

SIAYA COUNTY

County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027

Theme

Economic Transformation for Shared Growth

COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SIAYA COUNTY 2023-2027



VISION

A county committed to quality service delivery and shared prosperity



MISSION

"To spur agricultural production, achieve food security, and enhance economic growth through industrialization and smart technology adoption."

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABT	Appropriate Building Technology
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADP	Annual Development Program
ADPs	Annual Development Plans
AEZ	Agro-Ecological Zones
AFA	Agriculture and Food Authority
ASDSP	Agriculture Sector Development Support Program
ATC	Agricultural Training Centre
ATI	African Trade Insurance
BCC	Blind Carbon Copy
CAJ	Commission on Administrative Justice
CAPR	Community Aids Program Report
CASSCOM	County Agricultural Sector Steering Coordination Committee
CBEF	County Budget and Economic Forum
CBROP	County Budget Review and Outlook Paper
CE	Civic Education
CECM	County Executive Committee Members
CECs	County Executive Committees
CFSP	County Fiscal Strategy Paper
CGA	Cereal Growers Association
CGS	County Government of Siaya
CHV	Community Health Volunteers
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
COB	Controller of Budget
DLGP	Department for Local Government and Planning
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EALASCA	East Africa Local Authorities Cultural Association

Abbreviations and Acronyms

EBS	Event Based Surveillance
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GIS	Geographical Information System
GRM	Grievance Redness Mechanism
GSDU	Gold Stealing Detection Unit
HDI	Human Development Index
HRM	Human Resource Management
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFMIS	Intergrated Financial Management Information System
IK	Intangible Knowledge
IMCI	Intergrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISFM	Intergrated Soil Fertility Management
KABS	Kenya Animal Bio-surveillance
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Organization
KCSAP	Kenya Climate Smart Agricultural Project
KDSP	Kenya Devolution Support Program
KERRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KFS	Kenya Forest Services
KHIS	Kenya Health Information System
KICOSCA	Kenya Inter-county Sports and Cultural Association
KIDUSP	Kenya Intergrated Devolution Urban and Support Program
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KSDP	Kenya Sports for Development Partnership

KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
LM	Lower Midland
LNIP	Lower Nzoia Irrigation Project
LREB	Lake Region Economic Bloc
LVSWWDA	Lake Victoria South WaterWorks Development Agency
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MES	Managed Equipment Services
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprise
MT	Medium Term
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTF	Multilateral Trading Facility
MTPs	Medium Term Plans
NACC	National AIDs Control Council
NCFECD	Nurturing Care for Early Childhood Development
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NEMIS	National Education Management Information System
NIMES	National Intergrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
NMT	Non-motorised Transport
NNMR	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
OAG	Office of Auditor General
OSR	Own Source Revenue
PABX	Private Automatic Branch Exchange

PBB	Program Based Budget
PC	Performace Contracting
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PLWD	Persons Living With Disability
PP	Public Participation
PPADA	Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act
PPEs	Personal Protective Equipments
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWD	Person With Disability
RVWWDA	Rift Valley Water Works Development Agency
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIBOWASCO	Siaya Bondo Water and Sanitation Company
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPAS	staff Performance appraisal system
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
VTCs	Vocational Training Courses
WHO	World Health Organization
WRA	Water Resource Agriculture
WRUA	Water Resource Uses Association
YEAP	Youth Engagement in Agribusiness Program

Glossary of Key Terms

Green Economy: The green economy is defined as an economy that aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities, and that aims for sustainable development without degrading the environment.

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

Target: A target refers to planned level of an indicator achievement.

Outcome: Measures the intermediate results generated relative to the objective of the intervention. It describes the actual change in conditions/situation as a result of an intervention output(s) such as changed practices as a result of a programme or project.

Output: Immediate result from conducting an activity i.e. goods and services produced

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

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

Flagship/Transformative Projects: These are projects with high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness, revenue generation etc. They may be derived from the Kenya Vision 2030 (and its MTPs) or the County Transformative Agenda.

Demographic Dividend: The demographic dividend is the accelerated economic growth that may result from a decline in a country's mortality and fertility and the subsequent change in the age structure of the population. It is evident in Kenya that demographic transition is taking place at both national and county level creating a demographic window of opportunity to harness the demographic dividend.

Foreword

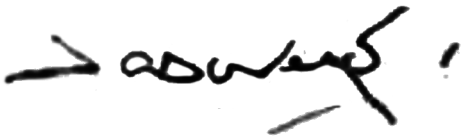
The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) provides a harmonized framework for documenting the development aspirations of both County and National government entities as well as those of Development Partners and Public Benefit Organizations. The harmonization leads to coordinated implementation of programs by various actors thereby removing overlaps and optimizing on the application of finite resources among competing needs. Preparation of the CIDP is anchored in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, the County Governments Act, 2012 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which inter alia advocate for prudent, accountable, transparent and equitable utilization of public resources for the benefit of all. The aspirations of the CIDP feeds into both the National government development thinking as espoused in the Vision 2030 and international commitments that include the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and AU Agenda 2063 among others.

The previous CIDPs laid the foundation for sustained economic development by improving infrastructure, healthcare, agricultural production, access to basic education and training, improved business environment, access to safe water and promoting the cooperative movement. While these milestones were achieved, agricultural production, value addition, industrialization, enterprise development, vocational training, access to healthcare and safe water remains low.

The third generation CIDP (2023-2027) provides a bridge for transitioning from the first and second generation CIDPs, that laid the foundation for socio-economic development, to creating a platform for implementing my agenda of *Economic Transformation for Shared Growth.* This transformation requires a paradigm shift that places the agricultural sector as the anchor for food security, improved healthcare, industrial and enterprise development as espoused in the "*Nyalore*" manifesto. By implementing this plan, my administration will in the medium term: double agricultural production to Ksh.20 billion; establish an industrial park and attract large scale manufacturers; establish strong market systems and urban hubs to support various value chains and improve universal healthcare. These interventions will improve household incomes by 30%, create 20,000 jobs annually and improve the county's contribution to the manufacturing sector by 20% annually.

Implementation of this plan will require good governance, fidelity to the plan, strategic allocation and prudent use of available resources; development of our human resource capacity; concerted and targeted resource mobilization; close collaboration with the National government; and effective partnerships with development partners, civil society and the private sector. Internally, my administration will establish appropriate institutional frameworks and strengthen the coordination mechanism to enhance its capacity to foster an agriculture-led economic growth.

Preparation of this plan benefited from broad based sectoral and public engagements. The County Integrated Development Plan reflects the aspirations of my government and that of the people of Siaya County. The bold interventions proposed in this document call for concerted efforts by all actors for them to be realized. I therefore call upon all government entities, the people of Siaya, FCDO and other development partners to effectively play their respective roles towards the realization of the aspirations of this CIDP.



H.E JAMES ORENGO

GOVERNOR, COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF SIAYA

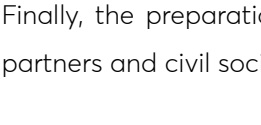
Acknowledgement

The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023-2027 provides a roadmap for transforming the county's economic structure from rural subsistence to an industrializing one driven by the agricultural sector. The broad programmes, strategic interventions and priorities in the document will provide a basis for addressing the needs of the County residents by both levels of government. Preparation of this document has benefited from wide stakeholder engagement and participation including representation from various interest groups, the general public and a team of government officers from both County and National Government.

I wish to underscore the consequential role of the entire county leadership in the preparation of this document. Specifically, I express my gratitude to the entire Office of the Governor, the County Executive Committee Members and the entire County Assembly leadership for providing leadership, vision and resources for the preparation of this plan.

Secondly, I also wish to appreciate the role of chief officers and directors in coordinating sector working group discussions and providing technical and logistical support incidental to the preparation of this document. In addition, I acknowledge the entire CIDP Secretariat for working tirelessly and providing technical backstopping in the preparation of the CIDP 2023-2027.

Finally, the preparation of this document received contributions from members of the public, development partners and civil society organizations that highly enriched its content.



Hon. CPA. Benedict A. Omollo
County Executive Committee Member,
FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

Executive Summary

The County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027 is a policy blueprint that will guide development in the county for a period of five years.

Development priorities, programmes and projects in the next five years will be geared towards the realization of the overarching theme of, "Economic Transformation for Shared Growth". This will contribute towards the achievement of the "*Nyalore*" Manifesto, The Kenya Vision 2030 and its Fourth Medium-Term Plan (M.T.P-IV) 2023-2027 as well as Sustainable Development Goals. To realize this, the plan has adopted an agriculture driven development model that will address food and nutrition insecurity, low household incomes and high unemployment by restructuring and revamping agriculture into a vibrant industry.

The contribution of Siaya to the National GDP was estimated at 1% equivalent to Ksh. 15.4 billion. Out of Ksh. 15.4 billion, Agriculture accounts for 60% which is equivalent to Ksh. 9.2 billion (Gross County Product Report 2021). This statistic indicates that despite agriculture being the economic mainstay in Siaya, its contribution to the national GDP remains low. To address this challenge, this Plan will focus on a paradigm shift in the development of the agricultural sector from simple increase of output production to improvement of the productivity frontier thereby doubling the contribution of agriculture to Ksh 20 billion of the County GDP. A market system program using the roads - urban centres - Eco-City - value chain firms - hub model, to be organised and developed around town centres. Bondo town to be developed for aquaculture, Yala for dairy and milk processing, and Ugunja for avocado fruit, distilling industrial plant and apiculture industry, Madiany for cotton and fruit processing, Usonga for Rice processing and Ukwala for textile factory and groundnut processing.

By implementing this plan, my administration will in the medium term: double agricultural production to Ksh.20 billion; establish an industrial park and attract large scale manufacturers; establish strong market systems and urban hubs to support various value chains and improve universal healthcare. These interventions will improve household incomes by 30%, create 20,000 jobs annually and improve the county's contribution to the manufacturing sector by 20% annually.

Over the five years, the health goal is to ensure access to universal health care, while at the same time improving access to safe water from the current 58% to 65%.

The funding sources for this plan will be from equitable share at ksh.44.30billion, conditional allocation at Ksh.

1.67 billion and Own Source Revenue at ksh.4.30 billion. The anticipated revenue is projected to be Ksh 50.3 billion against a resource requirement of 200 billion creating a resource gap. This resource gap will be bridged through engagement with development partners, local and diaspora investors, public-private partnerships and various debt financing instruments.

The plan contains preliminary information, six substantive chapters and annexures that provide additional content not captured in the chapters. The chapters are synchronized to provide continuity and logical flow of information in the document.

Foundational Overview: Chapter One serves as an extensive introduction to Siaya County, covering key aspects such as its establishment, location, size, administrative headquarters, and socio-economic characteristics. This chapter strategically examines demographic structures, human development indices, and the potential of the blue economy, providing a robust groundwork for Chapter Four.

Learning from the Past: Chapter Two conducts a reflective analysis, evaluating the implementation of the preceding CIDP. It assesses sectoral accomplishments, resource mobilization, and challenges encountered, offering valuable insights and lessons. The outcomes of this chapter contribute to refined programming and strategic interventions, particularly in Chapter Four.

Spatial Framework for Development: Chapter Three introduces a spatial framework critical for prioritizing development projects. Thematic areas, categorized into Green, Brown, and Blue Spatial Development zones, guide project prioritization in Chapter Four. This framework provides a strategic lens for efficient resource allocation.

Charting the Course Ahead: Chapter Four delves into the core of the planning period (2023-2027), outlining sectoral compositions, mandates, goals, and development priorities. This chapter forms the foundation for subsequent chapters, presenting an analysis of capital projects, cross-sectoral synergies, and mitigation measures for adverse impacts.

Operational Blueprint: Chapter Five outlines the implementation framework, detailing the necessary institutions for successful execution. An organizational chart enhances clarity, while the section analyzes resource requirements, revenue projections, and strategies for addressing financing gaps. It also addresses asset management and identifies risks with corresponding mitigation measures.

Continuous Enhancement: The concluding Chapter Six focuses on the monitoring and evaluation framework. It scrutinizes the structure, directorate capacity, outcome indicators, and tools for data collection and reporting. This chapter ensures that implementation remains aligned with objectives, fostering continuous improvement and contributing to achieving organizational agendas.

This is a comprehensive and strategic document meticulously crafted to guide the county's development journey. The coordinated chapters, insightful analysis, and forward-thinking strategies make this plan an invaluable resource for stakeholders dedicated to the prosperity of Siaya County.

1 Chapter One
County Overview



Chapter One
County Overview

1.1 Background

Siaya County is one of the 47 counties established under the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. It comprises six sub-counties and encompasses thirty wards, with its administrative headquarters situated in Siaya Town. The six sub-counties have their respective headquarters located in Yala, Bondo, Aram, Ukwala, and Ugunja. The county's population is predominantly composed of the Luo community, with minority communities like the Luhya residing in border areas. In recent years, emerging communities such as the Maasai, Somalis, Kisii, among others, have also migrated into the county following the implementation of devolution. Regarding religious beliefs, the majority of residents practice Christianity, but there is also a presence of Islam and other African traditional religions in the region.

The main economic activity is agriculture comprising crop and livestock production as well as fishing. Crop and livestock production in the area is largely subsistence with a key focus on maize, beans, cassava, finger millet, sweet potatoes, bananas, tomatoes, sorghum, cattle, sheep, goats and chicken. Other economic activities include micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) such as boda boda, jua kali, groceries, transport and retail stores. The County also hosts two light industries that produce Oxygen and Construction materials (nails, chain link fence). The county has potential in irrigation agriculture, ranching, fish processing, apiculture, textile industry and tourism.

The County is a member of the Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB) that brings together fourteen counties comprising; Bomet, Bungoma, Busia, Homabay, Kakamega, Kericho, Kisumu, Kisii, Migori, Nandi, Nyamira, Trans Nzoia, and Vihiga. The bloc aims at leveraging on economies of scale, optimising utilisation of shared resources and maximisation on member counties' competitive and comparative advantages in accelerating economic growth and improving the livelihood of the people of the region.

1.2 Position and Size

The County is situated in the Western part of Kenya within Nyanza region. It lies between latitude 0° 26´ South to 0° 18´ North and longitude 33° 58´ and 34° 33´East. Siaya County neighbours Vihiga and Kakamega Counties to the North-East, Kisumu County to the South-East, Busia County to the Northwest and Homabay County across the Winam Gulf to the South. It has a land surface area of approximately 2,530 km^2 and water surface area of approximately 1,005 km^2. Figure 1 below gives the position of the county in the map of Kenya.

Location of Siaya County in Kenya

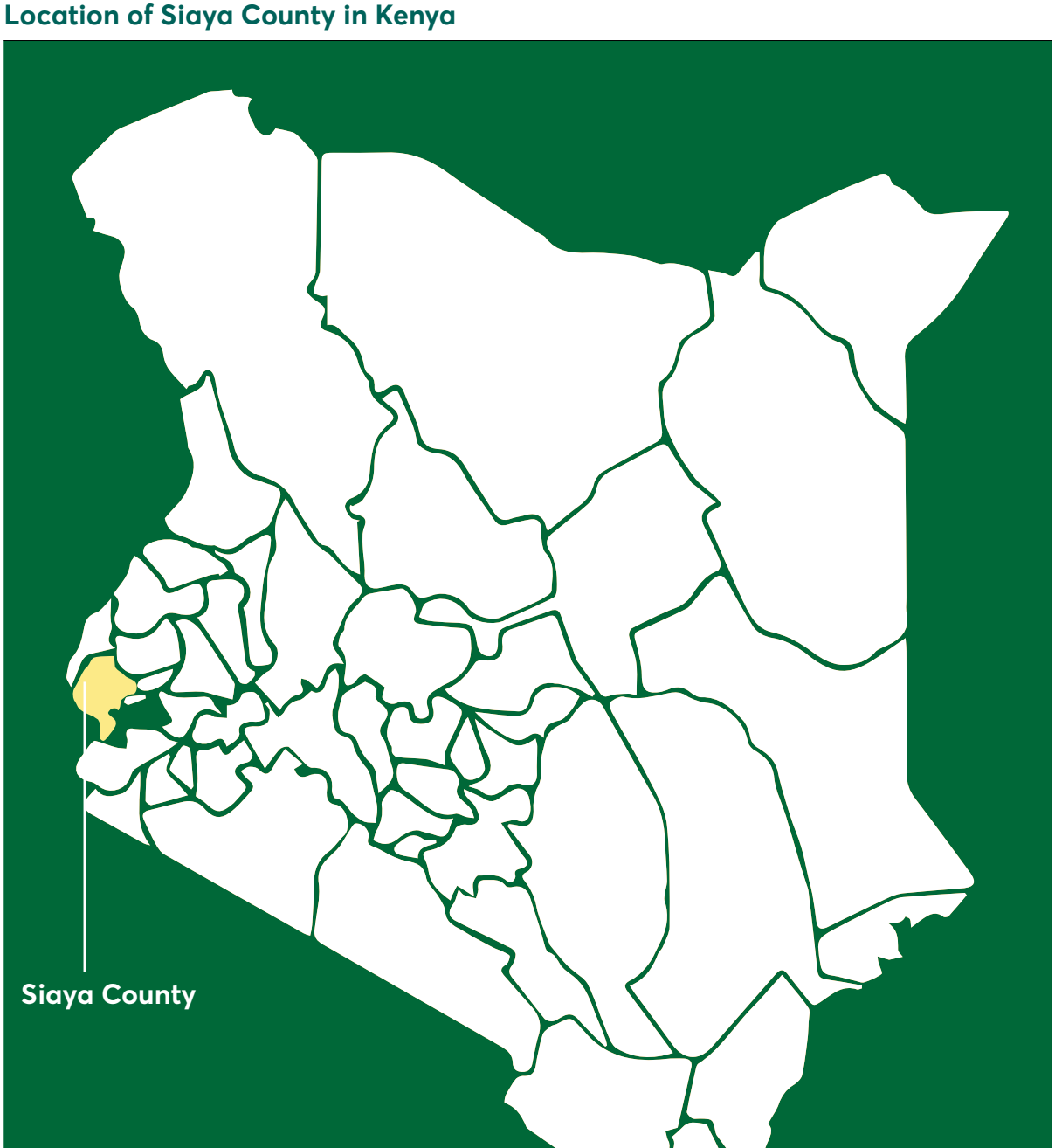


Figure 1: Location of Siaya County

1.3 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.3.1 Physical and Topographic Features

Siaya County has three major geomorphological areas namely: Dissected Uplands, Moderate Lowlands and Yala Delta. These areas have different relief, soils and land use patterns. The altitude of the County rises from 1,140m on the shores of Lake Victoria to 1,400m above sea level on the North.



Figure 2: County Natural Resources

Figure 2 above gives the county's physical features. The County also has several hills namely: Mbaga and Akara in Alego Usonga; Odiado in Ugenya; Regea, Rawalo and Nguge in Gem; Usenge, Ramogi hills, Got Abiero, Sirafuongo in Bondo and Rambugu and Naya hills in Rarieda. Rivers Nzoia and Yala traverse the County and enter Lake Victoria through Yala Delta. These features have a bearing on the overall development potential of the County. High altitude areas of Ugenya and Ugunja sub-counties and parts of Gem sub-county experience higher rainfall hence suitable for agriculture, agroforestry and dairy farming. The low altitude areas of Bondo, Rarieda, parts of Alego Usonga and parts of Gem Sub Counties experience less rainfall and thus are suitable for cotton growing and drought resistant crop varieties and livestock production.

1.3.2 Climatic Conditions

The County is fairly hot (21-25 °C) and moist (1,000-1,750mm precipitation annually). There is a strong precipitation gradient with the northern areas receiving more than 1,750 mm, and the southern areas closer to Lake Victoria receiving 1,000-1,250mm of precipitation. Both temperature and rainfall are high during most part of the year, although the first wet season (January-June) receives higher and more consistent precipitation than the second season (July-December). Intense precipitation and heat stress are both hazards that contribute to agricultural risk in the County throughout the year. Dry spells are on average longer during the second wet season, with consistently close to 60 consecutive days of moisture stress. While in the first season moisture stress occurs for fewer than 30 days. Extreme precipitation and flood risks are moderate to low in both seasons, with most years receiving 10-25mm of precipitation on the wettest day. This pattern dictates the kind of agricultural activities that can be undertaken in the region.

1.3.3 Ecological Conditions

The main Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZ) in the County fall under Lower Midland Zones (LM) ranging from LM1 to LM5 with pockets of Upper Midland Zones which have a high agricultural potential.

Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZ)	Altitude (m)	Annual Mean Temperatures	Annual Average Rainfall	60% Reliability of rainfall (mm)	
				Long rains	Short rains
Lower Midlands (LM1)	1,300- 1,500	21.8- 20.9^0 C	1,500- 1,900 mm	550-650	450-500
Lower Midlands (LM2)	1,337- 1,457	22.3- 21.5^0 C	1,400- 1,600 mm	500-600	300-450
Lower Midlands (LM3)	1,160- 1,350	22.7- 20.0^0 C	1,020- 1,390 mm	250-350	250-350
Lower Midlands (LM4)	1,160- 1,280	22.7- 22.3^0 C	890- 1,020 mm	220-350	250-350
Lower Midlands (LM5)	790-1,220	24.0- 21.6^0 C	650- 750 mm	180- 300	200-300

Table 1: Agro-ecological zones (AEZ)

The Lower Midlands (LM 1-3) are sub-humid and humid zones with reliable precipitation. Areas under LM5 are found in the lower parts of the County around the shores of Lake Victoria. Both LM4 and LM5 are semi-humid, semi-dry lower midland zones classified as marginal cotton and livestock and millet zones respectively. Figure 3 below gives the county's Agro-ecological zones (AEZ).

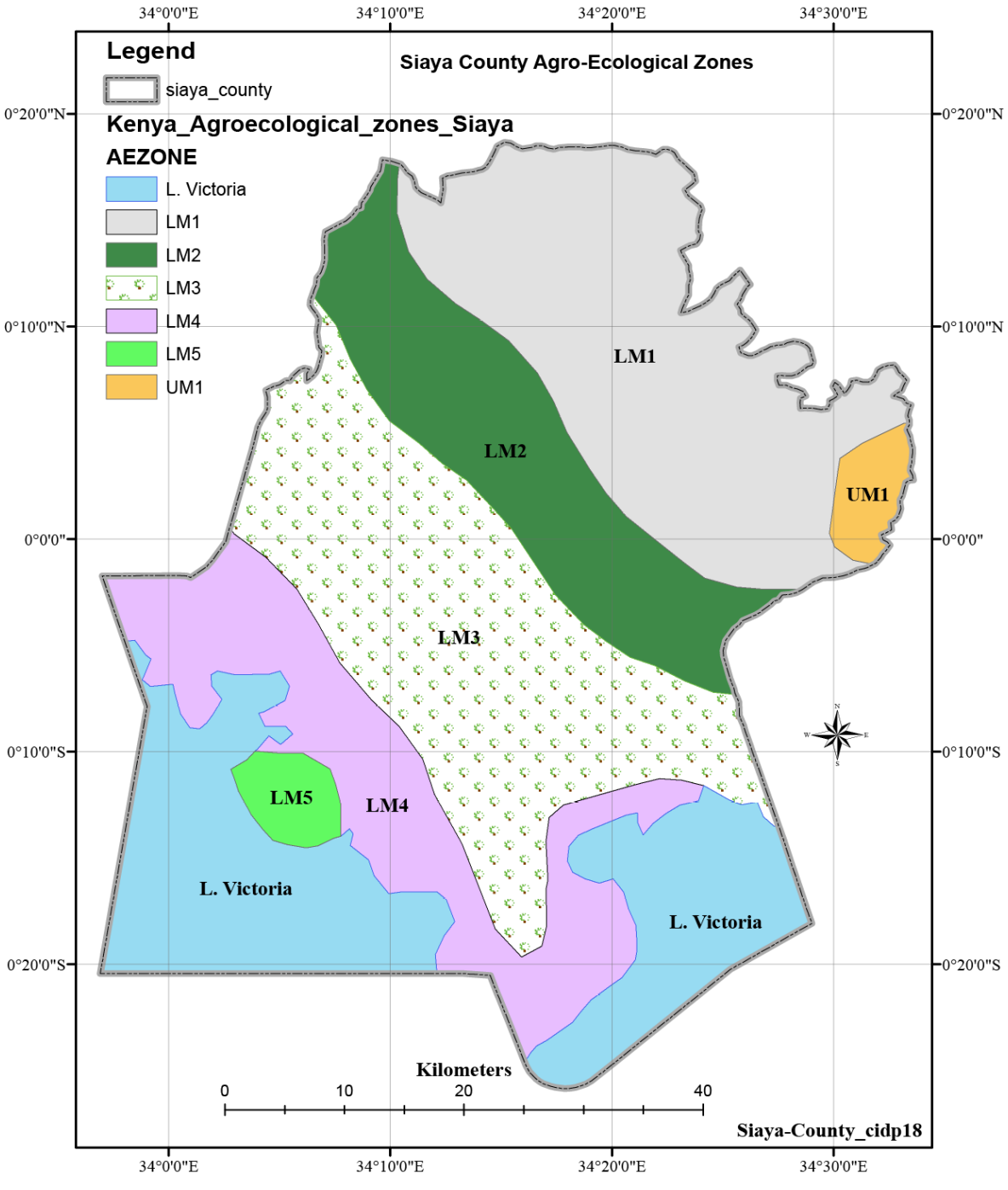


Figure 3: Agro-Ecological Zones

The predominant soil type is ferralsols soil. Its fertility ranges from moderate to low with most soils being unable to produce without the use of organic, inorganic, or in most cases both types of fertilizers. The soils are therefore degraded, have poor moisture retention and are of poor quality with nutrients severely depleted hence the incidences of low productivity. Black cotton soils, loam and red volcanic soils are also found in some areas of the County.

1.4 Administrative and Political Units

1.4.1 Administrative Units

National Government Administrative Units

The county consists of 6 Sub Counties, where each sub-county is a constituency. These are: Alego-Usonga (sometimes referred to as Siaya), Gem (which is administratively split into Gem Wagai and Gem Yala – hence indicating 7 sub-counties), Ugenya, Ugunja, Bondo and Rarieda; 16 divisions, 54 Locations and 179 Sub-locations. These units form the service delivery points for National Government services, projects and programmes.

Sub-County	No of Divisions	No of Locations	No. of Sub Locations	Area in Km²
Siaya/Alego Usonga	3	10	42	605.8
Gem Wagai	2	5	20	201.0
Gem Yala	2	4	19	204.0
Ugenya	3	9	28	322.3
Ugunja	2	7	21	200.9
Bondo	3	11	26	593.0
Rarieda	2	8	23	403.4
TOTAL	**17**	**54**	**179**	**2530.4**

Table 2: National Government Administrative Units (Source: Office of the County Commissioner)

County Government Administrative Units

The county comprises six sub-counties, thirty Wards and ninety-eight villages. Of the six sub-counties, Alego Usonga is the largest with an approximate area of 605.8 km2 while Ugunja is the smallest with an approximate area of 200.9 km². These units form the service delivery points for County Government services, projects and programmes. Table 3 below shows details of the administrative units forming Siaya County.

Sub-County	No of Wards	Sq.Km	No. of Villages
Siaya / Alego Usonga	6	605.8	22
Gem (Wagai and Yala)	6	405.0	16
Ugenya	4	322.3	14
Ugunja	3	200.9	11
Bondo	6	593.0	21
Rarieda	5	403.4	14
TOTAL	**30**	**2530.4**	**98**

Table 3: County Administrative Units (Source: IEBC)

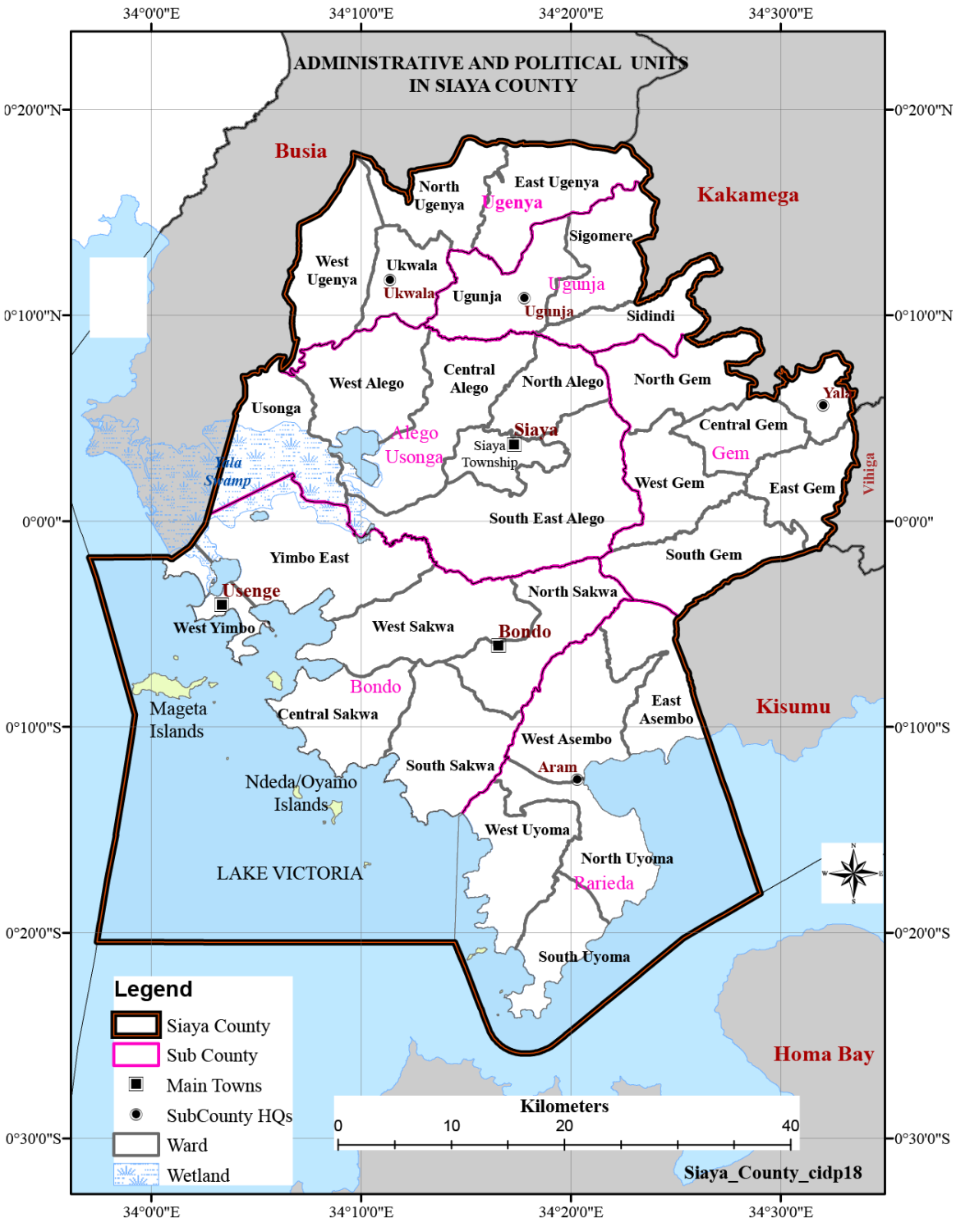


Figure 4: Administrative and Political Units

1.4.2 Political Units

The county comprises of six constituencies and thirty Wards. Alego Usonga, Bondo and Gem constituencies have six Wards each; Rarieda, Ugenya and Ugunja constituencies have five, four and three Wards respectively.

The constituencies and Wards define the levels of representation and guide resource allocation.

Constituency	County Assembly Wards	Ward Area
Alego- Usonga	Township	42.6
	Usonga	79.2
	North Alego	53.8
	South East Alego	191.5
	Central Alego	139.8
	West Alego	98.9
Gem (Wagai and Yala)	North Gem	86.0
	South Gem	63.3
	East Gem	71.9
	Central Gem	52.5
	Yala Township	46.1
	West Gem	85.2
Ugenya	North Ugenya	68.0
	East Ugenya	97.3
	Ukwala	55.9
	West Ugenya	101.1
Ugunja	Ugunja	80.3
	Sigomere	68.4
	Sidindi	52.2
Bondo	North Sakwa	96.0
	South Sakwa	102.7
	Central Sakwa	85.2
	West Sakwa	109.8
	East Yimbo	159.0
	West Yimbo	40.3
Rarieda	North Uyoma	73.9
	South Uyoma	57.8
	East Asembo	78.5
	West Asembo	101.1
	West Uyoma	92.1

Table 4: Political Units

1.5 Demographic Features

This section gives information on population size and composition; population density and distribution, population projection for special age groups and demographic dividend potential.

1.5.1 Population Size, Composition and Distribution

In 2019, the population of the county was 993,183 consisting of 471,669 (47.5%) males and 521,496 (52.5%) females. This was projected to increase to 1,040,616 consisting of 525,833 males and 514,782 females in 2022. It is further projected to rise to 1,097,141 comprising 552,387 males and 544,755 females and 1,136,553 comprising 571,351 males and 565,202 females in 2025 and 2027 respectively. Population size, structure and distribution determines how resources are allocated towards basic infrastructure as well as utilities. Table 5 below presents the 2019 population and population projections for Siaya Sub-counties for the planning period.

Sub-County	Census (2019)				2022 (Projection)			Projection (2025)			Projection (2027)		
	M	F	Inter-gender	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Siaya (Alego Usonga)	105,906	118,433	4	**224,343**	118,068	116,908	**235,057**	124,030	123,715	**247,825**	128,288	128,359	**256,728**
Gem	85,696	94,092	4	**179,792**	95,537	92,881	**188,379**	100,361	98,288	**198,611**	103,807	101,978	**205,746**
Ugenya	62,624	71,726	4	**134,354**	69,815	70,803	**140,771**	73,341	74,925	**148,417**	75,859	77,737	**153,749**
Ugunja	48,912	55,329	0	**104,241**	54,529	54,617	**109,219**	57,282	57,797	**115,152**	59,249	59,966	**119,289**
Bondo	95,962	101,917	4	**197,883**	106,982	100,605	**207,334**	112,384	106,462	**218,596**	116,243	110,459	**226,448**
Rarieda	72,569	79,999	2	**152,570**	80,902	78,969	**159,856**	84,988	83,567	**168,540**	87,906	86,704	**174,594**
Total	471,669	521,496	18	**993,183**	525,833	514,783	**1,040,616**	552,386	544,754	**1,097,141**	571,352	565,203	**1,136,554**

Table 5: Population Projections (by Sub-County and Gender)

Source: (KNBS)

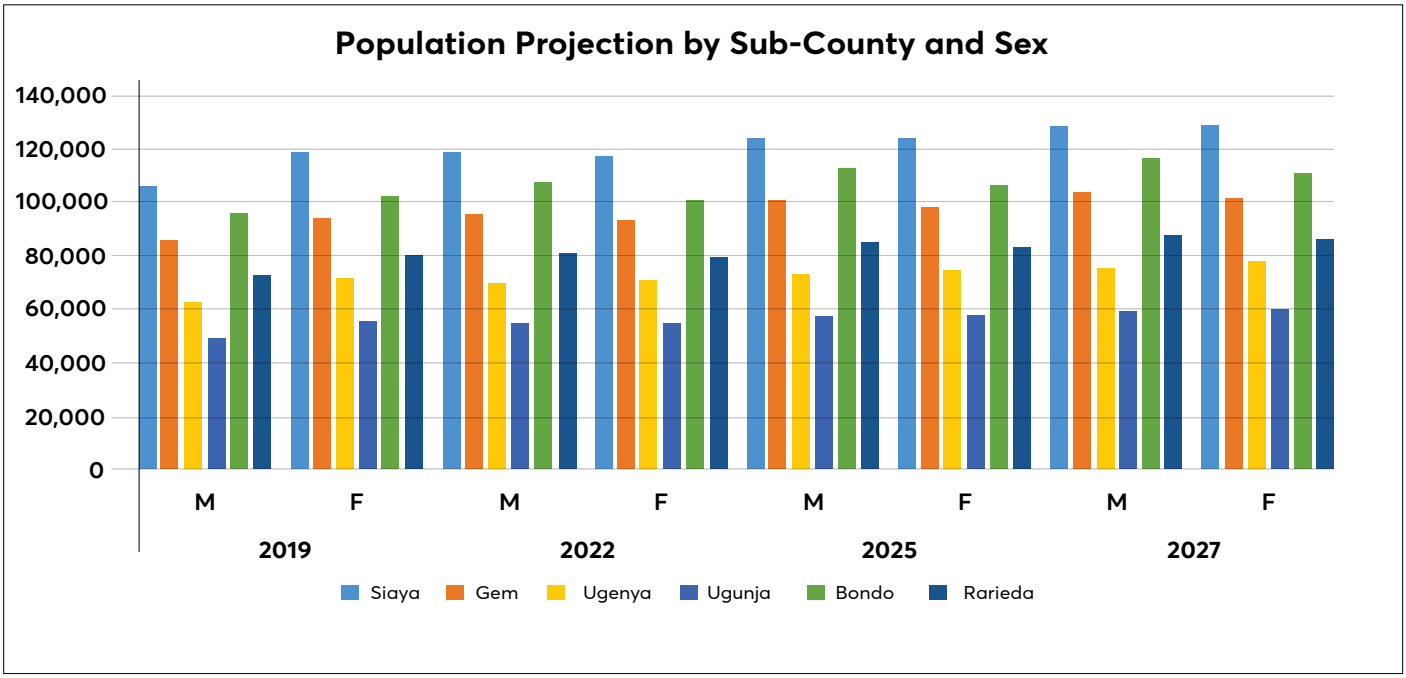


Figure 5: Population Projection by Sub-county and Gender

As indicated in figure 5 above, apart from Ugunja sub-county, the other sub-counties had inter-gender persons. The most populous sub-county is Siaya with a population of 224,343 followed by Bondo with 197,883 while Ugunja is the least populous with a population of 104,241. The projected female population for Ugunja and Ugenya in 2022, 2025 and 2027 is higher than the male population. In the plan period it is imperative that resources be apportioned to address the needs of the increasing population.

Table below presents population for Siaya County for different age cohorts.

Age Cohort	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)			2027 (Projection)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	67,448	68,259	**135,707**	68,930	69,410	**138,339**	71,152	71,136	**142,288**	71,642	71,657	**143,299**
5-9	65,799	66,717	**132,516**	65,913	67,290	**133,203**	66,085	68,149	**134,234**	67,620	69,288	**136,908**
10-14	64,095	65,185	**129,280**	64,400	65,788	**130,188**	64,858	66,692	**131,550**	65,032	67,270	**132,303**
15-19	62,848	56,951	**119,799**	62,682	60,156	**122,838**	62,434	64,963	**127,397**	62,828	65,600	**128,429**
20-24	56,333	53,454	**109,789**	58,456	54,304	**112,760**	61,640	55,580	**117,220**	61,557	58,770	**120,327**
25-29	49,052	46,201	**95,253**	51,323	48,388	**99,711**	54,729	51,669	**106,398**	56,894	52,577	**109,471**
30-34	38,164	33,542	**71,706**	41,808	37,941	**79,749**	47,273	44,540	**91,814**	49,565	46,745	**96,310**
35-39	21,753	20,550	**42,303**	27,689	25,137	**52,826**	36,592	32,018	**68,611**	40,191	36,321	**76,512**
40-44	18,561	17,305	**35,866**	19,321	18,063	**37,385**	20,461	19,201	**39,662**	26,150	23,581	**49,731**
45-49	11,957	12,750	**24,707**	13,988	13,887	**27,875**	17,034	15,592	**32,627**	17,799	16,345	**34,144**
50-54	9,496	10,229	**19,725**	10,032	10,666	**20,698**	10,836	11,322	**22,158**	12,749	12,404	**25,153**
55-59	8,770	9,170	**17,940**	8,597	9,085	**17,682**	8,337	8,958	**17,295**	8,886	9,415	**18,303**
60-64	8,313	8,461	**16,774**	7,954	8,256	**16,209**	7,414	7,947	**15,362**	7,340	7,938	**15,278**
65-69	7,131	7,221	**14,352**	6,925	7,241	**14,166**	6,615	7,272	**13,887**	6,424	7,149	**13,573**
70-74	7,440	7,494	**14,934**	6,581	6,947	**13,528**	5,293	6,127	**11,420**	5,256	6,201	**11,457**
75-79	4,142	4,225	**8,367**	4,535	4,989	**9,524**	5,125	6,134	**11,260**	4,644	5,735	**10,379**
80+	6,829	7,087	**13,916**	6,699	7,234	**13,933**	6,505	7,454	**13,959**	6,773	8,206	**14,979**
Total	**498,380**	**494,801**	**993,183**	**525,833**	**514,782**	**1,040,616**	**552,387**	**544,755**	**1,097,141**	**571,351**	**565,202**	**1,136,553**

Table 6: Population Projections by Age Cohort

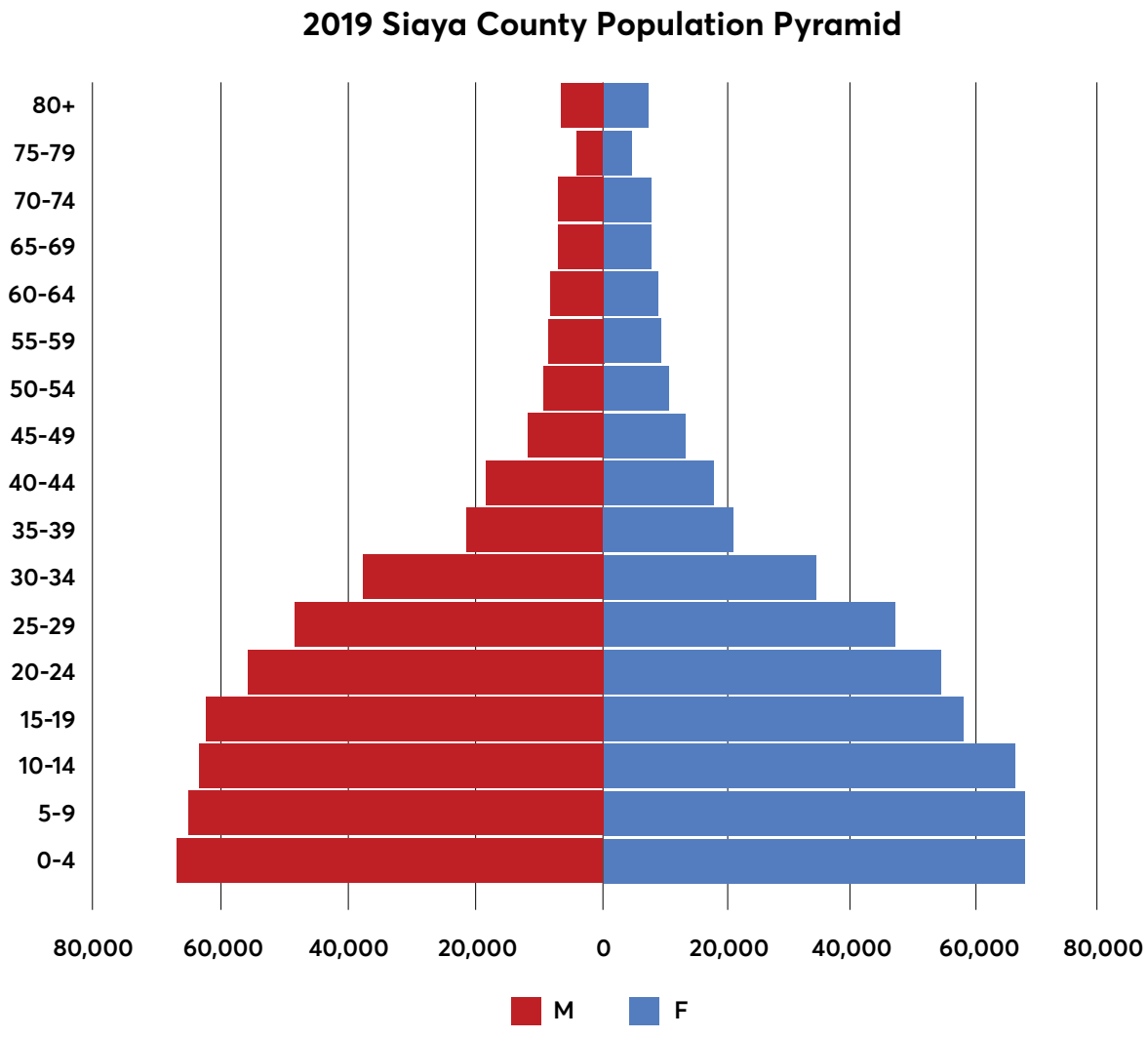


Figure 6: Population Pyramid *(Source: KNBS- Kenya Housing and Population Census, 2019)*

The County's demographics, as illustrated by both the table and the pyramid, reveal a predominantly youthful population with the potential to contribute labor and generate revenue crucial for the County's future development. Nevertheless, this youthful population places considerable demands on existing socio-economic infrastructure and services.

Conversely, the older population segment brings valuable experience and resources that can be harnessed to foster entrepreneurship and enhance service delivery. However, this group also places demands on resources, necessitating increased investments in social protection programs and healthcare services to cater to their needs, including social protection, health coverage, and other support services.

Population by Urban Areas

There has been an increase in the number of urban centres both in the country and also within Siaya County which is an indicator of increase in population and also rural to urban migration. The most populous urban Centres are Siaya, Bondo, Usenge and Ugunja. The demographic data will assist in urban planning and investment in housing development, health care services, employment creation, water and sanitation, social amenities and utilities expansion of road network and other related infrastructure. Table 7 below gives population projections for urban Centres in Siaya County.

Urban Area	Census (2019)	2022 (Projection)	Projection (2025)	Projection (2027)
	Total	Total	Total	Total
Siaya	33,133	34,714	36,600	37,915
Bondo	22,694	23,777	25,069	25,969
Usenge	7,975	8,355	8,809	9,126
Ugunja	7,060	7,396	7,798	8,079
Sega	4,172	4,371	4,608	4,774
Nyandiwa Beach	4,033	4,225	4,455	4,615
Ndori	3,770	3,949	4,164	4,314
Yala	3,237	3,391	3,575	3,704
Sigomere	1,527	1,599	1,686	1,747
Ukwala	1,346	1,410	1,486	1,540
Ragengni	457	478	504	522

Table 7: Population Projections by Urban Centre *(Source: KNBS)*

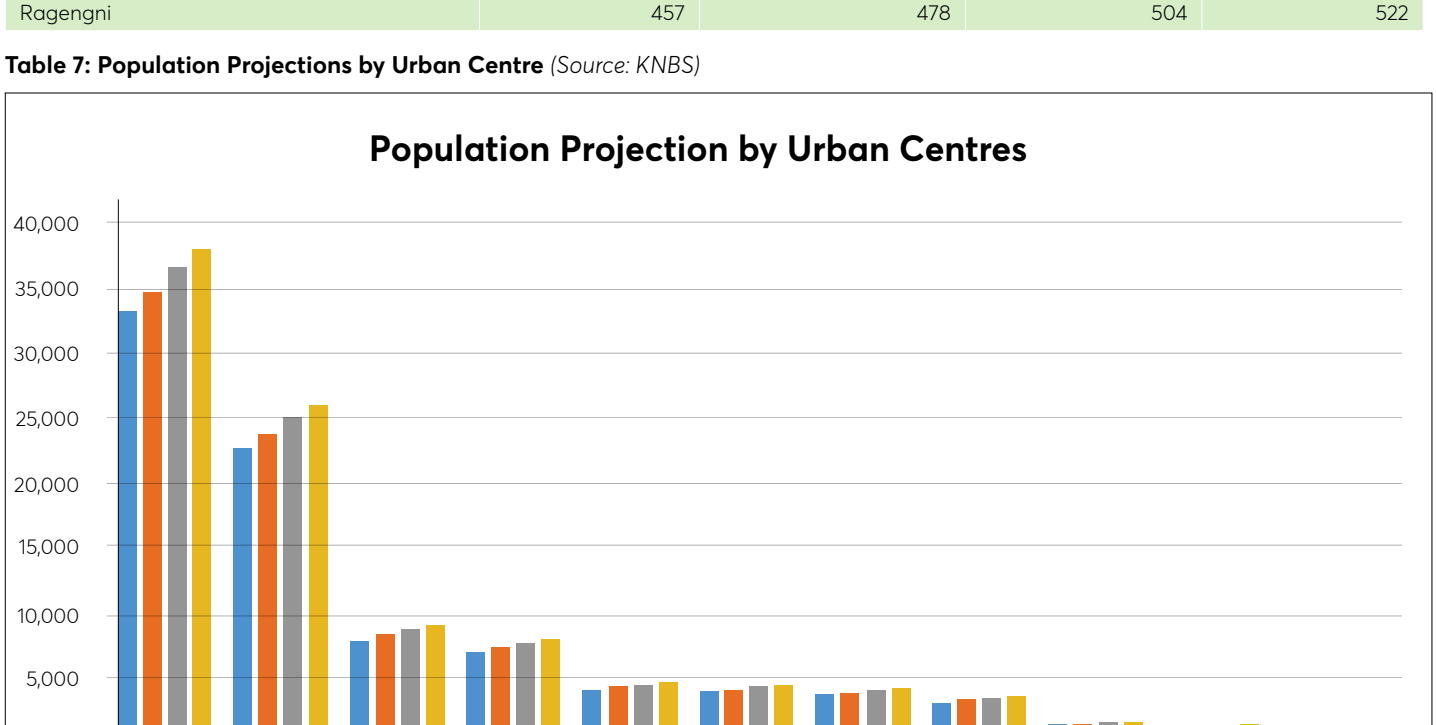


Figure 7: Population Projection by Urban Centres

1.5.2 Population Density and Distribution

The population density which indicates the concentration of populations in a given area is important since it indicates the potential intensity of utilization of resources in the area. The population density is expected to increase in all the sub counties over the implementation period as presented in table 8 below.

Sub-County	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)		2027 (Projection)	
	Area (Km²)	Population	Density	Area (Km²)	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Siaya	598.9	224,343	375	598.9	235,057	392	247,825	414	256,728	429
Gem	405.2	179,792	444	405.2	188,379	465	198,611	490	205,746	508
Ugenya	323.5	134,354	415	323.5	140,771	435	148,417	459	153,749	475
Ugunja	201	104,241	519	201	109,219	543	115,152	573	119,289	593
Bondo	598.8	197,883	330	598.8	207,334	346	218,596	365	226,448	378
Rarieda	402.4	152,570	379	402.4	159,856	397	168,540	419	174,594	434

Table 8: Population distribution and density by Sub-County *(Source: KNBS)*

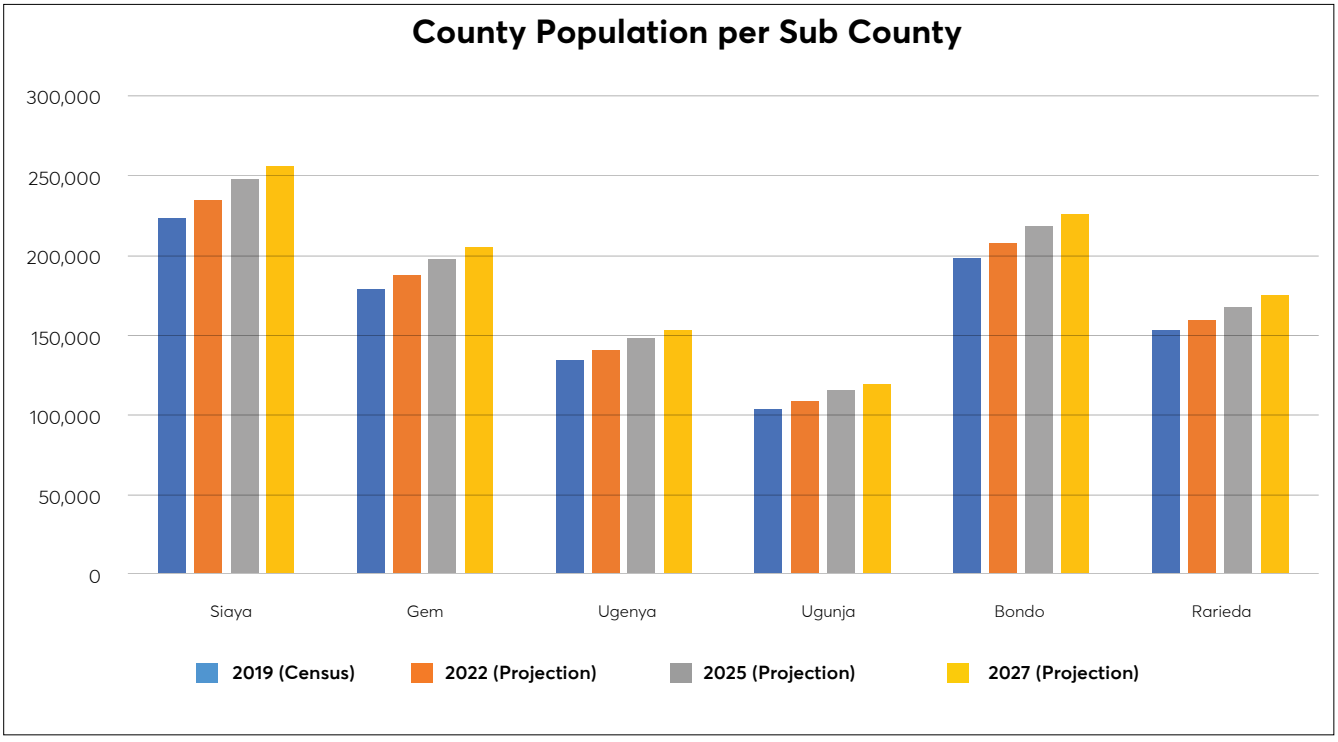


Figure 8: Population Distribution by Sub-county

Population Density

Population Density is important in determining socio-economic and spatial planning as well as resource allocation to provide policies and infrastructure required to address the needs of the growing population.

Ugunja sub-county has the highest population density of 543 persons per km² followed by Gem with 465 persons per km² while Bondo sub-county has the lowest population density of 346 persons per km². The county government has plans in place to relieve pressure on the available social amenities in the densely populated areas and allocate adequate resources to less dense areas.

1.5.3 Population Projection for Special Age Groups

Table 9 presents data on population projections disaggregated by special age groups. This is essentially a representation of the different planning requirements of the different segments of the population.

Age Group	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)			2027 (Projection)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Infant Population (<1 Year)	11,662	11,781	23,443	12,068	12,257	24,324	12,678	12,970	25,645	13,113	13,457	26,566
Under 5 Years	60,867	60,791	121,658	68,930	69,410	138,339	71,,152	71,136	142,288	71,646	71,657	143,299
Pre-School (3- 5 Years)	39,337	38,508	77,845	40,634	41,137	81,771	41,475	41,965	83,440	42,020	42,426	84,446
Primary School (6 – 13 Years)	117,112	117,270	234,382	104,303	106,322	210,625	104,860	107,389	212,783	106,194	109,275	215,469
Secondary School (14 – 17 Years)	53,106	51,763	104,869	50,558	49,476	100,034	50,529	52,385	102,914	50,792	52,881	103,673
Youth (15 – 29 Years)	124,528	137,809	262,337	172,461	162,848	335,309	178,803	172,212	351,015	181,279	176,947	358,226
Reproductive Age (15 – 49 Years)	212,073	234,870	446,943	275,267	257,874	533,141	300,163	283,563	583,726	323,338	307,175	630,513
Labour Force (15 –64 Years)	243,158	279,902	523,060	301,850	285,881	587,731	326,750	311,790	638,540	352,313	336,932	689,245
Aged (65+)	22,838	36,599	59,439	24,740	26,411	51,151	23,538	26,987	50,525	23,097	27,291	50,388

Table 9: Population Projections by Special Age Groups

Infant Population (<1 Year)

In 2019 the population of children with less than one year was found to be 23,443 with 11,662 and 11,781 being boys and girls respectively. The population is projected to rise to 24,324, 25,645 and 26,566 in 2022, 2025 and 2027 respectively. The county will invest in mother and child primary health care and other related services.

Under 5 Years

The population of children under 5 in the 2019 population and housing census was 121,658 comprising of 60,867 males and 60,791 females. This is projected to increase to 138,339 with 68,930 males and 69,410 females in 2022, 142,288 comprising of 71,152 males and 71,136 females in 2025 while in 2027 it is projected to increase to 143,299 consisting of 71,646 males and 71,657 females. Children in this age category are vulnerable to diseases and conditions (stunting, malnutrition, diarrhoea and malaria) leading to unfavourable outcomes such as under-5 mortality of 67 per 1000 against a national average of 52 per 1000 live births. To reverse this trend, the county government will increase investment in mother to child health services, support infrastructure and services for nurturing care for early childhood development and increase immunization coverage.

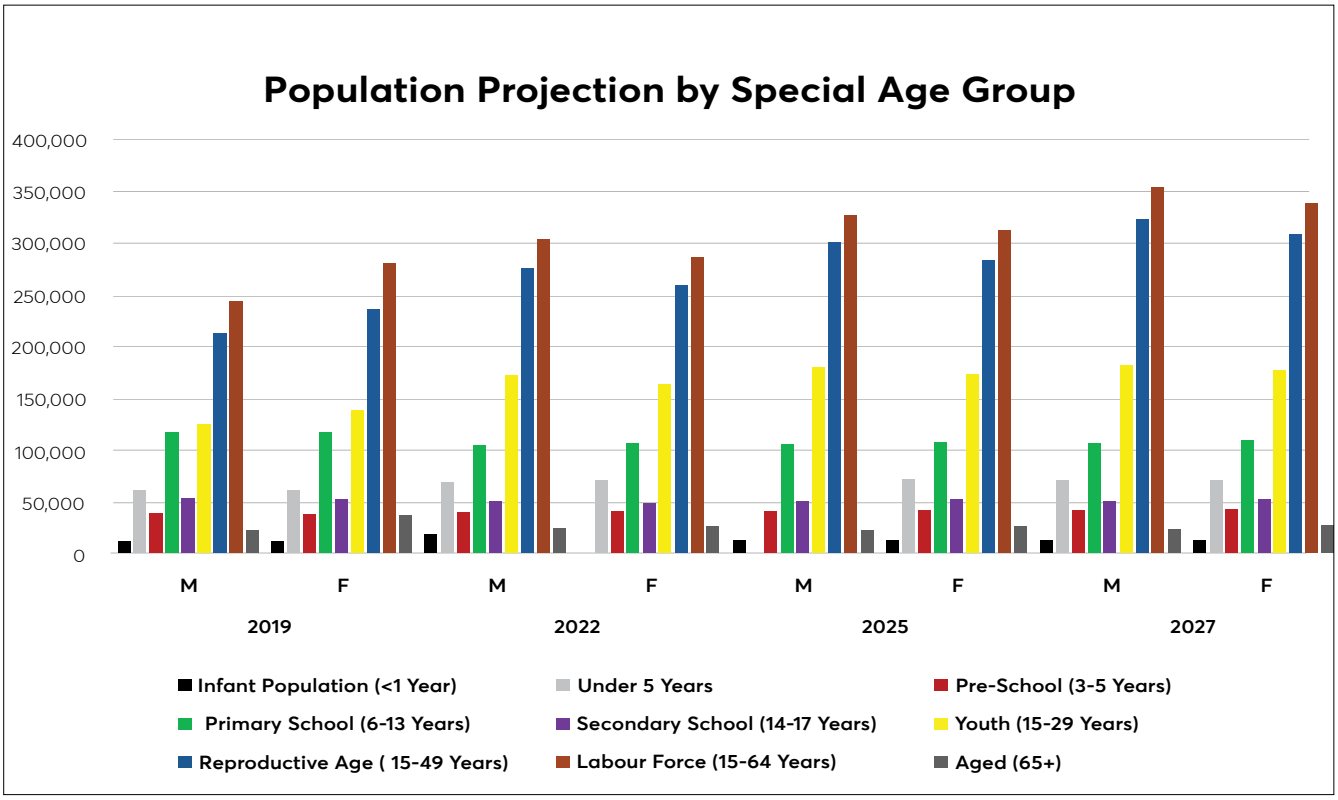


Figure 9: Population Projection by Special Age Group

Age Group 3-5 years:

This constitutes pre-school going children. Their population was found to be 77,845 comprising of 39,337 males and 38,508 females in 2019, which is expected to rise to 81,771 with 40634 males and 41,137 females in 2022, 83,440 comprising of 41,475 males and 41,965 females in 2025 while in in 2027 it will increase to 84,446 composed of 42,020 males and 42,426 females. This being the foundation of education, there is need to have quality education and therefore investment in Early Childhood Development (ECD) programme through recruitment of more ECD teachers, construction of more ECD Centres and providing enough and appropriate learning and teaching materials and make deliberate effort to implement nurturing care for early childhood development programmes.

Age Group 6-13 years

This group consists of the primary school going children whose population has been projected at 210,625 with 104,303 males and 106, 322 females in 2022 and expected to rise to 212,783 with 104,860 males and 107,389 females in 2025 while in 2027 it will increase to 215,469 comprising of 106,194 males and 109,275 females. Most of these children live in rural areas with limited access to learning institutions brought about by limited and poor infrastructure in existing schools. The Government will focus on intergovernmental engagement to provide access to high quality primary education through construction of more schools in both rural and urban areas and improving learning facilities and equipment and staffing the existing schools.

Age Group 14-17 years

This is the secondary school going age where the population was projected to be 100,034 with 50,558 males and 49,476 females in 2022 and is expected to rise to 102,914 comprising of 50,529 males and 52,385 females

in 2025 and 103,673 in 2027 with 50,792 males and 52,881 females. The County in collaboration with other stakeholders will therefore focus on constructing sub-county secondary schools, provide equipment, learning materials and implement the scholarship programme. This is aimed at improving enrolment, retention and transition to university and TVET institutions.

Age Group 15-29 years:

This is the youth group, a very productive group important to the County's economic growth. The population in this age bracket was projected to be 335,309 consisting of 172,461males and 162,848 females in 2022. This is expected to rise to 351,015 comprising 178,803 males and 172,212 females in 2025 while in 2027 it will be 358,226 with 181,279 males and 176,947 females. This group accounts for more than half of the labour force and faces a number of challenges including unemployment, drug and substance abuse, unwanted pregnancies, and high risks associated with HIV/AIDS.

The County Government in collaboration with the National Government will be working to put more investment that generates employment for the youth and also embarking on building more technical training institutes and youth polytechnics to enable the young people to acquire technical, vocational and entrepreneurial skills to enhance their employability. The County has also sensitization programmes for creating awareness among the youth on the dangers associated with drug abuse, unprotected sex and exposure to HIV/AIDS among other vices.

Age Group 15-49

This is the reproductive age. Population in this age group was 234,870 in 2019 which is projected to be 257,874 in 2022 and is expected to rise to 283,563 and 307,175 in 2025 and 2027 respectively. The County Government will increase investment in family planning education and services, mother to child health services to ensure that, there are enough infrastructure, equipment and related services for safe delivery and antenatal and postnatal services.

Age Group 15-64

This is the labour force group and they are energetic. The population was projected to be 587,731 comprising 301,850 males and 285,881 females in 2022 and is expected to rise to 638,540 with 326,750 males and 311,790 females in 2025 while in 2027 the population is expected to reach 689,245 consisting of 352,313 males and 336,932 females. The County Government will put more resources in initiatives that will stimulate the economy and, in the process, create employment opportunities in areas of agriculture, transport, ICT and industrialization to ensure this group is gainfully occupied. Specifically, the county government will create spaces for business and industrial parks for investors and entrepreneurs to set up enterprises which in turn will create more job opportunities for the populace.

Age Group 65+

This is the elderly population and they are less active, making them contribute less to the County's economic growth. The population was projected to be 51,151 in 2022 and is expected to fall to 50,525 in 2025 and 50,388 in 2027. This elderly population is vulnerable and tend to be affected by non-communicable conditions like; cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and mental health among others. Deliberate efforts will be made to devote resources to manage these conditions and focus on expanding social protection programmes targeting this group.

1.5.4 Population of Persons with Disabilities

There is a total of 35,439 persons with disabilities in Siaya County as presented in Table 9 below. A larger percentage of Persons with disabilities are mostly of persons with Mobility disability (Mobility) followed by Visual Disability (14,005), Mental (7,945), Hearing (6,861), Self-care (4,025) and Speech 3,336. Majority of the persons in Disability in Siaya were Female (21,430) compared to Male (14,009).

Type				
	M	F	Inter-gender	T
Hearing	2,734	4,127	0	6,861
Speech	1,775	1,561	0	3,336
Visual	5,281	8,724	0	14,005
Mental	2,950	4,995	0	7,945
Mobility	4,903	9,846	0	14,749
Self-care	1,722	2,303	0	4,025
Total PWDs	14,009	21,430		35,439

Table 10: Population of Persons with Disabilities by Type, Gender and Age *(Source: KNBS)*

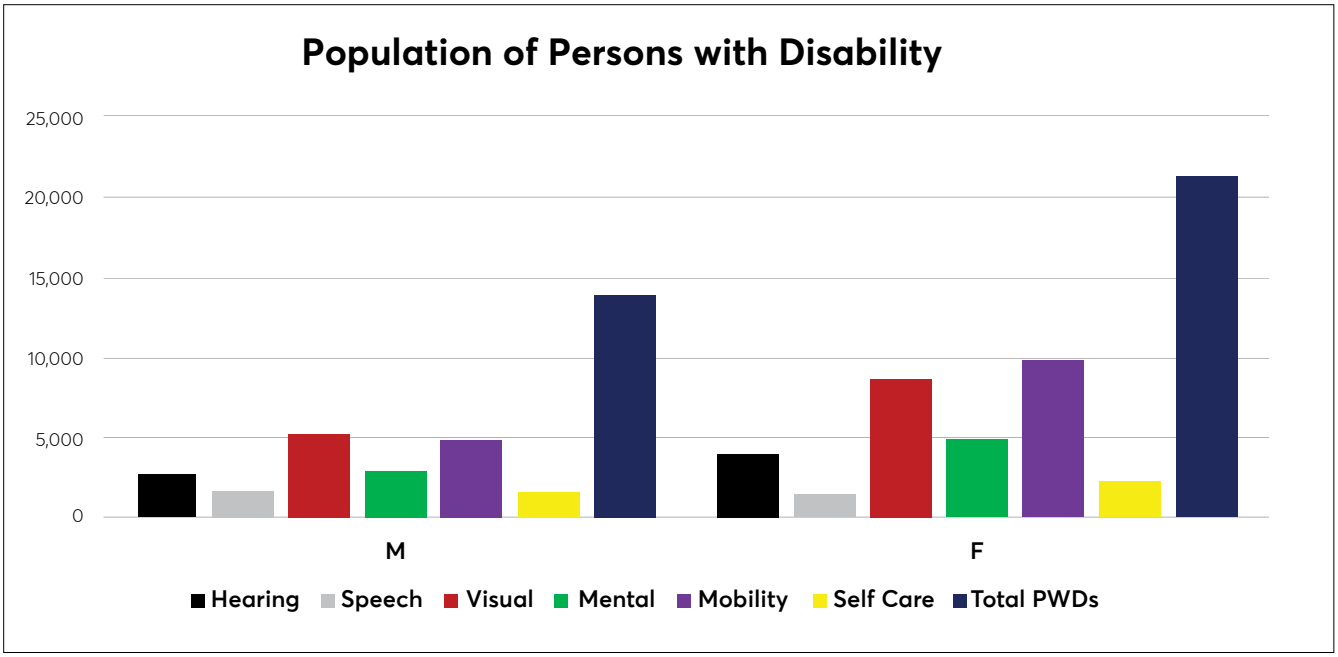


Figure 10: Population of persons with disability

There is need for proper planning for persons with disability through establishment of a system that improves disability inclusivity, access to education, employment opportunities, financial services, housing, health care and welfare. Specifically, the County government will provide tools, disability sensitive project designs and construct sheltered workshops during the plan period.

1.6 Demographic Dividend Potential

It is evident that counties are undergoing demographic transition and are at different stages of demographic transition which is presented in the form of changes in the population age structure resulting from decline in child mortality and maternal fertility rates. The demographic dividend presents the county with an opportunity to accelerate economic growth and achieve sustainable development and social change. It is, therefore, necessary to make county specific strategic investments in the four focus areas of the Demographic Dividend,

namely: health and wellbeing; education and skills development; employment and entrepreneurship and rights, governance and youth empowerment as guided by the latest County Adolescent and Youth Survey Reports, Kenya's Demographic Dividend Roadmap and the National Plan of Action. It is therefore imperative for the county to prioritize interventions that will enhance the achievement of demographic dividend and hence economic transformation.

Demographic Dividend Potential Category	2019	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Population Size	993,183	1,059,458	1,078,299	1,097,141	1,116,847	1,136,553
Population below 15 (%)	410,642 41.35%	403,845 38.12%	405,958 37.65%	408,072 37.2%	410,290 36.74%	412,509 36.3%
Population 15 – 64 (%)	523,067 52.67 %	604,671 57.1%	621,606 57.65%	631,128 57.5%	656,099 59.8%	673,656 59.3%
Population above 65 (%)	59,439 5.9%	50,943 4.81%	50,735 4.71%	50,526 4.6%	50,456 4.6%	50,388 4.4%
Dependency Ratio	89.9%	75.2%	73.5%	72.7%	70.2%	68.7%
Fertility Rate	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2

Table 11: Demographic Dividend Potential *(Source: KNBS)*

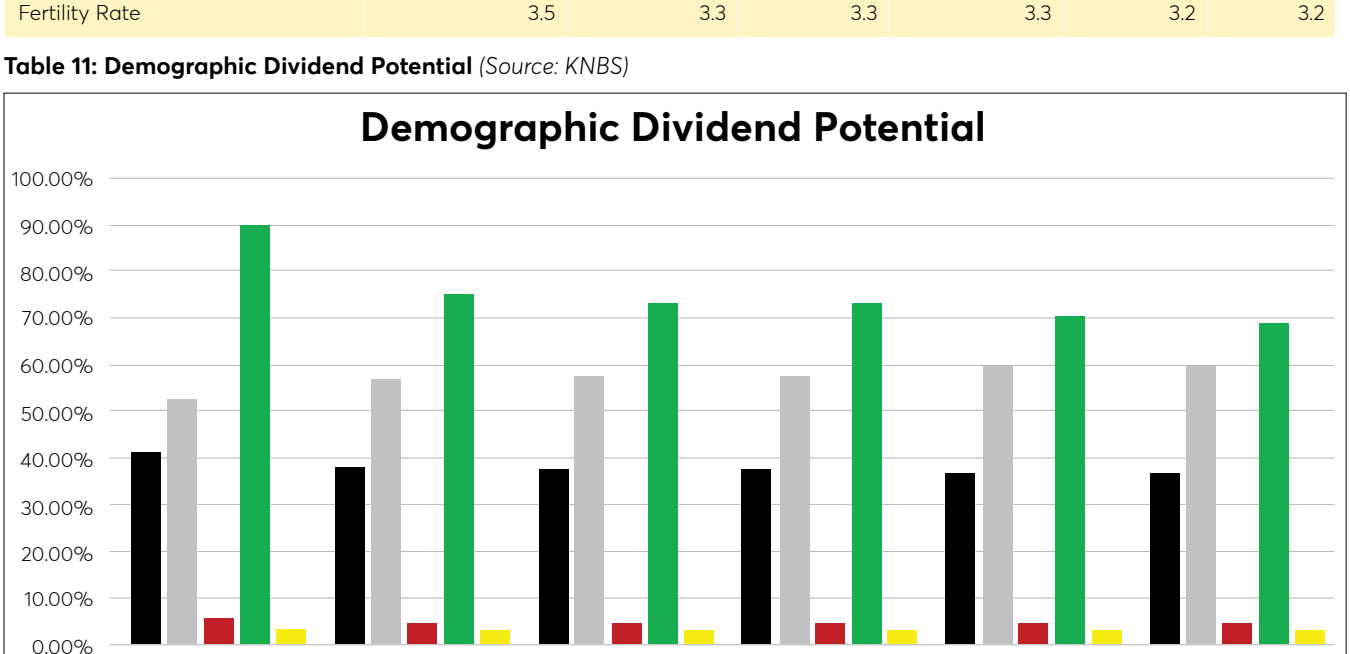


Figure 11: Demographic Dividend Potential

From figure 11 above the dependency ratio across the years provides an indication of the potential social support requirements resulting from changes in population age structures as it shows there is a decrease in the dependency ratios over time. In addition, the ratio also highlights the dependency burden on working age segment of the population i.e. in 2019, there 90 dependants (Children and Older dependants) for every 100 working age population and there is also a decline in dependency ratio over the implementation period. Proper planning is required for the working age population through creation of a conducive environment for investment and employment creation for them to sustainably support the high number of dependants.

1.7 Human Development Index

Kenya has a Human Development Index (HDI) score of 0.56. The HDI is the composite measure of development that combines indicators of life expectancy, educational attainment and income. Siaya County has a HDI score of 0.46 which is below the national average. Factors contributing to the score below national average include: poverty which is prevalent at 33.1% against the national average of 36.1% and manifests in other socio-economic outcomes such as life expectancy of 53.4 for male and 61.6 for female and literacy rate of 73.6% against the national average of 82.6% while unemployment rate stands at 31.2% this is a major challenge in the County, especially among the youth. Fishing and agriculture are the major employment activities accounting for 60 % of total employment, while commercial ventures and public service provided limited opportunities.

Taking cognisance of the low HDI score, the County Government will address these challenges through deliberate investment in agricultural production, industrial development and health, education and commercial systems. The County Government will also bring on board all development partners to develop and implement policies and programs that integrate population dynamics, environment/climate change during this plan period.

1.8 Multidimensional Poverty Index

This is a composite measure designed to show incidence of multidimensional deprivations and their intensity.

POVERTY INDICATORS		SIAYA	KENYA
Monetary Poverty Rate (%)		33.1	35.7
Multidimensional Poverty Rate (%)		68.8	53.0
Multidimensional Poverty Rate by Age Group (%)	Children (under 18 years)	65.2	52.5
	Youth (18-34 years)	70.1	48.8
	Adults (35-59 years)	82.9	60.8
	Elderly (60+ years)	62.7	55.7

Table 12: Multidimensional Poverty Index *(Source: KNBS Comprehensive Poverty Report 2020)*

Siaya has a Monetary Poverty Rate of 33.1% which is slightly lower than the National rate of 35.7% of the people living below poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Rate among the adults (35-59 years) in Siaya County is the highest as a result of under employment, unemployment and subsistence livelihood. The Multidimensional Poverty Rate is lowest among the elderly (60+ years) and children (under 18 years) since these two categories get both direct and indirect support from the youth and adult categories. To address the high rate of multidimensional poverty, the County Government will invest in programmes aimed at improving incomes, reducing unemployment and improvement of livelihood.

1.9 The Blue Economy

Siaya County is endowed with natural water sources that makes it a key player in Kenya's blue economy. However, in the major areas of the blue economy, the County is yet to realise its full potential. Currently, the fish production stands at 30,147,600 metric tonnes per annum, land under irrigation is 680ha against a potential of 1800ha, there are five jetties (Mageta, Usenge, Misori, Luanda Kotieno and Asembo bay) along the lake with 88 fish landing sites

In this plan period, the County will put in place mechanisms to improve the over 60 existing beaches, fisheries and fish production, water transport infrastructure and regulations, irrigation, environmental protection and conservation.

2 Chapter Two
Performance Review of the Previous CIDP



Chapter Two

Performance Review of the Previous CIDP

2.0 Overview

This chapter reviews implementation of the 2018-22 CIDP. It presents an analysis of county performance in terms of revenue, expenditure and key outcomes as well as major sector challenges, emerging issues, lessons learnt, natural resource assessment and development issues.

2.1 Analysis of the County Revenue Sources

During the period under review, the county government had three major revenue sources i.e. Equitable Share, Conditional Grants and Own Source Revenue (OSR). The total projected revenue was Ksh 37.1773 billion, comprising Ksh. 31.5457 billion as equitable share; Ksh 3.32016 billion in conditional grants and Ksh. 2.31145 billion Own Source Revenue (OSR).

Actual receipts for the first four years (FY 2018/19-2021/22) of the plan period stood at Ksh. 27.7451 billion comprising Ksh. 24.5792 billion equitable share; Ksh. 2.00931 billion conditional grants and Ksh 1.15659billion OSR creating a financing gap of Ksh. 9,432.22. This variance is attributed to non-documentation of actual revenue of Ksh. 7,926.21 for FY 2022/23 since implementation is ongoing, non-receipt of conditional grants amounting to Ksh. 1,310.85 and under collection of OSR to the tune of Ksh 1,154.86. Table below gives a detailed analysis of actual revenue performance against projected values.

Revenue source	Revenue projection (Ksh. Million)						Actual revenue (Ksh. Million)					
	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21	2021 /22	2022 /23	Total	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21	2021 /22	2022 /23	Total
Equitable share	6028.8	5791.95	5791.95	6966.51	6966.51	31545.7	6028.8	5791.95	5791.95	6966.51	6966.51	31545.72
Conditional grants (Development partners)	844.3	750.54	773.17	693.45	258.7	3320.16	393.1	531.03	548.12	537.06	127.68	2136.99
Own source revenue	325	420	420	445.45	701	2311.45	189.67	184.25	336.29	446.38	468.56	1625.15
Total	**7198.1**	**6962.49**	**6985.12**	**8105.41**	**7926.21**	**37177.3**	**6611.57**	**6507.23**	**6676.36**	**7949.95**	**7562.75**	**27745.1**

Table 13: Projected revenue for FY 2018/19-2022/23

2.2 County Budget Expenditure Analysis

This section provides an analysis of total budget allocation and total actual expenditure by sector for the period under review. The total projected resource allocation for the plan period was Ksh 37.177 billion while total expenditure for the first four years of the implementation period was Ksh 28.215 billion implying Ksh 8.962 billion of the projected funds were not spent. Overall absorption stood at 76 percent with the Environment, Water and Natural Resources sector leading followed by Transport and Energy. Non-absorption of allocated funds is attributed to non-documentation of actual expenditure for FY 2022/23 since implementation is ongoing, delayed exchequer releases, non-disbursement of some conditional grants and under collection of OSR. This information is summarized in Table 14 below.

Economic Classification	Budgeted Estimates-A	Actual Expenditure -B	Variance (A-B)	% Absorption
Compensation to employees	2,719,767,122	2,700,075,765	19,691,357	99.28
Operations and maintenance	1,992,859,915	1,933,732,454	59,127,461	97.03
Development	3,730,962,575	1,675,901,463	2,055,061,112	44.92
Total	**8,443,589,612**	**6,309,709,682**	**2,133,879,930**	**74.73**

Sector	Total Budget Allocation(Million)	Expenditure (Million)	Variance (Million)	Absorption
Administration and Intergovernmental Relations	12,147	9,129	3,018	75%
Agriculture and Livestock	2,797	1,787	1,010	64%
Environment, Water & Natural Resources	1,419	1,274	145	90%
Education, Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	2,684	2,164	520	81%
Health and Sanitation	11,157	8,052	3,105	72%
Lands, Housing and Physical Planning	807	608	199	75%
Transport and Energy	4,131	3,651	480	88%
Trade, Industrialization and Tourism	2,035	1,550	485	76%
Total	**37,177**	**28,215**	**8,962**	**76%**

Table 14: County Expenditure Analysis by sector

2.3 Sector Programmes' Performance Review

The section provides an overview of the performance trends highlighting the key outcomes and outputs that led to the achievement of the outcomes, the gaps and compares the County and National outcome statistics. Additionally, the section gives challenges faced, emerging issues and lessons learnt during CIDP 2018-2022 implementation period.

2.3.2 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

In the plan period the sector targeted to increase crop, livestock and fish production and productivity and achieve the result as summarised in the table below

Sub sector		Target 000 (MT)	Achievement 000 (MT)
Crops	Sorghum	32,000	25,087
	Roots and tubers	158,100	139,500
	Fruits	54,200	35,378
Livestock	Apiculture	326.2	423.7
Sub sector		**Target (MT)**	**Achievement 000 (MT)**
	Meat	6,541.2	12,546.8
	Dairy	29,427.9	33,725.5
Fisheries	Capture		30,000
	Culture		147.6

The positive growth recorded particularly in the livestock sub-sector is attributable to enhanced extension services, improved working environment, development of policies and strategies and establishment of County

Agriculture Sector Steering Coordination Committee (CASSCOM). The sector also leveraged on partnership from Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Programme (KCSAP) and Agriculture Sector Support Programme (ASDSP) to support various agricultural value chains.

Notably, the crop sub sector performed below target due to a number of challenges including: prolonged drought, inadequate and untimely supply of subsidised fertiliser and other farm inputs. In addition, the sector did not adopt and implement a complete value chain approach in all the sub sectors and the farmer to extension worker ratio remains low. The irrigation potential is large but remains underdeveloped.

During implementation, it was noted that many areas of success in agriculture are attributed to development partner funded projects that have led to skewed development and access to extension services across the county. To address the extension gap, there is a need to upscale and rationalise the distribution of extension services across the county. To achieve proper production and productivity in the sector, strong intergovernmental relations is critical.

2.3.3 Water, Irrigation, Environment and Natural Resources

During the plan period, the county, under Water Supply and Management, planned to increase water access and coverage from 55.1% to 65%. Currently the water access and coverage stand at 58% which is attributed to: continued Support to 2 Water Service Providers (SIBO & Maji Milele) and 10 Community Managed Water Schemes; drilling and equipping of 140 Boreholes against a target of 100; laying of 381 km of water pipeline against a target of 350 km; desilting of 75 Water pans against a target of 70; protection of 45 Springs against a target of 60; augmentation and expansion of 9 water supply schemes against a target of 10; construction of 24 water harvesting tanks against a target of 220 in public institutions.

The increase in water access and coverage is also attributed to investments by the National Government (Siaya – Bondo Water and Sanitation project and Ugunja – Sega – Ukwala water project) and partners (Maji Milele and Pisoko).

The sector planned to increase sewerage coverage from 5 percent to 15 percent but managed to increase sewerage access to 5.5 percent through; Last Mile Connectivity Project in Bondo and Siaya towns covering 204 connections which include institutions such as County Referral Hospital and Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology (JOOUST).

In the plan period, the sector planned to increase tree cover by 9 percent from 5.2 percent to 14.2 percent. During the period, the department increased tree cover by 1 percent from 5.2 percent to 6.2 percent through; establishment of 10 tree nurseries against a target of 190; distribution and planting of 2,000,000 tree seedlings in 50 woodlot creations against a target of 10 woodlots in public spaces. The riparian land along the 4 target rivers was conserved (Sianda in East Ugenya, Nyandiwa in East Asembo, River Nzoia and Abura Dam). The department also rehabilitated Lake Kanyaboli dyke against a target of 5 dykes. Number of hilltops afforested were 3 (Got Mbaga, Got Regea and Got Rawalo) against a target of 12.

The sector planned to improve work environment and service delivery and achieved the following; recruited 3 officers against a target of 50; trained 6 officers against a target of 25, procured one vehicle against a target of 2; established 647 Management committees (target of 771); increased revenue collection by 10 percent in the 1st year but there was a decline in the subsequent years due to COVID-19 restrictions.

The department improved environmental management through Gazettement of the County Environment Committee and formation of 4 Ward Climate Change Planning Committees. Under climate change governance, the department has developed a Climate Change Policy, 2020 Enactment of 2 Acts-Water & Sewerage Act, 2018 & Climate Change Act, 2021 (target of 6). The department conducted one water points mapping survey against a target of 2; conducted 2 trainings with support from KDSP against a target of 18.

Key Challenges experienced by the department during the period under review included: lack of a county water masterplan, Inadequate water purification and supply infrastructure; lack of recognition for the need to preserve and budget for relocation of water infrastructure while undertaking other infrastructure development such as roads; vandalism of water infrastructure; weak regulation and enforcement for the protection and conservation of water and environmental resources; low prioritisation of environment projects; high cost of electricity; lack of effective governance structure for community managed water schemes.

During the plan period the department learnt that: Enhanced Partnership and linkages leads to improved innovation in water service provision e.g. Prepaid metres and inline chlorination techniques; Solarization of existing water supply schemes leads to sustainable operations.

2.3.4 Education, Youth Affairs, Sports, Gender and Social Services

At the beginning of the plan period, gross enrolment in Early Childhood Education was 76,680. At the end of the plan period, the number stood at 81,771. This achievement can be attributed to construction of 96 ECDE centres, equipping of 35 ECD centres, establishment of two centres of excellence in Bondo and Yala and implementation of school feeding programs on pilot basis in East Asembo and West Alego.

Gross enrolment in vocational training centres was 1,580 at the beginning of the plan period. At the end of the plan period, the enrolment stood at 3,706. This achievement is attributed to; construction of 8, equipping of 31 and renovation 34 classrooms; construction of 2 computer laboratory and administration blocks; provision of tuition support to 10,460 trainees through capitation.

During the period under review, the sector improved livelihoods for vulnerable groups by providing bursary to 45,266 students, construction of 2 sheltered workshops and provision of 996 assistive devices for PWD, celebration of annual international days for women and persons with disability, training of 1,200 youth on positive behaviour change and leadership, and 700 women on skilful parenting; supporting 30 youth groups to establish tree nurseries as income generating activities in the 30 Wards and training of 6 youth theatre groups in partnership with Kenya Film Commission.

The sector improved sports infrastructure by construction of Siaya stadium (ongoing), pavilion at Nyangera (ongoing),4 door pit latrine at Pap Kado; surveying and fencing of Nyilima and Pap Komenya sports ground; establishment of Akala playground; installation of goal posts at Musembe and Bar Kowino; provision of assorted sporting gear to 800 teams training of 357 athletes and 57 technical bench team; participation in 5 national tournaments, annual KICOSCA and EALASKA.

Key challenges during implementation included: Under-utilization of resource centres and sheltered workshops; low enrolment in VTCs due to negative community perception and withdrawal of government capitation.

During implementation, the department Learnt that; Implementation of school feeding program can increase enrolment as observed in two piloted Wards (East Asembo & North Alego) and the use of Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) improves efficiency in bursary disbursement.

2.3.5 County Health Services

During the plan period the sector realised the following achievements:

Reduction of infant mortality from 59/1000 live births to 42/1000 live births and under-five mortality rate from 159/1000 live births to 67/1000 live births. This reduction is attributed to the following interventions: increased immunisation coverage to 88% of the targeted population, defaulter tracing of antenatal and post-natal care, procurement of 40 fridges for cold chain maintenance of vaccines; support from partners on mother-child health and provision of IMCI services in 100 health facilities.

Reduction of maternal mortality from 619/100,000 in 2011 to 424/100,000 and improvement in skilled deliveries from 65% to 95%. These are attributed to; construction and operationalization of six maternity wings, strengthening of Community health services through training, facilitation of boda boda riders to transport expectant mothers to health facilities, provision of youth friendly services in 7 health facilities, provision of family planning services, screening of cervical cancer, provision of early childhood development and education services in all public health facilities.

Reduction in mortality arising from communicable diseases due to: decline in HIV Prevalence from 17.6% to 14.7%; decline in Malaria prevalence from 38% in 2018 to 19%; improved TB cure rate from 83% in 2019 to 87% in 2022.

Improvement in management of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through: improved screening; training of health care workers and conducting mental health outreaches.

Improvement in access and availability of specialized services through establishment of intensive care, emergency, orthopaedic, alcohol and substance abuse rehabilitation units; establishment of blood banks and improvement of diagnostic and imaging services.

Strengthened primary healthcare services through construction of, 11 maternity units, 18 new dispensaries, 3 Outpatient Departments and 18 staff houses and building capacity of community health volunteers.

Improvement of human resource management and office operations through recruitment of 163 healthcare workers against a target of 200, promotion of 78% of existing healthcare workforce against a target of 55%; strengthened legal and operational framework by preparing four policy guidelines and a strategic plan for the sector and enrolment of 19,456 households under universal health coverage scheme.

During the period under review the sector implemented the following projects outside the plan; establishment of CT scan, renal, Intensive care, isolation units and blood bank. This was done to improve quality of healthcare services, manage COVID 19 patients and limit referral cases outside the county.

While the county has strived to attain the WHO standards of access to health facilities, most of the facilities established lack adequate healthcare workers, equipment and commodity supply and are therefore unable to provide basic medical services. In addition, the sector has low capacity and inadequate resources to undertake data collection and compilation and over reliance on partner support for health financing.

During implementation, the sector learnt that: the efficiency of the Community health volunteers system has helped reduce communicable diseases and maternal deaths and remains a critical part of the healthcare system. Additionally, management of COVID-19 deployed a digital system that enabled contact tracing and data collection of COVID-19 cases. With the diminishing financing from exchequer and partners, it is emerging

that alternative mechanisms for financing of health need to be instituted. Such financing mechanism could include establishment of a County Health Insurance Fund

2.3.6 Lands, Physical Planning and Housing

In the review period, the sector targeted to reduce land related conflicts and improve investor confidence through land surveying and mapping of principal towns, intermediate urban centres, public land, markets and county roads. The sector also targeted to improve efficiency of land records through automation of public land and land banking. At the end of the planning period, the sector managed to: erect nine control pillars in three principal towns and intermediate urban centres; surveyed and demarcated boundaries for 100 public parcels, 200 Kms of county roads and 1 hectare of Got Ramogi heritage site.

To ensure efficiency in management of public land the sector: established land records office at the County headquarters; digitized 7,000 public land records in five sub counties; acquired 22.13 Ha of land to increase its land bank; held 37 sensitization fora on land issues; delineated 12 Urban boundaries; approved 12 Market layout plans and prepared Siaya County Valuation and Rating Bill, 2021. In addition, the sector planned to develop land use plans for principal towns and markets. At the end of the plan period, the sector managed to develop 12 urban plans and the County Spatial Plan.

To improve urban infrastructure and deliver affordable housing units to all, the sector planned to improve motorized and non-motorized (NMT) transport infrastructure, construct new and renovate existing housing units. At the end of the plan period the sector managed to; establish Siaya Municipality which rehabilitated 2 recreational parks, constructed 2 km of NMT and 0.7 km sewer extension. In housing development, the sector renovated 31 staff housing units. The sector also conferred municipality status to Bondo and Ugunja.

Key challenges during implementation included: lack of an approved valuation roll that affects implementation of land use plans and revenue collection; delay in approval of land related policies, legislations and regulations in the County Assembly; numerous litigations related to public land that delays implementation of development in public land; absence of a Validated County Public Land Inventory limiting land administration and planning and land tenure system allows for subdivision which is increasingly affecting access to land for land banking and also implementation of land use plan.

During implementation, the sector learnt that: implementation of the provision of Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 with respect to transfer of functions and resources is critical to strengthening municipality operations; operationalization of the valuations roll will improve own source revenue and surveying and demarcating of public land reduces encroachment and related conflicts.

2.3.7 Trade, Industrialization and Tourism

Sector Introduction

The sector envisions sustainable enterprises for economic growth through development and promotion of Trade, Industrialization and Tourism. The sector goals are to: Provide an enabling environment that facilitates competitive trade, investment and industrialization; Market Siaya county as a premier tourist destination.

2.3.7.1 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives

To create an enabling environment that facilitates competitive local, regional and global trade and investment, the sector facilitated 34 SMEs to attend both domestic and international exhibition to showcase products and innovation from Siaya county; trained 540 SMEs on e-business and linked 30 SMEs to EPZ.

Towards creating a conducive business environment, the sector: installed 53 high mast and 30 solar lamps; established 16 market management committees, constructed 68 sanitation facilities, constructed 4 modern market sheds and 21 market sheds and undertook infrastructural improvement in 44 markets.

To improve Cooperative Management, the sector conducted 205 cooperative audits, 58 inspections and 102 trainings; capacity building of 12 cooperatives on marketing and value addition.

To improve fair trade practices and consumer protection, the sector enforced compliance with Weights and Measures Act, Cap 513 Laws of Kenya by: annual verification of 11,993 trader's equipment; conducting 142 sensitization and awareness campaigns, undertaking 1,292 impromptu inspections and test purchases at the trader's premises and prosecuting 3 reported offences.

To improve market solid waste management, the sector: cleaned 240 markets by recruiting 2,260 casuals, conducted 31 clean-up days, collected and dumped approximately 542,600. tonnes of garbage.

Towards improved administration and control of alcoholic drinks and substance abuse, the sector issued cumulatively 2,147 licenses to the liquor outlets and developed a business map for all the alcoholic drinks outlet within the county.

Challenges during implementation included: community resistance to allow establishment of dumpsites; existing cooperatives are not aligned to specific value chains and business systems; inadequate capacity of staff to train cooperative movements; lack of working synergy within the department; Ineffective mechanism for enforcement of Weights and Measures legislations.

The sector learnt that: appropriate technologies on waste management should be deployed.

2.3.7.2 Tourism, Culture and ICT

The Tourism, Culture & Arts sub-sector envisioned a significant positive impact in the county revenue coffers. The revenue streams from business licences and associated costs are declared from the Revenue Directorate.

To improve tourist attraction sites, the sector undertook phased development of Got Ramogi Hills; restored Mageta and Odero Akang'o Colonial Cells.

To promote Siaya as a tourism destination of choice, the sector prepared; 1 policy and guideline; distributed 10,507 publicity materials; organised 18 cultural and 7 talent search events; attended 19 events; designated 7 parcels of land for tourism development; collaborated with National Museums of Kenya and Kenya Forest Services on conservation and protection of heritage sites.

2.3.8 Roads, Public Works and Transport

To increase accessibility and mobility within the County the sector planned to; open 860 km of new roads; maintain 1,850Km of existing roads; upgrade 23 km of roads to bitumen standards; construct and maintain 16 bridges and upgrade 4 airstrips across the county.

At the end of the plan period, the sector; opened 1,512.82 km of roads; maintained 1895.897 km; tarmacked 2.18km of Bondo Township-Opoda road and constructed 20 box culverts. county. Key ongoing projects include: Tarmacking of Bondo-Nango-Uyawi Road and Got Nanga-Jera-Bar Ober-Uring Road. Generally, the sector surpassed set targets in opening and maintenance of roads due to increased budgetary allocation to address the high demand for road accessibility in the County.

To enhance building safety in the built environment the sector provided designs and bills of quantities; supervised and inspected the construction of all public buildings.

The sector planned to improve adoption of climate friendly sources of energy by; equipping 50 boreholes with solar power; promoting use of renewable energy sources in 6,000 households; and establishing an energy centre. At the end of the plan period, the sector collaborated with the department of water and equipped 100 boreholes with solar power.

To Improve the working environment, security and emergency response the sector planned to; construct and equip a fire station, install solar lights and flood lights in urban centres and markets. During the period under review due to budget constraints, the sector did not realise these targets.

Sector specific challenges included: the county has not demarcated road reserves leading to encroachment on road reserves; lack of a county road master plan; poor project cycle and contract management; lack of properly established energy sub sector

During implementation, the sector learnt that: Collaboration with National government agencies, in tarmacking of roads bridges technical capacity gaps; Involvement of surveyors and locals in project identification and implementation reduces conflict; Implementation of macro projects creates impact, reduces cost of supervision and improves quality and orientation of contractors reduces conflicts during project implementation.

2.3.9 Administration and Intergovernmental Relations

The Administration and Intergovernmental Relations sector is one of the eight (8) sectors that have been created to ensure an efficient approach to County Governance, Administration, Financial Management, Economic Planning, ICT operations and County Legislation. It consists of three subsectors namely: Finance and economic planning; Governance, Administration and ICT, and County Assembly. The sector also consists of one Semi-Autonomous Government Agency namely, the County Public Service Board.

The sector envisions quality service delivery through provision of efficient, effective, ethical, equitable services and transformative leadership. The sector's goal is to provide good governance in service delivery.

2.3.9.1 County Assembly

In the plan period 2018-2022, the County Assembly planned to strengthen the assembly's legislative, oversight and representation framework and systems. Over the period, the assembly legislated on 33 Bills; enacted 27 into laws; trained members on legislations processes; constructed and equipped 16 offices for Assembly leadership and Committee Chairpersons; furnished four committee rooms.

The Assembly approved oversight reports including a report on vetting of CECs, County Secretary, County Attorney, Chief Officers and members of the County Public Service Board; developed standard procedures for Committees and revised its Standing Orders.

To strengthen the representation role, the assembly: handled all petitions submitted; conducted public participation programs; conducted awareness surveys and constructed 30 Ward offices. Furthermore, the Assembly initiated the construction of halls in 30 Ward offices and civil works in 4 Ward offices.

During the plan period the Assembly improved its capacity to carry out its mandate by strengthening staff capacity, improved internal operation systems and efficiencies, strengthened digital capabilities for communication and documentation of proceedings.

While the Assembly achieved many milestones in executing its mandate, there remain challenges which need to be addressed. The main challenge emerging is that the targets contained in the Annual Development Plans and Budgets are incongruent with those contained in the CIDP. Consequently, it is difficult to evaluate the performance of the Assembly against the targets set in the CIDP. The development of the ICT capabilities appears to lack strategic application and has not contributed to optimal operations of the Assembly. Litigation around the land designated for the construction of the County Assembly complex has delayed the implementation of the project.

2.3.9.2 Governance and Administration

To improve service delivery, the department originated 49 bills; developed transport and project management policies; developed e-newsletters; procured 110 office equipment against a target of 500; conducted customer satisfaction surveys; provided transport support services to departments; Improved public participation in county governance; Strengthened institutions through establishment of GSDU unit, Strategy, Monitoring and Evaluation, Public Participation and Civic Education Directorates; Strengthened performance management framework through adoption of Staff Performance Appraisal System (SPAS) and performance contracting;

To provide a conducive work environment, the department constructed and equipped the county administrative Office (headquarters); recruited, promoted and trained officers; provided enhanced Medical Cover to all staff; enhanced capacity building through partnership with the World Bank- Kenya Devolution Support Programme (KDSP); paid liabilities of the defunct Local authority staff and Improved payroll management.

Challenges experienced during the plan period include: Weak human resource and records management system; Weak fleet management system; Weak enforcement and compliance unit and Ineffective public participation and civic education.

During the implementation period the learnt that; Effective public participation and civic education enhances good governance and ownership of county programmes and projects in the county; Strengthening decentralised units enhances service delivery; a robust performance management system enhances service delivery.

2.3.9.3 Finance and Economic Planning

The Department improved the management of public resources by ensuring timely preparation of statutory documents and reports, executing planned and special audits. The department improved own source revenue collection from Ksh. 189M in FY 2018/19 to Ksh. 446M in FY 2021/22 through formation of Revenue Collection Task Force, Enactment of Tax Waiver Act for Own Source Revenue, employed more revenue collectors, partially automated revenue streams and allocated more vehicles to facilitate revenue collection.

The department improved procurement services by ensuring strict adherence to relevant laws; timely preparation of statutory and administrative reports; training of staff and suppliers/ contractors on the e-procurement module.

The Department improved policy formulation and execution through timely preparation of statutory planning documents (CIDP, ADPs, CBROP, CFSP, CDMSP, SWG reports and Budget estimates); establishment of the County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF); Preparation of periodic Budget Execution reports; improved Networking and Partnership with key stakeholders (CRA, KNBS, COB).

To improve the work environment and service delivery, the department: constructed Archives and offices; improved physical structures in the County Treasury; procured operational tools and equipment; recruited 220 Revenue officers and facilitated training on e-ProMIS and IFMIS.

2.4 Cross cutting challenges, emerging issues and lessons learnt

During the implementation of its programmes, the county faced the following key challenges: delayed exchequer releases; supplementary budget adjustments; inadequate staffing especially of technical officers; delays in approval of policies and laws; unrealized own source revenue target; poor coordination and overlapping functions among departments.

The operations of the county government were impacted upon by emerging issues such as effect of climate change such as frequent droughts, floods and rising water levels; COVID 19 pandemic and resultant shocks; geopolitical e.g Russia- Ukraine wars and economic factors that led to inflation.

In the course of implementing the previous CIDP, the County government learnt that: Participatory planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation lead to effective implementation and ownership of projects and programs; decentralizing financial services enhance implementation of programs and projects; provision of good working environment and tools enhances staff productivity; adoption of ICT improves service delivery; robust performance management system enhances service delivery.

2.5 Natural Resource Endowment

The section discusses the major natural resources found in the county, dependent sectors, level of utilization, opportunities to optimize utilization of the resource, constraints leading to underutilization and existing sustainable management strategies.

Name of Natural Resource*	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunity for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Lake (Victoria, Kanyaboli, Sare, Nyamboyo)	Agriculture, Irrigation Food and fisheries	Fishing both capture and culture (Cages)	Culture fishing	Increasing water levels	Existing Fisheries Act 0f 2017
				Crocodile menace	Existing Soil Management policy
		Irrigated farming	Irrigation	Water hyacinth	Existing Agriculture policy
				Upwelling	
				High cost of inputs	
		Water levels expected to decline with increasing irrigation activities	Environmental conservation area	Deteriorating water quality;	Lake conservation and rehabilitation programme
	Water, Environment and natural resources		Existing Public water source	Declining water levels through irrigation;	Monitor water levels.
				Sedimentation;	Maintenance of dykes, canals;
		Water levels expected to rise due to effects climate change	Potential for revenue collection from water supply.	Overfishing leading to lake ecosystem imbalance;	Prepare and implement Water Resource Management plan
				Eutrophication as a result of pollution;	Collaborate with relevant water Agencies (NEMA, WRA etc)
				Poor landing infrastructure	Construct jetties and harbours in partnership with Kenya Maritime Authority
				Unpredictable weather patterns	Monitor and sensitize on meteorological trends
	Transport and energy	Water transportation	Transportation of goods and people between counties and countries	Limited water transport vessels	Explore private owners in management of water transport vessels
				Limited emergency response mechanism in water transportation	Establish emergency response mechanism in water transportation
				Slow growth of islands due to high development cost	Increase number of ferries operating in the lake

Name of Natural Resource*	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunity for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Rivers Nzoia, Yala	Agriculture, Irrigation Food and fisheries	Fishing	Irrigated farming	High cost of inputs and equipment	Existing Fisheries Act 0f 2017
		Irrigation			Existing Soil Management policy
					Existing Agriculture policy
		Erosion of river banks due to poor farming practices	Hydropower production at Ndanu Falls	Receding water levels causing water supply disruptions	River bank protection –
	Water, Environment and natural resources		Public water supply	Pollution from effluent (industrial and domestic)	Training on safe use of chemicals
		Declining water level due irrigation activities		Siltation of rivers as of degradation of river banks	Support provision to WRUAs
			Environment conservation Area	Weak political goodwill;	Collaborate with relevant water Agencies (NEMA, WRA etc)
				Low awareness of river conservation	
Wetlands (Yala Delta, Safu Swamp, Mahawa and Gaula,)	Water, Environment and natural resources	Encroachment and Over-exploitation of wetlands leading to destruction of the swamp	Environmental conservation area	Climate change	Establishment of environmental management plan
			Nature based enterprises including Cottage industry and Nature tourism	Encroachment	Gazettement of wetlands
			Detoxification of water bodies leading to improved water quality	Over-exploitation of wetlands	Establishment of land use plan for Yala Delta
				Limited awareness on environmental related issues affecting swamps	Mapping of wetlands
					Collaborate with relevant water Agencies (NEMA, WRA etc)

Name of Natural Resource*	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunity for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Rivers Nzoia, Yala	Trade, Industrialization and Tourism	Declining raw materials for cottage industries due to human encroachment for irrigation	Tourist attraction site	Political interests	-Enforcement of relevant environmental management laws
		Fisheries resources declining with intensified exploitation -Over-exploitation of wetlands leading to destruction of the swamp	Establishment of cottage industries	Human-wildlife conflict	-formulation of investment policy
			Intensification of fish farming	Resource-use conflict	-Establishment of land use plan
			Support from development partners and PPP	Pollution	
			Creation of domestic fish ponds for attraction and economic gain		
			Best practices in waste water management and wetland conservation in some farms		
	Transport and energy	Water transportation	Increase connectivity by construction of bridges	Rising water levels leading to accidents	Monitoring and sensitization on meteorological trends to limit water accidents
		Sand harvesting	income generation to sand harvesters	Unpredictable weather patterns leading to flooding	Monitor and sensitize on meteorological trends
				Crude sand harvesting tools and equipment	Adopt modern technology in sand harvesting

Name of Natural Resource*	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunity for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Minerals (Sand, Quarry Ballast, Hardcore, Murram, Dimension Stones Gold Deposits)	Water, Environment and natural resources	Land degradation due to over-exploitation	Building material	Land Degradation	Environmental conservation
			Employment creation improving livelihood	Health hazards	Alternative source of livelihood
			Revenue generation to the government	Noise pollution	-Promotion of Sustainable mining
					Collaboration with relevant water Agencies (NEMA, WRA etc)
	Trade, Industrialization and tourism Publics Works Housing	Land degradation due to over-exploitation	-Building material	Land Degradation	-Environmental conservation -Alternative source of livelihood
			-Employment opportunity	Health hazards	-Public sensitization on the effects of quarrying
			-Source of livelihood	Damage to the feeder roads due to overloading by the trucks	-Multi-agency collaboration in enforcing relevant legislations
			-Economic growth from establishment of business activities		

Name of Natural Resource*	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunity for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Minerals (Sand, Quarry Ballast, Hardcore, Murram, Dimension Stones Gold Deposits)	Transport and energy	Highly utilized in general construction works	Income generation for sand harvesters and transporters	Inaccessible roads leading to sand harvesting sites	Increasing access through opening and maintenance of roads
			Own source revenue for the County	Rising water levels limiting sand harvesting	Monitoring of water levels
		Excavation of gravel used in construction works	Income generation for land owners, plant operators and owners	Excavation has resulted to land degradation	Backfilling of existing borrow pits for sustainable agricultural use
				Unstable grounds leading to accidents	Establish emergency response mechanism around the mining sites
		Highly utilized in brick making	Income generation	Land degradation	Use of standard kilns
				Deforestation	Prioritize Afforestation and reforestation
				Air pollution	Use of standard kilns
		Used as building stones	income generation	Excavation has resulted to land degradation	Backfilling of existing quarries for sustainable agricultural use
				Dilapidated roads	Increase access through opening, maintenance, and tarmacking of roads
				Unstable grounds leading to accidents	Establish an emergency response mechanism

Name of Natural Resource*	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunity for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Forests (Got Ramogi and Got Abiero, 17 Community forests)	Water, Environment and natural resources	Declining due to over-exploitation (commercial and domestic use)	Water catchment	Population increase	-Development of Forest management plan
			Business opportunity(beekeeping)	Encroachment	Afforestation Programmes (long rains and short rains)
			Improved economic activity as a result of improved agriculture (micro climate)	Little legal framework to manage forests.	Gazettement of community forests.
					Collaboration with relevant water Agencies (NEMA, KFS etc)
	Trade, Industrialization and Tourism	Deforestation due to over exploitation	Tourist attraction site	Encroachment population and agriculture activities	-Development of Forest use plan
			Water catchment	Competition for forest resources-wood and charcoal	-Afforestation programme
			Business opportunity (bee-keeping)		-Multi-agency collaboration in enforcing relevant legislations
			Support from development partners		
Land	Agriculture, Irrigation Food and fisheries	Crop Farming, Livestock keeping, Aquaculture	Reclamation of idle land	High inputs cost, prevalence of pests and diseases, land degradation	Existing Fisheries Act 0f 2017
					Existing Soil Management policy
					Existing Agriculture policy
	Lands, physical planning, housing and Urban Development	Unplanned settlements and urban Centres	Existence of County Spatial Plan and land use plans	Budgetary/ financial constraints	Development of urban planning policies
		Untitled public and private lands	Existing partnership with National Land Commission	Out dated land use plans	Development of land administration policies
		Unsecured boundaries	Modern technology in land survey	Budgetary constraints	Establish partnership with development partners and stakeholders

Name of Natural Resource*	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunity for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Ndanu falls	Transport and energy	Untapped hydro power generation	Generation of hydro power	The energy unit yet to be established thus, limiting implementation	Monitoring of water levels
Sunlight		Solar power used for generation of electricity	Use of Green energy	Lack of funding to support energy programmes	Establishing an energy unit in the county

Table 15: Natural Resource Analysis

2.6 Development Issues

This section presents key sector development issues and their status as identified during situational analysis. Key Sector specific development issues are as tabulated below.

Sector	Development Issue	Status	Constraint	Opportunities
Health and Sanitation	Access to healthcare	Poor access to healthcare	Long distance to the nearest health facility in Ugenya sub-county	Construction, maintenance and equipping of health infrastructure
			Poor health infrastructure	
			Weak referral system	Strengthen referral system
			Inadequate technical skills	Recruitment of specialized health providers
			Inadequate specialized health services	Provide specialized health services
			Commodity stock outs	Strengthen product management
			High cost of healthcare	Implementation of universal health coverage
	Disease burden	High disease burden	High cases of communicable diseases	Provision of quality promotive and preventive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative services
			Increased cases of non-communicable diseases	Provision of quality promotive and preventive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative services
			Weak linkage between research and practice	Strengthen linkage between research and policy development in health care provision
	Emergency response	Poor emergency response	Weak emergency response coordination	Strengthen emergency response
			Poor emergency response infrastructure and equipment	
			Inadequate technical skills	

Sector	Development Issue	Status	Constraint	Opportunities
Administration and intergovernmental relations	Legislation	Inadequate legislations to operationalize functions all the functions under the Fourth Schedule	Slow preparation of bills by the executive	Strengthen legislative framework
			Slow processing of bills/ policies by the assembly	Strengthen legislative framework
			Few or no Private Members Bills introduced in the assembly	
			Limited capacity of members to introduce bills in the assembly and identify areas that require legislations	
			Inadequate technical staff required to support the legislative work of the members	
			Inadequate technical capacity of existing staff required to support the legislative work of the members	
			Inadequate office space and equipment for members and staff	
	Oversight	Weak oversight capacity	Inadequate capacity to oversight the executive	Strengthen oversight capacity of members
			Limited application of the available oversight laws by the assembly	
	Representation	Weak representation of the citizens	Inadequate equipment in the Ward offices	Strengthen representation capacity of members
			Inadequate capacity to effectively represent the citizenry	

Sector	Development Issue	Status	Constraint	Opportunities
			Inadequate_technical staff	Recruitment of technical officers
			Poor staff welfare	Improve staff welfare
			Weak decentralized system	Strengthen decentralized services
			Weak legal and policy framework	Strengthen policy and legal framework
			Inadequate capacity building of existing staff	Capacity building of existing staff
			Weak performance management system	Strengthen performance management system
			Weak Monitoring and Evaluation system	Strengthen monitoring evaluation and learning
Administration and intergovernmental relations	Service delivery.	Ineffective and inefficient service delivery	Weak public participation, grievance redress mechanism and civic education	Strengthen public participation, grievance and civic education
			Weak communication and public relations	Strengthen communication and public relation
			Weak disaster management and response	Strengthen disaster management and response
			Weak legal advisory and representation	Strengthen legal advisory and representation
			Weak compliance and enforcement_of policies and laws	Strengthen compliance and enforcement_of policies and laws
			Poor fleet management	Strengthen fleet management
			Weak intergovernmental relations	Strengthen intergovernmental relations

Sector	Development Issue	Status	Constraint	Opportunities
Administration and intergovernmental relations	Public Financial management	Weak financial management system	Unrealized own source revenue potential	Strengthen OSR administration and management
			Revenue leakages	
			Manual revenue collection methods	
			Weak Internal Control systems	Strengthen internal control systems
			Inadequate office space, operational tools and equipment	Provide office space, tools and equipment
			Inadequate social amenities in revenue collection points	Provide social amenities in revenue collection points
			Weak enforcement services	Strengthen inspectorate and enforcement
			Poor statutory and administrative reporting	Strengthen statutory and administrative reporting
			Weak record management system	Strengthen record management system
			Manual audit processes	Automate audit processes
			Inadequate technical capacity of existing staff	Capacity building for existing staff
	Planning Research and Development	Weak institutional framework for planning, research and development	Inadequate number of technical staffs	Recruitment of technical officers
			Weak linkage among fiscal policy documents	Strengthen linkage among fiscal policy documents
			Inadequate fiscal policy documents	Develop non-existent fiscal policy documents
			Non-operationalization of statistics function	Operationalize statistics function
	Information, communication technology	Manual service delivery mode	Inadequate ICT infrastructure and equipment	Provide requisite ICT infrastructure and equipment
			Inadequate technical capacity	Capacity building for existing staff
			Inadequate county ICT policies and laws	Develop requisite policies and laws
		Low uptake of ICT services by the public	Inadequate public ICT access points	Provide ICT access points in strategic places
			Inadequate capacity of the public in ICT usage	Capacity building of the public on ICT usage

Sector	Development Issue	Status	Constraint	Opportunities
Education.	Access to early childhood education.	Poor access to early childhood education	Proximity to the nearest ECD Centre	Construct and Equip ECD Centres
			Inadequate infrastructure.	
			Inadequate ECD instructors.	Recruit new ECD instructors
	Access to vocational training.	Poor access to vocational training	Proximity to the nearest vocational training Centre.	Construct and Equip Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) Centres
			Inadequate infrastructure.	
			Inadequate VTC instructors.	Recruit new VTC instructors and Capacity build existing staff
			Poor attitude towards VTCs	Re-brand VTCs to increase enrolment
	Social services.	Poor access to social services.	Weak policy framework	Strengthen policy framework
			Lack of integrated bursary administration/system	Coordinate an integrated bursary administration system
			Concurrent functions with unclear boundaries between national and county government.	Strengthen intergovernmental relation
			Failure to execute libraries as a transferred function.	Fast track execution of libraries
			Lack of database on vulnerable members of society	Establish a database for the vulnerable members of the society
			Poor project conceptualization.	Strengthen project cycle management
			Inadequate staff.	Recruit new staff
	Talent development.	Poor talent development	Inadequate infrastructure	Construct talent infrastructure
			Lack of equipment	Provide equipment for talent development
			Inadequate skilled staff.	Recruit new staff and capacity build existing staff on talent development
			Weak legal and policy framework.	Strengthen legal and policy framework.

Sector	Development Issue	Status	Constraint	Opportunities
Environment, Water and natural resources	Access to safe water	Poor access to safe water	Inadequate water infrastructure	Construct water supply infrastructure
			Inadequate technical capacity	Recruit and capacity build technical staff
			High non-revenue water	Strengthen surveillance to address water burst ups and vandalism
			Vandalism of water supply infrastructure	
			Inefficient operations of water service provider	Support water service providers
			Old and dilapidated water infrastructure;	Renovate dilapidated water infrastructure
	Environmental conservation and management	Poor environmental conservation and management	Unpredictable weather patterns	Enhance mereology services
			Land degradation	Reclamation of degraded areas
			Deforestation	Afforestation and Re-afforestation programs
			Encroachment on riparian land	Reclamation of
			Weak enforcement of environmental policies.	Strengthen enforcement of environmental laws
Trade, Industrialization and Tourism	Enterprise Development	Poor business environment	Poor market infrastructure	Improve market infrastructure
			Inadequate business skills	Build capacity of business people
			Low access to credit	Increase access to credit
			High taxation	Provide market information
			Insecurity	Secure markets
			Poor waste management	Strengthen waste management
			Weak cooperatives movement	Strengthen cooperative movement
			Weak enforcement of legal Metrology legislations	Strengthen enforcement of legal metrology laws
			Inadequate manufacturing/ processing firms	Develop manufacturing/processing industries
			Proliferation of counterfeit, substandard goods	Strengthen market surveillance
			Weak enforcement of Siaya County Alcoholic Drinks Act 2016	Strengthen enforcement of Siaya County Alcoholic Drinks Act 2016
			Weak investment and industrial regulatory framework	Develop relevant policies and legislations
	Tourism promotion	Low tourist numbers	Undeveloped tourist attraction sites	Develop tourist attraction sites
			Unclassified hotels	Classify hotels
			Inadequate policies and laws	Develop relevant policies and legislations
			Poor marketing of tourist products	Strengthen product marketing
			Low uptake of technology in tourism promotion	Leverage on technology in tourism promotion
			Lack of data on tourist arrivals	Develop database of tourists

Sector	Development Issue	Status	Constraint	Opportunities
Agriculture and livestock	Agricultural marketing	Weak agricultural marketing system	Weak policy on agricultural marketing	Strengthen legal and operational framework
			Uncoordinated agricultural markets	Improve aggregation of agricultural produce
			Poor road access	Improve road access
			Inadequate value addition	Promote agro- processing and value addition
			Uncoordinated agricultural production	Enhance extension services
			High taxation	Existence of legal and policy frameworks
			Low uptake of technology in agricultural marketing	Promote use of technology in agricultural marketing
			Weak capacity of agricultural marketing organization	Availability of financial institution
			Low uptake of credit	Improve access to agricultural finances
			Expensive technologies	Improve access to agricultural finances
			Stringent conditions on lending by financial institutions	Availability of financial institution
			Inadequate extension services	Enhance extension services
			Low involvement of youth in agriculture production and marketing	Support youth in agribusiness
			Unfair trade practices.	Enhance access to market information

Sector	Development Issue	Status	Constraint	Opportunities
Agriculture and livestock	Agricultural production and productivity	Low crop, livestock and fisheries production	Low soil fertility	Improve soil fertility
			Low use of quality inputs	Improve access to quality inputs
			High cost of farm inputs	Improve access to farm inputs through subsidies
			Pests and diseases	Control pests and diseases affecting crops, animal and fisheries
			Post-harvest losses	Develop strategies to address post-harvest losses in crops, livestock and fisheries
			Illegal farming and Fishing methods	Promote appropriate farming/ fishing methods
			Unreliable weather patterns	Promote irrigated agricultural production
			Weak policy on agrochemical use	Strengthen legal and operational framework
			High cost of agrochemicals	Improve access to agricultural finances
			Low uptake of technology	Improve access to appropriate agricultural technologies
			Inadequate extension services	Enhance extension
			Effects of climate change	Promote climate change resilience practices
			Lack of a livestock development master plan	Support the preparation of livestock master plan to guide and implement investments and policies
			Lack of species and breeds to support livestock productions	Establish species and breed development strategies and programmers
			Low volumes of fish produced in the lakes	Promote aquaculture

Sector	Development Issue	Status	Constraint	Opportunities
Lands, physical planning and housing	Housing and Urban development	Poor urban infrastructure	Poor street lighting	Install street lighting in urban areas
			Poor motorized and non-motorized system	Develop motorized and non-motorized facilities
			Poor waste management system	Develop waste management facilities
			Poor storm water management	Develop storm water management infrastructure
			Weak emergency response system	Establish emergency response system
			Limited access to safe water	Install water connection infrastructure
			Limited access to sewerage connection	Install sewerage connection infrastructure
			Poor market infrastructure	Construct modern markets
			Lack of urban by laws	Develop urban by laws
			Lack of Institution to manage urban Centres	Establish urban governance structures
			Lack of delineated urban area boundaries	Delineate urban area boundaries
		Limited access to affordable and decent housing units	Limited number of government housing unit	Construct government housing units
			Poor state of government housing units	Renovate existing government housing units
			Insufficient land for housing development	Acquire land for housing development
	Public land management	Weak development control	Delay in approval of updated land use plans	Fast track approval of updated land use plans
			Lack of an approved county spatial plan and local land use plans to guide development	Fast track approval of county spatial plan and local land use plans
			Unapproved development	Enforce development control
		Poor public land administration	Manual public land records	Digitize public land record
			Encroachment in public lands	Secure public land
			Lack of ownership record of public land	Titling of public land
			Double allocation of alienated public land	Implement land audit and inventory report
			Limited modern survey equipment	Acquire modern survey equipment
			Lack of GIS expert	Recruit GIS expert
			Lack of policies and laws	Develop policies and laws
			Lack of valuation roll	Develop valuation roll

Sector	Development Issue	Status	Constraint	Opportunities
Transport and Energy	Public transportation	Inaccessible road transport infrastructure	Limited access to social institutions, markets and productive areas	Opening, grading and gravelling of new roads
			Poor state of existing earth roads	Maintenance of existing roads
			Limited number of bridges and culverts for connectivity	Construction and maintenance of bridges/ box-culverts
			High number of all-weather roads in the county	Upgrading to bitumen standards of selected link roads
				Construction of class b and c roads in collaboration with national government
			High cost for road construction	Acquire machinery for road construction
			Weak traffic management	Construction of bus parks and parking lanes
		Limited use of water transportation	Poor landing infrastructure for water transport	Construction of Asembo bay feeder port
				Construction of jetties in liaison with Kenya Maritime Authority
			Limited number of water vessels	Establish public private partnership framework for water transport
			Lack of capacity to maintain and repair water vessels	Capacity building of technician to handle water vessels
			Rising water levels in the water bodies	Strengthen metrology services
			Weak emergency response in water transport	Strengthen emergency response in water transport
		Limited use of air transportation	Inadequate air transport infrastructure	Improve air transport infrastructure
	Structural development control	Poor enforcement of building code	Weak enforcement of approved designs	Preparation of designs and BBQs for government buildings
				Inspection of buildings to conform to the designs
			Weak supervision of government buildings	Supervision of government buildings
			Lack of material laboratory for material testing	Equip material laboratory
	Energy solutions	Low uptake of energy solution	Lack of energy unit in the county	Establish energy unit in the county
			Lack of awareness on alternative energy sources	Create awareness on alternative energy sources
			Lack of energy demonstration Centres in the county	Construct energy Centres



3

Chapter Three
Spatial Development Framework



Chapter Three

Spatial Development Framework

3.1 Introduction

This section describes the Spatial Framework within which development projects and programmes will be implemented. The information provided is drawn from the County Spatial Plan (2018-2028) and covers the following thematic areas: resource potential growth areas, enhancing county competitiveness; modernizing agriculture; diversifying tourism; managing human settlement; conserving the natural environment; transportation network; providing appropriate infrastructure and industrialisation. The section will also outline the spatial development framework in view of the emerging themes based on three broad zones; the Green Spatial Development, Brown Spatial Development and the Blue Spatial development. It will also prescribe the overall spatial development framework addressing the different thematic elements.

3.1.1 Resource Potential Growth Areas

Spatial Development Framework (SDF) sets out the principles to be used to decide the right development to promote economic growth within the county taking into consideration spatial disparities. The proposed strategies include:

1. Setting industrial incubation centres and initiating agro-processing value addition.
2. Pursuing mining resources to increase revenue generation.
3. Revitalization of the blue economy to improve fishing resources.
4. Undertake sustainable tourism and ecotourism.
5. Targeted infrastructural development in trading centres such as markets to connect electricity (street lighting and solar power), establish stall markets, connect water and sanitation.
6. Enhance financial capacity of local traders by availing credit facilities.
7. Expand the resource base by pursuing resource mobilization from public finance, private finance and public-private financing.
8. Expanding the role of SME and MSE contribution to the local economy.
9. Tapping into Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) as a driver of investment.
10. Developing human resource in the economic sector through developing entrepreneurial skills, education and health services thereby enhancing participation in the productive sector.
11. Formulation of the strategy for Revitalization of Agriculture to attain economic recovery strategies.
12. Proposed increment in total government expenditure in the agricultural sector (strengthening agricultural research and extension, credit to farmers, revival of farmers' institutions and control of crop and animals' diseases).

3.1.2 Enhancing County Competitiveness

County Competitiveness positions the County for partnerships and economic development. The County is predominantly rural with significant reliance on agriculture and local trade to spur its economic development. The Siaya CSP now proposes leveraging on the Counties strengths i.e. Lake Front, Cultural heritage, Natural resources i.e. Yala Delta, Land mass and Minerals as well as opportunities in Tourism, Fishing, Mining and ICT to make Siaya competitive and attractive to investors with a view to growing its economy. To enhance the county's competitiveness, the county will give focus to the following sectors;

Tourism

Siaya County is strategically situated along the lakeshore, offering diverse tourism opportunities, particularly in the realm of water sports and outdoor waterfront dining establishments. The county also possesses cultural heritage sites that have not been fully leveraged as potential tourism attractions. To position Siaya County as a premier tourism hub in the lake region, the following strategies should be implemented:

1. Construction and equipping of cultural centres.
2. Undertaking and developing a business and conference tourism initiative.
3. Developing water sports tourism (boat, racing, water skiing, swimming competitions, boat tours
4. Development of high-end hotel and Conference facilities in Siaya County.
5. Development of Community-Based Tourism activities.
6. Marketing Initiatives to enhance visibility of Siaya County.
7. Partnerships on the development of Wildlife Conservancies to promote tourism and solve wildlife-human conflict.
8. Establishment of standards for tourism products and services in Siaya county.
9. Development of road network within Siaya County for rural and urban areas targeting unique heritage facilities and sceneries around and within the County.

Fishing

Fishing stands out as a significant economic activity in the county, holding promise for both local consumption and export markets. The county's strategic location along Lake Victoria, which is not only the largest freshwater lake in Africa but also the second-largest in the world, presents ample opportunities for fish farming and harvesting.

The County is committed to nurturing and enhancing the fishing industry, fully unlocking its potential, and ensuring its products can compete effectively in the international market. To achieve this objective, the county plans to implement various initiatives aimed at increasing fish production, adding value to fish products, and improving marketing strategies. The anticipated impact of these efforts is substantial. The fishing industry is expected to play a pivotal role in bolstering the county's local revenue generation and job creation. Consequently, it will contribute significantly to poverty reduction strategies outlined in the *"Nyalore" Manifesto.*

Mining

Deposits of minerals, precious stones and rare earth elements have been traced in several areas within Siaya County. Gold has been identified in Bondo, Alego Usonga, Rarieda, Ugunja and Ramula in Gem sub-counties, Fluorite deposits in Rata, Asembo, Granite and black sand in Yala valley and sand harvesting along beaches. The county shall leverage on the availability of the minerals and precious stones to foster mining activities within the County.

Energy

Population of Siaya County is projected to increase to 1,136,554 in 2027. This point at an increased demand for energy, hence need to explore untapped alternative sources of energy. This will improve reliability and access to power while steering growth for other sectors such as agriculture, tourism, communication, industries and trade. To realise improved reliability and accessibility to power, the county will deploy the following strategies:

1. Tap on green energy sources and identify sites suitable for wind and solar energy plants.
2. Partner with developers of green energy.
3. Explore the possibility of hydropower generation (R. Nzoia and Yala, Dominion Farm).
4. Improve connectivity to power.
5. Improve the service quality.

3.1.3 Modernizing Agriculture

Kenya Vision 2030 identifies agriculture as one of the key sectors in the delivery of the 10 percent annual economic growth rate envisioned under the economic pillar. This will be achieved through an innovative, commercially oriented and modern agriculture, livestock and fisheries sector. The agricultural sector is the backbone of County's economy and supports livelihood for over 80 percent of the rural population and contributes over 60 percent of the household income. Sustaining agricultural growth is critical to uplifting the living standards of the residents apart from generating rapid economic growth.

The use of irrigation and trainings on modern farming and livestock keeping practices will be used as a strategy to modernize agriculture. The training of farmers on emerging knowledge on modern livestock processes is aimed at improving the quality of livestock. The use of irrigation on the other hand will improve food security by mitigating challenges of unreliable rainfall which is utilized to feed agriculture in the County. The use of fish cages will improve fish production which has been in the decline. To modernize agriculture, the county will;

i. Set minimum farm holdings for mechanized agriculture to increase food security through increased mechanized agriculture.
ii. Improve soil fertility through erection of gabions to arrest soil erosion and encouraging use of farm yard manure and fertilizers thereby enhancing productivity.
iii. Train farmers on emerging knowledge on modern farming practices to mitigate against limited access to extension services while enhancing knowledge on modern farming practices.

3.1.4 Diversifying Tourism

Kenya's Vision 2030 highlights tourism as one of the six priority sectors with significant potential to drive economic growth and overall development. While the county's tourism industry may not be fully developed, it boasts a rich and diverse array of attractions, including a game reserve, forests, cultural heritage centers, wildlife, a variety of fish species, hotels, beaches, islands, a wide range of snakes and bird species, as well as bars and restaurants. Additionally, the region is endowed with a wealth of natural, social, human, and physical resources, which encompass lakes, rivers, and cultural treasures in the form of historical sites, living traditions embodied in unique local customs, songs, dances, historical narratives, art, and artisanal crafts.

The County hosts several cultural sites including; Olua Sacred Trees, Holy Got Adodi, Bullock of Got Podhe, Rambugu hills, Got Ramogi, Jaramogi Oginga Odinga Mausoleum, Achieng' Oneko Mausoleum, Mageta Island, Odera Akang'o office and cells in Yala. It also hosts diverse varieties of wildlife such as hippopotamus (Lake Victoria, River Yala), Crocodiles (Yala Delta, parts of the Lake Victoria), Sitatunga (Yala Delta), monkeys, bush pig (mainly in Yala Delta), Hyenas (Got Abiero, Utonga) and Leopards. The fish species within the bounds of Siaya County is equally diverse and includes; Nile Perch, *Rastrineobolaargentea (locally known as* Omena), Hatlochromines (locally known as Fulu or Wiu) and Tilapia. To harness and diversify tourism potential, the county will;

1. To partner with Tour Operators for development of tourist attraction packages for various classed including medium and economy tourist packages as well as educational, heritage and cultural tours.
2. Identify and map out potential areas for tourism development including the lake front beaches or shorelines, cultural, archaeological and heritage sites.

3. Construction and equipping of cultural centres.
4. Tourism planning in social, economic and environmental dimensions
5. Developing sports tourism i.e. boat racing, water skiing, swimming competition, boat tours amongst others
6. To create an enabling environment for development of high-end hotel and Conference facilities in Siaya County.
7. Development of Community-Based Tourism activities.
8. Marketing Initiatives to enhance visibility of the County.
9. Partner with relevant stakeholders for the development of Wildlife Conservancies to promote tourism and solve wildlife-human conflict.
10. Establishment of standards for tourism products and services in the County; and Development of road network within Siaya County for rural and urban areas targeting unique heritage facilities and sceneries around and within the County.

3.1.5 Managing Human Settlement

The Kenya Vision 2030 anticipates that more than half of our nation's population will be residing in urban areas following the current population trends. The County hosts residents in its rural, urban and peri-urban centres. While a significant part of the population still resides in the rural centres, there has been continuous migration towards the urban centres in search for better work opportunities and quality services. The rural-urban migration has resulted in pressure on the limited resources in the urban and peri –urban centres which are trying to meet the growing demand. As a result, it is important that the respective areas enhance their capacity for service delivery with relevant infrastructure and governance structures.

To address the challenges of the growing human settlement and strain on existing infrastructure, the county proposes the following strategies;

1. De-densify existing housing in the urban areas to protect the land and assigning new housing spaces on need basis.
2. Concentrate human settlements in the specified growth corridors and urban areas to protect agricultural land.
3. Provide technical and social infrastructure as well as sufficient services in relation to the specific urban functionalities and growth corridors.
4. Promote equitable distribution and offering subsidies for accelerated economic development in underdeveloped areas.
5. Provide unique living conditions for the urban growth centres and corridors.
6. Ensure access to quality infrastructure and services to the inhabitants.
7. Concentrate human settlements in the specified growth corridors and urban areas to protect agricultural land.

The following are the six categories of growth centres and their functionalities:

1. County growth centres

These are areas which have the potential for urban and industrial growth. They have the capability to induce growth in larger centres which offer specialized growth functions and can accommodate major redistribution of the population i.e. Siaya, Bondo, Ugunja and Usenge.

2. Sub-county Growth centres

These are areas which shall serve the administrative functions of sub-counties. They should have the capacity to increase socio-economic activities and are designed with specialized facilities and higher level of infrastructure i.e. Bondo, Siaya, Yala, Sega, Ukwala and Rarieda.

3. Urban centres

These areas are divided into two tiers:

i). The first tier will focus on decongesting the sub-county centres and developments in the surrounding region i.e.

Town	Functionality
Usenge	Fishing, Transport, Ecotourism, Commercial
Ugunja	Transport, Commercial
Yala	Transport, Education, Governance, Industrial, Communications
Ukwala	Commercial
Nyadorera	Commercial, Transport
Luanda K'Otieno	Commercial, Fishing
Ndori, Akala, Sega	Commercial, Transport

ii). The second tier will serve as intermediary towns to promote rural development for balanced distribution of growth and development. It comprises of the following areas; Boro, Kobare, Nyangoma, Aboke, Sihayi, Ndori, Sigomere, Sidindi, Kodiaga, Nyangweso, Apuoyo, Kobare, Bar-Kalare, Nango, Bar-Chando, Wich Lum, Kapuoyo, Usigu, Uhanya, Asembo Bay, Mahaya, Ragengni, Ndigwa, Misori-Aram, Odiado, Kanyumba

4. Market centres

These are small areas with linkages with the intermediate rural hinterlands. They serve as higher order villages with central locations and potential for development within the catchment area. The areas include; Aram, Aboke, Ragengni, Wich Lum, Wagusu, Yenga, Misori, Usigu, Ngiya, Boro, Madiany. Bar Ober

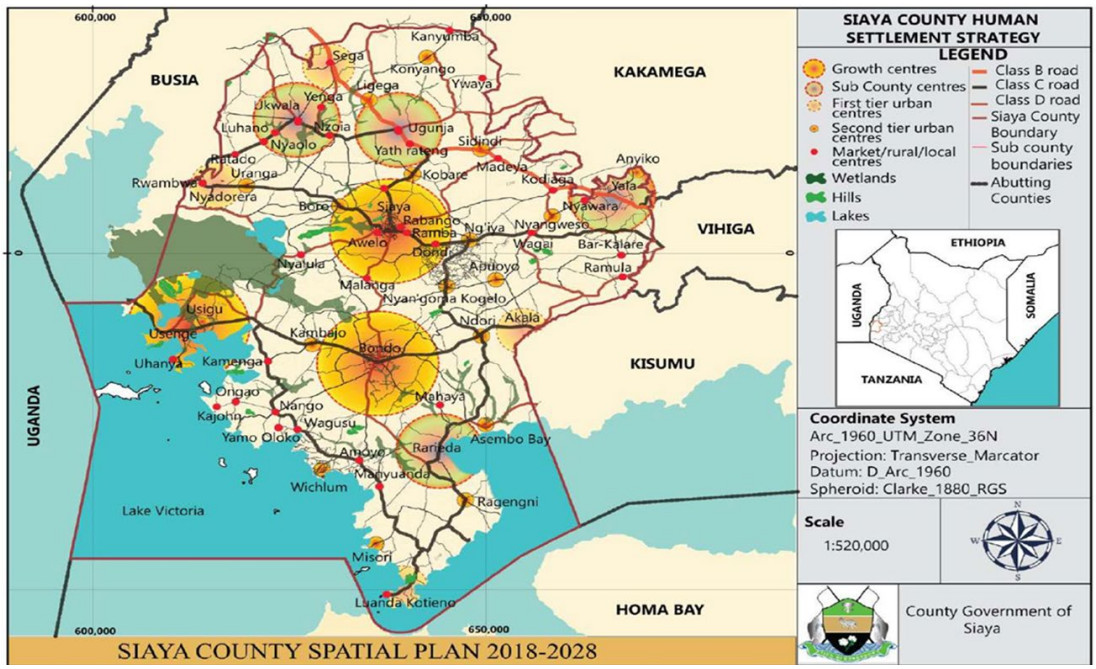
5. Local centres

These areas comprise of main village settlement which are predominantly agricultural and have the lowest threshold shopping centre.

6. Rural centres

These areas cater for the rural hinterland as agro service centres for collection and distribution of agricultural goods and services. They will have processing, marketing, warehousing and storage facilities. The areas will include; Sidundo, Bar Okwako, Lukheno, Nyaola, Rabango, Obet, Awelo, Ngiya, Sidindi, Rwambwa, Nango, Nyalula, Manyuanda, Mahaya, Ratado, Ligega, Kobare, Amoyo, Liganwa, Ndigwa, Wagai, and Sikalame,

Nyangweso Map: Proposed Human Settlement Strategy



The County also proposes growth corridors which will guide the delivery of housing, employment, transport. It proposes two categories of growth corridors, Regional corridors and County Growth Corridors.

1. Regional corridors

They are aimed at enhancing regional connection and economic development with a proposed buffer radius of 1 kilometre. The corridors will include;

i). Usenge-Bondo-Ndori-Kisumu corridor: Growth drivers in this corridor includes education facilities (JOOUST, KMTC, Technical colleges, National Schools) fishing and ecotourism, direct connection to Kisumu city and the administrative functions of Bondo and Usenge town.

ii). Nyadorera-Siaya-Wagai- Kisumu Corridor: Regional connection-direct connection to Kisumu County, strong governance (County Headquarters in Siaya town) and ecotourism activities.

iii). Busia-Sega -Ugunja-Yala-Kisumu corridor: Regional connection to Kisumu County, Busia County and Uganda, governance and ecotourism.

2. County Growth corridors

The corridors seek to enhance connection within the County, Sub Counties, Wards and Villages to promote economic growth and development in the areas. They will have a proposed buffer radius of 500 meters. The corridors will include;

i). Luanda Kotieno-Bondo-Siaya corridor: The drivers of growth and development in this corridor includes: Educational facilities - JOOUST, proposed Barack Obama University, KMTCs', technical colleges, national schools, fishing and ecotourism, strong governance, and a strong political history (Jaramogi, Obama).

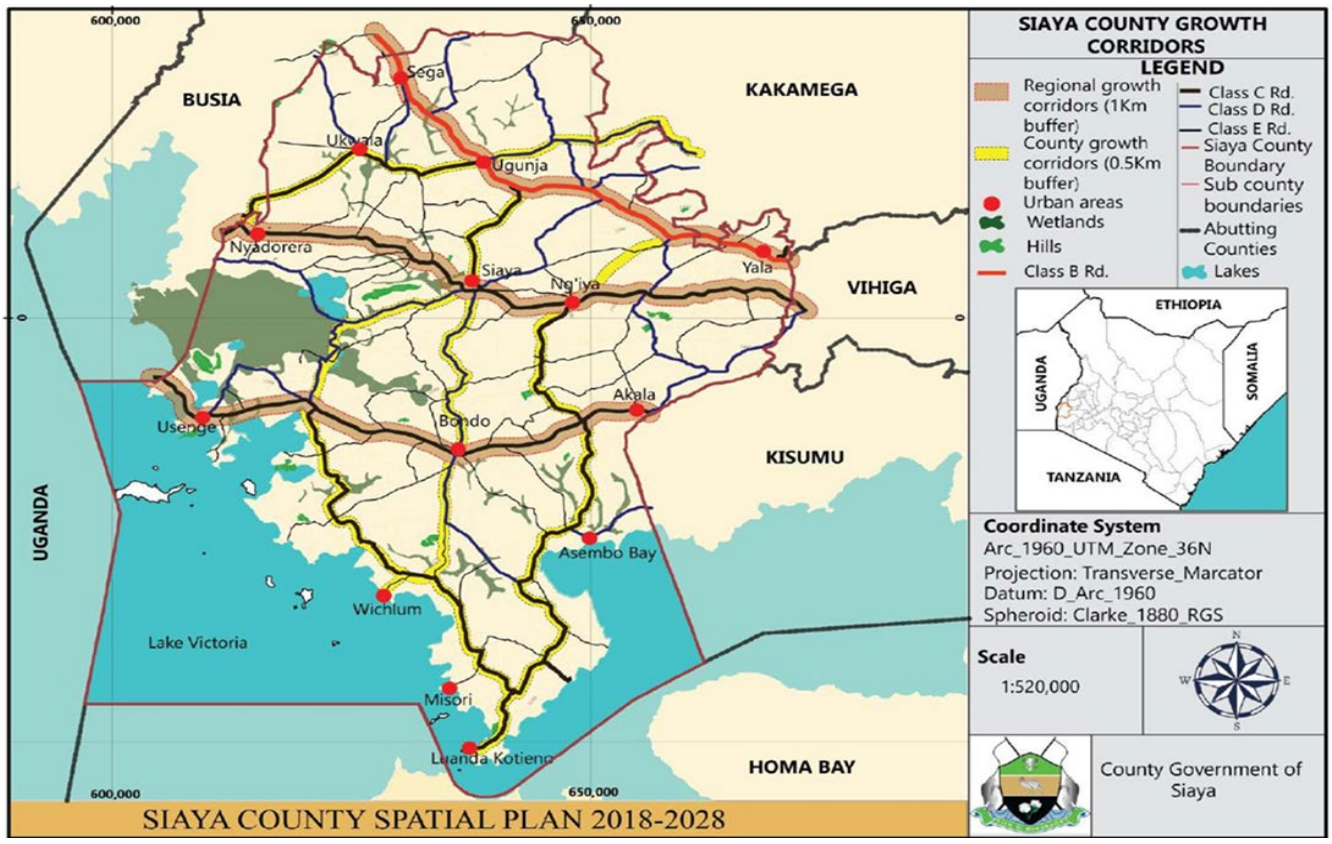
ii). Nyadorera-Ukwala-Ugunja Corridor: This corridor shall develop as a result of ecotourism activities and influence of Busia-Ugunja- Kisumu corridor.

iii). Siaya-Kakamega-Luanda K'Otieno Corridor: Development and growth of this corridor shall be influenced by ecotourism and fishing in Lake Victoria, influence from Usenge-Bondo- Kisumu corridor, and influence of the proposed ring road along Lake Victoria.

iv). Bondo-Amoyo-Wichlum Corridor: Growth stimulus in this corridor shall be as a result of ecotourism and fishing in Lake Victoria, influence from Usenge-Bondo-Kisumu corridor and tertiary education institutions.

v). Kodiaga- Ngiya-Ndori-Asembo-Luanda Kotieno corridor: Growth in this corridor is stimulated by ecotourism and fishing activities in Lake Victoria and influence from Usenge-Bondo- Kisumu corridor.

Map: Proposed Growth Corridor



3.1.6 Conserving the Natural Environment

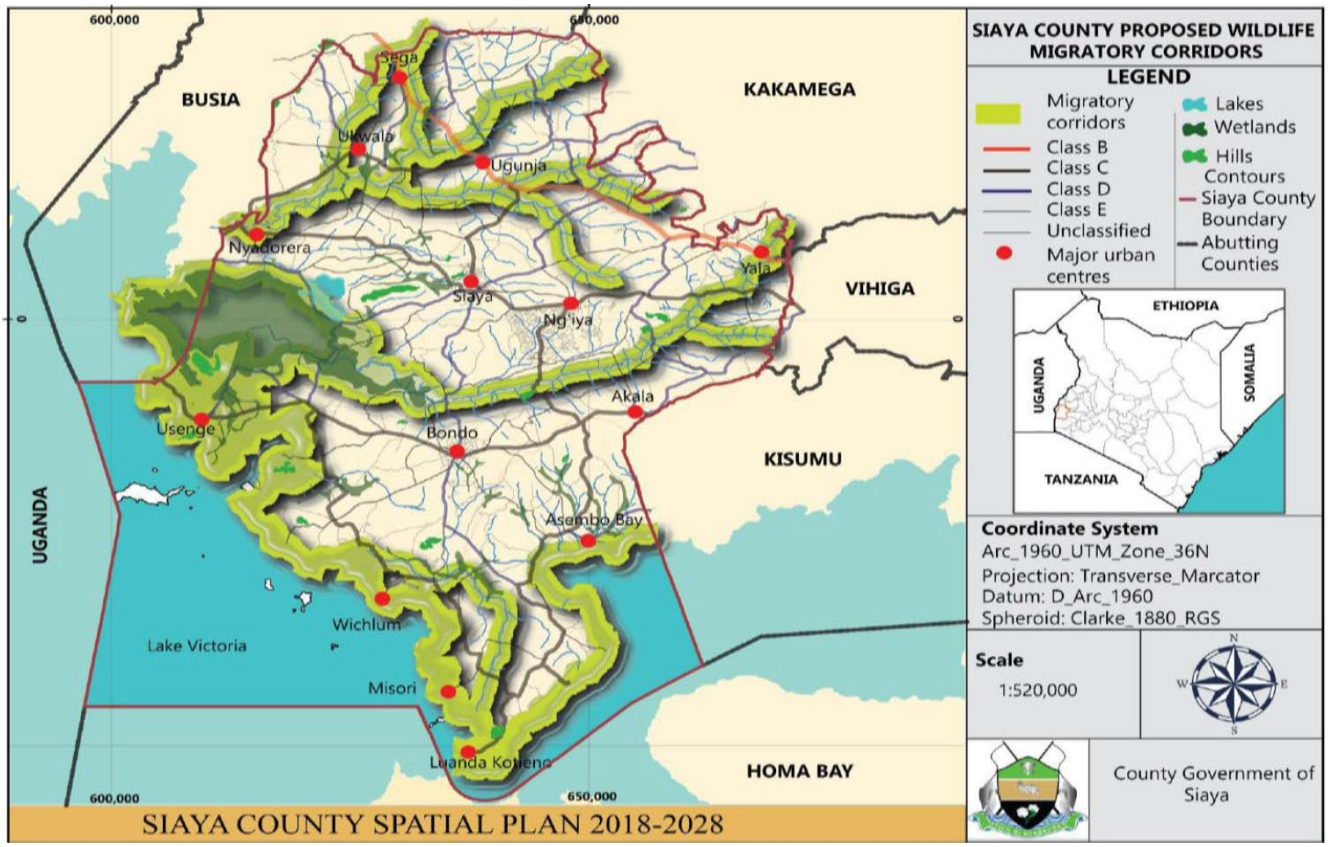
Environment is a broad term representing the totality of the surrounding such as plants, animals, microorganisms, socio economic and cultural factors. It includes the physical factors of the surroundings of human beings such as land, water, atmosphere, sound, odour, taste; the biological factors of animals and plants and the social factors of aesthetics including both natural and built environment.

The right to a clean and healthy environment is one of the rights safeguarded under the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. To ensure its protection not only for the present generation, but also the future generations as envisioned, it is critical that Siaya County puts in place measures to conserve the environment. The main activities contributing to environmental degradation in the County include unsustainable land use practices, poor soil and water management practices, unsustainable fishing, and deforestation, overgrazing, over exploitation of wetland resources, encroachment of riparian reserves, pollution and effects of climate change.

To address the challenges, the county outlines a strategy to promote sustainable natural resource management in Siaya County focusing on the following aspects;

1. Reforestation of gazetted forests.
2. Provision and protection of migratory corridors.
3. Protection of water catchment and environmentally fragile ecosystems.
4. Provision and protection of migratory corridors (areas connecting wildlife population but are separate from human activities or structures i.e. roads). This will help to re-establish population of wildlife (crocodiles, warthogs, monkeys, birds, antelopes, leopards, hyenas, squirrels and snakes) which had been reduced due to events such as fires, human wildlife conflict arising from habitat fragmentation where urbanization splits up habitats. The CSP also identifies wetlands along the Lakes i.e. Lake Victoria and Lake Kanyaboli as well as County rivers as strategic migratory corridors. It also proposes the use of riparian areas along rivers, lakes and other water bodies for utilization as migratory corridors.

Map: Proposed Migratory Corridor



5. Protection of water catchment and environmentally fragile ecosystems. The water resources in the county comprise of rivers (Yala, Nzoia and other rivers and their tributaries, water pans, boreholes, dams, wetlands (Yala Delta) and lakes (Lake Victoria and Lake Kanyaboli). Both surface water and ground water resources are currently being exploited to address rising demands. Resources should therefore be planned to ensure adequate water is available to meet the demand by consumers while preserving aesthetics and environmental safety.
6. To safeguard the resources, the county proposes the protection of water intake/sources by providing a protection belt (buffer) for underground water intake i.e.

Protection belt	Direct (Radius) protection	Indirect (Radius) protection
Borehole	10m	50m
Well	10m	50m
River	10-50m	50m

Lake Kanyaboli Eco City

The "*Nyalore*" manifesto seeks to drive Siaya's growth to urban enclave through construction of modern physical infrastructure and improvement of the roads network. This is in line with a proposal to make Yala Delta part of Lake Kanyaboli Eco City, whose development is to be driven by Agri industrial development and Agri business in satellite hubs of Bondo, Yala and Ugunja towns. Lake Kanyaboli Eco City is envisaged as climate smart city with a land use plan and zoning that encompasses:

- Environmentally friendly industrial development.
- Wildlife conservation.
- Cultural sporting artistic hub .
- Water and waste management systems.
- Tourism.

The project will be implemented as a flagship project.

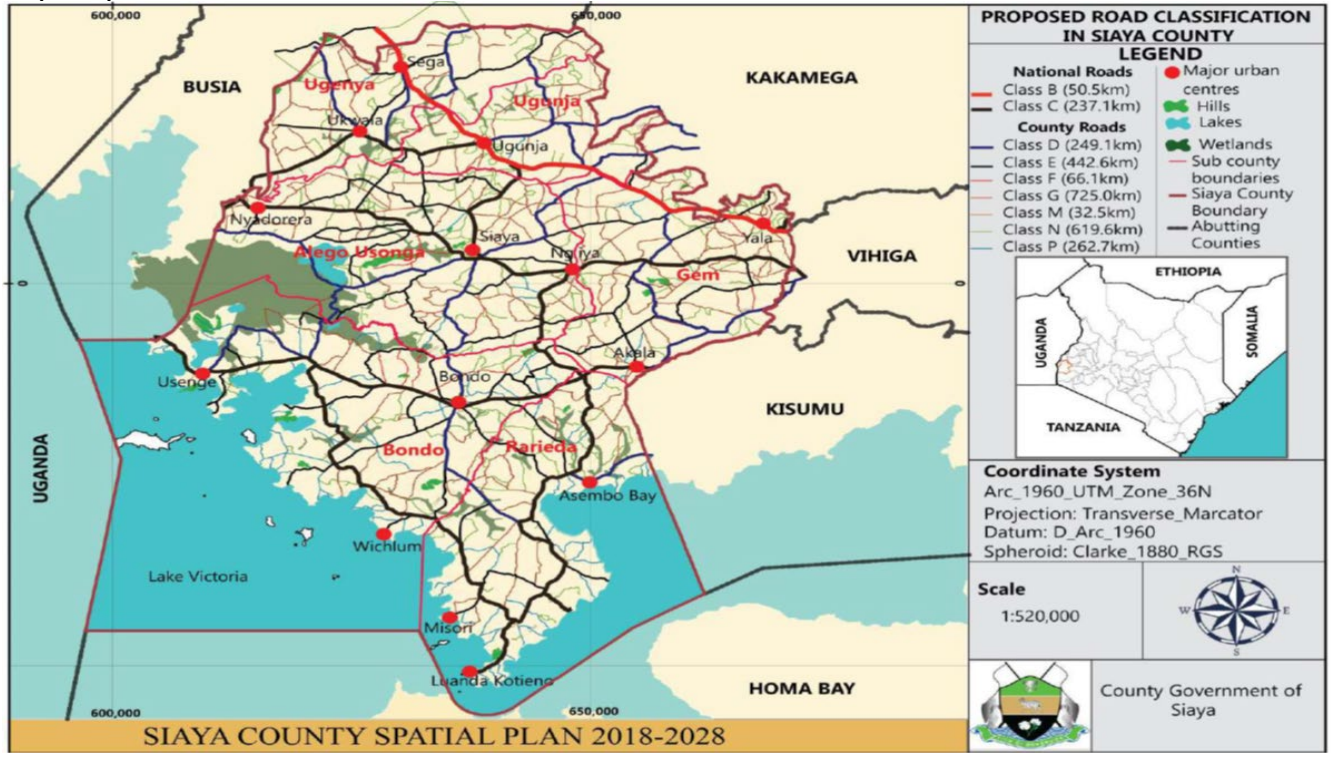
3.1.7 Transportation Network

The aspiration for the transportation network is a firmly interconnected network of roads, railways, ports and airports. The targeted growth in the economy and population within the County will result in a corresponding increase in growth in intra and inter-regional freight as well as passenger transportation. The envisioned economic activities will also require an efficient, sustained and expansive network to facilitate movement of good and provision of services.

As a result, to facilitate this inevitable growth, the county proposes an efficient transport system. It proposes four categories of transport systems;

1. **Road Transport-** which relies on road network coverage and connectivity. The county proposes classification of roads in line with the Kenya Roads Act, 2007

Map: Proposed Road Classifications



2. **Air Transport-** to promote international, national and regional growth. The county identifies the existing air transport facilities and challenges affecting their efficiency. It also proposes setting up additional ones. The air transport facilities are as follows:

   i). Gombe Airstrip (Existing): located within Siaya Municipality to the North and occupies a land area of 31.8 acres. (paving, fencing, equipping and staff recruitment)

   ii). Sega Airstrip (Existing): located at about 2 kilometres to the South of Sega town and occupies a land area of 48.3 Acres. (paving, fencing, equipping and staff recruitment)

   iii). Migwena (Proposed Airstrip): This site is proposed 7.5 kilometres South of Bondo town and has a land area of 80 Acres.

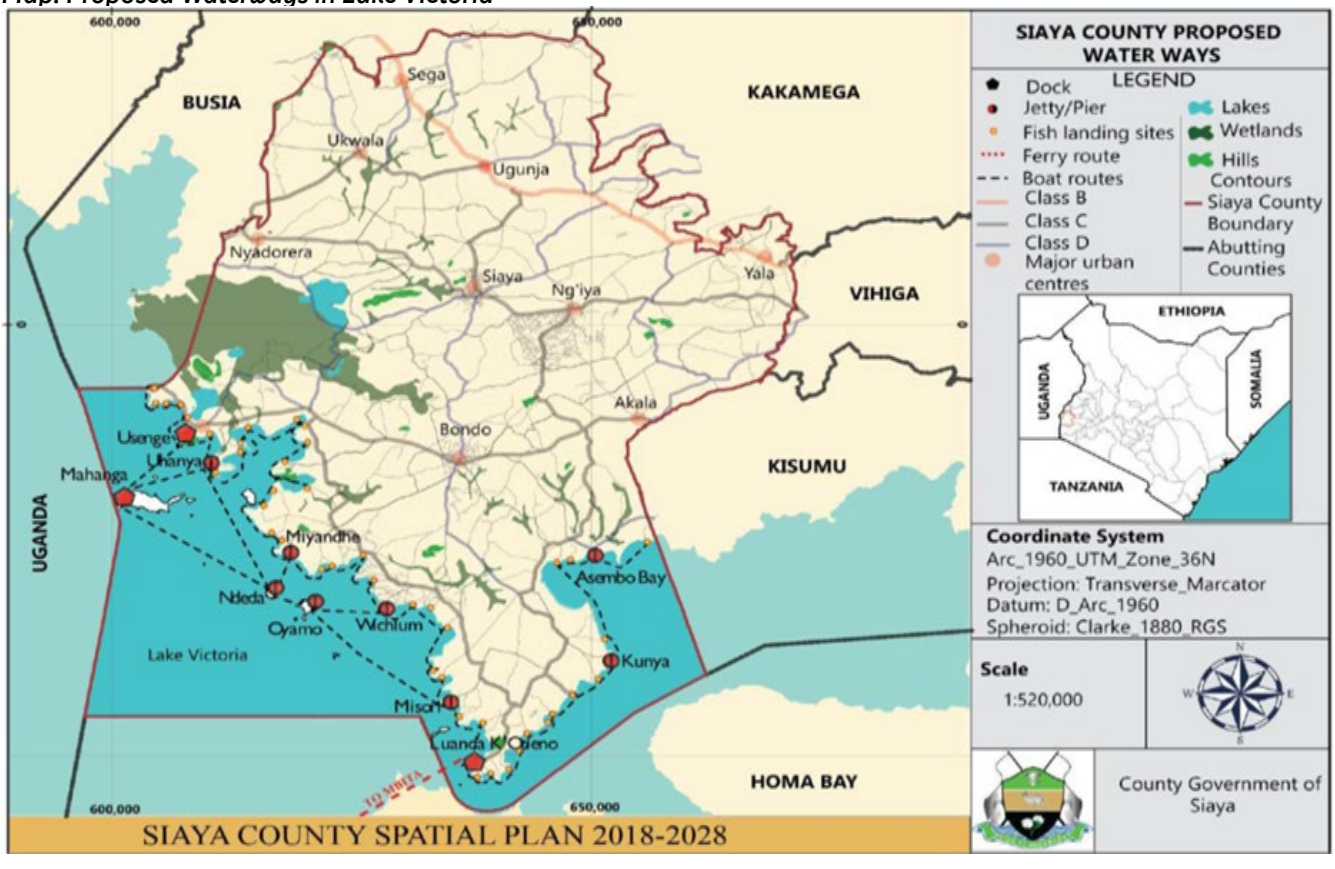
   iv). Yala (Proposed Airstrip): This site is proposed in Yala town and should have a land area of 50Acres.

Map: Proposed Airstrips in Siaya County



3. **Water transport –** Lake Victoria links Siaya to Migori, Homabay. Kisumu and Busia counties and also neighbouring countries, Tanzania and Uganda. There is a huge potential for water transport that the county will explore individually and through LREB. Towards this, the county will undertake the following:
   i). Identification and development of landing bays.
   ii). Linkage to the mainland and islands.
   iii). Public-private partnerships to provide for more ferries.
   iv). Putting in place security patrols and rescue services.
   v). Construction of Parking bays and installations of high mast/security lighting.

Map: Proposed Waterways in Lake Victoria



4. **Non-motorized transport –** as a mechanism for lowering carbon emissions, the county proposes a shift from motorized means of transport to walking and cycling for short –medium distance trips. The county also proposes the following strategies;
   i). Provision of comfortable pedestrian walkways with; trees planted along the streets for shade; appropriate street furniture (street naming, benches along walkways for rest, bollards at crossings to prevent illegal movement or entrance, street lights for illumination and waste containers to promote cleanliness).
   ii). Permeable street layouts for walking comfort.
   iii). Putting in place mitigation measures for street disconnections to improve permeability.
   iv). Create continuous active street frontages for economic and business activities and to enhance pedestrian movements.

v). Provide safe walking routes to schools through putting up fencing along pedestrian walkways and shelter.

vi). Provision of safe and comfortable cycling network i.e. cycling land, sufficient and secure bicycle parking facilities at major destination points or transit point.

3.1.8 Providing Appropriate Infrastructure

Infrastructure is an enabler of development and is the core for efficient and effective service provision. To stimulate growth within the County and improve service delivery, the county has proposed strategies and key areas to invest in infrastructure.

Sewerage: Water and Sanitation is a key component in development, it is an enabler for agriculture and a safeguard in improving general health of the populace. Sewerage service provision has been a challenge in Siaya due to inadequate infrastructure. To mitigate this challenge, the county proposes a sewerage and sanitation development strategy to improve access to sewerage as well as improve existing infrastructure. Given the geographical features of the County, which include uneven or undulating terrain and the presence of dispersed urban centers, it is recommended to implement a decentralized sewage treatment system in urban areas and use septic tanks, ponds, or cost-effective sanitation facilities in rural areas. This approach is considered more suitable than a central sewage treatment facility, primarily because a central facility would be economically impractical due to the expenses associated with pumping sewage over long distances. To implement the sewerage and sanitation strategy, the county proposes the following activities:

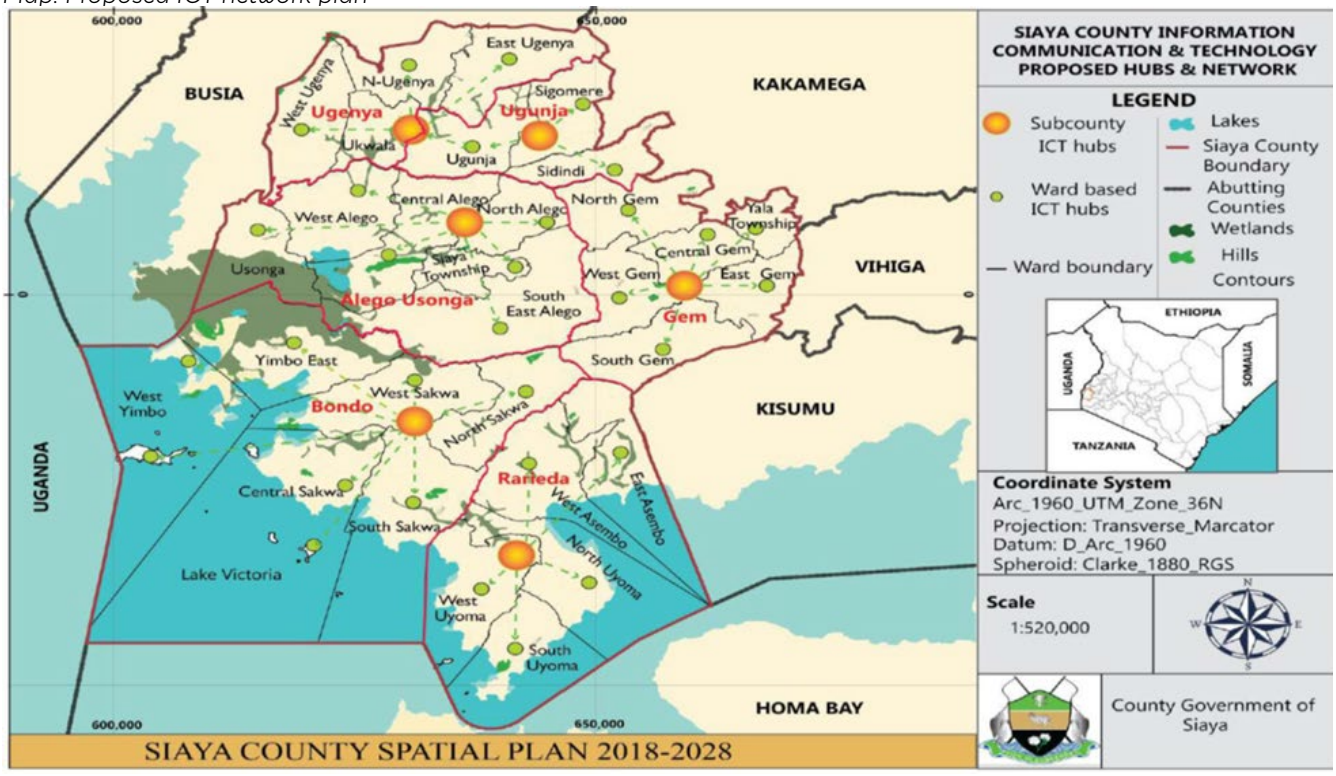
1. Operationalization of existing sewerage systems and treatment plants in Siaya and Bondo and installation in other towns in the County (deployment of sewer network, pumping station and treatment facilities)
2. Decentralizing the sewerage treatment facilities to be provided for each urban centre including properly designed sewerage network and waste stabilization pond technology
3. small bore sewerage system and on-site sanitation schemes like septic tanks for rural centres
4. Each urban area shall have a garbage collection site located on the leeward side of the urban area and have a 100m-protection belt.
5. Provide toilet facilities at convenient sites in all types of centres, schools, hospitals and parks.
6. Sensitize the public on the installation and use of pit latrines in the rural areas.
7. Re-use of sewage or treated sewage to help in conserving natural water resources and reduce raw water demand which is already scarce.

The county has also identified opportunities for re-use of the treated sewage such as: irrigation of agricultural crops or forests due to the fertilizer value of the treated sewage which includes nitrogen and traces of other elements such as phosphorous and potassium. It can also be used fish farming, where the sewage ponds are used for breeding fish. The treated sewage can also be used for ground water recharge to supplement underground water and for industrial use.

Information, Communication and Technology (ICT)

The nature of engagements and service provision has greatly evolved. Businesses now have both online and physical presence, while some are solely online due to the convenience they afford to the users. The shift is evident in both the private and public sector. The Government for instance is using various ICT enabled platforms to offer services such as tax administration (iTax), procurement (IFMIS), basic education registration (NEMIS) among other services. Communication has also migrated largely to online interactions through different platforms such as Zoom, Webinar, email and social media applications i.e. WhatsApp and Facebook.

Map: Proposed ICT network plan



Energy:

The county will harness hydro power generation at Ndanu Falls on River Yala and strengthen the use of solar power during the plan period. In this regard, the county plans to:

1. Tap on green energy sources: harness solar energy through solar photovoltaic system for electricity and solar thermal system for heat.
2. Promotion of renewable energy through identification of sites suitable for wind and solar energy plants
3. Partner with developers of green energy.
4. Explore the possibility of hydropower generation (R. Nzoia and Yala, Dominion Farm).
5. Improve connectivity to power through distributed energy system with cluster of small/medium power generation.
6. Improve the service quality.

3.1.9 Industrialization

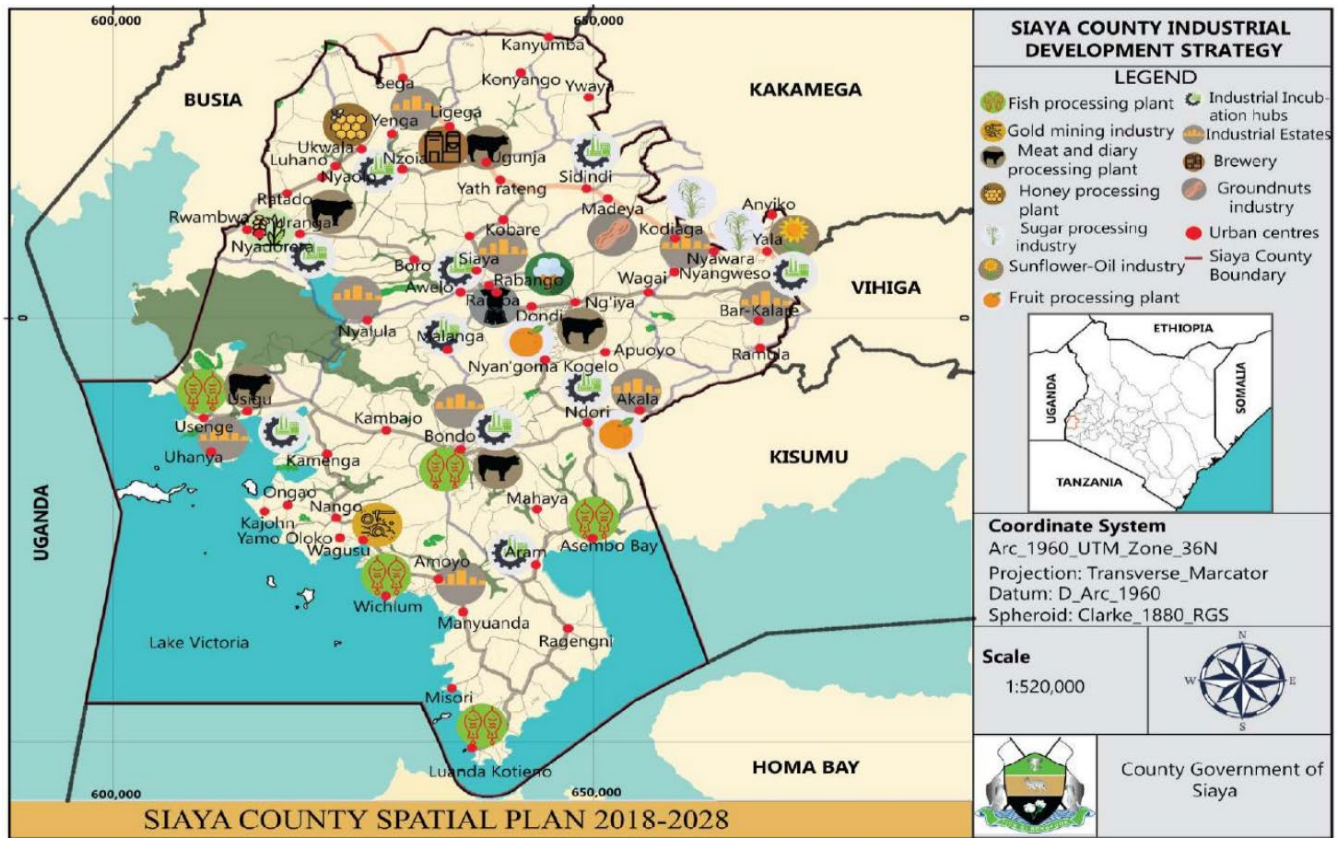
Industrialisation in the county is generally underdeveloped. The county features low value addition undertaken by micro, small and medium sized firms, commonly referred to as the jua kali sector. Most of the activities are in quarrying and mining and construction activities. There are opportunities to spur industrialisation in the following areas:

1. Fish processing industries in Bondo and Rarieda sub counties at Wagusu, Usigu, Usenge, Luanda Kotieno, Misori and Asembo Bay which are beach landing points that should be supported with fish processing infrastructure/plants.
2. Agro based enterprises in cotton, honey, grain, groundnut and peanut butter processing and their value chain addition in East Ugenya, West Ugenya, North Ugenya and Ukwala Wards
3. Distilling industrial plants in other parts in Ugenya such as Ukwala or Sihayi
4. Intensify Sun flower oil production in Gem and Ugenya Sub Counties
5. Sugarcane industries at Yala Wetland in Alego Usonga Sub-county and sugarcane production at Yala in Gem Sub-county and Uholo in East Ugenya.
6. Ginnery and textile at Ndere in Alego Usonga.and Madiany in Rarieda

The County will focus on industrial diversification and upgrading based on modernization of agriculture, value addition of products and introduction of new technology in industries; gradual integration into regional production networks and the global value chain; development of high-skilled human resource and creation of more employment opportunities with quality jobs in industries. Industrial production with value addition by rural areas has also been proposed as a strategy to support industrialisation while also reducing rural poverty and disparities in rural and urban areas. To implement the proposed strategy, the county has outlined the following activities:

1. Establishment of fish industries (Bondo, Usenge, Wichlum, and Luanda K'Otieno).
2. Sugar processing industry (Uholo, Yala, Ugenya).
3. Mining industry (Gold- Wagusu, Ramula).
4. Groundnut industry (Rarieda).
5. Fruit/ juice processing industries (Akala and Tingwangi, Asembo).
6. Honey processing plant (Ukwala).
7. Meat processing industry (Usenge, Bondo, Siaya, and Ugunja).
8. Rice milling plant (Nyadorera).
9. Oil processing plant (Sunflower-Gem).
10. Cotton and textile industry (Alego Usonga, Rarieda and Ukwala).
11. A distillery in Ugunja.

Proposed Industrial Development Strategy



The county will therefore, work toWards an enabling environment through the following initiatives:

1. To address the challenges of inadequate industries it proposes the demarcation of more land for industrial use in all core urban centres as well as development of processing industries for livestock products and by products.
2. To propose minimum farm holdings for mechanized agriculture to enhance mechanized agriculture.
3. To provide incentives to farmers to revamp collapsed cotton and sugarcane industries.
4. To facilitate processing of Environmental Impact Assessments in all mining sites to promote sustainable sand mining.
5. Training of stakeholders including members of the community to enhance awareness on mining technologies with a view to promoting sustainable mining methods i.e. for areas that mine Gold (Wagusu, Ramula and Kogelo), Fluorite (Rata) and Granite and Black sand (Yala valley).
6. Improve road network to mining sites to enhance access.
7. To prepare urban plans for citing of industrial parks within the County to increase investments.

3.1.10 Thematic Spatial Development Frameworks

Thematic County Spatial Plan proposals and strategies identified will be guided by three broad spatial development frameworks to guide:

1. Green Spatial Development
2. Brown Spatial Development and
3. Blue Spatial Development

3.1.10.1 Green Spatial Development (Zone I)

The Green Spatial Development (Zone I) is developed in recognition of the significant role natural capital has in enhancing socio-economic development. The Zone will highlight environmentally significant areas and habitat conservation areas as envisioned under the Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999 and the Agriculture Act, 2003.

The Zone will focus on:

1. Ensuring that ecological goods and services and natural capital is available and guaranteed for the present and future generations through the allocation of space for conservation, preservation and protection of all environmentally significant areas in the County.
2. Ensuring that areas for productive engagement in agriculture for food production and raw material through allocation of space at all times to realize food security and value addition in manufacturing.

Zone I is categorized into two sub-zones;

1. Zone 1 A (Ecological integrity zone)

The areas within the ecological integrity zone include forests, hilltops and migratory corridors. The county proposes the establishment of buffer zones in the areas within the zone to reduce encroachment to important biological diversity areas. It also proposes reduced human activities by restricting human settlement in the area especially to areas that are prone to sever environmental degradation or loss of biological habitat.

The county proposes the following strategies to secure the ecological integrity zone:

i). Collaborative gazettement of areas within the zone by the National and County Government.
ii). Creation of buffers zones through demarcation.
iii). Enhancement of preservation, protection and conservation efforts.
iv). Promotion of ecotourism to enhance revenue collection.
v). Development of relevant policies, strategies, standards, guidelines and legislation to govern and manage the areas within the zone to enhance environmental quality.

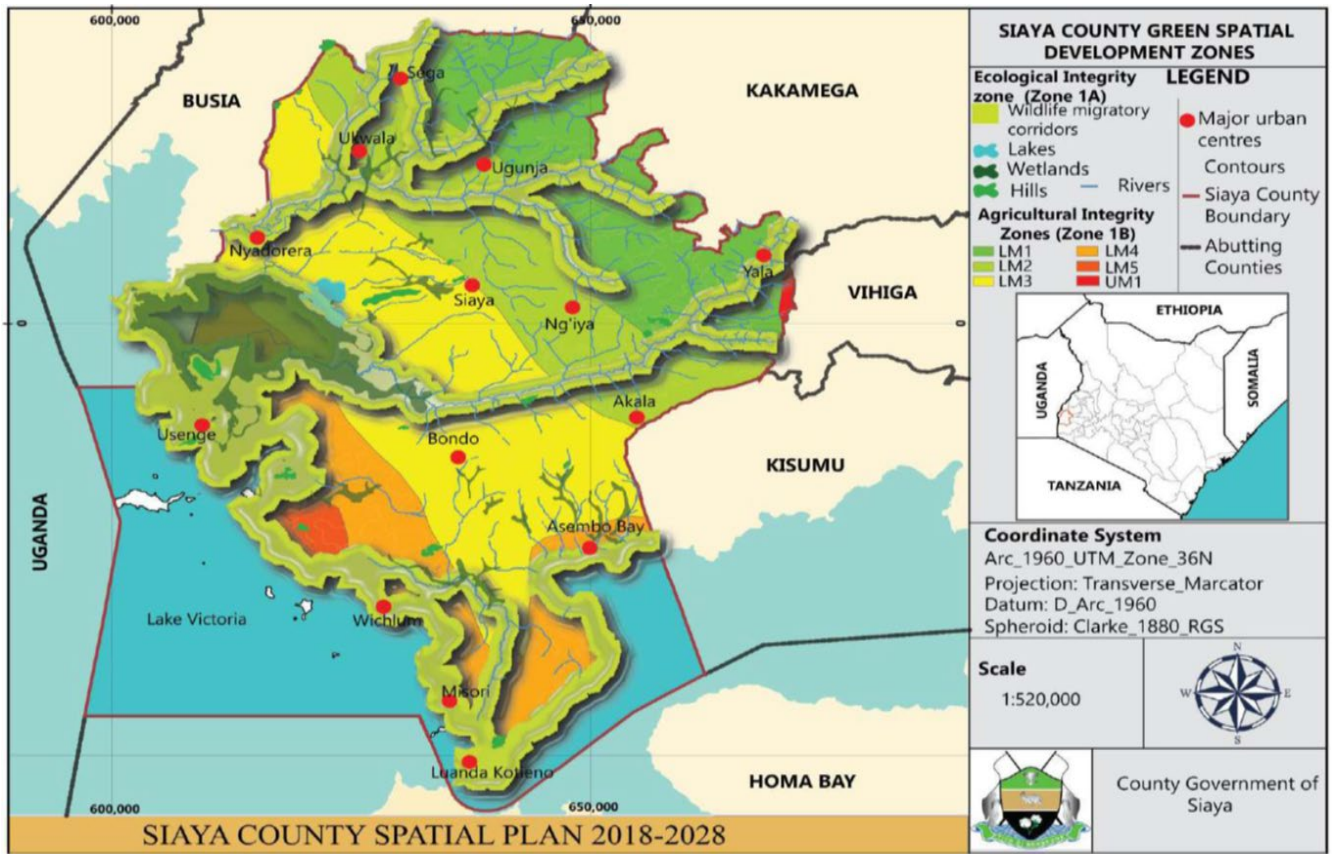
Zone 1 B (Agricultural integrity zone)

This sub-zone will focus on areas designated for agricultural production within the Green Spatial Zone. Human settlement shall be permitted within the sub-zone provided they conform to the green agenda. The Siaya County proposes green cover of 10% for built homes and 70% for undeveloped areas which should mirror the natural habitat. The county proposes the following strategies to secure the agricultural integrity zone:

1. Pursue collaboration between the National and County Governments to develop policies, strategies, guidelines, standards and legislation to govern and manage areas within the zone.
2. Training on use of appropriate, affordable and reliable crop and livestock husbandry methods and technology to promote local economic growth and enhance profitable agriculture.
3. Expansion of land under agriculture, through small-holder farmer participation and increased farmer extension services.

4. Market agriculture as a viable investment pathway for the local populace that is capable for creating employment and increasing income.
5. Expansion of land under agriculture through irrigation programmes to cushion farmers from impact of unreliable rainfall (drought).
6. Increase agricultural productivity through improved technology uptake, and mechanization.
7. Enhance value addition in agricultural products through use of creativity, innovation, technology and market efforts to provide an avenue for industrialization.

Map: Siaya County Green Spatial Development Zone



3.1.10.2 Brown Spatial Development (Zone II)

The Brown Spatial Development provides a linkage between human settlement and infrastructural development with a view to promoting socio-economic transformation. It will also have some elements of green spaces for integrated and balanced development for enhanced environmental quality. It will comprise of human settlement development areas designated as; growth centres (7 km radius), sub-county growth centres (5 km radius), urban centres (3 km radius), rural and local centres and transport growth corridors.

The zone will focus on:

1. Enhancing harmonious and sustainable urban development for liveable towns and rural settlements.
2. Promoting sustainable human settlements with the growth corridor and special economic zones transform the county local economy.

Zone II has been categorized into four sub zones

1. Zone II A - Urban Development Zone

This sub-zone proposes the following strategies;

i). Collaboration between the National and County Governments to develop policies, strategies, guidelines, standards and legislation to govern and manage urban development and affordable, sustainable housing within the liveable urban area in the County.

ii). Promotion of commercial development areas for sustained local economic development as well as appropriate markets to promote small and medium enterprises (SME).

iii). Promotion of industrialization through creativity, innovation and technology thereby shifting the labour market from agriculture to industrial development

iv). Develop affordable housing to enhance social inclusivity, equity and liveable environment for the urban population in the area.

v). Provision of education and health services to improve social development in the area.

vi). Planning for public –purpose land uses to promote governance, security as well as the cultural and spiritual well-being of the population and devolved service delivery to the local population.

vii). Development of public utilities (electricity, energy, water sanitation, sewer line, telephone, Information Communication and Technology (ICT) hubs, dumping sites, cemeteries) county-wide to enhance liability of the urban settlements.

viii). Enforcement of development control to ensure orderly development in the area.

2. Zone II B – Transport Growth Corridors

The Transport Growth Corridors (Zone II B) provides a framework for linkage between growth corridors and the transport network. The county proposes the following growth corridors:

i). Regional Development Corridor of 1 Kilometre radius and

ii). County Development of 0.5 Kilometre radius.

The county also proposes the enforcement of development control to ensure orderly development in the area.

3. Zone II C – Rural Settlement Zone

This sub-zone provides a transition between the green zone and the brown zone. It proposes a nuclear settlement in a rural and local centre of a radius of 0.5 Kilometres equipped with well serviced socio-economic facilities. The county proposes the following strategies for implementation within the area;

i). Resettlement programmes to deepen nucleation while releasing land for agricultural productivity.

ii). Provision of education and health services to improve social development in the area.

iii). Planning for public –purpose land uses to promote governance, security as well as the cultural and spiritual well-being of the population and devolved service delivery to the local population.

4. Zone II D- Special Economic Zone

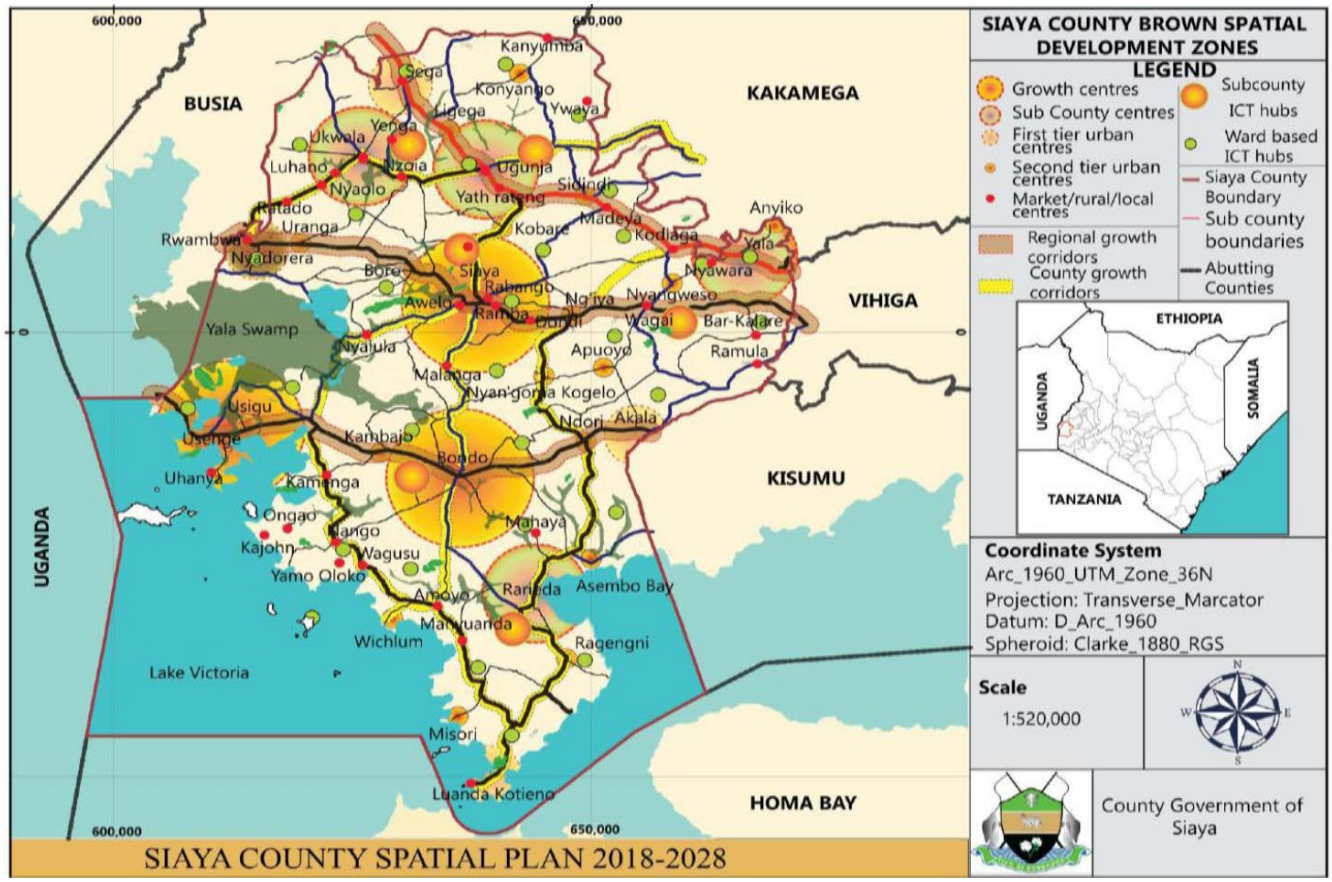
The Special Economic Zone is proposed to accelerate socio-economic transformation in industrialization, the commercial hubs, ICT hubs and smart city. The following strategies are proposed for implementation in the area:

i). Use of public-private partnership framework to develop a special economic zone through effective infrastructure development to facilitate these areas as impetus for growth while embracing the backward and forward linkages concepts.

ii). Promotion of industrialization through creativity, innovation and technology thereby shifting the labour market from agriculture to industrial development.

iii). Development of public utilities i.e. Information Communication and Technology (ICT) hubs, commercial hubs and a smart city county-wide to enhance liability of the urban settlements.

Map: Siaya County Brown Spatial Development Zone



3.1.10.3 Blue Spatial Development (Zone III)

The Blue Spatial Development Zone seeks to tap into the blue economy, an emerging area with significant potential. It seeks to tap into opportunities for economic development in the water environment. The county will focus on fishing, tourism, the marine economy (ship building and boat making), water transport (shipping, harbours) and exploration energy (wind and solar power).

Zone III seeks to:

1. Explore, establish and promote tourism development in the area in order to shift labour engagement to new areas of economic transformation.
2. Initiate and formulate policies, strategies, guidelines and standards that promote blue economy development.
3. Enhance and strengthen the development of fisheries both capture and culture fisheries to promote food security and enhance value addition in manufacturing.

It is categorized into three sub-zones;

1. Zone III A-Tourism Promotion Zone

It focuses on the lakefront which is comprised of Lake Victoria, Lake Kanyaboli, Lake Nyamboyo and Lake Sare. It also utilizes the wetland i.e. the Yala Delta Ecosystem. The county proposes use of the lakefront area for development of marinas, lodges, resorts, restaurants and hotels, water sports and leisure sports to develop and promote tourism in the area. The county proposes the following strategies for implementation in the area:

i). Collaboration between the National and County Governments to develop policies, strategies, guidelines, standards and legislation for sustainable tourism development.
ii). Designation of the Lake Front as an exclusive tourism development zone.
iii). Mobilization of land resources in the Lakefront, through acquisition, purchases, compensation, and land banking for utilization in tourism promotion.
iv). Mobilization of funds for capital investment to develop the area as a Lakefront (infrastructure, building lodges, resorts). The Capital Investments shall be through Public-Private Partnership, National and County Government, Foreign Direct Investment and local investors.
v). Linkage of County Tourism initiatives with the regional circuit (Western Kenya) and the national circuit to promote visibility and benefit from synchronized branding and marketing.

The county also proposes development of tourism industry 5 km inland (marinas, resorts etc.)

2. Zone III B- Fisheries Development Zone

This sub-zone focuses on the fishing industry as a major economic activity in the County due to the existence of the Lake Front and the existing fish landing beaches. The county proposes the following strategies to promote development of the zone:

i). Collaboration between the National and County Governments to develop policies, strategies, guidelines, standards and legislation to promote fishery development.
ii). Gazettement and designation of fish landing sites to encourage local ownership and participation.
iii). Development of fish landing beaches along the lakes to promote clean, safe and healthy capture of fish resources.
iv). Planning and budgeting for development of associated infrastructure i.e. roads, telephone, electricity, water and sanitation in the fish landing beaches.
v). Preparation of the spatial development for the relevant fish landing beaches and markets where applicable.
vi). Establish programmes to develop and improve fish culture development county-wide.

3. Zone III C-Marine Industry and Commerce Zone

The Marine Industry and Commerce zone provides a framework for development of the port in areas such as Asembo Bay and Port South Bay. It also envisions implementation of other activities including; ship and boat building, water and leisure sports, boat racing, water transport, ferry services, hauling traded goods and services, logistical support (clearing and forwarding, warehousing, safety and security operations). The county proposes the following strategies for implementation in the area;

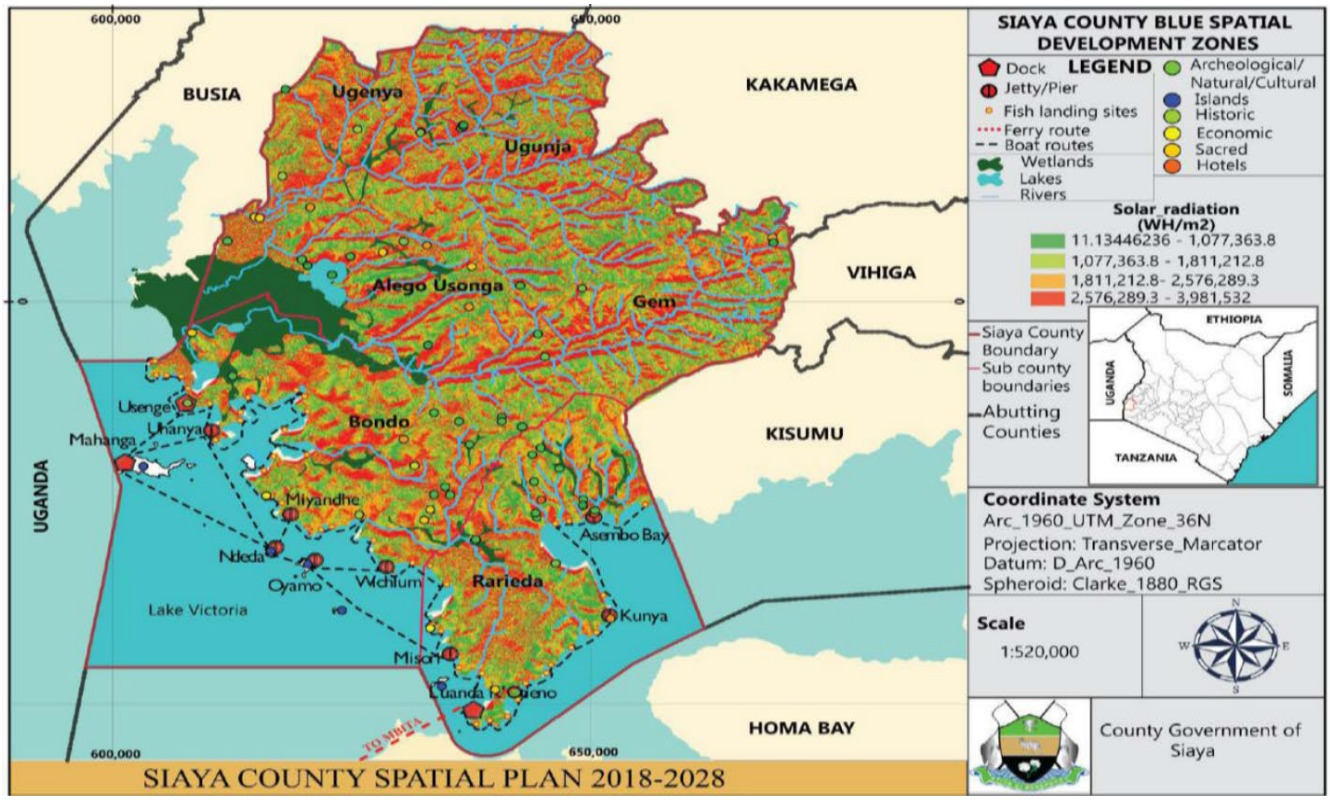
i). Collaboration between the National and County Governments to develop policies, strategies, guidelines, standards and legislation to promote development of marine industry and commerce.

ii). Designation and gazettement of a suitable location for marine industry and commercial development

iii). Development of special area plans (spatial) for development of the selected marine environment i.e. landing beaches and islands (Mageta, Oyamo, Ndeda).

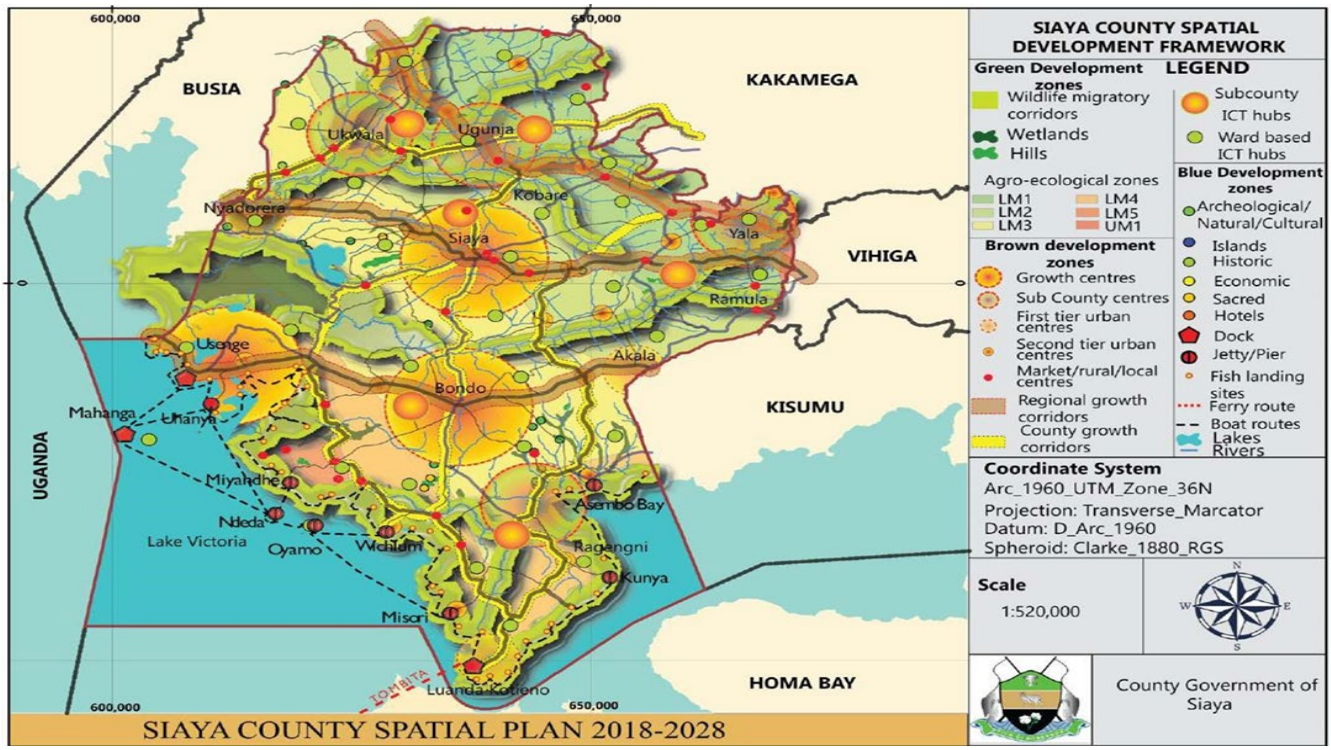
iv). Development of appropriate infrastructure and social amenities in the area.

Map: Siaya County Blue Spatial Development Zone



3.1.11 Overall Spatial Development Framework

This section provides a harmonized spatial development framework for the three broad zones. The Spatial Development Framework elaborates the linkage between the green development zones, the brown development zone and the brown development zone as detailed below;




M-PESA

4 Chapter Four

Development Priorities Strategies & Programmes



Chapter Four

Development Priorities, Strategies and Programmes

4.0 Introduction

The chapter details the development priorities, strategies, programmes and flagship projects to be implemented in the next five years. In addition, the chapter also looks at cross-sectoral linkages.

4.1 Development Priorities and Strategies

Development priorities, programmes and projects in the next five years will be geared toWards the realisation of the overarching theme of, "Economic Transformation for Shared Growth". This will contribute toWards the achievement of the "*Nyalore*" Manifesto, The Kenya Vision 2030 and its Fourth Medium-Term Plan 2023-2027 as well as Sustainable Development Goals. To realize this, the plan has adopted an agriculture driven development model that will address food and nutrition insecurity, low household incomes and high unemployment by restructuring and revamping agriculture into a vibrant industry.

The model focuses on nurturing partnerships between the county government, national government, development partners and private sector actors to ensure a stable supply of safe, nutritious and affordable food, safeguard incomes for players in the agricultural value chain and keep rural areas economically vibrant. This requires a paradigm shift on agricultural sector development by changing from simple increase of output and production to improvement of the productivity frontier as illustrated in figure 12 below.

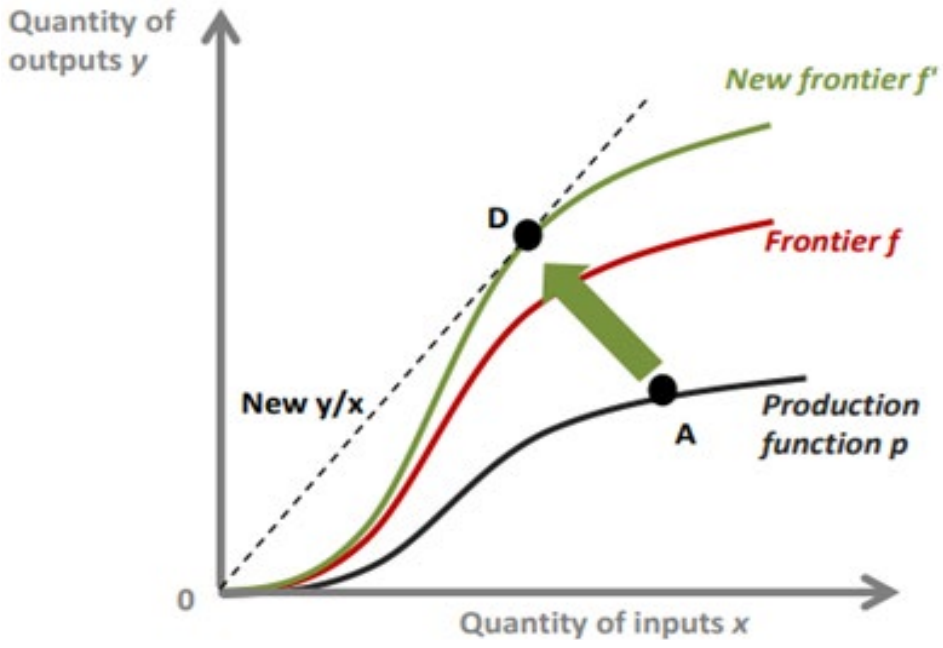


Figure 12: Shifting the productivity frontier.

The productivity frontier requires a shift on knowledge exchange and management systems through development pathways akin to that rolled out by Swynnerton in 1952. Such a shift requires reprogramming of the agricultural sector from subsistence and traditional based systems with low labour, land and capital productivity into a knowledge and technology driven sector. A transitional system that graduates existing production and marketing systems into commercially oriented and industry-based outfits require a retooling of the extension services, the subsidy program, value chain organizations and the marketing system. This transformation and growth will facilitate the shift from subsistence to cash crops and from sales on spot markets to contractual arrangements during the plan period.

The County will therefore invest in the education of value chain actors through the provision of information, skills to efficiently interpret and evaluate information and develop innovations. Considering the large number of subsistence farmers in the county, a restructuring that accommodates the social, commercial and industrial segments of the sector will be developed and supported over the next five years to foster inclusive agricultural growth. The high-level outcome of the agro-based approach leading to Economic Transformation for Shared Growth will be delivered through the design and implementation of a five-prong programme approach entailing:

a) Social Enterprise Program

This will involve a majority of producers and will target providing basic subsidy support to secure household food security and basic income generation. This program will benchmark on the One Acre Fund model to structure a responsive extension and subsidy support targeting value chains that are climate smart and that address the core food security elements at household level. This program shall drive the production of staples such as maize, beans, cowpeas, cassava, millet, sorghum etc. that support food and nutrition security. Another cohort of cereal producers shall align with the National Cereal and Produce Board through the warehouse receipt system to stabilise prices of staples.

b) Commercial Systems Program

The commercial system program will hinge on identification of anchor value chains with potential to drive the engagement and growth of MSMEs. This model will focus on increasing value chain competitiveness which comes from the ability of all actors in a value chain—from input providers and farmer producers, to firms, exporters, and retailers—to anticipate and meet buyer needs, take advantage of end-market opportunities and adequately respond and adapt to changes in market demand. The program shall be organised around the key p1rotein value chains of aquaculture, poultry, shoats and milk which have a corresponding need for crop value chains (maize, sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes, soy beans, cow peas, sunflower, cotton) as feed inputs. The same set of crops are also required in the food basket. A roll out of the animal value chains structured around a hub concept would provide the market pull that will spur increased investment in the production of the staples.

The commercial program activities will focus on anchor value chains that meets the following criteria:

i. High potential for growth and scale-up,
ii. Potential for commercialization,
iii. Potential to earn high incomes and create employment,
iv. Engage a large number of producers and MSMEs,
v. Youth and women responsive and
vi. Adaptable to the changing and varying climate.

c) Industrial Systems Program

The industrial systems program will centre its efforts on working with high potential anchor firms to engage input suppliers, farmers, exporters, and retailers in order to foster a stronger, more efficient and pro-poor value chain. This program will be market-demand-driven grounded on a process that will be designed to ensure the appropriate selection of strategic anchor firms (e.g. Olivado for Avocado), based on competitive value chains and sub-sectors, and then target those firms and their participating producer groups to strengthen vertical and horizontal linkages, while working with supporting institutions to enhance the availability of financial services to the value chains. A strong agro-industrial culture and drive will ensure that this action is realised. Partnership with strong anchor firms that can drive the system modelled around the operations and mechanisms of KTDA will ensure success of this action.

d) Market Systems Program

The market system program will involve collaboratively developing and creating a market system using the roads - urban centres - Eco-City - value chain firms - hub model, to be organised and developed around town centres. Bondo town to be developed for aquaculture, Yala for dairy and milk processing, and Ugunja for avocado fruit, distilling industrial plant and apiculture industry, Madiany for cotton and fruit processing, Usonga for Rice processing and Ukwala for textile factory and groundnut processing.

e) Business Development and Health Systems Program

The business development and health systems program will be developed to respond to Public-Private Partnerships support systems through establishment of incubation hubs, agro based urbanisation such as the establishment of the Eco-City and securing market for products identified in collaboration with off-takers in order to place agriculture front and centre as a major economic driver. The strategy will be to invite Siaya diaspora and other investors to invest as aggregation, off-taking and cold storage. This investment will in turn provide employment while building capacity of the agricultural value chain players and create a huge nucleus and industrial development zones which are needed in areas like Yala Delta. Below is an illustration of agriculture driven model:

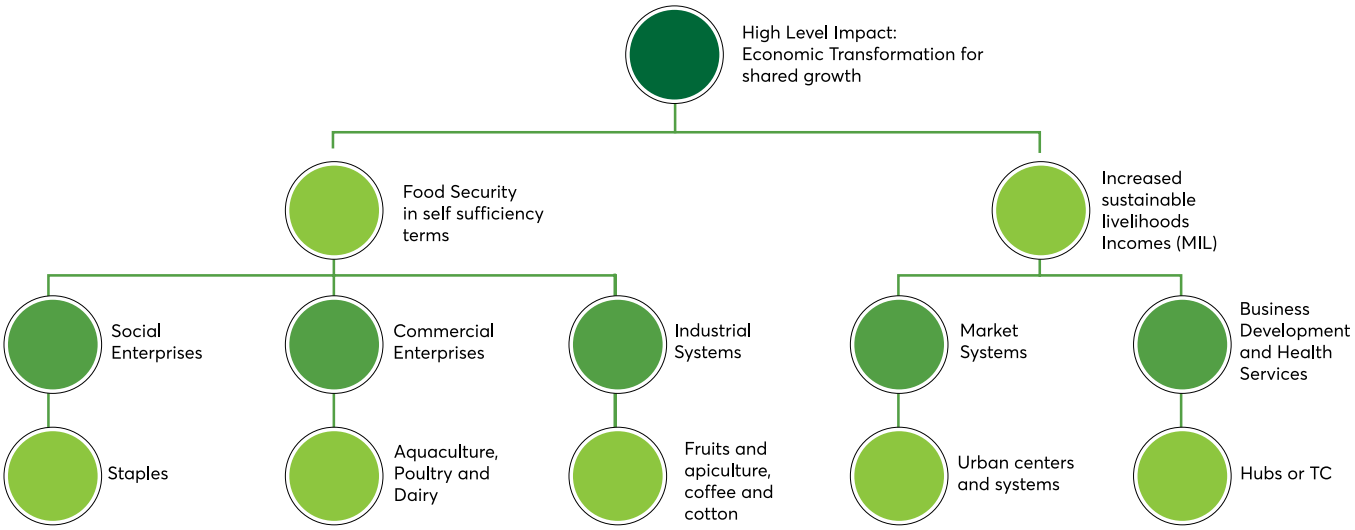


Figure 13: Agricultural Development Model

4.1.2 Agriculture and Livestock

Sector Introduction

The contribution of Siaya to the GDP was estimated at 1% equivalent to Ksh. 15.4 billion. Out of Ksh. 15.4 billion, Agriculture accounts for 60% which is equivalent to Ksh. 9.2 billion (Gross County Product Report 2021). This statistic indicates that despite agriculture being the economic mainstay in Siaya, its contribution to the national GDP remains low.

To address this challenge, this plan will focus on a paradigm shift in the development of the agricultural sector from simple increase of output production to improvement of the productivity frontier. This shift will contribute to improvement of household incomes by 30% and create 20,000 jobs annually thereby doubling the contribution of agriculture to Ksh 20 billion of the County GDP.

Development Priorities and Strategies

From the analysis of development issues, the following priorities and strategies have been proposed for implementation.

Goal	Sector Priorities	Strategies
Food and nutrition Security	Social enterprise development	Extension, input and subsidy support services Process based designated staffing Promote people handling and on farm trading Mechanisation support Formulate fit for purpose policies and regulations
	Commercial system development	Extension, input and subsidy support services Process based designated staffing Promote agricultural mechanization programs. and technology innovation management practices Formulate fit for purpose policies and regulations Program based anchor value chains: Dairy, avocado, aquaculture, poultry and fruits Development of aggregation, storage, transportation and off take systems Quality control and standards Systems for licensing of secondary and value chain players Establishment of nuclear firms and out-grower systems Promote irrigated agricultural production Promotion of youth and women Enterprise in Agriculture Promote sustainable management of natural agricultural resources (soil, water, riparian zones).
	Agri-industrial System Development	Establishment of the agri-industrial zones Identification of anchor processor firms Establishment of PPP arrangement and support systems Expert staffing aligned to anchor commodity and industry Promote climate change resilience practices in the value chains
Increase Sustainable Livelihood Incomes	Market Systems Development	Improve aggregation of agricultural produce Establishment of end-market for agricultural produce Establishment of value chain hubs in various municipalities: Yala for dairy, Ugunja for avocado, Ukwala for groundnuts, Madiany for cotton, Bondo for fish value chain. Policies and regulation to promote centralised and joint Marketing Strengthen producer- consumer linkages Enhance access to market information Support youth and women in agribusiness

Goal	Sector Priorities	Strategies
Food and nutrition Security	Social enterprise development	Extension, input and subsidy support services Process based designated staffing Promote people handling and on farm trading Mechanisation support Formulate fit for purpose policies and regulations
	Commercial system development	Extension, input and subsidy support services Process based designated staffing Promote agricultural mechanization programs. and technology innovation management practices Formulate fit for purpose policies and regulations Program based anchor value chains: Dairy, avocado, aquaculture, poultry and fruits Development of aggregation, storage, transportation and off take systems Quality control and standards Systems for licensing of secondary and value chain players Establishment of nuclear firms and out-grower systems Promote irrigated agricultural production Promotion of youth and women Enterprise in Agriculture Promote sustainable management of natural agricultural resources (soil, water, riparian zones).
	Agri-industrial System Development	Establishment of the agri-industrial zones Identification of anchor processor firms Establishment of PPP arrangement and support systems Expert staffing aligned to anchor commodity and industry Promote climate change resilience practices in the value chains
	Agri-Business Development Systems	Strengthening of producer organization: building capacity for corporate governance, business organization, access to credit and market linkage. Strengthen the existing SMEs to become off-takers Promote the establishment and development of Youth and Women owned MSMEs in various nodes in various value chains.

Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

The focus of the Agriculture sector is to improve production and productivity through investment in the following key priority areas: Agri-based Social Enterprise, Commercial systems, Agri-industrial Systems, Market Systems and Agri-Business Development Systems. These priorities will be implemented through the following programmes and strategies:

Sector Programmes

Sub program		Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. Millions										
					2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		Total Budget
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Programme														
	Objective: To increase crop production and productivity														
	Outcome: Increased crop production and productivity														
Social Enterprise development		Extension services strengthened	Extension worker to farmer ratio.		1:2750	36	1:2500	36	1:2250	36	1:2000	36	1.2569444	36	180
			Number of integrated demonstration Centres operational.		30	3	3 0	3	30	3	30	3	30	3	15
			Establish or refurbish ATC		1	50	1	50	0	10	0	10	0	0	120
			Establishment of Agricultural fair.		1	10	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	30
		Input subsidy and support services enhanced	Operationalize an integrated agricultural laboratory service.		1	6	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	15
			Enact and operationalize the Siaya County Grants and Subsidies Bill.		1	3	1	3	1	3	11	3	1	3	15
			Establish the E-voucher system for access to farm inputs and mechanization services.		1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	500
		Production and productivity of staples increased.	% Increase in production		5	71	10	99	15	164	20	256	25	223	813
			% Increase production per acre		2.5	0	5	0	7.5	0	10	0	12.5	0	0
		Post-harvest handling and on farm trading enhanced	% decrease in post -harvest losses		30	6	25	7	20	8	15	10	10	10	41
			% of farmers adopting appropriate post handling technologies		50	5	55	5	60	5	65	5	70	5	25
			Establish warehouse receipt for small scale farmers		1	50	1	50	1	30	1	20	1	10	160
			% increase in income from on farm sale		5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	0

Sub program		Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. Millions										
					2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		Total Budget
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Commercial system development		Extension services strengthened	Commercial Extension worker to farmer ratio.		1.9513889	36	1.7777778	36	1.6041667	36	1.4305556	36	1.2569444	36	180
		Value chains for commercial crops strengthened: avocado, mango, coffee, soya beans, groundnuts and cotton	% increase in production volume of avocado, mango, coffee, soya beans, groundnuts and cotton through intensification& expansion through nuclear farms & Out-growers		10	50	15	50	20	50	25	50	30	50	250
			The number of operational value chain-based agro-processing facilities		1	100	1	170	1	180	1	200	1	200	850
		Area under irrigation increased	Acreage under irrigation and		1200	25	1715	54	2429	54	3215	72	4000	85	290
		Participation of Youth and Women in Agri-business enhanced	Number of youths owned agribusiness.		10	200	10	200	10	200	10	200	10	200	1000
			Number of women owned agribusiness		5	50	5	50	5	50	5	50	5	50	250
	Programme: Livestock Management and Development														
	Objective: To increase livestock production, productivity and value addition														
	Outcome: Increase production and productivity in livestock														
Social Enterprise Development		Extension services strengthened	Extension worker to farmer ratio.												
		Input subsidy and support Services enhanced	Establish the E-voucher system for access to farm inputs and mechanization services.												
		Production	% Increase in production												
		of dairy, meat, honey poultry products increased													
			% increase in productivity												
		Livestock product handling enhanced	Cooling plants and cold chains for storage established												
			Cottage industry for traditional food storage established												
			Income from on farm sale												

Sub program		Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. Millions										
					2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		Total Budget
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Commercial system development		Extension services strengthened	Commercial Extension worker to farmer ratio.												
			Ratio of animal health and production to commercial farmers.												
		Value chains for commercial livestock: dairy, meat, poultry products strengthened; hides and skins; honey	MT of dairy produced												
			MT of meat,												
			MT of poultry products												
			MT of hides & skins												
			MT of honey produced												
			Medium and large-scale production units established												
			The number Aggregators, off-takers and transporters licensed.												
			Enforcement of standards and quality.												
		Participation of Youth and Women in Agri-business enhanced	Number of youths owned agribusiness.												
			Number of women owned agribusiness												

Sub program		Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. Millions										
					2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		Total Budget
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Programme Four: Fisheries Management and Aquaculture Development														
	Objective: To Sustainably Develop and Manage the Fisheries Resources for Increased Fish Production and Productivity														
	Outcome: Sustainable Utilization of Fisheries Resources														
Social Enterprise development		Extension for aquaculture strengthened	Extension worker to farmer ratio.		1:900	5	1:800	5	1:700	5	1:600	5	1:500	5	25
			No. of BMUs trained		20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	5
		Input subsidy and support services enhanced	Establish the E-voucher system for access to inputs (fingerlings, fish feed, fishing gear)		3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	50
		Production	Fish Hatchery and Demonstration Centre established		1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	50
			% increase in fish production		30	0	20	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	0
		Post-harvest handling enhanced	Functional cold storage facilities		1	50	1	50	1	50	3	10	3	10	170
			Cottage industry for traditional food preservation established		2	20	2	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	70
Commercial system development		Extension services strengthened	Commercial Extension worker to farmer ratio		1:650	3	1:600	3	1:550	3	1:500	3	1:450	3	15
		Value chains for commercial fish strengthened	% increase in MT of fish produced		30	0	20	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	0
			Medium and large-scale production units for capture fish established		50	10	50	10	50	10	50	10	50	10	50
			% enforcement of existing standards and quality.		70	1	75	1	80	1	85	1	90	1	5
		Participation of Youth Women & persons with special needs in Agri-business enhanced	Number of youths owned agribusiness.		5	5	10	10	5	5	5	5	10	10	35
			Number of women owned agribusiness		5	5	10	10	5	5	5	5	10	10	35

4.1.3 Health and Sanitation

Sector Introduction

Siaya County has made several milestones in addressing health indicators; however, a high disease burden, poor nutrition and access to health services still need to be addressed to the county. It is for this reason that the plan prioritizes health as a key driver to the realization of *Economic Transformation for Shared Growth.* Health determines among other things, the level of productivity of the population, living standards and, consequently, the human development indicators.

The desired overall health outcome is to achieve Universal Healthcare. The plan aims to strengthen preventive and promotive as well as the curative health services, establish hospital complexes in Siaya and Bondo, implement health information management system and revise the institutional structure for management of health function in the county. It is important to note that in line with adoption of Agriculture as the anchor for Siaya's development agenda, the proposed health programs shall be closely linked to the business development and health services program.

The proposed approach to health will be through the implementation of the following four programs:

i. Preventive and promotive Health services
ii. Curative, Biomedical, Rehabilitative, and Referral Health services
iii. Digital health management system
iv. Health Financing

Sector priorities and strategies

From the analysis of development issues, the following priorities and strategies have been proposed for implementation.

Goals	Sector Priorities	Strategies
Provision of accessible, quality and affordable health care	Preventive and Promotive Health services	• Strengthening the community health promoters' framework • Promotion of school feeding and nutrition, WASH, environmental and clean energy programs. • Strengthen diseases surveillance, data collection and reporting systems
	Curative, Biomedical, Rehabilitative, and Referral Health services	• Construction and maintenance of new and existing health infrastructure • Support the optimal operation of existing level 1, 2 and 3 health facilities • Strengthen the supply chain for medical supplies and commodities • Establish a framework for Integrated Research and Innovation
	Health financing	• Establish the Siaya County Health Insurance Fund • Increase uptake of NHIF • Facilitate accreditation of health facilities • Strengthen revenue systems in health facilities • Develop and implement policies to support health financing
	Digital health management system	• Develop and implement a comprehensive health management system that integrate all aspect of health
	Administration and support services	• Knowledge management • Strengthen the capacity for service delivery in health • Align the institutional structure for health management to the provisions of the County Health Act 2017 • Formulate and implement policies, plans and legislation • Strengthen partnerships and resource mobilization • Strengthen monitoring and evaluation system

Sector Programs and Flagship

The Plan will provide accessible, quality and affordable healthcare through: Preventive and Promotive Health services, curative, biomedical, rehabilitative, health financing and digitalization of health and referral health service

Key output	Key Performance indicators	Linkage to SDGs	23/24	Cost	24/25	Cost		25/26	Cost		26/27	Cost		27/28	Cost	Total Budget
			Targets		Target			Target			Target			Target		
Knowledge management strengthened	No. of SOPs reviewed, developed and implemented.	SDG 3	10	3	10	3		10	3		10	2		8	2	13
Strengthen capacity for service delivery in health	No of staff recruited, deployed, trained, appraised, promoted.	SDG 3	4,058	1,544	4,417	1,884		4,553	1,995		4,685	2,119		4,817	2,240	9,782
	No. of health promoters in post	SDG 3	2123	100.00	2128	118		2128	143		2128	170		2128	196	727
	TNA report developed and implemented	SDG 3	32	4.82	214	3.62		514	3.77		514	2.43		303	2.16	17
	No of health facilities that are optimally equipped	SDG3	1	0.94	1	0.9		1	0.66		1	0.43		1	0.72	4
	No. of operational rehabilitative service Centres	SDG 3	0	0.44	1	0.6		1	0.78		1	0.72		1	0.72	3
	No. of operational mortuaries	SDG 3	10	1.56	10	1.51		10	1.11		10	8.72		110	1.2	14
	No. of health facilities with nutrition and dietetic services	SDG 3	3	2	0.94	3		0.9	2		0.66	2		0.43	1	0.72
Hospital		SDG 3														153

Key output	Key Performance indicators	Linkage to SDGs	23/24	Cost	24/25	Cost		25/26	Cost		26/27	Cost		27/28	Cost	Total Budget
complexes constructed and equipped	Hospital complex constructed & Equipped in Siaya, Bondo and Yala	SDG 3	1	93.63	1			1			0			0	59.99	153
	No. of health facilities with ISO certified laboratory services	SDG 3	1	0.62	0		0.00	1	0.22	1		0.14	1		0.24	1
	No. of health facilities with mental health services	SDG 3		0.00	1		0.23		0.00			0.00			0.00	0
Dental units established	No, of health facilities with oral/Dental health services	SDG 3	1	0.94	1		0.90	1	0.66	1		0.43	1		0.72	4
	Customer satisfaction survey conducted	SDG 3	4	0.06	4		0.06	4	0.03	4		0.02	4		0.04	0
Performance management strengthened	No of Performance management reports	SDG 3	12	1.61	12		1.21	12	0.89	12		0.57	12		0.96	5
Institutional structure for health management aligned to the Health Act 2017	Revised structure for Health implemented	SDG 3	0	0	1		5		0	0		0	0		0	5
Policies, Plans and legislation Formulated and implemented	No. of policies Formulated and implemented	SDG 3	2	1.61	1		0.6	1	0.44	1		0.29	1		0.48	3
partnerships Strengthened and resources mobilized	Public private Partnerships and resource mobilization strategies developed and implemented	SDG 3	1		1			1		1			1			

Key output	Key Performance indicators	Linkage to SDGs	23/24	Cost	24/25	Cost		25/26	Cost		26/27	Cost		27/28	Cost	Total Budget
monitoring and evaluation system Strengthened	Monitoring and evaluation system developed and implemented	SDG 3	1	1		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	1	1
	Sub Total			**1756.23**			**2022.63**			**2151.56**			**2306.75**			**2507.23**	**10744.4**
Health Facilities renovated	No. of renovated health facilities	SDG 3	1	0.62	2		2.11	3		1.76	1		0.43			0	5
optimal operation of existing level 4 facilities	No. of level 4 optimally operational	SDG 3	1	236.87	1		324.16	1		405.67	1		630.43	1		478.91	2,077
supply chain for medical supplies and commodities Strengthened	No. of storage and distribution network established	SDG 3	3.74	0	0		0	0		1	0.72		1	1.44		6	2
	% reduction in stock-out	SDG 3	1	183.85	1		226.62	2		364.61	3		574.25	4		370.79	1,720
ophthalmic services Coverage Improved	Proportion of Health Facilities providing eye care services	SDG 3	1	2	`1		2	1		2	1		2	0			8
Framework for Integrated Research and Innovation Establish	Research and Innovation framework established and Operationalized	SDG 3	1	1	2		1	1		1	1		2	1		1	6
	SUB TOTAL			**424.34**			**555.89**			**776.04**			**1210.11**			**856.7**	**3823.08**

Key output	Key Performance indicators	Linkage to SDGs	23/24	Cost	24/25	Cost		25/26	Cost		26/27	Cost		27/28	Cost	Total Budget
community health promoters framework Improved	Operationalize community health promoter framework	SDG3	1,064	8.17	1,064		5.73		0			0		0		13.9
School feeding and nutrition, WASH environmental and clean energy program promoted.	A school feeding program developed and implemented	SDG 3	12	0.04	12		0.03	12	0.03	12		0.02	12	0.04		0.14
	% reduction in malnutrition cases (stunted growth, infant mortalities)	SDG 3	18	4.06	17		3.92	16	2.88	15		1.86	14	3.12		13.98
	WASH program developed and implemented	SDG 3	1	22.72	1		16.05	1	11.79	1		17.61	1	12.77		80.94
Diseases surveillance, data collection and reporting systems Strengthened	Diseases surveillance, data collection and reporting system developed and implemented	SDG 3	1	1.8	1		1.25	1	0.92	1		0.59	1	0.96		5.52
Communicable diseases Reduced	% reduction in HIV prevalence	SDG 3	14.7	5.54	13		3.92	12	3.2	11		1.87	10	10.32		24.85
	Proportion of TB patients cured	SDG 3	89%	2.96	91%		1.21	93%	0.89	95%		0.57	97%	0.96		6.02
	% reduction of malaria prevalence from 19% to 14 %	SDG 3	19%	0.85	18%		0.6	17%	0.66	16%		0.43	15%	0.72		3
	Proportion of children Fully immunized	SDG 3	90%	1.28	92%		0.9	93%	1.11	94%		1.15	95%	2.4		7
	% reduction of cholera cases	SDG 3	1	0.13	1		0.09	1	0.07	1		0.04	1	0.07		0.4

Key output	Key Performance indicators	Linkage to SDGs	23/24	Cost	24/25	Cost		25/26	Cost		26/27	Cost		27/28	Cost	Total Budget
	% reduction of Neglected Tropical Diseases	SDG 3	240	8.52	240		6.04	240		4.44	240		2.88	240	4.8	26.68
	Proportion of 12 years plus fully vaccinated against Covid-19	SDG 3	1.28	70%	0.9		80%	1.11		85%	1.15		90%	2.4	7	60%
	Proportion of 10-14yr old girls given HPV	SDG 3	58%	0.85	63%		0.9	68%		0.89	73%		0.72	78%	1.68	5
Non-Communicable Diseases Reduction	% reduction of cancer cases	SDG 3	0	1.37	0		1.26	0		0.88	1		0.72	1	0.96	5
Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health Improved	Percentage of Women of Reproductive Age 25-49Years screened for cervical cancer	3	0	0.43	0		0.30	0		0.44	1		0.43	1	0.48	2
	4th Antenatal Care (ANC) Coverage (%)	3	1	0.43	1		0.30	1		0.44	1		0.29	1	0.72	2
	(%) of Deliveries conducted by Skilled Birth Attendants	3	93%	19.21	94%		13.57	95%		16.08	96%		27.16	97%	44.40	120
	WRA receiving FP commodities Coverage	3	0	19.21	1		15.08	1		16.08	1		28.59	1	34.40	113
	Number of health facilities with staff Breastfeeding Rooms established.	3	2	0.43	2		0.30	2		0.22	2		0.14	2	0.24	1
	Number of annual Global Child and Adolescent Days Commemorated	3	1	0.85	1		0.60	1		0.44	1		0.29	1	0.48	3
	Proportional of health facilities with ORT Corners equipped and operationalized	3	1	0.04	1		0.03	1		0.02	0		0.01	1	0.02	0
				107			**75**			**65**			**88**		**125**	**460**

4.1.4 Water, Environment and Natural Resources

Sector Introduction

Water

The goal of the sector is to provide access to safe water for all. Currently, 58% of the households in the county have access to safe water which is below the National and SDG targets of 100% of access to safe water. This plan commits to improve access to safe water from 58% to 65% in the next five years. This will be achieved through leveraging on the National Government projects, development of Siaya county water policy and masterplan, upgrading, modernization and expansion of existing water infrastructure; collaboration with National Government to establish a dam as source of clean water and increase sewerage connection in all the urban centres.

Environment and Natural Resources

As a result of climate change, weather and climate extremes are causing economic and societal impacts across national boundaries through supply-chains, markets, and natural resource flows, with increasing risks projected across the water, energy and food sectors. Siaya's climate risk profile project increases in drought and rainfall which affect rain fed agriculture and provision of adequate water. Currently, the weather patterns project high risk of flooding but fewer dry years and associated prolonged droughts. To mitigate climate change, the county will operationalize the Siaya County Climate Act 2019; improve tree cover; promote orphan crops; promote sustainable water harvesting technologies; sustainable conservation of wetlands and catchment areas and build climate change resilience within the community. A key priority is the rehabilitation of Lake Kanyaboli ecosystem.

Solid waste Management

Currently, the solid waste management approach in Siaya County is collect and dump which has negative environmental impact. To address this, the plan will prioritise innovative waste management approaches that include: separation of waste into degradable and biodegradable components and recycling to create organic fertiliser and recycled plastic, glass and paper products. The organic fertiliser becomes a critical input for agricultural production while the glass, plastic and paper can be used to make packaging for agro-industrial facilities. The county will also develop a policy and strategy on waste management.

Sector Priorities and Strategies

From the analysis of development issues, the following priorities and strategies have been proposed for implementation.

Goal	Sector Priorities	Strategies
Provision of safe water and sewerage services to all	Improve access to safe water and sewerage coverage by 10%	Develop a Siaya county water policy and masterplan; Upgrade, modernise and expand existing water infrastructure; Establish a dam as source of clean water collaboration with National Government (Magoya on River Nzoia and Yala 1&2) Strengthen SIBO Increase sewerage connection in all the urban centres
Environment conservation and management	Increase forest and tree coverage by 10%	Operationalize the Siaya County Climate Act 2021 and development of regulations. Improve tree cover with focus on fruit trees Promote sustainable water harvesting technologies; Sustainably conserve wetlands and catchment areas Build climate change resilience within the community Child friendly ablution blocks in market centres Development of Forestry Investment Strategy Promote clean energy solutions and climate information services
	Adopt innovative waste management approaches	Separate waste into degradable and biodegradable components Recycle waste to create organic fertiliser and recycled plastics, glass and paper products. Develop a policy and strategy on waste management

Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

To provide safe water and sewerage services, the sector plans to; develop Siaya water masterplan; augmentation of Yala water intake; Expansion of last mile connectivity (SIBOWASCO, Ugunja-Sega-Ukwala); construction of Wichlum water project and construction of new solar powered boreholes. The sector also plans to conserve the environment through reclamation of riparian land with bamboo and fruit trees, afforestation of hill tops and beautification of urban areas. To build resilience to impacts of climate change, the sector will establish climate change centres, climate change and adaptation projects and climate change awareness creation.

	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDGs	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Existing water infrastructure upgraded, modernised and expanded	No water pans improved and Dams rehabilitated	SDG 6.1, 6.3, 6.6	4	9	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	340
		No of boreholes operationalized	SDG 6.1, 6.3, 6.6	30	80	30	81	25	62	15	52	15	53	228
		Automation of services Development of USSD user feedback interface	SDG 13 & 6	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
		No. of community water supplies schemes rehabilitated & augmented (Including Wichlum Water Project)	SDG 6.1, 6.3, 6.6	3	120	3	60	2	50	1	50	3	50	380
		No of ECD and dispensaries with rain water harvesting systems	SDG 6.1, 6.3, 6.6	10	5	10	6	10	7	10	8	10	9	35
		Km of water pipeline extensions laid	SDG 6.1, 6.3, 6.6	10	30	5	20	5	20	10	30	0	0	100
		No of springs protected and conserved	SDG 6.1, 6.3, 6.6	12	5	12	6	12	7	12	8	12	9	35
		Siaya water and sanitation project operational	SDG 6.1, 6.3, 6.6	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12

	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDGs	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Operations of SIBO strengthened	No of existing gazetted water supply schemes rehabilitated and expanded	SDG 6.1, 6.3, 6.6	1	50.83	1	51	1	52	1	53	0	0	206.826
		SIBOWASCO Last-mile Connectivity (Targeting households and public institutions)	SDG 6.1, 6.3, 6.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	50
		Augmentation of Yala Water Intake	SDG 6.1, 6.3, 6.6	1		1		1		1		1		0
	Establish a treatment plant as source of clean water collaboration with National Government (Magoya on River Nzoia and Yala 1&2)	Expansion (Last Mile connectivity) for Ugunja- Sega Ukwala Water Project	SDG 6.1, 6.3, 6.6	-	60		100		120		140		62	482
	Increase sewerage connection in all the urban centres	No of urban Centres with new sewer systems	SDG 6.1, 6.3, 6.6	1	20	1	20	1	30	1	30	1	40	140
		No of public institutions connected to the sewer line	SDG 6.1, 6.3, 6.6	2	5	2	5	2	6	2	7	2	8	
	Develop a Siaya county water policy and masterplan;	Siaya county water policy and masterplan;		1		1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
														1967.826
	Policy development	Development of Forestry Investment Strategy		1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDGs	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Improve tree cover with focus on fruit trees	No. of environmental calendar days observed (11)	SDG 6 and 13	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	5
		Number of demonstration tree nurseries developed	SDG 6 and 13	6	6	10	3.5	10	3.8	10	4	10	4.5	21.8
		No of hilltops gazetted and afforested	SDG 6 and 13	21	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	50
	Sustainably conserve wetlands and catchment areas	Km of riparian land reclaimed: Bamboo and fruit trees	SDG 6 and 13	10	10	10	10.3	10	10.5	10	10.8	10	11	52.6
	Provision of Natural resources steWardship and sustainable management	No. natural resources survey conducted		0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
		Purchase of decimeter	SDG 6 and 13	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
					80.5		76.8		75.3		75.8		76.5	384.9
	Build climate change resilience within the community	No. of climate change awareness campaigns	SDG 13	30	6	30	6	30	6	30	6	30	6	30
		no. of environmental natural resources committee established and operationalized	SDG 6 and 13	2	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
		No of climate change adaptation and mitigation projects	SDG 13	3	6	0		3	7	0	0	3	8	21

	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDGs	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Operationalize the Siaya County Climate Act 2021 and development of regulations.	No of climate change structures established and operationalized	SDG 13	3	1	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	3
	Promote clean energy solutions and climate information services	No of climate change centre established and equipped	SDG 13	0	0	0	0	1	22	0	0	0	0	22
		international linkages and collaboration	SDG 13	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5
		No of Biogas Centres established	SDG 13	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	10	0	0	20
		No of energy saving cook stoves installed	SDG 13	90	5	90	6	90	7	90	8	90	9	35
					19		24		44		25		24	136

	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDGs	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Efficient departmental operations	No. of Motor vehicles purchased	SDG 13 & 6	1	6	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	13
		No.of motor-bikes procured	SDG 13 & 6	3	2	3	2.5	3	3	0	0	0	0	7.5
		No.of motor vehicles maintained	SDG 13 & 6	3	1	4	1.5	3	2	5	2	5	2	8.5
		Office Operations	SDG 13 & 6	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	10	1	10	53
		General office equipment procured and purchased	SDG 13 & 6	10	2	10	3	10	3.5	10	4	10	4.5	17
	Adequate & motivated departmental personnel	No.of staff recruited	SDG 13 & 6	7	6	0	0	7	5	7	6	0	0	17
		No.of staff capacity built	SDG 13 & 6	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	5
		No of staff promotion	SDG 13 & 6	28	4	35	5	41	5	55	5	35	5	24
	Sectoral legislations	No. of legislations, policies and plans formulated	SDG 13 & 6	3	6	2	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	14
		No of surveys conducted and design reports prepared	SDG 13 & 6	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
		No. of report prepared and submitted	SDG 13 & 6	20	3	20	4	20	5	20	6	20	7	25
					71		**63.7**		**80.17**		**69.937**		**69.0307**	**354**
					545.3		**620**		**599.5**		**643.24**		**435.031**	**2,843**

4.1.5 Transport and Energy

Sector Introduction

Transport

As indicated in chapter two, a review of the Transport and Energy sector received the third largest budget after Health and Administration at Ksh. 4.1 billion. In addition, from the performance reported, the sector opened 1,512.8Km against a target of 860Km of new roads; maintained 1,895.9Km against a target of 1,850Km of existing roads, Upgraded to bitumen standards 2.1Km against a target of 23Km. There was no reported maintenance on bridges and airstrips.

On the available data, it is clear the focus was on construction and maintenance of earth roads. While this intervention may have served to improve access, it is not sustainable as earth roads require routine maintenance to make them motorable. Siaya county therefore needs to adopt an incremental approach to upgrading of roads to meet the required standards. In addition, to support agriculture driven development approaches, the County needs to adopt a strategic spatial urban and sector planning framework. Such a plan would integrate the road and transport networks with market systems to ease the movement of goods and people and to create a confluence of transport, travel and commodities and trading activities. It will also facilitate partnerships with National Government road development agencies. The county will also improve the public transport system.
The county needs to improve water transport by developing water landing infrastructure, liaise with Kenya Maritime Authority to provide safety and standards in order to facilitate commercial transport and recreational activities on the lake. To improve air transport in the county, the sector will rehabilitate Sega, Gombe and Migwena airstrips in partnership with Kenya Airports Authority.

Energy

Despite energy reticulation being the function of the county government, the county has done little to implement the function. In light of the county's development agenda, this plan will develop and implement an energy reticulation master plan, establish energy innovation centres and promote sustainable energy solutions. We will also partner with the Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC) to increase last mile connectivity in every Sub-County.

Sector Priorities and Strategies

From the analysis of development issues, the following priorities and strategies have been proposed for implementation.

	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDGs	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Build climate change resilience within the community	No. of climate change awareness campaigns	SDG 13	30	6	30	6	30	6	30	6	30	6	30
		no. of environmental natural resources committee established and operationalized	SDG 6 and 13	2	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
		No of climate change adaptation and mitigation projects	SDG 13	3	6	0		3	7	0	0	3	8	21
	Operationalize the Siaya County Climate Act 2021 and development of regulations.	No of climate change structures established and operationalized	SDG 13	3	1	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	3
	Promote clean energy solutions and climate information services	No of climate change centre established and equipped	SDG 13	0	0	0	0	1	22	0	0	0	0	22
		international linkages and collaboration	SDG 13	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5
		No of Biogas Centres established	SDG 13	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	10	0	0	20
		No of energy saving cook stoves installed	SDG 13	90	5	90	6	90	7	90	8	90	9	35
					19		24		44		25		24	136

	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDGs	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Efficient departmental operations	No. of Motor vehicles purchased	SDG 13 & 6	1	6	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	13
		No.of motor-bikes procured	SDG 13 & 6	3	2	3	2.5	3	3	0	0	0	0	7.5
		No.of motor vehicles maintained	SDG 13 & 6	3	1	4	1.5	3	2	5	2	5	2	8.5
		Office Operations	SDG 13 & 6	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	10	1	10	53
		General office equipment procured and purchased	SDG 13 & 6	10	2	10	3	10	3.5	10	4	10	4.5	17
	Adequate & motivated departmental personnel	No.of staff recruited	SDG 13 & 6	7	6	0	0	7	5	7	6	0	0	17
		No.of staff capacity built	SDG 13 & 6	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	5
		No of staff promotion	SDG 13 & 6	28	4	35	5	41	5	55	5	35	5	24

Goal	Sector Priorities	Strategies
Effective and efficient movement of goods and people	Improve road, water and air transport	Upgrading of selected link roads to bitumen and cabro standards
		Maintenance of existing roads, bridges and culverts
		Upgrading of airstrips
		Establish feeder ports and construct jetties and harbours in liaison with Kenya Maritime Authority
		Development of the road transport masterplan
		Construction of class B and C roads in collaboration with National Government
		Operationalisation of material testing laboratory
		Improve public transport system
Sustainable energy solutions	Enhance use of sustainable renewable energy solutions	Operationalize energy function in the county
		Preparation of Siaya County Energy Masterplan
		Preparation of Ndanu falls hydro power plant master plan and feasibility study
		Promote alternative energy sources
		Establish energy innovation centres
		Connection of electricity to unserved areas in collaboration with National Government Agencies
Effective administration and support services	Effective general administration planning and support services	Recruitment, capacity building and promotion of staff
		Develop a county infrastructure database
		Develop Relevant policies and legislations (Labour and Performance based roads maintenance, public transport policy, County Energy Policy, Mechanical Transport Fund, County Roads Maintenance Board)
		Conduct project stakeholder engagement
		Establish Public Private Partnership framework

Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

The sector plans to improve accessibility and management of public transport through: Construction and maintenance of county roads and bridges including tarmacking; construction of jetties, buffer wall along L. Victoria and feeder ports and upgrading of air strips. The sector also plans to improve the quality of the built environment through firefighting services; preparation and supervision of building plans. To provide sustainable energy solutions, the sector will construct energy centres and preparation of master plans for off-grid and on grid solar power and Ndanu falls.

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost (Millions)	Target	Cost (Millions)	Target	Cost (Millions)	Target	Cost (Millions)	Target	Cost (Millions)	
Programme 1: Transport Infrastructure Development														
Objective: To increase accessibility and mobility within the county														
Outcome: Improved accessibility within the county														
Road Transport	Road transport infrastructure developed	Km of roads opened, graded and gravelled	9.1	15	30	13	30	15	20	10	15	10	15	110
		Km of existing roads maintained		150	223	200	250	210	255	211	270	207	280	1278
		Km of roads tarmacked		6.6	231.1	6.1	212	8.4	293.15	11.1	389.215	14.2	496.635	1622.1
		No. of road construction machinery acquired		0	0	1	30	1	30	0	0	0	0	60
Air Transport	Air transport infrastructure developed	No of airstrips upgraded		0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Water transport	Water transport infrastructure developed	No of jetties constructed (Asembo and Usenge)		1	10	0	0	1	10	1	10	0	0	30
		Asembo bay feeder port established		0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
sub total					522.1		576.5		645.65		734.215		825.635	3304.1
Programme 2: County Government Building Services														
Objective: Enhanced building safety and output quality in the built Environment														
Outcome: Enhanced building safety in the built environment														
County public works	Quality control of the built environment	% of designs developed	9.1	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	25
		No. of supervision and inspection conducted		12	3.6	12	3.6	12	3.6	12	3.6	12	3.6	18
		Material laboratory equipped		1	10	1	4					0	0	14
sub total					19.6		13.6		9.6		9.6		9.6	62
Programme 3: Energy and Energy Reticulation														
Objective: To promote energy and energy reticulation in the context of climate change.														
Outcome: Increased number of households adopting climate friendly sources of energy														
Energy and energy reticulation	Energy reticulation	Master plan on off grid, on grid solar plant and Ndanu falls hydropower plan prepared and operational		0	0	1	15	1	15	1	15			45

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
		No. of energy centres constructed and equipped		1	10	1	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	30
		No of households' capacity built on renewable energy		10,000	2	10,000	2	10,000	2	10,000	2	10,000	2	10
sub total					12		27		27		17		2	85
Programme 4: General Administration, Planning & Support services.														
Objective: To improve safety and security within the working environment and in the county														
Outcome: Improved security in the working environment and Effective Emergency Response														
General administration	Strengthened operation capacity	No. of staff in-post (Including Promotions)		53	35	63	38.5	73	42.35	83	46.585	93	51.265	213.7
		No. of staffs' capacity built		10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	0
Planning and support services	Enhanced Operational capacity	No. of office block renovated	8.3	1	5	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	8
		No. of operational tools vehicles and equipment acquired and maintained		7	9	7	9	7	9	6	3	6	3	60
		No. Of policies developed and approved		4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
		Mechanical transport yard rehabilited and equipped		0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Strengthened performance management	No. of ME reports prepared and submitted		4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5
		No. of performance contract prepared		1	0.411	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	2.411
sub total					55.411		53		54.85		50.085		54.765	268.111
Grand total					609.111		670.1		737.1		810.9		892	3719.211

4.1.6 Lands, Housing and Physical Planning

Sector Introduction

Lands

The sector is mandated to provide a spatial framework that will coordinate land use development for sustainable growth and secure land for public use and investments. However, in executing this mandate the sector has experienced challenges which include: lack of an approved valuation roll that affects implementation of land use plans and revenue collection; delay in approval of land related policies, legislations and regulations in the County Assembly; numerous litigations related to public land that delays implementation of development in public land; absence of a Validated County Public Land Inventory limiting land administration and planning and land tenure system allows for subdivision which is increasingly affect access to land for land banking and also implementation of land use plan.

Having reviewed these challenges, Siaya County will implement its agriculture development model through a strategic spatial urban and sector planning framework. In this framework the zoning will provide geographic localities that are suitable for the promotion of anchor and supportive value chains and that link production to markets in order to improve value chain efficiency and competitiveness. The county will implement the GIS Spatial plan with a focus on agricultural production areas, markets centres, the urban hubs, the transport corridors and industrial parks. The county will also establish a county public land inventory, operationalize a GIS laboratory, approval and implementation of the valuation roll; demarcate and secure all public lands to reduce encroachment.

Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development

Successful agricultural towns such as Kisumu, Nakuru and Eldoret were established as agricultural trading markets planned around the transport corridors to ease movement of goods and people and create a confluence of transport, travel, and commodity markets and trading. In a similar manner, Siaya seeks to establish Ugunja, Ukwala, Yala, Bondo and Siaya as agricultural trading hubs. These hubs will encompass market systems that will include market structures with storage and IT support, road networks that facilitate movement and confluence of goods and people and a command area with an anchor value chain well linked to the market centre. This will nurture the nascent dairy, avocado, fish and poultry anchor value chains supported by a feed industry supplied with energy and crude protein crops promoted through supportive value chain systems.

Currently, the development of urban centres in Siaya is slow because of limited economic activities due to unstructured and unclustered economic drivers. Additionally, the urban planning is poor with limited investment in urban infrastructure and housing. This Plan will set up urban centres as market and commercial hubs for each of the anchor value chains. To achieve this, the sector will update the land use, housing and urban development plans for the urban centres in Yala, Ugunja, Bondo, Siaya and Ukwala. The sector will also develop an Eco-City around Lake Kanyaboli to create a recreational hub. The county will also develop a strategy that will attract diaspora investment in the commercial and urban opportunities that arise. Similarly, the sector will also leverage the Kenya Urban Support Program to invest in urban infrastructure to support the development of Siaya, Bondo and Ugunja and other Municipalities. With respect to housing the Siaya will seek to collaborate with the National Government in the implementation of the affordable housing program.

Development Priorities and Strategies

From the analysis of development issues, the following priorities and strategies have been proposed for implementation.

Goals	Sector priorities	Strategies
Sustainable land use and urban development	Develop commercial hubs	Update and implement urban development plans Develop a strategy on diaspora investment in commercial and urban opportunities Establish an eco-city Operationalize Ugunja and Bondo Develop municipal by-laws
	Integrated land use plan	Implement the Spatial plan with a focus on agricultural production areas, markets centres, the urban hubs, the transport corridors and industrial parks Establish a county public land inventory, Operationalize a GIS laboratory Approval and implementation of the valuation roll Demarcate and secure all public lands to reduce encroachment
Provide quality, adequate and affordable housing	Provide affordable and decent housing unit for all	Construct and renovate government housing units Develop and implement a housing plan Establish a county headquarter Develop affordable housing in collaboration with the National Government

Sector Programmes

Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

The sector plans to ensure sustainable land and urban management through: operationalization of the GIS Spatial plan and GIS laboratory; land banking; implementation of Yala land use plan construction of storm water drainages, solid waste management motorized and non-motorized facilities in urban areas. The sector also plans to provide affordable housing in Siaya and Bondo establish an eco-city in L.Kanyaboli, construct state officers residence; county executive administrative headquarters.



Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Total Budget
Programme Name: General Administration, Planning and Support Services														
Objective: To provide effective general administration planning and support service														
Outcome: Efficient Service Delivery and Improved Working Environment														
General administration	Operational capacity enhanced	No. of staff in post (including promotions)		63	56.2	30	27.0	30	27.0	30	27.0	30	27.0	164.2
		No. of TNA reports prepared, submitted and implemented		1	8.0	1	8.0	1	8.0	1	8.0	1	8.0	40.0
		No of committees and boards capacitated		7	15.0	3	6.4	3	6.4	3	6.4	3	6.4	40.6
		No. of machinery procured		3	18.0	6	3.0	6	3.0	6	3.0	0	0.0	27.0
		Utility costs		12	10.0	2	2.0	2	2.0	2	2.0	2	2.0	18.0
		No. of assorted ICT tools and equipment		30	6.7	10	2.3	10	2.3	10	2.3	10	2.4	16.0
		No. of assorted physical planning tools and equipment acquired		20	2.3	14	1.5	12	1.5	10	1.3	10	1.7	8.2
		No. of assorted survey tools and equipment acquired		25	48.0	3	5.0	3	5.0	4	7.0	3	5.9	70.9
		No. of asset reports prepared and updated		1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	15.0
Planning and Support services	Performance management strengthened	No of Signed overall Performance Contracts		1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	3.5
		No. of progress reports prepared		1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1		2.0
		No. of policies developed		6	12.0	4	6.0	4	6.0	4	6.0	4	6.0	36.0
		No. of Bills developed		3	20.0	4	12.0	4	12.0	4	12.0	4	12.0	68.0
		No. of plans prepared (procurement, work plans and budgets)		3	0.7	3	0.7	3	0.7	3	0.7	3	0.7	3.5
		No. of dispute resolution frameworks		1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.0
		No of sensitization forums on ethics and integrity undertaken		6	0.8	6	0.8	6	0.8	6	0.8	6	0.8	4.0
		No of disaster risk strategies developed and approved		1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	1.5
		Monitoring and Evaluation		5	0.6	5	0.6	5	0.6	5	0.6	5	0.6	3.0
Sub Total					**203.8**		**79.8**		**79.8**		**81.6**		**77.5**	**522.4**
Programme Name: Land Use Planning														
Objective: To Provide A Spatial Framework That Will Guide and Coordinate Land Use Development For Sustainable Livelihood														
Outcome: Well Planned Land and Urban Areas for Sustainable Development Of The County														

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Total Budget
Land Use Planning	Integrated development plans updated and implemented	No. of integrated Development plans updated and implemented	SDG-11.A, 11.3,11.7	10	29	10	22	9	22	9	22	10	23	**118**
	An eco-city established	No. of Eco-City concept developed		1	10									**10**
		No. of Eco-City development plan prepared						1	50					**50**
	Policies and legislations developed	No. of policies and legislation developed		1	3	1	3							**6**
	Spatial plans implemented	No. of spatial plans implemented		1	10			1	10			1	10	**30**
Sub Total					**59.5**		**28.5**		**85.5**		**25.5**		**34.7**	**233.7**
Programme Name: County Land Administration and Surveying														
Objective: To secure land for public use and investments, property boundaries of public plot, government houses and trading centres														
Outcome: Reduced Land Conflicts and Improve Investor Confidence														
Land Survey and mapping	Public land demarcated and secured	No. of public plots demarcated	SDG-11. A, 11.7, 16.3, 16.7	63	88.0	28	34.8	28	34.8	27	34.8	27	24.8	**207.2**
		% of land disputes resolved		100	3.5	100	3.5	100	3.5	100	3.7	50	3.5	**21.2**
		No. of public land secured		15	7.5	7	3.5	7	3.5	7	3.5	3	1.7	**19.7**
County Public Land Administration	Strategic land bank established	Hectares (Ha) of land acquired		50	300.0	30	192	30	192	30	192	20	110	**986**
	Establish a county public land inventory	No. of title deeds acquired for public land		10	3.0	4	1.2	4	1.2	4	1.2	4	2.5	**9.1**
	Land Information Management system developed	No. of digital public land databases developed and updated		1	20.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	**28.0**
	Valuation roll approved and implemented	No of Valuation roll & supplementary roll prepared, approved and implemented		1	20.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	**28.0**
	Operationalize a GIS laboratory	No of GIS laboratory established and operationalized		1	300	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	**360**
	Public land managed	No. of parcels of land repossessed		100	12.0	40	4.8	40	4.8	40	4.8	40	4.8	**31.2**
		No. of land committees established & operationalized		4	9.0	3	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**16.0**
		No. of sensitization forums held on land matters		12	6.0	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	**12.0**
		No of community lands registered		1	9.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**9.9**
		No of leases processed		5	10.0	2	4.0	2	4.0	2	4.0	2	4.0	**26.0**
Sub Total					**214.9**		**80.0**		**73.0**		**63.2**		**56.1**	**487.2**
Programme Name: Housing & Urban Development														

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Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Total Budget
Objective: To provide adequate, affordable, decent housing and quality estates management services														
Outcome: Delivery of Adequate, Secure, Decent and Affordable Housing Units to All														
Housing development	Houses renovated, constructed & housing infrastructure improved	No. of housing Master Plans prepared	SDG-11.1	2	20.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	60.0
	County Headquarters Constructed	No of County Hqs Constructed		1	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600
	Urban Infrastructure improved	No. of urban infrastructure projects undertaken		1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0	0	0	0.3
Urban Development	Urban management structures established	Establishment of Lake Kanyaboli Eco City		1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0	0	0	0.3
		Municipal Boards established and operationalised	SDG-11.2, 11.3	0	0.0	2	20	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20
		Town committees established and operationalized (Yala, Ukwala, Sega & Usenge)		4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	50
Sub Total					**120.1**		**730.1**		**110.1**		**310**		**110**	**1380.3**
Grand Total					**1,111.6**		**350.3**		**293.3**		**295.3**		**324.9**	**2,375.4**

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Siaya Municipality

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Total Budget (KSh. M)*
Programme Name: General Administration, Planning and Support Services														
Objective: To provide effective general administration planning and support service														
Outcome: Efficient Service Delivery and Improved Working Environment														
General Administration	Enhanced staff capacity	No. of staff in-post (including recruitment and promotions)	1b	119	10.0	150	10.0	200	10.0	250	20.0	300	10.0	60.0
		No. of training needs assessments reports prepared, submitted and implemented		1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	10.0
		No. of assorted office equipment procured		15	2.5	15	2.5	15	2.5	15	2.5	15	2.5	12.5
		No. of machinery acquired and operational		1	14.0	20	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16.0
Planning and Support services	Strengthened performance management	No. of office space constructed and equipped		1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25.0
		No of Signed Performance Contracts		1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	5.0
		No. of policies developed and approved		2	3.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	9.0
		No. of by-laws developed and implemented		1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	8.0
		No. of plans prepared and implemented		5	2.0	5	2.0	5	2.0	5	2.0	5	2.0	10.0
		No of Pre-feasibility Studies reports prepared and implemented		1	5.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	25.0
		No. of Municipal board resolution reports implemented		4	2.0	4	2.0	4	2.0	4	2.0	4	2.0	10.0
Resource Mobilization	Own Source revenue generated	No. of Automated Revenue collection system installed		0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5.0
		No. of report on revenue stream mapping approved		1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	10.0
		Fees & charges book prepared and approved		1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	10.0
	External donor support	No. of investment plans operational		1	3.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	7.0
SUB TOTAL					**75.5**		**40.5**		**33.5**		**43.5**		**29.5**	**222.5**
Programme 2: Urban infrastructure development and management														
Programme Objective: To develop urban infrastructure that will ensure a clean, orderly, secure, attractive and business friendly Municipality														
Outcome: Improved growth and development of Siaya Municipality														

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Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Total Budget (KSh. M)*
Siaya Municipality	Urban development plans developed and implemented	No. of parking bays constructed	11.3	1	15.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	15.0	0	0.0	**30.0**
		No. of parking lanes marked		400	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	400	1.5	0	0.0	**3.0**
		Km of non-motorized transport constructed		1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	**0.0**
		Km of non-motorised transport maintained		2	5.0	2	5.0	2	5.0	2	5.0	2	5.0	**25.0**
		Km of urban access roads upgraded to bitumen		1	5.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	**25.0**
		Km of sewer line extended		1	5.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	**25.0**
		Km of drainage system maintained		1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	**10.0**
		No. of municipal yards and stores operational		0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**5.0**
		No. of road signage developed		20	1.0	20	1.0	20	1.0	20	1.0	20	1.0	**5.0**
		Siaya bus park redesigned, completed and maintained		1	10.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	**30.0**
		No. of Boda boda shades constructed		0	0.0	5	2.0	5	2.0	5	2.0	5	2.0	**8.0**
		No. of Street named		30	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**6.0**
		No. of streets lights installed		20	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**40.0**
		No. of bill boards erected		10	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	10.0	0	0.0	**20.0**
	Market infrastructure development	Modern market constructed(phased)		1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**0.0**
		No. of high mast installed in markets		2	5.0	2	5.0	2	5.0	2	5.0	2	5.0	**25.0**
		No. of abattoirs constructed and maintained		1	5.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**8.0**
	Disaster management & response	Fire stations constructed and equipped		0	5.0	0	5.0	0	5.0	0	5.0	0	5.0	**25.0**
		No. of water hydrants installed		5	2.0	5	2.0	5	2.0	5	2.0	5	2.0	**10.0**
		No. of staff capacity built on disaster response		2	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.2	**6.0**
Sub Total					**168.7**		**43.2**		**41.2**		**64.7**		**38.2**	**356.0**

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Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Total Budget (KSh. M)*
Programme 3: Environment and Social Services														
Objective: To provide effective and efficient environmental and social services														
Outcome: Quality environmental and social services within Siaya Municipality														
Environment and Social Services	Improved environmental Services	HA of land acquired for waste management	11.6	4	3.0	0	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**6.0**
		No. of waste management machinery acquired		2	3.0	20	1.0	1	1.0	1	2.0	1	1.0	**8.0**
		No. of enforcement and demolition tools procured		100	1.0	100	1.0	100	1.0	100	1.0	100	1.0	**5.0**
		No. of waste management tools procured (waste bins, skimps, wheelbarrow, rakes)		300	2.0	300	2.0	300	2.0	300	2.0	300	2.0	**10.0**
		No. of public cemetery developed and maintained		1	0.5	1	5.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	**7.0**
		No. of open spaces rehabilitated and developed		1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	**15.0**
		No. of Green spaces Maintained and Managed		2	2.0	2	2.0	2	2.0	2	2.0	2	2.0	**10.0**
		No. of water points established		0	0.0	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	**6.0**
		No. of modern toilets constructed		1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	**15.0**
	Social Welfare services enhanced	Social welfare office operational		0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**5.0**
		No. of stadia maintained		0	0.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	**20.0**
		No. of public gymnasium equipped and maintained		0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**5.0**
		No. of social hall (resource Centres and ICT hubs) constructed		0	0.0	2	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**2.0**
		No. of outreach programmes conducted		4	0.5	4	1.0	4	1.0	4	1.0	4	1.0	**4.5**
Sub Total					**18.0**		**39.5**		**20.0**		**21.0**		**20.0**	**118.5**
Grand Total					**262.2**		**123.2**		**94.7**		**129.2**		**87.7**	**697.0**

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Bondo Municipality

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Total Budget (Ksh. M)*
Programme Name: General Administration, Planning and Support Services														
Objective: To provide effective general administration planning and support service														
Outcome: Efficient Service Delivery and Improved Working Environment														
General Administration	Enhanced staff capacity	No. of staff in-post (including recruitment and promotions)	1b	120	10.0	150	10.0	200	10.0	250	10.0	300	10.0	**50.0**
		No. of training needs assessments reports prepared, submitted and implemented		1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	**2.5**
		No. of assorted office equipment procured		30	1.0	20	1.0	15	1.0	15	1.0	15	1.0	**5.0**
		No. of machinery acquired and operational		4	3.0	2	3.0	1	2.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	**11.0**
Planning and Support services	Strengthened performance management	No. of office space constructed		1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**5.0**
		No of Signed Performance Contracts		1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	**5.0**
		No. of policies developed and approved		1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	**8.0**
		No. of bylaws developed and implemented		1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	**8.0**
		No. of plans prepared and implemented		5	2.0	5	2.0	5	2.0	5	2.0	5	2.0	**10.0**
		No of Pre-feasibility Studies reports prepared and implemented		1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	**2.5**
		No. of Municipal board resolution reports implemented		4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	**2.5**
Resource Mobilization	Own Source revenue generated	No. of Automated Revenue collection system installed		0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**5.0**
		No. of report on revenue stream mapping approved		1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	**2.5**
		Fees & charges book prepared and approved		1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	**2.5**
	External donor support	No. of investment plans operational		1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**0.5**
Sub Total					**29.0**		**28.5**		**22.5**		**23.5**		**16.5**	**120.0**

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Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Total Budget (Ksh. M)*
Programme 2: Urban infrastructure development and management														
Programme Objective: To develop urban infrastructure that will ensure a clean, orderly, secure, attractive and business friendly Municipality														
Outcome: Improved growth and development of Bondo Municipality														
Urban infrastructure development	Motorized and non-motorized facilities developed	No. of parking bays constructed	11.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0					**0.0**
		No. of parking lanes marked		500	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	500	1.0	0	0.0	**2.0**
		Km of non-motorized transport constructed		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**0.0**
		Km of urban access roads upgraded to bitumen		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**0.0**
		Km of sewer line extended		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**0.0**
		No. of municipal yards and stores operational		0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**2.0**
		No. of road signage developed		20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	**2.5**
		New Bus park designed and constructed including purchase of land		1	10.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	1	2.5	1	2.5	**25.0**
		No. of Boda boda shades constructed		5	2.0	5	2.0	5	2.0	5	2.5	5	2.5	**11.0**
		No. of Street named		15	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**3.0**
		No. of streets lights installed		25	2.0	25	2.0	25	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**9.0**
		No. of bill boards erected		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**0.0**
	Market infrastructure development	No. of modern markets constructed(phased)		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**0.0**
		No. of high mast installed in markets		2	5.0	2	5.0	2	5.0	2	5.5	2	5.5	**26.0**
		No. of abattoirs constructed and maintained		0	0.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	**8.0**
	Disaster management & response	No. of fire stations constructed and equipped		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**0.0**
		No. of water hydrants installed		5	2.0	5	2.0	5	2.0	5	2.5	5	2.5	**11.0**
		No. of staff capacity built on disaster response		2	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.2	**6.0**
Sub Total					**26.7**		**21.7**		**22.7**		**17.7**		**16.7**	**105.5**
Programme 3: Environment and Social Services														

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Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Total Budget (Ksh. M)*
Objective: To provide clean, effective and efficient environmental and social services														
1.7														
Environment and Social Services	Improved environmental Services	Ha of land acquired for waste management	11.6	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**1.3**
		No. of waste management machinery acquired		1	3.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**6.0**
		No. of enforcement and demolition tools procured		100	0.5	100	0.5	100	0.5	100	0.5	100	0.5	**2.5**
		No. of waste management tools procured (waste bins, skimps, wheelbarrow, rakes)		400	3.0	400	3.0	300	2.0	300	2.5	300	2.5	**13.0**
		No. of public cemetery developed and maintained		1	5.0	1	3.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	**9.5**
		No. of open spaces rehabilitated and developed		1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	**10.0**
		No. of Green spaces Maintained and Managed		1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	2	1.0	**5.0**
		No. of water points established		0	0.0	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	**6.0**
		No. of modern toilets constructed		1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	**5.0**
	Social Welfare services enhanced	social welfare office operational		0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**5.0**
		No. of stadia maintained		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**0.0**
		No. of public gymnasium equipped and maintained		0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**5.0**
		No. of social hall (resource centres and ICT hubs) constructed		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**0.0**
		No. of outreach programmes conducted		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**0.0**
Sub Total					**16.8**		**25.0**		**8.5**		**9.0**		**9.0**	**68.3**
Grand Total					**72.5**		**75.2**		**53.7**		**50.2**		**42.2**	**293.8**

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Ugunja Municipality

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Total Cost
Programme Name: General Administration, Planning and Support Services														
Objective: To provide effective general administration planning and support service														
Outcome: Efficient Service Delivery and Improved Working Environment														
General Administration	Enhanced staff capacity	No. of staff in-post (including recruitment and promotions)	1b	120	10.0	150	10.0	200	10.0	250	10.0	300	10.0	**50.0**
		No. of training needs assessments reports prepared, submitted and implemented		1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	**2.5**
		No. of assorted office equipment procured		30	1.0	20	1.0	15	1.0	15	1.0	15	1.0	**5.0**
		No. of machinery acquired and operational		4	3.0	2	3.0	1	2.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	**11.0**
Planning and Support services	Strengthened performance management	No. of office space constructed		1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**5.0**
		No of Signed Performance Contracts		1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	**5.0**
		No. of policies developed and approved		1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	**8.0**
		No. of bylaws developed and implemented		1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	**8.0**
		No. of plans prepared and implemented		5	2.0	5	2.0	5	2.0	5	2.0	5	2.0	**10.0**
		No of Pre-feasibility Studies reports prepared and implemented		1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	**2.5**
		No. of Municipal board resolution reports implemented		4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	**2.5**
Resource Mobilization	Own Source revenue generated	No. of Automated Revenue collection system installed		0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**5.0**
		No. of report on revenue stream mapping approved		1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	**2.5**
		Fees & charges book prepared and approved		1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	**2.5**
	External donor support	No. of investment plans operational		1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**0.5**
Sub Total					**29.0**		**28.5**		**22.5**		**23.5**		**16.5**	**120.0**

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Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Total Cost
Programme 2: Urban infrastructure development and management														
Programme Objective: To develop urban infrastructure that will ensure a clean, orderly, secure, attractive and business friendly Municipality														
Outcome: Improved growth and development of Ugunja Municipality														
Urban infrastructure development	Motorized and non-motorized facilities developed	No. of parking bays constructed	11.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0					0.0
		No. of parking lanes marked		500	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	500	1.0	0	0.0	2.0
		Km of non-motorized transport constructed		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
		Km of urban access roads upgraded to bitumen		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
		Km of sewer line extended		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
		No. of municipal yards and stores operational		0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.0
		No. of road signage developed		20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	2.5
		New Bus park designed and constructed including purchase of land		1	10.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	1	2.5	1	2.5	25.0
		No. of Boda boda shades constructed		5	2.0	5	2.0	5	2.0	5	2.5	5	2.5	11.0
		No. of Street named		15	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3.0
		No. of streets lights installed		25	2.0	25	2.0	25	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9.0
		No. of bill boards erected		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	Market infrastructure development	No. of modern markets constructed(phased)		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
		No. of high mast installed in markets		2	5.0	2	5.0	2	5.0	2	5.5	2	5.5	26.0
		No. of abattoirs constructed and maintained		0	0.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	8.0
	Disaster management & response	No. of fire stations constructed and equipped		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
		No. of water hydrants installed		5	2.0	5	2.0	5	2.0	5	2.5	5	2.5	11.0
		No. of staff capacity built on disaster response		2	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.2	6.0
Sub Total					26.7		21.7		22.7		17.7		16.7	105.5

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Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Total Cost
Programme 3: Environment and Social Services														
Objective: To provide clean, effective and efficient environmental and social services														
Outcome: Quality environmental and social services within Bondo Municipality														
Environment and Social Services	Improved environmental Services	HA of land acquired for waste management	11.6	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.3
		No. of waste management machinery acquired		1	3.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6.0
		No. of enforcement and demolition tools procured		100	0.5	100	0.5	100	0.5	100	0.5	100	0.5	2.5
		No. of waste management tools procured (waste bins, skimps, wheelbarrow, rakes)		400	3.0	400	3.0	300	2.0	300	2.5	300	2.5	13.0
		No. of public cemetery developed and maintained		1	5.0	1	3.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	9.5
		No. of open spaces rehabilitated and developed		1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	10.0
		No. of Green spaces Maintained and Managed		1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	2	1.0	5.0
		No. of water points established		0	0.0	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	6.0
		No. of modern toilets constructed		1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	5.0
	Social Welfare services enhanced	social welfare office operational		0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5.0
		No. of stadia maintained		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
		No. of public gymnasium equipped and maintained		0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5.0
		No. of social hall (resource centres and ICT hubs) constructed		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
		No. of outreach programmes conducted		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Sub Total					16.8		25.0		8.5		9.0		9.0	68.3
Grand Total					72.5		75.2		53.7		50.2		42.2	293.8

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4.1.7 Trade, Industrialization and Tourism

Sector Introduction

The County Gross Product Report of 2021 estimates Siaya's overall contribution to the manufacturing sector Nationally at 0.1% (or the equivalent of Ksh. 154 million). This indicates that there is a very low level of industrialization in Siaya. This is despite Siaya's economy being predominantly agricultural. Some of the factors contributing to this low level of industrialisation include low production and productivity of commercial crops, leading to weak value chains with low levels of value addition in agricultural produce and lack of large-scale manufacturing enterprises. To address this major weakness, the county will in the next five years focus on the development of agro-based industrialization driven by the anchor value chains of avocado, fish, dairy and poultry and the supporting soya beans, cotton, rice and fruit value chains.

During the plan period, the aim is to increase the value of Siaya's overall contribution to manufacturing Nationally by more than 30% to an equivalent of Ksh. 500 million per annum. To realise this, the county will promote the establishment of small and medium manufacturing enterprises with particular emphasis on development of cottage and anchor industries hosted in the industrial parks to be established in collaboration with the National Government. It is anticipated that these interventions will create 250 cottage industries, 100 Medium Enterprise and five anchor industries all contributing to the creation of 20,000 jobs annually that will improve household income and help to achieve Economic Transformation for shared growth.

Trade

The weaknesses in the value chains for agriculture have an interactive relationship with weak market systems. The aggregation, bulking, wholesale and retail systems are under-developed. As part of the agenda to transform Siaya through investment in agriculture, one of the five priority area is the development of market systems to support the anchor value chains.

The plan is to promote and facilitate the development of a strong network of direct market players such as producers, buyers, and consumers; suppliers of supporting goods and services such as finance, equipment and business consulting; and entities that influence the business environment such as regulatory agencies and County Government Departments, infrastructure providers and business associations. The envisaged market structures and systems will include storage, ICT support, road networks that facilitate movement and confluence of goods and people and a command area with an anchor value chain each linked to a market centre. In this respect, Yala is envisaged as the market centre for the dairy value chain, the Ugunja for the avocado value chain, Bondo for the fish value chain, Rarieda for the fruit and cotton value chain, Alego Usonga for the poultry and rice value chain.

Arising from lack of commercialization of agriculture in Siaya, the farmer-led producer organisations remain few and the existing ones are weak in their operations. This lack of high-capacity in farmer organisations limits smallholder integrations into value chains, raising transaction cost and reduces competitiveness. As a result of this, farmers end up with high post-harvest losses causing the farmers to engage in distress sales of produce at lower prices. The plan will place a strong focus on the development of high capacity producer organisations, savings and credit (saccos) and cooperative unions to enhance commercialization and market participation for farmers while boosting productivity through improved access to quality input and extension services and finance and credit. The plan will also focus on establishing thirty Ward based cooperative SACCOs and

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federation of these Ward based SACCOs into six cooperative unions at sub-county level. Critical to the success of these saccos will be training on corporate governance, linkage to market systems and input supply chains.

Tourism

Siaya County has the second largest water front in the western region after Homabay county. The County is rich in cultural and natural heritage sites such as Jaramogi Mausoleum, Got Ramogi, Ndanu falls, Odera Akang'o and Mageta island colonial cells, lake Kanyaboli, and rare Sitatunga antelope in Yala Delta among other tourist attractions.

While Siaya has the potential to attract many tourists, this potential remains unexploited. The potential for recreation activities on Lake Victoria and the inland lakes such as Lake Kanyaboli remains undeveloped. In hospitality, unclassified hotels, bed capacities are low and there is poor road access to many of the tourist sites. Over the years there has been little investment in the development of infrastructure around tourist attraction, development of tourism products and marketing of Siaya as a tourist destination.
To address the challenges mentioned above, the Plan will develop tourism related policies, develop and promote tourism products, invest in cultural and heritage sites, promote and nurture the various forms of Arts, develop the hospitality industry and link the county with the Western Kenya Tourism Circuit.

Sports

The development of Siaya needs to take cognizance of sports as a social and economic transformer and an employer for the Youth. Currently the development of sports infrastructure is not guided by any sports policy and strategy. As a consequence, the development of sports has largely focused on improving sports infrastructure such as construction of stadiums and installation of goal posts. This plan will prioritise on developing a sports strategy for the county, promotion of all sports including athletics, swimming, cycling, hockey, basketball and water sports, development of infrastructure to support these sports and facilitate county tournaments and sports festivals.

Development Priorities and Strategies

From the analysis of development issues, the following priorities and strategies have been proposed for implementation.

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Goal	Priorities	Strategies
Increase Sustainable Livelihood Incomes	*Market Systems Development*	*Improve aggregation of agricultural produce* *Establishment of end-market for agricultural produce* *Establishment of value chain hubs in various municipalities and urban centres: Siaya for rice, Yala for dairy, Ugunja for avocado, Ukwala for groundnuts, Madiany for cotton, Bondo for fish value chain.* *Policies and regulation to promote centralised and joint Marketing* *Strengthen producer- consumer linkages* *Enhance compliance with fair trade practices and alcoholic drinks control* *Enhance access to market information* *Support youth and women in agribusiness*
	Agri-Business Development Systems	*Strengthening of producer organisation: building capacity for corporate governance, business organisation, access to credit and market linkage* *Strengthen Agri-based supportive enterprises* *Promote the establishment of development of the Micro and Small Enterprises sector with special attention to Youth, Women and PWDs in various value chains.*
	Increase tourist arrivals	Develop infrastructure to promote tourism Develop relevant policies and legislations Identification, preservation and development of cultural and natural heritage sites Develop and promote tourism products, Develop the hospitality industry Link the county with the Western Kenya Tourism Circuit.
	Develop sports Art and talents	Develop a sports strategy for the county, Promote all sports including athletics, swimming, cycling, hockey, basketball and water sports Develop infrastructure to support sports Facilitate county tournaments and sports festivals. Identify nurture and promote Art

Sector Programmes

The sector plans to provide an enabling environment that facilitates competitive trade, investment and industrialization. This will be realised through; establishment of cooperative and enterprise development funds; development of market infrastructure especially high mast; establishment of an industrial park; establishment of legal metrology laboratory; construction of rehabilitation centre and construction of solid waste recycling plant. The sector also plans to market Siaya county as a premier tourist destination through; development of Siaya County Museum; completion of Siaya stadium and development of Migwena sports and cultural centre; promote development of sports tourism, high end hotels and conference facilities within the lake region tourism circuit.

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	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDGs targets	Planned targets and indicative budgets in Ksh. M										Total Budget in Ksh M
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Youths and women in agribusiness supported	No. of youths owned registered agribusinesses	SDG 5a,5b,5c	2364	2	4556	3	6000	4	9000	6	20000	9	24
		No. of youth and women owned enterprises accessing credit	SDG 5a,5b,5c	200	20	300	30	450	40	600	50	1000	70	210
		No. of women owned registered agribusinesses	SDG 5a,5b,5c	1200	1.2	2400	1.7	4000	2.2	6000	3.2	10000	4	12.3
	Improvement of market infrastructure	No. of Markets with improved market infrastructure	SDG 9	40	70	50	85	40	90	50	110	30	50	405
	Producer organisation strengthened	No. of Ward based cooperative SACCOs operational	SDG17,9	10	5	10	5	10	5	0	0	0	0	15
Agri-Business Development Systems		No. of Ward based SACCOs trained	SDG17.9	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	15
		No. of Cooperative societies accessing credit	SDG 9.3	20	60	20	60	20	60	20	60	20	60	300
		No. of SACCOs linked to markets	SDG 12	30	5	30	5	30	5	30	5	30	5	25
	Agri-based supportive enterprises strengthened	No. of existing SMEs promoted to off takers	SDG 9.3	120	3	120	3	120	3	120	3	120	3	15
		No. of new SMEs facilitated as off takers	SDG 9.3	150	5	150	5	150	5	150	5	150	5	25
		No. of enterprises providing financial products	SDG 9.3	15	1.4	15	1.4	15	1.4	15	1.4	15	1.4	7
		No. of enterprises accessing financial product	SDG 9.3	40	60	50	80	60	90	80	100	100	150	480
		No. of enterprises providing ICT services	SDG 4	200	1.4	250	1.8	320	2	400	2.5	500	3	10.7
		No. of enterprises accessing ICT services	SDG 4	200	2	250	2.5	320	3	400	3.5	500	4	15
Sub Total					**843.2**		**413.3**		**461.3**		**511.6**		**505.3**	**2734.7**
Programme Name 2: Tourism Development and promotion														
Objective: To position Siaya county as a leading regional tourist attraction														

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	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDGs targets	Planned targets and indicative budgets in Ksh. M										Total Budget in Ksh M
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Outcome: Economic growth and job creation														
	Siaya county linked with the Western Kenya Tourism Circuit	MOU with Kenya Tourism Board signed and implemented		1	1									1
Increase tourist arrivals	Hospitality industry developed	No. of hotels classified		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
		% increase in bed capacity		6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	10
		% increase in tourist arrivals		5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	10
	Cultural and heritage sites developed	No. of Cultural and heritage sites developed		2	37	1	47	1	47	1	47	1	15.6	193.6
		% increase in No. of visitors to the cultural and heritage sites		5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	10
	Tourism products developed and promoted	Tourism promotion strategy developed and implemented				1	2							2
		No. of festivals held		3	33	3	33	3	33	3	33	3	33	165
		No. of tourism circuits developed		1	1	1	1	1	1					3
	Policies and legislation developed and implemented	No. Policies and legislation developed and implemented				1	4	1	4					8
	Infrastructure to promote tourism developed	No. of tourism sites with developed infrastructure				1	5	1	5	1	5			15
Develop sports and talents	County sports policy developed and implemented	Sports policy developed and implemented		1	4									4
	Recreational and competitive sports promoted	No. of recreational and competitive sporting activities promoted		1	10	1	18	1	20	1	30	2	40	118
		No. of clubs and associations affiliated and registered with national sports bodies and associations		2	0.2	5	0.5	5	0.5	8	1	10	1.5	3.7
		No. of tournaments and sports festivals held		7	70	7	70	7	75	7	75	7	80	370
	Sports infrastructure developed	No. sports infrastructure developed		2	166.1	2	200	2	100	2	63	2	40.2	569.3
	Arts talents identified and nurtured	No. of artists capacity built		60	2	60	2	60	2	60	2	60	2	10
Sub Total					**332.3**		**390.5**		**295.5**		**264**		**220.3**	**1502.6**
Programme Name 3: General Administration, Planning and Support Services														
Objective:To provide transformative leadership, capacity and policy direction in service delivery														
Outcome: an enhanced Institutional framework for excellent, efficient and effective service delivery within the sector														

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	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDGs targets	Planned targets and indicative budgets in Ksh. M										Total Budget in Ksh M
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Sub -programme 1: -	General Administration	No. of regulations formulated (trade fund, liquor and cooperative fund regulations and weights and measures policy	SDG 1.b, 8.3	3	4.5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Trade and Industry		No of Acts developed (Siaya Trade and Enterprise Fund bill, Industrial development bill,)		2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
		No of progress reports developed	SDG 17.18	12	1.2	12	1.2	12	1.2	12	1.2	12	1.2	66
		No. of operational tools and equipment acquired & maintained	SDG 8.3, 8.a & 17.10	13	21.9	10	15	3	7.2	6	10	9	17.5	112.6
		Staff in post: Trade	8.5	43	39.9	45	43.8	46	47.4	50	53.2	49	58.5	475.8
		Training of staff and capacity building	16.a	16	4	10	3	10	3	5	1.5	5	1.5	59
	Planning and Support Services	No of office blocks constructed, refurbished and rehabilitated	SDG 11.7.1, 8.8	2	10	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Sub Total					**85.5**		**76**		**58.8**		**65.9**		**78.7**	**363.4**
Sub -programme 2: -	General Administration	No. of regulations formulated (Culture policy and Tourism Policy)	SDG 1.b, 8.3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Tourism and Sports		No of progress reports developed	SDG 17.18	12	0.8	12	0.8	12	0.8	12	0.8	12	0.8	64
		No. of operational tools and equipment acquired & maintained	SDG	6	8	12	16	0	0	4	8	4	8	66
		Staff in post: Tourism	8.5	41	37	45	41.6	45	43.4	45	46.9	49	51.7	445.6
		Training of staff and capacity building	16.a	16	4	10	3	10	3	5	1.5	5	1.5	59
	Planning and Support Services	No of office blocks constructed, refurbished and rehabilitated	SDG 11.7.1, 8.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	11
Sub Total					**52.8**		**61.4**		**47.2**		**57.2**		**72**	**290.6**
Grand Total					**1312.3**		**941.2**		**862.8**		**898.7**		**876.3**	**4891.3**

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4.1.8 Education, Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

Sector Introduction

Early Childhood Development Education

Siaya County is doing extremely well in Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) with an enrolment of 98%. The County has established about 700 ECD centres out of which 340 centres have classrooms constructed and are fully equipped. The total number of ECD teachers stands at 608 against a requirement of 1,450. The data suggests that while the establishment of ECD centres has attracted school attendance and enrolment, challenges remain with respect to teacher to pupil ratio, inadequate classrooms, more than half of existing facilities are yet to be equipped and the school feeding programme is not fully rolled out. Additionally, the county is yet to leverage on ECDE to address early childhood development indicators. It is against this background that this plan will prioritize establishment of new ECD centres, equip existing ECD centres, recruit ECD instructors, and enhance school feeding programs through linkage with commercial systems in agriculture.

Vocational Training

The County has 35 Vocational Training Centres (VTC). There has been minimal investment in the development, equipment and staffing of these centres. Consequently, many of the VTCs have only one county employee and only occasionally receive provisions of learning material, and the majority of the teaching staff are volunteers with little or no supervision. As a result, the VTCs do not deliver the curriculum developed nationally hence the courses offered are seen as irrelevant and are not linked to the demands of the prevailing labour market thus the very low enrolment.

To address these shortcomings of the VTCs, this plan will prioritise improving infrastructure of existing VTCs and provide requisite equipment and learning materials; structure and finance capitation for VTC students to increase enrolment; link VTC for production of ECD learning and playing materials; recruit VTC instructors and align VTC curriculum to address labour gaps in the County's agriculture led development strategy.

Social Services

Social service is about providing the basic standards in the delivery of services. Previously, the County has invested in youth, women and PWD empowerment through various social programmes with the net impact being minimal in changing the social environment. The approach in this plan is to focus social services on strategic interventions that address emerging social issues that affect the development of Siaya. This include: programs to ensure inclusivity to service delivery; mainstreaming emerging social issues such as the triple threat of HIV, teenage pregnancies and Gender based Violence (GBV), property rights of widows; community mobilizations targeting the youth and vulnerable members of the society such as widows, orphans and PWDs. This plan will also prioritise development of social amenities for the elderly within the municipalities.

Sector Priorities and Strategies:

From the analysis of development issues, the following priorities and strategies have been proposed for implementation.

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Goals	Sector Priorities	Strategies
Effective ECDE and Vocational training	Improve the quality of pre-primary education	Establish new ECD centres Equip existing ECD centres Recruit ECD instructors Enhance school feeding programs through linkage with commercial systems in agriculture.
	Strengthen vocational training	Improve infrastructure of existing VTCs Recruit VTC instructors and Provide requisite equipment and learning materials Structure and finance capitation for VTC students to increase enrolment; Link VTC for production of ECD learning and playing materials Align VTC curriculum to address labour gaps in the County's agriculture led development strategy
Equitable and inclusive access to social services	Improve access to social services	Develop a Gender Equally and Women Empowerment Policy Establish a Gender Based Violence Recovery Centre Establish a children rescue and recovery centre Establish substance abuse, counselling and rehabilitation centre Develop social amenities for the all the vulnerable groups Provide bursaries and scholarships for vulnerable children Strengthen county library services

Sector Programmes

The sector plans to provide quality Pre-primary education and vocational training through recruitment of ECD and VTC instructor; construction and equipping of ECD and VTCs; provision of bursary, VTC capitation and scholarship. The sector also plans to support special interest groups through establishment of affirmative action funds; construction of GBV and child rescue centres.

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Sub Program	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme 1 General Administration, Planning and Support Services														
Objective: To ensure provision of effective service to the clients														
Expected outcome: Effective service delivery														
General Administration	Operational capacity enhanced	No. of staff in-post		733	160.0	1,014	200.0	1,194	230.0	1,294	280.0	1,344	300.0	1,170.0
		No. of training needs assessment report prepared and implemented		1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	15.0
		No. of assorted equipment acquired		20	10.0	20	10.0	20	10.0	20	10.0	20	10.0	50.0
		No. of vehicles purchased		1	6.0	1	6.0	1	8.0	0		0	0.0	20.0
Planning and support services	Improved service delivery	No. of facilities integrated with ICT		10	3.0	5	1.5	5	1.5	5	1.5	5	1.5	9.0
		No. of policies, Bills, and Regulations developed		2	2.0	3	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5.0
		No. of performance contract signed		1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1.0
		No. of progress reports prepared and submitted		10	5.0	10	5.0	10	5.0	10	5.0	10	5.0	25.0
		Digital Librarxy constructed and equipped		0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.0
Sub Total					189.2		230.7		257.7		299.7		319.7	1297.0

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Sub Program	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme 2: County Pre-Primary Education														
Objective: To provide quality Pre- Primary Education in the County														
Expected Outcome: Improved Access to quality Pre-Primary Education														
ECD	New ECDE centres established and operationalised.	No. of new ECDE centres constructed		11	55.0	11	55.0	7	28.0	6	35.0	5	20.0	193.0
		No. of new ECD centres provided with recreational equipment.		11	2.2	11	2.2	7	1.4	6	1.2	5	1.0	8.0
		No of new ECD centres provided with teaching and learning materials.		11	0.44	11	0.44	7	0.28	6	0.24	5	0.2	1.6
		No. of new ECDE centres equipped with furniture.		70	14.0	80	16.0	70	14.0	30	6.0	30	6.0	56.0
	Existing ECD centres equipped	No. of existing ECD centres provided with recreational equipment.		119	23.8	119	23.8	123	24.6	124	24.8	125	25	122
		No of existing ECD centres provided with teaching and learning materials.		689	27.56	689	27.56	693	27.72	694	27.76	695	27.8	138.4
		No of ECD centres with access to digital learning.		700	30.0	700	20.0	700	20.0	700	10.0	700	10.0	90.0
	School feeding programme implemented.	No. of centres benefitting from school feeding program.		700		700		700		700		700		0.0
Sub Total					**153.0**		**145.0**		**116.0**		**105.0**		**90.0**	**609.0**
Programme 3: Vocational Education, Youth Training and Development														
Objective: To Provide Access to Quality and Relevant Training to the Youth														
Outcome: Appropriate Skills Developed														
Vocational Training Centres	Infrastructure of existing VTC centres improved	No. of VTC centres with improved infrastructure.		7	20.5	8	24.5	8	24.5	6	17	8	24.5	111
		No of VTCs upgraded into model		0	0.0	1	6.1	0	0.0	1	5.1	1	5.1	16.3
		No. of VTCs registered demarcated and provided with Title deeds.		2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2.5

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Sub Program	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	VTCs provided with Learning materials and equipment	No. of VTCs provided with learning material and equipment.		3	4.5	3	4.5	3	4.5	3	4.5	3	4.5	22.5
	Capitation of VTC learners financed.	No, of learners supported with Capitation		3,700	27.8	3,900	29.3	4,000	30.0	4,100	30.8	4,200	40.8	158.7
Sub Total					**53.3**		**64.9**		**59.5**		**57.9**		**75.4**	**311**
Programme 4: County Social Security and Services														
Objective: To expand empowerment schemes, welfare and support systems in the County														
Expected Outcome: empowered women, youth and PLWDs and improved social welfare	No. of groups trained	5.5	300	2.0	300	2.0	300	2.0	300	2.0	300	2.0	10.0	
Social services	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Policy developed	Policy developed and implemented		1	1.5	0	0	00	0	0	0	0	0	1.5
	Gender Based Violence Recovery Centre established	GBV recovery centre established	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	5.0
	Children rescue and recovery Centre established	Children rescue and recovery centre established	16.2	0	0	1	5.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.0
	Substance abuse, counselling and rehabilitation Centre established	Substance abuse and rehabilitation centre established	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.0	1	4.0	4.0
	social amenities for the all the vulnerable groups developed		5.5	0	0.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	15.0
	county library services strengthened.			1	4.0	1	4.0	1	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12.0

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Sub Program	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Bursaries and scholarships for vulnerable children provided	No. of children benefiting from bursaries and scholarship.		20,000	90.0	20,000	90.0	20,000	90.0	20,000	90.0	20,000	90.0	450.0
	International days celebrated.	No of international days celebrated		6	1.8	6	1.8	6	1.8	6	1.8	6	1.8	9.0
	Innovation and investment week attended.	No of youth attending innovation and investment week	8.5	30	2.0	30	2.0	30	2.0	30	2.0	30	2.0	10.0
Sub Total					**99.3**		**107.8**		**102.8**		**103.8**		**97.8**	**511.5**
Total					**464.8**		**528.4**		**516**		**556.4**		**572.9**	**2,728.5**

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4.1.9 Administration and Intergovernmental Relations

Sector Introduction

The Administration and Intergovernmental Relations sector is one of the eight (8) sectors that have been created to ensure an efficient approach to County Governance, Administration, Financial Management, Economic Planning, ICT operations and County Legislation. It consists of three subsectors namely: Finance and economic planning; Governance, Administration and ICT, and County Assembly. The sector also consists of one Semi-Autonomous Government Agency namely, the County Public Service Board.

The sector envisions quality service delivery through provision of efficient, effective, ethical, equitable services and transformative leadership. The sector's goal is to provide good governance in service delivery.

Sub-sectors and Mandate

Governance and ICT

The department is responsible for the provision of overall strategic leadership and responsive development planning with the aim of securing effective, efficient and timely delivery of quality services to citizens. The perception of the majority of residents of Siaya based on public engagements conducted by the government, rates services delivery as low. In addition, service delivery has been hampered by poor working conditions due to inadequate office space, limited office operational tools and equipment and poor fleet management. This necessitates the prioritisation of interventions to improve service delivery.

To improve efficiency of County operations and access to service delivery, this plan will develop an integrated ICT and digitisation policy that will establish a County Enterprise Resource Planning System that will digitise all services offered by the County Government. Additionally, to strengthen coordination of services, delivery of programs and communication of government priorities and achievements, this plan will strengthen the operations of decentralised structures in urban areas, sub-county and Ward levels. The department will also improve public communication in the county by strengthening and operationalizing the County Communication Unit and developing and implementing a County Public Communication Strategy. To improve citizen engagement and participation in governance, the Plan will strengthen public participation and civic education with the aim to enhance open governance. This plan will also improve the working conditions to improve staff productivity and strengthen fleet management.

Administration

Human Resource Management

The County has an approved structure and establishment; however, the establishment is yet to be implemented fully and with a big mismatch with the skills and competencies needed to drive the County's development agenda. The Agriculture led development model is a major paradigm shift that introduces approaches and innovations in execution. To realise this development goal, a change management approach is required and it involves the identification and assignment of champions across all sectors. The approach also requires realignment of roles and responsibilities and drawing a staff framework to support the desired change. Such a framework will lead to the restructuring and reorganisation of departments such as Agriculture, Trade and Enterprise. As a result of restructuring there will be the abolishment of offices that do not align with the desired Plan. It will also require strategic recruitment, training and tooling to align the staff to the desired change.

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Currently, there is no established policy to guide Human Resource development, limited capacity in Directorate of Human Resource Management and the County Public Service Board; weaknesses in the recruitment and promotion processes; lack of clarity in career progression paths, skill development and relevant training plans. To address these challenges, the county will develop and implement a Human Resource Management and Development Policy, institute a performance management system, and review the staff establishment to align it to the new development approach for the County.

4.1.10 Finance and Economic Planning

Economic Planning

Economic planning is the foundation upon which the county will realise its development objectives through translation of political manifestos into policy documents which include Sector plans, County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) and Annual Development Plans (ADP) and budgets. To support the proper planning and budgeting, requires data of the macro and micro economic context of the County. In addition, the implementation of County programmes ought to lead to development outcomes, which should be mapped and supported with data. At present the Directorate of Economic Planning, does not have a dedicated statistical unit for collection and processing of such data. In addition, the staff capacity across the planning, budgeting and M&E functions is inadequate. This plan will establish the statistics unit, resource mobilisation and external resource coordination unit; strengthen M&E, develop staff capacity and establish an information and documentation centre.

Finance

Finance provides leadership in financial management for the County. In this Plan, focus will be on the establishment of a County Health Insurance Fund to support health financing; reviewing the County Finance Act and restructuring the revenue collection and management system to enhance own source revenue (OSR); strengthen supply chain management and audit services; develop and implement a resource mobilisation strategy to explore opportunities for support from development partners, collaboration with the private sector through public-private partnerships and the use of debt instruments.

4.1.11 County Assembly

The County Assembly is mandated to provide legislative, oversight and representation roles to the County Executive. While the Assembly achieved many milestones in executing its mandate, there remain challenges which need to be addressed. For instance, development of the ICT capabilities appears to lack strategic application and has not contributed to optimal operations of the Assembly. In addition, litigation around the land designated for the construction of the County Assembly complex has delayed the implementation of the project. This plan will address these challenges by Capacity building of members and staff; enhance office accommodation and develop Speakers residence; enhance capacity and representation of the non-elected members of the county assembly and provide the necessary equipment in the Ward office.

Sector Priorities and Strategies:

From the analysis of development issues in chapter two, the following priorities and strategies have been proposed for implementation.

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	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDGs targets	Planned targets and indicative budgets in Ksh. M										Total Budget in Ksh M
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme 1: Promotion of Trade and Industrial Development														
Objective: To provide an enabling environment that facilitates a competitive local, regional and global trade and investment														
Outcome: Improved income														
	Aggregation of agricultural produce improved	No. of aggregation centres established	SDG 12	2	16	2	16	2	16	0	0	0	0	48
		No. of aggregators licensed	SDG 12	60	1.5	60	1.5	60	1.5	60	1.5	60	1.5	7.5
Market Systems Development	End-market for agricultural produce established	No. of off takers for agricultural produce	SDG 12	24	0.8	24	0.8	24	0.8	24	0.8	24	0.8	4
		No. of wholesale markets established	SDG 12	20	1.2	20	1.2	20	1.2	20	1.2	20	1.2	6
		No. of retailers licensed	SDG 12	3964	2.4	4536	2.9	5150	3.4	5700	4.4	6300	5	18.1
	Value chain hubs in various urban centres established	No. of value chains hubs established in Bondo, Madiany, Siaya, Ugunja, Yala and Ukwala	SDG 9.3	0	0	2	25	2	25	2	25	0	0	75
		No. of incubations centres established	SDG 8.2	6	24	0	0	0	0	6	24	2	10	58
		No. of licences issued to various market players	SDG 9.3	6500	3.6	11500	4.6	16000	5.3	21000	6.7	30000	8	28.2
		Industrial Park established	SDG 15.4.2	1	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
	Policies and regulation developed to promote centralised and joint Marketing for	No. of policies and regulations developed and in force (Investment and Trade)	SDG 1.b, 8.3	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Strengthen producer-consumer linkages	No. of local products branded and marketed	SDG 9.3	12	30	15	45	18	60	21	75	24	90	300
	Enhance compliance with fair trade practices and alcoholic drinks control	% compliance with legal metrology legislation	SDG 8.a, 16.b & 17.10	100	6.9	100	7	100	7	100	7.1	100	7.1	35.1
		Legal metrology Laboratory constructed and equipped	SDG 8.a & 17.10	0	0	60	11	40	7	0	0	0	0	18
		% compliance with Siaya County Alcoholic Drinks Control.	SDG 8.a, 16.b & 17.10	100	4.8	100	4.8	100	4.8	100	4.8	100	4.8	24
		A rehabilitation Centre established	SDG 17.1	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	8
	Enhance access to market information	% increase in membership of KNCCI	SDG 2c	20	2	20	2.5	20	2.5	20	2.5	20	2.5	12
		No. of entrepreneurs benefiting from trainings on various marketing agencies	SDG 2c	300	3	400	3.6	460	4.2	500	5	600	6	21.8
		No. of marketing campaigns conducted on local media	SDG	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5

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Goals	Sector Priorities	Strategies
Proximate, accessible and efficient service delivery	Improve county service delivery.	Establish E-governance to digitise County Government operations Strengthen public service coordination and inter-governmental relations Strengthen the administrative structures of decentralised units i.e. urban areas, sub-county, Ward and village levels. Strengthen public participation and civic education Construction of county headquarters and office block Operationalize Governor's Service Delivery Unit Strengthen inspectorate, compliance and enforcement services Strengthen Public Participation, Civic Education and Grievance Redress
	Strengthen Human Resource Planning, Management and Development	Develop and implement a Human Resource Management and Development policies, legislation and plans Institute a performance management system Review the staff establishment, rationalisation and restructuring of departments Integrate the Human Resource Information Management system with the County ERP
	Strengthen administrative decentralised administrative units	Strengthen the operations of decentralised structures in urban areas, sub-county and Ward levels Establish inter-departmental coordination structure at sub-county and Ward levels Construction, renovation and equipping of Ward and sub-county administration offices Strengthen disaster management and response capacity
	Enhance county public information and communication services	Establish and operationalise a County Public Communication Office Develop and implement a County Public Communication policy and strategy Establish County Government Press/Printer Domesticate and implement legal and policy framework on Access to Information Establish county FM radio station
	Strengthen economic planning	Establish the statistics unit and data management unit Establish resource mobilisation Establish external resource coordination unit Strengthen M&E for evidence-based decision making Develop staff capacity Strengthen information and documentation services

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Goals	Sector Priorities	Strategies
	Strengthen financial management	Establish of a county Health Insurance Fund to support health financing; Review the County Finance Act and restructuring the revenue collection and management system to enhance own source revenue; Establish a Revenue Management Agency Strengthen supply chain management and audit services; Develop and implement a resource mobilisation strategy to explore opportunities for support from development partners Strengthen Internal Control Systems Strengthen enforcement capacity Strengthen intra and inter departmental coordination of revenue collection
	Strengthen legislative, oversight and representation	Capacity building of members and staff Recruitment of technical staff Construction of the assembly complex to Fast tracking the conclusion of the court cases Construction of the Speaker's Residence Lease office spaces for the non-elected members of the county assembly Provide the necessary equipment in the Ward offices
	Enhance county ICT capacity	Develop and implement Siaya County ICT Strategy Expansion of broadband infrastructure Automate government processes (e-governance) Establish Community Wi-Fi hotspots Promote E-commerce and online marketplaces Support the development of digital incubation centres and accelerator programs

Sector Programmes

To ensure good governance in service delivery, the sector will invest in the following key interventions areas: Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation; Human Resource Management; Devolved Governance; Improve E-Governance; Strengthen Citizen Engagement; Financial Management; Enhance Revenue Collection; Improve Policy Formulation and County Legislation. Specifically, the sector shall invest in construction of Speaker's residence, Assembly Complex, Completion of Ward offices, CPSB Office Complex, Construction of Ward administration offices; Establish Special Programme, Improve E-Governance, Operationalize Village Administration Units and Automate revenue collection.

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Programme/ Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Linkage to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Ksh. in million)										
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	TOTAL
Programme: General Administration, planning and support services														
Objective: To Ensure Provision of Efficient Service to The Clients														
Outcome: Effective Service Delivery														
Finance and Economic Planning	General Administration	No. of staff and members in post (including promotions):			263.9		358.3		465.8		529.5		612.5	2,230.0
		No. of sector TNA reports prepared, submitted and implemented:			28.4		38.5		50.1		56.9		65.9	239.8
		Administration, Assorted Operations and Maintenance tools and equipment acquired			21.3		28.9		37.6		42.7		49.4	179.8
	Planning and Support services	No of Signed overall Performance Contracts			7.1		9.6		12.5		14.2		16.5	59.9
		No. of progress reports prepared			7.1		9.6		12.5		14.2		16.5	59.9
		No. of policies developed			35.5		48.2		62.6		71.2		82.3	299.7
		No. of Bills developed			35.5		48.2		62.6		71.2		82.3	299.7
		No. of plans prepared (procurement, work plans and budgets)			7.1		9.6		12.5		14.2		16.5	59.9

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Programme/ Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Linkage to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Ksh. in million)										
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	TOTAL
Governance and ICT	General Administration	No. of staff and members in post (including promotions):			248.2		337.1		438.3		498.2		576.2	2,098.1
		No. of sector TNA reports prepared, submitted and implemented:			21.3		28.9		37.6		42.7		49.4	179.8
		Administration, Assorted Operations and Maintenance tools and equipment acquired			35.5		48.2		62.6		71.2		82.3	299.7
	Planning and Support services	No of Signed overall Performance Contracts			7.1		9.6		12.5		14.2		16.5	59.9
		No. of progress reports prepared			7.1		9.6		12.5		14.2		16.5	59.9
		No. of policies developed			7.1		9.6		12.5		14.2		16.5	59.9
		No. of Bills developed			7.1		9.6		12.5		14.2		16.5	59.9
		No. of plans prepared (procurement, work plans and budgets)			7.1		9.6		12.5		14.2		16.5	59.9
		No. of fleet management reports prepared and submitted		12	0.7	12	1.0	12	1.0	12	1.1	12	1.1	4.9
		Functional fleet management system		1	3.5		4.8		0.0		0.0		0.0	8.4
		No of sensitization report on ethics and integrity prepared and submitted		4	0.7	4	1.0	4	1.0	4	1.1	4	1.1	4.9
		Functional inspectorate, compliance and enforcement unit(phased)		1	32.1	0	43.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	75.8
		No. of disaster preparedness assessment reports prepared and submitted		4	0.4	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.6	2.5
		No of county response centres constructed		1	7.1	0	9.6	1	10.3	0	0.0	1	11.2	38.3
		No. of disaster risk strategy developed and approved		1	1.4	0	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3.3

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Programme/ Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Linkage to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Ksh. in million)										
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	TOTAL
County Assembly	General Administration	No. of staff and members in post (including promotions): County Assembly		257	263.9		358.3		465.8		529.5		612.5	2,230.0
		No. of sector TNA reports prepared, submitted and implemented: Assembly			7.1		9.6		12.5		14.2		16.5	59.9
		Administration, Assorted Operations and Maintenance tools and equipment acquired			7.1		9.6		12.5		14.2		16.5	59.9
	Planning and Support services	No of Signed overall Performance Contracts			7.1		9.6		12.5		14.2		16.5	59.9
		No. of progress reports prepared			7.1		9.6		12.5		14.2		16.5	59.9
		No. of policies developed			7.1		9.6		12.5		14.2		16.5	59.9
		No. of Bills developed			7.1		9.6		12.5		14.2		16.5	59.9
		No. of plans prepared (procurement, work plans and budgets)			7.1		9.6		12.5		14.2		16.5	59.9
Assembly's ICT	Assembly's ICT	No of Ward offices connected to the electricity grid		30	21.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21.3
	Linked communication technologies between HQ and Ward offices	No of Ward offices linked to WAN		30	17.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17.7
	Developed advance back-up system	% of the back-up system developed		100	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7.1
	Develop the physical infrastructure for the e-library	% of the back-up system developed		100	21.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21.3
Sub Total					**1,173.0**		**1,501.5**		**1,883.7**		**2,129.2**		**2,473.8**	**9,161.2**

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Programme/ Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Linkage to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Ksh. in million)										
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	TOTAL
Programme: County Economic Planning Services														
Objective: To build capacity in policy formulation and execution														
Outcome: Enhanced Planning and research														
Economic Planning services	Enhanced Policy, Program Coordination and formulation	No of plans approved: CIDP (23-27), ADP, DMSP, SPs, SWGs		11	21.3	4	26.3	5	34.2	4	38.5	5	45.0	165.2
	Operational information and documentation centres	No of publications automated		10	1.4	10	1.8	10	2.1	10	3.2	10	3.4	11.8
		No of publications sourced and classified		10	1.4	10	1.8	10	2.1	10	3.2	10	3.4	11.8
County Statistical services	Improved county data management processes				0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0
					0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0
		Copy of updated Factsheet		1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
		No of surveys done:		4	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	0.0
		Ø Impact Survey			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0
		Ø Household survey			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0
		Ø Prefeasibility studies			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0
		Ø Data gap analysis			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0
		Approved statistical abstract	SDG 8.5, 1b	1	7.8	1	11.4	1	14.5	1	16.0	1	19.1	68.8
Budget Formulation, coordination and Management	Statutory documents prepared	Budget circular issued	SDG 8.5, 1b	1	61.0	1	83.2	1	107.6	1	121.9	1	141.7	515.4
		No of Budget policy papers Approved (CBROP, CFSP)	SDG 8.5, 1b	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	0.0
		Approved annual budget Estimates	SDG 8.5, 1b	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
	Administrative reports prepared	No. of budget execution reports prepared	SDG 8.5, 1b	5	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0	0.0
Sub total					**92.9**		**124.3**		**160.4**		**182.9**		**212.5**	**773.1**
Programme: Financial services														
Objective: To raise fiscal resources efficiently and manage county government assets and liabilities effectively.														
Outcome: A transparent and accountable system for the management of public financial resources														
Accounting Services	Administrative and Statutory reports prepared	No of administrative reports prepared	SDG 8.5, 1b	12	17.0	12	22.8	12	30.0	12	33.2	12	39.4	142.3
		No. Pending bills Reports prepared	SDG 8.5, 1b	4	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	0.0
		No of statutory reports (quarterly & annual FR) submitted	SDG 8.5, 1b	5	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0	0.0

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Programme/ Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Linkage to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Ksh. in million)										
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	TOTAL
Resource Mobilization	Improved Own Source Revenue collection	Approved map of revenue streams	SDG 8.5, 1b	1	22.7	1	30.6	1	40.4	1	46.0	1	52.9	192.5
		No. of monthly inspections visits reports prepared	SDG 8.5, 1b	12	0.0	12	0.0	12	0.0	12	0.0	12	0.0	0.0
		No of new revenue streams identified	SDG 8.5, 1b	3	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0	0.0
		Operational revenue board/PPP arrangement	SDG 8.5, 1b	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
		No of revenue streams automated (digitized)	SDG 8.5, 1b	20	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0	20	0.0	20	0.0	0.0
		No of intra and inter departmental revenue coordination meetings held	SDG 8.5, 1b	12	0.0	12	0.0	12	0.0	12	0.0	12	0.0	0.0
Procurement services	Improved supply chain management systems	No of Consolidated procurement plans prepared	SDG 8.5, 1b	1	10.6	1	14.9	1	18.6	1	21.4	1	24.7	90.3
		No of statutory and administrative reports prepared	SDG 8.5, 1b	5	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0	0.0
		No. of Prequalified Suppliers Register Updates prepared	SDG 8.5, 1b	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	0.0
		County Hospitals Procurement Policy prepared	SDG 8.5, 1b	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
		% of procurement plan implemented	SDG 8.5, 1b	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0	0.0
Internal Audit services	Financial practices and systems management established	No of planned audit reports prepared	SDG 8.5, 1b	8	11.3	8	21.9	8	22.8	8	25.7	8	25.9	107.5
		No of special audit reports prepared	SDG 8.5, 1b	8	0.0	8	0.0	8	0.0	8	0.0	8	0.0	0.0
		No of spot check audit Reports prepared	SDG 8.5, 1b	4	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	0.0
		No of audit committee reports prepared	SDG 8.5, 1b	5	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0	0.0
		No. Audit software (Team mate (procured	SDG 8.5, 1b		0.0	1	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0
Sub Total					**61.7**		**90.2**		**111.8**		**126.2**		**142.8**	**532.7**

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Programme/ Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Linkage to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Ksh. in million)										
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	TOTAL
Programme 2: Office of the Governor														
Objective: To provide strategic leadership and overall coordination of county affairs														
Outcome: Improved county administration and governance system														
County Executive Committee	Functional County Executive Committee	% of CEC resolutions implemented		100	1.4	100	1.8	100	2.1	100	2.1	100	2.2	9.6
		No. of CECMs signing Performance contracts	SDG 16	11	1.1	11	1.3	11	1.7	11	1.8	11	2.0	7.9
Office of the Governor & Deputy Governor	Public service coordination and inter-governmental relations strengthened	No. of reports on coordination and intergovernmental relations activities	SDG 11	4	3.5	4	4.4	4	5.2	4	5.3	4	5.6	24.1
		No. of MoUs and Agreements signed and operationalized	SDG 11	6	2.1	6	2.6	6	3.1	6	3.6	6	4.1	15.5
	Advisories, policies and workplans developed	No. of policy briefs prepared to the Governor	SDG 8	36	7.7	36	9.5	36	11.2	36	11.5	36	12.1	52.0
		No of advisories prepared and submitted	SDG 8	36	3.8	36	4.7	36	5.6	36	5.8	36	6.1	26.0
		No. of Reports on implementation of Office of Governor's Work plan	SDG 8	4	7.7	4	9.5	4	11.2	4	11.5	4	12.1	52.0
	Governor's office workplan developed				0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0
		No. of consultative meetings between Executive and Assembly held	SDG 8	4	3.4	4	4.2	4	5.0	4	5.1	4	5.4	23.1
		No. of consultative meetings between Executive, National Government officials and Members of parliament		4	3.4	4	4.2	4	5.0	4	5.1	4	5.4	23.1
	Functional Governor's press unit	No. of Governor's press releases		48	0.4	48	0.4	48	0.5	48	0.5	48	0.6	2.4
	Strategic Service Delivery & Resource mobilization Unit established	Operational strategic service Delivery and Resource mobilization Unit		1	71.6	1	3.1	1	1.0	1	1.1	1	1.1	77.9

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Programme/ Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Linkage to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Ksh. in million)										
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	TOTAL
	County infrastructure developed	No. of residence houses built		1	31.9	1	30.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	62.6
		No. County Administration offices constructed (phased)		1	113.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	113.5
Public Communication	County public Communication Unit strengthened	Functional public communication unit		1	51.8	1	45.8	1	63.8	1	18.8	1	18.8	199
Inspectorate, compliance and enforcement	Inspectorate, compliance and enforcement services strengthened	Functional inspectorate, compliance and enforcement unit		1	23.85	1	50.4	1	46.65	1	40.5	1	44.4	205.8
Sub Total					**245.8**		**69.3**		**43.3**		**44.9**		**47.5**	**450.7**
Programme: Public Participation & Civic Education														
Objective: To coordinate and facilitate participatory engagement on county governance & service delivery														
Outcome: Increased and informed citizen participation on county government programmes for effective service delivery														
Public participation & Civic Education	Public participation and civic education strengthened	Operational public participation and civic education unit		1	98.4	1	195.7	1	213,0	1	221.2	1	221.2	850.2
Sub Total					**98.4**	**14,576**	**195.7**	**14,296**	**213.0**	**13,344**	**221.2**	**5,111**	**121.9**	**850.2**

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Programme/ Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Linkage to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Ksh. in million)										
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	TOTAL
Programme: County Public Service Board														
Objective: To reposition the Human Resource Management for efficient and effective service delivery														
Outcome: High quality, accessible, timely, consistent and comparable service Delivery														
Human Resource management	Human Resource management strengthened	Operational Human Resource Management Unit		1	114.2	1	29.8	1	30.5	1	28.9	1	30.4	233.8
		No of reports on Human Resource Audit reports prepared and submitted		1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.6	2.4
		No. of departmental organogram and staff establishments approved		5	0.7	6	0.9	8	1.0	8	1.1	10	1.1	4.8
		No. of staff promotion reports prepared and submitted		1,000	0.4	1,000	0.4	2,000	1.0	2,000	1.1	2,000	1.1	4.0
		No. of training reports on values and principles		4	4.3	6	5.3	8	6.2	10	6.4	10	6.7	28.9
		Number of Staffs signing Performance Contracts.		1,500	0.4	1,800	0.4	2,100	0.5	2,400	0.5	2,700	0.6	2.4
		No. of signed recognition agreements with respective trade unions for purposes of CBA		2	2.1	1	1.3	1	1.6	0	1.6	0	1.7	8.3
		No. of staff trained on Industrial relations		100	2.1	100	2.6	100	3.1	100	3.2	100	3.4	14.4
		No. of staff welfare and wellness programme undertaken		1	2.1	1	2.6	1	3.1	1	3.2	1	3.4	14.4
		No. of Statutory Reports prepared.		1	0.7	1	0.9	1	1.0	1	1.1	1	1.1	4.8

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Programme/ Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Linkage to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Ksh. in million)										
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	TOTAL
General administration	Enhanced operational capacity	No of vehicles procured		1	4.3	1	5.3	1	6.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	15.7
		No. of assorted equipment procured		20	1.4	30	2.2	20	2.1	20	2.1	20	2.2	10.1
		Authentication of Documents and Shortlisting system procured		0	0.0	1	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4.4
		Service delivery charter developed and implemented		1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.7
		No. of training needs assessment report prepared and implemented		1	0.7	1	0.9	1	1.0	1	1.1	1	1.1	4.8
		No. of board Staff in post		12	3.5	2	0.9	3	1.6	5	5.3	5	5.6	16.9
		No. of plans prepared and approved		1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.6	2.4
		County Public Service Board office constructed and equipped		1	70.9		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	70.9
	Improved performance management	County Job analysis report implemented		1	3.5		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	3.5
		No of staff welfare policies developed and implemented		1	0.7		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.7
		No. of Performance management reports prepared and submitted		12	0.7	12	0.9	12	1.0	12	1.1	12	1.1	4.8
	functional human resource management system	Intergrated human resource management system		1	14.2		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	14.2
Sub Total					**114.2**		**29.8**		**30.5**		**28.9**		**30.4**	**233.7**
Programme 5: Coordination of Devolved Units														
Objective: To champion devolution at grass root level														
Outcome: Improved service delivery														
Devolved administration	Decentralised administrative units strengthened	Functional devolved units	SDG 8 & 11	134	66.0	134	81.5	134	104.1	134	99.9	134	99.9	451.4
Sub-total					**66.0**		**81.5**		**104.1**		**99.9**		**99.9**	**451.4**

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Programme/ Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Linkage to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Ksh. in million)										
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	TOTAL
Programme: Strategy, Monitoring and Evaluation														
Objective: To support formulation of strategies and evidence-based decision making in county departments and agencies														
Outcome: Departments use M&E Results in improving sector performance														
Strategy, Monitoring and Evaluation	CIMES implemented	No. of CIMES recommended institutions implemented		5	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.9
	Functional M&E Framework	Functional projects data base and visualisation system.		1	7.1		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	7.1
		M&E Policy approved		1	1.4		0.0	1	2.3		0.0		0.0	3.7
		No. of monitoring reports prepared		5	2.8	5	3.5	5	4.1	5	4.3	5	4.5	19.3
		No. of M&E equipment purchased		1	1.1	3	2.6	6	4.3		0.0		0.0	8.0
		No. of programme evaluations conducted		5	5.3	5	6.6	5	7.8	5	8.0	5	8.4	36.1
Sub Total					**19.6**		**12.7**		**18.5**		**12.3**		**12.9**	**76.1**
Programme 6: Legal Services														
Objective: Provide Legal Services to The County Government														
Outcome: Effective and efficient County legal services														
Legislation	Improved legal compliance	No. of bills published	16.00	10	0.7	10	0.9	10	1.0	10	1.1	10	1.1	4.8
		No. of Legislation Audited	16.00	5	0.1	5	0.1	5	0.1	5	0.1	5	0.1	0.5
		No. of policies domesticated	16.00	5	0.1	5	0.2	6	0.3	6	0.3	6	0.3	1.3
Legal services	Enhanced legal services	No. of Legal opinions rendered	16.00	1	0.1	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1.0
		No. of Contracts and Agreement reviewed and drafted	16.00	10	0.1	10	0.1	10	0.1	10	0.1	10	0.1	0.5
		No. of court sessions attended	16.00	25	0.7	25	0.9	25	1.0	25	1.1	25	1.1	4.8
		No. of matters settled out of court	16.00	10	3.5	10	4.4	10	5.2	10	5.3	10	5.6	24.1
		No. of legal libraries established	4.00		0.0		0.0		0.0	1	5.3		0.0	5.3
		No. of staff legal clinics conducted		4	1.4	4	1.8	4	2.1	4	2.1	4	2.2	9.6
		No. of county courts established		1	8.5	1	10.5	1	12.4	1	12.8	1	13.5	57.8
Sub Total					**15.3**		**18.9**		**22.5**		**28.6**		**24.4**	**109.6**

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Programme/ Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Linkage to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Ksh. in million)										
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	TOTAL
Programme 9: Information, Communication and Technology														
Objective: To provide quality ICT services and solutions that supports County operations														
Outcome: Improved E-Government Services in the County														
ICT	Electronic Records & Document management	Number of county records and documents digitized	SDG 9	1	7.1	1	17.5	1	5.2	1	5.3	1	5.6	40.7
	Business Continuity Centre	Time taken to recover from a system downtime	SDG 9	1	0.7	1	1.8	1	2.1	1	2.1	1	2.2	8.9
	County CCTV surveillance	No. of CCTV sites and Cameras installed	SDG 9	1	0.4	6	2.6	30	10.3	2	1.1	2	1.1	15.5
	Unified	No. of offices with intercom	SDG 9	1	1.4	1	0.9	1	1.0	1	1.1	1	1.1	5.5
	Digital Skills Training	Number of individuals trained	SDG 4 & 8	2	0.4	4	1.8	4	2.1	4	2.1	4	2.2	8.6
	Establishment of ICT incubation Centre	Number of start-ups incubated	SDG 8	0	0.0	1	8.8	1	10.3	1	10.7	1	11.2	41.0
	Establish of community public Wi-Fi	Number of public Wi-Fi installed	SDG 9	6	3.5	10	8.8	10	10.3	5	5.3	5	5.6	33.6
	Establishment of E-commerce platform	Number of online services	SDG 1 & 2	1	1.4	1	4.4	1	2.1	1	2.1	1	2.2	12.3

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Programme/ Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Linkage to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Ksh. in million)										
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	TOTAL
E-Governance	E-governance systems established	Functional e-governance system	SDG 9, 10, & 16	1	73.8	1	30.8	1	25.9	1	26.6	1	24.6	12.3
Sub-Total		**Sub-Total**			**88.7**		**77.1**		**69.3**		**56.7**		**56.2**	**348.0**
Programme Name 10: Nurturing Care for Early Childhood Development (Smart Start Siaya)														
Objective: To enable all children in Siaya County up to five years of age grow and develop to their full potential														
Outcome: Children survive and thrive														
NCfECD Coordination Collaboration and Partnerships		No. of policies with integrated NC approaches.		1	1.8		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	1.8
		Nurturing Care for Early Childhood Development Programme made an expenditure item in the budget		1	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0
		No. of NCfECD Policies and Guidelines disseminations conducted			0.0	4	1.8	4	2.1	4	2.1		0.0	6.0
		NCfECD Advocacy and outreach action plan prepared		1	2.1		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	2.1
		No. of ESSEC/ MST Coordination meetings held		12	2.6	12	3.2	12	3.7	12	3.8	12	4.0	17.3
		No. of network. / collaborative activities implemented		25	2.7	25	3.6	25	4.7	25	5.3	25	6.2	22.5
		Facility capacity building needs assessment Report		1	0.6		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.6
		No. of staff trained on NCfECD skillsets		71	3.9		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	3.9
		NCfECD Indicator handbook developed		1	1.3		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	1.3

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Programme/ Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Linkage to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Ksh. in million)										
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	TOTAL
		No. of Evaluations Conducted		1	1.8	1	2.4	1	3.1	1	3.5	1	4.0	14.9
		No. of Periodic Progress reports prepared and disseminated.		5	1.8	5	2.2	5	2.6	5	2.7	5	2.8	12.0
		No. of NCfECD Data Management System		1	2.5		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	2.5
Sub-total		**Total**			**20.9**		**13.1**		**16.2**		**17.5**		**17.1**	**84.8**

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Programme/ Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Linkage to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and indicative budgets (Ksh. in million)										
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	TOTAL
Programme Name: legislation and Representation														
Objective: To strengthen the representation function of the assembly														
Outcome: Effective representation														
Representation	Representative capacity of members and staff built	No. of trainings conducted		4	7.8	4	9.6	4	11.4	4	11.8	4	12.4	53.0
	Equipment acquired and distributed to the Ward offices	No. of Wards offices equipped		30	10.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10.6
	Office spaces leased	No. of office spaces leased for the non-elected members		12	1.6	12	1.9	12	2.3	12	2.4	12	2.5	10.6
Legislation	Legislative capacity of members and staff built	No. of trainings conducted		4	7.8	4	9.6	4	11.4	4	11.8	4	12.4	53.0
	Assembly complex constructed	% completion of Assembly complex		50	177.3	50	218.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	396.2
	Acquisition of alternative land for construction of the Speaker's Residence				2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.8
	Construction of the Speaker's Residence	% completion of speaker's residence		100	24.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24.8
	Technical staff recruited	No. of technical staff xx recruited		4	2.7		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	2.7
Sub Total					**235.5**		**240.1**		**25.0**		**25.9**		**27.2**	**553.8**
Programme Name: Oversight														
Objective: To strengthen the oversight function of the assembly														
Outcome: Effective oversight														
Oversight	Legislative capacity of members and staff built	No. of trainings conducted		4	8.1	4	9.6	4	11.4	4	11.8	4	12.4	53.3
Sub Total					**8.1**		**9.6**		**11.4**		**11.8**		**12.4**	**53.3**
Grand Total					**2,240.0**		**2,463.7**		**2,710.1**		**2,981.1**		**3,279.2**	**13,674.0**

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4.2 Flagship Projects

	Location	Objective	Description of key activities	Key outputs	Time frame*	Estimated cost (M)	Source of funds	Lead Agency
	1. Muluwa Irrigation Scheme in Alego Usonga sub-county	To increase production & streamline the rice value chain	Expanding area under irrigation rice	6,500 acres new land under rice	On-going under Lower Nzoia Irrigation Project (LNIP)	5,478	National government (World Bank & KfW)	National Irrigation Board
			Facilitate acquisition of land levelling machinery/ equipment	Earth moving/ grading machinery	2024	10	CGS/ Nat Gov. & Dev partners	CGS
			Facilitate acquisition of land preparation machinery/ equipment	Moldboard/ disc ploughs, rotavators	2024	10	CGS/ Nat Gov. & Dev partners	CGS
			Facilitate availability of farm inputs revolving fund	Farm inputs revolving fund in place	2024	120	CGS/ Nat Gov. & Dev partners	CGS
			v. Facilitate acquisition of spraying equipment	Appropriate spraying equipment e.g. boom sprayer	2024	5	CGS/ Nat Gov. & Dev partners	CGS
			Rehabilitate and expand scheme access road network	Access road network within the scheme improved	2024-2025	20	CGS/ Nat Gov. & Dev partners	CGS
			Capacity building in organizational and technical development	Smooth operation of the cooperative societies & profitable value chain development	2023-2027	10	CGS/ Nat Gov. & Dev partners	CGS
			Facilitate availability of adequate produce handling facilities	Appropriate & adequate produce handling facilities available e.g. drying floors, stores	2024-2027	50	CGS/ Nat Gov. & Dev partners	CGS
			Facilitate access to produce mopping fund	Produce mopping fund established	2024	165	CGS/ Nat Gov. & Dev partners	CGS
			Facilitate availability of rice processing facilities	Milling, packaging machines in place	2024		CGS/ Nat Gov. & Dev partners	CGS
			Facilitate availability of appropriate transport	Appropriate transport means available	2025	3	CGS/ Nat Gov. & Dev partners	CGS
			Facilitate availability of training facility & office space	Appropriate training & office space available	2024-2026	10	CGS/ Nat Gov. & Dev partners	CGS
					Sub-Total Muluwa Scheme	**5,881**		
					Committed	**5,478**	LNIP phase 1	
					Required	**403**		

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	Location	Objective	Description of key activities	Key outputs	Time frame*	Estimated cost (M)	Source of funds	Lead Agency
	Anyiko Irrigation Scheme in Ugenya sub-county	To increase production & streamline the rice value chain	Expanding area under irrigation rice	2,000 acres under rice	On-going under Anyiko Scheme Expansion Project	478	National government (Ministry of Water)	Ministry of Water
			ii. Facilitate acquisition of land leveling machinery/ equipment	Earth moving/ grading machinery	2024	5	CGS/ Nat Gov. & Dev partners	CGS
			iii. Facilitate acquisition of land preparation machinery/ equipment	Moldboard/ disc ploughs, rotavators	2024	5	CGS/ Nat Gov. & Dev partners	CGS
			iv. Facilitate availability of farm inputs revolving fund	Farm inputs revolving fund in place	2024	40	CGS/ Nat Gov. & Dev partners	CGS
			v. Facilitate acquisition of spraying equipment	Appropriate spraying equipment e.g. boom sprayer	2024	5	CGS/ Nat Gov. & Dev partners	CGS
			vi. Rehabilitate and expand scheme access road network	Access road network within the scheme improved	2024-2025	10	CGS/ Nat Gov. & Dev partners	CGS
			vii. Capacity building in organizational and technical development	Smooth operation of the cooperative societies & profitable value chain development	2023-2027	5	CGS/ Nat Gov. & Dev partners	CGS
			viii. Facilitate availability of adequate produce handling facilities	Appropriate & adequate produce handling facilities available e.g. drying floors, stores	2024-2027	10	CGS/ Nat Gov. & Dev partners	CGS
			ix. Facilitate access to produce mopping fund	Produce mopping fund established	2024	24	CGS/ Nat Gov. & Dev partners	CGS
			x. Facilitate availability of rice processing facilities	Milling, packaging machines in place	2024	25	CGS/ Nat Gov. & Dev partners	CGS
			xi. Facilitate availability of appropriate transport	Appropriate transport means available	2025	3	CGS/ Nat Gov. & Dev partners	CGS
			xii. Facilitate availability of training facility & office space	Appropriate training & office space available	2024-2026	5	CGS/ Nat Gov. & Dev partners	CGS
					SUB-TOTAL ANYIKO SCHEME	**615**		
					Committed	**478**	**On-going scheme expansion project**	
					Required	**137**		
				COUNTY SUMMARY	**GRAND TOTAL**	**6,496**		
					Total committed	**5,956**		
					Total required	**540**		

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Capital projects

Sector	Projects	Objective	Geographical Location	Expected Impacts	Cost	Implementing Agency
Agriculture and Livestock	Provision of subsidy for farm input	To provide affordable farm input and tractor hire services	County wide	Improved agricultural production	813	County Government/ Partners
	Provision of subsidized tractor hire services		County wide		245	County Government/ Partners
	Development irrigation infrastructure	To reduce dependance on rain fed agriculture	Alego, Ugenya		280	County Government/ Partners
	Enhance extension services	To provide agriculture extension services	County wide		1104	County Government/ Partners
	Fish development	To increase fish production and value addition	Along the lake (Bondo, Rarieda)		100	County Government/ Partners
	Cotton development	To increase cotton production and value addition	Siaya, Rarieda		100	County Government/ Partners
	Sun flower development	To increase sun flower production and value addition	Gem	Improved income	100	County Government/ Partners
	Sugarcane development	To increase sugarcane production and value addition	Yala Delta, Siaya		300	Partners
	Fertilizer Production and Animal Feed	To increase uptake and utilization of fertiliser	Along the lake		250	Partners
	Dairy production	To improve dairy production and value addition	Ugunja and Ugenya		50	County Government/ Partners
	Rehabilitation of Dams for Agricultural Production	To improve food production	Siaya county	Enhanced Food security		County Government/ Partners
	last mile connectivity on Ugunja-Sega-Ukwala and		Ugunja, Sega, Ukwala		482	County Government
	last mile connectivity on SIBOWASCO		Bondo and Siaya		50	County Government
Environment, Water and Natural Resources	Development of water master plan	To increase access to safe water		Improved access to safe water	150	County Government
	Augmentation of Yala intake		Yala		500	National Government
	Wichlum water project		Bondo		50	County Government
	Construction of new solar powered boreholes		County-wide		190	County Government
	Augmentation and rehabilitation of community water schemes		County-wide		330	County Government

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Sector	Projects	Objective	Geographical Location	Expected Impacts	Cost	Implementing Agency
Transport and Energy	Tarmacking of roads	To improve access to social and productive areas	County-wide	Enhanced public transport	5000	National Government
	Routine Maintenance of County Roads				3000	National and County Government
	Acquisition of road construction machinery	To improve access to social and productive areas				
	Upgrading of airstrips	To improve air transport	Sega, Gombe, Migwena		100	County/ National Government
	Establishment of Asembo bay feeder port	To improve water transport	Rarieda		30	County/ National Government
	Construction of energy centres	To improve uptake of energy solutions	Siaya, Bondo and Ugunja	Sustainable energy solutions	30	County/ National Government
	Development of energy master plan		County-wide		45	County Government
Health and Sanitation	Construction of hospital complexes	To improve access to specialized health care	Siaya and Bondo	Improved access to health care	122	County Government
	Purchase of Medical supplies	To improve access to health commodities	County-wide		1720	County Government
	KEMRI –Siaya County Research and Biotech Complex	To improve access to specialized health care	Siaya		12,400	CGS and KEMRI
	Construction and equipping of MRI Centre	To improve access to specialized health care	Siaya		45	County Government
	Establishment of 30 model health centres	To improve access to primary health care	County wide		120	County Government
Education, Social Protection, culture and Recreation	Establishment of ECD centres	To improve access to early childhood education	County wide	Improved ECD, secondary and tertiary education	609	County Government
	Establishment of VTC centres	To improve access to vocational training	County wide		317	County Government
	School feeding programme	To improve retention in ECDs	County wide		4875	County Government/ Partners
	Establishment of digital libraries					
	Provision of bursary and scholarships	To provide support to needy school going children	County wide		450	County Government
	Affirmative action fund for women, youth and PWD	To provide support to special interest groups	County wide	Improved livelihood of special interest groups		County Government

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Sector	Projects	Objective	Geographical Location	Expected Impacts	Cost	Implementing Agency
Trade, Industrialization and Tourism	Provision of credit to cooperative societies	To improve access to credit for cooperative societies	County wide	Improved access to credit	228	County Government
	Establishment of Enterprise Development Fund	To provide affordable credit for MSMEs	County wide		255	County Government
	Development of market infrastructure	To improve infrastructure in markets	County wide	Improved business environment	348	County Government
	Establishment of Industrial Park	To promote industrial growth	Siaya		200	County/ National Government
	Establish Lake front Development Authority	To drive investment around the lake front	Along L. Victoria		100	County Government
	Development of Got Ramogi	To develop tourist attraction sites	Bondo	Improved tourist numbers	152	County Government
	Construction of phase II Siaya Stadium	To improve sports infrastructure	Siaya	Improved sports and talent development	200	County Government
	Construction of Migwena talent Centre	To promote talent development	Bondo		539	County/ National Government
Lands, Housing and Physical Planning	Operationalization of the GIS laboratory	To	Siaya	Improved management of public land	50	County Government
	Digitization of public land records	To ease management of public land records	Siaya		45	County Government/ Partners
	Land banking	To avail land for investment	County wide		98	County Government
	Implementation of Yala Land Use Plan	To provide coordinated development of Yala Delta	Bondo and Siaya		200	
	Construction of affordable housing	To provide affordable housing	Bondo and Siaya	Enhanced development of government housing	3000	County/ National Government
	Construction of office complex	To provide adequate office space	Siaya		440	County Government
	Construction of state officer residence(Governor, Deputy Governor)	To provide accommodation for state officers	Siaya		80	County Government
	Siaya Municipality	To improve management of urban areas	Siaya, Bondo and Ugunja	Improved management of urban areas	697	County Government/ Partners
	Ugunja Municipality				294	
	Bondo Municipality				294	
	Establishment of L.Kanyaboli Eco-city	To drive Siaya into an urban enclave	Siaya	Improved livelihood	500	County Government/ Partners

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Sector	Projects	Objective	Geographical Location	Expected Impacts	Cost	Implementing Agency
Administration and Intergovernmental Relations	Construction, renovation and equipping of sub-county and Ward office s	To provide adequate office space	County wide	Improved service delivery	201	County Government
	Operationalization of village units	To improve decentralized services to the village label	County wide		229	County Government
	Establishment of E-Government	To automate government services	County wide		181	County Government
	Construction of speaker's residence	To improve accommodation for state officers	Siaya		35	County Government
	Construction of County Assembly's complex	To improve office accommodation	Siaya		396	County Government

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4.3 CIDP Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional and International Development Frameworks.

	Aspirations/Goals	County Government Contributions/ Interventions
	To achieve an average economic growth rate of 10 percent per annum and sustaining the same until 2030	Expansion of area under rice irrigation in Mulwa and Anyiko schemes
		Investment in culture and capture fisheries
		Value addition in agricultural produce
		provision of subsidized Agricultural inputs
		Provision of extension services
		Promotion of mechanized agriculture
		Establishment of cooperative and enterprise development funds
		Development of market infrastructure
		Development of industrial parks
		Development of tourist attraction sites
		Marketing the county as a tourist destination
	To engender just, cohesive and equitable social development in a clean and secure environment	Provision of early childhood and VTC education
		Provision of bursary and scholarships
		Support to youth, women and PWDs
		Development of Siaya stadium and Migwena sports academy
		Improvement of primary and Referral health infrastructure
		Improvement of commodity supply and management
		Strengthening management of communicable and non-communicable diseases
		Provision of Universal Healthcare
		Recruitment of healthcare workers
		Development of water master plan
		Augmentation of Yala intake
		Expansion of last mile connectivity
		Construction of Wichlum water project
		Construction of solar powered boreholes
		Reclamation of riparian land using bamboo and fruit trees
		Afforestation of degraded areas
		Beautification of urban areas
		Establish climate change Centres
		Implement climate change adaptation projects
		Development of affordable housing projects
		Development of office complexes
	To realize an issue based, people Centered, result oriented and accountable democratic system	Establish disaster response Centre
		Strengthen human resource planning, management and development
		Investment in e-government and promotion of e-commerce
		Digitization of public land records
		Operationalization of GIS lab
		Preparation of land use plans for markets and urban centres
		Construction of roads and bridges
		Upgrading of airstrips
		Construction of feeder port, jetties and harbors
		Construction of energy Centres

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	Aspirations/Goals	County Government Contributions/ Interventions
	Goal 1 No Poverty	Value addition in agricultural produce
		Establishment of cooperative and enterprise development funds
		Development of market infrastructure
		Development of industrial parks
		Development of tourist attraction sites
		Marketing the county as a tourist destination
	Goal 2 Zero Hunger	Expansion of area under rice irrigation in Mulwa and Anyiko schemes
		Investment in culture and capture fisheries
		provision of subsidized Agricultural inputs
		Promotion of mechanized agriculture
	Goal 3 Good Health and Well-being	Improvement of primary and referral health infrastructure
		Improvement of commodity supply and management
		Strengthening management of communicable and non-communicable diseases
		Provision of universal healthcare
		Recruitment of healthcare workers
	Goal 4 Quality Education	
		Provision of early childhood and VTC education
		Provision of bursary and scholarships
		Support to youth, women and PWDs
		Development of Siaya stadium and Migwena sports academy
	Goal 5 Gender Equality Development	Provision of affirmative action fund for women
		Establishment of Gender rescue Centres and child
	Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitation	development of water master plan
		Augmentation of Yala intake
		Expansion of last mile connectivity
		Construction of Wichlum water project
		Construction of solar powered boreholes
		Completion of ongoing water projects
		Construct water harvesting infrastructure
	Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy	Establishment of energy centres
		Capacity building on sustainable energy sources
		Preparation of off grid, on grid solar and Ndanu falls master plans

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	Aspirations/Goals	County Government Contributions/ Interventions
	Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	Strengthen human resource planning, management and development
		Own source revenue collection
		Timely payment of goods and services
	Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Promotion of e-government and e-commerce
		Establishment of industrial parks
		Promotion of agro-processing
		Construction of roads and bridges
		Upgrading of airstrips
		Construction of feeder port, jetties and harbors
	Goal 10 Reduced Inequality	Provision of affirmative action fund for special interest groups
	Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	Development of affordable housing projects
		Preparation of land use plans for markets and urban centres
		Development of urban infrastructure
	Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production	Promotion of clean energy
		Development and implementation of agriculture value chains
		Establishment of energy centres
	Goal 13 Climate Action	Reclamation of riparian land using bamboo and fruit trees
		Afforestation of degraded areas
		Beautification of urban areas
		Establish climate change centres
		Implement climate change adaptation projects
	Goal 14 Life Below Water	Protection of water towers and riparian reserves program and stocking with fish
		Invest in capture and culture fisheries

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	Aspirations/Goals	County Government Contributions/ Interventions
	Goal 15 Life on Land	Afforestation of degraded areas
		Beautification of urban areas
		Establish climate change centres
		Implement climate change adaptation projects
		Development of urban infrastructure
		Protection of natural resources
	Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Strengthen oversight, representation and legislation
		Improve services at the decentralized units
	Goal 17 Partnerships and collaborations to achieve the goals	Strengthen public service coordination and inter-governmental relations
	A peaceful and prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development	Development of Lake Kanyaboli eco-city
		Establishment of industrial park
		Development of infrastructure in urban Centres
		Support to Lake Region Economic Bloc
	Combat climate change and adapt to its effects	Reclamation of riparian land using bamboo and fruit trees
		Afforestation of degraded areas
		Beautification of urban areas
		Establish climate change centres
		Implement climate change adaptation projects
	A peaceful and prosperous East Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development	Promote cultural events
		Development of tourist sites
		Strengthen tourism product marketing
		Promote water sports
		Promote urban infrastructure development
		Improvement of county transport infrastructure
		development of county museum
	Comprehensive package of genderual and reproductive health interventions	Improvement of primary and Referral health infrastructure
		Improvement of commodity supply and management
		Provision of universal healthcare
		Recruitment of healthcare workers
	Prevent the creation of new risk, reduce existing risk and increase resilience against risks	Establish Response Centres at county and sub-county level
		Develop early warning systems
		Develop and implement disaster mitigation plans
		Provide disaster management equipment
		Develop early warning systems

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4.4 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

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

	Linked Sectors	Cross-sector impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
Water, Environment and Natural Resources	Agriculture -crops	Connection to water sources e.g water pans desilted, lakes	Chemical pollution of water bodies from farmlands	Awareness creation Food production through irrigation
	Agriculture -Livestock	Connection to water sources e.g water pans and dams desilted	Chemical pollution of water bodies from farmlands	Awareness creation Food production through irrigation
	Education	Education facilities water supply		Connections through pipeline extensions
	Health	Use of sewerage services; Collaboration in supporting sanitation projects		Convening of WASH stakeholder forums;
	Agriculture	Agroforestry		Development of tree nurseries; Purchase and distribution of tree seedlings
	Lands	Gazettement of community hills		Gazettement of community hills to increase forest cover in Siaya county; Identification of sanitary landfills.
	Governance	Enforcement of environmental laws		Training of the enforcement officers
Transport and Energy	Education	Construction of ECDs and VTCs	Reduction in vegetation cover, noise pollution	Reforestation after construction works
	(All)Trade	Connection to market Centres	Pulling down of structures on road reserve	Continuous sensitization community against erecting structures on road reserves
	Water	Solarized boreholes	Damage of underground water pipes	Erection of marker posts at utility points
Transport and Energy	Health	Connection to health facilities, construction of dispensaries, Wards. staff houses, laboratories, blood banks	Air pollution, noise pollution and vibrations during compaction	Sprinkling of water over the road surface.

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	Linked Sectors	Cross-sector impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
Trade, Industrialisation and Tourism	Roads and Public works	Access to market centres	Pulling down of structures on road reserve	Establishment of market centres along the roads;
	Finance and Economic planning	Improve revenue collection		Development of new market infrastructures Market solid waste management
	Lands	Market infrastructure development	Demarcation and market title deeds	Market surveys
	Directorate water	Developing infrastructure		Increase water coverage
	SIBOWASCO	Technical expertise and water sources		Managing water infrastructure
	Agriculture	Connection to water sources e.g water pans desilted		Using water for food production

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	Linked Sectors	Cross-sector impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
	State Dept of Tourism, Wildlife & Heritage	Technical support	Lack of cooperation leading to under development	Enhanced Cooperation with various state and non-state actors Improved strategies on the adoption of ICT as a platform for marketing & exposure
	Trade & Enterprise	Shared strategies to boost investment	Most hospitality facilities are not standardised to meet minimum operating requirements	
	Public Works	Design & layout support	Lack of compliance with standards i.e. BSS & heritage restoration, resulting in destruction of heritage sites	
Heritage & Culture Development	Public Works	Design & layout support for infrastructure, Accessibility i.e. roads and trails	Compromised quality of works hinders accessibility to the sites	
	Social Services	Community education on best practices	Community apathy on ownership of projects meant to improve livelihoods	
	State Dept of Tourism, Wildlife & Heritage	Support on gazettement & inscription issues	Avoid issues of de-gazettement.	
	State Dept of Youth Affairs, Sports & the Arts	Riverine & Maritime sports Arts Talents Management	Culturally focussed sports & arts being shunned by the youth as not viable	
	State Dept. Blue Economy	Riverine & Maritime sports	Pollution of water bodies	
	State Dept of Higher Education & Research	Higher institutions collaboration in research	Researches outcomes not being shared to enable adoption of best priorities for development and conservation	
	ICT & the Digital Economy	Creative, art & talent – management and online exposure	ICT platform underutilised	
Administration, planning & Support Services	Finance Governance	Prompt availability of financial resources requested for	Delayed execution of planned activities	Planning documents alignment i.e. CIDP, Strategic Plan, ADP, PBB & Performance Contracts, SPAS to ensure effective service delivery Devolve financial resources to the departments

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5 Chapter Five
Implementation Framework



Chapter Five

Implementation Framework

5.1 Introduction

The implementation of this Plan will be undertaken within the existing institutional structures of the County Government as prescribed in the statute. The County Executive Committee will provide the overall policy direction and the approval of policies and strategies prioritised in the Plan. The chief officers caucus will coordinate preparation and implementation of policy documents that will implement this plan. The County Public Service Board will be critical in establishment of offices, approval of the revised establishment and recruitment of vacancies as may be requested by the Executive.

However, the success of this plan will hinge on the establishment of robust multi- sectoral institutional arrangements established by the CEC. This multi-sectorial structure will include:

i. Steering committees consisting of sub-committee of County Executive Committee Members
ii. Technical committees consisting of subcommittees of Chief officers
iii. Operational secretariat consisting of technical leads headed by Directors
iv. Multi Sectoral committees at the sub-county and Ward levels.

The County Assembly will provide legislative and oversight support during the Plan implementation. They will also approve the Plan, policies developed and budget proposals.

During the implementation of the Plan the county will collaborate with the National government through the intergovernmental structures for consultation and coordination. To coordinate with development partners and private sector players, the county government will establish the development partners and private sectors round table forum. The County will deploy community mobilisation strategies to ensure meaningful participation of the citizenry in the implementation of this plan.

In line with Part II of the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 the CIDP will be implemented through 10 departmental portfolios and three agencies as shown below.

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Table: County executive departments and their roles

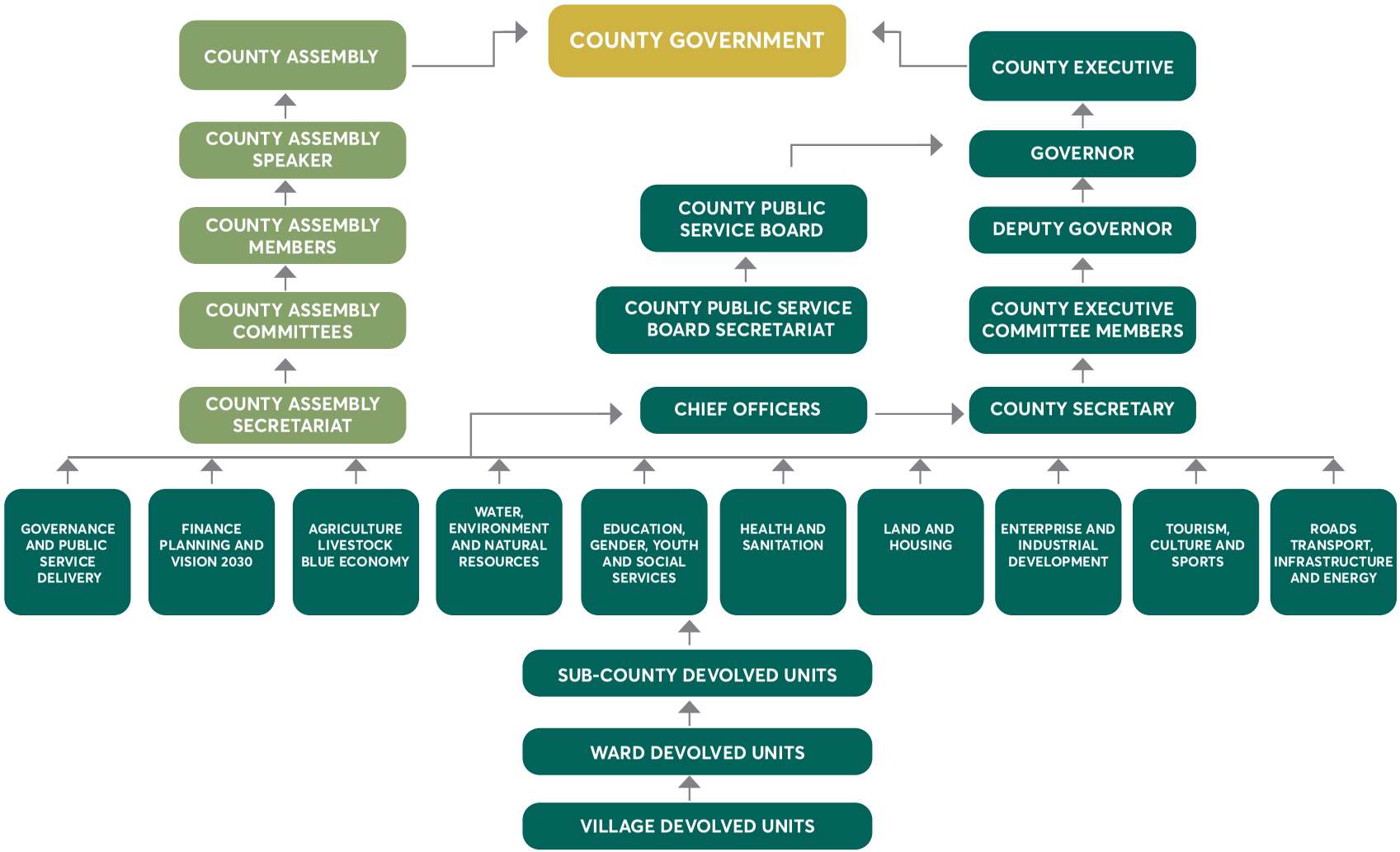
Department	Role/ key mandate
Governance and Administration	Provide strategic leadership on human resource management and administrative service delivery
Finance and Economic Planning	To promote efficient and effective management of public finances and economic planning affairs
Agriculture, Irrigation, Food, Livestock and Fisheries	To improve agricultural production and productivity Promote commercial agriculture and agro-based industrialization
Education, Youth Affairs, Gender, Social Services and Sports	Provide quality pre-primary education, and Vocational training Provide support to special interest groups and promote and develop sport and talent
Water, Environment and Natural Resources	Provision of safe water and sewerage services, build resilience to impacts of climate change and environmental conservation
Health and Sanitation	To provide quality, accessible and affordable health care
Enterprise and Industrial Development	Provides an enabling environment that facilitates competitive trade, investment and industrialization
Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development	Ensure sustainable land and urban management and provide quality, adequate and affordable housing
Public Works, Roads, Energy and Infrastructure	Provide accessible and well managed transport system, quality-built environment and sustainable energy solutions
Tourism, Culture, Art and ICT	Market Siaya as a premier tourist destination

During the plan implementation phase, all implementing departments will prepare Annual Development Plans, Annual Budgets and thereafter develop work plans, cash flow plans and procurement plans based on the approved budgets. Implementing agencies will also prepare Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports on implementation of the CIDP.

County government service delivery points are at the headquarters, sub-counties, Wards, boards and a limited company. Village administration units as point of service delivery are yet to be operationalized. Currently, the county has three agencies: Siaya County Public Service Board; Siaya Municipal Board, Bondo Municipal Board, Ugunja Municipal Board and Siaya Bondo Water and Sanitation Company Ltd (SIBOWASCO). Processes are underway to put in place additional municipality boards and towns as service delivery points. A Revenue Management Agency will also be established. The chart below illustrates the County Government of Siaya structure within which lies the implementation framework for the County Integrated Development Plan.

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Figure 14: County Government Organizational Chart



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Table indicates specific roles of selected key institutions in the implementation of the Plan.

S/No	Institution	Role in the implementation of CIDP
1	County Executive Committee	• Determine the organisation of county structures • Leadership and policy direction • Resource mobilization • Put in place performance management plan • supervise the administration and delivery of services in the county and all decentralized units and agencies in the county • Inter-governmental coordination
2	County Assembly	• Legislation, Oversight and representation
3	County Government Departments	• Implement government policies and legislations in conformity with their mandate. • Mobilise resources
4	County Planning Unit	• Coordinate planning function in the county • Conduct economic and fiscal analysis • Coordinate with other institutions on planning matters • Provide leadership on feasibility studies • Prepare statutory planning documents annually • Collect, collate and analyse statistics on sectors • Prepare County fact sheets, statistical bulletins and conduct county economic survey. • Develop a unified planning system, coordinate and align national plans, international plans, geospatial development plans and county development plans
5	Office of the County Commissioner	• Provide leadership to the National Government technical departments in the county • Coordinate intergovernmental activities in the county
6	National Planning Office at the County	• Work with Ministries, Departments, Agencies and County Organs on common development interventions • Provide linkage with national devolved functions for joint planning.
7	Other National Government Departments and Agencies at the county	• Provide policy guideline • Support the County Government through Technical Training • Linkages with other departments, Agencies and partners
8	Development Partners	• Resource mobilization to fund the projects and programmes • Provide technical support towards implementation of projects and programmes
9	Civil Society Organisations	• Ensure community involvement in the projects management cycle of public projects and programmes • Ensures prudent use of public resources
10	Private Sector	• Resource mobilization and funding of projects through PPP • Funding of community transformative projects as CSR

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5.2 Resource Mobilisation and Management Framework

5.2.1 Resource Requirements by Sector

Department/ Sector name	Resource Requirement (Ksh. Million						
	FY: 2023/24	FY: 2024/25	FY: 2025/26	FY: 2026/27	FY: 2027/28	Total	% of total budget requirements
County Assembly	859,525,698	945,478,268	1,040,026,095	1,144,028,704	1,258,431,574	5,247,490,339	10
Governance and Administration	598,044,189	657,848,608	723,633,469	795,996,816	875,596,497	3,651,119,578	7
Finance and Economic Planning	782,147,673	860,362,440	946,398,684	1,041,038,553	1,145,142,408	4,775,089,758	10
Agriculture, Food, Livestock & Fisheries	812,566,096	893,822,706	983,204,976	1,081,525,474	1,189,678,021	4,960,797,273	10
Water, Irrigation, Environment & Natural Resources	465,537,836	512,091,620	563,300,782	619,630,860	681,593,946	2,842,155,043	6
Education, Youth Affairs, Gender & Social Services	446,848,720	491,533,592	540,686,951	594,755,646	654,231,211	2,728,056,120	5
County Health Services	2,406,976,398	2,647,674,038	2,912,441,442	3,203,685,586	3,524,054,144	14,694,831,607	29
Lands, Physical Planning, Urban Development and Housing	599,432,559	659,375,815	725,313,396	797,844,736	877,629,210	3,659,595,716	7
Roads, Public Works, Energy and Transport	609,215,159	670,136,675	737,150,342	810,865,377	891,951,914	3,719,319,467	7
Enterprise and Industrial Development	355,840,011	391,424,012	430,566,413	473,623,055	520,985,360	2,172,438,851	4
Tourism, Culture, Sports and Arts	293,056,267	322,361,894	354,598,083	390,057,891	429,063,681	1,789,137,816	4
Total	**8,229,190,606**	**9,052,109,667**	**9,957,320,633**	**10,953,052,697**	**12,048,357,966**	**50,240,031,569**	**100**

5.2.2 Revenue Projections

Type of Revenue	Base Year 2022/23	FY: 2023/24	FY: 2024/25	FY: 2025/26	FY: 2026/27	FY: 2027/28	Total Ksh. In billion
Equitable Share	6,966	7,255	7,981	8,779	9,656	10,622	44,293
Conditional Grants	258	274	301	332	365	401	1,673
Own Source Revenue	700	600	770	847	932	1,025	4,274
Total	7,924	8,229	9,052	9,957	10,953	12,048	50,239

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5.2.3 Estimated Resource Gap

FY	Requirements (Ksh. Mn)	Estimated Revenue (Ksh. Mn)	Variance (Ksh. Mn)
2023/24		8,229,190,606	
2024/25		9,052,109,667	
2025/26		9,957,320,633	
2026/27		10,953,052,697	
2027/28		12,048,357,966	
Total		50,240,031,569	

5.2.4 Resource Mobilisation and Management Strategies

The funding sources for this plan will be from equitable share at ksh.44.30billion, conditional allocation at Ksh. 1.67 billion and Own Source Revenue at ksh.4.30 billion. The anticipated cost is projected to be Ksh 50.3 billion against a resource requirement of 200 billion creating a resource gap. This resource gap will be addressed by the following resource mobilisation strategies:

i. Prepare and implement Own Source Revenue Enhancement Strategy and establishment of the County Revenue Agency that will unlock the revenue potential of Siaya to 1.2 billion as envisaged by the Commission of Revenue Allocation (CRA) report.

ii. The County will work with development partners such as World Bank, African Development Bank, European Union, USAID, FCDO, the United Nations Agencies, Danish Embassy, KEMRI, AMREF, Path International and other international organisations through a structured investor roundtable engagement.

iii. The County will leverage the private sector to implement projects and programs that are private sector lead with particular emphasis on encouraging diaspora investment in the opportunities arising from Agri-based businesses.

iv. In line with the borrowing frameworks developed for counties at National level, the County will consider debt instruments such as financing through PPP arrangements, bonds and loans.

5.3 Asset Management

5.3.1 Assets and Financial Management

Asset Management: This is a systematic process which allows for the operation, maintenance, upgrading and disposing of physical assets in a cost-effective manner. In order to keep track of assets the county will prepare Assets register and also consider an option of preparing an Asset management policy to deal with the choice dimension and expected outcomes of such assets so as to minimize operational costs thereby releasing funds to other programmes and projects with positive impacts on the county populace.

5.4 Risk Management

Implementation of this CIDP may be affected by several risks that include among others re-organization of government and over dependence on equitable share of revenue, inflationary pressures, world economic slowdown due to wars in different parts of the world. The table identifies some of the possible risks and proposes various mitigation measures during the CIDP implementation period.

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Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk Level (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation measures
Financial Risks	Delays and/or Non-disbursement of funds by exchequer or development partners	Stalled projects Poor implementation of work plans	High	Align cash-flow plan to the exchequer or development partners release trends Develop and implement own source revenue enhancement strategy Lobby development partners for increased funding
	Donor Fund Diversion or deduction of funds meant for development to emergencies e.g. floods, famine	Lead to fund freeze Scuttle the implementation of the approved plans No future funding by the donor	High	Prepare supplementary budgets to capture the changes
	Reallocation of funds to address emergencies	Stalled projects and programmes	Medium	Invest in pandemic mitigating measures
Organisational Risks	Uncertainty associated with Restructuring of the Department/ Government	Poor implementation of the work-plans	Medium	Develop and implement change management strategy
	Transition of governments	Change of Priorities Re-alignment of the mandates and functions	High	Align policy documents with the manifesto of incoming government
	Low public confidence in the department	Poor community / public participation of the citizen on departmental programmes	Medium	Develop and implement an effective corporate communications strategy Establish a citizen feedback mechanism
Operational Risks	Inadequate operational tools, equipment, machinery and office accommodation	Poor service delivery	Medium	Invest in operational tools, equipment, machinery and office accommodation
	Limited number of technical officers, poor career progression and placement of officers.	Poor service delivery	Medium	Develop and implement human resource management plan
Technological Risks	Low uptake of ICT in service delivery	In efficient service delivery processes	Medium	Invest in ICT to improve service delivery
	Frequent Power interruption	Loss of data Damage to electrical equipment Poor service delivery	High	Invest in power back-up
	Technological System down-time (IFMIS and ERP)	Inefficient service delivery processes	High	Invest in system upgrade and back-up
	Departmental staff and stakeholder not keeping pace with rapid ICT changes	Inefficient service delivery processes	Medium	Undertake regular capacity building programs

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Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk Level (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation measures
Operational Risks	Inadequate operational tools, equipment, machinery and office accommodation	Poor service delivery	Medium	Invest in operational tools, equipment, machinery and office accommodation
	Limited number of technical officers, poor career progression and placement of officers.	Ineffective and inefficient service delivery Demotivated staff Ineffective and in efficient use of	Medium	Develop and implement human resource management plan
	Delay in recruitment of new staff or delay in deployment of staff	Poor service delivery	Low	Foster optimal utilization of resources
Global Economic Crisis	Shift in priorities for development by partners	Stalled projects and programmes Fund diversion and re-allocation	Low	Develop and implement County PPP strategy Develop and implement own source revenue enhancement strategy
Environmental	Floods	Food insecurity Economic loss Loss and property damage Death	High	Soil and water conservation structures, timely weather advisory, establish recommended livestock structures,
	Drought	Food insecurity Economic loss Death	Medium to high	Promotion of drought tolerant crops,
	Crop, livestock and fisheries pests/diseases outbreak leading to Crop damage and livestock loss from wild life	Food insecurity Economic loss	Low to Medium	Observe recommended good agricultural and health practises Establish recommended farm structures, partnership with KWS. capacity building on good farming practices.
	Environmental Pollution	Food insecurity Economic loss Diseases outbreak Unhealthy environment	Medium to high	Enforce NEMA and fisheries regulations, capacity building on solid and liquid wastes management and safe use of chemicals,
Social	Contractual Breach	Loss of Government resources	Medium	Enhance supervision of contracted works and services,
	Donor Dependency by our clients		High	Mainstream community contribution to the project, capacity building and change of mindset to beneficiaries and development partners, diversify sources of funding,

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Chapter Six

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

6.1 Overview

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

6.2 County Monitoring and Evaluation Structure

The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the plan is premised on the principles of results-based management. The CIMES-Guidelines define institutional set up for county M&E. However, the envisaged institutions are not well developed in the county. The Monitoring and Evaluation function falls under the Directorate of Strategy, Monitoring and Evaluation in the Office of the County Secretary, Department of Governance and Administration. At departmental level, the function is coordinated by Monitoring and Evaluation Focal Persons who are responsible for compiling periodic progress reports.

To effectively monitor, evaluate and report on results that will be generated by the implementation of the plan, a robust and well-coordinated county-wide M&E system (c-wide M&E System) will be put in place by operationalizing the CIMES Guidelines. This is to ensure that planning and M&E processes are standardised, interconnected, fully internalised and applied by the relevant departments and agencies with the view to generate coordinated development results to inform decision-making processes.

6.3 M&E Capacity

The county M&E system is coordinated by the department of Governance and Administration through the directorate of Strategy, Monitoring and Evaluation. However, the county M&E capacity is still sub-optimal. In the plan period, the county will invest in human resources and institutional set-up for M&E and appropriate funds in its annual budget to meet the cost of the function. In line with CIMES Guidelines, focus will be on recruitment of additional staff; M&E skill development in departments, agencies and devolved units; resource mobilisation; acquisition of relevant working tools and equipment; establishment of M&E structures; and adoption of modern data collection technology.

To further strengthen the County M&E capacity, the M&E Directorate will regularly assess the M&E capacity and devise strategies to address emerging gaps through, among others, leveraging on ongoing national government and partner-led M&E capacity building initiatives, existing partnerships, and collaborations for M&E, and mobilizing more resources for the various M&E initiatives.

6.4 M&E Outcome Indicators

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6 Chapter Six
Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning



Programme	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Baseline		Midterm target	End term target 2027	Reporting responsibility
			Value	Year 2022			
Health and Sanitation	Increased uptake of health services	No and % of new users accessing services at the health facilities	1.7	KHIS	1.5	1.2	COH
		No of individual cases of malaria detected and treated	583,494	KHIS	580,000	500,000	COH
		Immunization coverage (%) (FIC)	98.4	Source: KHIS, 2022	99%	100%	COH
		Contraceptive use by women of reproductive age (15-49 yrs) (%)	39.6	Source: KHIS, 2022	45%	50%	COH
		Average Distance to Health facility (km	4.2 (WHO recommends 5km radius)	KHMFL	4.2	4.2	COH
	Improved access to quality health care services	Malaria Prevalence	19%	MICS	17%	15%	COH
		HIV Prevalence	14.7%	NACC Estimates	12%	10%	COH
		TB Prevalence	310/100,000	Tibu,2022	320	350	COH
		Prevalence of stunting (Height for Age)	20.7	KDHS	17%	15%	COH
		Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)/1000	42	KHIS	40	38	COH
		Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)/1000	10.9	KHIS	8	7	COH
		Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR/100,000)	424	Mortality study/ KHIS/ KDHS	420	418	COH
	Reduced cases of malnutrition in under 5s	Diarrheal prevalence	17%	KHIS	15%	12%	COH
		Prevalence of stunting (Height for Age)	20.7	Source :Nawiri/ Stawisha, 2019) / KDHS	18	16	COH
Education	Improved Access to quality Pre-Primary Education	No of new pupils Enrolled in the ECD centres	4033	2023	12099	20165	
		Retention rate	98%	2023	98%	99%	
		Transition rate	99%	2023	99%	99%	
		Distance to the nearest ECD Centre	600 Metres	2023	600 Metres	600 Metres	

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Programme	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Baseline		Midterm target	End term target 2027	Reporting responsibility
			Value	Year 2022			
Education	Improved access to quality vocational training for out of school students in the county	No. of new students enrolling in VTCs	1200	2023	3600	5800	
		Retention rate	52%	2023	60%	80%	
	Enhanced Women empowerment	% reduction of GBV cases in the county	80%	2023	70%	40%	
		No. of women and widowed groups with improved income	450	2023	520	660	
	Enhanced Youth empowerment	No. of youth groups with improved income level	350	2023	450	600	
		No. of youth adopting new business technologies	300	2023	380	480	
	Enhanced Empowerment for persons with Disability	No. of PWDs with improved income	250	2023	300	350	
		No. of PWDs mainstreaming programmes implemented	35	2023	45	60	
	Improved Child protection	% reduction in child abuse cases reported	26	2023	28	35	
	Enhanced Sports Management and Administration	No. of community clubs supported					
		No. of talents nurtured and participating in National teams					
		No. of sports infrastructure developed and operational					
Water and Environment	Improved access to quality water supply in urban and rural areas	No of households with access to safe drinking water	144,273	2022	151,735	161,685	CGS and Partners
		Percentage of the population with access to quality water supply	58%	2022	61%	65%	CGS and Partners
		Distance in KMs to the nearest watering point	1	2022	0.75	0.5	CGS and Partners

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Programme	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Baseline		Midterm target	End term target 2027	Reporting responsibility
			Value	Year 2022			
Water and Environment	Improved natural resources management in the county	No. of natural resources protected	2 (gazetted forests) I No. water fall	2022	2 No. Forests	2 No. Forests	KFS, CGS and Partners
		No. of licensed mining activities exploited in the county	2 No. exploration License issued No. Licensed mining activity	2022	1	1	NEMA, CGS and Partners
	Improved adaptation to climate change by the populace in the county	Number of households using clean energy solutions	248,295 (25%)	2022	258,295	268,295	CGS and Partners
	Environmentally clean County	Percentage forest cover	0.23 (NFRA,2021) (829 Ha)	2021	0.29	0.35	KFS, CGS and Partners
		Percentage tree cover	5.27 (NFRA,2021) (18,676.37 Ha)	2021	5.71	6.15	KFS, CGS and Partners
Assembly	Strengthened legislative, oversight and representation framework	No. of legislations approved	27	2018-22	13	30	Clerk of the Assembly

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Programme	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Baseline		Midterm target	End term target 2027	Reporting responsibility
			Value	Year 2022			
Agriculture and Livestock	Improved Crop production and productivity	Acreage under mechanized agriculture (ploughing)	62,600	2022	74,294	89,897	CDA
		Acreage under Irrigation in the county	1000.5	2022	2,429	4,043	CDA
		Ratio of extension officer to farmer	1:2,500	2022	1: 1800	1: 1,000	CO
		Kg of roots and tubers produced	10,166,000	2022	12,000,000	15,000,000	CDA
		Income from roots and tubers	203,278,000	2022	240,000,000	300,000,000	CDA
		Kg of cereals produced	166,329,000	2022	196,147,000	200,215,000	CDA
		Income from cereals	12,336,650,000	2022	14,907,172,000	15,082,175,277	CDA
		Kg. of Vegetables produced	25,743,000	2022	41,202,000	50,954,000	CDA
		Income from vegetables	1,331,150,000	2022	1,541,700,000	2,025,700,000	CDA
		Kg of Fruit crops produced	36,129,000	2022	42,222,000	45,346,000	CDA
		Income from fruit crops	1,806,620,000	2022	2,195,544,000	2,267,3300,000	CDA
		Kg of industrial crops produced	23,154,000	2022	34,712,000	39,340,000	CDA
		Income from industrial crops	912,598,000	2022	1,855,600,000	2,803,000,000	CDA
		Income from youth in agribusiness	6,000	2022	15,000	20,0000	CDA
	Improved Livestock production and productivity	Kg of honey produced	435,360	2022	573,360	613360	CDLP
		Income from honey	3,963,366,000	2022	5,733,600,000	6,133,600,000	CDLP
		Kg of meat produced	241,414,294	2022	285,555,723	300,965,487	CDLP
		Income from meat production	6,754,950,281	2022	8,566,671,690	8,878,481,866	CDLP
		Kg of milk produced	35,538,787	2022	39,092,665	42,001,931	CDLP
		Income from milk produced	2,371,077,066	2022	2,736,486,550	2,940,135,170	CDLP

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Programme	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Baseline		Midterm target	End term target 2027	Reporting responsibility
			Value	Year 2022			
Agriculture and Livestock Agriculture and Livestock	Sustainable Utilization of Fisheries Resources	Kg of fish from capture fisheries	29,625,057,	2022	29,625,057	29,625,057	CDF
		Income from capture fisheries	4,245,813,654	2022	4,245,813,654	4,245,813,654	CDF
		Kg of fish from culture fisheries	183,210	2022	253,210	300,000	CDF
		Income from culture fisheries	38,474,000	2022	75,963,000	90,000,000	CDF
		Kg of fish from capture fisheries	29,625,057,	2022	29,625,057	29,625,057	CDF
	Reduced livestock disease prevalence,	No. of livestock breed variety in the county		2022			
		% reduction in livestock diseases reported	50%	2022	50%	50%	CDL&VS
		% Reduction in incidences of zoonotic diseases	Rabies: 75% Anthrax: 75%	2022 (KABS app)	75%	75%	County Director of Veterinary Services and Livestock
		% increase in improved livestock breeds	Exotic cattle: 10% Beef cattle: 10% Indigenous goats: 10% Dairy Goats: 10% Improved local chicken: 10%	2022	10%	10%	County Director of Veterinary Services and Livestock
		No. of livestock breed variety in the county		2022			
		% reduction in livestock diseases reported	50%	2022	50%	50%	CDL&VS
Lands, Housing & Physical Planning	Well Planned Land and Urban Areas for Sustainable Development	No. of land use plans approved and implemented					
	Reduced Land Conflicts and Improved Investor Confidence	Acreage of land available for investment					
		Database of public land records established					
		Increased own source revenue from land rates					
	Affordable housing for all	No. of affordable housing units occupied					

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Programme	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Baseline		Midterm target	End term target 2027	Reporting responsibility
			Value	Year 2022			
Lands, Housing & Physical Planning	Quality urban infrastructure	No. of urban Centres with quality infrastructure					
	Well Planned Land and Urban Areas for Sustainable Development	No. of land use plans approved and implemented	0	N/A	Municipality 2 Towns 2 Markets 5 Rural Market Layouts 15	Municipality 2 Towns 4 Markets 10 Rural Market Layouts 30	Directorate of Physical planning through the CECM
	Reduced Land Conflicts and Improved Investor Confidence	Acreage of land available for investment (Acres)	100	2023	110	120	Directorate of lands and survey
		Database of public land records established	2,000	2023	3,000	4,000	Directorate of lands and survey
		Increased own source revenue from land rates	46,255,572	2023	55 million	70 million	Directorate of lands and survey
	Affordable housing for all	No. of affordable housing units occupied	0	2023	100	200	Directorate of Housing / Lands
	Quality urban infrastructure	No. of urban Centres with quality infrastructure	3	2023	1	2	Municipalities of Siaya, Bondo and Ugunja
Trade, Industrialisation & Tourism	A conducive environment for trade	No. of markets with developed infrastructure and well managed	180	EID-2023	180	180	Chief Officer
		No. of new business ventures and innovations promoted					Chief Officer
	Improved Consumer confidence on value for money	% compliance with weights and measures Act Cap 513 and other subsidiary legislation	89	EID-2023	100	100	Chief Officer
	Expanded cooperative business	No. of active cooperative societies	192	EID-2023	228	270	Chief Officer
		Cooperative turn over for active societies in the county	320,000,000.00	EID-2023	410,000,000.00	500.000,00	Chief Officer
	Improved control and management of alcoholic drinks and drug abuse	% compliance with Siaya County Alcoholic Drinks Control 2016	70	EID-2023	100	100	Chief Officer

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Programme	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Baseline		Midterm target	End term target 2027	Reporting responsibility
			Value	Year 2022			
Trade, Industrialisation & Tourism	sustainable industrial development and Investment	No. of Jobs created from industrialization					Chief Officer
		Contribution of industrialization to the County's GCP	3,296	GCP-2021, By KNBS	4,944	6,592	Chief Officer
Transport & Energy	Improved accessibility in the county	Km of accessible roads in the county					
		No. of air transport infrastructure operational					
		No. of active water transport routes					
	Enhanced building safety in the built environment	% compliance to the building code					
	Increased number of households adopting climate friendly sources of energy	No. of households adopting climate friendly energy solutions					
		No. of households connected with electricity					
	Strengthened human resource management	County human resource plan implemented					
		County HRM policy and procedure manuals operationalized					
	Improved service delivery at decentralised units	No. of operational framework established for devolved units					
	Strengthened inspectorate, compliance and enforcement services	% Compliance with Inspectorate and enforcement Act 2019					
	Strengthened disaster management and response	Operationalize the County Disaster & Emergency framework					
	Enhanced public participation and civic education	% compliance with Public participation and grievances Act 2019					
	Enhanced public information and communication services	% increase in public awareness on government programmes and projects					

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Programme	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Baseline		Midterm target	End term target 2027	Reporting responsibility
			Value	Year 2022			
	Strengthened evidence-based decision making (M&E)	Data management system established					
	Strengthen financial management system	Improved own source collection					
		% Compliance to internal control system					
	Strengthened legislative, oversight and representation framework	No. of legislations approved					

6.5 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

The County will utilize primary and secondary methods to collect quantitative and qualitative data. The data collection tools will be developed by the M&E Directorate in collaboration with the departments and tailored to meet the needs of each department/sector. They will include questionnaires, structured, semi-structured, and unstructured interviews, focus group discussions, photography, videography, and observation, among others. The M&E Directorate will undertake capacity building on data quality issues to ensure that the data collected meets the required quality standards. The data collected will be analysed and reports generated to help inform decision-making. The M&E reporting will also be supported by e-CIMES.

The County will prepare the Quarterly M&E progress reports, donor programme/project reports, back-to-office reports that will feed into the CAPR, mid-term reports and end term reports on CIDP implementation. The CAPR will provide the overall status of the CIDP implementation on an annual basis and subsequently inform preparation of Annual Development Plan (ADP) and budget

estimates.

6.6 Dissemination, Feedback Mechanism, Citizen Engagement and Learning

The County will make data and information available to stakeholders, government officials, academic researchers, policymakers, senior management, project participants, and the public for use in making evidence-based decisions through a data dissemination plan and a feedback and response system.

The County will incorporate learning into the overall programme implementation by using the information disseminated from the M&E processes and making it available for potential users. The county will also utilize critical reflection sessions, after-action reviews, and peer-to-peer learning, among others, as strategies for learning to improve the overall county performance and quality of results of ongoing and future programs, strategies, and interventions.

6.7 Evaluation Plan

Plan implementation and impacts will be evaluated at mid-term and at end-term. Evaluation will involve an analysis of both process and impact, to generate evidence to inform the development, strategic focus and implementation of future development plans. The M&E Directorate will coordinate preparation of comprehensive evaluation plans for each planned evaluation to support the evaluation planning and will cover components

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like the purpose of the evaluation, evaluation questions, evaluation criteria, timetable, and work plan, collecting data for an evaluation, data collection methods to answer evaluation questions, data collection tools and activities, data analysis, and reporting evaluation findings. Table 27 provides a summary of the Evaluation plan for the various intended evaluations by the County.

6.7 Evaluation Plan

Policy/ Programme/ Project	Evaluation Title (specify the type)	Outcome(s)	Use of the Evaluation Findings	Commissioning Agency/ Partners	Anticipated Evaluation start date	Anticipated Evaluation end date	Evaluation Budget (Ksh. M)	Source of Funding
CIDP	Midterm Review of the Third-Generation CIDP	Improved implementation of the CIDP	Improve implementation of CIDP.	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2025	Sept 2025	15	CG/ Donor
CIDP	End-term of the Third-Generation CIDP	Improved decision-making approaches for the implementation of future plans	Inform decision-making for future implementation of Policies and programs	CECM Finance and Economic planning	June 2028	Sept 2028	20	CG/ Donor
Sectors / Subsector.	Mid-Term Programme Outcome Evaluation	Improved implementation of the programmes	To enhance programme efficiency and effectiveness	CECM of Departments	June 2025	September 2025	70	CG/ GoK/ Donor
Sectors / Subsector,	End-Term Programme Outcome Evaluation	Improved implementation of the programmes	To enhance programme efficiency and effectiveness	CECM of Departments	April 2024	July 2024	77	CG/ GoK/ Donor

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Annex 1: Factsheet

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
County Area and Topography			
Total Area (km²)		**3,535**	
Land surface area (km²)		**2,530**	
Water surface area (km²)		**1,005**	
No. of rivers		**2**	
No. of lakes		**5**	
Lowest Altitude (Metres)		**1,140**	
Highest Altitude		**1,400**	
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES			
Total population		**1,040,616**	**50,622,914**
Total Male Population		**525,833**	**25,104,154**
Total Female Population		**514,782**	**25,518,760**
Sex ratio (Male: Female)			
Projected Population	Mid of plan period (2025)	**1,097,141**	**53,330,978**
	End of plan period (2027)	**1,136,553**	**55,123,051**
Infant population (<1 year)	Female	**12,068**	
	Male	**12,257**	
	Inter-sex		
	Total	**24,324**	
Population under five	Female	**69,410**	**3,138,424**
	Male	**68,930**	**3,162,892**
	Inter-sex		
	Total	**138,339**	**6,301,316**
Pre-Primary School Population (3-5) years	Female	**41,137**	**1,878,320**
	Male	**40,634**	**1,856,781**
	Inter-sex		
	Total	**81,771**	**3,735,102**
Primary school age group (6-13) years	Female	**106,322**	**4,842,910**
	Male	**104,303**	**4,746,503**
	Inter-sex		
	Total	**210,624**	**9,589,413**
Secondary school age group (14 - 17) years	Female	**49,476**	**2,274,083**
	Male	**50,558**	**2,239,405**
	Inter-sex		
	Total	**100,994**	**4,513,488**
School Going Population as per CBC Curriculum			

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Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
Pre- Primary School population (3-5) years	Female	**41,137**	**1,878,320**
	Male	**40,634**	**1,856,781**
	Inter-sex		
	Total	**81,771**	**3,735,102**
Primary school age group (6-13) years	Female	**106,322**	**4,842,910**
	Male	**104,303**	**4,746,503**
	Inter-sex		
	Total	**210,625**	**9,589,413**
Junior Secondary School age group (12 - 14) years	Female	**38,797**	**1,760,448**
	Male	**38,434**	**1,728,255**
	Inter-sex		
	Total	**77,231**	**3,488,703**
Senior Secondary School age group (15 - 17) years	Female	**36,769**	**1,694,585**
	Male	**37,816**	**1,669,813**
	Inter-sex		
	Total	**74,585**	**3,364,399**
Youthful population (15-29) years	Female	**162,848**	**7,670,391**
	Male	**172,461**	**7,614,374**
	Inter-sex		
	Total	**335,309**	**15,284,765**
Reproductive age (15 - 49) years		**533,141**	**26,889,578**
Labour force (15-64) years	Female	**285,881**	**15,279,666**
	Male	**301,850**	**15,066,238**
	Inter-sex		
	Total	**587,731**	**30,345,904**
Aged population(65+)	Female	**26,411**	**1,041,376**
	Male	**24,740**	**939,807**
	Inter-sex		
	Total	**51,151**	**1,981,183**
Population aged below 15 years			

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Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
Eligible Voting Population	**Name of constituency**		
	Alego Usonga	**122,002**	
	Bondo	**104,035**	
	Ugenya	**69,027**	
	Ugunja	**60,114**	
	Gem	**93,568**	
	Rarieda	**84,849**	
	Total (county)	**533,595**	**22,102,532**
No. of Urban (Market) Centres with population >2,000			
Urban population (By Urban Centre)			
Siaya	**Total**	**34,714**	
Bondo	**Total**	**23,777**	
Usenge	**Total**	**8,355**	
Ugunja	**Total**	**7,396**	
Sega	**Total**	**4,371**	
Nyandiwa beach	**Total**	**4,225**	
Ndori	**Total**	**3,949**	
Yala	**Total**	**3,391**	
Urban Population	**Total**	**90,178**	**14,831,700**
Rural Population	**Total**	**946,951**	**32,732,596**
Population Density (persons per km^2) by Sub-county	Alego Usonga	**392**	
	Gem	**465**	
	Ugenya	**435**	
	Ugunja	**543**	
	Bondo	**346**	
	Rarieda	**397**	
Total number of households		**245,139**	**13,478,733**
Average household size		**4.2450**	**3.7558**
Female headed households (%)		**47.7**	**38.2**
Child headed households (%)		**0.5**	**0.5**

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Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
Number of PWDs	Visual	**14,005**	**333,520**
	Hearing	**6,861**	**153,361**
	Speech	**3,336**	**111,355**
	Mobility	**14,749**	**385,416**
	Mental	**7,945**	**212,797**
	Other		
	Total	**35,439**	**916,692**
Rescue centres (No.)		19	
Malaria Prevalence	Malaria Cluster indicator survey (2022)	29%	6%
HIV Prevalence	NACC (2021)	14.7%	4.7%
TB Prevalence	MOH (2022)	292/100,000	165/100,000
Diarrhea	KDHS (2018)	17%	16%
Prevalence of stunting (Height for Age)	Source (Nawiri/ Stawisha, 2019)	20.7	24.5%
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)/1000	Source: (Kenya Population and housing census,2019)	42	36
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)/1000	UNICEF 2019	10.9	20
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR/100,000)	Source: (Kenya Population and housing census,2019)	424	355
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)/1000	(Kenya Population and housing census,2019)	67	52
Prevalence of stunting (Height for Age)	Source (Nawiri/ Stawisha, 2019)	20.7	
Prevalence of wasting (Weight for Height)	Source:(Nawiri/ Stawisha 2019)	3.8	
Prevalence of underweight (Weight for Age)	Source:(Nawiri/ Stawisha 2019)	5.5	
Life expectancy Male	Source :(Kenya Population and housing census,2019)	53.4	60.6
Life expectancy Female	Source: (Kenya Population and housing census,2019)	61.6	66.5

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Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
Hospitals	Alego Usonga	2	
	Bondo	3	
	Gem	1	
	Rarieda	1	
	Ugenya	1	
	Ugunja	2	
	Total	**10**	**794**
Health Centres	Alego Usonga	5	
	Bondo	6	
	Gem	12	
	Rarieda	9	
	Ugenya	2	
	Ugunja	2	
Dispensaries	Alego Usonga	31	
	Bondo	26	
	Gem	21	
	Rarieda	20	
	Ugenya	20	
	Ugunja	9	
Private Clinics	Alego Usonga	14	
	Bondo	15	
	Gem	10	
	Rarieda	7	
	Ugenya	7	
	Ugunja	5	
Nursing Homes	Alego Usonga	5	
	Bondo	2	
	Gem	1	
	Rarieda	0	
	Ugenya	3	
	Ugunja	1	

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Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
Maternity Bed capacity	Alego Usonga	66	
	Bondo	55	
	Gem	16	
	Rarieda	19	
	Ugenya	12	
	Ugunja	28	
	Total	**196**	
Youth friendly centres	Alego Usonga	2	
	Bondo	1	
	Gem	0	
	Rarieda	2	
	Ugenya	2	
	Ugunja	0	
	Total	7	
ICU Beds		6	
Doctor/patient ratio	Alego Usonga	1:12,526	
	Bondo	1:20,053	
	Gem	1:68,126	
	Rarieda	1:170,952	
	Ugenya	1: 138,626	
	Ugunja	1:118,315	
Nurse/patient ratio	Alego Usonga	1:1,087	
	Bondo	1:1,355	
	Gem	1:2,129	
	Rarieda	1:2,220	
	Ugenya	1:2,100	
	Ugunja	1:1,793	

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Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
Clinical Officers	Alego Usonga	1:3,173	
	Bondo	1:5,420	
	Gem	1:6,593	
	Rarieda	1:8,547	
	Ugenya	1:4,471	
	Ugunja	1:4,225	
Laboratory Technicians			
LEVEL 4		63	
LEVEL 3		31	
LEVEL 2		8	
HIV prevalence (%)		14.7	4.7
Patients on ARVs (No.)	KHIS, 2022	100,576	1,296,038
Average Distance to Health facility (km)		4.2 (WHO recommends 5 km radius)	
Antenatal Care (ANC) (%) 4TH	KHIS, 2022	65.1	52.3
Health Facility Deliveries (%)	KHIS, 2022	98	78.9
Contraceptive use by women of reproductive age (15-49 yrs) (%)	Source: KHIS, 2022	39.6	38.1
Immunization coverage (%) (FIC)	Source: KHIS, 2022	98.4	86.2
Crude Birth rate Per 1000	Source:Kenya Population and housing census,2019)	26.6	27.9
Crude death rate Per 1000	Source: Kenya Population and housing census,2019)	15.5	10.5

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AMBULANCE
SIAYA COUNTY REFERRAL HOSPITAL
41CG 262A


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