	4 years	-Group nurseries established - Raise production from 20 to 50kg per tree -Sell at least ksh 50 per kg	-Farmer groups sensitized -Raise cashew nut nurseries -Distribute seedlings to members for planting - Issue chemicals to control pest infestation -Price negotiations with processors(NUTPAK) annually together with other Counties	County government	Department of Agriculture and Irrigation	New
Completion of office block	600,000	4 years	1 office block	- Finish touches completed - Complete electrification of the building -furnish the office - Issue completion certification for the office	County government	Department of Agriculture and Irrigation	New
Establishment of rural Markets	50 Million	4 years	4 rural markets constructed	-Identify land for the factory -Raise tender documents -construct -Hand over	County government	Department of Agriculture and Irrigation	New
Purchase of Extension Motor vehicles	11 Million	4 years	No of vehicles of vehicles procured	Log books Local purchase order	County government	Department of Agriculture and Irrigation	New
Purchase of Extension motor cycles	2 Million	4 years	4 motorcycles	Log books Local purchase order	County government	Department of Agriculture and Irrigation	New

LIVESTOCK SUBSECTOR

project	cost	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Source of funding	Lead agency	Implementation status
Livestock infrastructure for production and marketing	100M	4 years	11 cattle dips rehabilitated. 6 New dips constructed 1 Livestock Market-Kareni. Mokowe, Witu, rehabilitation of meat market 1 designated grazing zone	Tender documents Completion certificate BQs Physical visits	County government	Department of Livestock	New
Construction and of Veterinary/Livestock offices	25M	4 years	Construction of 3 offices and rehabilitation of 6 offices.	Tender documents Completion certificate BQs Physical visits	County government	Department of Livestock	New
Construction and of slaughter houses	25M	4 years	Construction of slaughter 4 houses. (Faza, Kiunga, Hindi and Mipketoni). Rehabilitation of 3 slaughter houses (Amu, Mokowe and Witu). 5 motor cycles purchased	Tender documents Completion certificate BQs Physical visits	County government	Department of Livestock	New
Livestock improvement programme	55M	4 years	-Train 5 Veterinary staff and Community Disease Control committees Purchase of Veterinary Equipment, drugs and vaccines Construction of 24 vaccination crushes Purchase of 3 Extension bicycles, 2 motor vehicles and 1 speed boat	Training reports Local purchase orders Log books	County government	Department of Livestock	New
Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign programme	25M	4 years	Reduced Tsetse apparent density (FTD) 120 Trypanosomiasis screening -7000 livestock sprayed/dipped -50 CBOs	Trends of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Work reports Records of the CBO's involvements	County government	Department of Livestock	New

			directly involved trained.				
Vector Control	28M	4 years	Increase livestock productivity by reducing vector borne diseases 2 new dips and 16 dips/crush pens provided with sprays and pesticide.	Tender documents and BQs Work reports	County government	Department of Livestock	New
Livestock Breeding Programme	7.2M	4 years	Training of staff and farmers on AI - Purchase of Motor cycles -Construction of AI crushes -Provide Ambulatory AI services	Training records Tender documents and BQs Log books	County government	Department of Livestock	New
Leather Development Program	32M	2 years	Construction of Modern Tannery -Training of butcher men and Siyu tanners -Purchase of flaying equipment	Training records Tender documents and BQs Local purchase orders	County government	Department of Livestock	New
Livestock produce Marketing Program	60M	4 years	1 cooperative milk processing plant 40 poultry producer groups 27 dairy producer groups 40 meat goat and beef producer groups. - 8 butchers -6 extension office units	Group records Training records Recruitment records	County government	Department of Livestock	New
Bee keeping	8M	4 years	Supply modern bee-keeping equipment and train the users to 35 beekeeping groups.	Tender documents Stock taking	County government	Department of Livestock	New
Fodder banks	15M	3 years	Set up 4 fodder banks in strategic locations in the county 1 Pilot cross breeding centre for both beef and dairy cattle	Physical visits Financial records of the undertaking	County government	Department of Livestock	New
Breed improvement	16.5M	3 years	1 Pilot cross breeding centre for both beef and dairy cattle	Physical visits Financial records of the undertaking	County government	Department of Livestock	New
Livestock Baseline survey	10M	1 years	1livestock census 1 range	Reports records of the census	County government	Department of Livestock	New

			resources mapping				
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COOPERATIVES SUBSECTOR

project	cost	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Source of funding	Lead agency	Implementation status
Revive/ Activate co-operatives	6M	4 years	Revamp cooperatives per sector by 2017	3 Capital turnover of the revived cooperatives	County government	Department of Co	New
Sensitization of the island and hinterland populations on the value of cooperatives	3M	4 years	Form 6 boda boda, 6 boat operators, 6 youths, 6 mangrove and 6 Women Sacco's	Reports of the sensitization exercise	County government	Department of Co	New
Revitalization of Fishermen Cooperatives and Capacity Building of members and officials	1.5M	4 years	4 vibrant Fishermen Cooperatives	Records of sensitization meetings and attendance	County government	Department of Co	New
Promote new and revitalize existing livestock and honey Cooperatives	1.6M	4 years	5 vibrant beef, dairy and honey Cooperatives	Registration documents of the cooperatives	County government	Department of Co	New

FISHERIES SUB SECTOR

project	cost	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Source of funding	Lead agency	Implementation status
Capacity Building for Modernization of Cotton Farming and Cotton Cooperative Industrial Park	4M	4 years	500 farmers to be trained and empowered.	No of farmers participating Capacity building activity records	County government	Department of Fisheries	New
Cold storage facilities	120M	3 years	3 cold storage plants in strategic locations for ease of use by the fishermen (Amu, Faza and Kiunga).	Tender documents Stock taking	County government	Department of Fisheries	New
Fishing equipment	130M	4 years	Modern fishing nets, snoodsk, fishing lines, and engines distributed to 700 fisher-crafts	Local purchase orders Stock taking	County government	Department of Fisheries	New
Fishing crafts	60M	2 years	One modern fishing vessel procured annually. (GRP Hull, Cabin with Interior, Insulated Fish & Ice Hold, Live Bait tanks, Accommodation for 5 crews. Engine roomwith door, steering gear room with watertight hatch. SS Ladders and	Tender documents Local purchase orders Stock taking	County government	Department of Fisheries	New

Landing sites development	40M	2 years	railings. Galley counter Landing sites demarcated, delineated and title deed acquired in collaboration with the Ministry of lands. Architectural designs and bill of quantities developed for the procurement and construction of fishing depots.	Work reports Records in the ministry of lands Architectural designs	County government	Department of Fisheries	New
Fish Markets	38M	3 years	construct two modern fishing markets	Tender documents BQs	County government	Department of Fisheries	New
Fishing ports	80M	2 years	Two fishing ports to facilitate marketing of fish products by 4,000 fishers. (Artisanal and industrial)	Work plans BQs Tender documents	County government	Department of Fisheries	New
Fingerlings hatchery	20M	2 years	Fish farmers to easily produce and access fingerlings	Physical visits Visits to the fish hatcheries Records of fingerlings production	County government	Department of Fisheries	New
Fish feeds formulation machines and pond liners provision.	50M	2yrs	Procure 300 liners to be issued to fish farmers. To procure fish feed formulation machines to be issued to fish farmers clusters.	No of farmers are equipped with the liners	County government	Department of Fisheries	New
Product development Machines (value addition and packaging)	40M	4 years	Provide product development machines to (8) eight pilot BMUs.	Tender documents No of BMUs who are equipped with these machines	County government	Department of Fisheries	New
Fisheries boat yard construction and rehabilitation	28M	4 years	Provide boat yard facilities	Records of provision Physical visits	County government	Department of Fisheries	New
Fisheries resource centre	20M	2 years	Knowledge sharing among all fisheries stakeholders	Improvement of fishing methods	County government	Department of Fisheries	New
Surveillance boats	36M	3 years	3 boats for policing both artisanal and industrial fishers either local or foreign in our territorial waters	Local purchase orders/ tender documents	County government	Department of Fisheries	New
Capacity built BMUs, fisher cooperatives and fish farmers clusters,	18M	3 years	28 fish BMUs, 3 fisher cooperatives and 3 fish farmers cluster capacity building	Registration documents Capacity checking	County government	Department of Fisheries	New

TOURISM, TRADE AND CULTURE

Project Name	Cost Estimate (shs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Developing local industries and promotion of international and intra-county export	50 million	4 Years	No. of cottage industries No. Producer business groups (PBG) trained	Building plans Procurement documents Certificate of completion Photos	County govt Public Works Ministry of Industrialization Investors Stakeholders Kenya institute of business training	County govt Donor Private investors Ministry of Industrialisation Export Promotion Council	Pending
Establishment of a business directory	5 million	4 Years	No. of PBGs profiled Existence of business profile	Reports Photos	County govt Ministry Commerce Stakeholders	County Gov	Ongoing
Market Development	85 million	4 Years	No. of markets	Building plans Procurement documents Certificate of completion Photos	County Gov Trade Public Works	County govt Donors Investors	Ongoing
Promote fair trade practices	20 million	4 Years	Existence of weights and measures office Existence of weights and measures staff Policy in place No. businesses trained No. of information materials No. meetings held	Procurement documents Asset Inventory Appointment letter Photos Reports	Trade County govt Stakeholders Kenya Bureau of Standards	County gov. Donors Ministry of Commerce	Ongoing
Investment promotion	70 million	4 Years	An investment Conference held No. strategy meetings held with investors No. promotions in trade fairs & exhibits No. promotional materials printed No. adverts in media No. MOUs/agreements signed	Minutes Media articles and TV coverage Photos Reports	Trade County govt Sponsors Export promotion council Kenya Private Sector Alliance Kenya Investment Authority	County govt Donors Private investors Sponsors	Ongoing
Resource Mobilization	3 million	4 Years	No. Grant proposals developed No. donors	Reports Photos Memoranda of understandings	County govt	County govt	Ongoing

Project Name	Cost Estimate (shs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
			engaged Amount of funds raised				
Enterprise development	37.5 million	4 Years	No. Business Centres and desks established No. loans disbursed No. Loans recovered No. businesses trained/counseled No. Jua kali workshops established No. of trade shows	Research report Minutes Photos Procurement documents Financial reports Inventory News clips and articles	County Govt Min. Commerce	County govt	Ongoing
Coordination of tourism activities	20 million	4 Years	Existence of tourism development plan No. tourism stakeholders forum held Existence of Lamu Tourism Board No. equipment Availability of CCIV unit	Research report Minutes Photos Procurement documents Procurement documents	County govt Tourism Coast Tourism Association Stakeholders Tourist Police	County govt Donor	Ongoing
Rebranding and marketing of Lamu County	90 million	4 Years	No. new tourism products No. Tourist arrivals Existence of conference facility Existence of eco- lodges No. promotions in fairs & exhibitions No. advertisements in media No. public information materials printed No. tours organised No. MOUs/agreement signed	Reports Media articles and TV coverage Certificate of completion Photos Minutes	Tourism KWS Stakeholders County govt Kenya Tourism Board Lamu Tourism Association County govt Tourism Fund NMK	County govt Donors Investors Sponsors	Ongoing
Facility standards and quality management	16 million	4 Years	Policy in existence Annual training undertaken Training curriculum in existence	Legislation Minutes Report Photos	County govt Dept. Tourism Lamu Tourism Association Tour guides Association Stakeholders	County govt Coast Tourism Association Donor National Museums of Kenya	Ongoing
Promotion and preservation of cultural activities	150 million	4 Years	No of cultural & art festivals held No of cleanups done No. cultural sites and artisians	Reports Photos Media articles and TV coverage	NMK Stakeholders County gov	County govt Donor National Museums of	Ongoing

Project Name	Cost Estimate (shs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
			supported A Lamu Arts and Culture Centre established Existence of Information materials No. advertisements Existence of public library No. Community Museums in existence MOU with NMK signed No. heritage sites rehabilitated Existence of Lamu Old Town Conservation Plan	Certificate of completion Procurement documents	Local community	Kenya Sponsors	

LANDS, WATER AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs.)	Time Frame (Years)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
County spatial plan	60.0 m	1 Year	County spatial plan	Planning reports, Minutes of stakeholders meetings and draft plans	Lamu County	County Govt and Donors	New
Regularization of Swahili Villages & Farms	370 m	4 Years	Land ownership documents	No. of Titles issued, No. of village plans completed	Lamu County Government	National Govt and County Govt	On going
Demarcation and securing of community land	100.0 m	4 yrs	The size of community lands secured	Reservation maps	Lamu County Govt and NLC	National Govt and County Govt	New
Establishment of Land Information Management System	100.0 m	4 Years	-GIS lab establishment	No. of persons trained in GIS	Lamu County Govt and NLC	County Govt	New
Lamu Port City Master Plan	20.0 m	4 Years	Port city master plan	Planning reports, stakeholders meetings and draft plans	National Govt and Lamu County Govt	National Govt and County Govt	On-going
Preparation of a valuation roll	40.0 m	4 Years	Valuation roll in place	Zoning reports, consultation meetings	National Govt, County Government and NLC	County Government and donors	New
To prepare strategic Integrated urban development plans for major centres.	40.0 m	4 Years	Number of plans prepared	Number of plansPlanning Reports, Draft plans prepared	National Govt, County Government & NLC	County Government and Partners	New

Survey of trading centres within settlement schemes:	40.0 m	4Years	Survey maps and settlement schemes in place.	No.of trading centres and settlement schemes established.	National Govt and County Govt. & NLC	National Govt. County Govt and partners	New
Establishment of Boundaries	40.0 m	4 Years	Boundary plans and maps	Number of boundaries established	County Govt and Partners	National Govt. and County Govt	New
Provision of low & middle cost housing units.	600.0 m	4 Years	Completed office and residential blocks	Site identified and reserved, procurement and construction Number of housing units constructed	County Government	County Govt and Partners	New
establishing a green park at the outskirts of Lamu town.	60.0 m	4 Years	Green park established	Site identified and reserved, procurement and constructed	County Government	County Govt and Partners	New
Renovations of existing Govt houses.	120.0 m	4 Years	No. of renovated houses	Procurement and renovation progress report	County Government	County Government and partners	New

Infrastructure Sub-sector							
Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs.)	Time Frame (Years)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Reconstruction of foot bridges	230.0 m	4 Years	1 bridge (400 metres)	Bill of Quantities, drawings, procurement of works, work program, completion certificates and payment vouchers.	National Gov. and County Government, and Development Partners	National Gov. and County Government, and Development Partners	New
Construction of Guard rails (Faza foot bridge)	11.0 m	3 years	150 meters guard rails	Bill of Quantities, drawings, procurement of works, work program, completion certificates and payment vouchers.	County Government.	County Government.	New
Construction of sea walls	340.0 m	3 Years	1.5km length of seawall	Bill of Quantities, drawings, procurement of works, work program, completion certificates and payment vouchers.	National Gov. and County Government, and Development Partners	National Gov. and County Government, and Development Partners	Design stage

Construction of jetties	450.0 m	4 Years	2. Jetties	Bill of Quantities, drawings, procurement of works, work program, completion certificates and payment vouchers.	National Government, County Government and Development Partners	National Government, County Government and Development Partners	Design stage
Construction of pontoon	40.0 m	3 Years	1 Pontoon (30 meters)	Bill of Quantities, drawings, procurement of works, work program, completion certificates and payment vouchers.	County Government	County Government	Design stage
Routine maintenance of pontoons & jetties	10.0 m	4 Years	2 jetties repaired.	Bill of Quantities, drawings, procurement of works, work program, completion certificates and payment vouchers.	County Government	County Government	Design stage
Routine maintenance of break waters	38.0 m	4 Years	2 breakwaters repaired.	Bill of Quantities, drawings, procurement of works, work program, completion certificates and payment vouchers.	County Government	County Government	Design stage
Routine maintenance of sea walls	20.0 m	4 Years	Plaster work to 1000 m of seawall	Bill of Quantities, drawings, procurement of works, work program, completion certificates and payment vouchers.	County Government	County Government	New
Commissioning of new jetties	26.0 m	1 Year	2 jetties commissioned.	Bill of Quantities, drawings, procurement of works, work program, completion certificates and payment vouchers.	County/ National Government	County/ National Government	New

Completion of Ndaui & Kisingitini sewer	212.0 m	1 Year	600 meters sea wall constructed	Bill of Quantities, drawings, procurement of works, work program, completion certificates and payment vouchers.	National Government	National Government	On-going
Construction of carpark	125.0 m	3 Years	2 car parks	Bill of Quantities, drawings, procurement of works, work program, completion certificates and payment vouchers.	County Government	County Government	On-going
Upgrading National road networks in the County	17.0m	4 Years	31 Km road	Bill of Quantities, drawings, procurement of works, work program, completion certificates and payment vouchers.	KENHA/Lamu County	KENHA/Lamu County	On-going
Routine maintenance of classified roads	204.0 m	3 Years	Maintain 765 km of road network (460km Lamu West & 305km Lamu East)	Bill of Quantities, drawings, procurement of works, work program, completion certificates and payment vouchers.	KeRRA, Lamu County and Development Partners	KeRRA, Lamu County and Development Partners	On-going
Annual condition survey of rural road network	15.0 m	4 Years	Survey 840 km of road network annually	Road survey maps and plans	KeRRA and Lamu County Government	KeRRA and Lamu County Government	New
Improvement of roads to gravel standards	435.0 m	4 years	Improve to gravel standards 60km of road network annually	Bill of Quantities, drawings, procurement of works, work program, completion certificates and payment vouchers.	Lamu County Gov, National Gov and Development Partners	Lamu County Gov, National Gov and Development Partners	On-going
Opening of new roads	360.0 m	4 years	Open 60km of new roads in the county annually	Bill of Quantities, drawings, procurement of works, work program, completion certificates and payment vouchers.	Lamu County and Development Partners	Lamu County and Development Partners	On-going

Water Sub-sector							
Project Name	Cost estimates	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Hydrological Survey and Water Resources Mapping	200.0 m	4 Years	No of Hydrological Survey and Water Resources Mapping	Agreements, surveys and meetings on the Plan	National Govt, County Govt and Donors	County Govt and Development Partners	New
Preparation of Lamu Water and sewerage Master Plan	40.0 m	4 Years	Well planned supply of water and sewerage urban centres in the county	Water master meters	county govt through County Water Director	County Government and Partners	On-going
Water supply and sewerage: Lamu water supply (288 m project under world bank thru CWSB.	15.0 m	4 Years	portable piped water to all the households in Lamu Town.	Authorized signature for receipt of water	county govt through county water director	County Government And other stake holders	Water Trucking on-going
Mokowe water supply (WSTF 20 m 2015/15	0.6 m	4 Years	Access of portable water in all the households in Mokowe village and its outskirts.	Technical department reports	county govt through county water director	County Government	On-going
Vumbe water project	11.5 m	4 Years	Piped and portable water in Faza, Tchunbwa, Siyu, Shanga, Pate, Mangawanda and Bori villages.	Availability of water to Manda residents	County govt through county water director	CDF/county govt and partners	New
Mangai/Basuba/ Mararani/Kiungu/ Ishakani pipeline.	250.4 m	2 Years	i) 5No. boreholes drilled. ii) Trench excavation for 67k pipeline done. iii) Construction of 3No. sumps done. iv) Pressed steel tower erected and 50m3 pressed steel and installed. v) Construction of 2No. pump houses done. vi) Construction of valve chambers done. vii)	i) Design report ii) Progress report iii) Minutes of the field meetings. iv) Payment vouchers v) Financial report.	i) Donors ii) National Govt iii) County Govt	i) Donors ii) National Govt iii) County Govt	New

Water Sub-sector							
Project Name	Cost estimates	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Ndau water project	20.0 m	1 year	Construction of 6No. kiosks done. i) Construction of 2No. wells done. ii) Construction of a plant house done. iii) Installation of 3No. plastic tanks done. iv) Construction of reticulation system done. v) Construction of 2No. water kiosks done.	i) Progress report ii) Minutes of the field meetings iii) Payment vouchers. iv) Financial report.	i) County Govt	i) County Govt	New
Millmani water project	20.0 m	1 year	i) Drilling of 2No. boreholes/wells. ii) Construction of 1No. pump house done. iii) Construction of a water tower done. iv) Construction of 1km rising main done.	i) Progress report ii) Minutes of the field meetings iii) Payment vouchers iv) Financial report.	i) County Govt ii) Donors	i) County Govt ii) Donors	New
Manga/Basuba/Mararani/Kunga/Ishakani pipeline.	25.0 m	4 Years	supply clean and safe drinking (pipel) water to about 200 residents of Kiangwi.	Quality and quantity of water	County govt through county water director	County Government and Development Partners	On-going
Tchundwa/Mbwa jumwali /Myabogi and Kizingini pipeline.	30.0 m	4 years	supply clean and safe drinking water (pipel) to about 5700 residents of Mbwa jumwali . Myabogi and Kizingini villages.	Reports on actual works	County govt through County Water Director	County govt and donors	New
Basuba/Kiangwi pipeline.	75.0 m	8 years	i) Construction of the sump tank done. ii) Construction of 20km pipeline done. iii) Construction of a pump.	i) Design report ii) Progress report iii) Minutes of field meetings iv) Payment vouchers v) Financial report.	i) County Govt ii) Donors	i) County Govt ii) Donors	New/Extension

Water Sub-sector							
Project Name	Cost estimates	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
			house done. v) Construction of valve chambers.				
Kiunga/Mwambore/Rubu/Mkokoni pipeline	149.25 m	3 years	i) Construction of a sump and a water tower done. ii) Construction of 37km pipeline, including excavation and refill of the pipeline trench done. iii) Construction of the pump house and installation of the required gensets and accessories. iv) Construction of 3 No. water kiosks done.	i) Design report ii) Progress report iii) Minutes of the field meetings. iv) Payment vouchers. v) Financial report.	i) County Govt ii) Donors	i) County Govt ii) Donors	New/Extension
Kiwayuu water project	10.0 m	3 years	i) Construction of 3No. wells done. ii) Trench excavation of 2.5km rising main done. iii) Construction of valve chambers done. iv) Construction of a sump done. v) Installation of an elevated tank done. vi) Construction of a pump house done. vii) Construction of 2No. water kiosks done.	i) Design report ii) Minutes of the field meetings. iii) Progress report iv) Payment vouchers v) Financial report.	i) County Govt ii) Donors	i) County Govt ii) Donors	New
Rehabilitation Djabias	45.0 m	4 years	i) 45No. Djabias would have been rehabilitated.	i) Progress report ii) Payment vouchers iii) Financial report.	i) County Govt ii) Donors	i) County Govt ii) Donors	Rehabilitation to be undertaken.
District wise Construction of new Djabias.	113.0 m	4 years	45No. new Djabias would have been	i) Payment vouchers. ii) Financial report.	i) County Govt ii) Donors	i) County Govt ii) Donors	New

Water Sub-sector							
Project Name	Cost estimates	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
District wise			constructed.				
Construction and rehabilitation of wells.	20.0 m	4 years	15No. new wells would have been constructed and 15No. old well would have been rehabilitated.	i) Progress report ii) Payment vouchers. iii) Financial report.	i) County Govt ii) Donors	i) County Govt ii) Donors	Ongoing
Pandanguo extension pipeline	20.0 m	4 Years	Increase water availability for humans, livestock and farming by developing one multi-purpose dam	i) Progress report ii) Minutes of the field meetings iii) Payment vouchers. iv) Financial report.	i) County Govt	i) County Govt and Partners	New
Manda extension pipeline.	20.0 m	4 Years	Increase water availability for humans, livestock and farming by developing one multi-purpose dam	i) Progress report ii) Minutes of the field meetings iii) Payment vouchers iv) Financial report.	i) County Govt ii) Donors	i) County Govt ii) Donors	New
Pipeline extension in Lamu west sub county	45.0 m	4 Years	100km of pipeline	i) Progress report ii) Payment vouchers iii) Financial report.	i) County Govt ii) Donors	i) County Govt ii) Donors	On-going
engineering survey and design and construction of pipeline	113.0 m	4 Years	Increase water availability for humans, livestock and farming by developing one multi-purpose dam	i) Payment vouchers. ii) Financial report.	i) County Govt ii) Donors	i) County Govt ii) Donors	New
Provision of water storage facilities Construct/rehabilitate at least 27no.) storage facilities (300-500m3) Construction/repair of at least 5 djabias in Lamu West Construction of 5 (No.) djabias in each of the 9 locations in Lamu East Rehabilitation of 5 (No.) djabias in each of the 9 locations in Lamu East Construct 15 (No.) shallow	20.0 m	4 Years	No of storage facilities rehabilitated /constructed	i) Progress report ii) Payment vouchers. iii) Financial report.	i) County Govt ii) Donors	i) County Govt ii) Donors	New

Water Sub-sector							
Project Name	Cost estimates	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Wells and also repair 15(No.) in Pate/basuba and Kiunga Water reservoir in Faza							
Drought mitigation - Purchase of 3(No.) water boozers in Lamu East/West for Water trucking	242.0 m	4 Years	Bargoni Area and lamu East Subcounty		County Govt	County Govt and Donors	New
Pans & Dams: Rehabilitation and construction of at least 5 (NO.) water pans	20.0 m	4 Years	Human beings & Livestock	Interim and final consultancy reports	County govt and consultant	National govt, County govt and development Partners	New
Pumping of water from Tana River	10.0 m	4 Years	Water for human and livestock	Minutes of meetings of stakeholder Counties	National Govt and County Govts involved	National Govt, County govt and Partners	New
Consultancy services for liquid and solid waste management in major urban centres	20.0 m	2 Years	Urban residents	No. of people trained and capacity built	County govt	County govt and Partners	New
Training and capacity building	20.0 m	4 Years	Project areas	Maps of the ground water sites	National Govt and County Govt	County govt, National Govt and Partners	New
Water recycling in Lamu island	10.0 m	2 Years	Lamu town residents	Volumes of water recycled	County govt and LAWASCO	County govt and county citizens	New
Water catchment mngt strategies	70.0 m	4 Years	Water catchment areas	Installed plant completed	County govt and CWSB	County govt, National Govt and Donors	New
Trans-boundary waters mngt strategy	100.0 m	4 Years	Respective counties	No. of dams and pans done	National govt and County Govt	National Govt and Development Partners	New
Ground water mapping	50M	4Years	Areas mapped	No of ground mapping areas done	Water department lamu	Lamu county Government	NEW

Natural Resources Sub-sector							
Project Name	Cost Estimates	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementing Status
Geo-physical survey (national government)	20.0 m	5 Years	Satellite maps	Maps, reports	National Govt and Lamu County	National Govt and County Govt	New

Natural Resources Sub-sector							
Project Name	Cost Estimates	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementing Status
Survey and mapping of minerals	20.0 m	3 Years	Survey maps and reports	No. of geological maps	National Govt and Lamu County Govt	National Govt and County Govt	New
Formulate regulations on revenue-sharing (national government), mining,sand harvesting, quarrying and oil exploration, county forest legislation	6.0 m	2 Years	Number of pieces of legislation done	Draft legislations	National & County Govt	County Government & National Government	New
Identification and gazettment offorests in the County	8.0 m	2 Years	No. of forests Gazetted	Gazette notices issued	National Govt& County Govt	County Government & National Government	New
Develop county forest management plans	6.0 m	4 Years	Number of forest management plans developed	Planning Reports Consultative meetings Report Approved plans	National Govt & County Govt	County Government & National Government	New
Develop one county forest strategic plan	2.0 m	5 Years	County Forest Strategic Plan	Planning reports, Report on Consultative meetings	County Govt	County Government and Kenya Forest Service (KFS)	New
Support to forest enforcement surveillance	10.0 m	5 Years	Number of Rangers recruited	Advertisements for ranger posts, appointments done	County Government	County Government/ KFS	New
Support formation of community Structures(communty forest ass.)	1.0 m	3 Years	Certificates of registration, constitutions	Minutes of group meetings, Election meetings and minutes	KFS, County Government, Social service	National Govt, County Govt and Donors	New
Conservation of the marine ecosystem	10.0 m	3 Years	Survey maps and reports	No. of hectares of mangroves rehabilitated	KFS, County Government	National Govt, County Govt and Donors	On-going
Rehabilitation of degraded forest sites	10.0 m	3 Years	Hectares rehabilitated	Survival counts, Maps prepared, survey report	KFS, County Govt and Civil Society	National Govt, County Govt and Donors	On-going
Survey and mapping of 4 indigenous forests	10.0 m	3 Years	The number of forest surveyed	Maps prepared, survey report	KFS, NLC and County Government	National Govt, County Govt and Donors	New
Establishment of commercial forest woodlots	5.0 m	3 Years	No. of hectares of commercial forests	Maps prepared, survey report	KFS, County Government	National Govt, County Govt and Donors	On-going

Natural Resources Sub-sector							
Project Name	Cost Estimates	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators established	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementing Status
Support school tree planting	5.0 m	3 Years	No. of schools	Reports	KFS, County Government	National Govt, County Govt and Donors	On-going
Farmer field schools establishment	2.0 m	3Years	No of FFS established	Certificates, Reports	KFS and County Govt	National and County Government, Donors	On-going
Tree seedlings production	3.0 m	3 Years	No. of seedlings	Reports	KFS, County Government	National Govt, County Govt and Donors	On-going
Promote bamboo planting.	1.0 m	3 Years	No. of hectares of bamboo planted	Maps prepared, survey report	KFS, County Government	National Govt, County Govt and Donors	On-going
Promote efficient energy conservation technologies	2.0 m	2 Years	No of technologies taken up	Reports	KFS, County Government	National Govt, County Govt andDonors	On-going
Regulate charcoal industry	3.0 m	2 Years	No of charcoal producers associations registered. No. of licenses issued	Registration certificates, Constitutions, Membership lists and minutes	KFS, County Government	National Govt, County Govt and Donors	New
Capacity building for county govt to implement devolved forest function	5.0 m	1 Year	No of capacity building workshops held	Recruitment s, Appointments and Trainings	KFS, County Government	County Government	New
Establishment of green parks and arborea	1.0 m	3 Years	No.ofparks and arboretaestablished	Reports	KFS, County Government	County Government	On-going
Carbon markets and networks	2.0 m	3 Years	No of training workshops held, Acreage of forest area under carbon credit and No. of community groups engaged in carbon trade	Reports Certificates Signed contracts	KFS, County Government	National Govt, County Govt and Donors	New
Promotion of forest value chain	2.0 m	2 Years	No. of forest based industries established	Reports	KFS, County Government	National Govt, County Govt and Donors	New

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and E-Government

Sub-sector

Project Name	Cost Estimate(Kshs)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementing Status
Setting of a redundant internet access in all county offices	6 M	4 yrs	No of county offices with redundant internet access	IT reports	Department of ICT	County Government of Lamu	New
Setting up of unified communication solutions for the county staff	6 M	3 yrs	No of county Staffs with unified communication solutions	Training records	Department of ICT	County Government of Lamu	New
Setting of county data, storage & recovery centres	5 M	2 yrs	No. of county data, storage & recovery centres	Physical check	Department of ICT	County Government of lamu	New
Integrated County Management System (ICMS)-office automation	11 M	3 yrs	One functional Integrated County Management System (ICMS)-	Documentation of ICMS contract awards.	Department of ICT	County Government of lamu	New
Upgrading of the county website to a Portal	6 M	3 yrs	One functional county website	Website visit and verification	Department of ICT	County Government of lamu	New
Setting up of communication infrastructure to the public	6 M	3 yrs	No of towns, areas connected to communication infrastructure	No of people accessing communication infrastructure	Department of ICT	County Government of lamu	New
Set-up of ICT resource centers across the county	15.5 M	4 yrs	No of operational resource centres	Work reports Physical visits	Department of ICT	County Government of lamu	New
Set-up of wi-fi hotspots	1.5 M	3 yrs	No of WI-FI hotspots	No of people accessing WI-FI Hotspots	Department of ICT	County Government of lamu	New
Data and system security	4 m	2 yrs	No of Data and system security installed	No data stored in security system	Department of ICT	County Government of lamu	New

EDUCATION, GENDER, YOUTHS, CULTURE AND SPORTS

Project Name/location	Cost Estimate (Kshs.)	Time Frame (Years)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency	Implementation Status
Construction of ECDE classes and recruitment of ECD teachers /County wide	321 M	5 yrs	Number of ECDE centres Number of ECDE teachers recruited	Bill of quantities Completion certification/ Recruitment reports and headcounts	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Education Resource Centre /County Headquarters	35 M	5 yrs	Completion and operationalization of the education resource centre	BQs and tender documents	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Establishment of low cost Centres for PWDs ,County wide	50 M	5 yrs	No. Of low cost centres for PWD's	BQs and tender documents	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Establishment of low cost Boarding Schools/ County wide	50 M	5 yrs	No. Of low cost boarding schools in the county	BQs and tender documents	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Expansion of school feeding program (SFP) /County wide	80 M	5 yrs		No of students in the program	Lamu County	County Govt	New

Training of 160 School Examiners by KNEC/ County wide	2.4 M	5 yrs	No of school examiners trained	Training reports	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Achievers Career Guidance Clinics /County wide	4.8 M	5 yrs	Achievers Career Guidance Clinics established in the county	No of students who have benefited from the Achievers Career Guidance Clinics	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Common Exams for Primary and Secondary County wide /Schools	26 M	5 yrs	Primary and Secondary County wide /Schools receiving common exams	No of schools that have received the common exams Bank trail for common exams purchase	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Establishment of a Teachers' Training College (TTC) /County wide	80 M	5 yrs	A functioning Teachers Training College	BQs and tender documents	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Establishment of Vocational Training Institutes/ County wide	200 M	5 yrs	No of vocational training institutes in the county	Tender documents, BQ's Physical visits	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Youth Polytechnics (YP) Infrastructure Support /Each Sub-County	40 M	5 yrs	Improvement of infrastructure in County YP	Tender documents, BQ's Physical visits	Lamu County	County Govt	New
School Infrastructure Support/ County wide	65 M	5 yrs	Number of School Infrastructure Support/ County wide	No of students /schools benefiting from School Infrastructure Support/ County wide	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Expansion of Scholarship/s County wide	200 M	5 yrs	Roll out of scholarships in the county	Reports Scholarship records	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Establishment of TIVET in Lamu /County wide	60 M	5 yrs	No of TIVET established in the county	No of students enrolled in TIVET in the county	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Expansion of Sanitary Towels in Schools/ County wide	24.5 M	5 yrs	Issuance of sanitary towels in schools	Number of girls that received sanitary towels	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Gender Sub-Sector							
Increasing women access to managerial positions in the county public service	1 M	5 yrs	No of women in managerial positions in the county	Human resource records	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in public contracts	3.6M	5 yrs	No of contracts given to special groups	Tender records	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Establishing of GBV Working Groups	2.4 M	5 yrs	No of GBV Working Groups in the county	Reports	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Investment Clinics for Women Entrepreneurs	2.4 M	5 yrs	No of investment Clinics for Women Entrepreneurs	No of women who have benefited from the clinics	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Economic empowerment for the youth, women and PWDs	20M	5 yrs	youth, women and PWDs receiving	Empowerment training reports	Lamu County	County Govt	New

			economic empowerment	Facilitators records			
Increased credit to Women Enterprises	3.5 M	5 yrs	Amount of credit extended to women enterprises No of women groups enterprises accessing credit	No of women who have received credit. Bank statements records	Lamu County	County Govt	New
County Policies and Legislation on Gender related issues	0.6 M	5 yrs	Policies and legislation on gender	No of policies developed to this effect	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Sports sub-sector							
Lamu County Stadium	200 M	5 yrs	Establishment of a stadium	Tender documents and BQ's	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Development and Rehabilitation of Sports Infrastructure	20M	5 yrs	Overhaul of the Sports infrastructure	Records Physical checks	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Talents Academy	100M	5 yrs	Establishment of talent academies established	No of talent academies established BQs Completion certificates	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Establishment of Basketball Courts	6M	5 yrs	Basketballs established	No of basketballs courts established BQs Completion certificates	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Training of Sports Officials	4M	5 yrs	Sports officials trained	No of sports officials trained Training records	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Establishing Sports Centres	4M	5 yrs	Sport centres established	No of sport centres established BQs Completion certificates	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Purchasing and distribution of sports equipment	6.5 M	5 yrs	Sports equipment purchased	No of sports groups who have received equipments	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Organizing local tournaments	10M	5 yrs	Local tournaments organized	No of local tournaments organized	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Sponsoring teams to r Regional and National tournaments	16 M	5 yrs	Lamu county teams participating in the Regional and National tournaments	No of teams sponsored to the regional and national tournaments	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Sports Scholarships	8.5 M	5 yrs	Awarding of sports scholarships	No of scholarships awarded	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Swimming Pools	60 M	5 yrs	Construction of swimming pools	No of swimming pools constructed	Lamu County	County Govt	New

				BQs Completion certificates			
Youth Development and Empowerment sub-sector							
Contract town cleanup by registered youth groups.	10M	5 yrs	Clean up of towns in Lamu county	No of groups involved in town cleanup Proof of payments for the services rendered Physical visits for cleanliness assessment	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Trees for Jobs Project	10M	5 yrs	Planting of trees in Lamu county	No of trees planted in the designated areas No of people involved in the tree planting projects	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Skills upgrading through tailor-made short term courses for targeted groups	8.6 M	5 yrs	Offering of short term courses	No of groups that benefit from these short courses Short course syllabuses	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Sensitize stakeholders on 30% government affirmative action on procurement to youth.	2 M	5 yrs	Youths sensitized on the affirmative action	Sensitization reports No of youths engaging in the 30% procurement affirmative actions	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Conduct market fair in each constituency to market youth enterprises products in the county	4 M	5 yrs	Youth enterprises products marketed	No of youth enterprises products marketed	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Construct Jua Kali sheds in every ward in the County	100M	5 yrs	Jua kali sheds constructed	No of jua kali sheds constructed in the county BQs and tender documents	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Award of small grants to youth enterprises and entrepreneurs	11M	5 yrs	Small grants awarded to youths	Bank statements detailing the awards Records of the youths who have benefited from this initiative	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Legislation on how to use NACADA Collections	4 M	5 yrs			Lamu County	County Govt	New
Rehabilitation Centre	16 M	5 yrs	Construction of rehabilitation centre	Tender documents and BQs Completion	Lamu County	County Govt	New

Organize one career fair in the County.	4 M	5 yrs	Career fair	certificates Participants records	Lamu County	County Govt	New
ICT training and capacity development for youth	2 M	5 yrs	Youths educated on ICT	No of youths who benefited from the capacity building exercise Reports	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Increase number of Youth Recruited in NYS	0.4 M	5 yrs	Lamu youths in the NYS programme	No of youths in the NYS program. Recruitment reports	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Sensitize stakeholders on the need to offer youth friendly services.	2 M	5 yrs	Youth friendly services being offered by various stakeholders in the county	Sensitization reports	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Sensitize youth on HIV and STIs.	2M	5 yrs	Conduction of sensitization campaigns	Sensitization reports Data trends on HIV and STI in the county	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Conduct campaigns on responsible sexual behaviour, contraceptives, teenage pregnancy, early marriages, abortion and HIV/AIDS prevention among the youth and anti-jigger campaigns		5 yrs	Sex education and anti-jigger campaigns in the county	No of campaigns held on sexual education No of anti-jigger campaigns conducted in the county Campaign and sensitization reports	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Organize youth exchange programs both within and outside the county	2M	5 yrs	Youth exchange programs	No of youth exchange programs held in the county No of youth exchange programs held outside the county Reports	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Organize a Life Skills Training Workshop	7.6 M	5 yrs	Life skills training for Lamu county citizens	No of people who are equipped with the life skills Reports	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Organize a leadership and mentorship training workshops	7.6 M	5 yrs	Leadership and mentoring workshop in the county	No of people who benefit from the workshops Workshop reports and participants records	Lamu County	County Govt	New
National Youth Week	1.2 M	5 yrs	Holding of the	Bank records	Lamu	County Govt	New

celebrations			national youth week celebrations	for facilitation of the celebrations	County		
Conduct cultural /artistic shows in the County in liaison with stakeholders	2 M	5 yrs	cultural /artistic shows conducted in the County in liaison with stakeholders	Reports on the artistic shows held in the county Participants records	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Engage youth in volunteer and community service	2 M	5 yrs	Youths engaging in volunteerism	No of youths how volunteer in the community services	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Conduct sensitization campaigns against crime, drugs and substance abuse	2 M	5 yrs	Youths sensitized on crime drugs and substance abuse	No of youths who receive the sensitization Sensitization reports	Lamu County	County Govt	New
To establish one Talent Academy at a central point in the	10M	5 yrs	Central talent academy established in the county	BQs Completion certificate Tender documents	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Social Services sub-sector							
Construction of an integrated recreational social hall	40 M	5 yrs	Recreation social hall in the county	Tender documents BQs Completion certificate	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Capacity building of Social Protection Committees	2 M	5 yrs	Social protection committees receiving capacity building	No of committees that receive capacity building facilitation Bank trail for the facilitation	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Disbursement of Grants to organized Community Groups/Projects	8 M	5 yrs	Grants availed to organized groups	No of groups that receive the grants Bank statements supporting the above	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Capacity Building of Community Groups	1M	5 yrs	Groups receiving capacity building assistance	No of groups that receive the capacity assistance	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Economic empowerment for PWDs	6M	5 yrs	PWDs being economically empowered	No of PWDs benefiting from the economic empowerment	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Celebration of International Days for PWDs and Elderly Persons	1.6 M	5 yrs	International Day of PWD and elderly celebrated in the county	Attendance list for the celebrations Bank statements detailing the celebrations facilitation	Lamu County	County Govt	New
Rescue Centre	10M	5 yrs	Establishment of a rescue centre	Tender documents	Lamu County	County Govt	New

				BQs and completion certificates			
Celebration of International Day for the African Child and World Orphans Day	1.6 M	5 yrs	International Day for the African Child and World Orphans Day celebrated in the county	Attendance list for the celebrations Bank statements detailing the celebrations facilitation	Lamu County	County Govt	New