



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

KISUMU COUNTY

FIRST COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2013 - 2017



SEPTEMBER 2013



Republic of Kenya

The County Government of Kisumu

VISION

A prosperous and dynamic county that is a harbour of excellence



MISSION

To transform the livelihood of the people of Kisumu County on a foundation of integrity through accountable, efficient and effective leadership that invokes participation and pursuit of quality services, for a prosperous county.



PILLARS OF DEVELOPMENT FOR SUSTAINED GROWTH

- Food security and Agriculture
- Industrialization and Enterprise development
- Tourism
- Technology
- Sports and Talent

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANC	Antenatal Care
AP	Administration Police
APHIA	AIDS Population Health Integrated Assistance
AMREF	African Medical Research Foundation
BMU	Beach Management Unit
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Committee
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CCSP	Community Capacity Support Programmes
CDC	Centre for Disease Control
CDF	Constituencies Development Fund
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCC	Deputy County Commissioner
SCDP	Sub-county Development Plan
SCEC	Sub-county Environment Committee
SCHMT	Sub-county Health Management Team
SCIDC	Sub-county Information and Documentation Centre
SCIO	Sub-county Information Officer
SCO	Sub-county Officer
SCRC	Sub-county Roads Committee
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
SCTC	Sub-county Technical Committee
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECK	Electoral Commission of Kenya
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
ERSWEC	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FACES	Family AIDS Care and Education Service
FI	Financial Intermediary
FPE	Free Primary Education
GJLOS	Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector
GOK	Government of Kenya
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
HBC	Home Based Care
HIS	Health Information System
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDCCS	Inter-Diocesan Christian Community Services
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCB	Kenya Commercial Bank

KEPH	Kenya Essential Packages for Health
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
KESSP	Kenya Education Sector Support Programme
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KTBH	Kenya Top Bar Hive
LATF	Local Authorities Transfer Fund
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MT	Metric Tonnes
MTC	Medical Training College
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MTEF	Mid-Term Expenditure Framework
NAAIAP	National Accelerated Agricultural Input Access Project
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NALEP	National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NID	National Immunization Day
NII	National Information Infrastructure
NMK	<i>Njaa Marufuku</i> Kenya
NNMR	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
NNT	Neo-Natal Tetanus
NWCPC	National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PNNMR	Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PWD	People with Disability
RAR	Rural Access Road
SANA	Sustainable Aid in Africa International
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate
VCT	Voluntary Testing and Counselling
WRMA	Water Resource Management Authority

FOREWARD

Kisumu faces high rates of poverty, inequality and social ills, which affect the growth and development of the County as a whole and restrict individuals' access to opportunities. Both social and economic development interventions are necessary to address the scale and impact of these social problems. Certainly, the Constitution mandates the county government to 'promote social and economic development'. The County has interpreted its mandate to mean that government activity is not an end in itself but rather strategic enablers for social and economic development.

The Comprehensive Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) articulates the role of Kisumu County in promoting and maximizing socio-economic development. This is understood broadly as the overall improvement and enhancement in the quality of life of all people. At its core is a focus on addressing poverty, inequality, security, and social injustices while providing for the participation of its Citizens in charting their own development. The CIDP sets out what the county is doing or plans to do, and articulates where and how external stakeholders, such as contracted service providers and organizations receiving City grants, shall contribute to creating an opportunity, safe, caring, inclusive and well run county that allows people to reach their potential.

The Comprehensive Integrated Development Planning is an approach to planning that involves the entire county and its citizens in finding the best solutions to achieve good long-term development. The CIDP is a super plan for Kisumu. It gives an overall framework for development and aims to co-ordinate the work of county, sub-counties and other spheres of government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in the county. This plan has taken into account the existing conditions and problems and resources available for development. It also looks at economic and social development for the area as a whole and sets a framework for how land should be used, what infrastructure and services are needed and how the environment should be protected.

The CIDP addresses structural bottlenecks in the economy in order to accelerate socio-economic transformation for prosperity. The CIDP interventions aim at creating employment, raising average per capita income levels, improving the labour force distribution in line with sectoral GDP shares, raising county human development and gender equality indicators, and developing and improving the model county, that is competitive and aspiring to achieve a higher levels associated with middle income countries. This requires the sustained orientation of Government expenditures and implementation capacity towards removal of the most binding constraints to the faster socio-economic transformation. Government's efforts shall be directed towards transforming Kisumu from a predominantly peasant-based economy to a just, peaceful and prosperous middle-income county.

During the Plan period, the investment priorities will include: facilitating availability and access to critical production inputs especially in agriculture and industry; physical infrastructure development mainly in energy, railway, waterways and air transport; Human resources development in areas of education, skills development, health, water and sanitation;

promotion of the tourism industry, and promotion of science, technology and innovation.

The development approach of the CIDP intertwines economic growth and poverty eradication. This will be pursued in a quasi-market environment where the private sector will remain the engine of growth and development. The Government, in addition to undertaking the facilitating role through the provision of conducive policy, institutional and regulatory framework will also actively promote and encourage public-private partnerships in a rational manner. Furthermore, the Government will continue to pursue outward-oriented policies by encouraging foreign investments and exports with high value addition, as well as pursuing sound macroeconomic policy and management. A “Business Approach” will be pursued to improve public service delivery. In addition, synergies and inter-intra sectoral linkages will be harnessed during the implementation of the CIDP.

I call upon all the people of Kisumu to embrace the principles stated in the CIDP and apply them in the development and implementation of county programmes and projects. While respective Government sectors will align their policies and strategies with the CIDP, I urge the private sector, civil society and academia to work together with Government and to align their development efforts towards achieving the CIDP objectives and the county’s Vision.

I wish to express my appreciation to all those who worked tirelessly to produce the CIDP.

Jack N. Ranguma
H.E. the Governor
Kisumu County Government

September 2013

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The finalization of this, the first County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017 represents not only beginning but a milestone in the development of this prosperous County. It was prepared with the support and generous contribution of many individuals and organizations. I would like therefore to appreciate the role played by these individuals and institutions. Special thanks go to the County departmental heads and their teams for working round the tirelessly to ensure that the County comes up with a list of projects and programmes to be implemented in the next five years.

I also would like to appreciate the role played by all the national elected leaders for showing a great sense of leadership in the preparation of this Integrated Development Plan. My special thanks go to all the County Assembly Representatives who in spite of the short notice did a commendable job in mobilising their respective ward members. In this regard I would also like to appreciate all the residents who contributed through memoranda or participated in various public for to ensure that this Integrated Development Plan contains the wishes of the people. The enthusiasm with which all those who participated in all the sub-counties was indeed overwhelming.

I cannot also take for granted the valuable contribution made by Ms. Seline Bonyo, the County Transitional Authority Co-ordinator. I am also grateful for the support, co-operation and supervisory role played, by all the County Executive Members. Additionally, I would also like to give special thanks to all the departmental heads and especially the team who worked round the clock at Sosa to put this document together and these are; the Sosa group beginning with sub-county development planning officers: Daniel Odhiambo, Wilson Abiero, Margaret Ouma and Evance Lokabel, and representatives of other George Koyier, Arch. Oliver Okello, Physical Planner David Wanjala, Kilnda Kilei, Samba Ogwel, Kajwang', Liz Olwa, Catherine Maywa, Johnson Awuor and John Opiyo for their dedication and commitment to seeing this document take shape.

I wish particularly to thank Philomen Agulo, the County Director of Planning who provided valuable information and the Ministry of Devolution and Planning for guidance and support during the preparation process.

To all those who were involved, I salute you for this achievement but at the same time I acknowledge that the greater challenge lies in the actual utilization of the CIDP for the intended purpose which include the linkage and harmonisation with the national development goals and achievement of the Kenya the Vision 2030.

George Ongaya-Okoth

Executive Member- Communication, Economic Planning and Development

September, 2013

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kisumu County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2013 -2017 has been prepared in accordance with the specific guidelines issued by the Ministry of Devolution and Planning of the National government. The data has been tailored to suit the national government guidelines, though the sector setup at the County level that will guide operations of the County government. This document is the result of inputs and participation of the citizenry of Kisumu County who were extensively consulted in conformity to constitutional provisions. The specific contents of this report were prepared by the County Executive Committee members and technical officers drawn from the various sub-sectors led by the County Executive Committee member responsible for Communications, Planning and Development.

In preparing this document reference was made to a number of documents including the Constitution of Kenya, Kenya Vision 2030, Kisumu County Development Profile, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) amongst others. This document therefore conforms with and is motivated by the collective aspirations for a better society and high quality of life for the people of Kisumu County.

Kisumu County is one of the 47 Counties in Kenya. It lies within longitudes 33° 20'E and 35° 20'E and latitudes 0° 20'South and 0° 50'South. The County is bordered by Homa Bay County to the South, Nandi County to the North East, Kericho County to the East, Vihiga County to the North West and Siaya County to the West. The County covers a total land area of 2,009.5 km² and another 567 km² covered by water.

The population of the county according to the 2009 Population and Housing Census was estimated at 968,909 persons with 474,687 males and 494,222 females. The County consists of seven constituencies namely: Kisumu East, Kisumu West, Kisumu Central, Seme, Nyando, Muhoroni and Nyakach. There are a total of 35 wards in the county.

This plan is divided into eight chapters. Chapter one gives a brief introduction of the county and provides basic county data and economic analysis of the main challenges facing the county. The chapter highlights physiographic and natural conditions, administrative and political units, demographic features, population distribution and density, human development indications, infrastructure and access, land and land use.

Chapter two highlights the main development challenges and the strategies for addressing the challenges identified. Cross cutting issues such as population growth, poverty, environment and climate change, HIV and AIDS and gender. These are analysed in terms of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT)

In chapter three, the spatial framework is presented. It shows the development projects and programmes and locates them on specific geographical areas in the county. The special plans

also display the necessary coordination between various sectors and zoning of urban-versus-rural areas, public facilities and private home developments.

Chapter four defines the linkages of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) with Constitution of Kenya 2010, Kenya Vision 2030, MDGs and sectoral plans, urban and city plans. Chapter five outlines the institutional framework and organisational flow to be employed in implementing the plan with clear identification of the roles of various stakeholders. Chapter six indicates the resources that are available for capital projects and the strategies the county will adopt to raise required revenue to fund its operations.

Chapter seven provides a summary of the MTEF sector analysis with each sector vision and mission and the development projects and programmes to be implemented. The key stakeholders in each sector are listed with the roles they may play in the implementation. The county response to the various sector visions and missions, on-going projects and programmes and strategies to mainstream the cross-cutting issues are spelt out. In chapter eight the monitoring and evaluation framework for all the projects are defined. The framework takes into account the county and national government level tracking of the projects and programmes with verifiable indicators to be used to monitor implementation.

CHAPTER ONE

COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the development of the county. 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. The information is meant to highlight important facts about Kisumu as a county with unique features. Detailed data is presented in the fact sheet which is given in Annex I.

1.1 Position and Size of the County

Kisumu County is one of the 47 Counties in Kenya. It lies within longitudes 33° 20'E and 35° 20'E and latitudes 0° 20'South and 0° 50'South. The County is bordered by Homa Bay County to the South, Nandi County to the North East, Kericho County to the East, Vihiga County to the North West and Siaya County to the West. The County covers a total land area of 2009.5 km² and another 567 km² covered by water.

Map 1: Location of the Kisumu County in Kenya



1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions.

This section provides information on the major physical and topographic features including the soils, landscape, major drainage patterns and climatic conditions.

1.2.1 Physical and Topographic Features

The county lies in a down warped part of large lowland surrounding the Winam Gulf, at the tip of which is Kisumu Town. East of Kisumu Town is the Kano Plains occasionally broken by low ridges and rivers. There are some notable physical features such as the scarps in the north, east and south. Others include the hill slopes and piedmont plains spreading across the vast Kano Plains.

The county can be divided into 3 topographical zones namely: the Kano Plains, the upland area of Nyabondo Plateau and the midland areas of Maseno. The Kano Plains lie on the floor of the Rift Valley, which is a flat stretch bordered to the North and East by the escarpment, while the upland area comprise ridges which rise gently to an altitude of 1,835m above sea level.

The major physical features in the county are the overhanging huge granite rocks at Kisian and the legendary Kit Mikayi in Kisumu West Sub-county, the Lake Victoria, which is the second largest fresh water lake in the world, the geographically famous rice-growing Kano Plains, and lake islands (e.g. Ndere National Park which are major tourist attraction). The granite rocks are exploited (in small scale) by the local population to produce building ballast. While the varying types of soils and rivers deposits are mined for building sand and baked bricks for building in Maseno and Nyakach.

There are three major rivers flowing into the Winam Gulf namely: the Nyando, Kibos and Sondu. The rivers are heavily silted, resulting in the extensive formation of lakeside swamps. The Kano Plains, due to the structure on the floor of these escarpments is vulnerable to flooding during heavy rains especially the lower Kano Plains and in particular low lying areas of Nyando.

The county has a long shoreline along Lake Victoria. This shoreline is 90 km long and has more than 17 beaches all of which are fish landing bays. Within Kisumu City, the shores have been used to put up beautiful tourist hotels like Kiboko Bay, the Yatch Club and Tilapia Beach Resort.

1.2.2 Ecological Conditions

The soils are dominated by lake sediments, commonly sand and clay soils. In Kano Plains the soils are dark brown and grey, poorly drained and are generally very deep and firm. In the western part of Kano Plains are dark cotton soils commonly associated with the swamps. These types constitute more than 70 per cent of all soil types found in Kisumu County. These soils are suitable for brick making and sand harvesting especially at Maseno and Nyakach.

The main cash crops in the county are sugarcane, rice and cotton. Sugarcane is predominantly grown at lower midlands which are common in Maseno, Muhoroni and Miwani while cotton is grown in Kadibo and Nyando.

1.2.3 Climatic Conditions

a) Rainfall

The mean annual rainfall varies with altitude and proximity to the highlands along the Nandi Escarpment and Tinderet. The area has two rainy seasons, with the long rains occurring in March and May while the short rains occur in September to November. During the short rains the average annual rainfall ranges between 450mm and 600mm. Rainfall data indicates that the county largely receives substantial rainfall. Maseno has a mean annual rainfall of 1,630mm, Kisumu 1,280 mm, Ahero 1,260 mm, Kibos 1,290 mm, Muhoroni 1,525 mm, and Koru 1,103 mm. The lowland area which forms a trough of low rainfall receives a mean annual rainfall of between 1,000mm and 1,800mm.

Although there is no entirely dry month, the peak generally falls between March and May, with a secondary peak in September to November. The high rainfall and the nature of soils in the Kano Plains have supported small scale agricultural production. However, small-scale farmers find it difficult to prepare the land for planting since black cotton soils are difficult to work on manually during dry season and also during heavy rains.

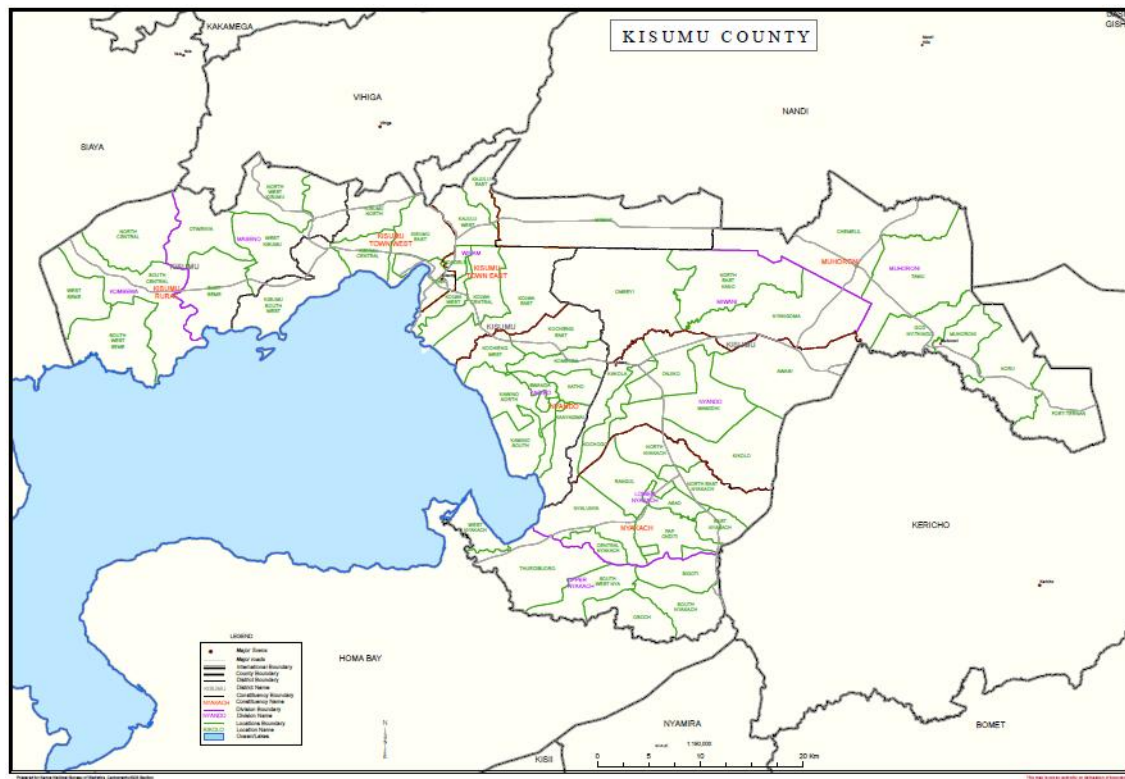
b) Temperature

The mean annual maximum temperature ranges 25°C to 35°C and the mean annual minimum temperature ranges 9°C to 18°C. The altitude in the county varies from 1,144 metres above the sea level on the plains to 1,525 metres above sea level in the Maseno and Lower Nyakach areas. This greatly influences temperatures and rainfall in the county.

1.3 Administrative Units

This section provides background information on the administrative units that make up the county. This information is vital in bringing out comprehensively the administrative image of the county at a glance. Figure 2 shows the Administrative Units of the county.

Map 2: Kisumu County Administrative/Political Boundaries



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2010

1.3.1 Administrative Subdivisions

Kisumu County has seven sub-counties namely: Kisumu East, Kisumu West, Kisumu central, Nyando, Seme, Nyakach and Muhoroni. Similarly it has seven constituencies. Table 1 shows the administrative area of the county.

Table 1: Area of the County by Administrative Units

District	Area(km ²)	No. of Divisions	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Kisumu North	128.8	2	4	12
Kisumu East	430.2	2	16	43
Kisumu west	358.7	2	8	37
Nyando	248.2	1	6	17
Muhoroni	336.4	2	9	34
Nyakach	357.2	2	14	28
Total	2009.5	11	57	168

Source: Delimitation of boundaries for constituencies and wards report, Vol, 2, 2012

1.4 Demographic Features

This section highlights the demographic features of the county. The information includes the age distribution and sex, special age groups and projections for 2015 and 2017.

1.4.1 Population Size and Composition

The population of the county according to the 2009 Population and Housing Census was estimated at 968,909 persons with 474,687 males and 494,222 females. Table 2 shows population by age groups as at 2009 and projections for 2015 and 2017.

Table 2: Population Projection by Age Cohort

Age Group	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projected)			2015 (Projected)			2017 (Projected)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	TOTAL
0-4	80,511	80,098	160,609	85,751	85,311	171,062	91,327	90,859	182,186	95,250	94,762	190,012
5-9	67,083	67,779	134,862	71,449	72,191	143,640	76,095	76,885	152,980	79,364	80,187	159,551
10-14	62,706	63,359	126,065	66,787	67,483	134,270	71,130	71,871	143,001	74,186	74,958	149,144
15-19	55,597	56,742	112,339	59,216	60,435	119,651	63,066	64,365	127,431	65,775	67,130	132,905
20-24	47,281	57,649	104,930	50,358	61,401	111,759	53,633	65,394	119,027	55,937	68,203	124,140
25-29	40,964	40,614	81,578	43,630	43,257	86,887	46,467	46,070	92,537	48,463	48,049	96,512
30-34	30,412	27,515	57,927	32,391	29,306	61,697	34,498	31,212	65,710	35,980	32,552	68,532
35-39	21,251	20,611	41,862	22,634	21,953	44,587	24,106	23,380	47,486	25,141	24,384	49,525
40-44	15,145	16,894	32,039	16,131	17,994	34,125	17,180	19,164	36,344	17,918	19,987	37,905
45-49	13,361	15,298	28,659	14,231	16,294	30,525	15,156	17,353	32,509	15,807	18,099	33,906
50-54	11,251	12,504	23,755	11,983	13,318	25,301	12,763	14,184	26,947	13,311	14,793	28,104
55-59	8,718	9,175	17,893	9,285	9,772	19,057	9,889	10,408	20,297	10,314	10,855	21,169
60-64	7,054	7,597	14,651	7,513	8,091	15,604	8,002	8,618	16,620	8,345	8,988	17,333
65-69	4,163	5,402	9,565	4,434	5,754	10,188	4,722	6,128	10,850	4,925	6,391	11,316
70-74	3,777	4,757	8,534	4,023	5,067	9,090	4,284	5,396	9,680	4,468	5,628	10,096
75-79	2,392	3,356	5,748	2,548	3,574	6,122	2,713	3,807	6,520	2,830	3,970	6,800
80+	3,021	4,872	7,893	3,005	4,915	7,920	3,200	5,235	8,435	3,337	5,460	8,797
Total	474,687	494,222	968,909	505,370	526,116	1,031,485	538,231	560,329	1,098,560	561,351	584,396	1,145,747

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Table 2 above indicates that in 2012, the categories between 0-4 and 5-9 age groups had the largest populations of 171,062 and 143,640 respectively but this is expected to increase to 182,186 and 152,980 in 2015 and 190,012 and 159,551 in 2017. The cohorts with the lowest population are those whose age is between 75-79 years. In 2012, the population of these cohorts was 6,122 and is projected to rise to 6,800 persons in 2017. In terms of proportion to total population, those between 0 to 14 years, 15 to 64 years and 65 to 80+ years represent 43.5 per cent, 53.3 per cent and 3.2 per cent respectively. Based on projections, the county's total population will increase by 13.4 per cent from 968,909 in 2009 to 1,145,747 in 2017.

Table 3 represents population projections for special age groups. The groups covered include children less than 1 year and under 5 years, primary school age, secondary school age, youthful population, reproductive age, labour force and the aged.

Table 3: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age Group	2009			2012			2015			2017		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	TOTAL
Under 1	32,510	31,682	64,192	34,626	33,744	68,370	36,878	35,938	72,816	38,462	37,482	75,944
Under 5	95,473	94,670	190,143	101,687	100,832	202,519	108,300	107,389	215,689	112,952	112,001	224,953
Primary school Age (6-13)	103,333	104,876	208,209	110,059	111,702	221,761	117,216	118,966	236,182	122,250	124,076	246,326
Secondary School age (14-17)	46,275	46,343	92,618	49,287	49,359	98,646	52,492	52,569	105,061	54,747	54,827	109,574
Youth Population (15-29)	143,842	155,004	298,846	153,204	165,093	318,297	163,167	175,828	338,995	170,176	183,381	353,557
Reproductive age female (15-49)		235,322			250,639			266,937			278,403	
Labour force (15-64)	251,034	264,598	515,632	267,373	281,820	549,193	284,760	300,146	584,906	296,991	313,039	610,030
Aged Population (65+)	13,426	18,315	31,741	14,300	19,507	33,807	15,230	20,776	36,006	15,884	21,668	37,552

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

At the beginning of 2012, the population of those in reproductive age was 250,639 while the youth were 318,297. These groups will be expected to increase by 11.1 per cent to 278,403 and 353,557 respectively by 2017. The aged population of those over 65 years was 33,807 in 2012 and is projected to increase to 37,552 by 2017.

1.4.2 Population Distribution by Urban Centres

There is one city, Kisumu and several towns and trading centres in the County including Ahero, Maseno, Kombewa, Awasi, Holo, Chemilil, Muhoroni, Katito, Pap Onditi and Sondu. Kisumu City had a population of 259,258 in 2009. It is projected that the population of Kisumu City will increase by 8 per cent to reach 491,893 by 2017.

Table 4 below presents the population of some of the key urban centres in the county.

Table 4: Population Projections by Urban Centre

Urban Centre	2009			2012			2015			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kisumu	131,062	128,196	259,258	166,649	163,005	329,654	211,852	207,220	419,072	248,666	243,228	491,893
Ahero	3912	4663	8,575	4,974	5,929	10,903	6,323	7,537	13,861	7,422	8,847	16,269
Maseno	1720	1581	3,301	2,187	2,010	4,197	2,780	2,556	5,336	3,263	3,000	6,263
Chemelil	4331	3557	7,888	5,507	4,523	10,030	7,001	5,750	12,750	8,217	6,749	14,966
Awasi	1264	1224	2,488	1,607	1,556	3,164	2,043	1,979	4,022	2,398	2,322	4,721
Muhoroni	7,735	7,071	14,806	9,835	8,991	18,826	12,503	11,430	23,933	14,676	13,416	28,092
Total	150,024	146,292	296,316	190,759	186,014	376,774	242,502	236,472	478,974	284,642	277,562	562,204

Source: KNBS, 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census Vol. 1A, 2010

1.4.3 Population Density and Distribution

The population density is influenced by the climatic conditions, topography, soil composition, and infrastructure and land ownership in the County. Table 5 below shows the population in the county by constituency and the associated density per square kilometre based on the 2009 Population and Housing Census. The county's average population density was 482 persons per square kilometre. The population density ranged from 218 in Muhoroni to 5,165 in Kisumu Central Constituency.

Table 5: Population and Density by Constituency/Sub-county

Constituency	Area	Population	Density (Km ²)
Kisumu East	135.9	150,124	1,105
Kisumu West	212.9	131,246	616
Kisumu Central	32.7	168,892	5,165
Seme	190.2	98,805	519
Nyando	413.2	141,037	341
Muhoroni	667.3	145,764	218
Nyakach	357.3	133,041	372
Total	2,009.5	968,909	482

Source Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Table 6: Population distribution and density by Constituency

Sub-county	2009 (Census)		2012 (Projected)		2015 (Projected)		2017 (Projected)	
	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Kisumu East	150,124	1,105	159,895	1,177	170,293	1,253	177,608	1,307
Kisumu West	131,246	616	139,789	656	148,879	699	155,274	729
Kisumu Central	168,892	5,165	179,885	5,501	191,582	5,859	199,812	6,111
Seme	98,805	519	105,236	553	112,079	589	116,894	614
Nyando	141,037	341	150,217	363	159,985	387	166,857	403
Nyakach	133,041	372	141,700	396	150,915	422	157,397	440
Muhoroni	145,764	218	155,252	232	165,347	247	172,449	258
Total	968,909	482	1,031,973	513	1,099,079	547	1,146,290	570

Source Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

1.5 Human Development Approach

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

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

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

1.5.1 Human Development Index

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

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

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 in Article 27 recognizes that measures should be put in place to encourage affirmative action programmes and policies to address past inequalities.

Economic and social rights to all are also recognized in Article 43. These include the right to health care services, adequate housing, and sanitation, adequate food of acceptable quality, clean and safe water and appropriate social security to vulnerable groups in the society.

The 6th Kenya Human Development Report of 2009, Introduced a new measure for youth development in Kenya, the Youth Development Index (YDI). The index was at 0.5817 nationally but also depicted variations across the regions. The index is a composite of education, income and survivorship (health) dimensions. Therefore, it is critical to look at youth as a resource and a potential wealth for a nation. However, a large group of youths are potentially at risk of engaging in harmful anti-social behaviours, including risky sexual behaviour, substance abuse 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 fairly equal) and 1, where one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions.

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

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

1.6 Political Units (Constituencies, Electoral Wards)

Table 7 shows the political units in the county. The county has seven constituencies namely: Kisumu West, Kisumu Central, Nyando, Muhoroni, Nyakach, Seme and Kisumu East and a total of 35 electoral Wards.

Table 7: County's Electoral Wards by Constituency

Constituency Name	Constituency Population	Constituency Area In Sq. Km (Approx)	County Assembly Ward Name	County Assembly Ward Population (Approx.)	County Assembly Ward Area In Sq. Km (Approx.)	County Assembly Ward Description
KisumuEast	150,124	135.90				
			Kajulu	40,876	38.30	Got Nyabondo, Kadero-K, Okok,Konya and Wathorego Sub-Locations
			Kolwa East	21,288	57.80	Buoye, Chiga and Mayenya Sub-Locations
			Manyatta B	27,952	2.50	Manyatta B Sub-Location
			Nyalenda A	28,269	3.20	Nyalenda A Sub-Location
			Kolwa Central	31,739	34.10	Nyalunya and Kasule Sub-Locations
Kisumu West	131,246	212.90				
			South West Kisumu	22,126	50.40	Ojolla, Osiri and Kanyawegi Sub-Locations of Kisumu County
			Central Kisumu	38,128	30.30	Kogony, Korando 'A' and Korando 'B' Sub-Locations
			Kisumu North	24,890	40.60	Dago, Mkendwa, Bar'a',Bar 'b' and Nyahera Sub-Locations
			West Kisumu	22,147	56.40	Newa, Upper Kadongo, Lower Kadongo, South Kapuonja and North Kapuonja Sub-Locations
			North West Kisumu	23,955	35.20	West Karateng, East Karateng, Sunga and Marera Sub-Locations
KisumuCentral	168,892	32.70				
			Railways	34,924	15.10	Kanyakwar, Bandari and Nyawita Sub-Locations
			Migosi	19,826	1.90	Migosi Sub-Locations
			Shauri Moyo Kaloleni	14,806	2.10	Kaloleni Sub-Locations
			Market Milimani	18,902	6.50	Northern and Southern Sub-Locations
			Kondele	48,004	2.40	Manyatta A Sub-Location
			Nyalenda B	32,430	4.70	Nyalenda B Sub-Location
Seme	98,805	267.30				
			West Seme	28,456	77.10	WestReru, EastReru, WestNgere, East Ngere, Ang'oga, Alwala, KadingaW est, East Kadinga, North Alungo and South Alungo Sub-Locations
			Central Seme	23,213	63.60	West Kanyadwera,East Kanyadwera, Upper Kombewa, East Othany, West Othany and Lower Kombewa Sub-Locations
			East Seme	21,688	55.70	West Kolumje, Eastkolumje, Kaila, Kitmikayi and Koker/Kajulu Sub-Locations
			North Seme	25,448	70.90	East Katieno, Kadero, West Katieno, North Kowe, South Kowe,North Rata and South Rata Sub-Locations
Nyando	141,037	413.10				
			East Kano /Wawidhi	17,334	101.90	Magina, Nyakongo, Katolo, Achego and Ayweyo Sub-Locations

Constituency Name	Constituency Population	Constituency Area In Sq. Km (Approx)	County Assembly Ward Name	County Assembly Ward Population (Approx.)	County Assembly Ward Area In Sq. Km (Approx.)	County Assembly Ward Description
			Awasi/ Onjiko	26,071	94.50	Kobong'o, BorderI,Ayucha, Kakmie, BorderII, and Wang'ang'a Sub-Locations
			Ahero	36,306	51.80	Kakola Ahero, Tura, South Kochogo, Kakola Ombaka, Kochogo Central, and Kochogo North Sub-Locations
			Kabonyo /Kanyagwal	25,065	87.00	Kabonyo Irrigation Scheme, Kapiyo,Upper Bwanda, Kwa Kungu, Central Bwanda, Kolal,A nyuro, Ogenya, Ugwe, Nduru, and Kadhiambo Sub-Locations of Kisumu County
			Kobura	36,261	77.90	Kotieno, Kamayoga, Lela, Masogo, Nyamware North, Nyamware South,Rabuor (Kochieng') and Okana Sub-Locations
Muhoroni	145,764	699.90				
			Miwani	19,426	132.3	East Kabar, West Kabar and Central Kabar,Miwani North, Miwani East, Miwani Central and Miwani West Sub-Locations
			Ombeyi	26,307	92.5	Obumba, Kang'o, Ramula, Kore and Ahero Irrigation Scheme Sub-Locations
			Masogo /Nyang'oma	32,496	106.1	Wang'ayaI ,Wang'aya II, Kamswa North, Kamswa South, Sidho I and Sidho EastII Sub-Locations
			Chemelil	26,378	185.9	Upper Tamu, Lower Tamu, Kibigori, Chemelil, Nyangore, West Songhor, East Songhor and God Abuoro Sub-Locations
			Muhoroni Koru	41,157	183.1	Muhoroni Town, Tonde, Orego, Owaga, Koru, Nyando, Ochoria, Fort- Teman and Homa Line Sub-Locations
Nyakach	133,041	357.30				
			South West Nyakach	17,322	50.90	Kajimbo, Ramogi, Gariand West Kadiang'a Sub-Locations
			North Nyakach	33,507	110.40	Rarieda, Lisana, Kasaye, Jimo Middle, GemRae and Gem Nam, Agoro East, JimoEast, Awach, Agoro West and Kandaria Sub-Locations
			Central Nyakach	25,282	76.00	Moro,KabodhoEast,Olwalo, JimoWest,KabodhoNorthandKabodho West Sub-Locations
			West Nyakach	26,403	69.00	UpperKadiang'a,Anding'o Opanga,WestKoguta,Nyong'ongaand LowerKadiang'a Sub-Locations
			South East Nyakach	30,527	51.00	East Koguta,East Kadiang'a andRamogi Sub-Locations

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2013

1.6.1 Eligible and Registered Voters by Constituency

The eligible voters in the county as per the 2009 census were 451,705. The number of registered voters is shown in Table 8. According to the data from the Independent Electoral

and Boundaries Commission (IEBC), the total voters registered in the county were 388,809 as at 2012.

Table 8: Eligible vs. Registered voters in the County

Constituency	Eligible Voters (2009 Census)	Registered Voters (2012)
Kisumu East	69,988	55,267
Kisumu West	61,187	50,511
Kisumu Central	78,737	94,788
Seme	46,063	36,039
Nyando	65,751	52,070
Muhoroni	67,955	51,732
Nyakach	62,024	48,402
TOTAL	451,705	388,809

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2013

As indicated in the table above, Kisumu Central Constituency has the largest number of registered voters totalling 94, 788 while Seme has the least voter registration of 36,039. Registered voters in other constituencies are Kisumu East 55,267, Muhoroni 51,732, Nyando 52,070, Kisumu West 50,511 and Nyakach 48,402.

1.7 Infrastructure and Access

This subsection provides information on the road network, postal and telecommunications, financial services and other social and physical infrastructure among other services within the County.

1.7.1 Road, Rail Network, Airports

The total length of bitumen surface (tarmac) road is 286km with the rest of the link roads being either gravel surface (725.6km) or earth surface (956.6km). The county is traversed by the main trunk road (B1) linking Nairobi to Kampala, Uganda through Busia. There is also an important road (A1) that links Kisumu to Tanzania through Kisii. An alternative route to Tanzania from Kisumu is through Homa Bay. Besides these major highways, there are several bitumen surface (tarmac) roads linking the county to Western Kenya towns like Kakamega, Nandi Hill, Kapsabet, Eldoret, Bungoma and Kitale among others.

As concerns air transport, the county has Kisumu International Airport that was recently improved and upgraded to international standards. The airport is the busiest airport in Western Kenya and the third busiest airport in the country. It handles over 10 flights daily including scheduled, chartered and non scheduled arrivals and departures. The number of passengers using the airport has increased from 111,934 in 2005/2006 financial year to

243,636 in 2010/2011. In the same period, the number of aircrafts increased from 3,792 to 7,344. Passenger traffic is basically made up of business and tourist travellers.

Currently, the focus is on belly cargo but as the market grows, it is envisaged that cargo flights will be introduced. There are plans to put up a transit shed at the airport to enable it handle export and import and therefore attract cargo airlines. This will be done by the Kenya Airports Authority (KAA) in conjunction with transit shed operator, exporters and importers.

Kisumu is set to benefit from a Vision 2030 master plan that will see the region revamp its railway networks to connect with Kisumu International Airport. Kisumu Railway Station which was handling cargo, with connections to the EAC market through the Kisumu pier, was closed due to lack of profits.

With the problems posed by water hyacinth, the port has become a low business zone with ships cancelling deliveries to the port on several occasions. The development blue print has proposed plans to revive the defunct railway line, the proposed project will unmask the potential of the city as a hub for business in the East African Community.

1.7.2 Posts and Telecommunications

The technological progress made in telecommunications sub-sector has greatly shifted demand from ordinary postal services reliant on mail services to more sophisticated and efficient communication models involving mobile telephony and internet or email. This revolution has affected the growth of landline telephones in Kisumu County. While mobile telephone lines have increased in thousands, landlines have remained at about 8,500 in the county. The mobile telephone coverage by the four operators that is Safaricom, Airtel, Orange, and Yu networks is at about 90 per cent making it the most preferred mode of communication in the county.

Postal services have borne the brunt of the growth in mobile technology that has even gone into money transfer services that used to be the preserve of the Kenya Postal Corporation. However, postal services are still used for letters and parcel delivery and for payments of cash transfers especially for social protection monies. Currently, there are 4 post offices and 5 sub post offices in the county.

1.7.3 Financial Institutions

The county has a number of financial institutions. However, these financial institutions are mainly concentrated in urban areas with a number of them in Kisumu City. Some of the banks operating in the county include; Kenya Commercial Bank, National Bank of Kenya, Standard Bank, Barclays Bank, Equity Bank, Diamond Trust Bank, Family Bank, and Cooperative Bank among others. Kenya Commercial and Equity Banks have the highest number of branches in the county.

The main Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs) that exist are farmers based; mostly dealing with sugar cane farmers. There are also a number of microfinance institutions operating in the county namely: Faulu Kenya, Kenya Women Finance Trust among others.

1.7.4 Education Institutions

There is a total of 997 Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres in Kisumu County and a total of 655 primary schools. The county has 158 secondary schools. Other educational institutions in the county include 3 universities, 5 university campuses, 1 national polytechnic, 1 medical training college and Kenya Utalii College Kisumu Campus. There are also a number of private institutions in the County offering tertiary education.

1.7.5 Energy Access (Main sources of energy, Electricity coverage etc)

The main source of energy for cooking in Kisumu County is firewood which accounts for 60 per cent of all energy sources. Charcoal comes second at 17.1 per cent followed by paraffin at 6.9 per cent, gas (LPG) accounts for 2.5 per cent. For lighting, paraffin is the most commonly used source of energy in the county accounting for 79.3 per cent of all energy sources followed by electricity at 18.3 per cent.

Electricity as a source of energy is becoming more important in the county with increase in coverage over the last few years especially through the Rural Electrification Programme. Currently, a number of trading centres and secondary schools in the county have been connected to the national grid. An increased number of households have also been connected to the national grid. With the implementation of the laptop project, it is expected that the remaining centres and primary schools will be electrified.

1.7.6 Markets and Urban Centres

The Kisumu City is the headquarters and the main commercial base of the county. There are also other six major urban centres name: Ahero, Muhoroni, Chemilil, Awasi, Katito, Pap Onditi, Holo, Sondu and Maseno and these serve as market centres well.

1.7.7 Housing

The main wall material for houses in the county is mud/wood accounting for 49.6 per cent followed by mud/cement 21.2 per cent, bricks/blocks 21.2 per cent and stone houses only account for 3.2 per cent. The main materials for the floor are earth 55.2 per cent; cement 42.4 per cent and tiles 1.5 per cent.

Corrugated iron sheet is widely used with over 85 per cent of households using it for roofing. The use of grass for roofing is low with only 9 per cent of households using the material. Use of tiles and concrete for roofing is negligible with only 1.7 per cent of houses having tiles whereas only 1 per cent uses concrete.

1.8 Land and Land use

1.8.1 Mean holding size

The mean land holding size in the county is 1.6 acres while the mean agricultural parcel is 1.0 acres. The population is predominantly rural with those living in rural areas depending entirely on land as the natural resource for subsistence and economic purposes. Due to population pressure, the small parcels of land continue to be subdivided into uneconomical sizes.

1.8.2 Percentage of land with title deeds

The percentage of land with title deeds is 61.3 per cent. The land in the county is largely owned by individuals (78.8 per cent), 10.7 per cent of it is rented or leased, 4.9 per cent clan/family owned and 0.4 per cent is communally owned. Others are owned by the various local authorities.

1.8.3 Incidence of landlessness

Incidence of landlessness is low in Kisumu County. The notable area where this exists is around Muhoroni which is a settlement scheme.

1.9 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

1.9.1 Cooperative Societies

The county has 314 cooperative societies of which 183 are active and 106 are dormant. The total membership is 58,365 with a turnover of over half a billion Kenya shillings. Nyando Investment Co-operative Union has been registered and is targeting Kshs 100 million from the more than 200 societies in the Chemelil zone and focuses on sugarcane farmers. In addition, one savings and credit co-operative society has been registered by women in Kisumu West. There is also a *jua kali* co-operatives society that targets the youth who are mostly artisans.

1.9.2 Non-Governmental Organizations

The county has over 198 NGO's. Most of these NGO's are involved in HIV and AIDS interventions, environmental, education, health and civic education. The NGOs whose interventions have impacted on the livelihoods of the people include; AMREF; Maanisha programme, Aphia II, which was a consortium of six NGOs namely: Practical Action, Shelter Forum, Care Kenya, Omega Foundation, Ogra, Crep, World Vision, Plan Kenya and Concern Worldwide among others. It is worth noting that there are a number of NGOs that are implementing activities however their impact has not been fully felt on the ground. In this

regard, there is need for enhancing partnership in monitoring and evaluation of activities being undertaken by various stakeholders.

1.9.3 Self Help, Women & Youth Groups

The county has several active self help, women and youth groups each playing distinct roles and activities. However, these groups face numerous challenges ranging from financial, leadership and proper implementation of activities. Hence, there is need to empower these groups through education and provision of financial assistance.

1.10 Crop, Livestock and Fish Production

1.10.1 Main Crops Produced

The total acreage under food and cash crops is estimated at 26,865 acres and 25,815 acres respectively. The main crops grown for subsistence include beans, maize, sorghum, finger millet, potatoes, groundnuts, kales and cotton. The main cash crop grown in the county is sugarcane while some rice growing is practiced along Rivers Nyando and Awach, Chemelil, Miwani and Kibos. Generally, farmers are faced with many challenges which include; high cost of inputs, flooding, unpredictable rainfall/ low rainfall in some areas, weak marketing channels and crop diseases and pests.

1.10.2 Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops

62.10% of all households in Kisumu County depend on crop farming as a source of income. With a county household density of 107.8 per sq. km., much of this agricultural activity is practised on small parcels of land. The main (cash and food) crops grown include beans, maize, tea, sorghum, finger millet, potatoes, pyrethrum, sugarcane, ground-nuts, kales and cotton. Rice is grown under 2,000 ha. at the Ahero Irrigation Scheme in Nyando Constituency. Rice is also grown on a smaller scale at the Kabonyo Irrigation Scheme in Nyando Constituency. Sugar cane is grown extensively in Muhoroni and parts of Nyando Constituencies and is indeed the most important cash crop of the two areas. Most production (90%) is grown on small scale farms, with smaller amounts on nucleus estates around the cane factories

1.10.3 Average farm sizes

The mean farm holding in the County is 1.6 acres. A majority of farmers own the parcels of land and largely utilize them for subsistence farming.

1.10.4 Main storage facilities

Farmers in the county mainly utilize two types of storage: on farm and off farm storage. Traditional storage granaries (cribs) are the most commonly used on farm storage. Off farm storage is mainly through the National Cereals and Produce Board silos in Kisumu and Muhoroni.

1.10.5 Main Livestock Bred

The main livestock bred in the county include; dairy cattle, beef cattle, pigs, goats, sheep, poultry, rabbits and bee keeping. On the overall, 92.5 per cent of households rear chicken, 47.3 per cent keep cattle, 38.7 per cent and 23.6 per cent keep goats and sheep respectively. The most common livestock kept in the large-scale commercial farms are dairy and beef cattle, goat and sheep.

1.10.6 Number of Ranches

There are no ranches in Kisumu County; neither does it have the company ranches nor private ranches. However, there are large-scale commercial farms that carry out agricultural activities.

1.10.7 Main fishing activities, Types of fish produced, Landing sites

Fishing is one of the key economic activities in Kisumu County. Most of the fish harvesting takes place in Lake Victoria. With the advent of fish ponds, households are investing in the ponds and there are over 1,330 fish ponds in the county. Overall, there are 3,275 fishermen and 189 fish farm families in the county. The fish produced include; *Rastrineobola argentea* (Omena), Tilapia, Nile perch, among others. The fishing gear used includes fishing nets, hooks, traps and motor boats. Kisumu County has the following beaches: Kaloka Beach, Ndere Island, Kisumu Port, Dunga Beach, Sango Beach and Kusa Beach

1.11 Forestry and Agro-forestry

The forest resources in the county are the most important assets in the provision of basic needs, conservation and improvement of physical conditions of the county. They supply essential wood products, employment opportunities, revenue collection base and control of soil erosion and conservation of water catchment areas.

1.11.1 Main Forest types and sizes of forests

The county has got no gazetted forest and few existing ones are on hill tops of Fort Tenan and Songoh for the purposes of soil and water conservation. However, efforts need to be put in place in agro-forestry to raise the forest cover of the county for provision of wood-fuel, timber and environmental conservation. The county has some of its population engaged in forest related activities being saw mills, furniture and workshops.

1.11.2 Main Forest Products

The main forest products in the county are wood, timber, posts and poles and building materials. These are found mainly on individual farms since there is no recognized forest in the county.

1.11.3 Promotion of Agro-Forestry and Green Economy

Through Evergreen Agriculture, particular types of trees are intercropped in annual food crops and livestock systems. As with most forms of agro-forestry, the trees offer multiple benefits to farmers. They can provide sources of green fertiliser to build healthier soils and enhance crop production, increase soil fertility by fixing nitrogen in their roots, and provide fruits, medicine, livestock fodder, timber and fuel wood.

Additionally, trees grown on farms have environmental benefits in the form of shelter, erosion control, watershed protection, water retention and increased biodiversity. Carbon storage both above-ground and below-ground is greatly enhanced compared to conventional agriculture, thus improving opportunities for rewards in the form of agricultural carbon offsets for farmers. Agro-forestry can also enhance resilience to climate variability and climate change.

The most promising results of Evergreen Agriculture are coming from the integration of fertiliser trees into cropping systems. These trees improve soil fertility by drawing nitrogen from the air and transferring it to the soil through their roots and leaf litter. Scientists have been evaluating various species of fertiliser trees for many years, including *Sesbania*, *Gliricidia*, *Tephrosia* and *Faidherbia*.

The indigenous African acacia (*Faidherbia albida*) is perhaps the most remarkable of these fertiliser trees. *Faidherbia* sheds its nitrogen-rich leaves during the early rainy season and remains dormant throughout the crop-growing period. The leaves grow again when the dry season begins. This makes it highly compatible with food crops, because it does not compete with them for light, nutrients or water during the growing season: only its bare branches spread overhead while the food crops grow to maturity.

Extensive observations have indicated that growing maize in the vicinity of the trees dramatically increases production, and the health of the soils is improved. Evergreen Agriculture is emerging as an affordable and accessible science-based practice which is both climate-smart and able to increase smallholder food production. There is an urgent need to refine, adapt and extend this approach, not just in addressing climate change, but also to drastically improve the incomes and livelihoods of smallholder farmers and help meet the challenge of feeding the world's projected population of 9 billion by 2050.

Urban and peri-urban farming practices in Kisumu largely include small-scale rain-fed mixed farming, small-scale river irrigation, wetland farming, fish farming and free range livestock keeping. The most intensive agriculture is practised along the lake shore in the lower-lying flood plains of Nyalenda and Dunga, and in the wetlands to the South of the city. Larger plots under agriculture are found along the foothills to the east bordering the peri-urban fringe.

Urban and peri-urban agriculture could benefit from including agro-forestry technologies ready for application in limited intra-urban spaces as well as open areas. For example, ICRAF has been working with tree nursery operators who produce a diverse range of tree species on small urban spaces for a diverse range of clientele. The operators have been trained in better nursery practices, marketing and entrepreneurial skills. They now conduct their activities in the form of an association, which helps solve the common challenges they face while conducting their businesses in the Kisumu urban setting.

Medicinal value: In addition, food and non-food products from diverse trees and shrubs can improve the nutrition and incomes of poor urban farming households. This could be realised by better integrating diverse fast growing tree species and shrubs in the urban and peri-urban areas. Already tested and proven tree species that provide fruit, medicinal products, timber and fuel wood could be popularized to enrich existing farming practices.

Wood fuel: Many urban residents in Kisumu City rely on biomass fuels for cooking and heating. The scarcity of wood in the entire county has indeed led to rapid fuel wood commercialization.

1.12 Environment and Climate Change

1.12.1 Major contributors to environmental degradation in the County

Solid and liquid waste

Kisumu City, being the third-largest city in Kenya, has been operating without an official garbage dumping site. The council has been collecting garbage which it off-loads near the Moi stadium, the temporary dumping ground is not the ideal site for the waste but the council has been forced to continue to use it for now because of lack of an option. Initially the council had identified a plot at the Mamboleo area which it intended to use as a dumping ground but the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) objected the move saying it was close to an estate and would affect those who reside there. A resolution was recently passed by the council that a plot be bought from any private land owner which will eventually be transformed into a dump site. The Council will also need to buy adequate number of trucks for garbage collection in the next financial years.

Use of plastic packing has resulted into major heaps of plastic scattered all over the towns or urban areas in the county namely: Kisumu, Ahero, Awasi, Maseno, and Muhoroni. Plastics are non-biodegradable and they pose a major environmental hazard in the county. They block sewage, drainage systems and digestive systems and generally degrade the environment. There is poor solid and liquid waste disposal in all the urban areas of the county as there is no liquid waste treatment plant in the county except lagoons at the health centres, which are inadequate, small and always leaking into streams.

Oil pollution from garages and petrol stations, clinical wastes, raw sewage are other environmental challenges in the county. Workshops disposing off sawdust and waste timber

in town, quite often burn the sawdust producing pungent fumes hence air pollution. Clinical waste is hazardous. Raw sewage pollutes water hence environmental risk.

In general, the problem of waste management in the county is a serious one. None of the urban centres in the county has a sewerage treatment system. Further, none of the towns has a properly developed formal garbage disposal site.

Sand harvesting

Sand acts as a safe aquifer for water flowing below and through it. Removal of sand results in destruction of underground aquifers and loss of safe water. Sand scooping adversely affects surface water quality and quantity and damages the aquatic ecosystem. Haulage of sand by heavy trucks causes environmental degradation by accelerating soil erosion and affecting soil stability. Storage of sand causes destruction of surface areas through clearing of vegetation and uses land that could be used for agriculture. Related social and health problems include prostitution and high school drop-out rate around sand harvesting areas leading to serious social and health problems. The beneficial effects of sand harvesting include local employment; however, the share of monetary benefits to locals is minimal. The results show that the local community gains the least from sand harvesting, but stands to suffer the most if the degradation of the river system continues. Suggestions are made for safe and sustainable methods of managing sand harvesting, in which greater local involvement and stricter enforcement of regulations to protect the environment are vital. Of great concern is the failure by the relevant Ministry to gazette sand harvesting guidelines developed by the National Environment Management Agency (NEMA) in collaboration with other lead agencies and stakeholders.

Invasive species - water hyacinth

For the locals, the billions of litres of water mean nothing because they are heavily polluted and unsafe for direct use. A visit to the Dunga intake point for the Lake Victoria South Water Services Board shows the extent of investment that the firm has made to block the weed. Mesh has been put around the intake to prevent water hyacinth clogging it. The ecological health of Lake Victoria had been affected profoundly as a result of a rapidly growing population, the clearing of vegetation along the shores and a booming fish-export industry, the disappearance of several native fish species, prolific growth of algae, and dumping of untreated effluent by several industries. Worst of all, much of the damage is irreversible. Traditional lifestyles of lakeshore communities have been disrupted and are crumbling. There is a consensus among scientists that if an accelerated push to save the lake is not made soon, this much-needed body of water will cease to sustain life.



Figure 1: Water Hyacinth in Lake Victoria

An integrated approach that combined physical, biological and mechanical methods is needed to contain the spread of water hyacinth. The weed is a problem because of the surprisingly long lifespan of its seeds which last as long as 30 years. It means seeds deposited near the shores in 1988 when the water hyacinth first appeared in the lake basin remain alive and will germinate when washed into the lake. Eradicating the water hyacinth is not possible; we can only manage it by reducing the coverage. Previous methods of control included the introduction of a weevil, and mechanical removal. At the latest attempt, the wind blew the weed to other parts of the lake before the firm that won the tender to remove it got down to work. One way of managing the weed is to make economic benefit out of it. There are several products that can be produced from the weed. Currently in the county, there are cottage industries that make furniture, baskets, mats, ropes and other artefacts from water hyacinth. There is also the potential for production of bio-energy, bio-fertilizer and animal feed from the weed.



Figure 2: Some of the water hyacinth products

A pilot watershed management scheme is underway in the Nyando river basin and along the lake shore in the Nyanza, Western and Rift Valley Provinces. Key to the proposed integrated approach will be making the six million people who depend on the lake aware of the need for environmental conservation. Apart from providing water for irrigation, fishing and transport, the county also hopes to use the lake as a tourist attraction. The lake has the potential of earning KShs 6 billion a year from fishing while at the same time creating an avenue for lake tourism and sports.

1.12.2 Effects of environmental degradation

Effects of environmental degradation include hazards posed by expanding gullies due to soil erosion which are found in Nyakach Sub-county. There is also continued loss of fertile soils and siltation of rivers and water ways leading to frequent flooding especially in the lowlands.

Sand harvesting activities in some parts of the county is not organized and threatens to contribute to further soil erosion. Continued discharge of raw waste and industrial effluent into the Lake Victoria has promoted the growth of water hyacinth that has engulfed the lake.

1.12.3 Climate change and its effects in the county

Climate change refers to global warming over time due increased emission from greenhouses gases. While Kenya's and Kisumu County's contribution to climate change is negligible, its impacts have not spared the county. Some of the effects associated with climate change include; increased temperature resulting in increased algal blooms in the lake which favour invasive species such as the water hyacinth, increased amount and intensity of rainfall resulting in frequent flooding especially in the Kano Plains as well as frequent dry spells leading to droughts.

1.12.4 Climate change mitigation measures and adaptation strategies

Adaptation to climate changes refers to adjustment in ecological, social or economic systems in response to actual or expected climate stimuli and their effects or impacts, addressed to the solution of relative problems, as well as to the benefits from the undertaken measures. While Kenya has not played a significant role in contributing to climate change, its effects have had adverse effects on the population. It is therefore important that effective mitigation and adaptation strategies are put in place to prevent unfavorable climate changes consequences, and ensure adequate preparedness to climate changes. Some of the strategies will include; undertaking major environmental impact assessment, water catchments conservation and protection, improvement of information communication systems, intensify capacity building among stakeholders at all levels. In addition, there will be need to promote tree planting to increase the carbon sink level improve research programs on the assessment of climate change impacts, and changes in the climate system and enhance the linkage between research finding and the general population and stakeholder institutions on climate change.

1.13 Mining

1.13.1 Ongoing activities

Quarrying and sand harvesting are the main mining activities in the county with building sand harvesting concentrated along river banks of Nyando and Awach. Quarrying activities that are ongoing include crushing of granite rock deposits at various parts of the county for production of ballast used in the housing and roads construction industries. Other activities include limestone mining by Homa Lime Company for lime production.

1.13.2 Mining potentials

The County still have great mining potential which have not been exploited. For instance, in parts of Koru, there are deposits of limestone that can be mined and used in the production of cement. A pre-feasibility study is being undertaken by J-K Cement Company to gauge if there is enough limestone for production of cement of good quality. In addition, there are indications of oil potential in Nyakach and Nyando Sub-counties and pre-feasibility studies have been initiated to gauge the viability for production.

1.14 Tourism

1.14.1 Main Tourist Attractions, National Parks/Reserves

The county lies in the Western Kenya tourism circuit. The region has tourist attractions sites around the lake. The western tourist circuit is well served by national and international trunk roads as well as Kisumu International Airport which has been expanded and improved to international standard so as to accommodate larger planes.

The county has a variety of tourist attractions including diversity of landscapes, wildlife, culture and the many historical sites and suitable beaches along Lake Victoria provide enormous potential for tourism growth in the region. Enhanced management and promotion of tourism will earn the county large amounts of revenue that can be ploughed back into developing the infrastructure/social facilities that will further boost the tourism industry. Other areas of investment will include establishment of high-class hotels and lodges in major towns or at the sites for overnight stay for tourists; camping sites, water sports and tourist resorts among others.

The county has a variety of tourist attractions including diversity of landscapes, wildlife, culture and the many historical sites and suitable beaches along Lake Victoria provide enormous potential for tourism growth in the region. The Ndere Island National Park in Seme Sub-county ,the Kisumu Impala Sanctuary in Kisumu City and the National Museum in Kisumu. Historic sites such as Songhor Paleontological Site situated in Muhoroni, the viewpoints in Nyabondo, the legendary Luanda Magere site in Miwani, Kit Mikayi in Kisumu West, recreational sailing and sport fishing on Lake Victoria provide attractive sites that need to be fully utilized.

1.14.2 Main Wildlife

The main wildlife in the county are silver backed jackals, leopards, baboons, ostriches, hyena, guinea fowls, duikers, lion, impalas, vervet monkeys, bird species, sitatungas, crocodiles, pythons, monitor lizards, hippos, among others.



Figure 3: Hippos in Lake Victoria at Kiboko Bay

1.14.3 Tourist class hotels/restaurants, bed occupancy

The tourist class hotels in the county are mainly found in Kisumu City. These includes; Kisumu Hotel, Sunset Hotel, Imperial hotel, Jumuia Guest House, Great Lakes Hotel, Lasavana Hotel. However the hotel industry is a fast growing venture in the county with hotels and guest houses coming up in other parts of the county.

1.15 Industry

With the implementation of the East African Community protocol, Kisumu aims to become capital of the regional bloc. Lake Victoria contributes a very large part to the economy of the county since it supports the fishing and fish processing industry the county's main economic activity. Opportunities exist in further developing this sector for local and export markets.

Agriculture is also a common economic activity with sugar industries like Muhoroni, Chemelil, Kibos and rice irrigation industries employing a good number of residents. There are opportunities for further investment in this sector.

Equator Bottlers recently unveiled a Sh1.5 billion bottling plant; Jumbo Mattress Co has established a factory at Ahero while Foam Mattresses is setting up a plant in the town. Other

companies setting up shops within Kisumu Town include Mayfair Holdings and United Millers, which recently completed the United Mall that hosts businesses including Tusksys Supermarket and Fox theatres. The county has a total of 27 manufacturing industries, 16 bakeries, 12 *Jua-kali* association and 10,500 *Jua-kali* artisans.

1.16 Employment and Other Sources of Income

1.16.1 Wage Earners/Self-employed

The wage earners/ self employed people in the county account for 87.5 per cent of the labour force, which are 184,650 people. Employment levels are skewed against female. The employment levels for the males are 89.4 per cent while for the female is 85 per cent relative to their labour force.

1.16.2 Labour Force

The county has an active labour force of 211,077 of which 54.78 per cent (115,624) are men and 45.22 per cent (95,453) are women. This is due to the fact that the population of females is relatively lower than the males though not a sufficient factor to explain this disparity.

1.16.3 Unemployment levels

The total unemployment level in the County is estimated at 12.5 per cent. The unemployment levels are higher in women than men, i.e. 15 per cent of females are unemployed compared to 10.6 per cent of males who are unemployed. Youth unemployment in the county is mainly due to lack of start up capital and entrepreneur skills.

1.17 Water and Sanitation

1.17.1 Water Resources and Quality

The county has a large area of wetlands, i.e. the Singida Wetland in Nyando. However, people who live around the wetlands have been affected by regular flooding. Lake Victoria, the second largest fresh water lake in world is a source of water which has not been optimally utilized to provide clean water even for the city itself.

1.17.2 Water Supply Schemes

Kisumu County has a total of 10 gazetted water Supplies, 15 Community water supplies, 40 Boreholes, 70 Shallow wells and 7 water pans. These were done by the Government through the various development partners. The major gazetted water supplies serve a total area of 956Km², with a total production of 5,010 m³/d. The total population served is 25,000 directly by these Water supplies. The number of storage tanks in these water supplies range between 50m³ – 500m³. This gives the County a total storage Capacity of 3,752m³ with a total pipe network covering 763km

Each sub-county has its major Water Service Provider (WSP) and Community managed supplies with majority of these water supplies concentrated in Kisumu Sub County. In its effort to ensure an integrated water resources management and development through stakeholder's participation to ensure availability and accessibility to water, the Ministry of water and development partners have been rehabilitating most of these water supplies within each Sub-county and assisting Community Water supplies. There are also institutions and Churches with private water supplies which, other than supplying their various institutions, also serve the neighbourhood

Table 9: Gazetted Water Supplies

Name of Water Supply	Sub county	Status	WSP
Kisumu	Kisumu Central	Full	KIWASCO
Kisumu Rural	Seme	Full treatment	Gulf
Maseno Kombewa	Seme/Kisumu West	Full treatment	Gulf
Nyahera	Kisumu West	Partial treatment	Gulf
Mkendwa-k/kwar	Kisumu West	Partial	Gulf
Nyakach	Nyakach	Full	NYANAS
Muhoroni	Muhoroni	Full	NYANAS
Tamu	Muhoroni	Full	NYANAS
Koru Mnara	Muhoroni	Partial	NYANAS
Kibigori	Muhoroni	Partial	NYANAS

Table 10: Major Community Water Supplies

Name of Water Supply	Sub county	Service Area	Management
Asengo	Kisumu West	5km ²	C.B.O
Rabuor	Kisumu East	8km ²	C.B.O
Wandiege	Kisumu East	4km ²	C.B.O
Kolal	Kisumu East	4km ²	C.B.O /Govt
Kadete	Kisumu East	2km ²	C.B.O /Govt
Kawere	Nyakach	2km ²	C.B.O
Olembo	Nyakach	2km ²	C.B.O
St. Camilus	Nyando	1km ²	C.B.O /Govt
Sangoro	Nyakach	2km ²	C.B.O /Govt
Odino	Nyakach	2km ²	Private
Kowi	Seme	2km ²	C.B.O /Govt
Mbaka oromo	Kisumu West	1km ²	C.B.O /Govt
Nyabera	Kisumu west	1km ²	C.B.O /Govt
Paga	Seme	1Km ²	C.B.O

Proposed new water supplies include Simbi Springs in Kajulu East and Ogongo Springs in Central Kisumu. Holo in Kisumu West, Gita-Kajulu and Kadete in Kisumu East. Ayier gweng' in Nyando, Kipsamwe and Chemelil supplies in Muhoroni

Actors in the water sector

The efforts of several actors in the sector cannot go unnoticed under the umbrella of WASH network. Several water supplies, especially Community Water supply projects have been implemented by these partners. There are 16 active water based NGOs doing a number of projects in the county. These are:- World Vision, Care Kenya, Practical Action, Plan International, Millennium Cities Initiatives, Umande Trust, Kisumu Urban Project, Cordaid Urban Matters, Kenya Red Cross, UNICEF, STIPA, CSO Network, SANA, ADS-Kenya, SNV and Living Water Service Centre.

1.17.3 Water sources (distance to nearest water points) Sanitation

The water sources in the county are; Lake Victoria, shallow wells, unprotected springs, water pans, dam, boreholes and roof catchment systems. The county has a total of 11 permanent rivers and 212 boreholes. The mean distance to the nearest water point is 1 km according to the 2009 Population and Housing Census. Overall, nearly half of households (47 per cent) spend less than 5 minutes (one way) to fetch drinking water.

It is noteworthy that although the county receives substantial rainfall, water harvesting and storage has not been fully exploited. Currently the county has only 1 dam and 27 water pans. With the increasing population and especially in the urban areas, there is need to scale up water harvesting and storage. Much more needs to be done at smaller scale to encourage harvesting water at household level through sensitization of the public.

1.17.4 Sanitation

Appropriate disposal of solid and liquid waste is important in determining the cleanliness of the environment and the health of the population. Solid waste (garbage) is largely disposed through garbage pit (41 per cent) and through burning (25 per cent) and as manure in farm gardens (25 per cent). Only 1 per cent of garbage is collected by the Local Authorities while 4 per cent is collected by private firms. Overall, 77 per cent of households in the county have pit latrines for faecal disposal and 7 per cent have flush toilets.

Provision of sanitation facilities in urban areas of the county is inadequate. For instance, the Kisumu County Council has provided some market centres with waste collection bins but these are not adequate since there are no designated disposal sites. The mushrooming of informal settlements in urban areas will exacerbate the already poor sanitation and management of both solid waste and liquid waste. There is therefore need for enhanced physical planning and management of waste disposal in the County.

1.18 Health Access and Nutrition

1.18.1 Health Access (Health Facilities, Personnel)

The county has one provincial hospital, two sub-county hospitals, 16 public health centres, 27 public dispensaries and five private hospitals four Nursing homes and five dispensaries

managed by private sector. The average distance to health facility is about six kilometres and 67 per cent of the population can access a health facility in less than five kilometres, however there are disparities in the distances to the nearest health facility. The doctor to population ratio is 1:44,634 and nurse to population ratio is 1:2,383. Most of the mothers (54 per cent) deliver at home although the attendance of Ante Natal Care is relatively high, estimated at 71 per cent. The proportion of women using contraceptive remains low, estimated at 27 per cent compared with the national average of 46 per cent. The use of mosquito nets to control malaria is high among households. Estimates show that 50 per cent of children below five years sleep under treated nets.

1.18.2 Morbidity: Five most common diseases in order of prevalence

In the 2008/2009 period, 45.4 per cent of the population reported some kind of illness in Kisumu County. Malaria is the most common cause of sickness in the county with 44.7 per cent of the sick population having suffered from malaria. Malaria is an endemic disease in this region and is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality, especially in children. Other illnesses commonly reported by the county population are headache at 11.2 per cent, stomach ache at 5.3 per cent, Flu at 5.2 per cent and diarrhoea at 2.4 per cent among others.

1.18.3 Nutritional Status

The assessment of nutritional status is based on the concept that in a well nourished population, the distribution of children's weight and height at a given age will follow a predictable statistical distribution. Three indices, Height for Age, Weight for Age and Weight for Height are used to assess nutritional well being of children and also reflect the economic and social well being of the population.

In Kisumu County, 3.3 per cent of children are severely underweight while 17 per cent are moderately underweight. The prevalence of moderate nutritional stunting (low Height for Age) among children under five years which is associated with long term deprivation and poor health) is estimated at 21.1 per cent, while severe nutritional stunting affects 7.6 per cent of the children. However, the severe wasting (low Weight for Height) affects 2.1 per cent of children while moderate wasting is estimated at 13.6 per cent.

1.18.4 Immunization coverage

The objective of immunization is to ensure that children are protected against childhood diseases such as tuberculosis, polio, tetanus hepatitis B and haemophilia, influenza and measles. Immunization is carried out among children less than five years old. The overall immunization coverage for the County is 53.6 per cent. This coverage rate is however lower than the national average which is estimated at 80 per cent and that of Nyanza Province at 76 per cent according to Economic Survey 2012.

1.18.5 Access to family planning services/Contraceptive prevalence

The contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of currently married women age 15-49 using any method of family planning. The contraceptive methods used in the County include; female sterilization, use of pill, injectable, implants, male condom, LAM, traditional methods among others. The contraceptive usage peaks among married women in the 30-34 age groups and is lowest for women age 15-19. The contraceptive prevalence in the County is estimated at 27per cent. This indicates that there is need to address the contraceptive gaps in the county.

1.19 Education and Literacy

1.19.1 Pre-School Education

The Ministry of Educations' Early Childhood Development (ECD) programme targets young children aged 3-5 years. The proportion of children attending the pre-school education in the County is 27.6per cent. There are 25,344 pupils in the 997 ECD centres county-wide and 1,958 ECD teachers giving a Teacher: Pupil Ratio of 1:28.

1.19.2 Primary Education

The primary school gross attendance ratio for the County is 127.6% i.e. the total number of primary school pupils, expressed as a percentage of official school age (6-13) population. Total enrolment in primary schools in the county is 236,334 with a teacher population of 6,081and Teacher: Pupil Ratio being 1:39.

1.19.3 Literacy

Literacy levels are fairly high in Kisumu County. Of the population above 15 year of age, 90.8per cent can read while 83.4per cent can write. Those who can read and write are stands at 83.1per cent of the population.

1.19.4 Secondary Education

The secondary school gross attendance ratio for the county is 36.5per cent i.e. the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of official secondary school age (14-17) population. Total enrolment in primary schools in the county is 113,314 with a teacher population of 1,647 and Teacher: student Ratio is therefore 1:68.

1.19.5 Tertiary Education

The county has two universities i.e Maseno University which is public and Great Lakes University which is private. There are also a number of university branches in the county; however most of them are concentrated in Kisumu City. Various accredited colleges also

exist; these include Kenya Institute of Management (KIM), Kenya Medical Training Centre (KMTC), Kisumu Polytechnic - Makasembo, Kisumu, Ramogi Institute of Science & Technology, Tom Mboya Labour College and fourteen village polytechnics.

CHAPTER TWO

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2 Major Development Challenges

Kisumu County faces challenges which need to be addressed in order to meet both short and medium term development objectives necessary for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. These challenges are highlighted below:

a) Poor Physical Infrastructure

The economy of the county is driven by economic activities such as fishing, farming, and informal businesses like boda boda and small scale trade which depend greatly on infrastructure, especially roads and energy. Majority of the roads in the county are earth or gravel and are not passable during rainy seasons. Roads leading to fish landing beaches are in poor state yet this is a key economic activity supporting the livelihoods of many residents in the county. Lack of cold rooms at the fish landing beaches has denied fishermen good income since they sell fish to middlemen at throw-away prices for fear it going to waste. The poor condition of roads has also hindered investors from exploiting the investment potentials of the county.

b) Inefficient Marketing Systems

Inefficient marketing systems have made it difficult for farmers to fetch good prices for their products, get credit and combine resources which can help in value addition. This is attributable to few active cooperative societies since many cooperative societies collapsed leaving farmers with no marketing systems.

c) Lack of Credit Facilities

While the county has an established network of major banks and micro finance institutions, majority of the residents have fully utilized credit services offered due lack of collateral and high interest rates. In the county, only a few people have title deeds which they can use as collateral to acquire bank loans. This scenario makes it difficult for the local residents to access credit for business, fishing and agricultural activities. Only the various government intervention schemes such as Youth Enterprise Fund, Women Enterprise Fund and Poverty Eradication Funds have been accessible and affordable to most residents.

d) Lack of Community Ownership of Projects and Programmes

The Government through its line ministries has been providing extension services to communities through field days, exhibitions and routine field visits. However, the rate of adoption of recommended practices is low leading to reduction in food production. The county has numerous Non-Governmental Organizations implementing projects/programmes ranging from capacity building, Agro forestry, HIV and AIDS, Water resource development and Community health financing. Nevertheless, due to inadequate exit strategies, the projects are not sustained.

e) Inadequate clean and safe water

According to the 2009 census only 0.7% of households of Kisumu County had piped water in their dwellings and a further 6.9% accessed piped water elsewhere. A large proportion of households (41.7%) relied on springs, wells and boreholes while 37.6% fetch their water from the streams and 7.9% from ponds and dams. 3.2% of the households draw water from the lake with 0.9% harvesting rain water. Apart from piped water, protected springs and boreholes most of the water sources are polluted and are not suitable for drinking without treatment. In the rainy period there is usually flooding in some parts of the county especially in Nyando, Nyakach and Muhoroni resulting to further contamination of the water sources.

The other challenge is the distance to the water sources. Most of the water sources are a distance from the households and require some time to reach. During the dry spell some of the water sources run dry forcing people to travel even longer distances to fetch water. Women and children especially spend more time in search of water. This consumes a lot of productive time and schooling hours leading to poor educational for girls and reduces family income; a case common in areas of Awasi and Chemelil markets. The problem further makes the county less attractive to potential investors because of the perceived high costs of sourcing water and the risks of contracting water borne diseases. In view of this, there will be the need for construction of water treatment plants at various designated county centres and encourage construction of joint school-community water projects as proposed by stakeholders.

f) Weak Industrial Development

The county has few industries especially the agro-based industries necessary for value addition to farm produce. The county does not have a fish factory to assist in adding value for the already huge investments that the government has made in this sector through the ESP programme and also to explore full potential of Lake Victoria. The county lacks the requisite types and quantities of raw materials necessary to attract agro-based firms due to low production of agro-based products. Establishment of *jua kali* and cottage industries if explored can create employment opportunities for the growing number of unemployed youth.

g) Food Insecurity

The county has a food poverty rate of 61per cent. The county depends primarily on agriculture and most farmers grow sugarcane and rice as the main cash crops. Most of the food crops are grown on small scale once per year. Most farmers allocate large proportion of their land to the cash crops leaving little land to grow food crops. Furthermore, prices for the cash crops harvested are low and more often payments are delayed thus exposing the families to hunger and malnutrition. The food insecurity in the county can be addressed by encouraging farmers to diversify farming system in order to achieve food sufficiency as well

as generating income. Farmers should be given training on on-farm value addition to their produce and disseminate sustainable land use management practices.

h) Inadequate Health Personnel and Facilities

The county has one county hospital, two sub-county hospitals, 16 public health centres, 27 public dispensaries, 5 private hospitals, 4 nursing homes although most of them only offer outpatient services. Moreover, doctor - population ratio is 1:44,634 while the nurse; population ratio is 1:2,383. These staff constraints coupled with shortages and irregular supply of drugs poses a serious development challenge hampering the efforts to fight common illnesses such as malaria, cholera, upper respiratory infections and common cold. The proposed strategy to address this problem is to encourage continued investment of devolved funds in the construction of community dispensaries in collaboration with Ministry of Health. This will allow for the registration of the facilities and subsequent posting of staff and supply of drugs.

2.1 Cross-Cutting Issues

a) Poverty

High poverty level is one of the major developmental challenges in Kisumu County. Estimates show that over 60 per cent of the population are poor compared with the national average of 46 per cent as at 2006. Poverty levels are higher in the urban areas (70 per cent) compared with rural (63 per cent). The main causes of poverty include HIV and AIDS pandemic, collapse of local agro-based industries, unemployment, low agricultural and fish production. Food insecurity, inaccessibility to affordable healthcare, lack of proper storage facilities, erratic and unreliable rainfall, poor and inaccessible road network, frequent floods, problems with the sugar, rice, cotton and fish industries, lack of title deeds, poor water and sanitation systems, malaria, and water borne diseases worsens poverty situation in the county.

SWOT analysis on poverty

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Available arable land; Devolved youth and women enterprise fund; Availability of human resource personnel Sub-county Poverty Eradication Committee supporting anti-poverty programmes such as promotion of Grain Amaranth; Availability of a large	Lack of capacity and cheap finances to exploit land use; Poor attitude towards farming; Fear of taking loans; Poor road network accessibility; Lack of entrepreneurial skills; Unemployment and underemployment; Inadequate funding of	well developed financial sector; Improve road network; Devolved funds which can fund project aimed at reducing poverty; Investment opportunities such as development fish landing beaches and tourist attraction sites; Existence of an Integrated National	HIV/AIDS; Frequent drought and floods in the region; Animal diseases; Low absorption of extension services;

youth population capable of providing labour ; Existence of Lake Victoria which is big natural resource of great economic importance.	projects proposed in development plans to reduce poverty; Mismanagement of devolved funds; Inadequate physical infrastructure;	Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) to track development projects/programmes to ensure objectives of poverty reduction are met.	
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b) HIV and AIDS

The burden of HIV/AIDS in Kisumu continues to increase and requires urgent and well targeted multi-sectoral approach. According to the National HIV Surveillance Report 2010, the national prevalence rate stands at 6.3 per cent, Nyanza Province 15.3 per cent, Kisumu 11.2per cent, where Kisumu town has a prevalence of 15 per cent and Kisumu Rural 8per cent.

The impact of HIV/AIDS continues to be felt in most sectors of the economy in the county with the economically active population (20-49) years being the most affected. In the health sector, most resources have been diverted to the prevention and treatment leading to a strain on the entire health sector. Consequently, HIV/AIDS is hindering the efforts to create wealth and employment by draining national economic resources. The education sector has not been spared either as most students continue to drop out of school to either care for the sick or their young siblings leading to an increase in the rates of school drop-outs.

The key players in the fight against HIV/AIDS include: the National AIDS Control Council (NACC), the Ministry of Health, Social Services Department, and NGOs such as AMREF Maanisha Programme, Plan International, APHIA II Nyanza, World Vision, Christian Children Fund, ADRA and others, and the private sector e.g Marie-Stoppes Kenya (Jiokoe Project).

HIV and AIDS SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Qualified medical staff to handle HIV/AIDS issues; Availability of NACC structures (CACC) Formation of PLWA support groups; Free primary education; School bursaries; Presence of one coordinating agency; High levels of awareness	Duplication of activities and misappropriation of resources; Low funding; Low prevention practices and advocacy; Low uptake and irregular supplies of ARVs; Negative cultural, socio-economic and religious ideologies and practices; Low attitude change;	Training and capacity building; Initiate Care based care services; Community mobilization programs; ART/ARV services; Networks establishment and resource centres; Presence of CBOs/NGOs involved in HIV and AIDS matters;	Regular Infections of the infected; Poor infrastructure; Regular Increase of OVCs; Stigma towards usage of condoms; Insufficient nutrition content food; Discrimination of the infected; High levels of poverty; Negative cultural beliefs;

c) Disaster Management

In Kisumu County, potential disasters that affect people's lives include: floods, drought, disease outbreaks, and accidents.

Floods: The County has continued to experience seasonal flooding along the banks of the main rivers that traverse the area. This has been mainly due to the flat terrains of the Kano Plains surrounded by hills in Kericho and Nandi counties receiving high rainfall. Parts of Winam Division, i.e. Kolwa East, Kolwa Central and Kolwa West locations and Kadibo's Bwanda and Kawino locations are prone to flooding during the rainy seasons. This causes destruction to crops and property, disruption of schools learning process. In addition, floods are also a health hazard, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases.

There are a number of initiatives being implemented to control floods. Flood control measures include river draining, construction of dykes, construction of water pans for water harvesting. The programmes implemented are Nyando Flood Control Programme. The programme implemented by National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation in the past 5 years seen the construction of 6 km of the Eastern Dyke and 3 km of Western Dyke as well as the rehabilitation of the Wagai - Ombeyi Dyke which is 3km long. Other activities to control flood were draining 2.2km of Nyando River, bush clearing, excavation and de-silting have been done on several rivers to drain and unblock them. One of the proposed dams has been surveyed and is awaiting implementation.

Prolonged drought: These phenomena have continued to affect farmers and the community as a whole, and strategies such as introduction of early maturing and drought tolerant varieties, proper timing of seasons and irrigation can be done to address the issue.

Disease outbreaks: During drought and floods, the sanitation facilities are destroyed thereby causing water contamination and large masses of stagnant water. These conditions result in cholera outbreak, malaria and other water borne diseases. Interventions suggested include improved sanitation, clean water supply and promotion of household hygiene.

Accidents: In Kisumu County, accidents can be classified as road, railway, water, air and fire accidents. Road accidents occur in the major roads that traverse the county while water accidents occur mostly in Lake Victoria. The challenge in the county is lack of vehicles and inadequate trained personnel to handle emergencies. It is recommended that there is need to improve road, rail and water safety, strengthen disaster management committees, sensitize public on possible risks and adequately staff health facilities in order to handle emergency cases at all time.

Disaster Management SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Sub-county disaster management committees Availability of emergency health units and facilities e.g. St John's Ambulance, Provincial General Hospital, AAR Water and Irrigation office and boards with technical officer. Well mobilised & ready community. Traffic laws	Lack of trained human resource Inadequate emergency care centres Lack of preparedness to counter emergencies Limited financial resources to address effects of disasters In adequate equipments & facilities to control floods. Poor coordination of stakeholders. Un harmonized approach and laws regarding disaster (floods) management Lack of commitment by stakeholders In adequate training of the community on disaster management	Availability of provincial hospital and private hospitals Expansion of health care teams Human resource training Emergency fund through CDF Presence of development partners and devolved funds Several local and regional water conservation programmes. Willing community to use water for irrigation in rice farms/ schemes. Political support on flood control activities	Financial constraints Uncertain whether patterns Change of river course due to the nature of soil texture. Lack of willing need of people to evacuate the affected areas due to attachment to their ancestral lands

d) Disaster Risk Reduction

Situation Analysis

Interaction of human activities with the natural environment increases the risk of natural hazards. As the county advances on economic development, there is need for integration of Disaster Risk Reduction strategies into county planning. In Kisumu County, potential disasters that affect people's lives include: floods, HIV/AIDS, drought, disease outbreaks, and accidents. The HYOGO Framework of Action (HFA) stipulates five priority areas to be considered while undertaking Disaster Risk Reduction strategies. These include:

- i. Governance: organizational, legal and policy frameworks;
- ii. Risk identification, assessment, monitoring and enhancement of early warning;
- iii. Use of knowledge , innovation and education;
- iv. Reducing underlying risk factors;
- v. Disaster preparedness for effective response and recovery.

The Disaster Risk Reduction SWOT analysis indicated below takes cognisance of each of the priority areas listed above.

Disaster Risk Reduction SWOT Analysis

	Issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
HFA 1 Governance: organizational, legal and policy frameworks;	DRR institutional Mechanisms (Kisumu County platform) and designated responsibly	Existence of Sub-county Disaster Management Committees tasked with overall responsibility of disaster management	Limited awareness by stakeholders on DRR; Inadequate capacity on disaster management	Presence of active NGOs dealing with Disaster Management e.g. Red Cross and Plan International	Limited and inconsiderate resource allocations by the national government
	DRR Part of Development policies and planning, sector wise and multi-sector	Disaster Risk Management already identified as a major Development Challenge in the draft County Development Profiles – Multi-sector wise	Lack of sector wise policies on DRR	Incorporation of DRR as part of development policy in the county strategic plans.	Difficulty in creating political good will.
	Legislation to support DRR	Existence of National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy- National policy	There is no legal framework to back up DRR	Kisumu County Assembly should enact laws to support DRR mainstreaming into government programmes within the county.	Lack of awareness can lead legislators to create faulty laws
	Assessment of	Availability of	Lack of personnel	SCDO's trained as	Lack of Facilitation

	Issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	Human Resource and capacities	qualified HR in the region	specifically on DRR	DRR agents	to undertake the trainings.
HFA 2 Risk identification, assessment, monitoring and early warning;	Risk assessment and maps multi-risk; elaboration and dissemination	Risk assessments have been done at national level	Lack of Disaster Risk Maps at county level.	Initiate a comprehensive Disaster Risk; Assessment Research done in other parts of the country can give valuable lessons on the available risks	Prolonged delay in conducting an assessment level within the county increases vulnerabilities; Emergence of new disasters
	Data and Statistical loss information	KNBS offices established within the county.	Data on Disaster risks has not been compiled and computerized	Research can be undertaken so as to create a comprehensive data base on disaster loss	Manipulation of data by providers
	Early warning: People centred information systems; policy	Existence of Meteorological Department at county level; Traditional Early warning systems; e.g. Migrating birds	Inaccurate predictions by meteorological department. Traditional EWS are progressively abandoned in favour of modern EWS	Various radio stations broadcasting in local languages would be instrumental in disseminating information on Early warnings	Lack of modern meteorological equipments.
HFA 3 Knowledge management and education;	Inclusion of DRR into school curricular, formal and informal education	Curriculum has been drafted at national level for institutions of higher learning	Few personnel trained on DRR Curriculum on DRR not yet developed for Primary and Secondary Schools	Universities and middle level colleges in the county can initiate curricula on DRR	DRR has not been factored into the basic education ;Curriculum at the national level Learning DRR for the purpose of securing employment
	Training and learning on DRR: Community level, local authorities, targeted sectors; equal access	Knowledge on Traditional Early warning systems. e.g. Migrating birds Presence of NGOs and CBOs conducting advocacy campaigns	Erosion of traditional informal education systems poses a challenge in passing of knowledge to successive generations; No specific efforts to advocate for DRR mainstreaming at community level by these organization	Frequency of occurrence of disasters instigates the community to train; Availability of allocation of funds for training in organizations.	Lack of training policy on DRR at National Level
	Public Awareness	Existence of radio stations broadcasting in Dholuo, Vibrant	Sections of the population do not own radios	Advancement of ICT	Abuse of technology Some stations give incorrect

	Issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
		political environment which can be engaged in DRR advocacy			information to the public (lack of responsible reporting)
HFA4 Reducing underlying risk factors	Sustainable Ecosystems and environmental management	Strong presence of various state agencies on environmental management. NEMA, KFS, KWS	Gaps in coordination of their functions.	The existence of various legislation to protect environment	Upsurge in population. Weak enforcement of existing legislations
	DRR strategies integrated with climate change adaptation	Measures to mitigate effects of Climate change discussed in the County Development Profiles	Weak integration of DRR strategies with climate change adaptation	Favourable climatic conditions within the county and the surrounding region	Global warming challenges
	Food Security for resilience	Availability of adequate arable land for agriculture	Poor storage facilities and poor farming practices by the county residents	Use of irrigated agriculture Existence of modern farming technologies	Frequent droughts High cost of the agricultural inputs
	DRR Integrated into health sector and safe hospitals	Availability of health facilities and trained medical personnel; Most of the health facilities are compliant with fire regulations	inadequate medical personnel; Lack of adequate safety gadgets and equipment	Training of the medical personnel on DRR; Existence of building safety manuals	Prevalence of chronic diseases
	Vulnerability reduction with diversified income options	Funds established to encourage other income generating activities e.g. WEF, YEF	Insistence on white collar jobs; poor entrepreneurship skills; Credit services are not affordable	Availability of various financial institutions to provide credit facilities.	Lengthy licensing processes for new businesses; Growing youthful populations that's unemployed poses a security threat; High interest rates on loans
	Land use planning and building codes	Strong presence of Ministry of Lands in the County, including Physical Planning Department, High court, Survey offices etc.	Weak enforcement of the existing legislations; Issuance of fake titles	Ongoing Land reforms; National land commission act enacted; Existence of Physical Planning Act	Rampant subdivision of land; Collapse of buildings due to poor building standards
HFA 5: Preparedness for effective response and recovery.	Disaster Management capacities policy, technical and institutional capacities	Existence of Sub-county Disaster Management Committees,	Inadequate capacity to handle some disasters e.g. floods	Public Private partnerships; Existence of donors with willingness to offer support.	Lack of financial resources

	Issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	Dialogue, coordination & information exchange between disaster managers and development sectors	Leading NGOs in Disaster Response incorporated into membership of SCDMCs	Lack of adequate and timely information	Development partners willing to share information in Sub county forums	Political interference
	Review and exercise preparedness and contingency plans	Existence of emergency funds and Development Plans	Contingency plans not in place at Sub-County level	Partnerships available	Limited resources
	Emergency funds	Existence of CDF allocations for emergencies	The CDF allocations are insufficient ,	Partners available on call to response to emergencies.	Lengthy bureaucratic procedure to utilize the funds
	Voluntarism & Participation	Existence of Red Cross volunteer network within the county	Poor mobilization of personnel.	Availability of partnerships; Community ownership of DRR process	Low DRR awareness amongst skilled population; No clear guidelines on volunteerism in respect to the remuneration etc.

e) Youth and Women

Gender issue in development is becoming increasingly important as it is critical to achieving all the primary development objectives that include poverty reduction. It is widely acknowledged that “Development if not Engendered is Endangered” (Global Human Development Report, 1995).

In Kisumu County, women and the youth have less access to resources and limited enjoyment of socially valued goods, opportunities and rewards right from childhood. Despite their contribution especially in the rural and general household economy, inequality has hampered their advancement and hence opportunities to personal growth. The effective mainstreaming of gender issues in development matters require, the integration of equality concerns in the analysis, formulation of policies, programmes and projects with the objective of ensuring positive impact from both women and men and in bridging gender disparities.

Gender Inequalities SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Active women groups; Active youth groups; Creation of Ministries in charge of Gender, Youth	Retrogressive cultural norms; Inadequate funding; Minimal representation of women and youth in decision	Implementation of Gender policy; Awareness creation; Availability of NGO, FBO,	Entrenched cultural practices; HIV/AIDS; Low

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
and Sports Presence of MYWO Constitution of Kenya 2010 requirements; Women & Youth Enterprise Development Funds to enable participation of women & youth in investment.	making processes; Inadequate staff & limited finances of the technical institutions of learning; Early marriages in some of the areas in the county;	CBOs involved in gender and youth issues; Availability of special funds targeting youth and women; Constitutional requirements; Presence of learning institutions at the reach of children especially girls	implementation of relevant policies; Conflicts and insecurity

f) Peace Building and Conflict Management

The county has experienced sporadic conflicts along Chemase-Chemelil boarder which resulted in deaths, displacement of people and destruction of properties. This situation has also been experienced in Nyakach area arising from cattle rustling at the boarder points. The conflicts have been fuelled by decades of social, political and economic challenges in the County. In order to address the conflicts, partnership remains critical between Government and Non Governmental Organizations and the communities to exploit comparative strengths and make peace building and conflict management a participatory process. Kenya subscribed to the Millennium Development Goals with a strong conviction that the future of our societies will be more promising if strong partnerships among all stakeholders is promoted.

Peace Building and Conflict Management SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Willingness of people to resolve conflicts Security committees Availability of NGO's and other stakeholders with interest in conflict resolution Availability of local radio stations	Lack of peace conflict resolution structures from grass root level Inadequate logistical support (e.g. transport) Inadequate involvement of community in planning processes	Building capacity of opinion leaders Entrenching the peace building process in the school curriculum Dialogue at all structure levels Use of media	Political propaganda

g) Environmental Issues

The effective management of the environment and prudent utilization of natural resources are critical in fostering sustainable development. Environmental conservation contributes immensely to a healthy nation (due to a lower incidence of disease); increased food production, industrial growth and increased foreign exchange. Major challenges facing the sector in Kisumu County include increased pollution from solid wastes such as polythene and plastic generated wastes, sand harvesting causing land degradation, liquid and industrial waste disposal into the lake, water hyacinth and the hippo grass menace in Lake Victoria,

unplanned settlement and floods that has rendered most part of Kadibo Division uncultivable.

To address some of these challenges, there is need for proper urban planning, enforcement of Environmental Management Act, promote afforestation campaigns, promote soil and water conservation measures. In addition, there will be need to improve sanitation, practise sustainable fishing methods and prepare and implement a master plan for water control and harvesting.

Environment and NEMA Authority SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunity	Threats
Trained NEMA personnel; Presence of forestry department; Presence of KWS personnel Conservation of the forest reserves; Established Environment Committees	Weak law enforcement by key stakeholders; Inadequate staffing in relevant technical departments; Inadequate forest extension officers; Low afforestation in the county; Inadequate funds	Expansive rock for limestone mining, fertile lands for forest cover available; Available casual labour	Fires outbreaks especially in the slums and sugar belt; Diminishing land size due to population pressure; Improper waste disposal and lack of a landfill; Rampant defforestation

h) Information Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT development is key to the country's advancement towards Business Processing and Out-Sourcing which has been identified as a key sector with potential to spur economic growth. The county's mobile telephony coverage is high with strong network of leading mobile network providers. Radio transmission is accessible to all areas in the county however, for television transmission only few broadcasters are available while others can only be accessed through satellite dishes that are expensive for largest proportion of population. Courier services are carried out by private courier services, post offices and public service vehicles. ICT potentials have not been fully utilized in the county as it lacks call centres. The private sector needs to invest in this sector as this will be a gateway to doing business with the international community as well as employment creation.

ICT SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Availability of telecom exchange and landline Availability of ICT training institutions Fibre optic network	Inadequate computers in most departments Lack of qualified ICT experts Low adoption of modern ICT equipments	Large market of users Competitive companies Trainings	High cost of energy High cost of modern ICT equipments Rampant power outage poor disposal of ICT equipment

i) Youth

The youth population in the County is 318, 297, which is 35per cent of the total population; hence they can contribute significantly to the labour force in the County. The problem facing

the youth includes limited employment opportunities and lack of technical and entrepreneurial. For this reason the youth have been regarded as vulnerable segments of the population that will require special attention in planning.

The government recognised this fact and so during the previous plan period, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports was created to promote contribution of youth in socio-economic development through implementation of key policies and programmes. The Ministry established a National Youth Council (NYC) to popularize the youth agenda and developed National Youth Policy (NYP) to ensure Kenyan youth participation in the development of the country. National Youth Council will coordinate youth organizations in the country to ensure youth development through structured organizations; collaborations and networking as well facilitate training and preparation of the youth for Nation building.

The main youth programmes being implemented in the County include the Youth Enterprise Development Fund with a constituency and Financial Intermediary (FI) components. The Ministry is also rehabilitating Youth Polytechnics and equipping them to make them more effective in imparting the necessary skills to the youth for the job market and for self employment. Apart from unemployment challenges, to HIV/AIDs and drugs and drug abuse have impacted negatively on youth productivity.

HIV and AIDS, and unemployment: Youth are more vulnerable to HIV/AIDS than their male counterparts. This is attributed to their socio-economic and biological reasons. The unemployment rate is higher in female than the male; this is due to lack of relevant skills and knowledge required by the employer. The female are not as energetic as their male counterparts thus the employers preference of the male to the female especially in the construction, jua-kali and transport industries. Culture also tends to favour the male against the female.

Drugs and Drugs Abuse: These has affected mainly the male youth. The indulgence on drugs is attributed to many factors ranging from idleness due to unemployment, to peer pressure

Youth SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of youth offices Establishment of youth policy Routine inspection of youth polytechnics Establishment of the Youth Enterprise Fund Committee Formation of youth groups Establishment of Youth Empowerment Centres	Delays in release of funds Gender inequality Inadequate technical personnel in technical and entrepreneurial institutions. Inadequate entrepreneur skills & lack of local training institutions. Inadequate operational fund to monitor youth activities by the line Ministry.	Support from local leaders Available devolved funds in the sub-county (YEDF, CDF, LATIF) Informed youth population Availability of civil societies willing to support youth initiatives. Willingness of the donors to support youth programmes. Willing and supportive community.	Fear of taking loans and high interest rates charged NGO syndrome Natural calamities like floods or fire Poor youth loan repayment record. Post election violence / insecurity. Political interference on youth funds and programmes Addiction of the youth to white collar jobs Drugs and drug abuse

j) Persons with Disability

The county has 52,517 Persons with Disability (PWD), 35.1 per cent are lame 1.6 per cent blind, 0.7 per cent deaf and 0.5 per cent dumb. The county is yet to fully accept that, people with disability need no sympathy but deserve a right to a friendly environment to be fully involved in the nation's building. Most social places in the sub-county do not have PWD friendly facilities. Their involvement in key decision making committees remains minimal except for few committees like Poverty Eradication Commission where they are represented. The County recognizes that people with disabilities should not only be co-opted in but equally given challenging positions in the various committees. There is need to build a system in which the Government, NGOs, private sector and other interested parties can collaborate in executing development plans including those targeting PWDs. Special fund should be established for PWDs just like those of women and the youth so as to enable them access affordable credit for investment.

SWOT Analysis – Persons with Disability

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of learning institutions- (Joyland, Lutheran school for the mentally retarded) and Diakonia; Ministry, which caters for children with Special Needs; High literacy level among the local thus low stigmatization; Highly skilled and educated people with disabilities; Constitution of Kenya 2010 requirements	Poor urban /physical planning hence most infrastructures are not accessible by people with disability; Particular disability needs specific environment and facility yet very few centres cater for all the needs of disables; Inadequate funds for business start-ups	A friendly culture with little bias on people with disabilities	Rising number of bicycles (<i>boda-boda</i>), motorbikes and <i>Tuk-tuks</i> within the town centres – this will lead to increased cases of road accidents; Poor infrastructure and increasing number of un-road worthy vehicles

2.2 Analysis of Issues and Causes

The matrix below presents a summary of the main development issues and problems affecting the county, their causes, development objectives and proposed strategies. It also maps the development issues with the respective MTEF sectors and corresponding county functions

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
Low income	Inadequate job opportunities; Limited skills; Inaccessibility to credit facilities; High dependency ratio ; Low farm yields;	Improve the income levels by 20per cent by 2015.	Create more job opportunities. Enhance the skills; Improve the accessibility of affordable credit facilities. Increase farm produce	Revive at least one industry per year. Initiate short term courses/sandwich programmes; Strengthen the capacity of SME funds; Promote entrepreneurship culture Establishment of digital villages;
Inadequate access to clean and safe water	Vandalism of water pipes; Inadequate fresh water storage facilities; Increased water pollution (disposal of wastes in water systems);	Improve access to safe and clean water by 60per cent by 2015;	Protection of water pipes; Increase fresh water storage facilities; Reduce/minimize water pollution;	Advocacy and community sensitization on importance of safe water; Initiate water conservation programmes/campaigns; Promotion of roof catchment and water storage facilities.
Environmental Degradation	Poor solid and liquid waste disposal; Soil erosion; sand harvesting; Water hyacinth; Flooding; Encroachment into wet lands	Achieve 60per cent Environmental sustainability by 2015.	Proper solid and liquid waste disposal. Soil and environmental conservation	Solid Waste Management/recycle of waste programme; Law enforcement on sand harvesting; Eradication of the water hyacinth programme; decongest the lake of the water hyacinth, and hippo grass; Community sensitization on disaster risk reduction.
Poor housing	Low investments in housing and infrastructure development; Rural Urban Migration resulting to high population; Poor urban and physical planning; High cost of building materials; Prevailing high unemployment levels.	Improved access to decent housing to 60per cent of the populace by 2015.	Increase investment in housing; Proper urban and physical planning; Reduce cost of building through the use of locally available materials; Creation of more job opportunities.	Construction of low cost housing; Friendly house loaning scheme; Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP);
Poor health	Inaccessibility to clean and safe water; Poor sanitation; high cost of	Improved health care to all by 2015	Provision of clean and safe water; Improved sanitation; Improved income; Adequate health	Sensitization of the community on safe and clean water and sanitation use; Campaigns and community sensitization program on child

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
	healthcare; Inadequate health facilities; Poor nutrition; Poor hygiene and sanitation;		facilities; Improved nutrition; Increase the No. of institutions offering ART services; Proper drainage systems;	nutrition; Initiate Income Generating Activities; Vector control; Water and Sanitation Hygiene promotion;
High prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS	Increased high risk behaviour ; Low enrolment for PMTCT services;	Reduce the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate by 6per cent by 2015	Increase the proportion of pregnant women who enrol in the PMTCT to 95per cent by 2012.	Promote PMTCT and VCT services in Kadibo Division; Advocacy on Behaviour Change and Communication; Promotion of safer sexual behaviour; Set up 2 more PMTCT; Establish at least 2 centres which offer ART.
Poor academic performance/ Low completion and retention rate	Inadequate teaching staff; Absenteeism of teachers and students; Irregular school inspection; Lack of political good will; Inadequate educational facilities; Low transitional levels;	Increase the completion and retention rates by 80per cent by 2015	Improve the teaching and learning environment in schools; Adequate staff. Regular inspection of schools;	Motivation of the teaching and non-teaching staff of the best performing schools; Support programme for teachers living with HIV/Aids; Coordination of all the educational bursaries, CDF, LATF, school bursaries; Strengthen the Educational and Inspection Unit; Initiate monthly provision of sanitary towels; Promote hygiene and sanitation.
Food insecurity	Inadequate food storage facilities; Unfavourable climatic condition; Over dependence on lake fishing rather than fish farming; Substance farming practices; Poor/low crop harvest/production; Low livestock production	Improve the food situation in the sub-county by 40per cent by 2015	Promote fish farming; Construction of adequate food storage facilities; Afforestation, Scale up irrigation, Flood control Adoption of drought resistant crops; Reduce/subsidize the cost of farm inputs; Reduced disease incidences; adopt high yield crop varieties and high breed livestock	Sensitize the fishermen and the community on aqua-culture; Planting of drought resistant crops; Planting of early maturing crops; Building of dykes, water pans, dams; Use of fertilizers/organic manures; Provision of hybrid livestock and high yield crop varieties to farmers.
Poor road network	Poor workmanship. Corruption; Centralization of resources (National level); Out-dated road policy; Poor drainage systems	Improve the road network	Improved workmanship; Decentralization to the sub-county level; Transparency and accountability.	The institution of anti-corruption mechanism within the road sector; Review road policies to address the current crisis in the road network; Mobilize more devolved funds and channel them for road construction
Insecurity	Inadequate employment; Drugs/illicit brews; Inadequate security personnel; Media (village videos feature	Improve Security by 50per cent by 2015	Reduce illicit brews/drugs; Creation of job opportunities and encourage investors; Ensure deployment of security personnel to every location (5 per location) and security	Increase foot patrols; Enhance capacity of community policing committees; Improve linkage of community police; Devolve funds (award tender contracts to the locals); Community sensitization

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
	violence) ; Inadequate community participation in community policing.		booths Rural electrification; Provision of adequate vehicles and fuel to security personnel	against the effect of drugs and illicit brew.
Social Injustice; (rape, police brutality)	Lack of legal awareness; Poor linkages with legal providers; Inadequate qualified personnel on paralegal issues	To lower the level of social injustice by 50per cent by 2015	Sensitize the public on social injustices and remedies available; Train more paralegal staff;	Advocacy and community sensitization; Networking/collaboration of government and NGO's dealing in social justice issues; ensure that justice is done;
Poor service delivery	Lack of motivation; Inadequate staff; Poor management practices	To improve public service delivery by 70per cent by 2015	To enhance service provision for all; Zero tolerance for corruption; Provide suggestion boxes	R.R.I compliance ; Attitude change ; Total quality management; Customer oriented management;
Low levels of disaster risk reduction abilities	Inadequate resource allocation to address this.	To reduce disaster effects to the lowest levels.	Allocation of resources for DRR, Training of DRR managers in the county.	Mapping of all disasters and coming up with mitigation measures, Creation of county DRR plans and disaster preparedness plans and cascading to the lowest levels.

CHAPTER THREE

SPATIAL FRAMEWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT

3 OVERVIEW

Kisumu County covers an area of 2,085.9km² of land and 567km² of water mass. There are 7 Sub-County administrative areas within Kisumu County, namely Seme, Kisumu West, Kisumu East, Kisumu Central, Nyando, Nyakach and Muhoroni. Several social and economic activities are currently ongoing while others are earmarked for development within these regions, with an aim of spurring economic growth of the County as well as alleviating poverty. Development priority programmes and projects have been identified in the following sectors; Agriculture and rural development, Education, Tourism, Health and sanitation, Energy and Infrastructure.

For the County to achieve its Vision and Mission, spatial development plans must be developed. This chapter highlights the spatial framework for various sectors geared towards economic growth and poverty alleviation.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

Agriculture plays a major role in the economic growth and development majorly by employment generation, foreign exchange creation. Growth in agriculture can result in improved rural income, which has a significant and direct impact in reducing overall poverty. The sector also provides raw materials to the manufacturing sector and therefore stimulates multiplier effects in non-farm incomes and employment.

The CIDP aims at ensuring enhancement of the agricultural potential areas in the County towards the realization of the MDG goals and also as part of economic development ensure that the sector contributes towards the realization of vibrant agro based vibrant industrial parks. Several areas in the County have been identified as high potential agricultural zones for both subsistence and commercial farming. The following are therefore proposed location of various programmes and projects towards the realization of the aspiration.

The Kano Plains towards Muhoroni be zoned for intensive/large scale agriculture focusing mainly on rice and sugar farming with respective agro-based industries. Areas towards Nyakach, Seme and part of Kisumu West towards Maseno be zoned for cottage industries and subsistence agricultural production.

3.2 INDUSTRIALIZATION

Kisumu County is the gateway to the East Africa Community that is home to a market of about 500 million people. The main objective is to take advantage of the regional integration of Kisumu and access to close-by markets, transport infrastructure and energy-supply improvement to develop a dynamic industrial sector. Some of the projects that are expected to drive this objective are generation of power from the Sugarcane industry and dams on the

major rivers in the County namely Nyando and Awach; improvement of lake transport and rail grid towards the industrial belt and connecting to the neighbouring counties; strengthening the satellite cities and supporting their specialization in terms of value addition and planning for the future airport to the south East of the County. There is also need to create an Economic Zone and more specifically a free trade area south of the County. Below is an illustration of centers of economic activities and the industrial belt.



Plate 1: Industrial Belt in Kisumu County

3.3 INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is the social overhead capital that supports the economy of a region. Infrastructure facilitates efficient and effective resource utilization and distribution of goods and services within and outside the region. Infrastructure has a direct relationship with economic growth, poverty reduction and the environment. Infrastructure represents the engine and wheels of economic activities in any economy or region.

Provision of infrastructure services to meet the demands of business, household and other users is one of the major challenges of any kind of development planning whether of economic, physical, social or political nature because most infrastructure require heavy initial capital outlay.

Despite the existing investment in this sector, an analysis of existing infrastructure in Kisumu County depicts that there is an urgent need to invest more in it for the purposes of advancing the County's economic growth and spurring other social developments.



Plate 2: Road, Rail link and proposed Airport

3.4 ENERGY

Energy is a key player in the realization of the County's development aspirations. However, the current demand for energy in the County is such that the available supply has been challenged in meeting the County's requirements. This has manifested in the slow economic development obtaining.

The positioning of the County vis-a-vis her natural resources is that there is a huge potential to produce enough energy to competitively anchor the expected economic growth within the County and even to release to the National Grid. With construction of two dams on River Nyando and one on River Awach, the County is poised to produce enough energy that should be able to sufficiently supply the proposed industrial zone, the transport system (the proposed standard gauge rail line and the tram ring around the city of Kisumu), the health facilities, the satellite towns and markets and the educational facilities. The County's spatial development plan to be developed should ensure adequate way leaves for power supply to all developments.

The County's climate provides a great opportunity for tapping solar energy. Building development projects in the county could be installed with solar panels which could go a long way in supplementing power from the national grid. The County Government should formulate a building policy that encourages green building technologies.

The County Government should take up the issue of lighting the market nodes. Street lighting and lighting of market nodes could be done using solar lighting systems to avoid disconnection by Kenya Power for failure to make payments. Such lighting will enhance security in the area and accord the traders an opportunity to trade for longer hours thus empowering them more economically. Connecting all health facilities to the national power grid will enhance delivery of medical health services to the population, including conducting of operations etc. With the introduction of free laptop project to primary schools, there will be demand and need to connect primary schools to the national power grid. Kenya Power Company will have to systematically increase coverage of primary schools for the project to be a success. The County Government is encouraged to seek partners in the production and distribution of energy to the respective sectors to achieve the set targets.

3.5 TOURISM

The western sector has been identified as the next biggest driver of the tourism sector in Kenya. The County stands at an advantaged position in terms of positioning as tourism destination. Kisumu County sits at the epicentre of all the tourist sites within the East African region with the ability of accessing all of them within a time limit of five hours at the maximum.

In realization of this objective, the following flagship projects need to be developed:

- At least a 10,000 seat convention centre on the beach front
- Resort city
- Hospitality facilities
- Beautification: Road pavement (local industry) and import of white sand
- Recreational: International golf course, water sport
- Preservation of eco-sites

The image below presents the most appropriate location sites for the foresaid projects with their necessary support facilities.



Plate 3: Tourist Attraction and proposed Facility Sites

The western sector has been identified as the next biggest driver of the tourism sector in Kenya. The County stands at an advantaged position in terms of positioning the as tourism destination. Kisumu County sits at the epicentre of all the tourist sites within the East African region with the ability of accessing all of them within a time limit of five hours at the maximum.

In realization of this objective, the following flagship projects need to be developed:

- Major convention centre on the beach front
- Resort city
- Hospitality facilities
- Beautification: Road pavement (local industry) and import of white sand
- Recreational: International golf course, water sport
- Preservation of eco-sites
- Major environmental program to reduce pollution on the lake

3.6 HEALTH

The national policy on health is to provide an enabling environment for good health by giving high priority to improvement of health standards for Kenyans in recognition of the fact that good health is a prerequisite for socio-economic development. This sub-section gives the current overview of the health sector in Kisumu County. It also tries to come up with strategies to ensure sustainable and good health. The focus is to reverse the decline in the

health status of the people in the region with a broad vision of an efficient, high quality health care system that is accessible, equitable, and affordable for every household in the County.

The County Health Sector faces a myriad of challenges encompassing:

- Skewed distribution and inadequate access to the facilities
- Shortage of technical health personnel resulting to burn outs and lack of motivation
- infrastructure degradation
- Insufficient funding
- Inadequate medical equipment
- Inadequate transport for major health centers
- Poor response to disease prevention campaigns
- People cannot get access to safe drinking water
- Favorable environment for breeding of vectors
- Poor sanitation especially pit latrines

The County government should strive at addressing these challenges through the following approaches:

- Rehabilitate, staff and equip existing health facilities
- Improving access by working on road conditions to the all health facilities in the sub-counties
- Connect all health facilities to the national power grid. This will enhance delivery of medical health services to the population, including conducting of operations etc.
- Equip each sub-county with at least one ambulance vehicle
- Undertake preventive health care to the citizenry
- Improve the supply of clean and safe drinking water
- Improve on solid and liquid waste management

3.7 EDUCATION

Education is an essential facet in the development of the human capital which in turn translates to increased productivity of labour per capita. There are a number of pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary institutions distributed across the County. Despite this attribute, with the evolution of various national and international policies on education such as the millennium development goals which is committed to the achievement of universal primary education, the running National Government Policy on subsidised secondary education among others have resulted to extensive pressure on the operation of these facilities. This has been as a result of increased enrolment vis-a-vis the un-ever expanded facilities resulting to among others the following challenges:

- Understaffing of teachers and subordinate staff
- Deteriorating condition of school physical facilities
- Inadequate financing of education infrastructure
- Poor transport network to the institutions
- Falling standard of education

The County Government should hence strive at addressing the aforementioned challenges in the affected institutions across all Sub-Counties. Other complementary services in such institutions should include:

- The introduction of feeding programmes in needy institutions identified,
- Issuance of sanitary towels among the adolescent school going girls,
- Introducing agro-based programmes in schools within high potential agricultural belts to supplement the school feeding programme and;
- Establishing ICT labs in identified institutions in all the sub-counties.
- Give incentives to potential investors in the private education sector

Kisumu County lies in a strategic location in the country with a great bias to centrality in East Africa region. This aspect thus makes it an appropriate location for various economic investments which can offer ready market for her high population. It's therefore necessary for her to invest in post secondary training institutions to make the population competitive in the East Africa region.

There is need to identify appropriate zones for investment of post secondary educational facilities/institutions and all other supporting facilities across all the Sub-Counties.

3.8 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES

The social sector is important in promoting the wellbeing of the people. Kisumu County has social facilities mainly in the City of Kisumu and in learning institutions across the county. There is a stadium in Kisumu City (Moi Stadium) which is currently undergoing renovations to improve on its condition and a number of playing grounds in schools and other institutions in the county. This county being the home of fledging and renowned footballers needs a modern stadium in the city and additional stadia in Nyakach, Muhoroni and Seme Sub-counties. In addition there is need for social centres and cultural centres in every Sub-county.

3.9 LAND AND LAND USE

Kisumu County is generally a satellite City. The land use planning has faced several challenges, the main one being that 80% of the land area is predominantly rural in character and thus demanding a unique set of planning responses. The land ownership type in the County is mainly freehold, putting direct influence on pattern of development on the individual owner's docket. With the ever rising population especially in and around the City and other areas depicting urban character, emerging land use trends (mainly residential and commercial) are taking up land space that was not initially zoned for them.

Areas like the Kibos which was initially zoned for industrial investment has been taken up but residential user, the Riat hills which was reserved for conservation now being a prime residential investment area, parts of agricultural land at Ahero is now being consumed by industrial development(mattress & bread factories) and massive subdivision of initial agricultural land in the hinterland of existing market centres such as Katito/Pap-Onditi, Maseno etc for residential and commercial developments. Also areas of Muhoroni initially set for commercial agriculture being sold out in smaller portions for residential settlements. There is therefore urgent need for reviewing the county spatial planning to address the aforementioned current realities.

The county spatial planning should also take into consideration land ownership, land use and control, land acquisition, land allocation and provisions for major land development schemes held by national government, government corporations or by individuals under freehold ownership for closer coordination that is often lacking.

The County government must therefore come up with strategies and measures to mitigate these challenges mainly through ensuring the following:

- Preparation of the County Spatial Plan
- Preparation of Spatial Development Plans and subsequent Advisory Plans for all satellite Market Centres.
- Preparation of Action Plans for the existing aging public estates to inform their redevelopment
- Reviewing of the existing Zoning Ordinance for Kisumu City

CHAPTER FOUR

LINKAGES WITH NATIONAL, SECTORAL AND SUB COUNTY PLANS

4 LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS

This chapter provides the county development analysis, the linkage of the County Integrated Development Plan with the Kenya Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plans, Millennium Development Goals and the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. It also analyzes the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues that affect the development of the county. The chapter concludes with a highlight of the issues, their causes, the development objectives and strategies mapped to MTEF sectors and County functions as given in schedule four of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

4.1 CIDP Linkages with Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans

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

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

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

The three pillars are anchored on a number of foundations, which serve as enablers that create an environment that is geared towards the realisation 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 phased to be implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans. The first plan covered the period 2008-2012. The Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-17) is the second in a series of successive 5-year plans under which the Kenya Vision 2030 is to be implemented. The second MTP 2013-2017 draws on lessons learnt in implementing the first MTP.

It seeks to implement the flagship projects identified under Vision 2030 over the five year period together with incomplete flagship and other projects and programmes in the previous Medium Term plan. It will also take due cognisance of the devolved structure of government following promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and recent discovery of oil and mineral resources.

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

County Government Act, 2012, stipulates that county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the County Executive Committee and approved by the County Assembly.

This Act along with the Public Financial Management Act, 2012, therefore calls for preparation of a County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) which must be aligned to the National Development Plan. In view of this, County Integrated Development Plans and other plans provided in the County Government Act will be aligned to Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2013-2017. As such CIDPs will provide the essential linkages of the National and County Governments by facilitating the implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects as well as other projects and programmes that will ensure implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 at both levels of Government.

County governments therefore will embrace the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans during preparation 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 addition, counties will need to identify specific projects and programmes for implementation over the medium term period towards achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030 and MDG goals.

The County Development Profiles form the basis for county planning and development process by providing the requisite benchmarks and information required for preparation of the CIDPs.

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: a national government and 47 county governments. The Fourth Schedule delineates the functions of the national and county governments. A total of 14 functions have been devolved to the counties.

1. Agriculture
2. County health services
3. Control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising
4. Cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities
5. County transport
6. Animal control and welfare
7. Trade development and regulation
8. County planning and development
9. Pre-primary education, village polytechnics, homecraft centres and childcare facilities
10. Implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation
11. County public works and services
12. Fire fighting services and disaster management
13. Control of drugs and pornography
14. Ensuring and coordinating participation of communities and locations in governance at the local level and assisting communities and locations to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of the functions and powers and participation in governance at the local level.

Five laws which provide the framework for devolution have been enacted, namely:

1. Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011
2. The County Governments Act, 2012
3. The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012
4. The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012
5. The Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

The Public Finance Management Act 2012 provides for effective and efficient management of public resources. Article 125 of the Act requires the budget process for county governments in any financial year to consist of integrated development planning process which include long term and medium term planning as well as financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term. Articles 126 of the Act further obligates each county government to prepare an integrated development plan that includes strategic

priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans, a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and, programmes to be delivered. This CIDP has been prepared in compliance with the PFM Act and covers all those areas listed in the fourth schedule in the constitution as functions of the County governments. In the process of coming up with the CIDP, there were extensive consultations with the County residents at locations accessible to the throughout the seven Sub-Counties.

4.3 CIDP Linkages with the County Sector Plans

All the sectors in the County have their five year Strategic plans that spells out their visions, missions and strategic objectives developed with aspirations of the Kenya Constitution 2010 and the national blue print, the Kenya Vision 2030 in mind. The CIDP borrows these sector visions and missions as it sets out development agenda for the various sectors in the County. The project and programme priorities in the CIDP are made in line with the sector plans together with the contributions of the citizens during the community consultation forums held in all the seven Sub-Counties.

The ten sectors in Kisumu County are:

1. County Treasury
2. Environment Management
3. Water, Energy and Natural Resources
4. Health Services
5. Education, Youth, Culture and Social Services
6. Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
7. Physical Planning, Roads and Public Works
8. Communication, Planning and Development
9. Commerce, Tourism and Heritage
10. Industrialization, Enterprise Development and Transport

4.4 CIDP Linkages with the County Spatial Plans

The County Government Act, 2012 gives emphasis on incorporation of spatial planning in the preparation of the CIDP. Spatial planning is a key instrument for establishing long-term sustainable framework for social, territorial and economic development within a geographical area. Spatial planning's major role is to enhance integration between sectors such as housing, transport, energy, agriculture and industry. It also includes land use, urban, regional and environmental planning. The CIDP considers the distribution of people and activities in space for economic and community planning and rely on spatial plans for effective integration of all aspects of development in the county.

The City and many urban centres within the county should have physical plans as regulatory and well as development mechanism to facilitate the implementation of the CIDP. The same

applies to the rural areas which should be covered by a comprehensive regional plan that serves as a tool for providing services and infrastructure and giving directions for investments.

Spatial planning aims to:

- a) Promote cohesion through balanced social and economic development regions, and improved competitiveness;
- b) Encourage development generated by urban functions and improve relationship between town and the hinterland;
- c) Promote more balanced accessibility to services and infrastructure;
- d) Develop access to information and knowledge;
- e) Reduce environmental damage;
- f) Enhance and protect natural resources and natural heritage;
- g) Enhance cultural heritage as a factor for development;
- h) Encourage high-quality, sustainable tourism;
- i) Limit the impact of natural disaster.

Effective spatial planning will help to avoid omissions and duplication of efforts by actors such as government, NGOs, private sector investors/developers and communities. The roles to be played by these stakeholders specified in the environmental management sector plans.

4.6 Implementation of the MDGs at the county level

4.6.1 Overview

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

With only two years to the end of the MDGs period, a group of world leaders appointed by the UN Secretary General are working together to find the best way to tackle global agenda on development after 2015. The post 2015 agenda will have shared responsibilities for all countries and with the fight against poverty and sustainable development at its core. This

agenda will be cascaded in the Medium Term Plans and County Integrated Development Plans in order to build upon commitments already made and contribute to the acceleration of achievement of the targets both at the national and county levels.

4.6.2 Status of implementation of the of MDGs in the County

MDGs in Kisumu 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. While some have been substantially achieved, others are still far from being achieved.

Goal 1: Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger: This goal aims at reducing by 50% the number of people living below one dollar a day by 2015. The number of people living in extreme poverty in the county is 60 per cent against the national poverty level of 45.9 per cent according to 2005/06 poverty survey by the KNBS. The population who are food poor stands at 61per cent. This has been occasioned by poor farming methods, increased sub-division of land into uneconomic parcels and poor climatic conditions like floods and drought. Although there are no recent data on poverty, it is likely that the incidence increased during 2008-2012 due to post-election violence, global economic crisis, global food and fuel crisis, and drought conditions that affected the country during the period. The various sectoral plans have prioritized various interventions that will lead to significant poverty reduction. The agricultural sector seeks to increase agricultural productivity and accessibility to inputs, promote market access to agricultural products and improve the efficiency and institutional capacity in service delivery. All these interventions will alleviate poverty that currently ravages a number of households in the County. The targeted measures to reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS pandemic while addressing health issues will also help reduce poverty as the population will be healthier and therefore able to get involved in economic activities.

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education: This goal aims at ensuring that, by 2015, children will be able to attain primary schooling. The education-related goals under the MDG framework are those aimed at ensuring all children access quality primary education irrespective of economic status, ethnic background or gender. Government policies have been developed to ensure that these goals are realized through several departments which include Education; Gender, Children and Social Development; Higher Education, Science and Technology. The education sector in Kenya tracks progress towards achievement of the target through the following benchmarks: net enrollment in primary education, proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach the last grade of primary, and literacy rates of 15-24 year olds – women and men. The county has Gross Enrolment Rate of 127.5 per cent and Net Enrolment Rate of 81.7per cent, with 89.85 per cent and 83.04 per cent for male and female respectively. The introduction of Free Primary Education (FPE) in January 2003 led to remarkable increase in access to primary education. The following are some of those challenges: Shortage of teachers resulting in high pupil/teacher ratios in most of the public schools; Overcrowding in schools especially those in pockets of poverty and densely populated areas;

Inadequate and poor infrastructure including water and sanitation in schools, especially in rural areas and urban slums as a result of increased enrollment; Impact of HIV/AIDS on teachers and children resulting in high number of orphans and vulnerable children; Poor nutritional and health practices at home leave children more vulnerable to disease and negatively impacts learning; Inadequate equipment and teachers for children with special needs; Low quality of education offered in non-formal education centers that do not have proper linkage with the formal education system; Inadequate capacity to conduct in-service training of teachers so as to adopt alternative curriculum delivery methods; Low transition rates from primary to secondary in some regions have led to high wastage rates, which do not motivate children and parents from investing in continuous education; and Diminished community support due to the high poverty levels leading to greater financial burden on the Government. The various interventions proposed by the different sectors will lead to more economically empowered households thus making it easier to free the children to attend school.

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Women Empowerment: This goal aims at promoting participation in economic, political and social life by ensuring that there is gender parity at all levels and in the improvement of the position and condition of women and children. The overall access to primary education as measured by GER and NER increased tremendously as a result of FPE. However relatively lower admissions of female students into universities reflect the cumulative effects of the factors that hinder girls' participation, good performance and progress at lower levels. On average, male labor force participation rate in non-agricultural wage employment (excluding the informal sector) has remained higher than that of females in the county. While women account for slightly more than half of the total population (50.95 per cent according to the 2009 Population and Housing Census) and comprise a large voting population, they are still under-represented in strategic decision-making processes. Despite the existence of policies, legislative reforms, plans and programs, gender disparities still exist in legal, social, economic and political levels; and access to and control of resources and opportunities. Overall, the implementation of policies and laws has been slow; a situation attributed to gaps in the laws and delayed enactment of gender related legislation. The challenges inhibiting the achievement of gender equality include: Inadequate resources for gender equality work. The resources allocated to gender mainstreaming programs especially for the implementation of the existing gender related policies has not been adequate; Increased violence against women which is characterized by physical, sexual or psychological harm or threats of such acts; and Limited access of women to productive resources such as land and discrimination of daughters in land inheritance.

To militate against the challenges highlighted above, the following interventions are being proposed: Provision of free primary and subsidized secondary education which accord equal basic educational opportunities to boys and girls; Implementation of affirmative action in recruitment, employment and appointment in the public sector; in admission of female students to public universities; and allowing girls who drop out of primary and secondary schools due to pregnancies to re-enter and complete their education; The development of a National Policy on Gender and Development which is intended to facilitate the

mainstreaming of the needs and concerns of men and women in all areas in the development process; The formulation of a National Land Policy with gender equity as one of the policy principles to address issues on land ownership and inheritance; The enactment of Children's Act 2001 gives effect to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and addresses related issues such as early marriages, FGM/C, rights to survival, health and medical care, education, protection from child labor, sexual exploitation, prostitution, harmful drugs, and legal assistance by the Government. The Children Policy has also been prepared and Plan of Action on it developed; The establishment of Women Enterprise Development Fund to provide money for on-lending to women entrepreneurs through micro finance institutions and Constituency Women Enterprise Scheme (C-WES). The fund also facilitates training opportunities to women entrepreneurs and capacity building of beneficiaries; Gender and Education Policy which mainstreams gender issues in education has been developed and is being implemented; and The establishment and strengthening of institutions to address gender issues including National Commission on Gender and Development, and Gender units in all line Ministries and state corporations to facilitate the process of engendering important national processes such as the national budget and to ensure equitable participation of both women and men in development.

Goal number 4 and 5: Reduce child mortality and improve maternal health: Goal number 4 aims at reducing child mortality by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015. Goal number 5 aims at reducing by three quarters between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio as well as achieving by 2015, the universal access to reproductive health. The county's under five mortality rate stands at 133/1000, however, this will be reduced by half within the next five years to approximately 65/1000. Whereas the current Infant Mortality Rate stands at 95/1000, the County health sector plans to achieve an annual reduction of 2.6% with an overall reduction of 13% over the five year planning horizon thus reducing the mortality rate to 83/1000. The County also plans to achieve a 30% improvement in maternal health. Maternal health care, reduction in child mortality and reduction in the occurrence of non-communicable diseases have been assigned the highest priority in the implementation of health sector strategies as a means to achieving the relevant MDG.

The proportion of one year old children immunized estimated to be 53.6 per cent in the county. The proportion of women using contraceptive is still low at 27 per cent. The county's future therefore depends on the health of the children and therefore attainment of MDG 4 would go a long way in securing the future of the county. Its attainment is dependent on scientifically proven interventions such as prenatal care, essential obstetric and newborn care, immunization, use of insecticide treated nets, breastfeeding, vitamin A supplementation, and appropriate management of common childhood illnesses including oral rehydration therapy and zinc for diarrhea treatment. Maternal health is a key measure of the health systems capacity in a county. This is because maternal health is integrated and intertwined into all aspects of the health systems. The health of a mother is the backbone of the family and the community. When the mother dies, the fabric of the whole family is shattered and leads to poor health outcomes of the spouse and children.

Maternal health is influenced by the quality of prenatal, ante-natal, intrapartum and postpartum care. Majority of maternal deaths are due to direct and preventable obstetric complications such as hemorrhage, sepsis, eclampsia, abortion and obstructed labour. The factors contributing to the low proportion of births in health facilities and the high maternal mortality ratios include; poverty, limited physical access to health facilities, limited skills at delivery and poor client management.

Goal number 6: combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases: Goal number 6 aims at having halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS, achieving by 2010 universal access to treatment for HIV and AIDS for all those who need it and to halt by 2015 and began to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases. The county's HIV prevalence among population is 14.6 per cent. The plan is to achieve about 50 percent reduction to 7.3 percent by 2017. This will be achieved by decentralization of VCTs in the county offering counseling and testing services to every health centre in the county to accommodate the rising demand of the population. Malaria remains the greatest cause of death especially in children under five and pregnant women in the county, at a prevalence rate of 38%, hence one of the most prevalent diseases in the county. A multi-pronged approach will be adopted including increased mosquito nets use to 90per cent, intermittent preventive measures. These measures are designed to reduce the malaria prevalence levels to 7.3% by 2017. In this CIDP we have mainstreamed cross-cutting issues such as HIV and AIDS, substance abuse etc, in all the sectors to reduce their effects.

Goal number 7: Ensure environmental sustainability: This goal aims at integrating the principles of sustainable development into county's policies and programmes and reverses the loss of environmental resources and to reduce biodiversity loss, achieving by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss. It also aims at halving by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation as well as by the 2020 to have achieved significant improvement in the lives of people living in the informal settlements. To ensure environmental sustainability, the County has prioritized the enforcement and compliance with environmental legislations that are currently ignored due to a combination of impunity and ignorance. The County plans to improve access to safe drinking water and for domestic use from the current 47% to 70% in the next five years (2013 – 2017) and to improve the sewerage system from the current 25% to 40% in 5 years time.

Goal number 8: Develop a global partnership for development: One of the targets for monitoring progress under this goal is the partnership with the private sector in making available benefits of new technologies especially in information and communication. In the county, significant progress has been made in this area. For instance, the mobile coverage has increased to 90 per cent in 2012, while the household with the mobile phones has increased to 80 per cent. This trend has increased the communication network which was low over a long period. The county recently received a boost in the communication sector when the Kisumu Airport was upgraded to an international airport. This new development will enhance the partnership between the region and the outside world.

CHAPTER FIVE

COUNTY INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND ORGANIZATIONAL FLOW FOR CIDP IMPLEMENTATION

5 INTRODUCTION

The chapter outlines the institutional framework and organizational structure that will be used in implementing the CIDP. It also outlines the stakeholders and institutions in the County and their roles in the implementation of the plan.

5.1 County Structures and Functions

5.1.1 Office of the Governor

The Governor is the Chief Executive of the County with the main role of providing leadership in the County. He is also the head of the Executive arm of the County Government.

The Office of Governor is responsible for:

- (i) Providing leadership in the management of the affairs of the county
- (ii) Providing policy direction in the County Government and ensuring proper governance structures are in place;
- (iii) Ensuring implementation of county and other national legislation, as may be required;
- (iv) Overseeing the decentralization of services to the extent possible;
- (v) Promoting democratic and accountable exercise of power;
- (vi) Ensuring participation of the people in decision-making; and
- (vii) Mainstreaming the interests and rights of the people.
- (viii) Ensuring this plan is implemented.

The Deputy Governor deputises the Governor and represent him/her when and wherever necessary.

5.1.2 The County Assembly

The County Assembly together with the County Executive are at the apex of the organizational hierarchy of the county government. As provided for in the Constitution, the County Assembly holds legislative authority and comprises of members elected by registered voters in a ward; special seat members; members of marginalized groups including persons with disabilities and the youth. The membership also includes the Speaker who is an ex-officio member elected by the County Assembly itself.

The main function of the County Assembly is to enact county laws including laws that govern county revenue collection. The County assembly also superintends over all the affairs of the county including receiving and approving the development plans and policies of the

county. It also oversees the development and management of the county infrastructure and institutions; and is responsible for approval of the county budgets and expenditures.

5.1.3 The County Executive Committee

Article 179 (3) (b), of the Constitution, provides for the number of Executive Committee members in the County Government to be ten. In this connection, the technical functions of the County Government of Kisumu are organized into ten Ministries as given in the Table below.

Kisumu County Ministries and Departments

Ministry	Departments
County Treasury	Finance
Environment Management	Environment (NEMA)
Water, Energy and Natural Resources	Water Energy (KP, REA) Wildlife (KWS) Forestry (KFS)
Health Services	Health
Education, Youth, Culture, Sports and Social Services	Education Youth Affairs Culture Sports Social Services
Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Agriculture Irrigation Livestock Fisheries
Physical Planning, Roads and Public Works	Physical Planning Roads Public Works City/Urban Planning
Communication, Economic Planning and Development	Communications Economic Planning Statistics (KNBS)
Commerce, Tourism and Heritage	Trade Tourism Heritage (National Museums)
Industrialization, Enterprise Development and Transport	Industrialization Transport Metrology

Each Ministry has a mandate to deliver its services to the citizenry of Kisumu. Other than the above ministries the county has several directorates to ensure certain specific services to citizenry and to departments such as Communication and Renewable Energy Directorates. County Executive Committee Member provides policy direction in their ministry and under them there are Chief Officers who are manage the affairs of the ministries. The Executive Committee Member is therefore responsible for:

- a) Implementing county legislation;
- b) Implementing within the county, national legislation to the extent that the legislation so requires;
- c) Managing and co-ordinating the functions of the county administration and its departments; and performing any other functions conferred to it by the Constitution or national legislation;
- d) Preparing legislation for consideration by the County Assembly;
- e) Providing regular reports to the County Assembly for deliberation and decision-making; and
- f) Preparing County budgets and plans.

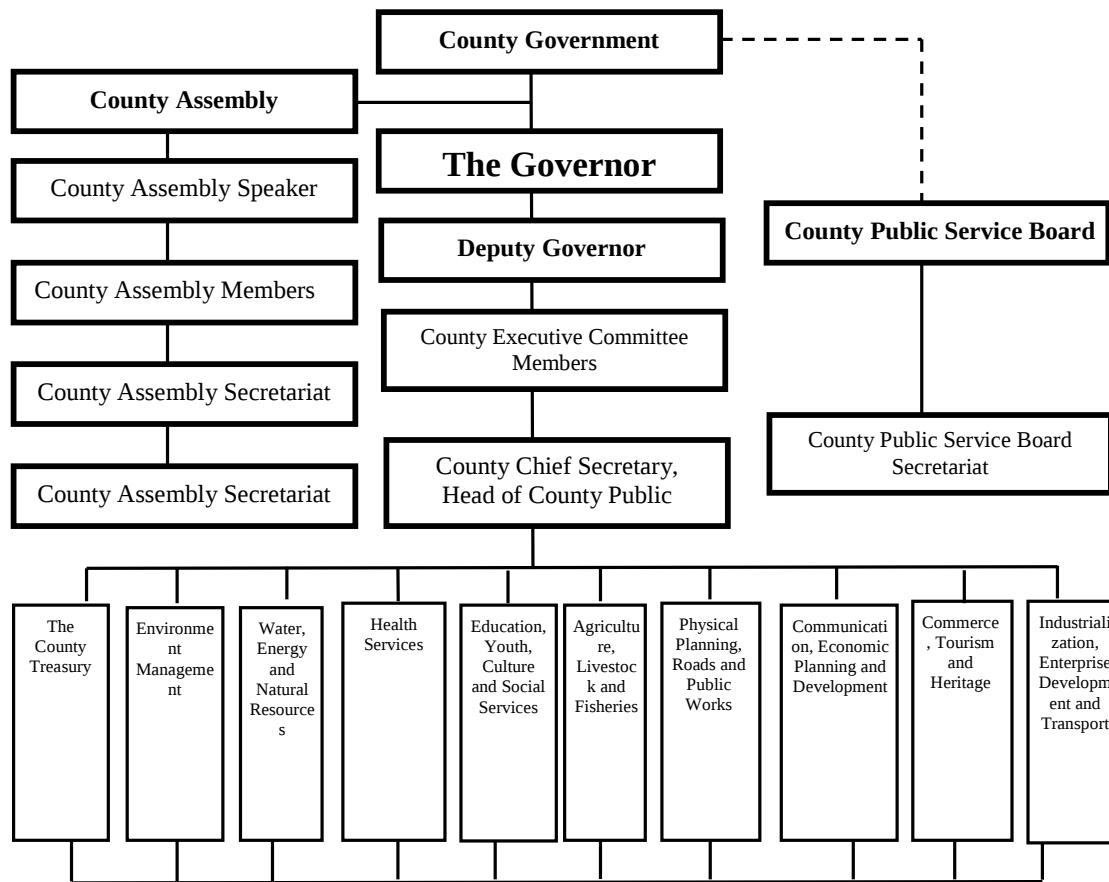
5.1.4 The County Public Service Board

Another important organ in the county's organizational hierarchy is the County Public Service Board, which is established under an Act of Parliament as provided for under Article 235(1) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. The Article provides for a County Public Service Board in each county with control over the County Public Service. It also ensures that the county has adequate and competent personnel

5.1.5 The County Civil Service

The county civil service is composed of staff working for the at all levels i.e. county level, sub-county level, ward level and village level. The county civil service has a key role in ensuring that the county implements the plan and delivers services to the people. In order for them to deliver these services, they must be well equipped with skills and competencies to ensure the services are delivered. The county staff is in all the ministries performing duties that are geared toward achieving the goals set up in the plan.

5.1.6 County Organization Structure



5.2 Departmental Responsibilities

The County Government described above will play the role of facilitation through legislation and resource allocation but the responsibility of implementation of the plan will lie with the various departments and development institutions in the county. The County Government leadership will also oversee the implementation. All implementing departments will be expected to prepare budgets and thereafter develop work plans based on the approved budgets. The CIDP will form the basis for budgeting for the County and so it will be tabled in the County Assembly for deliberation and approval. Implementing agencies will be expected to produce annual reports for their activities towards the implementation of the CIDP.

5.3 Role of Other Stakeholders

While the county government will play an important role of legislation and facilitating the implementation of the CIDP, there are many stakeholders whose input will be critical for the success of the many initiatives outlined in this CIDP. As there are very many stakeholders, we have listed down the roles in which their input will be valuable. An analysis of the

various stakeholders is outlined in the relevant sector strategic plans. The general categories are:

- a) Private sector facilitation
- b) Technical support to Counties
- c) Programmes implementation support
- d) Community mobilization
- e) Value addition
- f) Financial services and micro-finance
- g) Advocacy and Legislative agenda
- h) Infrastructure development
- i) National government institutions
- j) Marketing support

5.3.1 Private Sector Facilitation

The County government will play a facilitative role that will enable various private sector players to contribute to the development of Kisumu County. Examples of the areas in which it will play this role includes development of necessary infrastructure to access designated tourist sites while leaving the development of the sites to the private sector. In the housing sector, the County government will expect the private sector to be the main player in development of housing units. Where appropriate, the county government will develop the necessary access roads and other infrastructure to link such developments with the main road arteries and services.

5.3.2 Community Mobilization

There are currently a number of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that have good networks that link directly with various communities. In the various sector plans such NGOs have been identified as appropriate channels for linking with the public for various needs. The National government also has structures on the grounds that are in direct contact with the communities. The County government will use this wide network to facilitate delivery of services to the public.

5.3.3 Technical Support

Currently there are several specialized national government institutions that possess technical expertise and knowhow that the County government will require to be able to deliver some services on a need basis. These institution cut across almost all the sectors (Ministries) of the County government. For example on environmental issues, the County government will use the services of NEMA experts within the County

5.3.4 Programme Implementation Support

Currently there are NGOs providing various services to communities. These NGOs have set up elaborate infrastructure to support the various services they offer to the communities concerned. This is particularly true in the health sector where HIV/AIDS and poverty alleviation efforts are the main focus. The County will use such well established setups to deliver such services. There are also NGOs that have concentrated their efforts towards promotion of food security within the country, such as Millennium Villages. The County will tap into their expertise in running such programmes to accelerate poverty reduction. There are various other NGOs driving different initiatives in different sectors that have been identified by the respective sectors as facilitators in their various programmes.

5.3.5 Value Addition

Vision 2030 identifies value addition to primary commodities as key to enhancing economic benefits from local agricultural products. As a County we will put in place enabling legislation and infrastructure that encourages value addition to locally produced products. The envisaged value addition will be principally private sector driven.

5.3.6 Financial Services and Micro-Finance

As identified in Vision 2030, there are enormous opportunities in the economy to expand banking services to parts of the population that do not hold bank accounts particularly in the rural areas. To realise this goal, it will be necessary to encourage private financial institutions to establish branches in rural areas in order to reach the large section of the population that does not currently enjoy banking services. The County will particularly encourage deposit taking micro-finance institutions to take up this challenge. The national government has set a number of funds that will also help spur economic development within the Counties. These funds include Uwezo fund, Women Enterprise development fund, Youth fund and Constituency development fund. The County government will actively promote the initiatives that the beneficiaries of such funds could invest.

5.3.7 Advocacy and Legislative Agenda

The County government will fast-track legislation that is conducive to doing business in Kisumu County. The County is alive to the existence of civil society organizations with interest in legislation passed by the County assembly and we intend to undertake extensive consultations before passing of any legislation to ensure all stakeholders give their input. This is also in line with the spirit of the new constitution. The media will also play a vital role in advocacy and information dissemination.

5.3.8 Infrastructure Development

The vision of the infrastructure section as spelt out in vision 2030 is “to provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services to support Vision 2030”. Most infrastructure projects require huge financial outlay that may currently not be at the disposal of the County government. This calls for partnership with development partners to deliver the necessary infrastructure.

5.3.9 National Government Institutions

The most visible presence of the national government in the Counties is the security services. The security apparatus will be expected to create an environment where the society is free from danger and fear. Security is vital in achieving and sustaining the economic growth rate that is anticipated Vision 2030. Good security is a good incentive for attracting investment both from within and outside the County.

The judiciary is also expected to play a major role in spurring economic growth through speedy resolution of trade and other disputes that impact on investment decisions.

5.3.10 Marketing Support

Access to market is a big challenge to local producers. As the County endeavors to develop its tourist sites, there is need to expose these site to the outside world and other Kenyans in general. In Vision 2030, the national government promised to promote aggressive advertising campaign to inform potential tourists about Kenya’s attractions and facilities in order to increase her global market share. Undertake such an initiative requires that substantial resources are devoted to marketing. The County government intends to ride on such avenues to promote tourism within the County. It will also use the Brand Kenya Initiative to market the tourism products and services it offers. There is currently a drive by the national government to promote local tourism. The County government will also ride on this initiative to increase the tourist numbers.

There are other stakeholders in the county such as the civil society organizations (i.e. NGOS and CBOS), the private sector and the community that have roles to play. A number of proposed projects and programmes in the CIDP will be implemented through partnership with development partners. Some will be done by engaging the private sector through public private partnership (PPP) arrangement.

5.4 Implementation Framework

To ensure projects and programmes are implemented within the planned timeframes, it is imperative that an implementation framework to guide the processes is defined. We have herein defined a broad implementation framework as well as a more specific project management framework to guide implementation of the different projects.

Understand Drivers

- 1 Examine organizational drivers
- 2 Identify and prioritise highest potential business applications
- 3 Identify risks and internal barriers
- 4 Map internal stakeholders and culture

Create Enabling Framework

- 1 Define vision and key sources of competitive advantage
- 2 Create governance framework
- 3 Set and communicate policies
- 4 Build a business case

Support Initiatives

- 1 Select pilot projects
- 2 Identify and support champions
- 3 Leverage senior executive communication and participation

Drive Adoption and Value

- 1 Assess pilots, broaden, close or modify
- 2 Run broad based user adoption initiatives
- 3 Drive on-going culture change programme
- 4 Identify and leverage success stories

5.4.1 Project Management Framework

Where the County government partners with other stakeholders for the purposes of implementing different initiatives on its behalf, we will follow the project management framework detailed herein:

- a) Project initiation
- b) Change management
- c) Issue management
- d) Risk management
- e) Quality assurance
- f) Project plan and schedule
- g) Contractor management
- h) Investment
- i) Communications
- j) Testing
- k) Implementation and transition
- l) Maintenance and operation
- m) Post implementation review

CHAPTER SIX

COUNTY RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

6 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a robust and an all inclusive strategy for resource mobilization in the county. The aim is to achieve an effective development strategy through efficient and sustainable resource mobilization, utilization and management. The chapter gives strategies for revenue collection along with budget projections required to manage the county government. It will also indicate the resources that are available for capital projects development. It also outlines strategies for asset management, financial management and capital financing. In addition, the chapter will provide but not limited to strategies to expand the revenue generation, resource sharing with central government, and means of attracting external funding.

6.1 Constraints to Resource Mobilisation

Although it is anticipated that Resource mobilisation will yield more than just money, past experience shows that a great deal of funds are not channelled to proper priorities nor applied to contributing to holistic growth in development. The County Government of Kisumu will put structures in place and enact legislation to ensure effective application of funds. Specifically, the County endeavour to get value for money and will properly harmonize use of funds to reduce transaction costs. This involves enlisting of all necessary resources, be they human, material or services, ready for action to achieve specific goals. Involves the mobilization of knowledge for human use of skills, equipment, services

The first step will be Resource Mapping including:

- a. Assessment of the baseline position of the Resources
- b. Identifying required resources for the project
- c. Comparing what is needed and what is available to determine the gaps
- d. Identifying potential sources of needed resources and
- e. Outlining best strategies for approaching stakeholders (donors and partners)
- f. Outlining monitoring and review mechanisms.
- g. Documentation of all activities

6.2 Strategies for Raising Revenue

The revenue raising strategy is formulated to ensure that the long term level of revenue commitments does not exceed long term funding likely to be available including reasonable expected levels of future national revenue sharing and Country government internally generated revenues. The strategic focus is on:

- a. Expansion of services such as refuse collection to currently un served areas within the metropolis will be done.
- b. Reduction of revenue leakages in the current collection outlets by employing ICT and instituting more strict supervision of revenue collection.

- c. Overall reviewing the rates and fees charged in the County for various services.
- d. Developing new revenue generating infrastructure such as parking spaces within the city to justify collection of parking fees
- e. Improvement in efficiency on service delivery
- f. Enhancing water revenue collection by Kisumu Water and Sewerage Company (KIWASCO) through implementation of an integrated ICT system
- g. Elimination of water cartels both in the city and in other water services within the County
- h. Improvement and upgrade in the infrastructure and skill levels for maintenance and other staff.

6.3 Asset Management Strategies

The Asset management strategy defines the strategy for implementation and documentation of asset management practices, plans, processes and procedures within the County. An asset management plan coordinated with all departments with each department being accountable for assets it controls will be put in place. This will be achieved through the following:

- a. Making a register of all assets, their original cost, annual depreciation, maintenance costs and expected disposal costs
- b. Determining which assets need to be maintained
- c. Developing separate plans for each step of asset management cycle which will define every aspects of managing the facilities to enable efficient day-to-day running of the County
- d. Developing a capital development plan that defines assets built with County capital and supporting infrastructure
- e. Creating a budget for each department's asset management plan which will reflect the realistic cost of acquisition of necessary assets and disposal of old assets
- f. Developing a strategic asset management framework (SAMF) that provides policies and guidelines to improve asset investment planning and management across the County. The SAMF will be designed to help facilitate quality advice and decision making within the County institutions including the development and review of investment proposals to the County government.

6.4 Financial Management Strategy

The financial management strategy is to provide the necessary financial resources to ensure a high standard in the management of public finances and maintain five year budget projections based on where necessary on alternative scenarios to reflect uncertainty of spending and resource assumptions in order to set the likely context for making final resource allocation decisions on an annual basis. The focus will be to:

- a. Set a prudent minimum level of reserves based on a strategic level risk assessment and reassessed annually as part of the budget process

- b. Operate within firm cash limits, allocating provision for inflation at start of the financial year
- c. Contain spending within the approved cash limit for the year with no supplementary allocations being made from reserves other than in exceptional circumstances
- d. Seek best value for money in services which should always include considerations for quality, risk to achieve sustainability, environmental impact, local economic development and equalities as well as price
- e. Seek to keep County tax increases at or below the average increase in general incomes in the County

6.5 Capital Financing Strategy

Institutionalising the project finance process by instilling a long-term commitment to the process through better project preparation, engagement in best practices and concepts such as public sector comparison, value for money and project development facilities. In risk management, the County will focus on better risk management that is essential to meet the demanding calls for private developers and lenders with appropriate risk sharing between the County government and the private sector. In our strategy, we will review the capital strategy on an annual basis and prepare a five year programme in light of the needs identified in this County Integrated Development Plan, including vehicles replacement programme and built estate condition survey and prepare three year capital programme in accordance with the strategy. We will also reinvest income from disposal of capital assets where possible in order to fund new developments and initiatives in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)

The County will develop formal procedures for assessment of PPPs in which the focus is ‘value for money’ rather than reductions in debt. The underlying framework will be one in which value for money is achieved by a appropriate allocation of risk. The advantages of PPP will be weighed against the contractual complexities and rigidities they entail.

The County will also explore the new model called Public-Private Community Partnership (PPCP) wherein both the County government and private players work together for social welfare eliminating the prime focus of private players on profit.

As health spending increases, it is putting pressure on government and spurring them to look for private capital and expertise. The large scope of health PPPs to manage and finance care delivery and infrastructure means a much larger potential for private organisations. The County government will provide the strength of its purchasing power, outline goals for optimal health system and empower private enterprise to innovate, build and manage delivery of agreed upon services for a given contractual period. In this scenario the private sector receives payment for its services and assumes substantial financial, technical and operational risk while benefitting from the upside potential of shared cost savings. In all cases, public sector comparator will be utilised in calculating the financial benefit of all public private partnerships.

6.5 Strategies for Sound Financial Management and Expenditure Control

6.5.1 Provision of Financial Services and Effective Management of Budgets

- a. Maintain rigorous annual budgeting and budget monitoring processes
- b. Maintain integrated accounting, budgetary and human resources systemised

6.5.2 Ensuring Good Practices and Probity

- a. Apply sound financial regulations and associated financial procedures in support of good practice in financial administration and corporate governance
- b. Provide an effective and efficient internal audit function which works co-operatively with the Auditor General's office
- c. Recognise the statutory role of the Treasurer in ensuring lawful and financially prudent decision making
- d. Report the internal audit strategy to the governance committee
- e. Present the annual Auditor General's assessment of the County financial status to the governance committee
- f. Develop and operate computing systems with enhanced provision of financial information to users
- g. Comply with accounting and audit standards contained in relevant codes of practice

6.5.3 Efficient and Accessible Processing of Transactions

- a. Operate best practices in relationships with local contractors and suppliers including payment of bills in line with the Country government prompt payment targets
- b. Seek continuous improvement through 'customer focus' in delivering of financial services and support
- c. Improve and extend the use of computing systems in delivering financial support services to users
- d. Ensure that financial systems are set up in a way which facilitates use of e-government

6.6 Strategies to Enhance Cost Effectiveness

The cost effectiveness in the delivery of services is largely based on the performance of staff. It is therefore important to institute measures aimed at improving productivity of staff. This will be achieved by focusing on four areas.

6.6.1 Training

We will ensure the training procedures are targeted towards ensuring the staff are given the right guidance and help when it comes to doing their job

6.6.2 Monitoring Performance

The County will introduce staff appraisals to monitor performance will be monitored on a regular basis through a well thought out performance management tool and process. It is expected that working with the County Public Service Board Performance Contracting will be introduced especially at the supervisory levels.

6.6.3 Remuneration

Staff should be able to prove their worth and value to the County government on every level and in every department from senior managers to the lowest echelon. Efforts will therefore be made to work with the County Public Service Board to ensure that as revenue collection improves so will the terms of employment be improved in order to retain and attract the right calibre of staff.

6.6.4 Encouragement

Encouragement will have a direct impact on productivity of staff. Saying well done to an employee will go a long way. The County government will adopt a Service Charter to ensure that all staff are familiar with the aspirations of the County government and to emphasise their role in enhancement of service deliver.

6.6.5 International Accounting Standards and Practices

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

6.7 Strategies for Mobilizing Resources

The Governor's office has engaged an officer at Director whose responsibilities will be Resource mobilization. In addition the County will adopt various strategies towards mobilization of financial and other resources. These strategies will include the following:

6.7.1 Investor Forum

In addition to arranging a conference inviting NGOs, International Organizations operating in the County, the business community, relevant government agencies among other stakeholders, the County proposes to hold a major Investors Forum after the CIDP has been formerly adopted to showcase what investment opportunities exist in Kisumu County.

6.7.2 Website

The County will post on its website the Programmes and Projects proposed for the year 201-2017 so that the information is available to the public both local and diaspora and also to potential investors.

6.7.3 Submissions of Project Proposals to Potential Financiers

Projects/Programmes that cannot be funded through normal government budgetary allocations will be submitted to potential donors for consideration of funding. This will be done either directly by the communities or by the County Development Committees (CDCs) on behalf of the communities.

6.7.4 Traditional Sources of County revenues

The traditional sources of revenue for the County are:

- a) Single business permit fees
- b) Vehicle parking fees
- c) Market fees
- d) Refuse collection fees
- e) Building plans inspection and approval Fees
- f) Fire Fighting Services Fees
- g) Food handlers Fees
- h) Food Hygiene License Fees
- i) Court Fines
- j) Sale of County Acts
- k) Lease Fees from KIWASCO and other water companies
- l) Boda Boda Fees
- m) Sign Boards and Advertisement
- n) Hire of Stadia and Social Halls
- o) Cess Fees (Quarry and Sugarcane)
- p) Mobilizing land rates and other property taxes under the County government

6.7.5 Other Source of County Revenues

- a) Developing housing bonds
- b) Setting up county lotteries to fund such programs as; sports, education, loans and roads
- c) Using the Built, Operate, Transfer Model (BOT) to put up social and commercial infrastructure
- d) Preparing and implementing policy to govern development of public land allocated to investors with a view to optimal collection of revenue
- e)

6.8 Resources from the Central Government

To support the devolution framework, several acts of parliament have been enacted: The Urban and Cities Act 2011; The County Government Act, 2012; The transition to Devolved Government Act 2012; The Inter-government Relations Act, 2012; The Public finance management Act, 2012; The County Government Public Finance Transition Act, 2013. The Constitution and many of these laws require “Integrated Development Planning” as the process of enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of budget fund and mechanism for addressing the county mandate under the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

Release of funds from the national government will depend on whether a county has developed an Integrated Development Plan. Part XI of the County Government Act 2012 obligates the county government to ensure harmony of the integrated development plan with the national plans, and other sub-county plans such as sectoral plans, spatial plans and urban and city plans which are located in the county. In accordance with article 106, the plan will thereby provide mechanisms for linking the county and national planning processes with the MTEF budgetary system.

The budget process for county governments consists of an integrated development planning process, which include both long term and medium term planning. The integrated plan 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, Kisumu County is expected to receive Kshs.4.8bn for the FY 2013/14. This allocation has been determined based on the county population (45%), poverty index (20%), land area (8%) basic equal share (25%) and fiscal responsibility (2%). Although prorated, prudent public resource management as stipulated in the PFM Act 2012 will determine the amount the county receives in future on fiscal responsibility.

6.9 Resource Projections

The County Government of Kisumu has already made its budget contained in the 2013/2014 financial year actual allocations as shown below. In anticipation of the same and based on the County government projected trends the incomes and expenditures for the years 2014/2015 to 2017/2018 are projected to increase based on the identified sources and the existing expenditure outlines. There are anticipated budget deficits which may arise as a result of revenues increasing at a rate less than the expenditures which need to be taken care of. This calls for prudent financial management of funds and the goodwill and support from the development partners and the donor community.

Table 11: COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KISUMU: BUDGET ESTIMATES PROJECTIONS 2013/2017

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KISUMU : BUDGET ESTIMATES PROJECTIONS 2013/2017					
REVENUES	2013 /2014 KShs. (Million)	2014/2015 KShs. (Million)	2015/2016 KShs. (Million)	2016/2017 KShs. (Million)	2016/2017 KShs.(Million)
OWN SOURCES :					
FEES&CHARGES(FORMER Las)	2,372,089.6	2,538,136.0	2,715,805.0	2,906,120.0	3,109,548.0
DEVOLVED FUNCTIONS BORROWINGS					
TOTAL OWN SOURCES AND BORROWINGS	2,372,089.6	2,538,136.0	2,715,805.0	2,906,120.0	3,109,548.0
National Government					
TRANSFERS					
CRA Allocation	4,866,678.7	5,206,200.0	5,571,000.0	5,961,000.0	6,378,000.0
Other Government Grants-LATF Etc.	700,031.6	700,031.6	700,031.6	700,031.6	700,031.6
		-	-	-	-
Unspent Balances	61,200.0				
TOTAL CENTRAL GOVT AND					
Other Grants	5,627,910.4	5,906,231.6	6,271,031.6	6,661,031.6	7,078,031.6
TOTAL REVENUE	8,000,000.0	8,444,367.6	8,996,836.6	9,567,151.6	10,187,579.6
RECURRENT EXPENDITURES					
County Executive	5,341,746.2	5,876,200.0	6,463,820.0	7,110,202.0	7,821,222.2
County Assembly	891,061.2	980,167.4	991,841.4	1,091,025.5	1,200,128.0
Recurrent Transfers	-				

Other Re Current Expenditures	61,592,200				
TOTAL RE CURRENT EXPENDITURES	5,275,031.6	6,856,367.4	7,455,661.4	8,201,227.5	9,021,350.2
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES					
COUNTY NON -COMMUNITY ASSETS	521,000.0				
COMMUNITY PROJECTS	2,203,968.4				
CAPITAL TRANSFERS					
TRANSFERS TO EMERGENCY FUNDS	0	50,000.0	50,000.0	50,000.0	50,000.0
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES	2,724,968.4	4,650,000.0	6,500,000.0	6,850,000.0	7,250,000.0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	8,000,000.0	11,506,367.4	13,955,661.4	15,051,227.5	16,271,350.2
		(3,061,999.7)	(4,958,824.7)	(5,484,075.8)	(6,083,770.5)
SURPLUS/ DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR	-				

CHAPTER SEVEN

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

7 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a highlight of programmes identified in various forums including Vision 2030 and the first MTP dissemination forums; MTEF consultative forums; the 2nd MTP consultations and other development consultations at other devolved levels. The chapter presents the projects and programmes as follows; Ongoing projects, (flagship and others), stalled projects, outstanding proposed projects and new proposals.

The information is presented based on the Medium Term Expenditure Framework budgeting system. Nine sectors have been used, namely: Agriculture and Rural Development; General Economic, Commercial and Labor Affairs; Energy, Infrastructure and ICT; Environmental Protection, Water and Housing; Health; Education; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration and International Relations; and Social Protection Culture and Recreation.

For each of the MTEF sectors, the national 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 priorities identified during the Medium Term Plan (2013-2017) county consultations are presented as new proposals. Cross cutting issues in each sector are also included.

This information represents the views of a wide cross section of stakeholders. The county leadership is encouraged to initiate developments along these suggested programmes and projects in addition to others that they might find to be of equal importance in terms of impacts.

7.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Agriculture and Rural Development is one of the keys sectors in the county. It comprises of the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock Development, Fisheries Development, Cooperative Development, Marketing and Lands.

7.1.1 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, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable Cooperatives sub sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources and sustainable management of forestry and wildlife resources.

7.1.2 County response to the sector vision and mission

Given the important role this sector plays in the county's development, the county will encourage and promote value addition through construction of agro-processing industries. Towards this end, the county through the sub-county structures will support the private sector and other prospective investors to exploit the potential in agriculture and livestock sub-sectors and invest in the agro-processing. Forest conservation measures will be undertaken so as to preserve gazetted and non-gazetted forests from being overexploited. The land demarcation and issuance of title deeds will be improved in order to settle the landless and also allow farmers have collateral access to loans. In line with the sector vision and mission livestock productivity and output, organized market systems and value additions, monitoring and evaluation as well as stakeholders institutions will be enhanced.

7.1.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Roles
Departments of Agriculture, Livestock and veterinary	Provision of policy direction; Provision of inputs and extension services; Resource mobilization
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Provide statistics on production trends to inform decision making process and policy development.
NGOs	Supplement extension services; Capacity building to farmers.
Private sector	Provision of input and extension of credit; Participate in research provision social amenities like health, water and education
Cooperatives Development department	Sensitization of farmers and fishermen to form cooperative societies for better markets and credit facilities
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Ensuring that there is water for both human and livestock; Development of irrigation schemes to increase crop production
Fisheries Department	Ensure formation of BMUs, Provision of policy guidelines in fisheries management
Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (Kenya Forest Service)	Increase forest cover with a view of increasing supply of forest products and services and attaining sound environmental conservation
Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources (NEMA)	Environmental conservation
Ministry of Lands	Judiciary disposal of disputes and management of land resources in Kisumu.
Ministry of Cooperative Development	Enforcement of Cooperatives Act, Regulation of the societies and By-Laws, rules, Providing rules & laws, Supervision.
NGOs e.g. Vi- Agro-forestry	Capacity building, mobilization and provision of inputs e.g. seeds

7.1.4 Programmes and projects

This section gives the project and programs which are being implemented in the county and are at different stages. They have been selected based on their impact towards poverty reduction, promotion of sustainable agricultural production and environmental conservation. Included are the flagship projects in the Kenya's Vision 2030.

i) Ongoing projects/programmes

a) Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Fresh produce markets	Countywide	To provide market for fresh agricultural produce	One fresh produce market in each of the constituencies in the county	Construction of fresh produce markets
Fish ponds	Countywide	To promote fish farming and reduce stress on Lake Victoria; To enhance food nutrition	300 fish ponds per constituency	Construction and stocking of fish ponds with fingerlings; Purchase of pond liners to selected fish farmers

b) Other projects

Agriculture

Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP)	Countywide	To transform Kenyan's Agricultural sector into an innovative, commercially-oriented, competitive and modern industry that contributes to poverty eradication, improved food security and equity in rural and urban Kenya.	- Farmers groups and stakeholders/collaborators in the county	- Sector wide coordination - Natural resource management (Promote adaptation to climate change) - Value chain development (Increasing market access to all actors male, female, youth, vulnerable and improving access to financial services for male and female actors)

Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project (LVEMP) Phase II	Countywide	To improve the management of trans-boundary natural resources and reduce environmental stress for improvement of livelihoods in the Lake Victoria Basin	- Put in place communication strategy for 2011-2015 - Rehabilitation of wastewater treatment facilities - Community capacity building and participation	- Wetland conservation and management - Forest conservation and management - Soil and water conservation - Waste water treatment and improved sanitation - Water hyacinth control - Fisheries management
NMK-Njaa Marufuku Kenya	Countywide	To upscale successful food security initiatives in the sub-county	18 groups funded and being taken through the Farmers' Field School	- Build capacity and empower farmers - Coordinate the release of starter funds to groups of farmers (productive investment programme) - Link agricultural production to school feeding programmes - Provide productive safety nets for the vulnerable groups: cash for work or food for work.
Extension support services	Countywide	To increase agricultural productivity and outputs	48 supervision per division; 4 quarterly senior staff meeting held; 20 quarterly divisional meetings held; 1 sub-county field day; 4 divisional field days held ; 1 world food day celebration held.	- Supervise meetings, field days, demonstrations & exhibitions; - Monitor food balances, information dissemination through information desks.
Promotion of high value rice varieties	Countywide	To increase agricultural productivity and outputs	4 trainings with 4 schemes 4 field days in 4 schemes 4 demonstrations staged	Conduct training, fields days and demonstrations
Promotion of emerging crops	Countywide	To increase agricultural productivity and outputs	150 farmers At least 1 business plan to be developed 1 market analysis to be	Trainings, farm planning, and field days

Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
			conducted To hold 1 field day	
Water harvesting for food security	Countywide	To promote adoption of specific agricultural technologies. Promote soil and water management	Promote access to agricultural inputs by farmers	Water pan design and construction, demonstrations
Agriculture	Countywide	To increase food crop production	Reduce Striga weed infestation. Improve soil fertility. Reduce High post harvest losses due to pest infestation. Early land preparation. Use of certified seeds.	- Increase on- farm trials of sorghum, maize - Introduce high yielding, early maturing suitable crops; Hold crop demonstrations using fertilizers - Improved land management for soil and water conservation and Collaborate with other NGO's and CBO's involved in extension services
	Countywide	To improve cotton production and marketing	Identify new Market niches	- Liaise with the local research stations and NGOs dealing with National performance trials on cotton varieties - Liaise with ginneries to co-ordinate cotton marketing.
NAAIAP	Countywide	To support farmers in food production	1000 Farmers affected by catastrophes such as famine, post-election violence etc	- Identification process - Conduct baseline survey - Forming organization structures -

Livestock Development

Livestock Development				
Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities

Livestock Development				
Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Disease and Pest Control	Countywide	To reduce no. of quarantines, therefore, promoting livestock trade; Reduce livestock mortalities; Increase revenue collection through movement permit issues.	Vaccinate 185,000 heads of cattle by 2012 Collect Kshs. 2.1 million in revenue through meat inspection and hides and skin services	Vaccinate 185,000 heads of cattle. Vaccinate 15,000 dogs Baiting of stray dogs; Inspection of meat Hides and skin services
Veterinary Extension County Wide	Countywide	To improve hides and skin quality. Improve quantity of meat consumed.	To establish 7 modern slaughter abattoirs by 2015.	Meat inspection; Slaughter slab inspection; Meat carriers' inspection and licensing.
Livestock Development sub sector	County wide	To increase milk production	To improve genetic potential of the herd by cross breeding To reduce disease incidence by vaccination; To increase AI services By making them affordable by 2015.	Upgrading of the local stock through use of grade bulls and/or AI services Improve husbandry practices to reduce the calving interval and ensure survival of the calf. Mobilize dairy coops to start AI schemes as an enterprise. Encourage fodder conservation during periods of plenty through publication and provision of simple manuals to farmers on techniques of conservation for use during dry spell. (hay, silage, stovers, straws c) Hold demonstrations on simple on-farm making of rations available resources. Equip and supervise community animal health maintained assistants (Camas). Mobilize Farmers groups to come together and

Livestock Development				
Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
				form strong rural SACCOs to enable them access credit facilities Encourage communal spray crushes
		To Improve beef cattle production		Importation of Breeding bulls for meat. Demonstrate to farmers on simple selection criteria for breeding animals. Encourage farmers to use communal spray crushes to control ticks. Improve on general husbandry practices to increase production
		To improve poultry Improve poultry production	Immunize against new castle diseases to all poultry by 2015	Step up vaccination campaigns. Upgrade the local flock through use of exotic cockerels Promote keeping of emerging birds such as ducks, turkeys etc.
		To increase production of Sheep and goats.	improved breeding bucks and Rams(Crossbreeding) by 2015	Introduce Dairy goats in the sub-county Train farmers on the importance of proper housing and husbandry practices. Introduce Breeding bucks/Rams to upgrade the locals for faster growth.
		To increase h1y and wax production	Acquisition of Bee equipment and h1y harvesting kits by 2015	Train local artisans on bee equipment making; Involve all collaborators in bee keeping industry to sensitize farmers so as to increase the number of hives.
		To promote Pig production and e pork consumption	Start campaigns on Socio-cultural beliefs immediately Improve pig rearing practices through extension services immediately	Educate the local on the importance of pork consumption. Intensify extension service

Livestock Development				
Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		To increase disease Control Surveillance and vaccination programmes	Employ Adequate staff to carry out the exercise.(2015) Controlled livestock movement and free grazing. Create farmer's awareness. adequate/availability of vaccines and vaccination facilities (immediately)	Avail the vehicles, fuel, others logistics on time when the vaccination is to start. Train enough staff who will handle the programme. Strict control on livestock movement. Farmers to be informed on importance of disease control and how the diseases affect them. Enough vaccines for all common diseases should be stocked by the department of Veterinary Services and other private companies.
		To provide clinical services	Enough qualified personnel in the department to be employed by 2015. Farmer's to report disease incidence in time.(immediately) Ban Unqualified personnel (quacks) who give under dose or wrong treatment. (immediately)	Technical staff to be posted to cover all farmers adequately; Farmers should be taught basic information on the livestock diseases and how to diagnose them. Fast reporting of diseases for treatment as soon as they notice the symptoms. Drug companies and Chemists to stock to be compelled to stock appropriate drugs. Private practitioners and organizations to be encouraged to take up the services.
		To improve meat Hygiene	Increase trained personnel in the department immediately. Inadequate resources like transport. Create awareness to the public on the importance of meat	Training of technical staff in the department on meat inspection, who should in turn create public awareness on the importance of meat inspection. Availing enough resources so that the whole sub-county is covered. Strict inspection by the

Livestock Development				
Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
			inspection by 2015. Improve most slaughterhouses and slabs, as well as meat carriers by 2014.	department on the state of meat transportation equipments.
		To provide Artificial Insemination Services	Improve infrastructures like roads.(2014) Improve coverage by employing trained personnel in A.I.(2015) High number of un-castrated bulls roaming with cows in the communal grazing. Improve heat detection. Timeliness for successful conception. Improve semen keeping facilities in the field	Encouraging and creating awareness to farmers on A.I. Access roads should be maintained by the relevant department in conjunction with the local communities. The department to train more staff to cover a large number of farmers. Castration of local zebu bulls to control breeding. Timeliness in heat detection and insemination is of paramount importance for conception to take place. Modern semen equipments for proper transportation, keeping and usage to be used.
		To improve hides, skins and leather services.	Flaying skills by the flayers in the slaughterhouses. Improve trained staff to offer services to all hides and skin handlers.(2017)	Serviceable vehicles should be availed to ease movement. Traders should give time for producers to prepare and dry the hides and skins properly before collection. Flayers should be taught proper flaying techniques and to be regularly supervised. The department should train more staff and post them to cover the sub-county adequately.
		To ensure tsetse control services	Increase resources to mobilize the staff. control bushes which harbour the tsetse flies and provide Chemicals for control of the tsetse flies.(2014)	Mobilizing the available resources to facilitate the staff to move. Bush clearing by the local communities to reduce hides outs of tsetse flies. The department and other

Livestock Development				
Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
				companies to avail the chemicals for use in the field, as well as other equipments needed. To train more staff to counter the growing number of tsetse flies.

Cooperatives

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Office Block for Sub-county Cooperatives Officer	County wide	To provide conducive working environment for staff in order to improve services	Construct office block by 2015	Construction of Office Block for Sub-county Cooperatives Officer

Forestry and Wildlife

Project name	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Rural A forestation through extension County wide	County wide	To increase forest cover To provide seedlings for afforestation. To improve soil and water conservation	Carry out 10 awareness campaigns per year Produce 700,000 seedlings in central and private nurseries To plant 25 Ha of catchment	Forest extension Tree seed production Catchment afforestation
Rehabilitation of degraded sites and catchment protection		To improve soil and water conservation and to improve productivity of waste land	To rehabilitate 27 Ha. of degraded land	Rehabilitation of degraded sites
Construction of Sub-county Forest Offices		To facilitate administration To promote commercial farm forestry	To establish 12 Ha. of private plantation per year	Construction of 1 No. Sub-county Forest Office Provision of seedlings and advice on plantation establishment

Project name	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Fisheries development		To protect and sustain utilized fishery resources	5 boats for lake surveillance by 2014. Reduce rural poverty which encourages the use of destructive fishing gears and methods. Fisheries legislation which adequately protect the fishery resource.(by 2013)	Source for water vessels to facilitate surveillance activities. Sensitization of fishermen on good fishing practices. Review of fisheries legislation to provide for stiffer penalties to offenders. Promote fish farming to supplement declining catches from the lake. Encourage fishermen to contribute towards management of the lake fishery. Protection of fishing grounds Re-introduce closed fishing seasons.
		To reduce post harvest losses of fish.	Use good fishing crafts by farmers Provide cold storage facilities at each of the beaches by 2015 Train farmers on proper use of fish catching methods which accelerate fish spoilage by 2014	Improve the design and construction of fishing boats through a boat building project. Put up ice making machines at selected fish landing beaches to produce ice for fishermen. Provide recommended fish handling facilities such as fish holding bins, trays, crates, cooler boxes etc. Develop and use catch methods which do not accelerate loss of fish quality.
		Improvement of sanitation at landing beaches	Provision of water at the beaches by 2013 Train Fishermen on hygiene and sanitation	Rural communities to be encouraged to join hands and develop water supplies. Local activities and NGOs to be encouraged to assist in developing water supplies at

Project name	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
			at landing beaches immediately. Put up sanitation facilities by 2013	landing beaches.
		Promotion of Aqua-culture to supplement declining catches from the lake.	Increase staff farmer ratio immediately Create awareness amongst most prospective fish farmers; .	Sensitization of community to venture into fish farming; Provision of motorcycles and bicycles to field staff. Transfer fish farming technology to fish farmers in order to improve pond management; Rehabilitation of government owned fish ponds to serve as demonstration ponds; Produce certified fish seed for distribution to farmers; Conduct research for cheaper fish seeds.

ii) New projects (MTP II Consultations)

Key Area	Priority	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Estimated Cost	
			Short term	Medium term		Short term	Medium term
		Low productivity in Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.	Encourage farming in groups Control of pests and diseases Use artificial insemination	Encourage procurement of farm inputs in bulk Provide affordable credit through AFC and other microfinance institutions Establish fish feed factories Employ and equip more technical staffs	Increased agricultural productivity Low cost of farm inputs; Availability of credit loans	2m	5m

iii) Proposed Projects

a) Agriculture Sub Sector				
Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities

Soil and water conservation	High	To increase soil and water management	From 5% to 30% in five years	- Increase soil and water management from 5% to 30% in five years - Promote Farm forestry from 2% to 20% in five years - 3. Enhance flood control from 20 - 40% - Mitigate drought and erratic rainfall effects from 5 - 30% - 1 Improve extension for advisory and technology transfer from 30 to 55% - Promote agricultural crop enterprise diversification from 3% to 28% - 3 Increase availability of clean planting material from 5% to 30% - 4. Implement targeted food and nutrition programs from 4% to 10% - 5. Implement targeted development programs from 20 to 100%
Promotion of farm forestry	Medium	To Promote Farm forestry	From 2% to 20% in five years	- 1 Promote Agro forestry practices by farmers to attain 10% tree cover
Flood control	Medium	To Enhance flood control	From 20%- 40%	- Develop and early warning system for farmers. - Prepare a disaster management plan for agriculture in flood prone areas - Demonstrate on construction and maintenance of waterways
Drought mitigation	High	To Mitigate drought and erratic rainfall effects	From 5 - 30%	- Train farmers on farm water harvesting. - Promote drought tolerant crops as a mitigation measure. - Bulk and distribute 50 million cuttings and vines per year - Promote crop insurance
Extension and technology transfer	Medium	To Improve extension for	From 30 to 55%	- Implement devolved structure

		advisory and technology transfer		- Organize agricultural shows - Conduct farm visits, group visits, field days and demonstrations - Improve skills of extension staff - Enhance surveillance of and control of strategic pests - Provide work facilities and tools - Improve training facilities at Maseno ATC - Maintenance and servicing of equipment
Agricultural crop enterprise promotion	Medium	To Promote agricultural crop enterprise diversification	From 3% to 28%	- Increase the crop production options to maximize productivity
Promotion of clean planting material	Medium	To Increase availability of clean planting material	From 5% to 30%	- Promote the bulking of seeds and clean planting materials for distribution to farmers. - Bulk and distribute 20 million cuttings - Bulk and distribute 500 tons of THVC and paddy rice
Targeted food and nutrition programme	Medium	To Implement targeted food and nutrition programs	From 4% to 10%	- Promote adoption and utilization of traditional high value crops for food and nutrition security. - Monitor food balances of major food crops (Rice, maize, sorghum and pulses)
Targeted development programs	Medium	To Implement targeted development programs	From 20 to 100%	- Promote production of major industrial crops.
Promotion of mechanized agriculture	Medium	To Promote mechanization	From 10 to 100%	- Maintenance of Equipment and machinery - Maintenance of buildings and station - Equip AMS Kisumu - Establish Agriculture Technology Development Centre - Develop a mechanization

				sustainability and promotion mechanism
Agricultural credit schemes	Medium	To Increase access to affordable credit packages	From 5% to 30%	- Train farmers on financial literacy and mitigation of exclusion factors - Promote demand driven microfinance - Establish a loan guarantee fund
Agricultural inputs	Medium	To Increase access to agricultural inputs	From 5% to 30%	- Support resource poor farmers with farm input grants. - Promote bulk procurement by farmer grassroots organizations and establish an agriculture inputs fund
Strengthening of farmer organizations	Medium	Strengthen farmer organization	Form 10% to 30%	- Conduct capacity building for farmer organizations
Provision of market information	High	To Provide market information	From 0% to 100%	- Collect and disseminate information from - Collect export data from selected counties and disseminate in weekly - Maintain ICT infrastructure - Develop ICT systems
Agricultural trade promotion	Medium	To Promote agricultural trade	From 10% to 100%	- Participate in meetings, conferences and fairs on agricultural trade - Adopt and implement international food safety standards, Kenya GAP and packaging regulations
Market development	Medium	To Promote market development	From 10 - 100%	- Identify new markets and grow existing ones
Promotion of value addition	High	To Promote value addition	From 5 - 20%	- Promote agro processing
Promotion of commercial agriculture	High	To Promote commercial agriculture	From 5 to 30%	- Support farmers and entrepreneurs in value addition and accessing markets - Maintain agribusiness infrastructure - Establish agribusiness development centre
Development of post harvest handling	Medium	To develop and promote post	From 5 - 15%	- Promote warehouse receipting

infrastructure		harvest handling infrastructure		- Maintain crop handling infrastructure - Develop export crop handling infrastructure
Restructuring of county department	Medium	To restructure and establish county department	From 0 to 100%	- Develop and implement devolved agriculture organizational structure - Carry out staff rationalization - Strengthen capacity for effective service delivery - Sub county offices - Ward offices - Vehicles - Motorcycles - Office equipment
Development of appropriate policy and legal frameworks	Medium	To Develop appropriate policy and legal frameworks	From 25 - 100%	- Domesticate national policy and develop county specific policy - Develop an agriculture sector coordination structure - Develop an agriculture and rural development partners coordination forum. - Domesticate national legislation and develop county legislation
Public Private Partnership strengthening	High	To Strengthen Public Private Partnership	From 10 to 80%	- Hold stakeholders forums
Human resource development	Medium	To Develop and sustained a well trained human resource	From 30 - 70%	- Staff trained in management skills - Staff trained at masters level - Staff trained at PhD level - Institutionalize positive culture and staff motivation schemes
Gender Mainstreaming	Medium	To Mainstream gender issues	From 30 - 100%	- Strengthen gender integration in policy, programmes, projects, practices and procedures
HIV/AIDS prevention and management	Medium	To Implement HIV/AIDS prevention, management	From 20 to 100%	- Strengthen operations of Aids Control Units and Sub Aids Control Units - Disseminate HIV/AIDS friendly technologies

Promotion of information and ICT use	Medium	To Improve access to information and use ICT based tools	From 5 - 60%	- Maintain ICT infrastructure - Develop an ICT system - Implement ICT infrastructure
Development of data management	Medium	To Develop data management system	From 0% - 100%	- Collation, processing, storage, retrieval and dissemination - Storage and retrieval of agriculture information
Development of monitoring and evaluation system	High	To Develop monitoring and evaluation system	From 20 to 70%	- Carry out monitoring quarterly and annual evaluation - Carry out performance management

b) Livestock Sub Sector				
Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Development of legal framework and Policy	Medium	To develop legal framework, strengthen policy and implementation, and enhance institutional capacity.	8 laws formulated	Formulation of the laws. Presentation to the county assembly.
Livestock output and productivity	High	To increase output and productivity	From 35% to 75%	Training of farmers. Improved extension provision (field days, demos, model farms etc) Train farmers on value addition.
Facilitation of access to Markets for livestock and livestock products	High	To facilitate access to Markets for livestock and livestock products	Create 8 marketing councils	Sensitization of the livestock farmers. Creation of the marketing councils. Training of the councils
Climate change mitigation and adaptation	High	To address effects of climate change	Establish 3 strategic holding grounds(Nyando, Nyakach & Muhoroni)	Develop early warning system. Develop standard emergency response system. Plan for emergency

				off take & feed reserves.
Establishment and new & strengthening existing M&E units in the department	Medium	To strengthen M&E units in the department	1 M&E system established	Increase NO. Of personnel in M&E. Train staff in M&E.
Development of information communication technology systems in livestock production	Medium	To develop information communication technology systems in livestock production	1intergrated information & communication system developed	Build capacities in ICT. Develop a one stop shop for all livestock information
Address Cross cutting issues	Medium	Cross cutting issues	Mainstream all cross cutting issues	Profile/review gender issues in livestock production. Develop & promote livestock production activities for HIV/AIDS affected & infected farmers

c) Veterinary services Sub Sector				
Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Creation of an enabling legal and regulatory environment	Medium	To create an enabling legal and regulatory environment	Veterinary sector	Domesticating national by-laws
Increase output and productivity of animal and animal products	High	To increase output and productivity of animal and animal products	Rehabilitate 14dips, 38 crush pens and set up 3 AI Schemes and 20 Bulls. Train Farmers and Staff.	Pest and Disease control(vaccination) Breeding/Upgrading of Livestock.
Strengthen Institutional efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery	Medium	To strengthen Institutional efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery	Construct 2 offices and Veterinary Clinics. Purchase of Motor Vehicles (8 vehicles and 14 motor bikes) and office equipment.	Construction of offices/clinic. Purchase of Equipment.
Facilitate access to markets	High	To facilitate access to markets	14 Livestock sale yards, Lake and airport entry points. Construct/Rehabilitate 3 Slaughterhouses.	Repair and Maintain sale yards Countywide. Rehabilitation of Mamboleo Slaughterhouse and

				Construct Muhoroni and Chemelil Slaughter houses.
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d) Fisheries Sub Sector				
Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Promotion of sustainable utilization of Inland and Riverine Fisheries	High	To promote sustainable utilization of Inland and Riverine Fisheries by increasing production	by 20%	Carry out workshops, stakeholders fora, trainings on fisheries management Conduct Monitoring control and Surveillance Identify, demarcate, gazette and protect fish breeding grounds.
Aquaculture Production	Medium	To Enhancing Aquaculture Production	by 10%	Implement a cage culture policy. Support farmers by providing fingerlings and feeds Provide 5 pond liners per Sub-County.. Enforcement of standards in seeds and feeds production. Carry out digitization of fish ponds. Develop market networks in all sub counties. Construct fish auction center
Fish safety, quality assurance, value addition and marketing	Medium	To enhance fish safety, quality assurance, value addition and marketing by reducing post harvest losses	By 30%. Fence 40% of Beaches.	Training on fish handling and preservation techniques Enforce Eco-labelling centre for fish and fish products Construct modern Fish Banda's .

Creation of an enabling environment for the development of Fisheries Sector	Medium	To provide an enabling environment for the development of Fisheries Sector	8 vehicles 2 boats 15 motorbikes 6 offices	Purchase of transport equipment Internet Connection. Construct Sub-County Purchase ICT equipment. Design a website Strengthen ACU's Conduct training on behaviour change Undertake Sensitization workshops for employees on gender mainstreaming.
Service Delivery improvement	Medium	To improve service delivery		Conduct Annual Performance Appraisals. Fuel and lubricants for 5 years. Maintenance of equipments. Maintenance of motor vehicles. Maintenance of Boats. Maintenance of Computers. Maintenance of station. Maintenance of plant and machinery.

7.1.5 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector is affected by a number of cross cutting issues such as HIV and AIDS, environmental degradation, poverty, frequent floods, gender inequality and youth issues. Women and the youth will be empowered through devolved funds and resources such as *Njaa Marufuku* to engage in agricultural and livestock production activities. Other resources that will ensure women and the youth play an important role in the sector include the Youth Enterprise Fund and the Women Enterprise Fund.

Environmental conservation will be made a top priority with farmers being involved in ensuring that environmentally friendly farming practices are put in place. Farmers will be involved in on-farm tree planting, protection of water catchments and rehabilitation of galleys to forestall soil

erosion. Through the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, flood mitigation measures such as clearing water channels to allow free flow of water and de-silting of dams to harvest excess water will be put in place with the involvement of the communities.

Farmers will be sensitised on HIV and AIDS issues to reduce the impact of the scourge on agricultural production. They will also be encouraged to engage in income generating activities and food production as a way to address poverty.

7.2 GENERAL ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL AND LABOUR AFFAIRS

In the county, the sector is represented by Trade sub-sectors which include Industrialization, National Heritage, East Africa Community and Tourism.

7.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: A globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic Development, where citizens operate freely across borders.

Mission: To promote, coordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programmes for a rapidly industrialising economy.

7.2.2 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The county intends to open up the Western Kenya circuit in the efforts to promote the sector. For instance, Lake Victoria is the dominant natural resource with great potential to generate social and economic gain. The lake provides opportunities in terms of transport and tourism. The potential of the lake has hardly been harnessed. Most developments along the lake shore have ignored this potential except for Kisumu Beach Resort, but still in between these sites, a lot of land could be landscaped to enhance the aesthetics of the lakefront and encourage leisure activities.

The county's connectivity in the region also promotes it as a tourist destination. It is well connected by road, air, rail and water transport. With the existing infrastructure and its positioning to areas of interest by tourists e.g. Kogelo – Siaya, Kakamega Forest/crying stone to the East, Ruma National Park and a two-hour's drive to Maasai Mara, boosts the sub-counties' chances to invest in the hospitality industry (tourism).

7.2.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Trade Department	Implementation of trade policies Establishment of Sub-county Loan Board Organize training of traders
Industrialization Department	Implementation of industrialization policies
Tourism Department	Promotion of tourism
Local Authorities	Provision of markets Licensing of traders within the trading centres
Local Council	Maintenance of Market centre's and provision of facilities such as toilets and water; Contribution to the Sub-county Joint Loan Board.
NGOs	Promotion of village Savings and Loan Schemes and Capacity building.
Commercial Banks	Provision of credit facilities
Sub-county Development Office	Prepare the Sub-county Investment profiles
Physical Planning Department	Will take a lead role in developing Kisumu structure plan in proper planning of the sub-county as an investment hub.

7.2.4 Programmes and Projects

i. Ongoing Programmes/Projects

a) Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Building tie 1 markets	Maseno, Kisumu West	To boost wholesale and retail trade	1 tie 1 market in the county; To increase economic activity	Construct tie 1 market
Development of SME parks	Countywide	To harness international commerce opportunities	Build 1 SME park in Kisumu	Develop SME park
Special Economic Zones	Countywide	To allow for access to	1 special economic zone	Develop a special economic zone

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		regional markets		

b) Other projects

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development of the Kisumu Sub-county Cultural Centre	To develop all aspects of culture; To provide opportunities and space for cultural practitioners to operate.	Train 20 Artists per constituency	Construct workshops and auditorium at the centre
Entrepreneurship Training (Sub-county Wide)	To inculcate basic business knowledge; To create awareness on investment opportunities and sources of business finance.	Train 160 persons in the 2 divisions per fiscal year.	Conduct entrepreneurship training
Joint Loan Scheme	To offer credit facilities to small scale indigenous traders.	60-70 persons per fiscal year.	Finance Small Scale entrepreneurs

ii) New projects (MTP 2 consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Outcome/Impact Indicators	Estimated Cost	
		Short term	Medium term		Short term	Medium term
	Cost of doing business		Lower V.A.T and introducing 1 stop shop taxing system	Reduced cost of doing business		
	Infrastructure	Improve water transport; Re-introduce Port Victoria in Kisumu County	Construction of SME Industrial Park in Kondele, Kachok, Muhoroni Centre, Ahero, Pap Onditi, Holo and Ojola; Provision of more formal parks in Kondele, Kachok, Muhoroni Centre,	Timely delivery of goods and services to markets; Economic growth		

Key Area	Priority	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Outcome/Impact Indicators	Estimated Cost	
			Short term	Medium term		Short term	Medium term
		business investments opportunities	Re-establishment of Kisumu County Cotton Mills; Branding and packaging of quality rice; Introduce a local magazine/media on county investment opportunities; Improve access to information on investment opportunity;	Establishment of local fish processing plants in Kisumu County; Reduce cooperate tax for inland investment depending on distance from port.	Economic growth; Increased return on investments		

III. Proposed Projects

a) Industrialization Enterprise Development and Transport Sector					
Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	
Promotion of Non Motorist transport system within the County	Medium	Reduce pollution level within the city	from 20% to 60% within five years	- Development of pedestrian pathways - Development pedestrian path shades - Maintenance of the pathways - Beautification of the pedestrian lanes and pathways - Awareness creation on non motorist transport - Stakeholders meetings on policy issues	
Training on Road users on safety	Medium	Reduce road accident and improve safety on the roads	from current 5% to 50% in five years	- Establishing road sign and lane signs - Maintenance of the Road and Lane signs - Monthly road safety awareness - Quarterly training of Motorcyclist, tuk tuk users on road safety - Stakeholders meetings on improving road safety - Supervision and enforcement of road safety	
Promotion of Mass transport system	Medium	To reduce congestion	from 10% to 60%	Establishing of commuters Fuel Cell Electric Buses of 150 people	

				capacity Maintenance of the commuters buses- 30% of total cost
Development of Transport Regulation and enforcement	High	Bring order in the transport industry	From 30% to 50%	- Participatory multi stakeholder transport policies development - Enforcement of the policies - Awareness creation on the policies
Investment in transport , enterprise and industrialization	Medium	To ease transportation shortages for passenger vehicles	from 5% to 45%	- Investment forum preparation - Investment follow up meetings
Development of parking plans for Kisumu county	High	To enhance revenue collection and bring order in parking within the city	from 5% to 45%	- Development of cyclist parking sites - Development sub county parking zone - Supervision of the parking sites - Establishing electronic parking fee collection - Stakeholders meetings on parking policy issues
Public lighting system	High	To improve security and encourage 24 hr economy	From 20% to 50%	- Development of street light system - Development solar flood lights in peri-urban and rural - Maintenance of street light system
Establishment Water disaster management program	Medium	To be in a state of preparedness in case of emergencies	from 10% to 50% for five years	- Purchase of Equipped motorised vessel - Vessel Operators - Set up Disaster secretariat - Disaster management training
De-silting and dredging the port of Kisumu	Medium	To provide for docking of large ships	from 5% to 20% in five years	- Purchase of dredger - Recruit dredge operators
Creation of awareness and safety standards in water	Medium	To make water transport safe for users	from 12% to 30% in five years	- Stakeholders meeting on safety - Publication and I.E.C materials
Establishment of maritime search and rescue coordination centres	Medium	To be in a state of preparedness in case of emergencies	from 5% to 50%	- Fixed VHF Radios - Acquire portable VHF Radios
Modernization of Kisumu Port	High	To promote water transport for goods and services within the greater East African Community	from current 10% to 60%	- Construction and renovation of the port - Offloading Equipments - Fire-fighting equipment - Lighting Equipment - Intelligent transport system (ICT)
Water hyacinth	High	To facilitate	from 20%	- Water hyacinth harvester Maintenance

removal		fishing activities in the lake To ensure smooth lake transportation system	to 60%	of the harvester - Recruit Harvesters operators - Hyacinth disposal
Establishment of County Maritime Training center	Low	To produce competent staff to manage maritime resources	From 2% to 50%	- Acquire land for construction - Building of fully equipped maritime training centre - Purchase training vessel
Development of state of art Maritime tourism resort cities	Medium	To diversify tourism portfolio and offer visitors unique maritime experience	From 1% to 80%	- Identify and acquire land for resort - Construct the resort city - Maintain of the resort city
Promotion of Lake Recreational fishing sports	High	To make available a variety in recreational activities	From 10 to 60%	- Recreational fishing boats - Maintenance of the boats - Safety equipment - Construction of Yatch club
Ship building yard improvement	Low	To create employment	From 10% to 60%	- Renovation of the ship slipway and dock Purchase of Ship development equipment
County Industrial Park	Medium	To promote Kisumu as a industrial destination to investors	From 1% to 100%	- Purchase of 200 acres of land - Provide infrastructure (Roads, Water and Sewerage, Electricity) - Roads - Water and Sewerage - Electricity 3 phase transformer
Construction of Sub-County Industrial Development Centre	Medium	To spread industrial development to different parts of the county and create employment and thus stem rural-urban migration	From 90% to 100%	- Acquire land - Construct phase one of industrial centre - Purchasing of metal workshop equipment, carpentry, motor vehicle tools and building and construction equipment - Capacity building for SME's in value addition
Constituency industrial development centres	High	To have fully functional and equipped industrial centres	From 10-100%	- Purchasing of motor workshop equipment, carpentry, motor vehicle tools and building and construction
CIDC capacity building	Medium	To equip the persons to operate the CIDCs with the	From 30 – 60%	- Capacity building for SMEs in value addition

		technical knowhow of operating the centres		
Development of cottage industry under one village one product	High	To mobilize one village one product in all constituencies	From 10 – 50%	- Training groups on management - Equipment grants - Construction of sub county cottage industries
Policy, legal and institutional reforms	High	To streamline the operations of Co-operative Societies in the County.	from 20% - 75% in 5 years	- Develop County Co-operative Policy documents - Sensitize 300,000 Co-operative members on the institutional, legal and policy reforms - Enforce anti-corruption policy in the co-operative movement - Create County Co-operative Ethics Committee - Promote registration of a County wide Co-operative Union
Capacity building of Co-operative Societies	High	To improve the performance of the Co-operative societies in the county	5% - 55%	- Carry out training needs analysis in 200 Co-operative Societies - Develop operational manuals and train 80 co-operative societies on organization growth - Sensitize Co-operative leaders and members on the Co-operative legislation in the County - Ushirika Day and ASK Regional Show
Promotion of Co-operative Marketing and Value Addition	High	To enhance the performance of marketing co-operative societies and improve the livelihoods of the members	0% - 30	- Capacity build 5 cotton, fish and rice Co-operative Societies on value addition - provide support to fish farmers, cotton growers through provision of seeds - To collaborate with other stakeholders in accessing market - Promotion of agribusiness investments and value addition - Carry out market research
Mainstreaming participation of Youth and Women in Co-operative Societies	Medium	To increase the number of women and youth participation in co-operatives	From 5% to 50%	- Sensitization of youths and women in Co-operatives - Carry out an analysis of number of youth and women who have joined are participating in co-operatives
Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in Co-operatives	Medium	To create HIV/AIDS awareness in co-operative	30% to 60%	- Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in all Co-operative Development activities in 7 sub counties

		societies in the county		
Development of a model ICT centre	Medium	To have a data bank on all the co-operative societies in the County	from 5% to 50%	- Establishing a county Co-operative Development Information Centre
Establishment of Business process Outsourcing Training center	High	To train over 1000 youths annually	from 5% to 60% trained	- Establishing a full fledge training center for Business process outsourcing center - Fully equipping the center with computers and library materials
Promotion of investment on Business process Outsourcing services in every sub county	High	To open up channels for business in every sub county	from 1% to 50%	- Establishing sub county Business Process Outsourcing Centres
Facilitate the transfer of appropriate technical skill in deserving MSEs	High	To empower the MSE members with the appropriate skills to improve their livelihoods	From 15% to 50%	- To sponsor 30 MSE in modern Motor vehicles mechanics and technologies To train 30 Youths on Handy craft operation (Hyacinth weaving product) - To train 30 MSE on mobile programming and design
Identification and process land ownership document for existing MSE worksite	Medium	Ownership of land by the MSEs	From 30% to 100%	- Prepare part development for the site - Process allotment letter for the site - Undertake surveying of the site - Process Lease agreement /Title for the sites
Provide Enterprise development training for 200 per sub county per quarter	High	To empower the youth with entrepreneurship skills	From 20 to 70 %	- Facilitate enterprise training to 200 youth per sub county per year
Provision awareness on entrepreneurship culture	High	To promote entrepreneurship knowhow culture	30% to 70%	- Create community awareness on starting business - Facilitate radio talk show to successful entrepreneurs
Promotion the formation and registration of MSE sectoral associations	High	To champion the interests of the Associations and bring synergy amongst the groups	From 30% to 60	- Facilitate awareness and training of sectoral associations

Development comprehensive data bank of county MSEs	High	To have a data bank on all MSEs in the county	From 20% to 90%	- Acquire ICT equipments for the registration of existing MSE entrepreneurs - To capture data into data bank
Development of business incubation centres in every sub county	High	To have model small scale business in every sub county	From 10% to 70%	- Construction of sub county business incubation center - Equipping the incubation centers with facilities - Furnishing of the business centers
Market and market linkages for MSEs	High	To improve the performance of the MSEs in the County	From 30% to 60%	- Organize SMEs trade fairs - Developing of online MSEs product exhibition center - Supporting MSEs to export internationally

b) Commerce, Trade and Tourism Sub Sectors

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
County Credit scheme (County wide)	High	To increase accessibility to credit	From 2% to 30% by 2017	- Increase the capital base for the Trade Dev. Loan Scheme - Raise the maximum loan amount for the scheme - Trainings for loan beneficiaries - Vetting of loan applicants - Subsistence Allowance for officers during vetting - Board meetings - Formation of the Kisumu Trade Development. Loan Boards
Entrepreneurship skills improvement (County wide)	High	To increase access to training in entrepreneurship skills	From 20% to 50% in 5 years	- Recruitment of the participants - Training sessions in Sub Counties (hire of venues, stationery, meals, facilitation)
Trade fairs and exhibitions (Kisumu city)	Medium	To organize and attend local regional and international trade fairs and		- Marketing and advertisement - Recruitment of participants for the fairs

		exhibitions		- Identification of the venue, organizing and mobilization
Producer groups market linkages	Medium	To create and expand market linkages for producer groups	From 1% to 10% in 5 years	- To identify the groups in Muhoroni, Nyando, Kisumu West, and Nyakach and their products - Travelling & subsistence allowance - Sourcing for the markets
Market infrastructure development	High	To increase market infrastructure	From 50% to 70% by 2017	- Construction of the Modern Retail Markets in Maseno, Expansion of Jubilee Market, Kibuye, market, Katito, Awasi -
Modernization of Trade Licensing	Medium	To enhancing use of ICT and Standardization of the Trade Licensing	From 60% to 80% by 2017	- Automation of Licensing in all the sub-counties - Standardization of Trade licenses - Maintenance, Repairs and Replacement of equipment
Businesses database development	High	To document and Develop a database for businesses and Business Premises	From 0% to 100% by 2017	- Purchase of vehicle - Carry out census of all businesses & Business premises in the whole County
Promotion of fair trade practices	Medium	To promote fair trade practices		- Rehabilitation of legal metrology laboratories/workshop - Acquisition of legal metrology standards - Acquisition of Mobile Weighbridge Calibration Unit - Accreditation of legal metrology laboratories - Initial verification/ calibration of new equipment - Acquisition of a Master Meter - Annual verification of traders equipments - Bi-annual calibration of standards
Regulation of weighing and measuring equipment	High	To control of sale of weighing and		- Inspection and approval of manufacturers and

(County wide)		measuring equipment		technicians workshop - licensing and renewal of technicians practice licenses - Inspection of traders premises - Investigation of offences related to legal metrology - Prosecution of offences related to legal metrology
Consumer protection (County wide)	Low	To enhance consumer protection		- Develop a consumer protection policy - Public sensitization - through barazas -electronic media
Tourism Products Development	High	To Develop and Diversify Competitive Tourism Products	From 4.3% to 60% in five (5) years	- Identify and catalogue existing and potential tourism products in each Sub-County - Develop Community Based Tourism Products in each Sub-County (Kit-Mikayi, Lwanda Magere, Kadibo Beaches, Abindu, Dunga Beach, Got Mesa, Kajulu Caves) - Fence the tourism sites identified - Develop one conference and convention centre in Kisumu City - Develop /marina at Kisumu Port - Develop one Amusement Park/Aqua Park at Jomo Kenyatta Grounds) - Develop Lwangni Beach Fish Eateries - Refurbish Sunset Hotel - Develop Resort Cities (Kisumu City)
Tourist service standards	High	To offer and maintain internationally accepted standards of tourist service	From 1.5% to 50% by 2017	- Inspection of tourist establishments - Licensing of tourist establishments - Train Classification Assessors

				- Classify and reclassify tourist establishments - Develop and maintain databases of tourism facilities and services - Establish a Tourism Excellence Award Scheme
Formulation of Tourism sector policy and legal framework.	Medium	To formulate, policy and legal framework and enhance partnerships for the development of tourism sector	From 5% to 70% by 2017	- Draft Kisumu County Tourism Legislation in line with the National Tourism Policy and Tourism Act 2011 - Sensitize stakeholders in the 7 Sub-Counties - Establish relevant structures and institutions - Establish Kisumu County Tourism Board - Establish Kisumu County Tourism Fund - Enhance public-private sector partnership - Strengthen inter-County collaboration on tourism matters (4 meetings per year) - Broaden collaboration with regional and international tourism stakeholders (players) (4 meetings per year)
Tourism promotion	Medium	To market tourism products and facilities and increase bed nights	From 4.2% to 20% by 2017	- Develop Strategy to increase accessibility to Kisumu County and source markets by Air and Lake transport - To develop promotional campaigns materials - Website development and hosting - DVDs - Brochures/Guidebooks - Activity 4: Increase promotional campaigns to diversify tourist source markets (domestic and international) - Local Tourism Fairs (ASK,

				World Tourism Day, East African Festival, Lake Victoria Tourism and Travel EXPO, Magical Kenya EXPO) - Regional Tourism Fairs (KARIBU Fair, INDABA Fair) - International Tourism Fairs (Australia, Japan, China, USA, UK, Germany, Italy, France, India, Brazil) - Increase MICE (meetings, incentives, conferences & exhibition) - Market Cultural and Heritage Tourism - Market Sports Tourism - Market Educational Tourism - Market Medical Tourism
Tourism information management and research	Medium	To enhance tourism information management and research capacity	From 10% to 60% by 2017	- Carry out Five (5) state of the art activities on tourist products, markets and other contemporary tourism issues - Collaborate with both national and international research institutes - Incorporate Kisumu County in the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) project - Publish Kisumu County Tourism newsletter and other publicity materials (4 per year) - Coordinate implementation of viable recommendations - Sensitize Stakeholders through the Annual Tourism Status Conference - Operational expenses for five years - To operationalize Kisumu County Tourism Fund - Develop and submit proposals for funding and

				revenue sharing - Write funding proposals to development partners - Write funding proposals to private sector investors
Development of human resource in tourism	Medium	To attract, develop and retain competent and motivated tourism staff	From 10% to 80% by 2017	- Carry out needs Assessment - Undertake training and capacity building - Undertake workload analysis - Review and develop job descriptions and specifications - Undertake a Work environment survey - Implement survey recommendations
Development of tourism support infrastructure	Medium	To increase Tourism Support Infrastructure	From 20% to 80% by 2017	- Purchase of Vehicles - Purchase of Computers - Purchase of Internet and Networking Equipment - Purchase of Furniture - Maintenance of Vehicles and Equipment
Heritage sites database development	High	To document and develop a database for heritage sites	From 0% to 100% by 2017	- Field mapping - Research (Information gathering) - Purchase of computers - Purchase of server - Training of database officers - Photography and Indexing - Purchase of other database equipments
Heritage sites restoration	High	To identify and restore heritage sites	From 15% to 80% by 2017	- Condition survey of 15 sites - Report writing and intervention referencing - Hiring of restoration experts - Sourcing of materials - Restoration materials - Equipment - Photographic documentation - Development of Site brochures

				- Development of Signage
Establishment of site museums	High	To establish site museums	From 0% to 40% by 2017	- Fencing - Road paving - Exhibition Development - Development of brochures and marketing materials - Developing human capacity - Purchase of equipment form information sharing (Cabinets, Safes, Furniture)
Wildlife conservation	High	To enhance the conservation of wildlife species and their habitats	From 1% to 20% by 2017	- Identify and initiate process of protecting wetland areas around Lake Victoria - Acquire Motor Boats - Strengthen the delivery of vision 2030 in the area - Enhance stakeholder partnerships - Map out and reduce human and wildlife conflict zones - Enhance corporate citizenship programs - Set up a county wildlife conservation committee
Wildlife ecosystems management	Medium	To maintain the integrity of wildlife ecosystems in Kisumu area	From 40% to 70% by 2017	- Support long-term research and Monitoring and Evaluation - Set up new patrol base to increase security surveillance - Complete Wildlife ecosystem management plans (2 parks, 1 wetland) - Lay out ecological monitoring program - Carry out baseline surveys on ecological integrity - Manage invasive and exotic species
Community wildlife conservancies	Medium	To encourage development of community wildlife conservancies	From 0% to 20% by 2017	- Domestic wildlife utilization guidelines - Establish an engagement platform for stakeholders in National wildlife agenda - Conduct customer satisfaction Survey

				- Enhance collaboration with partners and others stakeholders - Enhance service delivery through honorary Awards
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7.2.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will continue to play a big role through Corporate Social Responsibility. In education and in efforts to fighting poverty, strong collaboration will be promoted to provide sponsorship programmes for the bright needy students and improve basic infrastructure in learning institutions. The presence of strong Private Sector in the county will be an opportunity for Public Private Sector Partnerships to improve socio-economic development. On environment, the participation of the sector will be evident in tree planting, provision and placement of litter bins in strategic places and sponsoring community- based organization in marking national events like the World Water Day and World Environment Day. In HIV/AIDS, promotion of safer sexual behaviour through print, audio and audio-visual media will be scaled up.

7.3 EDUCATION SECTOR

The Education Sector in the county is represented by the Ministry of Education, Department of Adult Education, Ministry of Higher Education, Teachers Service Commission etc.

7.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

Mission: To provide, promote and coordinate quality education and training, integration of science, technology and innovation in sustainable socio-economic development process.

7.3.2 County response to the sector vision and mission

To achieve the sector vision and mission, the county will focus on community involvement and participation on education programme. Promotion of Girl Child Education (GCE) and Early Child Development (ECD) programmes will be a priority in the county. Universal Primary Education will be emphasised in order to achieve high literacy rate.

Adult education will be promoted in the county and improvement of education through increase in bursary and community contribution, promotion of a sustainable school feeding programme will also be a priority in the county. The county will also prioritize equipping of secondary schools with IT and laboratory facilities.

7.3.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Education	To ensure that learning takes place in education institutions in the sub-county To implement FPE and other education sector policies
Teachers Service Commission	Recruitment of teachers tackling HR issues
UNICEF	Support ECD and Primary education Provision of water and sanitation to schools and enhance hygiene knowledge through capacity building Provision of educational support and strengthening of school management. Child protection and child rights in schools
Constituency Development Fund	Support in construction of school facilities and provision of bursary to the needy students
Faith Based organizations	Development and management of Schools as sponsors.
Kisumu City Management	Provision of education services and construction of schools.
NGOs	Advocacy on education, special education, child rights and child protection, construction of schools and provision of school facilities and equipments.
Donors (JICA,DFID, World Bank among others)	Provision of funds for education projects.
County administration	Ensure adherence to Government policies on ECD and free primary and secondary education.
Kenya red Cross Society	Responding to disasters such as cholera outbreaks, flooding and wild winds in schools.
Education office	Staffing of schools and quality control of education ; funding education projects and programmes
Adult education Department	Provision of adult education

7.3.4 Programmes and Projects

i. Ongoing Programmes/Projects

a) Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Recruitment of	Countywide	To address the acute	All public	Recruitment of

additional teachers		shortage of teachers in public schools; To improve the pupil: teacher ratio both at primary and secondary levels	schools in the county	primary/secondary school teachers
Establishment of computer supply program	Countywide	To enhance use of technology in schools; To train teachers in the beneficiary schools	2 public schools per constituency	Supply of computers to schools
Centres of excellence	Countywide	To build infrastructure to support transition rate of 90%	1 centre of excellence per constituency in the county	Construction and equipping of secondary schools
Rehabilitation of existing schools	Maseno, Kisumu West	To improve infrastructure in old national schools	1 national school	Rehabilitation of infrastructure

b) Other projects

Project name Location/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
GOK/OPEC	To improve education infrastructure	Construct classrooms and improve infrastructure in Nyakach Girls Sec School Miringo Pri School Kowire Pri School Tamu Central School Olik Oliero Pri Sch Awasi Pri School	Construct laboratory at Nyakach Girls classroom; Construct five primary schools
Tuition and Administration Block at Karanda Mixed Secondary School Nyando Constituency	To improve physical facilities for better education management and improved standards	Construct a tuition and an administration block	Tuition and Administration Block at Karanda Mixed Secondary School
Tuition and Administration Block at Pala Mixed Secondary School Nyando Constituency	To improve physical facilities for better education management and improved standards	Construct a tuition and an administration block	Tuition and Administration block at Pala mixed secondary school
Free Primary Education (FPE) Programme Sub-county wide	To achieve universal primary education for all	All to eligible to be in school are in school by 2012	Provision funds to schools to purchase books and maintain facilities
Free Secondary Education Programme Sub-county wide	To increase transition from primary to secondary schools	Transition from primary to secondary from 55 per cent to 80 by 2012	Provision funds to schools to purchase books and maintain facilities

Project name Location/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
GOK/OPEC County wide	To support the Sub-counties commitment to provide quality basic education for all.	Five public primary schools; 1 secondary school within the Sub-county and 1 Regional special needs resource centre.	Rehabilitation of learning environment around identified schools; Construction of classrooms and sanitation facilities.
Infrastructure Development for schools programme Sub-county wide	To improve infrastructural facilities in the schools	5 schools supported annually.	Provision of funds to construct and maintain classrooms, libraries and dormitories
Basic Education Programme County wide	To reduce the level of illiteracy by providing basic skills to adults and out of school youths.	Construct Adults, out of school youths, community leaders, Rehabilitation centres, GK prisons	Provide Basic and post Literacy education to adults and out of school youths. Increase learner's enrolment in literacy classes. Initiate
Free primary education	To improve access and retention	Reduce pupil to teacher ratio. Improve furniture improve water and sanitation facilities	Sustained support for FPE Programme. Support the school feeding Programme
Secondary Education	To improve access, retention and completion rate; To improve the performance of science subjects.	Allocate funds to construct and equip science laboratories.	Co-ordination of all the bursaries i.e MOE, CDF, LATF and NGOs. Source for funds from CDF, through harambee
Special Education	To improve access and equity in the provision of education and training to children with special needs	Have clear guidelines on the implementation of an all inclusive education policy; Provide teaching and learning materials;	Ensure the National Policy comprehensively defines areas of all special needs Integrate Special Education Programme in learning institutions. Training teachers on Special Needs
Adult Education	To improve the quality of education	clear transition mechanisms put in place provide resources and qualified teachers	Organization of workshops, in-service training of Adult Basic Education and Non-Formal school teachers. Provision of relevant teaching and learning

Project name Location/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
			materials

ii) New projects (MTP 2 consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Outcome/Impact Indicators	Estimated Cost	
		Short term	Medium term		Short term	Medium term
Education	Poor quality of education in ECD	Formulation of policy framework to govern education systems		High rate of enrolment and retention	-	-
	Understaffing	Sufficient budgetary allocation; Employment of teachers by BOG/PTA		Reduced teacher: pupil ratio; Improved quality of education	-	-
	Establishment and equipment of university, Tertiary, Vocational and Adult Educational Centers	CDF//NGO's and other well-wishers to come in and assist		Improved quality of education Increased transition rate	-	

iii) Proposed Projects

Education				
Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
ECD Education	High	To increase general accessibility to quality ECD Education in the County	From 10% to 50% in five years	- Construction of classrooms and facilities - Equipping ECD centre with teaching/learning materials (Outdoor) - Employment of ECD teachers

				- Capacity building of ECD staff - Provision of feeding Programmes in ECD school children - Establishment of Kisumu County ECD training College. - Promotion of investment in early child hood education
Primary education	Medium	To improve access and retention rates of the county	Increase by 30%	- Construct toilets in all the schools - Support school facilities and equipment in all schools - Construct additional classrooms in at least two primary schools in each ward. - Establishment of scholarship programme - County awards and prize giving - Monitoring and quality assurance
Secondary education	Medium	Improve access and retention of students in school	Improve by 25%	- Construction of a model school in each ward - Support equipment and facilities - Monitoring and quality assurance.
Adult and continuing education and non formal education programmes	High	Improve literacy and access to education	Improve by 20%	- Initiate adult classes - Support establishment of Non formal schools and centres
Special education programmes	Medium	Promote special education.	Improve by 20%	- Establish a special school in each sub county. - Model integrated school established
Capacity building and advocacy programme	High	Increased access and retention	All school communities	- Advocacy on education - Promotion of Girl child education - School governance programme (Training of BOMs, SMCS and Communities)

				- Initiate Life -skills programmes in all schools through clubs
Vocational training	Medium	To equip youth in the Village Polytechnic VP with relevant skills, knowledge and capacity to engage in meaningful activities	From 10% to 30% in the next five years	- Establishment of Youth polytechnics in each ward) and rehabilitation of existing ones - Construction of Modern workshops in the VPs - Review of VP curriculum - Renovation of VP - Establishment of Production units in the VPs - Construction of new VPs (4 workshops in each) - Recruitment of qualified staff - Subsidized Youth Polytechnic Tuition Fund
School Infrastructure Improvement Project	Medium	To improve quality of education	Classrooms and sanitation facilities in primary schools	- Tendering/procurement of material and work
School Inspection improvement programme	Medium	To improve education outcomes in the county	Constant inspection of school.	- Offer inspection and quality assurance services
Programme for Improved Access to University Education	Medium	To improve access by students to public and private universities.	Increase transition to university to more than 50%	- Strengthening school improvement project. - Strengthening career guidance and counseling in and linkages with all institutions targeted to feed the university

7.3.5 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The youth in and out of school will be targeted to communicate HIV/AIDS behaviour change to their peers. Introduction of abstinence clubs in secondary schools will also be used as measure that will mainstream HIV/AIDS in this education sub-sector. Specific measures will be taken to introduce technical and entrepreneurship skills polytechnics and other centres of excellence to

enable them engage in gainful employment. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environmental clubs to inculcate environment conservation culture.

7.4 HEALTH SECTOR

This sector includes the following sub-sectors; Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation.

7.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: An efficient and high quality health care system that is accessible, equitable and affordable for every Kenyan

Mission: “To promote and participate in the provision of integrated and high quality promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services to all Kenyans”

7.4.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The provision of quality health care is fundamental to the attainment of national goals for economic development. Diseases tend to be prevalent among the poor and particularly women and children who are the most vulnerable in the society. Health issues covers the fourth, fifth and sixth of the eight Millennium Development Goals and is not only significant to its central role in human well being and economic growth but also in the attainment of all other MDG goals.

The Health sector will provide leadership in healthcare through implementation of health policies and provision of strategic direction. It shall also set standards, provide health services through health facilities and regulate all actors and services.

The status of human resource is critical for sustainable development of the County. The National Health Strategic Plan advocates for re-allocation of resources towards preventive and promotive health care, cost effectiveness and efficiency of resource allocation and use, enhancing regulatory role of Government and fostering partnerships in health care provision. All the other sectors can only thrive in an environment where the people are healthy. This is due to the fact that labour is one of the important factors of production. For instance, in Nyando where disease incidences are relatively high, productivity in key sectors are adversely affected.

7.4.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
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Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of health services.	Enforcing National Health Policy guidelines at the sub-county level. Developing and implementing sub-county specific cost effective packages. Mobilizing resources, Inter-sectoral collaboration and health service delivery. Curative and health infrastructure development
Private sector, NGOs, and CBOs	Providing healthcare services and resources. Capacity building and service delivery, Bursaries and scholarships to the OVCs.
APHIA II Nyanza	HIV/AIDS activities in the sugar belt, maternal health care services and infrastructure in hospitals
Liverpool VCT	Mobile VCT, community VCT services
AMREF Maanisha	HIV/AIDS activities, capacity building, financial support to CBOs in HIV and AIDS activities
University of Nairobi	PMTCT programme
FACES	Promotion of male circumcision (MCC)
Faith Based organizations	Development and management of Health Facilities.
Donors (JICA,DFID, World Bank among others)	Provision of funds for health services and strengthening.
National Aids Control council	Coordination, monitoring and evaluation, resource mobilization for HIV and AIDS programmes.
Kenya red Cross Society	Responding to disasters and diseases outbreaks
Private Health provider	Supplement public effort in the provision of medical services
UNICEF	Nutrition supplements, maternal health immunization and health care facilities and strengthening of health care systems.
Constituency Development Fund	Support in construction of health facilities
CDC	HIV/AIDS lab test scans, TB, malaria research
Kisumu City Management	Provision of health care services and construction of health facilities.

7.4.4 Projects/Programmes

i) Ongoing programmes/projects

a) Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Community Based Information Systems	Countywide	To enhance communities awareness of preventive and promotive health care; To promote participation of individuals and communities to take charge of their health	Community strategy and community information system put in place	Develop a community strategy
Rehabilitation of health facilities	Countywide	To provide a functional, efficient, and sustainable health infrastructure network within the county	Restoration of health care facilities and infrastructure	Construct and rehabilitate health care infrastructure
Rehabilitation of rural health facilities	Countywide	To increase the number of functional health facilities providing integrated health service	establishment of model health centres, one per constituency	Rehabilitation of rural health facilities
Fast-track the implementation of community health strategy	Countywide	To implement the community strategy and establish community based information system	Recruit 10 CHWs per constituency; Purchase and supply 100 motorbikes per community unit	Training of community health workers

b) Other projects

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Malaria Prevention and Control County wide	Reduce incidences and prevalence of malaria among the entire population in the county	Reduce malaria morbidity and mortality by 30 per cent.	Develop sub-county malaria prevention and control strategies; (FANC/MIP) Promote use of ITN s. Implement malaria prevention and control/ management package at all levels; Mobilise resources and promote intersect oral collaboration.
Reproductive Health county wide	To improve utilization of reproductive health services at all levels in the sub-county. To be able to provide BEOC in all facilities and CEOC in 3 hospitals	Increase hospital deliveries by 10per cent per year Reduce maternal deaths to below 1per cent	Equipping health facilities and provision of supplies Training of staff on SMI

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
	To improve referral systems		
HIV/AIDS/TB Prevention and Management.	To reduce transmission of STI/HIV and mitigate the consequences of infection at all levels in the sub-county.	To reduce HIV prevalence rate from the current 15per cent by 10 per cent and STI prevalence by 50 per cent; Increase TB cure rate to 100per cent	Develop county HIV/AIDS/TB Control Strategies; Increase care and support for PLWHAs; thro HBC & IMAI Implement the packages, surveillance, and screening of HIV/AIDS/TB/STI and management. Provide PMTCT services Promote male involvement Mobilise resources and promote intersectoral collaboration.
Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI). County wide	To improve integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI) at all levels in the sub-county.	Reduce to less than five morbidity and mortality attributable to measles, pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria, and malnutrition by 30per cent Reduce malnutrition by 30per cent among children less than five years. 80per cent of children under 1yr fully immunised	Develop county IMCI strategy and train primary level health care workers, Mobilize resources and promote intersect oral collaboration. Provision of supplies and equipment (e.g. gas)
Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI). county wide	To reduce ill health and mortality resulting from immedicable diseases.	Achieve 80 per cent immunization coverage with all antigens; Reduce measles morbidity by 90 per cent and mortality by 90 per cent; Reduce the incidence of Neo-Natal Tetanus (NNT) to less than 1 per 1,000 live births with 100 per cent reporting rate. 80per cent of children under 1yr fully immunised	Plan and implement immunization campaigns in the sub-county; Maintain HIS, cold chain at all levels in the sub-county; Maintain immunization coverage of the sub-county at 80per cent and above; Mobilise resources and promote intersect oral collaboration. Train health workers in sub-NID and NID. Provision of supplies and equipment (e.g. gas)
Community Based	To rehabilitate the	Have 50 per cent of the	Community outreach

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Rehabilitation (CBR) county wide	physically and mentally handicapped people in the community.	physically handicapped people in the community rehabilitated. Ten (10) community groups trained on identification and referral of physically handicapped children.	Assessment and placement in schools Training on emergency response
Preventive Maintenance of Infrastructure (Buildings, medical and laboratory equipment etc). county wide	To rehabilitate and well-maintain health facilities and equipments to provide an enabling environment to the provision of quality health care to the Kenyan population.	Functional preventive maintenance services in place at all health facilities.	Develop county Preventive Maintenance of infrastructures strategies; Implementation of preventive maintenance packages at all levels; Mobilization of resources and promote intersect oral collaboration.
Control and Prevention of Environmental Health related Communicable Diseases. County wide	To reduce the incidence of environmental health related diseases	Reduce the incidence of environmental health related diseases by 30per cent.	Develop a strategy to control environmental health related diseases; Mobilise the community and the private sector in the fight against environmental health hazards.
Ahero Sub-Sub-county Hospital Wards	To increase bed capacity for in patients at the hospital	Increase bed capacity at Ahero Sub Sub-county Hospital by 100per cent	Construction of 12 bed male and female wards at Ahero Sub-Sub-county Hospital
Mortuary Block at Pap Onditi Sub-county Hospital	To make the hospital operate fully as a sub-county hospital	Construct a mortuary block	Construct mortuary block at Pap Onditi Sub-county Hospital
12 Bed Ward Block at Ahero Health Centre	To make the hospital operate fully as a sub-county hospital	Construct 12 bed ward block	Construction of 12 Bed Ward Block at Ahero Health Centre
Pap Onditi Sub-county Hospital Maternity Block	To increase bed capacity for in patients at the hospital and improve on maternity services.	Complete and hand over the ward	Construction of 8 bed ward and maternity at Pap Onditi Sub-county Hospital
Dispensary Block at Nyabola Nyakach Constituency	To bring health services closer to the people	Construct dispensary bloc	Construction of Dispensary Block at Nyabola
Dispensary Block at Pedo Nyakach Constituency	To bring health services closer to the people	Construct dispensary block	Construction of Dispensary Block at Pedo
Dispensary Block at Onyuongo Nyakach Constituency	To bring health services closer to the people	Construct dispensary block	Construction of Dispensary Block at Onyuongo
Dispensary Block at	To bring health services	Construct dispensary	Construction of Dispensary

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Radienya Nyakach Constituency	closer to the people	block	Block at Radienya
Maternity Block at Bonde Dispensary Nyakach Constituency	To provide maternity services and improve delivery in health facilities	Construct maternity	Construction of Maternity Block at Bonde Dispensary
Dispensary Block at Cherwa Nyakach Constituency	To bring health services closer to the people	Construct dispensary block	Construction of Dispensary Block at Cherwa
Kombewa Sub-county Hospital	To improve diagnostic services	1 X-Ray block with Equipments	Construction of X-Ray block Equipping the block.
Promotion of Latrines County wide	To reduce cases of communicable diseases	Construct 1 demonstration latrine in each Division by 2015	Construction of public latrines; Sensitization meetings

ii) New projects (MTP II Consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Outcome/Impact Indicators	Estimated Cost	
		Short term	Medium term		Short term	Medium term
	High infant mortality and maternal deaths	Rehabilitation of the existing dispensaries in every constituency; All dispensaries to comprehensively carry out MCH/FP plus delivery services	Establishment of a community health unit in every sub-location	Increased access to health facilities and services; Improved health infrastructure	-	-
	Understaffing	Recruitment and deployment of nurses and other health personnel in all health facilities including community units	Recruitment and deployment of nurses and other health personnel in all health facilities including community units	Improved service delivery in health facilities	-	-
	Health Infrastructure	Creation of a fully equipped cancer unit at the New Nyanza Provincial Hospital; All Sub-county Hospitals to have	Every health facility to have an ambulance (adequate transport); Creation of a	Increased access to health facilities	-	-

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Outcome/Impact Indicators	Estimated Cost	
		Short term	Medium term		Short term	Medium term
		emergency response kit; Disability friendly reproductive health unit.	youth/People with			
	High HIV Prevalence rate	Integration of local communities in sensitization and management of the disease/opportunistic infections	Establishment of at least 1 sentinel surveillance site per constituency	Reduced HIV prevalence rate; Increased HIV awareness		
	High incidence of malaria	Indoor residual spraying using insecticides. Distribution of insecticide treated bed nets to households; Provision of intermittent preventive treatment to pregnant mothers; Provision of effective anti-malarial medicines		Reduced malarial infection rate; Reduced maternal mortality		

ii) Proposed Projects

Health					
Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities	
Improvement of uptake of maternal health services	High	To improve uptake of maternal health services	From 50% to 70% by 2017	- Construct and renovate existing maternities (- Delivery equipment - Ambulances (Nyakach, Muhoroni, Kombewa, Kisumu, Chulaimbo, Ahero District hospitals, JOORTH.) - Training - Supervision	

Reduction of under five mortality rate	High	To reduce under 5yr mortality	From 133/1000 by half in 2017	- Equipment - LLITNs - Recurrent - Training - Supervision - LLITN Distribution
Reduction of HIV/AIDS prevalence	High	To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence	From 21% to 10% by 2017	- Medical Equipment to be purchased(Paponditi, Ahero, Kisumu, Chulaimbo, Nyahera, Kombewa and Muhoroni District hospitals) - Trainings - Supervision
Reduction of malaria prevalence	High	To reduce malaria prevalence	From 38% to 10% by 2017	- Malaria control Equipment for use - LLITNS Purchase - Trainings - Supervision - IRS
Diagnostic equipments	Medium	To increase no. of facilities with adequate diagnostic equipments	for 2 health centers in each sub county by 2017	- Equipments - construction and renovation of labs - Training On quality assurance and management) - Supervision
Reduction of diarrheal diseases.	Medium	To reduce diarrheal diseases burden	From 5% to 2% by 2017	- Construct and fully equip Food lab at the government chemist. - Hand washing facilities - Trainings -food safety, WASH, CLTS - Advocacy-GHW, WTD - Supervision - Verification/celebration of ODF villages
Reduction of TB prevalence	Medium	To reduce TB prevalence	From 25% to 10 % by 2017	- Equipments(safety hoods) - MDR centre - Advocacy - Supervision - Trainings
Reduction of the occurrence of non-communicable diseases	Medium	To reduce the occurrence of non-communicable diseases	From 15% to 5% by 2017	- Equipment for each sub county hospital - Advocacy - Trainings
Community Health services coverage	Medium	To increase community Health services coverage	From 60.9% to 100% by 2017	- Purchase equipment for all CHWs/CHEWs - Stipends for CHWs

				- Trainings - Supervision
Health commodity management	Medium	To strengthen health commodity management	2 in every subcounty by 2017	- Infrastructure & equipment - Trainings - Health commodities -Drugs - Health commodities-non-pharms - Supervision - Inventory Management Tools
Strengthening human resource for Health	Medium	To strengthen human resource for Health	By 20% for every cadre by 2017	- New staff - Training: Trauma, emergency and management
Refuse management	High	To improve refuse management	From 25% to 60% by 2017	- Equipment (tractors, skips, dustbins) - Construction of medical Incinerators at every sub county hospital) - Purchase of Waste disposal land - Training - Supervision
Strengthening Mental Health care	High	To strengthen mental Health care	From 15% to 85% by 2017	- Infrastructure in 2 sub counties - Equipments - Trainings
Health infrastructure	High	To improve Health infrastructure	From 50% to 90% by 2017	- Construct City Mortuary - Construct Sub County Mortuary - Purchase cemetery land - Purchase of county utility vehicle for supervision - Purchase of utility vehiclesfor each sub county facilities - Purchase oxygen plants for sub county hospital - Purchase ICT equipment (Establish paperless records and reports) for each sub county hospital - Construct 2 New facilities in every sub county - Renovation of In-patient wards - Youth friendly center - staff clinic (governor's office) - Operation and Maintenance

				(Hospitals/Management Level) - O & M(Primary Level Hospitals)
Strengthening Health care financing	Medium	To strengthen Health care financing	From 30% to 90% by 2017	- Purchase Equipment -cash registers, computers - infrastructure - Training - Advocacy
Emergency and disasters management	Medium	To improve the capacity of county to handle emergency and disasters	From 15% to 70% by 2017	- Infrastructure for every sub county facility - Purchase Equipment for disaster management in every sub county - Trainings - Contingency funds
Services for children with special needs, disability and rehabilitation	Medium	To improve services for children with special needs, disability and rehabilitation	From 10% to 50% by 2017	- Purchase Equipment and devices - Training - screening and assessment - Supervision
Comprehensive School health programme	Medium	To strengthen comprehensive school health programme	From 10% to 50% by 2017	- Construction of gender and special needs sanitary facilities - Trainings - Advocacy - Supervision
Nutrition programme	Medium	To improve nutritional status	From 25% to 70% by 2017	- Purchase of Equipment - Trainings - Nutritional commodities - Supervision - Advocacy

7.4.5 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The Ministries of Health and Medical Services will focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT and PMTCT services. The sector will also target to increase care given to those infected, through provision of nutrition supplements and drugs as well as involving the community, specifically care givers, to provide home based care services.

7.5 SOCIAL PROTECTION, CULTURE AND RECREATION

The sub-sectors found in the county include: Gender, Children and Social Development, National Heritage, Culture, Youths and Sports.

7.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: Sustainable and equitable socio-cultural and economic empowerment of all Kenyans.

Mission: To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained and balanced socio-cultural and economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups.

7.5.2 County response to the sector vision and mission

With women and youths being recognized as important sections of our society, they will be encouraged to form groups with viable projects for funding which will in turn create employment and incomes. The sub-county will also encourage participation of the women and youths in various development forums. The sub-county will also strive to develop sporting facilities in the County. At the same time the sub-county through county forums will encourage expansion and equipping of the youth polytechnics in the sub-counties in order to upgrade the skills of the youths.

7.5.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Labour	Handle labour disputes
Ministry of Youth and Sports	Empower the youth Promote sports among the youth
Ministry of National Heritage and Culture	Promotion of national heritage and culture
Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development	Mainstreaming gender in development at all levels To enhance better child care and protection
NGOs	Implementation of projects and programmes in the field of the rights of children, women, youths, disabled and older people
Department of Children Services	Provision of funds for improvement of infrastructure in schools and carryout research on OVCs.
Kenya Police	Maintaining Law and Order to ensure child rights are not violated.
Constituency Development Fund	Provision of funds to rehabilitate youth polytechnics and bursary to needy students.
Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	Mainstreaming of child, older people's , women, disabled rights programmes into the sub-county development planning

Stakeholder	Role
	process and coordination of projects
Ministry of Medical Services	Provision of quality healthcare to older people, children and women

7.5.4 Projects/Programmes

i. Ongoing projects/programmes

a) Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Youth empowerment centres	Countywide	To engage young people in order to create opportunities for them; To provide basic literacy and continuing education opportunities for school leavers in each constituency	One empowerment centre per constituency	Construction and equipping of youth empowerment centres
Women Enterprise Fund	Countywide	To provide Kenyan women with access to alternative financial services	Provide loans to women entrepreneurs; Increase repayment of WEF through women groups, SHGs from 70% to 80%	Establishment of a fund
Youth Enterprise Development Fund	Countywide	To provide easier access to credit for the youth; To effectively equip the youth with appropriate skills to creatively engage in economically viable activities	70% of Youths empowered through job creation	Provision of financial support to young entrepreneurs by facilitating access to credit
Establishment of consolidated social protection fund	Countywide	To provide cash transfers to the elderly and other persons facing vulnerabilities	Increased beneficiaries of cash transfer; Economic empowerment of all	Provision of cash transfers to OVC, the elderly and other persons facing vulnerabilities
Implementation of Disability Fund	Countywide	To provide financial assistance to persons with disability	Over 80% of disabled access disability fund	Support SHGs with disabled persons; Provide assistive

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
				devices to PWDs
One billion tree planting campaign "trees for job"	Countywide	To engage youths in gainful employment; To address the global campaign on environmental conservation	Planting of 200,000 trees annually	Tree planting
Revitalization of youth polytechnics	countywide	To train young people in technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills	Revitalization of Achego and Chwaa youth polytechnics	Construction of twin workshop blocks

b) Other projects

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Capacity Support Programmes (CCSP) Nyando, Miwani and Upper Nyakach Divisions	To reduce poverty for men and women and alleviation of malnutrition in children	Men, women and children to be capacity build	To facilitate the communities to undertake, plan and implement activities geared towards alleviation of malnutrition among children and poverty reduction
Social Protection Programme	To cushion the most vulnerable in the society	To enhance capacity of the poor and vulnerable	To enhance capacity of the poor through cash transfer
Renovation of CCSP facilities in Ahero	To improve the facilities for capacity building of communities in order to empower them	To improve the facilities at Ahero CCSP offices by 2015	Renovation of CCSP facilities in Ahero
OVC – Cash Transfer Fund	To enhance better child care and protection	Build capacity of OVC 9,000 caregiver by 2015	Formation of Locational OVC committee Issuing Shs.1,500/- per month to identified caregivers
Youth Enterprise Fund	Improve access to credit by the youth	To disburse Kshs 1 m per constituency	Youth business enterprises
Achego Youth Polytechnic	Improve on technical skills for the youth	Construct 1 twin workshop	Construction and completion of a workshop
NACC	Uplift the standards of living for the affected and infected HIV/AIDS awareness	Increase funding for HIV/AIDS activities	Request for more funding Improve Networking among all stakeholders Regular JAPR stakeholders forums
Children	Educate children, parents	Increase funds	Collaboration and networking

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	and stakeholders on child rights Disseminate and repackaging the Children's Act Devolve the AAC	Change attitude towards child related programs	with stakeholders Advocating for more funding

ii) New Projects (MTP2 Consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Outcome/Impact Indicators	Estimated Cost	
		Short term	Medium term		Short term	Medium term
Youth Affairs and Sports Subsector	Youth unemployment and poverty	Enhance youth development funding devolved to the constituency level	Expand, equip, staff, and improve infrastructure in youth polytechnics within the constituency	Reduced poverty levels; Increased employment opportunities; Improved basic literacy	-	-
	Inadequate recreational and rehabilitation facilities	In all the above, initiate and develop partnership with all stakeholders. Introduce and maintain youth service desks in all sectors.	Develop more recreational and rehabilitation facilities	Number of recreational facilities; Number of partnerships	-	-
Gender Children and Social Development Subsector	Inadequate social protection for vulnerable groups	Enhance social protection funds	Enhance social protection funds	Vulnerable groups protected; Social protection funds enhanced	-	-

	Gender mainstreaming and women empowerment	Affirmative action policy	Enhance access to alternative financial services and entrepreneurial training	Policies put in place; Improved access to WEF	-	-
	Child labour discrimination and malpractices	Strengthen child protection programmes	Strengthen child protection programmes	Protection of children from malpractices	-	-
	Inadequate disaster preparedness	Enhance disaster preparedness mitigation measures and early warning systems		Increased awareness of DRR; Number of communities trained on disaster preparedness	-	-

Proposed Projects

Youth ,Culture , Sports and Social services				
Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Youth Empowerment	High	To enhance the Empowerment of Youth in Kisumu County	From 20% to 40% in five years	- Increase construction and equipment of Youth Empowerment Centers - establish Youth talent academy and Talent evaluation - increase Youth enterprises (Loans/grants) - Enhance Youth Empowerment programmes - increase Technical staff in Youth Development
Cultural development	High	To harness the county's cultural potential for sustainable development	From 30% to 70% in five years	- Construction of cultural centre - operationalization of one cultural centre - Community cultural activities/programmes. - Performing arts, virtual arts
Sports equipments support Programme	Medium	To provide equipments.		Procure sports equipments
Youth skills development	High	To equip youth in the Village Polytechnic VP with relevant	From 10% to 30% in	- Construction of modern workshops and renovation of existing VPs.

		skills, knowledge and capacity to engage in meaningful activities	the next five years	- Funding for subsidized youth polytechnic tuition. - Community sensitization - UWEZO Fund
Sports and talents Development	High	To identify and develop Sports talents	From 20% to 65% in five years	- Establish youth talent academies. - Establishment of sports gymnasiums - Establishment of sports complex - Construction of Stadia - Rehabilitation of community playing grounds - Equipment of sports centres - Administration of sporting activities - Increase Technical staff in Sports Development - Initiation of water sports. - Talent Academy
Social Services	High	To safeguard and protect the interests of children and other vulnerable groups	From 20% to 60% in five years	- Construction of fully equipped assessment and rehabilitation centre for children with special needs - Programmes of Older people. - Women enterprises Fund - Construction of Home craft Centers - Equipment of Home craft Centers - Child Protection programmes - Protect children and other vulnerable groups - Rehabilitation of Street Children - Management of Street Children - Enhance women Empowerment programmes - Children Institutions and Rescue centers - Cash transfer for OVC and Older People - Up scaling grants for women and community projects. - Programmes for persons with disability

7.5.5 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The Youth Enterprise Fund and Women Enterprise Fund will be used as a means of addressing gender and youth imbalance by providing access to affordable credit services. Similar initiatives will be introduced to benefit other vulnerable groups. To promote participation of women, youth, PWDs and other OVCs in decision making, these groups will be incorporated in various development committees and communication channels.

HIV/AIDS greatly affects this sector, thus the sector will be involved in community mobilization for their active participation in HIV/AIDS related activities. The sector will work with other sectors to address HIV/AIDS related issues, as well as mitigation of its negative effects. The sector will mobilize the community in environmental conservation by factoring environmental conservation issues in community trainings and capacity building.

7.6 ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ICT

In the County the sector is represented by the following sub-sectors:- Roads, Energy, Transport, Information and Communication and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. Other main actors include Telkom-Kenya Ltd, Postal Services, Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, mobile phone service providers (Safaricom, Airtel, Yu, and Orange).

7.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

7.6.2 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The county through county forums and KERRA will promote intensive use of labour based technologies especially on maintenance and rehabilitation which will lead to creation of employment. It will also advocate for adequate funding for construction and proper maintenance of roads which will not only reduce the operating expenses but also prolong the economic lives of these facilities and reduce rehabilitation and reconstruction costs. On the issue of roads encroachment, the sub-county leaders are expected to sensitize the communities against this vice.

7.6.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Roads	Provision and maintenance of roads in the county Construction and maintenance of classified roads; Provision of funds; Technical advice, Quality control and supervision of works;
Ministry of Public Works	Undertakes the development of government buildings Development of Bills of Quantities and supervision of all works to ensure quality.
Ministry of Housing	Ensures the implementation of government housing policy as well as the maintenance of government buildings
Ministry of Local Government	Provision and maintenance of roads, water supplies, sewerage and waste disposal services in the county within local authorities
Ministry of Energy	Provision of electricity supplies to trading centres, educational and health facilities. Implementation of Rural Electrification Programme and to supply electricity to schools, households, health facilities and Trading centres.
Kenya Roads Board	Allocation of funds and supervision of road maintenance works
CDF	Provision of funds to maintain rural access roads and construct foot bridges.
Kenya Airports Authority	Responsible for the management and upgrading of the airport
Kenya Power & Lighting Company	Takes charge of the provision of electricity in the rural settings of the county.
Information and Communication	Provision of policy on ICT guidelines and infrastructure
Private Sector	Training and provision of cyber cafes
Radio Stations	Broadcasting for information, education and entertainment
E Government Secretariat	Coordination of e government programmes.
Donors (European Union)	Provision of funds for research.
Mobile Phone Companies	Provision of mobile phone services for easy communication.
Media	Provision of information through print and electronic media.
Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	To provide through the DIDC the following functions: Selection of documents and sources of data/information, acquisition of documents and data/information, processing of documents and data retrieval of documents and data publication or reproduction of documents and data and organization of Sub-counties Management Information System.
Communication Commission of Kenya (CCK)	Regulation of the ICT sector through government policy to create a level playing ground in the sector for increased competition and improved services.

7.6.4 Projects/Programmes

i. Ongoing projects/programmes

a) Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Kisumu Airport rehabilitation and expansion	Kisumu North sub-county	To upgrade airport to conform to international standards	Complete rehabilitation works	Construction of the terminal building; Extension of the runway

b) Other projects

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Roads			
Road D 218 Sundu-Kusa	To facilitate transportation	26.71 km	Gravelling of the road Heavy bush clearing Light grading Gravel patching Culvert clearing
Road E 290 Korowe-Nduru	To facilitate transportation	11.32 km	Light grading Gravel patching Culvert clearing
Road D293 Miwani-Ombaka	To facilitate transportation	35.85 km	Gravelling Light grading
Road D311 Muhoroni-Songhor	To facilitate transportation	21.11 km	Gravelling Light grading Culvert clearing
Road E1120 Ahero-Magina	To facilitate transportation	7.64 km	Heavy grading Gravelling
Road E1123 Thurgem-Katolo	To facilitate transportation	10.08 km	New culvert installation Light grading Gabion installation Rock fill to gabion
Road E1134 Katito-Miruka	To facilitate transportation of farm produce	4.44 km	Light grading
Road E219 Kapserok-Bodi	To improve the connection to market centres	22.34 km	New culvert installation Light grading Gabion installation
Road E220 Katito-Awasi	To improve transportation with the Sub-county headquarters	18.93 km	Light grading Culvert clearing
Road E233 Chepweta-Potopoto	To improve transportation	8.6 km	Heavy grading

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Road E239 Koru-Fort Tenan	To facilitate transportation.	10.71 km	Heavy grading
E 242 Chemelil -Acheho	To ease accessibility to the high potential area.	5.85 km	Heavy grading
E248 Kibigori-Kisumu	To facilitate movement of farm produce.	25.49 km	Gravelling New culvert installation Light grading Culvert clearing Heavy manual reshaping
E249 Mhoroni-Fort Tenan	It serves a high potential area.	24.1 km	Heavy grading
E270 Muhoroni-Soba	To facilitate transportation.	5.4 km	Heavy grading/Road formation Gravelling New culvert installation Culvert clearing Heavy manual reshaping
R79 Otho-Wangaya	To prevent further deterioration.	3.42 km	Light grading Gravel patching
RAR 13 Sundu-Nyamarimba	To prevent further deterioration.	16.78 km	Heavy grading New culvert installation Gabion installation Rock fill to gabions Heavy manual reshaping
RAR 17 Rabur-Nyangande	To facilitate transportation.	6.62 km	New culvert installation Light grading Spot sealing
RAR 18 Okana-Ranjira	To facilitate transportation.	5.41 km	Light grading
RAR 42 Nyabola-Okanowach	To facilitate transportation.	10.32 km	New culvert installation Light grading Gravel patching
RAR 44 Kanyamlori-Urudi	To facilitate transportation.	4.51 km	New culvert installation Light grading Gravel patching
D273 Riat Market – Nyahera Kisumu Town West	To facilitate transportation of produce to market s.	7.3Km	Light bush clearing, Rock fill to gabion, Re-gravelling, Heavy grading
E115 Kisian – Kaloka Kisumu Town West	Improve accessibility to fish landing beaches	15.7	Light bush clearing New culvert installation-600mm hunched Gravel patching Heavy grading Ditch excavation
E1117 Mamboleo-Riat	To ease congestion on Kisumu – Kakamega Road	5.6Km	Light bush clearing Heavy grading Ditch excavation Re-gravelling

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
E232 Gita-Mamboleo	To facilitate transportation of produce to the urban market (Kisumu Town)	6.2 Km	Light bush clearing New culvert installation-600mm hounded Gravel patching Heavy grading Ditch excavation
RAR 65 Mamboleo- Got Nyabondo	To serve the farming communities	11.34 Km	Ditch excavation New culvert installation-600mm hounded Gravel patching Heavy grading Re-gravelling
RAR 75Chiga-Manyatta	To link the peri urban area with urban centre	7.41Km	Heavy grading Gravel patching Ditch excavation
E244 Kibos –C34 (Research)	Improve accessibility and facilitate transport of produce to the market	5.0 Km	Re-gravelling Light Bush Clearing New Culvert clearing New culvert installation-900 mm hounded Ditch excavation Compaction as instructed Heavy Manual reshaping Clearing obstructions (boulders and debris)
RAR 2 Nderma Secondary – Paw Akuche	To improve accessibility	6.3Km	Ditch/Miter drain cutting Compaction as instructed New culvert installation – 1200mm Backfilling Demolish and dispose the existing structure
RAR 38 Pipe-Line Riat	To serve as by-pass from Kisumu to Kakamega.	6.7 Km	Advertising and publicity Grass cutting (stripping and grabbling) Light Bush clearing Ditch/Mitre drain cutting Tree cutting and stump removal Setting out of Horizontal alignment Compaction as instructed Excavation and spread in soft material to formation level Ditch excavation Culvert clearing-fully blocked-600mm New culvert installation-900mm launched Gabion installation Rock fill Gabions

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
			Heavy manual reshaping gravelling
URA 10 Dago C86 – Ulalo C86	To ease transportation of farm produce to markets.	5.09Km	Compaction as instructed Advertisement and publicity Grass cutting (stripping and grabbing) Light Bush clearing Tree cutting and stump removal Setting out of horizontal alignment New culvert installation-900mm Ditch/mitre drain cutting Ditch excavation Heavy manual reshaping Gravelling
URP8 Nyamware Beach – Orongo	To link fish landing beach and promote tourism around the lake	3.329 Km	New culvert installation-600mm New culvert installation-900mm Compaction as instructed Gravelling Advertising and publicity Grass cutting (stripping and grabbing) Light bush clearing Ditch/Metre drain cutting Tree cutting and stump removal Setting out horizontal alignment Ditch excavation Heavy manual reshaping

Rural Electrification			
Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Katito Electrification Scheme Lower Nyakach	To promote commercial and Jua kali activities	Electricity connection to Katito Trading Centre and environs	Supply of electricity to Katito Trading Centre and environs (French Funded)
Katito – Tok Teko Electricity Scheme	To promote commercial and Jua kali activities	Electricity connection to Tok Teko and environs	Supply of electricity to Tok Teko and environs (French Funded)
Kibigori Market Electricity Scheme Miwani Division	To promote commercial and Jua kali activities	Electricity connection to Kibigori Trading Centre and environs	Supply of electricity to Kibigori Trading Centre and environs
Electricity supply to Bodi Market	To promote commercial and Jua kali activities	Electricity connection to Bodi Market and	Supply of electricity to Bodi Market and environs

Upper Nyakach		environs	
Electricity supply to Masara Secondary School Upper Nyakach	To improve educational standards	Electricity connection to Masara Secondary School	Supply of electricity to Masara Secondary School
Holo, Onyuongo, Kanyamlori, Kibogo and Thurgem Electricity Scheme Lower Nyakach	To promote commercial, educational and health standards	Electricity supply to Holo, Onyuongo, Kanyamlori, Kibogo and Thurgem Sec School by	Supply of electricity to Holo, Onyuongo, Kanyamlori, Kibogo and Thurgem Sec School
Electricity supply to Katolo Mixed Secondary School Nyando Division	To promote educational standards	Electricity supply to Katolo Mixed Secondary School	Connection of electricity supply to Katolo Mixed Secondary School
Electricity supply to Pala Secondary School Nyando Division	To promote educational standards	Electricity supply to Pala Secondary School	Connection of electricity supply to Pala Secondary School
Electricity supply to Apondo Secondary School Nyando Division	To promote educational standards	Electricity supply to Apondo Secondary School	Connection of electricity supply to Apondo Secondary School
Electricity supply to Oren Secondary School Nyando Division	To promote educational standards	Electricity supply to Oren Secondary School	Connection of electricity supply to Oren Secondary School
Electricity supply to Kowuor Secondary School Nyando Division	To promote educational standards	Electricity supply to Kowuor Secondary School	Connection of electricity supply to Kowuor Secondary School
Electricity supply to Olasi School, Market, Dispensary Nyando Division	To promote educational and health standards and commercial activities	Electricity supply to Olasi School, Market, Dispensary	Connection of electricity supply to Olasi School, Market, Dispensary

Public Works			
Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Completion of staff house-Kibos KARI	To complete staff house by providing sewer facilities that were left out in the earlier estimates/works	One staff house	Re-roofing/finishes Painting
Renovation/Rehabilitation of Kisumu Divisional Police Station	To rebuilt/renovate offices that were burned	Provincial/ Divisional Office accommodation	Construction of offices Demolition of old burned structure.
Completion of staff houses at Meteorological Kisumu	To rebuild Meteorological	2 No. staff houses	Completion of 2 No. houses.

	Department staff houses that had been vandalized		Re-roofing and finishes Painting Provide sewer services.
Partitioning of NHIF office Kisumu	To reconstruct office premises	Construct one office premise	Dismantling of existing structure. Provide kitchen and refurbish structure.
24 type E flats at Kondele	To provide housing to officers	Construct 24 police officers houses	Construction of new houses
Kisumu Girls Dormitory	To provide accommodation	Build 1 girls dormitory	Construction of new houses

Information and Communication			
Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Office Block for sub-county Information Officer	To provide conducive working environment for staff in order to improve services	Construct office block	Construction of Office Block for Sub-county Information Officer

iii) New Projects (MTP2 Consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Outcome/Impact Indicators	Estimated Cost	
		Short term	Medium term		Short term	Medium term
Infrastructure Subsector	Transport	Expansion of road networks that accommodate pavements for pedestrians and cyclists.	Improvement of rural access roads and slum areas Introduction of water transport e.g steam ships	Improved road network; Utilization of rail water and rail transport; Number of piers rehabilitated	-	-

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Outcome/Impact Indicators	Estimated Cost	
		Short term	Medium term		Short term	Medium term
		Rehabilitation of existing piers.	and ferries Introduction of a frequent, reliable commuter train within the county.			
	Energy Subsector	Diversification of energy sources: use of biogas, solar, wind, bio fuel energies. Increase of connectivity to the interiors (villages)	The County government can partner with power supply authorities to invest in other source of supply.	Energy sources diversified; Reduced interruption of electricity	-	-
	Physical Planning Subsector	Sewer line (pipe) should be upgraded and the size of pipes be increased to accommodate (increase) in waste. Extension to upcoming estates (of sewer lines and drainage systems)	Provision of street lights (automated) within urban and peri-urban areas.	Street lights installed; Sewerage system developed	-	-
	ICT Subsector	Establishment of free ICT education in formal education and at community level. Promotion of software for people of who are visually impaired	The county should create hotspots where Wi-Fi connectivity is freely available. Establishment of digital or internet kiosks in villages.	Number of digital villages created; Improved internet connectivity	-	-

iv) Proposed Projects

a) Roads Sub Sector				
Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Opening up of New roads	Medium	Ease of access to market centres, schools and health facilities	50Kms per ward	- Bush clearing - Gravelling - Culvert moulding - Dozing
Routine maintenance of all classified roads	High	Ensure that the roads are in motoring state	All classified roads county wide	- Gravelling - Grading - Laying of Bitumen
Routine maintenance of all existing access roads	High	Ease of access to health facilities, schools and markets	County wide	- Bush clearing - Gravelling - Culvert moulding - Dozing
Construction of parking facilities	Medium	Manage public service vehicles and Goods transport vehicles	All the major urban centres	- Construction of Bus parks in all the urban centres - Marking of parking bays in all the urban centres county wide
Construction of bridges	High	To allow access to areas that are across rivers by pedestrians and motorists	All linking roads	- Construct bridges and foot bridges
Promotion of alternative energy sources	Medium	To provide cheap source of energy	County wide	- Introduction of power plants to use products like hyacinth and baggase - Use of solid waste to produce energy
Solar lighting of streets and markets	High	To keep the pedestrian walkways lighted hence reducing insecurity and enable enhanced trade at the markets	All the urban centres and markets county wide	- Laying of street solar systems - Laying street lighting equipment and connecting to the grid
Water Transport improvement programme	Medium	To facilitate water transport.	Along River Nyando, in Lake Victoria to the neighbouring Counties of Homabay,	- Dredging of the mouth of River Nyando to open up the river for river transport - Introduction of water buses, ferries and ships - Managing the Hyacinth

			Siaya and Busia and Countries such as Tanzania and Uganda	on the lake
Public Works Capacity Building programme	Medium	To improve capacity of staff.	County wide	- Train the Physical planners - Construct and Equip a Geographical Information System (GIS) Lab
Installation and Maintenance of road furniture	Medium	To improve road safety.	County wide	- Continuously monitor and maintain the road furniture
Maintenance of Storm water	Medium	To manage storm waters	County Wide	- Opening of way leaves to construct drainage canals - Constructing water pans - Culverting on all the roads

b) Physical Planning Sub Sector				
Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Preparation of Local Physical Development Plans		To ensure controlled development of all towns within the county	from 7% to 20%	- Preparation of Kisumu Integrated Strategic Dev. Plan - Chemelil Local Physical Development Plan - Ahero Local Physical Development Plan - Katito/Pap Onditi Local Physical Development Plan - Songhor Local Physical Development Plan - Kombewa Local Development Plan - Maintain service provision 'core' + 10% - Support (HR finance etc) + 1%
Preparation of Advisory plans (for informal settlements)		To stem the proliferation of unplanned informal settlements	from 25% to 50%	- Obunga Advisory plan - Manyatta Advisory Plan - Maintain service provision – 'core' +

				- support (HR, finance etc) + 1%
Development of county spatial Plan (30 year) from 30% to 100%		To ensure infrastructure is developed in an organised manner		- Spatial plan for the entire County - Maintain service provision 'core' + 10% - Support (HR, finance etc) + 1%
Surveying and mapping of all public land		To ensure the county government takes possession of all land that duly belongs to it	30% to 60%	- Conduct official searches - Conduct Cadastral survey - Documentation - Maintain service provision 'core' + 10%

c) County Public Works and Services				
Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Opening Way leaves for infrastructure development	High	To ensure smooth implementations without delays occasioned by evacuation of people from road and other reserves	from 10% to 90%	- CBD (Various roads) - Nyalenda ring road, Bank Street - Manyatta - Obunga - Kolwa - Kajulu/Kisumu North/ Kisumu West -
City fire Services	Medium	To be prepared for fire disasters	1 station to 5 stations (20 TO 100%)	- Improvement of the current fire station and equipment - Establishment of 4 new fire stations -
County fire services	Low	To ensure fire disaster management services are available to a large number of the population	From 0 station to 3 stations (0 to 59%)	- Establishment of 3 new fire station at Chemelil, Pap-Onditi and Kombewa -
City Roads Development	Medium	To allow convenient access by pedestrians	From 30% to 80%	- Pave estate roads in Manyatta, Nyalenda and other peri-urban roads -
City Street Lighting	High	To improve security	From 4% to 50%	- Cover estate roads, CBD roads and peri-urban roads -
County Market Nodes street Lighting	High	To improve security and facilitate prolonged business hours	From 5% to 30%	- Cover County markets roads in Awasi, Katito, Sondu, Holo, Maseno, Kombewa

				Chemelili Pap-Onditi, Muhoroni and Agoro -
Enforcement of Development controls (e.g. building Approvals)	High	To bring back sanity into the building industry and ensure well coordinated buildings construction	From 50% to 90%	- Purchase land rovers for enforcement -
Improvement of the condition of Market centers	Medium	To ensure marketers carry out their businesses in hygienic and customer friendly environments	From 20% to 50%	- Support Lighting and market shades
Procurement of plant & machinery		Ensure the county has the necessary capacity to deliver services	Procure all machinery for city cleanup	- Procure shovel s - 14-ton Tipper - Refuse Skips - Skip loader - 4-ton Garbage Trucks - Litterbins - Broomer sweeping Machine - Farm Tractors - 5-ton Trailer (with tipping system) - Protective gear (incl. uniforms) - Assorted equipment - Motorcycles for supervision and surveillance
To develop and implement a county-wide spatial organization of solid waste management in the county		To facilitate current and future planning		- Identification & acquisition of sites for recycling centres - Environmental Impact Assessment& license for the sites - Identification and acquisition of sites - Construction of platform for refuse skips
Improve waste disposal and treatment	High	Reduce on disease incidences cause by improper waste disposal practices Reduce on environmental pollution		- Study for site identification (at least 8 acres) - Acquire the site - Design and construction of sanitary landfill (inc. EIA & License) - Decommissioning Audit for Kachok dumpsite - Commissioning of the new landfill - Decommissioning and rehabilitation of Kachok

				dumpsite
Promote cleaner production within Kisumu	High	Encourage waste separation for easy of appropriate disposal and re-cycling		- Encourage waste separation and recovery at source - Establish recycling centres - Develop incentives that encourage involvement of private, informal and public sector - Promote waste to energy technologies

7.6.5 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

NEMA will ensure that environment impact assessment is undertaken before all projects are implemented and mitigation measures put in place to control floods and environmental degradation. Communities will also be involved in the implementation of physical infrastructure as a way of earning income and boosting the local economy. HIV and AIDS awareness campaigns will be incorporated in rural works programmes involving the youth.

The sector will ensure that research and development is promoted with all research findings disseminated. The data will also be disaggregated by sex to form a basis for formulation of gender-based policies. ICT will also be widely used to advocate for the need of people to take into consideration gender issues, promote national cohesion and address HIV and AIDS and environmental concerns.

7.7 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, WATER AND HOUSING

The sub-sectors in this sector include environment, water, irrigation, mining and housing.

7.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: Sustainable access to adequate water and housing in a clean and secure environment.

Mission: To promote, conserve and protect the environment and improve access to water and housing for sustainable national development.

7.7.2 County response to the sector vision and mission.

The sector seeks to promote conservation and protection of the environment in order to enhance water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for development. It is recognized that for the county to be an industrial and an investment hub there is need for a clean and secure environment. Stakeholders in the county have recognized the linkage between environment and poverty and that a poorly managed environment affects 70 per cent of its population that directly depends on agricultural and fishing activities for their livelihoods.

About 60 per cent of the county population live in the informal settlements of Manyatta, Nyalenda and Obunga where most housing facilities lack basic amenities. As a result, some household use inappropriate waste disposal methods such as use of open spaces or polythene bags that are disposed of at night (flying toilets). Where households use septic tanks ground water contamination has been a challenge.

Lake Victoria continues to face pollution challenges from car washing on the shores, discharge of raw sewerage, the water hyacinth and hippo grass menace. Similarly River Kisat which could be a source of clean water is burdened with effluents from Kisumu Conventional Sewerage Treatment Plant, run off from Bandani and Obunga slums and industries along the course.

Rehabilitation and expansion of Maseno Kombewa water supply and Kisumu Rural water supply will provide water to residents especially Maseno University, the hospitals and other institutions. Local rivers create opportunities for irrigation in areas around Mboha and Kirindo which not only ensures food security throughout the year, but makes local people earn a living through production and selling of vegetables.

7.7.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Water and Irrigation	Harnesses water resources for food production by irrigation
Inter-Diocesan Christian Community Services (IDCCS)	Water and Sanitation
World Vision	Provision of water
Sustainable Aid in Africa International (SANA)	Provision of water and sanitation
Local Government	Provision and maintenance of roads, water supplies, sewerage and waste disposal services in the sub-county within local authorities
Lake Victoria Water Services Board	Development, Maintenance and protection of water resources
Kisumu and Nyando County Councils	Drilling of boreholes and protection of water springs; Provision of sanitation facilities in urban areas

Stakeholder	Role
NGOs (UNICEF, Plan Kenya, IDCCS, KWAHO, STIPA)	Construction of water points such as bore holes; Provision of water tanks for roof catchments; Promotion of water & sanitation hygiene practices in schools and communities.
Constituency Development Fund	Allocation of funds for drilling borehole and protection of dams
European Union	Provision of funds for water and sanitation projects
Irrigation department	Giving technical advice on matters related to irrigation

7.7.4 Programmes and Projects

i. On-going Projects/Programmes

a) Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Establishment of Housing Technology Centres	Kisumu North Sub-county	To increase access to decent housing	Enhanced building capacity	Establishment of housing technology centres in each constituency
Establishment of water conservation structures	Koru, Muhoroni	To conserve water for food production/security; To provide water for domestic use	1 water conservation structure	Construction of one multipurpose water conservation structure along river Nyando.

b) Other projects

Project name Location/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Water and Irrigation			
Rehabilitation of Chemase – Kibigori Water Project Miwani Division	To improve and increase water coverage in Miwani Division, Muhoroni Constituency	To serve 24,810 people	Improve intake Enlarge pipe diameter from 50mmΦ to 100mmΦ
Rehabilitation of Nyakach Water Supply Lower/Upper Nyakach, Nyando Divisions	To improve water coverage	To reach more consumers and reduce unaccounted for water	Installation of meters
Nyando Flood Control Nyando Division	To protect homes and agricultural activities from being destroyed by flood	Construction of 3 Km dyke along the banks of Nyando	Construction of dykes

Project name Location/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
	water	River	
Kisumu Rural Water Supply Kombewa Division – South West, Central Locations	To improve the quantity and quality of the water supplied to consumers. To cover more consumers. To boost the water supply to consumers. To test water quality before supplied to consumers To boost revenue collection and record water produced and sold.	Rehabilitate 3 new control valves. Extend the line by 8 Km. Mayieka line 5 Km. Purchase of new laboratory equipment and tools	Rehabilitation of filters. Extension of distribution lines to potential centres e.g. institutions , market centres ;Replacement of Mayieka line; Purchase of laboratory equipment, tools ;Purchase of meters
Korwenje Water Project	To provide source of supply; To pump water from river Awach to cover the whole of Korwenje Location and environs; To alleviate water problem in the area.	Complete 1 up-take, install 2 pumping sets, construct 20 Km pipeline and 1 treatment plant	Construction of 1 tank. Purchase and installation of pumping sets. Extension of distributions. Construction of treatment works. Rehabilitation of pumping main.
Nyahera Water Supply North Kisumu Location Winam Division	To provide safe drinking water for human and livestock population	Supply 2,500 people with water Revenue base to be increased	Procurement of building materials and construction of 2No. VIP latrines at intake and staff quarters. Procurement and installation of 100 No. ½ “ Ø consumer meters. Rehabilitation of elevated steel tank capacity 102m³at Urudi
Mkendwa/Kanyakwar Water Supply North Kisumu Location Winam Division	To Provide safe drinking water for human and livestock population. To improve the staff house at the supply	Boost the coverage area. Reduce Uncounted For Water (UFW) through leakages. Increase pumping capacity Improving on sanitation at the water supply i.e. intake	Supply and installation of 1 No. Ground pump (capacity 22m³/hr at 150m/head) standby coupled with motor. Rehabilitation of rising main 500m length G.I. Ø3” class ‘B’ Fencing and pumping station. Construction of staff houses Rehabilitation of 90m³ Masonry tank at Oseno. Extension of distribution mains from Ukweli Junction to Upper Kanyakwar 2.8km.

Project name Location/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Simba Springs Winam Division	To supply safe drinking water for human and livestock population	1 No. protected spring to serve Kajulu East location Approx. population 3,000 supplied with water	Purchase and supply of construction materials. Excavation of the spring for protection. Construction of the spring intake. Construction of 100m ³ storage tank Laying of 3km long distribution line – 3"Ø class "D"
Otonglo Spring Water Supply Winam Division	To supply safe drinking water for human and livestock population	Protection of 1 No. spring water supply to serve Kogony location approximate population 2,650 supplies with water	Purchase and supply of construction materials, Construction of spring intake, Construction of 100m ³ storage tank, Laying of 2.5km pipeline – 3"ØPVC pipe class "D"
Community Education and sensitization on importance of safe water and roof catchment	Increase the community awareness and knowledge on the use of safe water and storage Increase fresh water storage	To reach the whole sub-county with information	Production of IEC materials Use of mass media Public gatherings/ barazas

ii) New Projects (MTP2 Consultations) –

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Estimated Cost	
		Short term	Medium term		Short term	Medium term
Environment Subsector	Poor Waste Management	Enhanced awareness on 3R. Strengthening of waste recycling enterprises by community groups. Enforce policies on waste management	generate methane gas from waste .	Enforcement of waste management policies; Number of waste recycling enterprises established	-	-
	Low tree cover	Set aside funds for bare hills forestation	Enforce 10per cent policy on tree cover	Number of trees planted; Awareness creation	-	-

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Estimated Cost	
		Short term	Medium term		Short term	Medium term
		programme. Promotion of alternative sources of energy – cooking gas, stoves.	Set aside funds for community groups capacity strengthening	on alternative sources of energy; Laws enforced		
	Poor drainage	Set aside funds/budget for disiltation of water bodies and embarkments.	Construction of canals, pans, dams, and dykes.	Number of canals, dams, dykes constructed	-	-
	Pollution of Lake Victoria	Increased patrols Enforcement of by laws		Full implementation of Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project II	-	-
Water Sub sector	Inadequate access to clean and safe drinking water		Funding for water harvesting structures (boreholes, pans, dams, tanks).	Number of households with access to clean water	-	-
	Lack of irrigation infrastructure	Promote drip kits	Promote irrigation infrastructure (canals, water pumps).	Increased acreage under irrigation		
Housing Subsector	Poor Sanitation and sewerage system	Expansion and rehabilitation of sewerage systems.	Promote new technology e.g use of Ecosan.	Sewerage systems rehabilitated; Number of housing technology centres established	-	-
	Mushrooming of informal settlements	Government to subsidize building materials/zero-rating taxation on essential building materials.	Set aside funds for slum upgrading Provide infrastructure in the suburbs to reduce density in town.	Number of slums upgraded; Housing technology centres operationalized		

III) Proposed Projects

a) Housing sub Sector				
Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Housing Developments for public servant	Medium	To ensure residents have access to quality affordable accommodation	500 units	- Construct Low cost (one bedroom) housing units - construct middle cost (two bedroom) housing units
Housing Development for low cost, middle and high end consumers	Medium	To ensure residents have access to quality affordable accommodation	20,000 units	- Land Acquisition - Construct low cost (one-bedroom) housing units - construct middle income (two-bedroom) housing units - construct high end housing units
Improvement of slum infrastructure	High	To ensure the dwellers live in habitable environments	From 20% to 50%	- Install physical and social infrastructure in the informal settlements
Low cost building Technology	Low	To sensitise the citizens on the options available to construct affordable dwellings	from 10% to 50%	- Establish Housing Technology centers
Development of building code to completion	Medium	To ensure standardisation and predictability in the building industry	0 to 100%	- Establish one building code for the County
Establishment county Housing Agency	Medium	To make available affordable financing for housing provision	Established and working	- Establish a County Mortgage finance Agency

b) Water, Energy and Natural Resources				
Water Department				
Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities

Water supply	High	Reduce on disease incidences caused by unsafe drinking water Reduce the mean distances to water points for convenience of households		- Dig new wells - Maintenances of shallow wells - Establish new springs - Springs Maintenance - Water supplies Rehab - New water supplies - Pans rehabilitation - Construct new water pans - Establish status of dams - Dig new Boreholes & Equip - Establish roof catchment
Rehabilitations of existing water supplies - Maseno kombewa - Nyahera - Mkedwa - Kisumu Rural - Nyakach - Kibigori - Tamu - Chemase - Muhoroni - Koru Mnara - St. Camilus - Holo - Withur - Gita B/H - Olembo B/H - Kawere - Awasi W/S	High	To provide sustainable access to safe water	From 47% to 70% in 5 years	- Rehabilitations of intakes, T/Works, Pipeline extensions & Maintenance and Metering
Construction of new Water supplies - Simbi - Kolal - Kadete - Ayier Gweng' - Chemelil - Kipsamwe	Medium	To provide sustainable access to safe water from	From 70% to 90%	- Survey, design and construction within the county
Supply to commercial, Industrial and Govt land use	Medium	Increasing the general water supply to commercial, industrial and government land use	From the current 30% - 60% in the next 5 years	- Drilling B/Hs, Pipeline extensions and roof catchment to Dispensaries, Schools and Govt buildings
Water technology and management	Medium	Develop water supply	From 2% to 50%in	- Purchase and installation of modern technology equipments,

		management technology	the next 5 years	training staff on usage. Digital Mapping of all the water and sawerage networks
Sanitation & Sewerage	High	Improve sanitation coverage within the rural and urban centres	From 20% to 60% within the plan period.	- Connection to main sewer lines and identification and construction of Common septic tanks
Drainage system	High	Control floods by instituting full drainage system and increasing mitigation coverage	From 40% to 65%	- Construction of dykes, pans & Dams along river channel and desilting rivers (Nyando, Sondu-Miriu, Kibos, Awach), Opening drainages
Energy Department				
Renewable Energy	High	To explore alternative sources of energy for water supplies	From 0% to 20% in the next 5 Years	- Installation of solar energy systems in water works, Installation of solar energy systems in boreholes, Maintenances of the solar systems
Power grid	High	To increase electricity connections in rural areas	From 26% to 80% within 5years	- Increase electrification coverage in Health centres and Dispensaries - Increase electrification coverage within the Trading Centres
Hydro-power	High	To increase investments in hydropower	From	- Expanding Sondu-Miriu - Construction of dual hydro-power and flood control dam in Nyando River
Geothermal and Petroleum. (Korwenje),Nyakach	Medium	To explore possibilities of geo-thermal and petroleum natural resources	From 0% to 25% in the next 5 Years	- Recruitment of consultants to explore of gold ,oil, natural gas, nuclear and geo-thermal
Forestry	High	To improve physical infrastructure in forestry To increase forest cover	From 1% to 5% within 5 years	- Erect forest protection fences - Establish and manage Forest Resource centres (Sub-County) - Establish tree nurseries
Pollution control	Medium	Increase Collection and Disposal of Solid waste	From 30% to 60% in the next 5	- Disposal of solid waste - Control of pollution liquid - Control of noise pollution

		mechanism Increase Control of pollution from liquid waste Increase Control of Noise pollution Increase Control of Air pollution	years. From 20% to 50% in the next 5 years from 20% to 80% in the next 5 years from 30% to 55% within the next 5 years	- Control of noise pollution
Climate change	Medium	Increase Environmental Monitoring and early warning systems Increase access to Climate and Weather Information Increase Control of Air pollution Increase Capacity Building on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Increase observation network for Hydro-meteorological parameters	from the current 70% to 100% from 40% to 65% in the next 5 years from 30% to 55% within the next 5 years from current 50% to 80% within the next 5 years from the current 50% to 80% within the next 5 years	- Environmental monitoring - Access to climate & weather info - Capacity building on mitigation - Set up observation network
Electricity supply in rural areas	High	Improve economic activities in the		- Households 35%-50% (Km) - Beaches (Solar system)

		rural areas		- Water points (Solar system) - public facilities (Km) - Market centres (Km)
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7.7.5 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

NEMA will continue to monitor industries to ensure that industrial effluent is disposed of appropriately to safe guard the environment. Through the Kenya Forest Service, programmes on environmental conservation, protection of water catchments areas and rehabilitation of degraded areas will be initiated with the involvement of the community. The community will also be trained and their capacity built through various environmental groups and water users associations. Issues on gender, youth and OVCs will be mainstreamed in all subsectors. In addition, the public will be mobilized to participate in marking World AIDS Day, Water Day, Women Day and Environment Day.

7.8 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER

The sector is represented by the following sub-sectors in the county: County administration and Internal Security, Judiciary, OVP/Ministry of Home Affairs (/prisons), Immigration and Registration of Persons and Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission. Other sub-sectors include State Law Office, Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, Kenya National Audit Office and National assembly.

7.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: A secure, just, cohesive, democratic, accountable, transparent and conducive environment for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya.

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

7.8.2 County response to the sector vision and mission

In order to promote development in the county, this sector is linked to all other sectors as it

enhances stability and the harmonious co-existence among the populace. This is will be achieved through provision of security and justice services. The sector plays a key role in the integration of displaced persons from other parts of the country as a result of the 2007 post-election violence. The sector is also important in facilitating local people acquire legal documents such as identification cards and birth certificates and passports in order to participate in gainful activities locally and internationally.

7.8.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Probation Services	Support the Judiciary in administration of justice Integration of ex- convicts into the community
Registration of Persons	Provides registration services
OVP and Ministry of Home Affairs	Takes charge of prison services
Security & County administration	Coordinate security and governance issues
Judiciary	Administration of justice
Police Department	Law enforcement
Judiciary	Provision of justice through the law courts
NGOs	Promotion of good governance through community sensitization.
Faith based organizations	Promotion of values and respect
Civil Registration Department	Issue birth and Death certificates

7.8.4 Programmes and Projects

i. On-going Projects/Programmes

a) Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
CCTV Surveillance	Kisumu town	To enhance security in urban areas through	Kisumu town and major	Installation of surveillance cameras

		surveillance	corridors in Kisumu	
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b) Other projects

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
County administration and Internal Security			
APs Staff Houses at Awasi	To provide adequate better accommodation to APs at the sub-county headquarters	Construct APs staff houses	Construction of APs Staff houses at Awasi
DO's Office Lower Nyakach	To provide better working environment for the DO	Construction to be completed	Construct Office for DO
Sub-county Commissioners Office block	To improve service delivery to the public	1 Office block constructed	Construction of Office block

ii) New Projects (MTP2 Consultations)

Key Area	Priority	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Outcome/Impact Indicators	Estimated Cost	
			Short term	Medium term		Short term	Medium term
County administration and Internal Security		Security	Provision of additional/optimum resources.	Capacity building.	Surveillance cameras installed in major urban centres Reduced crime rate		
		Socio-Political and cultural practices	Research and policy development Capacity building	Gender balancing	Investment in research Gender issues mainstreamed in development process		
		Ignorance	Set aside funds/budget for disiltation of water bodies and embarkments.	Construction of canals, pans, dams, and dykes.	Number of canals, dams, dykes constructed		
		Pollution of Lake Victoria	Increased patrols Enforcement of by laws	Public education Integrated civic education	Increased civic education		

	Corruption	Public education Advocacy Sensitization		Public sensitized on corruption issues		
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7.8.7 Strategies for mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The role of various sub-sectors such as county administration includes mobilization of the communities, dissemination and interpretation of government policies. The County administration through the Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs will be involved on the fight against HIV/AIDS. The sector will also ensure that gender and environmental issues are addressed.

7.9 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNAL RELATIONS (PAIR)

The sector is represented by the following sub-sectors: Finance, Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 and Local Government represented by local authorities/councils. Others are State House, State for Public Services.

7.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: A leading sector in legislation, public policy formulation, implementation, 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.

7.9.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The overall role of the sector is facilitative hence the county will strive to support the sector especially the staff in the county in order to play the roles better service, Cabinet office, Foreign affairs, Public service commission of Kenya and Office of the Prime Minister are national sub-sectors based at the ministry headquarters-Nairobi.

7.9.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of State for Planning National Development and Vision 2030	Provide leadership in formulation of sub-county plan, coordination and monitoring of development activities

Ministry of Finance	Ensure that public funds are managed and utilized properly
Local Government	Implement project and provide services to the community.
NGO,FBO,CBO	Supplement effort in financing some programmes Participation in Development Planning Process and capacity building to the community to participate in monitoring and evaluation of projects.
Community	Participate in all areas where there input are required
Donors	Provide funds and support government effort in monitoring projects.
Private sector	Supplement government effort in finance and implementing some projects
County administration	Dissemination of Development Information
Central Bank of Kenya, Kisumu	Provision of Banking Services
Commercial Banks	Provision of Banking Services

7.9.4 Programmes and Projects

i. On-going Projects/Programmes

a) Flagship Projects

Local Authority			
Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Community development Projects County-wide	Supplement other government efforts in combating poverty.	Reach each ward in the sub-county using LATF	Provision of small water projects; Construction of school facilities; Improvement of health facilities.
Kit Mikayi Social Hall East Seme	To Provide Facility For Youth To Train, Meet, And Eliminate Idleness	1 Hall And 2 Offices Constructed By	Construction Social Hall
Kombewa Water Project South Central Seme	To Improve Access To Water And Sanitation	10 Water Kiosks Constructed	Construction of Water Kiosks; Connection To Piped Water.
Sunga/ Kamagore Foot Bridge. Otwenya	To Facilitate Safe Movement Of Residents Across The Stream	1 bridge constructed	Construction of Foot Bridge, erection of gabions
Wandega Access Road	Improve Road Ne2rk	3km of the road rehabilitated	Heavy gravelling

New Projects (MTP2 Consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Outcome/Impact Indicators	Estimated Cost	
		Short term	Medium term		Short term	Medium term
Public Administration and International Relations	Security Lack of capacity of the local communities to participate in devolved level planning and implementation of projects	Sensitization of the community on planning, budgeting processes.	Establishment of communication channels.	Number of community groups sensitized	-	-
	Discrimination of the women, marginalized vulnerable and physically challenged in participation in Development Process.	Mainstreaming of gender issues on the planning and budgeting process.	Gender balancing Implementation of policies of the marginalized and the vulnerable	Gender mainstreaming policy implemented; Increased community participation in development process	-	-
	Poor implementation of priorities set out in development plans/strategic plans	Increased participation of stakeholders in the implementation process of the plans..		Development priorities properly coordinated	-	-
	Political interference in resource allocation and project implementation	Community sensitization	Election of high moral leaders	Good governance	-	-

Proposed Project

a) County Treasury				
Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Automation of Revenue	High	To increase revenue to the	From 0% to 60%	- Automation of all revenue collection points.

collection		council To eliminate revenue leakages To improve efficiency in revenue collection		
Development of County valuation roll	High	To have a consistent and reliable basis for charging various relevant rates	Valuation roll within 1 year	- Develop terms of reference for the development of a valuation roll - Identify competent valuer to undertake the valuation exercise - Invite stakeholder and launch the valuation report
Upgrading financial management system	High	To have an integrated and reliable financial management system To improve financial management efficiency and staff productivity	From 25% utilisation to 100% utilisation	- Develop terms of reference for the financial systems upgrade consultancy - Engage consultant to assist in financial systems upgrade - Upgrade and integrate systems accordingly
Upgrading ICT infrastructure	High	To link various functions within a single network To increase the capacity of the current systems To have a reliable off-site backup infrastructure	New modern ICT infrastructure	- Develop terms of reference for ICT infrastructure upgrade - Identify consultants to undertake the assignment - Conduct an evaluation of the current infrastructure and the target infrastructure - Prepare tender for infrastructure upgrade - Select qualified suppliers - Award tender - Upgrade the infrastructure
Develop county service charter	High	To have a well defined service charter that guides service delivery To improve on the service delivery promise	New service charter	- Identify areas to include in the service chartered - Identify consultants to assist with writing of the charter - Develop the service charter - Launch the service charter
Improve human resource capacity	Medium	Upgrade skills of staff in service delivery		- Develop terms of reference for human resource capacity development

		Improve efficiency in utilisation of the various systems		- Identify consultants to undertake consultancy assignment - Identify training needs - Identify training methodologies and systems - Conduct staff training
Construct modern markets	Medium	To avail to the traders modern and conducive environment for conducting business	Construct 10 markets within 5 years	- Identify land for each market - Identify consultants for the construction projects - Prepare tender documents for the projects - Award tenders for construction - Construct the markets - Allocate users to the various facilities in the market - Officially launch each market

b) Cabinet Office				
Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Develop administrative structures for strategic policy and research directorate	High	To ensure research and policy development adheres to international standards		- Establishment of physical structures up to village level - Develop tools for monitoring and evaluation - Promote community centered development programmes - Build centers for policy and research at sub-county level - Produce publications and policy messaging for local, national and international audience - Promote strategic partnerships with local and international think-tanks
Development of the physical and administrative structures for the executive office of the Kisumu County government	High	To ensure the county administration is close to the grassroots To ensure the citizen are involved in decision making even at the village level		- Purchase of land and Building of sub-county headquarters, ward headquarters and village offices - Establishment of protocol structures and outreach services in 7 sub-counties

c) Economic Planning and Development				
Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Setting up a data managements system for the County	High	To have a local databank for fro monitoring development trends in the County Improve the tracking of results	Enhance the database from the current 20% level to 80% To enhance project monitoring and evaluation capability from 40% to 60%	- Commission a feasibility study - Define data structures and storage - Acquire and install computer servers - Acquire a Relational Database Management Software - Acquire vehicles for data collection analysis - Develop project monitoring standards - Develop County M & E policies - Train user departments on utilisation of the M & E tools - Train staff on the M & E policies
Development County planning policies	Medium	To establish standard procedures and norms in developing planning mechanisms for all sub-sectors	0% - 100%	- Obtain sample policy formulation guidelines from the National government - Adapt the National planning policies from the National government to suite county operations - Discuss the policies with the various stakeholders - Adopt the developed county planning policies and procedures
Setting up information and documentation centres in various sub-counties	Medium	To ensure each sub-county has up-to-date information and documentation on various development statistics and vital data	From 30% to 100%	- Identify locations to situate the information and documentation centre - Rent, lease of construct required infrastructure - Purchase ICT equipment for the centres - Purchase furniture for the centres - Install ICT equipment - Recruit document centre staff

d) Communications Department				
Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Marketing Kisumu County	High	To expose to the outside world to the opportunities available in Kisumu County in all the sectors To expose to the outside world the various attractions and geographical features of the county	Kisumu brand identity	- Develop a comprehensive marketing strategy for the county - Develop a marketing plan for the county - Identify marketing drive partners within and outside the country - Activate the marketing drive - Review effectiveness of the marketing initiative and make necessary adjustments
Development the County branding	High	To develop a brand the uniquely identifies the county and differentiates it from other counties in the republic	Unique Kisumu county brand	- Develop the proposal for the branding project - Identify a partner for the branding effort - Develop the branding material - Discuss and approve the branding - Unleash the brand promotion through various media and channels
Development communication and citizen information strategy	High	Influence behaviour change by the citizens Establish for a for interaction between citizen and county executive Regular interaction between the executive and the media	Citizenry free to share with the executive	- Identify the appropriate channels for interaction with the citizens - Establish mechanism and rules for engagement with the citizens - Identify locations and timing for the interactive sessions - Activate the interactions and evaluate success levels and make necessary adjustments - Plan the regular media briefing - Set up and communicate the media briefing dates to the various media houses - Undertake the regular media briefings
Establishment	High	To create a	Annual	- Establish and document areas of

investor forums		platform on which investor can interact with various players in the county	investment forums	investment priority - Draw up investment for a plans - Publicise investor forums both locally and abroad - Hold investor forums
Establishment own media outlets (Radio, Newspaper and TV)	Medium	To ensure the citizens are regularly updated on the relevant developments in the county To get regular feedback and views from the citizens on how they should be governed	Educate, inform and teach the citizens on social, economic and political issues	- Undertake a feasibility study and market survey on setting up own newspaper - Establish the frequency of newspaper editions - Work out the costs of running the newspaper - Recruit the necessary staff - Setup the necessary infrastructure (news gathering, stories transmission, editing etc) - Undertake a feasibility study and market survey on setting up own radio station - Identify location for radio studio - Identify location for mast - Apply for radio frequency from Communications Commission of Kenya (CCK) - Work out the costs of running the radio station - Recruit the necessary staff - Setup the necessary infrastructure (news gathering, stories transmission, editing etc) - Undertake a feasibility study and market survey on setting up own TV station - Identify appropriate location for mast - Identify appropriate location for TV studios - Apply for TV frequency from Communications Commission of Kenya (CCK) - Work out the costs of running the TV station - Recruit the necessary staff - Setup the necessary infrastructure (news gathering, stories transmission, editing etc)
Establishment guidelines for	Medium	To offer CSR that goes beyond the	To get citizens	Develop guidelines governing CSR activities

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives		common call of duty by the county government	involved in CSR activities	Publicise guidelines to potential beneficiaries Undertake CSR activities as appropriate
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7.9.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

To promote rights-based development, women, youth and other vulnerable groups will be represented in every development committees. On issues directly or indirectly dealing with HIV/AIDS, there shall be a representation from PLHIV/PLWHA nominated by a recognized organization. The county will continue to actively participate in the annual events of the World Aids Day, the World Water Day, the World Environment Day and the International Women's Day.

CHAPTER EIGHT

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used at the national and county levels to track progress on implementation of projects and programmes. An indicative matrix detailing projects and programmes, their costing and implementing agencies as well as monitoring tools and indicators which could be selected for the County, based on projects and programmes identified in Chapter Seven, is given here below.

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

It is expected that each county will put in place a county monitoring and evaluation system to serve the needs of its government, while complimenting the National M & E system. The system will take cognizance of the projects and programmes included in the County Integrated Development Plans as well as indicators facilitating the MTEF process, and development aspects of the respective county.

8.1 Institutional Framework For Monitoring And Evaluation

The overall technical coordination of development projects and programmes implemented in the County will be the responsibility of the Communications, Economic Planning and Development Ministry (CEPD). To achieve proper project implementation, the CEPDP will prepare quarterly work programmes for project coordination. The formulation of the work plan will not only take into consideration problems encountered in the course of project implementation in the preceding quarter but also will emphasize on the linkages with appropriate bodies at the sub- county and the wards, i.e. County Executive Committees and County Development Committees and Ward levels in addressing project implementation problems.

Projects and programmes will be funded by County government, Ministries allocation to government departments, NGOs and Faith based organizations (FBOs) and Grants and Loans from developments partners. Accessing funds for projects and programmes financing is not confined to a particular type of fund sources but may require combination of different sources.

8.2 Monitoring and Evaluation System

Monitoring and Evaluation is an important aspect in tracking implementation of programmes and projects in the county Integrated Development Plan. Monitoring and evaluation will be synchronized to involve all partners and stakeholders to make sure there is transparency and accountability in implementation of projects/programmes in the County. Structures for effective M & E will be established or strengthened to carry out monitoring at different levels of implementation.

8.2.1 Community level Monitoring and Evaluation

The community will be involved in day to day monitoring of the projects in their village. The County will use organized structures like village development committees, projects management committees, welfare groups, organized groups and community based organizations. Members of these structures will be trained to effectively monitor and evaluation of projects and programmes in their areas.

8.2.2 Sub-County level Monitoring and Evaluation

Implementation of projects at all levels will be a combined effort of all development partners and stakeholders at the Sub-County level co-ordinated by the Sub-County Development Officer. The plan will benefit from the devolved of funds and other mobilized funds to implement most of the projects and programmes. The Sub-county implementation of projects and programmes will be monitored and evaluated at that level by integrated team of stakeholders to ensure that corrective measures and lessons learnt are incorporated to the successful implementation and value addition to the citizens of the Sub-County and the County at large. The capacity of the stakeholders committees will be trained periodically to ensure that they have capacity to undertake this task.

8.2.3 County level Monitoring and Evaluation

The Communications, Economic Planning and Development ministry will spearhead the monitoring and evaluation of the projects proposed in the County Integrated Development Plan through field visits and collection of information from lower level structures and different implementers. The County through the County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CMEC) under the docket of Communication, Economic Planning and Development will prepare quarterly and annual reports that will be used to gauge the plan implementation. The reports will form the basis of implementation status and give areas of strengthening of the capacity to achieve the county vision.

8.2.4 Regional Level Monitoring and Evaluation

The Regional level Monitoring and Evaluation Committee when constituted will provide advice on the implementation of regional projects cutting across various Counties. The committee will be expected to visit designated number of Counties periodically to assess and confirm the reports emanating from the CMEC.

8.2.5 National level Monitoring and Evaluation

The Ministry of Devolution and Planning is expected to provide policy guidelines on monitoring and evaluation in the country. It will also provide guidelines on the indicators to be used in the monitoring of various projects and in turn use the monitoring reports to prepare the national monitoring and evaluation report.

An indicative Monitoring and Evaluation impact/performance indicators is presented in the table below:

8.3. Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of Ongoing and Proposed Projects Matrix

8.3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Agriculture sub-sector

Project Name	Cost (KSh)	Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Promotion of sustainable land use, environmental conservation and climate change mitigation	898 m		2013 2017	-Acreage under sustainable land use	Reports	Agriculture Department	GOK/Donors/County Government	On going
Agricultural Productivity and Outputs	2.3 b		2013 2017	-Production level	Reports	Agriculture Department	County Government	Ongoing
Credit and Agricultural Inputs	919 m		2013 2017	-Availability of affordable credit	Reports	Agriculture Department	GOK/County Government	On going
Promote Market Access and Product Development	354 m		2013 2017	-Markets reached	Reports	Agriculture Department	County Government	On going
Service Delivery	277 m		2013 2017	-Level of service delivery	Reports	Agriculture Department	County Government	On going

Irrigation Sub Sector

Project Name	Cost (KSh)	Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Irrigated Agriculture and Service Delivery	3.9 b		2013 2017	-Area under 30-60%)irrigation	Reports	Irrigation department	GOK/County Government	Ongoing

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Veterinary Services Sub Sector

Project Name	Cost (KSh)	Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Creation of enabling legal and regulatory environment	264 m		2013 2017	-Availability of legal framework	Reports	Veterinary Department	GOK/County Government	Ongoing
Output and productivity of animal and animal products	4.2 m		2013 2017	-Productivity of animals and animal products	Reports	Veterinary Department	County Government	Ongoing
Strengthening Institutional efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery	35.7 m		2013 2017	-Quality of service delivery	Reports	Veterinary Department	County Government	Ongoing

Fisheries Sub Sector

Project Name	Cost (KSh)	Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Promotion of sustainable utilization of Inland and Riverine Fisheries	60 m		2013 2017	-Measures in place for sustainable inland and riverine fisheries	Reports	Fisheries Department	GOK/County Government	On going
Aquaculture Production	212 m		2013 2017	-No of aquaculture farms	Reports	Fisheries Department	County Government	On going
Fish safety, quality assurance, value addition and marketing	133 m		2013 2017	-	Reports	Fisheries Department	GOK/Donors	On going
Creation of an enabling environment for the development of Fisheries Sector	139 m		2013 2017	-	Reports	Fisheries Department	GOK/Donors	On going

Improvement of Service Delivery	184 m	2013 2017	-Quality of service delivery	Reports	Fisheries Department	County Government	On going
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Livestock Sub Sector

Project Name	Cost (KSh)	Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Development of legal framework,	3.8m		2013 2017	-Legal framework in place	Reports	Livestock Department	County Government	Ongoing
Livestock output and productivity	600m		2013 2017	-Production level	Reports	Livestock Department	County Government	Ongoing
Facilitation of access to Markets for livestock and livestock products	339.4m		2013 2017	-Availability of market for products	Reports	Livestock Department	GOK/Donors	On going
Climate change mitigation and adaptation	93.45 m		2013 2017	-Measures for mitigation and adaptation	Reports	Livestock Department	GOK/Donors	Ongoing
Establishment of M&E units in the department	9.6 m		2013 2017	-Availability of effective M&E unit	Reports	Livestock Department	County Government	Ongoing
Development of information communication technology systems in livestock production	32.3 m		2013 2017	-Availability of information technologies	Reports	Livestock Department	County Government	Ongoing
Addressing Cross cutting issues	4 .5m		2013 2017	-Number of cross cutting issues addressed	Reports	Livestock Department	GOK/Donors	Ongoing

8.3.2 General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs

Transport Sub-Sector

Project Name	Cost (KSh)	Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Training on Road users on safety	27 m		2013 2017	-Reduction in no. of accidents	Reports	Roads Department	GOK/Donors	New project
Mass transport system	93.6 m		2013 2017	-Reduction in traffic congestion	Reports	Transport Department	County Government	New project
Development of transport regulation and enforcement	7.3 m		2013 2017	-Policy developed and implemented	Reports	Transport Department	County Government	New project
Development of parking plans for Kisumu county	146 m		2013 2017	-Adequate parking areas available	Reports	Kisumu City	County Government	New project
Public lighting system	217 m		2013 2017	-Well lit streets	Reports	Kisumu City	County Government	New project
Establishment Water disaster management program	319 m		2013 2017	-Functioning disaster response team	Reports	Kisumu City	GOK/Donors	New project
De-silting and dredging the port of Kisumu	117 m		2013 2017	-Clean and easily navigable waters	Reports	Transport Department	National Government	New project
Creation of awareness and safety	8.2 m		2013	-Reduction in the	Reports	Transport Department	GOK/Donors	New project

standards in water		2017	number of accidents in water				
Establishment of maritime search and rescue coordination centres	15 m	2013 2017	-Search and rescue team established and functional	Reports	Transport Department	GOK/Donors	New project
Modernization of Kisumu Port	68 b	2013 2017	-Establishment of modern piers	Reports	Transport Department	GOK/Donors	New project
Water hyacinth removal	775 m	2013 2017	-Clean lake	Reports	Transport Department	GOK/Donors/County government	New project
Establishment County Maritime Training center	7.5 b	2013 2017	-Training programmes in progress	Reports	Transport Department	County Government	New project
Improvement of Ship building yard	660 m	2013 2017	-Modern yard in place	Reports	Transport Department	County Government	New project

Industrialization sub-sector

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Kisumu Industrial Park	631 m	2013 2017	- Industrial park constructed	Reports	Industrialization Department	County Government	New project
Construction of Sub-County Industrial Development Centre	8.4 m	2013 2017	-Sub county Industrial development centre constructed	Reports	Industrialization Department	County Government	New project
Equipping Constituency Industrial Development Centres	48 m	2013 2017	-Functioning CIDCs	Reports	Industrialization Department	County Government	New project

Capacity building for the 7 Constituency Industrial Development Centres	21 m	2013 2017	-Trained personnel and operational CIDC	Reports	Industrialization Department	County Government	New project
Investment in transport, enterprise and industrialization	15 m	2013 2017	-Industrialized county	Reports	Industrialization Department	County Government	New project
Co-operative Sub sector							
Project Name	Cost (KSh)	Estimate Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Policy, legal and institutional reforms	43.9m	2013 2017	-Policies in place	Reports	Co-operative Department	County Government	On going
Facilitate capacity building of Co-operative Societies	35.5m	2013 2017	-Well managed co-operative Societies	Reports	Co-operative Department	County Government	On going
Promotion of Co-operative Marketing and Value Addition	148m	2013 2017	-Improved products and financial gains for society	Reports	Co-operative Department	County Government	New project
Mainstream participation of Youth and Women in Co-operative Societies	21.2m	2013 2017	-Increased number of women and youth in co-operative societies	Reports	Co-operative Department	County Government	New project
Mainstream HIV/AIDS in Co-operatives	14m	2013 2017	-Increased awareness on HIV/AIDS in co-operatives	Reports	Co-operative Department	GOK/Donors	On going
Develop a model ICT centre	15m	2013 2017	-A data bank in place	Reports	Co-operative Department	County Government	New project

Enterprise Sub Sector								
Project Name	Cost (KSh)	Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Establishment of Business process Outsourcing Training centre	271m		2013 2017	-Functioning Business training centres	Reports	Enterprise department	GOK/Donors	New project
Promotion of investment on Business process Outsourcing services in every sub county	132m		2013 2017	-Increased business investments	Reports	Enterprise department	County Government	New project
Facilitate the transfer of appropriate technical skill in deserving MSEs	24.85m		2013 2017	-Well trained personnel	Reports	Enterprise department	County Government	New project
Development of MSE worksite	2.1m		2013 2017	-MSEs owning land	Reports	Enterprise department	County Government	New project
Enterprise development training for 200 per sub county per quarter	28m		2013 2017	-Trained youth in enterprise development	Reports	Enterprise department	County Government	New project
Entrepreneurship Development	14m		2013 2017	-Increased entrepreneurship skills	Reports	Enterprise department	County Government	New project
Promotion ,formation and registration of MSE sectoral associations	5.25m		2013 2017	-MSE associations in place	Reports	Enterprise department	County Government	New project
Development of a comprehensive data bank of county MSEs	17m		2013 2017	-Data bank in place	Reports	Enterprise department	County Government	New project

Development of business incubation centres in every sub county	141m	2013 2017	-Business incubation centres established	Reports	Enterprise department	County Government	New project
Accessibility of market and market linkages for MSEs	20.5m	2013 2017	-Increase in business activities	Reports	Enterprise department	County Government	New project

Trade Sub Sector

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Trade Development Loan Scheme	360m	2013 2017	-No of traders accessing the loan.	Reports	Trade Department	National and County Government	Ongoing
Entrepreneurship skills Development	26.5 m	2013 2017	-No of people trained and using the skills	Reports	Trade Department	National and County Government	Ongoing
Local regional and international trade fairs and exhibitions	865 m	2013 2017	-No of linkages developed.	Reports	Trade Department	GOK/Donors	Proposed
Creation and Expansion of market linkages for producer groups	5 m	2013 2017	-No of markets expanded.	Reports	Trade Department	County Government	Ongoing
Construction of new markets and upgrading existing ones	600 m	2013 2017	-No of new markets constructed and upgraded	Reports	Trade Department	County Government	Proposed
Enhancing use of ICT and Standardization of the Trade	74.5 m	2013 2017	-ICT in trade licensing	Reports	Trade Department	GOK/Donors	Proposed

Licensing								
Documentation and Development of a database for businesses and Business Premises	8 m	2013-2017	- Database developed	Reports	Trade Department	County Government	Proposed	
Arbitration Process	25. 8	2013-2017	-Shortened arbitration process	Reports	Trade Department	County Government	Ongoing	
Promotion of fair trade practices	285 m	2013-2017	- Trade fairs	Reports	Trade Department	GOK/Donors	Ongoing	
Weight and Measures Sub Sector								
Project Name	Cost (KSh)	Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Weighing and measuring equipment	3.4 m		2013-2017	-Control of the weights and measurement equipments	Reports	Weights and Measures Department	County Government	Ongoing
Consumer protection	10.1 m		2013-2017	-Protected consumers	Reports	Weights and Measures Department	GOK/Donors	Ongoing
Inspection of weights and measures equipment	32.5 m		2013-2017	-Protected consumers	Reports	Weights and Measures Department	GOK/Donors	Ongoing
Tourism Sub Sector								
Project Name	Cost (KSh)	Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status

Development and Diversification of Competitive Tourism Products	19.7 b	2013 2017	-Products developed	Reports	Tourism Department	GOK/Donors/County Government	Proposed
Tourist service to international standards	122 m	2013 2017	-Quality services International standard services	Reports	Tourism Department	National and GOK/Donors	Ongoing
Formulation of policy and legal framework	6 m	2013 2017	-Policy developed	Reports	Tourism Department	National and County Government	Ongoing
Tourism Marketing	287 m	2013 2017	-Explored markets No of tourist	Reports	Tourism Department	National and County Government	Ongoing
Tourism information management	203 m	2013 2017	-Tourism information	Reports	Tourism Department	National and County Government	Ongoing
Tourism sector Staffing	22.5 m	2013 2017	-No of staff who are qualified	Reports	Tourism Department	National and County Government	Ongoing
Tourism Support Infrastructure	30 m	2013 2017	-Level of infrastructure developed	Reports	Tourism Department	County Government	Proposed
Conservation of wildlife species and habitats	37 m	2013 2017	-No of conserved species	Reports	Tourism Department	National and County Government	Ongoing
Wildlife ecosystems in Kisumu area	49 m	2013 2017	-Enhanced wildlife ecosystem	Reports	Tourism Department	National and County Government	Ongoing
Community education awareness	47.5 m	2013 2017	-Created awareness.	Reports	Tourism Department	County Government	Proposed
Development of Community Wildlife conservancies	47.5 m	2013 2017	-No of conservancies	Reports	Tourism Department	County Government	Proposed

Development of state of art Maritime tourism resort cities	10 b	2013 2017	-Developed maritime resort city	Reports	Tourism Department	GOK/Donors/Private Sector	Proposed	
Promotion of Lake Recreational fishing sports	10 b	2013 2017	-Established fishing sports	Reports	Tourism Department	GOK/Donors/Private Sector	Proposed	
Heritage sub sector								
Project Name	Cost (KSh)	Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Documentation and development of a database for heritage sites	1.8 m		2013 2017	-Database in place	Reports	Heritage Department	County Government	Ongoing
Identification and restoration of heritage sites	10 m		2013 2017	-No of heritage sites identified and restored	Reports	Heritage Department	County Government	Proposed
Establishment of site museums	232 m		2013 2017	-No of site museums	Reports	Heritage Department	GOK/Donors	Proposed

8.3.3 Education Sector

Project Name	Cost (KSh)	Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Early Childhood Education	3.1 b		2013 2017	-Constructions and Programs implemented	Reports/ Certificates	Education Department	County Government	Ongoing/New
Primary education	1.9b		2013 2017	-No of Projects implemented	Reports/ Certificates	MOE	National Government	Ongoing

Secondary education	1.5b	2013 2017	- No of secondary school supported	Reports/ Certificates	MOE	National Government	Ongoing
Adult and continuing education and non formal education programmes	860m	2013 2017	- No of programmes implemented	Reports/ Certificates	Adult Education Department	County Government	Ongoing
Capacity building and advocacy programme	568m	2013 2017	- Capacity building initiatives in place.	Reports	County Government	Donors and Government	On going
Vocational training	1.4b	2013 2017	- No of vocational programmes initiated	Reports and Certificates	County Government	GOK/Donors /County Government	On going
School Infrastructure Improvement Project	250m	2013 2017	- No of schools supported	Reports and certificates	National Government	National Government	Ongoing
School Inspection improvement programme	320m	2013 2017	- No of schools inspected	Reports	National Government	National Government	Ongoing
Programme for Improved Access to University Education	450m	2013 2017	- No of students joining the universities	Results	County Government	County Government	Proposed Project

8.3.4 Health Sector

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Improvement of uptake of maternal health services	1.2 b	2013-2017	-Proportion of skilled deliveries	Reports	Ministry of Health,	GOK/Donors/County Government	Ongoing
Reduction of under 5yr mortality	191 m	2013-2017	- Mortality rate of under five and infants	Reports	Ministry of Health	GOK/Donors/County Government	Ongoing
Reduction of HIV/AIDS prevalence	13.5 b	2013-2017	-Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	Sentinel & KAIS Reports	Ministry of Health, Global fund	GOK/Donors County Government	Ongoing
Reduction of malaria prevalence	1.2 b	2013-2017	-Prevalence of malaria	Positivity rate Reports	Ministry of Health/Global fund	GOK/Donors County Government	Ongoing
Diagnostic equipment	692 m	2013-2017	-Number of facilities with new diagnostic equipment	List of equipment, inventory Reports	Ministry of Health/ICAP	GOK/Donors County Government	Ongoing
Reduction of diarrheal disease burden	964 m	2013-2017	-Prevalence of diarrhoea	Reports	Ministry of Health	GOK/Donors County Government	On going
Reduction of TB prevalence	68 m	2013-2017	-Prevalence of T/B	Reports	Ministry of Health/Global fund	GOK/Donors County Government	On going
Reduction of the occurrence of non-communicable diseases	69.8 m	2013-2017	-Prevalence of NCDs	Reports	Ministry of Health	GOK/Donors County Government	On going

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Community Health services coverage	200m	2013 2017	-Proportion of functional community units.	Reports/lists	Ministry of Health/APHIA /FACES	County Government	On going
Strengthening health commodity management	7b	2013 2017	-Proportion of facilities with organized commodity management	Reports	Ministry of Health	GOK/Donors County Government	On going
Strengthening human resource for Health	19 b	2013 2017	-Number of health workers employed	Reports	Ministry of Health	GOK/Donors County Government	Proposed Project
Refuse management	106 m	2013 2017	-Number of waste disposal sites established	Reports	Ministry of Health	County Government	Proposed Project
Strengthening mental Health care	91 m	2013 2017	-Number of facilities with mental care units	Reports	Ministry of Health	GOK/Donors	On going
Health infrastructure	3.6 b	2013 2017	-	Reports	Ministry of Health	GOK/Donors County Government County Government	On going
Strengthening Health care financing	265 m	2013 2017	-	Reports	Ministry of Health	GOK/Donors	On going
Emergency and disaster management	102 m	2013 2017	-Number of drills done ,trainings& availability of appropriate equipment	Reports	Ministry of Health	GOK/Donors County Government	On going
Services for children with special needs,	32 m	2013 2017	-Number of facilities with special needs	Reports	Ministry of Health	County Government	On going

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
disability and rehabilitation			units and services				
Comprehensive School health programme	28 m	2013-2017	-Number of schools served in the programme	Reports	Ministry of Health	GOK/Donors	On going
Improvement of nutritional status	153 m	2013-2017	-Prevalence of children with malnutrition.	Reports	Ministry of Health	GOK/Donors County Government	On going

8.3.5 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

Culture, Youth and Sports

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Cultural development	835 m	2013-2017	- Constructions and Programs implemented	Reports/ Certificates	Culture Department	County Government	Ongoing/New
Youth Development and Empowerment Services	1.1 b	2013-2017	- Constructions and Programs implemented	Reports/ Certificates	Youth Department	GOK/Donors County Government	New
Sports development.	2.5 b	2013-2017	- Constructions and Programs implemented	Reports/ Certificates	Sports Department	GOK/Donors	New

Social services.	104 m	2013 2017	Constructions and Programs implemented	Reports/ Certificates	Children's Department	National Government	New
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8.3.6 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

Energy sub-sector

Project Name	Cost (KSh)	Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Increase electricity supply in rural areas	8.2 b		2013 2017	-Number of institution, markets and social amenities connected	Reports	Rural Electricity Authority	GOK/Donors	On-going
Increase households electricity coverage	4.5 b		2013 2017	-Number of households connected	Reports	Rural Electricity Authority	GOK/Donors	On-going
Supply power to beaches (Solar system)	500 m		2013 2017	-Number of beaches with installed solar system	Reports	Energy Department	GOK/Donors	On-going
Supply power to water points (Solar system)	360 m		2013 2017	-Number of water points powered by solar system	Reports	Rural Electricity Authority	GOK/Donors	Proposed Project
Supply power to public facilities	1.5 b		2013 2017	-Number of public facilities connected to power	Reports	Rural Electricity Authority	GOK/Donors	Proposed Projects
Supply power to market centres	1.3 b		2013 2017	-Number of market centres connected	Reports	Rural Electricity Authority	GOK/Donors	On-going

			to power				
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Roads Sub-Sector								
Road Maintenance	42.9 b	2013 2017	-Work certificates	Reports	Roads Subsector	GOK/Donors, KURA, KERRA, Donor Funding	On going	
New roads		2013 2017	-Work certificates	Reports	Roads Subsector	GOK/Donors, KURA, KERRA, Donor Funding	To start	
Physical Planning Sub-Sector								
Project Name	Cost (KSh)	Estimate Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status	
Increase preparation of Local Physical Development Plans	4.5 b	2013 2017	-The Plans	Reports	Physical Planning Department	GOK/Donors	On going	
Increase preparation of Advisory plans (for informal settlements)	38 m	2013 2017	-The plans	Reports	Physical Planning Department	County Government	To start	
Develop county spatial Plan (30 year)	280 m	2013 2017	-The plan	Reports	Physical Planning Department	County Government	To start	
Identify survey and protect all public land	192 m	2013 2017	-Title Deeds	Reports	Physical Planning Department	County Government	To start	
Development of the Dry dock	15 b	2013 2017	-Contract Signing Work Certificates	Reports	Public Works Department	National Government	To start	

Purchase of land for the relocation of the airport from Kisumu to Awasi	200 m	2013 2017	-Title deed	Reports	Public Department	Works	GOK/Donors	To start
Development of the lake /ring road and Railway line	60 b	2013 2017	-Contract signing Work Certificates	Reports	Public Department	Works	GOK/Donors	To start
Construct a Dam on river Nyando	8 b	2013 2017	-Contract Signing Work Certificates	Reports	Public Department	Works	GOK/Donors	To start
Construct a Dam at KatukOdeyo (Agoro)	6 b	2013 2017	-Contract Signing Work Certificates	Reports	Public Department	Works	GOK/Donors	To start
Construct a 50,000 Seater new Stadium	10 b	2013 2017	-Contract Signing Work Certificates	Reports	Public Department	Works	GOK/Donors	To start
Completion of Prosperity House	300 m	2013 2017	-Work Certificates	Reports	Public Department	Works	GOK/Donors	On going
Acquisition of land for the cemetery	25 m	2013 2017	-Title deed	Reports	Kisumu City		County Government	To start
Construction of three Bus parks	900 m	2013 2017	-Work Certificates Contract Signing	Reports	Kisumu City		Donor Funding	On going
Acquisition of land for the land fill	25 m	2013 2017	-Title deed	Reports	Kisumu City		County Government	On going

8.3.7 Environmental Protection, Water and Housing

Water and Sanitation Sub-Sector

Project Name	Cost (KSh)	Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Sinking of Wells	80 m		2013 2017	-Number of wells sunk in a given period	Reports	Water Department	County Government	Ongoing
Rehabilitations of shallow wells	6 m		2013 2017	-Number of well rehabilitated	Reports	Water Department	County Government	Ongoing
New springs protection	2.7 m		2013 2017	-Number of new springs protected	Reports	Water Department	County Government	Proposed projects
Springs Rehabilitation	0.6 m		2013 2017	-Number of springs rehabilitated	Reports	Water Department	County Government	Ongoing
Water supplies Rehabilitation	649 m		2013 2017	-Amount of water supplied increased Reduction of Unaccounted for Water (UFW)	Reports	Water Department	GOK/Donors	Ongoing
New water supplies construction	840 m		2013 2017	-Number of new water points constructed Number of new consumers	Reports	Water Department	GOK/Donors	Proposed projects

Pans rehabilitation	12.5 m	2013 2017	-Number of pans rehabilitated Increase in volume of water	Reports	Water Department	County Government	Ongoing
New pans construction	42 m	2013 2017	-Number of new pans constructed	Reports	Water Department	County Government	Proposed Projects
Check dams construction	21,.6 m	2013 2017	-Number of check dams constructed	Reports	Water Department	County Government	Proposed Projects
New Boreholes construction & Equipment	36 m	2013 2017	-Number of new boreholes sunk and equipped	Reports	Water Department	County Government	Proposed Projects
Roof catchment promotion	6 m	2013 2017	-Increase in number of roof catchment established	Reports	Water Department	County Government	On-going
Refurbishment of offices	3 m	2013 2017	-Number of offices refurbished	Reports	Water Department	County Government	On-going
New offices construction	55 m	2013 2017	-Number of new offices constructed	Reports	Water Department	County Government	Proposed Projects
Disposal of solid waste	1.2 b	2013 2017	-	Reports	Environment Department	County Government	Proposed Projects
Control of pollution liquid	18 m	2013 2017	-	Reports	Environment Department	County Government	Proposed Projects
Access to climate & weather info	60 m	2013 2017	-	Reports	Meteorological Department	GOK/Donors	Proposed Project

Environmental Management Sub Sector								
Project Name	Cost (KSh)	Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Control of pollution from liquid waste	18 m		2013 2017	-Reduced liquid waste pollution	Reports	Environment Department	County Government	On going
Control of Noise pollution	12 m		2013 2017	-Reduced noise pollution	Reports	Environment Department	County Government	On going
Control of Air pollution	10 m		2013 2017	-Reduced air pollution	Reports	Environment Department	County Government	On going
Environmental Monitoring and early warning systems	210 m		2013 2017	-Monitoring systems in place	Reports	Environment Department	GOK/Donors	On going
Climate and Weather Information	6 m		2013 2017	-Amount of information	Reports	Environment Department	GOK/Donors	On going
Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	54 m		2013 2017	-Strategies and systems in place	Reports	Environment Department	GOK/Donors	On going
Hydro meteorological parameters	20 m		2013 2017	-Hydro meteorological information.	Reports	Environment Department	GOK/Donors	On going

Housing Sector								
Project Name	Cost (KSh)	Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Housing Developments (500 units)for public servants	3.4 b		2013 2017	-Work Certificates	Reports	Housing Department	County Government	To start
Housing Development by 20,000 units	179 b		2013 2017	-Approval and Inspection certificates	Reports	Housing Department	Private Partners	On going
Improvement infrastructure in slums	422 m		2013 2017	-Inspection certificates	Reports	Housing Department	County Government, Donor Funding	On going
Low cost building Technology	89 m		2013 2017	-Works Certificates	Reports	Housing Department	County Government	Proposed project
Development of 1 building code to completion	11 m		2013 2017	-The Code	Reports	Housing Department	County Government	Proposed Project
Establishment county Housing Agency	2.5 b		2013 2017	-Registration Certificates	Reports	Housing Department	County Government	Proposed Project
City fire Services	490 m		2013 2017	-Works Certificates Purchase of Fire equipment	Reports	Environment Department	County Government	Proposed Project

County fire services	11 b	2013 2017	-Works Certificates Purchase of Fire equipment	Reports	Environment Department	County Government	Proposed Project
County Market Nodes street Lighting	178 m	2013 2017	-Works certificates	Reports	Public Works Department	County Government	Proposed Project
Enforcement of Development controls (e.g. building Approvals)	314 m	2013 2017	-Reports	Reports	Public works	County Government	Proposed Project
Storm water Management	31.5 b	2013 2017	-Works Certificates	Reports	Environment Department	County Government	Proposed Project

8.3.8 Public Administration and International Relations (PAIR)

Cabinet Office								
Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status	
Development of the physical and administrative structures for the executive office of the Kisumu County Government	390 m	2013 - 2017	Developed structures	Reports	County Treasury	County Government	Proposed Project	
County Treasury								
Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status	

Financial management system	92.5 m	2013 2017	-Accuracy and promptness in reporting	Reports	County Treasury	County Government	Proposed Project
Human Resource management	3 m	2013 2017	-Service delivery standards	Reports	County Treasury	County Government	Proposed Project
Financial management infrastructure	84 m	2013 2017	-Adequate facilities and equipment for users	Reports	County Treasury	County Government	Proposed Project
ICT, Economic Planning and Development							
Communication sub-sector							
Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Marketing of Kisumu County	1 b	2013 2017	- Brand identity, Visitors and tourists to Kisumu county	Reports/data from tourist and visitor destinations	County government	County government	Proposed Project
Communication and citizen Information	151 m	2013 2017	- Common understanding on social, economic and political issue Response to communication initiatives s,	Citizens participation on development initiatives	County government	County government	Proposed Project
Media relations/Investments	1.7 b	2013 2017	- Mainstream and local media reporting on	Positive radio, TV and newspaper	County government	County government	Proposed Project

			Kisumu county issues	coverage frequency and depth			
Corporate social responsibility	100 m	2013-2017	Association with CSR activities	Media mention of activities and recognition awards	County government	County government	Proposed Project
Economic Planning and Development							
Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Establishment county data management system	129.8 m	2013-2017	Quantity of data captured	Reports	County government	County government	Proposed Project
Result tracking and Monitoring	337.5 m	2013-2017	Adherence to monitoring guidelines	Reports	County government	County government	Proposed Project
Capacity Building and Training	70 m	2013-2017	Number of personnel trained	Quality of service delivery	County government	County government/National govt	Proposed Project
Formulation of county planning policy	5 m	2013-2017	Quality of policies	Reports	County government	County government	Proposed Project
Development sub-county development plans	17.5 m	2013-2017	Quality and number of plans produced	Reports	County government	County government	Proposed Project
Establishment of information and documentation centres	105	2013-2017	Quantity and quality of information provided	Reports	County government	County government/Donors	Proposed Project

ANNEX I

The County Fact Sheet provides summary statistics that describe the County at a glance. These statistics has been compiled using data obtained from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, SCDIC, Line Ministries and other Government Agencies.

Kisumu County Fact Sheet

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
County Area:	
Total area Km ²	2,085.9
Water mass Km ²	567
National Parks/Reserves	2
Arable land	1,342
Non-arable land	209
Total urban areas	40
No. of towns	8
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (metres)	1,100
Highest	1,835
Temperature range (°C):	
High	25-35
Low	9-18
Rainfall (mm):	
High	1,800
Low	1,000
Demographic profiles	
Total Population (2012)	968,909
Total Male population	474,687
Total female population	494,222

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Sex ratio	100:104
Projected population: 2012	968,909
Mid Plan Period (2015)	1,098,561
End of Plan Period (2017)	1,145,749
Infant population:	
Female	31,682
Male	32,510
Total	64,192
Population under five:	
Female	94,670
Male	95,473
Total	190,143
Pre-school population:	
Female	94,670
Male	95,473
Total	190,143
Primary school age group:	
Female	104,876
Male	103,333
Total	208,209
Secondary School age group:	
Female	58,084
Male	57,934
Total	116,018
Youths population:	
Female	155,004
Male	143,842
Total	298,846
Labour force:	
Female	251,034
Male	264,598

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Total		515,632
Reproductive age group		235,322
Aged population:		
Female		18,315
Male		13,426
Total		31,741
Eligible voting population:		
Kisumu Central		78,737
Kisumu East		69,988
Kisumu West		61,187
Nyando		65,751
Muhoroni		67,955
Nyakach		62,024
Seme		46,063
Total (County)(sensus 2009)		451,705
Total Registered voters:		
Kisumu Central Constituency		94,788
Kisumu East Constituency		55,267
Kisumu West Constituency		
Seme Constituency		50,511
Muhoroni Constituency		36,039
Nyando Constituency		51,732

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Nyakach Constituency	
Total	52,070
	48,402
	388,809
Urban Population(2012)	
Female	214,619
Male	214,735
Total	429,354
Rural Population:(2012)	
Female	239,400
Male	221,789
Total	461,189
Population density:2012	
Highest	5,165
Lowest	218
County	495
Crude Birth rate	41
Crude Death rate	27
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)	95
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	39
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	56
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	60
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	217
Life expectancy	43
Male	42.6
Female	43.6
Total number of households	226,719
Average household size	4
Female headed households	65,198

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Children needing special protection:	
Children in labour	32,000
Orphans	35,000
Physically disabled persons (No.)	52,517
Distribution of Population by disability type (per cent):	
Missing:	
Hand:	8.6
Foot:	0.0
Lame	35.1
Blind	1.6
Deaf	0.7
Dumb	0.5
Mental	0.4
Paralysed	5.3
Other	0.3
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute poverty:	
Percentage	60
Number	538,485
Contribution to national poverty	1.7
Urban poor:	
Percentage	70.05
Number	246,521
Rural poor:	
Percentage	63
Number	403,098
Food poverty:	
Percentage	61
Number	369,837
Sectoral contribution to household income:	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Agriculture	47
Rural self-employment	10
Wage employment	17
Urban self-employment	11
Number employed per Sector:	
Agriculture	240,250
Rural self-employment	66,933
Wage employment	124,968
Urban self-employment	196,548
Crop farming:	
Average farm size (Small scale) Ha	1
Average farm size (Large scale) Ha	5.8
Percentage of farmers with title deeds	61.3
Total acreage under food crops	26,865
Total acreage under cash crops	25,815
Main storage facilities	Farm level stores National Cereals & Produce Board, Kisumu and Muhoroni
Livestock farming:	
Main livestock bred	
Cattle	47.3
Sheep	23.6
Goats	38.7
Chicken	92.5
Land carrying capacity No./Acre	1 livestock unit
Total Number of Ranches	0
Beekeeping apiaries	3
Bee hives	
KTBH	2,859
Langstroth	3,017
Milk production:	
Quantity(Litres)	24,102,700

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Beef production:	Value	910,858,500
	Quantity(Metric Tonnes)	2155
Mutton Production:	Value	488,017,600
	Quantity(Metric Tonns)	257.5
Egg production:	Value	51,500,000
	Quantity	1,012,266
Poultry meat Production:	Value	136,600,000
	Quantity	69,172
Honey Production:	Value	42,252,441
	Quantity(Metric Tonns)	7745
Pork Production:	Value	14,394,400
	Quantity(Metric tonns)	56
	Value	11,800,000
Fisheries production:		
Fishermen (No.)		3275
Fish farm families (No.)		189
Fish ponds		1330
Area of fish ponds		49995000
Main species of fish catch:		

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Fish catch types Rastrineobola Argentea (Omena) Quantity (kgs) Value (KSh.) Nile Perch Quantity (kgs) Value (KSh.) Tilapia Quantity (kgs) Value (KSh.) Fishing gear (No.): Fishing nets: Hooks: Traps: Motor Boats: Fish harvest: Weight (MT) Value	476,838 12,100,044 200,294 10,971,057 346,596 28,785,703 24,038 92,846 270 1262 367,583 209,775,670.70
Wildlife Resources Animal types Silver backed jackals Leopards Baboons Ostriches Hyena Guinea Fowls Duikers Lion	3 1 2 2 1 9 9 1

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Impalas	37
Vervet monkeys	10
Bird species	
<i>Sitatungas, crocodiles, pythons, monitor lizards, and hippos are found but their number is not yet confirmed</i>	250
Forestry	
No. of people engaged in forestry	244
Mines, mineral, Quarrying and estimate quantities	
Mining activities:	
Mineral Type	Limestone, sand
Cooperatives	
No. of cooperative societies	314
Active cooperative societies	183
Dormant cooperative societies	106
Total Registered membership	58,365
Total turn-over	596,499,887.30
Health	
Number of health posts:	
Hospitals (Public)	
Provincial	1
Sub-county	3
Sub-District	5
Hospitals (Mission/NGO)	2
Hospitals (Private)	5
Nursing homes (Private)	4
Health centres (Public)	6
Health centres (Private)	3
Dispensaries (Public)	53
Dispensaries (Mission/NGO)	1
Private clinics	5

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Total (Private Health) facilities	
Community distribution by Distance to the nearest Health facility (%)	
0 – 1 KM	21.1
1.1 – 4.9KM	45.6
5KM and more	33.3
Average distance to health facility(km)	6,4
Doctor/population ratio	1:44,634
Nurse/ population ratio	1:2383
HIV prevalence	14.6
Children vaccination	53.6
Contraceptive acceptance	27
Antenatal care (ANC)	70.8 %
Place of Delivery (%):	
Hospital	32.7
Health Centre	7.7
Dispensary/clinic	1
Maternity home	1.1
At home	53.8
Health facility deliveries	42.5.
Delivery Assistant (%):	
Doctor	14.3
Midwife/nurse	26.6
TBA	35.1
Trained TBA	11
Self	5
Other	4.3
Morbidity Rates (%):	
Male	42.4

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Malaria Control:	Female	48.2
	Total (County	45.4
	Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (per cent):	
	Untreated net	58.2
	Treated net	49.7
	Five most prevalent diseases (per cent):	
	Malaria/fever	44.7
	Diarrhoea	2.4
	Stomach-ache	5.3
	Headache	11.2
Education	Respiratory Diseases	
	Upper	0.6
	Lower	3.2
	Flu,	5.2
	Pre-school:	
	No. of ECD centres	997
	No. of ECD teachers	1958
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:24
	Total enrolment	47,014
	Drop-out rate	3 %
Primary school:	Average years of attendance	4
	Completion Rate	
	Number of primary schools	706
	Number of teachers	6081
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:51
	Total enrolment	240,538

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Gross enrolment Rate	127.5
Net enrolment Rate	81.7
Drop-out rate	(Enrolment when class 1 less enrolment in class 8)/Total enrolment when class 1.
Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%):	
0 – 1KM	9.6
1.1 – 4.9KM	1.6
5KM and more	88.8
Secondary schools:	
Number of secondary schools	158
Number of teachers	1647
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:68
Total enrolment	113,314
Gross enrolment Rate	113,314
Net enrolment Rate	18.9%
Drop-out rate	33.6
Average years of attendance	14-17
Completion Rate	No. completed Form 4/No. enrolled when in form 1
Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school:	
0 – 1KM	13.3
1.1 – 4.9KM	20.4
5KM and more	66.3
Tertiary institutions:	
Public Universities (No.)	1
Private Universities (No.)	1
University Campuses/colleges (No.)	4
National Poly techniques	1

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Science & Technology Institutes (No.)	0
Youth Poly techniques	5
Literacy: (Population aged 15+)	
Ability to read:	
Can Read (%)	90.8
Cannot read (%)	7.75
Ability to write:	
Can write (%)	83.4
Cannot write (%)	6.5
Ability to read and write:	
Can read and write (%)	81.1
Cannot read & write (%)	7.15
Water and sanitation	
Households with access to piped water	166,061
HH with access to potable water	67,067
Number of permanent rivers	11
No. of protected springs	14
No. of un-protected springs	10
No. of water pans	27
No. of Dams	1
No. of Bore holes	212
HH with roof catchment systems	2,362
Mean distance to nearest water point	1
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:	
0	19.6
1 – 4	27.5
5 – 14	29.3
15 – 29	12.9
30 – 59	9.1

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
60+	1.6
Households with Latrines	80.1
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (per cent):	
Flush toilet	7.4%
VIP PIT Latrine	3.1%
Covered/Uncovered Pit Latrine	77%
Bucket	0.1%
Other	12.4%
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):	
Collected by local Authority	1.2
Collected by Private firm	3.9
Garbage pit	41.4
Burning	25.3
Public garbage heap	2.6
Farm Garden	24.9
Neighbourhood Community group	0.2
Energy	
Trading centres with electricity	36
Trading centres without electricity	17
Secondary Schools with electricity	35
Secondary Schools without electricity	34
HH distribution by main cooking fuel:	
Firewood	60
Grass	0.0
Paraffin	6.9
Electricity	0.1
Gas (LPG)	2.5
Charcoal	17.1
Biomass Residue	1
Biogas	0.0
Other	0.2

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
HH distribution by main lighting fuel	
Firewood	0.1%
Grass	0
Paraffin	79.3%
Electricity	18.3%
Solar	0.2%
Gas (LPG)	0.4%
Dry cell (torch)	0
Candles	0
Households distribution by cooking appliance type:	
Traditional stone fire	56.2
Improved traditional stone fire	3.4
Ordinary Jiko	10.6
Improved Jiko	19.6
Kerosene Stove	6.2
Gas Cooker	3.2
Electric cooker	0.05
Other	0.6
Transport & Communication	
Road length:	
Bitumen surface	286.03
Gravel surface	725.56
Earth surface	956.365
Railway line length	73
Railway Stations	7
Sea/Lake Ports	1
Airports	1
Number of Telephone connections	5936
Mobile network coverage	89%
No. of Cyber cafes	37

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
No. of private courier services	12
Number of Post offices	4
Number of Sub-post offices	5
Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office:	
0 – 1KM	17.4
1.1 – 4.9KM	32.9
5KM and more	49.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade & Industry	
Trading centres (No.)	96
Registered Retail traders (No.)	3048
Registered wholesale traders (No.)	1802
Industry	
Manufacturing industries	27
Bakeries	16
Juan Kali Associations	12
Juan Kali Artisans	10,500
Tourism	
Hotels by category:	
Three Star	1
Two Star	1
Unclassified hotels	40
Bars and Restaurants	Insert figures in numbers
Financial Services	
Commercial Banks	27
Micro-finance Institutions	14
Building Societies	2
Village banks	6
Insurance Companies/branches	25
Housing	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
HH distribution by main wall materials:	
Stone	3.2%
Brick/Block	21.2%
Mud/Wood	49.6%
Mud/Cement	21.2%
Wood only	0.2%
Corrugated Iron sheet	3%
Grass Straw	0.06%
Tin	0.1%
Other	1.5%
HH distribution by main floor materials:	
Cement	42.4%
Tiles	1.5%
Wood	0.4%
Earth	55.2%
Other	0.5%
HH distribution by main Roofing materials:	
Corrugated Iron Sheet	85%
Tiles	1.7%
Concrete	1%
Asbestos Sheet	2.6%
Grass	9%
Makuti	0.1%
Tin	0.2%
Other	0.4%

ANNEX 2: Community Consultation Forums

INTRODUCTION

The provisions in the County Governments act **2012 Section 115(1)** which states that “public participation in the county planning shall be mandatory”. In this regard, public participation open forums for contribution towards CIDP were held from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm in the following Sub County Centres:

Monday 9th September, 2013

Muhoroni Sub County-Muhoroni Sports hall
Muhoroni Sub County-Chemelil sports complex
Nyakach Sub County-Pap Onditi Constituency offices
Nyando Sub county-Ahero Multi-Purpose hall

Tuesday 10th September, 2013

Kisumu East Sub County- Kari Grounds
Kisumu West Sub County-New DCs Offices, Ojola
Seme Sub County-Chiefs Camp

Wednesday 11th September, 2013

Kisumu Central Sub County-Kisumu Social Hall

Friday 13th September 2013

Railways Club (4:00 to 9:00pm)

The following are the ideas, suggestions and proposals given during these interactive sessions.

SUB COUNTY CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Kisumu East Sub County

Sub County Challenges and opportunities

Challenges	Opportunities
Poor waste disposal Poor drainage and sewerage system De afforestation Sand and soil harvesting Flooding Poor waste disposal Pollution of river water Natural resources Poor waste disposal Environmental degradation POOR construction and maintenance of road networks Poor physical planning No access roads to public utilities Change of user of land lack of sewer connection Poor housing structures Dilapidated roads Lack of parking lots Lack of clear drop and pick points of P.S.V vehicles Encroachment of public land Poor road networks and poor physical planning Poor and limited health services Inadequate Health personnel Short supply of drugs Inadequate equipment's e.g. Computers, beds and incubators	Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) Urban laws Availability of rain water harvesting Untapped benefits of energy Naturally existing low cost energy and sources Untapped solar energy and cheaper alternative power sources Youth and Enterprise Development fund Existence of the youth empowerment centers Existence of the people with Disability(PWD) Fund Potential heritage and tourist sites Posting of agriculture extension officer to every sub location

No ambulance services Staff houses are inadequate no mortuary no kitchen or laundry facilities in the health facilities lack of adequate quality services insecurity poor sanitary conditions in rural wards due to low coverage of latrine weak soil structures poor public health and sanitation inadequate supply of clean and safe water higher water bill charges by the service provider (KIWASCO) frequent power blackouts and power surge low coverage of electricity Lack of modern facilities for the ECD and village polytechnics Lack of training personnel Lack of land for development expansion Lack of recreational facilities for the youth Drug and substance abuse Unemployment School dropout High incidences of gender based violence Losing the local unique cultural identity Lack of sporting facilities Inadequate markets Underutilization of market facilities Underutilization of Chiga fresh produce market Inactive cooperative societies Lack of a milk processing plant Lack of initiation of cooperative groups Lack of financial support for SACCOs Lack of road signs and labels	
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No access roads to tourism sites and attraction Under developed beaches e.g. Tako Underutilized heritage centers Stock theft and robbery Lack of capital for developing agriculture and uncoordinated marketing of milk Poor breeding services Poor attitude towards farming Rapid urbanization swallowing up farming Crop and livestock disease Low/inadequate extensive services Poor land tenure system over dependence on rain –fed agriculture Environmental degradation and soil erosion Human wildlife conflict Crop and livestock theft Flooding of aqua culture crops Poor handling of fish Costly land inputs Rampant cases of theft and Robbery violence	
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Kisumu West Sub county

Sub county challenges and opportunities

Challenges	Opportunities
Land pressure	Permanent rivers, springs-Maseno Kombewa pipeline
Lack of Electricity	Chulaimbo level 3 sub-district hospital
Few Dispensaries and health centers	Dispensaries

Construct new Middle level colleges and refurbish the old ones Increase the number of Girls secondary schools Inadequate trained ECD teachers Poor student to book ratio Lack of Road networks to schools Shortage of professional man power Orphans and widows too many Lack of Information on plots at Maseno	Primary and secondary schools, national school. University, hostels Fertile land, good Eco zone –fruits Super highway Kisumu Busia road Hills and wildlife
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Nyando Sub County

Sub County Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges	Opportunities/Interventions
Environmental management Disposal management Food insecurity Floods Youth unemployment Lack of price and weights regulation for rice Child labor Inadequate market for youth Poor talent exploitation for youth Human Wildlife conflict ; the case of Hippos Lack of / dormant cooperative Sacco's Tree planting Lack of cold storage rooms in the beaches for storage of fish Lack of rehabilitation centers	Timely tilling of land Provision of tractor Existence of a wide range of traditional/ orphan crops Possibilities of introducing Agri - business adoption Availability of Land Title deeds Value addition in rice growing

Insecurity Teenage pregnancies Education support for orphans Insecure business environment Micro finance Lack of sewerage system in Ahero town Pollution of river Nyando Lack of ECD schools Inadequate health facilities, personnel and equipment Few market places Deforestation Poor educational/ academic standards Lack of spatial plans for major towns and centers Poor road network Poor animal control/ Uncontrolled animal grazing Poor enforcement of by laws High Cess charges Poor extension services Poor drainage system Poor water harvesting and management Fluctuation of cotton prices Diminishing fish stock in lake Victoria Understaffing in primary school Drug / alcohol abuse Lack of libraries in school and colleges Increasing rape cases Poor information and communication system in place High drop - out rate Lack of resource centers Sugarcane transportation problem in terms of equipment and access roads network	
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Dilapidated access roads leading to markets, factories, schools and health facilities Inadequate extension services personnel especially on Agriculture	
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Seme Sub County

Sub County Challenges and opportunities

Challenges	Opportunities
Deforestation Over exploitation of sand, clay and rocks No value addition to natural resources No single tarmac road in Seme Unreliable sources of water No ring road along the shores of the lake Lack of access roads key institutions and farms Lack of connecting bridges Lack of enough staff in the health facilities Lack of adequate equipment in the health facilities Lack of level four health facilities No mortuary services No maternity hospital Bad fishing gear and methods Lack of cold storage Breeding zones for fish are not conserved High cost of animal feeds Markets are not established Need for diversification of agricultural practices Lack of cottage industries	Availability of Agricultural products eg groundnuts, mangoes, and sunflower Gold mining at Korwenje Funding at the county government Existence of fertile land Existence of local dairy Some equipped public primary schools Lang Kochiel youth polytechnic There are dispensaries in all wards There are water points in all localities Previous existence of Maseno Kombewa project and Kolwenje water project Existence of demarcated roads to various destinations Availability of land for establishing the ECD centres

Lack of ECD centre No [polytechnic institutions No public and national school Lack of sanitary facility Underdeveloped tourism sites and activities Lack of rural electrification Absence of bio energy programs Lack of ambulances and mobile medical emergency services Lack of physical activities in primary schools The girl child is marginalized Incomplete housing facilities	
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Muhoroni Sub County

Sub County Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges	Opportunities
Farmers work hard yet die very poor because of exploitation by middle men who are becoming rich at the expense of farmers. Poor agricultural practices are responsible for food shortage in the country. Lack of equipment for village polytechnics Police do not respond to emergencies e.g when a criminal has gun. Extreme poverty is attributed to conflict between the borders of Kericho and Nandi. The sub- County is behind in issues of education There are very few middle level colleges, or University Branches in the Sub-County. There is lack of education and access to medical services. Squatters have not been settled Failure by the national police to protect the citizens within the sub-county	Bursary fund Youth development fund Two seasons of enough rainfall Versatile farming options and free advice by the ministry of agriculture Existence of revenue generating quarries The Sub County is dotted with rivers and water points crisscrossing the the area such as Bad Nyando next to Fort Tenan and Homalime River the water points are Owaga, Mariwa, NyalelBuch, Koru (Manera) and Murram Area is rich in Lime

Inter county Cane transport which denies the county the much needed revenue from cess charged at the weighbridges. The licensing of Mollasses sale and transport is currently in the hands of Kenya Sugar Board. This denies the county a sizable source of revenue Muhoroni currently has no Bus park. Industries such Agrochemical and Food Company Ltd are releasing toxic waste into rivers. This has had an adverse effect on the aquatic life and by extension to humans. Homalime Company Ltd has been releasing a lot of dust into atmosphere. This has resulted in marked increase in respiratory ailments among the population around Koru area. Increase in the decimation of forest cover The agricultural activities have increased even along river banks and riparian areas leaving those areas bare resulting a marked increase in soil erosion. Blasting from quarries such as Brooks company affect the housing with the Koru area. Muhoroni/Koru areas have no sewer system. The sewer disposal is by way of septic tanks and pits. During rainy seasons, there is mixing of the waste with water and this manifests in human health deficiency.	
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Nyakach Sub County

Sub County Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges	Opportunities
Shortage of essential equipment and drugs. Understaffing. Unreliable water supply. Inadequate classrooms Lack of feeding programs Inadequate teachers	Wild animals for tourism Stones Airstrip Land slope Coffee

Inadequate teaching materials Lack of ICT Proposed polytechnic-Sangoro technical training institute No wards. Shortage of essential drugs No health facility in the region No classroom and furniture. Teachers not remunerated. Large number of youth lack skills Inadequate and unreliable rains. Poor harvest. Food insecurity. Lack of market for cotton High cost in rearing livestock Low fish production Roads are Deteriorated, encroached and not motorable Deteriorated foot brigdes and at a High risk level. Too much time spent on fetching water at expense of other productive use. Unharvested rain water goes to waste. Persistent water shortage soon after rains Unhygienic display of food stuffs. Insecurity. Poor planning. High levy. Kusa Old Centre Beach is a ghost place Business skills lacking to access devolved funds such as YEF, WEF,Uwezo, and Financial institutions The medical centre needs more staff and medical supplies	Nyakach cultural and resource center Geo Thermol at Store Pamba in Jimo East Location Katito youth polytechnic Established CBO and government offices in Katito, NYAKODA, footsteps, LIVERO, FOTO, Chuny thuolo World vision, LIDA, SOMNADO, and House of hope. River sand from asao river, rangul area,agoro west 9 health centres , Kandaria, kibogo cherwa onyuongo , Gem Rae, Rangul, Katito, Papyrus reads in the wetland area, Rangu’ul, Asao was are and Gem Rae areas. Dairy goats in Jimo East, Kandaria areas Rice farm land, wildlife for eco tourism sites in the wetland Homan resource, including technical personnel population 33,507 residents of north Nyakach ward. Plenty of water form Nyando , Nyalbiego, and Awach River all in North Nyakach Location Farmland for cotton, maize, horticulture in the ward Availability of learning institutions, 2 regional secondary schools and a number of county schools, primary, youth polytechnics, ECD centre’s. Mud fish from the wetland.
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Kisumu Central Sub County

Sub County challenges, opportunities and suggested projects

Sector	Issues	Challenges
Environment	Waste management.	Poor waste management system/ Poor waste disposal Poor drainage/sewerage system- Aliwa, Kisat and other areas Bursting sewers of Tom Mboya which flows into Obunga estate

	Flooding	Floods of River Awaya/Kisat Flooding in Nyalenda.
	CBD Zone	Poor management of the CBD zone
Public works, physical planning and roads	Roads	Poor management of road networks Dilapidated roads Lack of parking lots along Oginga Odinga Street and Obote road. Lack of Drop & pick point for P.S.V
	Poor Physical planning	Poor road network and status Poor construction and maintenance No access roads to public utilities Change of user. Inadequate sewer connection
	Housing	Rising informal settlement
Health	Limited medical health Services /poor health services	Inadequate Personnel Short supply of drugs Inadequate equipments e.g beds, incubators. Diagnostic etc No ambulance services No Staff houses No computers No mortuary No kitchen/laundry Services Insecurity
	Public health and sanitation	Poor disposal of waste Preparation of food by the road sides Lack of a proper cemetery Construction of pit latrines within urban set-ups. Lack of Sanitary facilities in public places
Energy, water and Natural resources	Water supply	Inadequate clean and safe water supply in Sigalagala, Nairobi area etc. Vandalism of pipes by the water vendors High charges by the service provider (KIWASCO)

	Untapped benefits of Energy.	Frequent power black-outs Untapped solar energy Illegal connections/ power faults
	Natural resources	Water hyacinth and hippo grass menace Deafforestation Over exploitation of sand, soil Poor harvesting of papyrus at Dunga Beach
		Inadequate clean & safe water/piped
ECD, Vocational, training, youth development, culture, social services and sports.	ECD Vocational Training	Lack of facilities Lack of training personnel. Non existence of land for construction Low uptakes of graduates from vocational training centres
	Youths	Lack of nutritional facilities Drug substances abuse Unemployment School dropouts
	Social Services & Sports	Lack of social amenities Lack of sporting facilitating sports
		High prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS. Poor representation of PWD in key development issues
		Lack of employment of ECD teachers Lack of ECD centers
	Culture	High incidence of insecurity High incidence of alcohol and drug abuse Loosing of the local unique identity/lack of cultural activities.
		Idleness of both the young and old
Co-operative development,	Market	Lack of market space

Enterprise, Industry & transport		Under utilization of market facility in Migosi
	Saccos	Lack of initiation of cooperative groups Support for Saccos
	Transport	Lack of sanity in the transport sector. Lack of road sign and labels
		Transport Sector
		Unemployment
		Stalled Industries Underemployments Unemployment Insecurity
		Lack of Industrial park Inadequate land for industrial development. Develop port Victoria Inadequate fish processing plant.
		Collapse of Katuoro industry Inadequate capital base for small scale traders Lack of cottage Industry Lack of Market Place
Trade Development, Tourism and Heritage	Tourism	No access roads
		Poor tourism facilities with on proper sanitary facilities Rampant insecurity
	Trade development	Fewer markets Underutilized heritage centre. Potential heritage and tourism sites.
		Lack of Market Facilities
		Lack of a Market Lack of Recreational Facility Lack of cultural centre
Agriculture,Livestock,Fisheries		Food insecurity

&Irrigation		
		Food in security
		Hyacinth in the lake Poor methods of fishing Lack of processing plant Floods Water pollution
		No cattle dip in Nyalenda Cattle diseases Poultry diseases
		Lands without title deeds (Nyamthoe) Floods
		No space land for farming No cooling facilities Middlemen
		Availability of two main markets (Kibuye) Presence of the Kondele Super highway.
Gender(Women)		Lack of empowerment
Security		
Infrastructure	Roads	Frequent Accidents
		Inaccessible, encroachment by stalls and residential houses, drainage and sewer
Employment		Unemployment
Recreational Centres		No sporting facilities

SUB-COUNTY PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
Kisumu East	Sub county wide	Environment Establish a disposal site Installation of a sewerage system in Manyatta B and Nyalenda A Provision of skips to the community Enhance waste management Management through formation of committees to control soil harvesting and to manage waste disposal Promote afforestation Physical planning, Roads and public works Create dropping and pick up points for PSV,s Regular road maintenance and opening of roads Land use planning Increase sewerage connections Health Have one operational equipped and staffed health facility per ward Avail one ambulance per a ward Put up modern public toilets in the rural wards Employ more community health personnel Ensure adequate and regular supply of drugs at subsidized rates Increase supply of equipment Energy, Water and Natural Resources Increase safe and clean water supply connection Drill boreholes in all wards Install solar powered street lights and flood lights Installation of transformers Education, Youth, Culture and Social Services

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Construct three ECD learning centers per ward Establish one modern village polytechnic per ward Put up one recreational centre per sub county Put up one rehabilitation centre per sub county Put up one sporting facility per ward Train more ECD teachers and employ more technical teachers A cultural Centre where the communities display their local values and goods for the tourists Industrialization, Enterprise Development and Transport Create a fresh produce market at Mamboleo Establish a road network to open up Tako beach Continuous capacity building and community sensitization on cooperatives Involve the boda bodas in continuous capacity building on road safety Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation Establish a major milk processing plant within the county Revive Miwani sugar mill Establish artificial insemination in the land Construction of drainage Dykes and de siltation of the major rivers in flood prone areas Construction of water Dams Provide quality seeds Demarcate Nyamthoi, Survey and Issue title deeds Embrace modern technology in agriculture e.g. goats for milk Embrace irrigation technology Capacity building (training) of farmers and youth on commercial agriculture Encourage youth to engage in meaningful activities Security Community policing
	Kajulu	
	Kolwa East	

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
	Manyatta B	
	Nyalenda A	
	Kolwa Central	
Kisumu West	Sub county wide	
	South West Kisumu	Physical Planning, Roads and Public Works Kombedu-Kabengo, Riat-Akingli, Kotetni-Kotungo, Tiengre-Kisian and Peritate-Rambara roads Redirect all poorly constructed calverts to curb the flooding menace between Ojolla and Kisian and along Bondo road from Kisian to Muguark. Grading and opening of feeder roads e.g. Otoda-Kaloka, Otugo- Paw Akuode, Ojolla Holo, Ojolla-Onyalo, Otoda-Kapuonja , Kisian bridge, Rota, Sabako-Uradi, Obambo-Kaloka road, Paga- Obambo, Ogal –Paga, Sabako-Holo, Obambo-Oyungo/Kabuol, Osiri-Oyiengo, Osiri-Rare, Ojola market-kapuonja, Kisian-Kanyesi roads. Health Establishment of a dispensary between Paga and Kabibi market. improvement of infrastructures in existing health facilities throughout the ward e.g Ober Kamoth, Rota, Ojolla. Organization of Mobile clinics Energy, water and natural resources Revival of stalled water supply under gulf water supply all over the ward. Revitalization of Paga water project. Electricitification of primary schools e.g Bara, Kibwayi, Rota, Nyawara. Most schools without -electrification of all beaches/Market. Regulation on usage of natural resources e.g stones, sand, minerals etc for the benefit communities. -Provision of water treatment substances to the communities Education, Youth, Culture and Social Services Provision of sanitary towels to all girl child in both primary and secondary schools. Expand coverage of cash transfer program for elderly , disabled, and the disadvantaged.

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Construction /improvement of ECD classrooms in all primary schools in the ward. Facilitate the training of ECD teachers in all schools in the ward. Industrialization, Enterprise development, Industry and Transport Form enterprise organization to tackle unemployment Encourage usage of water hyacinth for art craft, artifacts for sales/business. Presentations of lake reperiants to enable to reeds grow for subsequent industrial purposes. Initiate transport system that links the entire ward for enhancing communication and movement. Empowerment of youth to run income generating activities. Agriculture, livestock, fisheries and irrigation Expansion of livestock extension workers to enlighten farmers on modern breeds. Fish farming through fish ponds and enactment of relevant provision of law to discourage overfishing in the lake and usage of illegal gears. Establishment of maritime training institute to enable community members' access relevant skills. Provision of Solar tent drier for small fish vendors to avoid sand drying. Provision of smoking Kiln to avoid wastage and exploitation. Completion of Ogal cooling plant and establishment of cooling plants for beaches.
	Central Kisumu	Health facilities Construction of new kanyamony dispensary. Wards, martenity, doctors houses Extension of marternity wing, wards in usoma dispensary & doctors house. Construction of wards in airport dispensary and doctors houses Rainbow dispensary constructions of modern mortuary Roads: Kogony Osimbo Ongudi Road – 3km Nyagudi Road – 3km Okore Ogonda Road – 7km Danga Okore Road – 3km

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Sebius Menya Road Usoma – 5km Mama Magdaline Aboge Road – 4km Airport view to Pundo Market – 5km Brightlight Airport Dispensary – 1km Pius Olose Road to Jans Accademy Airo Ajul Road – 4km Daniel Ominde Road Kagumba Highway drive – 2km Okamo Kungu Road – 4km Daudi Kose Road – 2km Dr. Robert Ouko - 3km Kisian Malaria to Tiengre – 7km Manason ogendero drive – 5km Otonglo – Kodiaga – Rambara drive – 5km Feeder roads around Ongayo area – 1km each and they are 10 roads. Feeder roads around Orlando area 1km each and they are 7 roads Construction of children and day care facility one in Kogony and one in Korando. Construction of old cares facility one in Kogony one in Korando. Community halls Schools – Kisian Secondary School 4 classrooms. Kisian Primary School -4 classrooms. Kisian ecd - 4 classrooms. Tiengre Primary School - 4 classrooms Ngere Primary School - 4 classrooms Ngere ecd – 2 classrooms Robert Ouko Primary School – 4 classrooms Robert ouko ecd – 2 classrooms Ogongo Primary School – 4 classrooms Ogongo ECD – 2 classrooms

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Okore Ogonda – 4 classrooms Okore Ogonda ECD – 2 classrooms Kanyamony Primary School – 4 classrooms Kanyamony ECD - 4 classrooms Kanyamedha Secondary School ongoing – 2 classrooms, Dining hall, Dormitory for girls, Staff houses. New construction of kanyamony secondary school for boys – 8 classrooms, 1 Adm block, Dining hall, Staff houses. New construction of Kodiaga Secondary School for girls – 8 classrooms. 1 Adm block, Domitories for girls, Staff houses, Dining hall Koteini Primary – 4 classrooms Koteini ECD – 2 classrooms Kirembe Primary School – 4 classrooms Kirembe Secondary School – 4 classrooms Kirembe ECD – 2 classrooms Nawa Primary – 4 classrooms Nawa ECD – 2 classrooms Usoma Primary School – 4 classrooms Usoma ECD – 2 classrooms.
	Kisumu North	Roads Ulalo – Wachara School – Gul Lwanda – Kigadahi Dago market- Geta Primary Dago market – Sidika Nyahera – Ohinga – Abindu Kombok – yadh rateng – Masana Nyahera – D.O – Reru – Akingili Ogada – Tangi – Dago Thim. Korna Kamigudi – Oruko – Komdoe Bridge on Akingili Road and crossings (4). Paradise – Orinde – Wangoula.

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		White house – Nyabinge road. White house – Kahaya – Jonani. Alara – Kochung – Our lady – Kibos. Alara Kochung – Aboge – Kiboswa. Mringo – Wangoula – Dago Thim. Number Gee- Gee Primary. Dago Kokore – Riat College – (Apach Okong’o) Got Migingo – Ounga Roads. Bar Ogwal Ahenyo Road. Mosque – Kayoo – Mkendwa Mkendwa – Kasisters – SOS. Kiboswa – Mamboleo Kasanda Paradise – Riat market – Airport to Bitumers Standard. Kiboswa Gee- Kahaya. Otondi Road, Kwegu Road, Ominde Road, Ogendo Road, Margaret Road, Aboge Road, Ongola, Ogada, Owino Barda, Migudi, Robert Ouko, Patrobas, Obago, Okore Ojun, Ombok, Asuma, Ateng Road Health Ambulance for Nyahera level 4 hospital. Riat Health Center. Dago Kokore Health Center, Kahawa Health Center, Geta Health Center, Sidika Health Centre (construction + equipment and staff). Upgrade Nyahera from level 3 to level 4 – Reconstruction of sewer line (septic tank) and water tanks, roof catchment, abolition blocks, Ambulance, morgue laboratory. Water and Sanitation Borehole, water tower, water kiosks @ Mkendwa Resource and center. Ogada Stadium, Dago Kokore play ground, Wachara playground, Gee playground, Thim Bonde playground, Yadh Rateng

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		playground. Dago – Mkendwa water sump (100,000 m3) Nyahera water sump- 100,000 m3 Networks O/M- Connect families in Dago and Mkendwa. Networks (Nyahera)- Connect families within network are Water kiosks- 10 per sublocation. Dago, Mkendwa, Nyahera A, Nyahera B, Bar A and Bar B Sublocations. Ablution blocks in schools + water tanks + catchment. Water and sanitation in 19 primary schools, 19 ECD centres, 8 secondary schools. Desilting Orinde river, Seke, Jobrin and Opande rivers (spring protection). Reclamation of repaian springs and sensitization of farming techniques. Acquisition of land for Kiboswa open air market. Construction of village office blocks (10). Ex-ray of Kiboswa slaughter house Construct Mamboleo Kasanda market fencing, ablution blocks, water. 2 water towers per sub-location (12). Tractor, seed bank, fertilizer and storage and processing plant for cereals, fruits, vegetables irrigation dam (flower farms at Kogony and Seme). Education ECD classrooms for every primary schools 19 x 3 = 57 construction, equipment and staffing. Environment Afforestation and re-forestation in hills Proper disposal of waste from Kodiaga and molasses
	West Kisumu	Roads (Bitumen) Sinyolo Junction-Sinyolo secondary-Gee-Odowa-Maseno road Lela market-Kowiyo-Holo Roads (Murram And Earth Roads)

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Ulalo market-Ong'adi Road-Kigadahi Market Thure-Jonya-Riat Dispensary road Jagongo-Ochola-Sinyolo Secondary Road Sinyolo junction-Sanya-Mainga Church road Sinyolo Junction-J~ma-Lalo opiyo- Ngore road-Mainga Church Road Jagongo-Juma odalo-Ngala-Kawino primary road Jagongo-Ogola-Booker-Were road-Kawino primary road Jagong -Agengo-Ogendo-Mainga church road Willis Abuodha-Martin Akongo-james Opany-Gee church road Prof Ole~e junction-Obisa-Kabayi-Yambo road Gee centre-Maliera primary road Sinyolo church-Ngasi-Achola-Riat Dispensary Okore-Ojuok-Nyaiga Ogola-Riat Dispensary Mawembe Kodero-Chief Osendo-Dok-Sianda Secondary Road Andiego junction-Roche Abwao-Kawino Primary Road Edward Roche junction-Mbuya-Ojuok Pande-Riat Dispensary Road Social And Resource Centre Huma Resource Centre Sinyolo Resource Centre Lwala Kadawa Resource Centre Sianda Resource Centre Wandega Resource Centre Livestock Dip Centres Sinyolo Cattle Dip Holo Cattle Dip Huma Cattle Dip Gombe Kokulo Cattle Dip

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Aboge Cattle Dip Wandega Cattle Dip Agricultural Training and Demo Centres Sinyolo ATC Holo ATC Huma ATC Youth Talent, IT, Sports And Creative Art Centres Sinyolo Creative Art Centre Huma Creative Art Centre Holo Creative Art Centre Modern Market Centres Sinyolo Market Centre Ulalo Market Centre Holo Market Centre Huma Market Centre S. Kowiyo Market Centre Youth Polytechnics Sianda Youth Polytechnic Kunyaf Wandega Youth Polytechnic Sinyolo Youth Polytechnic Bar Mathonye Youth Polytechnic S. Huma Youth Polytechnic Holo Youth Polytechnic Land for Devolved Units Offices

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		County Representative, Ward Administrator, Village Administrators offices at Sinyolo Centre Village Administrator's office in Upper Kadongo sub location Village Administrator's office in Lower Kadongo sublocation Village Administrator's office block in Newa sub location Dispensaries Riat Dispensary Gombe Kokulo Dispensary Huma Dispensary Holo Dispensary Early Childhood Centres Sinyolo ECD Wandega ECD Maliera ECD Sianda ECD Kawino ECD Ochok Kadongo ECD Lwala Kadawa ECD Huma ECD Bar Mathonye ECD Gombe Kokulo ECD Oluowa ECD Dwele ECD Nyaduong ECD Aboge ECD Mawembe Koderi ECD Ulalo ECD

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Bridges Rabuur Bridge Wandega-Riat Bridge Odundu.Bridge AndigoAwach Thim Bridge
	North West Kisumu	Physical Planning, Roads and Public Works Create dropping and pick up points for PSV,s Regular road maintenance and opening of roads Land use planning Increase sewerage connections Tarmacking Lela-Huma-Holo road Upgrade Chulaimbo hospital to level 4 hospital. Health Build more dispensaries to serve every sub-location the rural wards Employ more personnel Ensure adequate and regular supply of drugs at subsidized rates Increase supply of equipment Construction of dispensaries (Aboge, Kokulo, Ngege), Energy, water and natural resources Partner with the university for water development Education, Youth, Culture and Social Services ECD to be increased through partnerships and use of religious institutions e.g churches. libraries should be set up employ trained ECD teachers Improve school infrastructure. Build middle level colleges

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Industrialization, Enterprise development, Industry and Transport Improve market centres and allocate specific days Maseno wholesale market Darajambili retail market Lela livestock Market Chulaimbo, kilindini –nametsa Construction of tinsmith workshops at Kowiyo and Nyakune Agriculture, livestock, fisheries and irrigation Irrigation, capacity building, fertilizers, sorghum, green house and poultry. Enhance fish farming and avail fish feeds Set up fruit processing factory Supply 5 tractors to all sub-locations. Supply certified seeds and fertilizers to farmers in all sub-locations. Irrigations Shamba, Kokulo, Siany, Kogallo, Togo, Kabayualong River Ulalo. Communications, Economic Planning and Developement Set up a resource centre for ICT and full time use especially ECD and cultural programme. A talent Academy should be set E-governance in the county
Kisumu Central	Sub county wide	Environment Establish a modern disposal site/ dumpsite Empower groups to invest in waste recycling. Provision of more skips for garbage collection within the city. Provision of trucks for garbage collection. Enforce the EMCA laws for those discharging raw waste/sewage into drainage systems and rivers Formulate a policy that restricts dumping of raw effluents into the lake. Installation of a main sewer line. Regular desilting of rivers and drainage systems. Construction of Dykes along River Wigwa Establishment of Drainage system within Obunga Reinforcement of NEMA laws.

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Encourage tree planting and beautification of the city streets and estates. Demolish the poorly constructed semi mat structures within the CBD. Legislation to tame noise pollution i.e bodies being passed through CBD with mourners bringing the town to a standstill Public Works, Physical Planning and Roads Regular maintenance of roads. Quality assurance in roads construction. Big firms e.g Undugu, SBI , Sino- hydro and KSAIL should be compelled to maintain roads which they regularly use as social corporate responsibility. Increased sewer connections. Create parking and dropping points for P.S.V vehicles Improve on Land use planning Upgrading of the existing roads and open new ones Repossess all the road reserves Mark land for development Need to initiate a slum up-grading programme in Kondele and Manyatta A. Upgrading of existing housing estates. Development of new housing estate units Health Employ more health personnel Increase supply of drugs Equip and rehabilitate the following health facilities: Migosi, Lumumba, Kosawo, Railways & Nyalenda Avail at least one ambulance per ward Construct staff houses within health facilities. Operationalize the CDF built health facilities. Computerize the health information systems Fence-off most health facilities Initiate mobile health clinics on a regular basis. Enforcement of public health laws. Diabetes/Cancer/HBP clinics should be well spread within the constituency Public outreach programs should be encouraged by the county government. Spraying of mosquitoes / fogging and clearing of bushes on public land should be done frequently. Bio centres should be rolled out

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Regular trainings and rewarding of Community Health workers. Identify a suitable site for waste disposal Enforce the Public health laws. Maintain a modern cemetery Put up public toilets Energy, water and Natural Resources Increased water connection Review charges especially sewer connection and other standing rates to make it affordable. Enforce the existing law. Promote rain water harvesting Upgrade water treatment plants within the county. Drilling of boreholes Harvesting of water Installation of solar powered street lights. Invest in the alternative power source (biogas and solar) Flood lights that are solar powered erected all the country. Removal of water hyacinth and hippo grass. Afforestation Need for land refills Costly rates for water Promote solar and biogas industry Formation of committees to control harvesting of sand & soil Education, Youth, Culture, Sport and Social Services ECD, Vocational, training, youth development, culture, social services and sports Construction of classrooms, workshops and toilets Recruit the technical and ECD teachers. Purchase land for development of institutions. Build and equip ECD schools Put up recreational centers Put up a rehabilitation centers

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Create job opportunities Equip youth empowerment centres Issue license to boda- boda operators Support for parents with children with disability Construction of a modern Children Charitable Institution. Construction of a rehabilitation center for the street children Construction of a drug rehabilitation centre Promote an inter-constituency sports competition every year Develop a sports centre per ward Initiate talent space initiatives Initiate programmes at ward level to support groups implementing HIV/AIDs programme. Mainstream PWD issues into development. Absorption of trained ECD teachers Construction of modern ECD centres Construct Adult Education centre Organize for an annual peace event Have an annual inter-constituency cultural day Develop a cultural centre where communities display their local values and goods for tourism promotion Build and equip ECD schools Employ adequate and qualified. Construction of youth polytechnic. Encourage youth to form groups Train, engage and rehabilitate youth and others. Co-operative development, Enterprise, Industry & Transport Create market space at carwash. Under utilization of market Formation of Saccos for small businesses & transport operators. Budget for the youths to create jobs. The county government to involve them by building their capacity and development Erect road signs in the ward Labels roads within ward if not houses. Improvement and servicing of our funds Prompt drainage on the roads.

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Establishment of new markets. Need to have investors reserve a given % for employment of the locals. Constructions of shades for Boda Boda operators Policy for identification of transport providers i.e identity cards and licensing Develop non motorist lane for bicycles & pedestrians. Renewal of SACCOs for transport sectors Recycling industry to be put in place. Investors to revive stalled industries e.g. Kicomi, KBL, Fishnet, LVF, Afro meat etc. Policy on employment e.g 30% from outside – swan millers. Sensitizing the Juakali sector to open up roads and avoid pollution. Court/look for investors to revive stalled industries eg. Kicomi, KBL, fishnet, LVF, etc Policy of 70% employment for indigenous Policy of Juakali sector to make attractive and environmental friendly but not sector of the last resort. Two factories only (Need to revive (KBL & KICOMI). Reposes the 50 acres of land which was allocated to KBL. Formation of SACCOs targeting Juakali Sector G.O.K to support the industry. Reposes Grabbed land behind Joel-Omino Trade Development, Tourism and Heritage Establish road network to open up Need to develop Iwang'ni and Dunga beaches with modern tourism facilities with proper sanitary conditions that are friendly to Lake Victoria. Enhance security within the town. Promote an annual inter-constituency cultural day Establish cultural centres especially where there are tourism opportunities. Revive Kosawo & Migosi markets Markets to accommodate those displaced from Kondele super highway JKSG – Have modern stalls opp. Imperial Upgrading of flamingo market to a modern standard. Identification of market place for Kondele traders Renovation of Manyatta peace market. Establishment of Eco-villages

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Establishment of a cultural centre Conservation of the lake shore for public accessibility – discourage buildings that encroaches beaches. Establish public beaches. Build access roads to the beaches. Development of Kisumu County map of sites of attraction and avenues. Identify a market space Promote the local tourism through building Bird watching Tower at Dunga Beach. Gazetting the tourist attraction sites along Alewra, Dunga Numlich. Establishment of a cultural Centre One stop shop for trade regulation document and it should take like 24 hrs/digitalise everything. Marketing of tourist sites and exploit new areas in tourism i.e establishment of conference centres , trade fairs, investment tourism, and development of 5 Star Hotels To improve and expand of hotels Exchange programs with other counties Encourage history of annual cultural festival Annual Trades fairs Identify other tourists sites and band i.e Nyandiwa/Fort Ternam, Mbere Legion Mara in Muhorini Encourage agriculture Introduction of new species at Impala Park Encourage local tourism Modernize revenue collection systems. i.e tax collection. Synchronize licenses i.e standard for all. Establishment of a cultural Centre One shop stop shop for trade regulation document and it should take like 24 hrs/digitalise everything. Marketing of tourist sites and exploit new areas in tourism i.e establishment of conference centres , trade fairs, investment tourism, and development of 5 Star Hotels To improve and expand hotels Exchange programs with other centres Encourage history of annual cultural festival Annual Trades fairs Identify other tourists sites and band i.e Nyandiwa/Fort Ternam, Mbere Legion Mara in Muhorini Encourage agriculture Introduction of new species at Impala Park

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Encourage local tourism Modernize revenue collection systems. i.e tax collection. Synchronize licenses i.e standard for all Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Irrigation Develop policies that encourage urban Agriculture Allocate funds for urban agriculture Promote horticulture Each household to adopt kitchen gardening and dairy farming for urban Agriculture through the county support. Fish farming & green house projects. KARI – should disseminate their research findings and advice the community on the better Agricultural practices and the available markets for their products to help them choose on better agricultural practices. Removal of water hyacinth Capacity building on modern fishing methods Put up a processing plant at Dunga Beach. Improving the Drainage systems in Kisumu County. Enforcement of NEMA laws to ensure pollution free. Cattle dip behind Tom Mboya Labour College. Construction of a slaughter house Land Adjudication Flood control Boost Urban Agriculture to improve household Value addition Dairy Farming, poultry Cage culture Policy To enhance capacity on urban agriculture Championing for the development and establishment of co-operative societies. Considerate the existing Saccos so that they can have power in diversity. Establish a County government enterprise fund. Enabling environment for MSEs within the CBSs i.e Stalls should be built around Jomo Kenyatta Sports Ground/Oile Market/Around Kisumu District Hospital. A mall should be built in Oile Market.

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Financial Institutions should develop products that will encourage MSEs small and going entrepreneurs to access affordable credit. Provide a conducive environment for development and prosperity of cottage industries To apportion govt tenders/procurement to MSEs and Youth. Mixing up of the retailers and wholesalers at Kibuye Gender(Women) Women should be empowered through financial support Create job opportunity for women through I.G.A(s) Mainstreaming of gender issue within the county Gender rescue centres should be established Security Stock theft and robbery Encourage and strengthen Community policing All age going children to attend school Infrastructure Construction of bumps Erection of Road signs Installation of street lights Road signs Train and license Boda boda operators Boda boda operators to have identification. Many feeder roads within Kondele to be rehabilitated. Encroachment of the industrial land. Map out Boda boda stations Train on traffic Rules and customer care Register and give name tags. Build them shades at their stations Help them establish and manage their Sacco. Clear the road of encroachment Street light installation Expansion of the roads

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Employment Need for a baseline survey/inventory of what the county owns. Stalls (Change of user from recreational to market. Recreational Centres Consider (stadium) field per ward
	Railways	
	Migosi	
	Shauri Moyo Kaloleni	
	Market Milimani	
	Kondele	
	Nyalenda B	
Seme	Sub county wide	Environment There is need for proper tree nurseries in all the wards Implement the Environment Act to control soil and rock harvesting Establish a disaster management fund Industrialization, Enterprise development and Transport Build a gold mining industry for the gold available in the region
	West Seme	
	Central Seme	Energy, Water and Natural Resources Rehabilitation of Kombewa water project Latrines should be built in all market centers Provide quality piped water Education, Youth, Culture and Social Services

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Build ECD classrooms in all schools Provide Bursaries to all needy children Electrification of schools Build a training institution for ECD teachers Establish national schools Quality infrastructure in secondary schools Talent center at pap Kodundo Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation Provide 20 dairy cattle to 20 lead farmers Provide tractors to all sub locations Introduce 12 green houses to all locations Provide certified seeds to all farmers Communications, Economic Planning and Development ICT centre at Kombewa and Bodi Provide internet satellite centres
	East Seme	Physical planning, Roads and public works Construct tarmac roads Build ring roads along the shores Health Provide level 4 hospital Staff houses for health providers Complete the previously started and stalled buildings especially by LATF Make drugs available in government hospitals Energy, Water and Natural Resources

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Rehabilitation of Kombewa water project Latrines should be built in all market centers Provide quality piped water Education, Youth, Culture and Social Services Establish national schools Quality infrastructure in secondary schools Talent center at pap Kodundo Agriculture, livestock, fisheries and irrigation Provide certified seeds to all farmers Reduce the cost of animal feeds Provide quality affordable artificial insemination Diversify poultry breeds Provide water pumps to the community for irrigation .provide fishing gear to fishermen Build cold storage rooms along the fishing beaches Protect fish breeding zones Train farmers on proper livestock breeding methods Explore poultry diversity Commerce Tourism and Heritage Electrification at kit Mikayi
	North Seme	
Nyando	Sub county wide	Establish youth friendly reproductive health services and psychological centers Construct a level I health centre Construct a mortuary Promote water harvesting technologies

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Conduct regular cultural shows Construct a public library Establish incubation centres for value addition Mobile irrigation equipment Establish green houses to promote horticulture Revive cotton production Revamping production of rice Revive production of sunflower Establish Information and Communication centers
	East Kano /Wawidhi	
	Awasi/ Onjiko	
	Ahero	Environment Establish and implement Environmental Adoptive Research Construction of sewerage line for Ahero town Education, Youth, Culture and Social Services Renovation of Ahero Multipurpose Develop a Training Institute Industrialization, Enterprise Development and Transport Building of tomato source plant Revamping production of rice Trade development, Tourism and Heritage

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Weaving Industry for Women Construction of 5 star Hotel at Siginda Beach Conduct regular Trade shows Construct Information and Documentation centre
	Kabonyo /Kanyagwal	
	Kobura	
Muhoroni	Sub county wide	Environment River Nyando is polluted because the sugar factories are disposing wastes therein. There is need for a proper landfill to serve Muhoroni/Koru area. There is need to sensitize people in the need for reforestation. The encouragement can even be by way of providing free seedlings. Measures should be put in place to manage storm water. There is need to construct a sewer system within Muhoroni and Koru area. Physical planning, Roads and public works Roads should be given priority in the development New Road networks should be created and maintained. Erect road tolls where Mollasses transporters are taxed. There is urgent need to set up a sewer system and and sewer treatment plant. Koru-Gilmori Rd (10km), Koru-Kipsamwe-Fort Tennan (21 km), Jajapelu-Opondo Dola-Mariwa School through Toda (12km), Muhoroni-Ruke Rd to be gravelled Gravelling and culvert formation including a bridge at Oyani Repair or reconstruct Ogwedhi Bridge, Kowawa Bridge AND Laila Bridge. A works yard needs to be set up in Muhoroni Health All health centers should have ambulances. Existing health facilities shouldbe improved

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		System and exhauster services are need. Good market/stalls are needed for hygiene purposes. There should be a health facility in every sub location Energy, Water and Natural Resources There should be additional water points or bore holes. Careless timber cutting has affected rain patterns County government to embark on tree planting. Water supply should be piped to avoid accidents. There is need to revive these water associations Construct five water pans within Muhoroni/Koru area to help with the animals during dry seasons. Factories should be encouraged to produce energy from steam and baggass and distribute within their areas of operation. Energy from these sources should be used to light the streets and markets to reduce cases of insecurity. Each public institution should be served by a borehole. Education, Youth, Culture and Social Services Expressed concern over the living standards in the area. Technical schools to provide personnel in the sugar industry Village polytechnics should be renovated and furnished for conducive learning The County should initiate big development grants for youths who do not have any security in form of log books or title deeds Each of the 11 Schools should have ECD Centres. A good modern Stadium should be constructed in Muhoroni. A cultural Centre should be built in Muhoroni Town Industrialization, Enterprise Development, cooperatives and Transport Sugar factories are not doing well because of mismanagement. County Government should take over for better operations and to avoid mismanagement Numerous factories should be established to promote Miwani Sugar Company should be revived to provide industrial sugar. Competition and Miwani should be revived. Ship transport to Homabay-Mbita should be revived

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Railway transport within the county should be revived to curb the Matatu menace. The county should look into the sugar by-products which should benefit the farmers and the community. The number of sugar industries should be increased and Miwani should be revived. A proper bus park should be constructed in Muhoroni and if possible automated to tap that potential. Explore the possibility of building a cement factory at Fort Tenan. Set up the following factories: Cement factory Juggery Rice mills Hay making from cane leaves Milk processing plants Chip dust for making blocks from quarries Terrazo stones Tanning plants Cooperatives like Muhoroni Farmers Coop, Koru Coop and Fort Tennan Cop should be revived. The airstrip at Muhoroni should be upgraded There is need to get Muhoroni Sugar Co ltd from receivership The railway system should be revived and enhanced. Agriculture, livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation County Government to introduce legislation changing Agricultural policy from 5 acres for cane growing and two acres for homestead and crops to three acres for cane and for four acres for homestead and crop growing. The County Government should intervene in introducing an alternative kind of farming apart from the sugar cane; improve on transportation of sugarcane and regulating cane-cutting prices. This calls for deploying experts for proper guidelines. There is need for agro-economics to avert poverty and address food There should be availability of funding capital for agri-business to improve standards of living. River water should be attracted for agriculture and irrigation purposes. The county should produce dairy farming practices that are economical and durable Experts should assist in modern farming. The county government should help farmers who have shares in the ownership of the sugar company with regard to selling of companies. Horticultural farming should be promoted

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		There should be irrigation system for steady water supply. The airport should be used to promote horticultural farming A milk processing plant should be put up in the area. The County Government should take up licensing of cane products from Kenya Sugar Board so that farmers can also benefit from bonuses like tea and coffee. The County Government should purchase pool farm preparation machines (4 tractors) to kept in the care of cooperative societies. There should be 3 extension officers with 3 motorcycles per ward. The area has the capacity to do rain fed rice farming. There should be one Rice Mill at Tamu and One at Fort Tennon. Three Slaughter houses to be constructed at Koru, Muhoroni and Tamu. There should be a crash pen per sublocation. (13 in total) Each sub County should have a seed bank and seed and fertilizers warehouses. A Dam should built to help in irrigation and power production and including fish farming. Trade development, Tourism and Heritage Pre- historic sites God- Omanga God Nyithindoand Kopere should be fenced and promoted as tourist sites. There should be good market place to promote business activities. Devolve the Chamber of Commerce to the ward level. The County government should set up a county trading corporation The prehistoric site at Soghor should be protected and roads leading there upgraded. God Jochiende, a tourist site next to Kopere should be protected and exploited. The Lwanda Magere site should be opened up. Ondeto Homestead should be taken over by the County Government and preserved. The Fosil site at Fort Tennen should be protected. Got Alila should be protected. There is need for sports tourism like marathons within the cane farms just like the car rallies within the farms. Communications, Economic Planning and Development There should be a County TV station. The County Government should carry out a proper and detailed planning of the area.

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Repossess all the grabbed public land and put them to the intended use The County Government should introduce Broad Band Internet in all the towns, which should then extend to all the schools and public centres like health facilities. The Government should set up a county ICT anuthority that can provide loans to youths for ICT penetration. Civic education should be stepped up. Treasury County should make laws that give her a share of the revenue from Mines and Geologies certification and NEMA certification. All cane transporters taking cane out of the county should be charged premium road tolls to compensate the loss and increase revenue base. All markets should be fenced with stalls to enable the revenue collectors know the exact population of the traders within a particular area. Automated payment systems like mobile payment methods should be introduced to reduce instances of revenue pilferage. Security Community policing Security issues are dampening investors' efforts as businesses close by 7 pm. The county needs metropolitan police.
	Miwani	
	Ombeyi	
	Masogo /Nyang'oma	
	Chemelil	
	Muhoroni Koru	
Nyakach	Sub county wide	Environment Protect Komwono spring to install a pumping plant at the source Connect to distribute and bottle the Komwono water Gulley and erosion control in Michura, Koloo, Ligusa in East Nyakach Location Establishment of tree nurseries to facilitate tree planting in the plateau escarpments. Excavation of Cut off drains and damming for water control

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Destocking establish Zero grazing units for dairy Kogejo gurlley Katuk Odeyo Kalacha and Kamula COD, check dams, gabbbions, roof catchments Education, Youth, Culture and Social Services Poly workshop block and necessary facilities and equipments ECD classes in all our schools Employment of 3 ECDE teachers in all the centres Feeding program be introduced in all schools Upgrading Katito Youth Polytechnic to a technical institute Kanadria Youth Polytechnic to be equipped with workshops, staffing and necessary facilities and construct 5 more youth polytechnics. Construct a technical college and Cherwa Compleate the existing building at Onyuongo Aga-Khan for medical institute cultural and resource canters be established in all sub locations and equip the existing once e.g Onyuongo, Kandaria, Rangul, Gem Rae, Asao, Help age homes and children’s homes at Ligusa. Nutritunal support centres for OVCS Capacity building and IGS support and linking to financing institutions. Introduce a sports/ talent centre Support entrepreneurship training for youths with IT in all the resource centres Support income generating activeties for youth Youth empowerment and link credit facilities Encorage formation of youth groups Security Katito patrol base to upgrade to police station Motivating, training and equipping community policing staff Motor vehicle for Katito Patrol Base. Upgrade security roads above. Two police station a Kapsorok and Jimo East. Land available. A platoon ASTU unit for cattle theft. Solar powered security lights in strategic points.

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
		Encourage self security in the homes- fencing homes Physical Planning, Roads and Public Works Kapsorok- maraba, store pamba, kadinda bodi class D road to be upgraded as security road with bridges and nessesary points Upgrade sorepamba – thurgem- korinda-ogwedhi road. Improve nyamolo inn- atoyiengo- thurgem road. Miruka- Kanyalwal-urudi kanyamlori-kapsorok road be improved and omwonyolee sare bridge. Upgrade Onyuongo- Pap Onditi road. Pap Onditi- Rae road. Improve all access roads in North Nyakach ward. Refer to location proposals Health Padiatric wards completion in Katito Health Cente Fencing Katito Health Centre and upgrade to a sub district hospital Strengthening CUs and posting medical staffs at Kandaria Medical Centre. Three ward at Kandaria Health Centre. Supply Essential supplies to all health facilities of N.Nyakach Encourage community college for primary health care in 7 locations of the ward. Upgrade Rae, Onyuongo Kandaria, Kibogo, Cherwa, Rang:Ul, Ligusa, with necessary maternity facilities. Construct a dispensary Kang’ombe and one in Asao location. HIV&AIDS- Care and treatment centre in all health centres Strengthening counseling and testing at village levels. Trade Development, Tourism and Heritage Snake parks at Rang’ul and Luaia Gem Nam Establish an protect tourist coutages along the escapments of Kandaria Awach wetland Wasare wetland wildlife and sanctuary Katuk Odeyo tourist resort Kabuna Nyaiaora birds sanctuary Historical heritage Ochola Nyariado, Ng’op Omwono Rural housing scheme in all locations
	South West Nyakach	

Constituency Name	County Assembly Ward Name	Proposed Projects
	North Nyakach	Environment Disilting 5 water pans in Jimo, Kobam, Kokoto, Koyombe and Kobam Escavate Kamula B, Kakelo, Bungu water pans Enable flood lights for security purposes. Encourage tree nurseries Bore holes at ponge Baptist, Obwon, Kogilo, Kakach Kouko Awuor and Abrwor Michura. Surveying and prospecting iron in God Cherwa water pans along Katuk Odeyo control sand havesting at Kibogo Cabbage dumping site at Katito (land) Drainage and sanitation enhancement in Katito Market Kowire, Atoyiengo and Kanyagol water pan Enable flood lights for security purposes in Katito Market Dikes building and disilting deltas along Nyando, Awach And Atoyiengo Rivers Dams and water pans construction along the rivers. Napier grass planting. Electrify all public institutions in the location. Create saccos for sand harvesters Check dams Gabions along Asawo River and along Kanyamlori -Urudi road Tree nurseries Trees planting in Asao Location Electrify 8 public institutions Three bore holes at rarieda, lisana and kagwel area. Dikes and gabions along ngadi, Nyando, and rangul , kanyalual,atoyieng'o and nyamarumbe ngadi rivers Controlled grazing in the wetland area Wetland management plan
	Central Nyakach	
	West Nyakach	
	South East Nyakach	