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Motto:

“Our Heritage, Our Wealth”

Vision:

“A hub of diversity and socio-economic development”

Mission:

“To harness all potentials of the County through inclusive participation and collective responsibility to generate wealth for sustainable socio-economic development”

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FOREWORD



It's my pleasure to present to you Bungoma's development blueprint for the next five years (2023-2027). This is the third County Integrated Development Plan, themed "Accelerating socioeconomic transformation to a more competitive, inclusive and resilient economy: A Bottom-Up Approach". It aims to facilitate access to adequate and quality services while creating an enabling environment for sustainable development.

This development agenda is based on six tenets of Sustainable Development: economic growth, poverty reduction, income generation, employment creation, improved service delivery and business development.

In implementing the CIDP III, the County is effectively integrating the global Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Africa's Agenda 2063 and the fourth Medium Term Plan of the Kenya vision 2030.

This third County Integrated Development Plan (2023-2027) succeeds the second one which implemented the policies, programmes, projects, and activities that were undertaken towards achieving the set goals.

Considerable progress was made during the second CIDP plan period, most notably in development and modernisation of infrastructure, food and nutrition security, expanding access to affordable health care, equitable access to education and training, human resource development and modernizing our public services.

During this plan period, we will build on these foundations and successes to continue our County's transformation and modernization to create more and better jobs, raise the living standards of every citizen, end inequality, improve our Gross County Product (GCP) and contribution to the National Gross Domestic Product.

In the next five years, we will increase investments in transport, ICT, and energy infrastructure so that our County lowers the cost of doing business and improves its competitiveness and productivity.

We will create jobs by expanding our manufacturing sector through establishment of an industrial park while empowering MSMEs by providing them with access to affordable credit, training and skills enhancement, tools and instruments and access to markets. In addition, agricultural and livestock productivity will be increased to boost food security, agro processing, spur economic growth and enhance employment creation.

Further, we will partner with the National Government in the creation of over five thousand online jobs for our youths through the Ajira Digital Programme. Our institutional framework will be strengthened to support the creative arts programs so that the industry can generate wealth and create jobs for our youth.

We will continue to give priority to inclusive and quality education to nurture a globally competitive workforce which will in turn drive economic growth and job creation. In this regard, we will provide access and a conducive learning environment to our pupils and students, expand and equip Vocational Training Centers (VTCs) institutions to improve the quality and quantity of the middle level workforce while ensuring students are competitive in the 21st century labour market.

My Administration will ensure that every citizen has access to the best possible health care at the most affordable price and safe water for both domestic use and production. Our vulnerable community members will be supported through the enhanced social protection and empowerment programs.

To build resilience to climate change, all programmes, projects, activities, and initiatives will be implemented while prioritizing environmental conservation and management. This will enhance sustainability of our outcomes and continued enjoyment of services delivered to our citizenry.

In the course of implementing this plan, we will strengthen policy, legal and institutional frameworks that will form a strong foundation for participatory decision making. To measure performance and report to the people of Bungoma, effective monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning will be an integral part of timely implementation of planned programmes while embracing transparency and accountability.

I therefore urge all of us to play our part in the implementation of this plan as it is our shared responsibility. The County government on its part will work closely with the private sector and development partners to ensure we deliver on this plan's objectives and targets as this is critical in creating a resilient economy that will accelerate socio-economic transformation of our County and make it more competitive locally, nationally, regionally and globally.

Let's do this together for our great County.



**H.E. KENNETH MAKELO LUSAKA, EGH
GOVERNOR, BUNGOMA COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The County Treasury through the Directorate of Economic Planning in conformity with Article 220 (2) of the Constitution has prepared this third County Integrated Development Plan (2023-2027) that will provide a framework for planning, budgeting, funding, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects in the medium term.

It is for this reason that I express my personal and institutional gratitude to H.E Governor Kenneth M. Lusaka, H.E the Deputy Governor Jenifer Mbatiany and the County Executive Committee Members for giving the strategic policy direction and coordinating the preparation process of the County Integrated Development Plan III.

I am also delighted with the support received from all Chief Officers in the Departments under the guidance of the Chief Officers for Finance and Economic Planning, Dinah Makokha and Edward Makhandia respectively for providing sound leadership to the sector working groups.

Technical officers from line departments led by heads of directorates who provided data and information that formed the basis for the CIDP III and their personal participation during the write-up workshops is duly recognized.

I would also like to register my appreciation for the unwavering commitment and teamwork of the listed Economic planning team under the leadership of James Wafula and Metrine Chonge: Peter Cheworei, Beatrice Nyambane, Evans Kisika, Cyphrene Sabuni, Humphrey Situma, Wycliffe Matumbai, Martin Mabonga, Sonny Were, Lydia Khisa, Edgar Barasa, Anne Ngano, Evans Katenya, Sella Kombo and Stephen Wamukota for their invaluable technical contribution and providing secretariat services to the overall preparation of this plan.

The support received from the various institutions (CBEF, CSOs, COG, KIPPRA, National Government MDAs, LREB) and all stakeholders, public and private, development partners and experts is highly acknowledged.

It is my conviction that based on this plan, which has clearly mapped out the County's areas of focus for the next five years, we are on a firm footing to play our coordinating role in policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation of Vision 2030 through our CIDP III and in contributing towards a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life for all Kenyans by the year 2030.

God bless you all.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Chrispinus Barasa'.

CHRISPINUS BARASA
CECM – FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY OVERVIEW

1.0 Overview

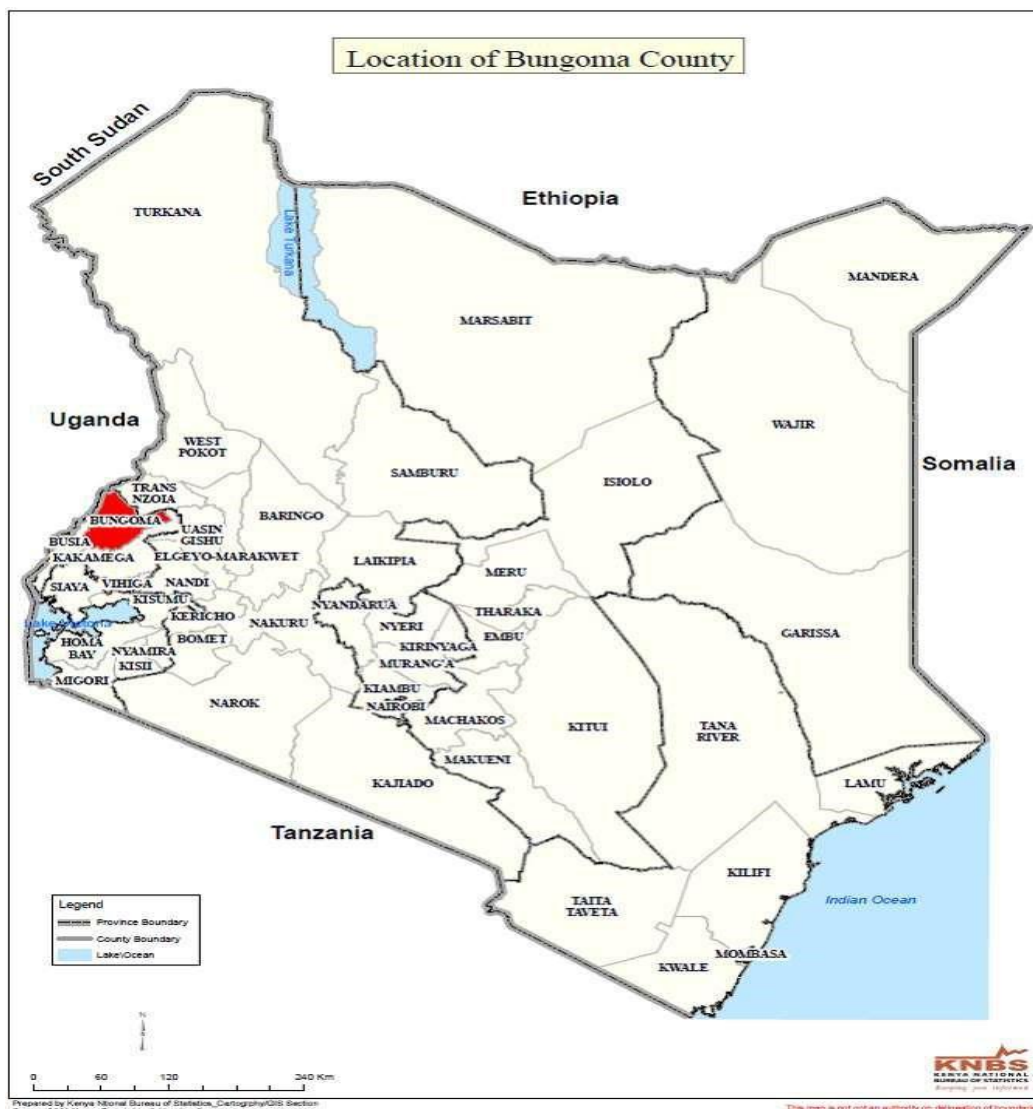
This chapter highlights the background of the county which includes a brief history, inhabitants and its major economic activities. It also contains information on administrative and political units, resource endowments, socio-economic conditions and population demographics which guide the current and future trajectory of the County development.

Bungoma County in Summary

Theme	Description
Area (KNBS)	3024 km ²
Population Estimate 2022 (KNBS)	Total (1,758,119); Male (886,040), Female (872,079)
Population (2019 Census)	Total: 1,670,535; Male (812,146), Female (858,389). Urban:190,112 Rural: 1,480,458
Households (2019 Census)	No: 358,796 Average Household size: 4.6
Estimated No. of Households 2022 (KNBS)	No: 462,753 Average Household size: 3.8
Population Density (2019 Census, KNBS)	552 persons per Km ²
Estimated Population Density 2022 (KNBS)	581 persons per Km ²
No. of Constituencies	9 (Kanduyi, Bumula, Sirisia, Kabuchai, Mt. Elgon, Webuye East, Webuye West, Tongaren and Kimilili)
No. of Wards	45
No. of Village units	236
Geography	Within the Lake Victoria Basin, with an altitude range of 1200 meters to 4321 meters above sea level
Climate	Experiences two rainy seasons, the long rains - March to July and short rains - August to October. The annual rainfall - 400mm (lowest) to 1,800mm (highest). The annual temperature - 0°C and 32°C due to different levels of altitude
Key national resources	Mt Elgon Forest Reserve; Mt. Elgon; Hills; Rivers; Arable land
Economic Activities	Dominated by Agriculture and Micro, small and Medium Scale enterprises
Tourist Attractions	Mt. Elgon National Park; Mt. Elgon Forest Reserve; Chepkitale Forest; Nabuyole and Malakisi Falls; Sang'alo, Musikoma and Kabuchai Hills; Caves (mlango nane and Chebin); Chetambe Fort ruins
Hospitality	Several hotels mostly around urban areas
Key National trunk roads and railway link	A104 (Webuye - malaba), A1 (webuye-kitale-lokichogio), Mombasa-Nairobi-Malaba-Kampala railway line.
Agriculture and Food security	Area of agricultural land is 223,269 Ha; 202,494 Ha under subsistence agriculture while 19,091 Ha under commercial agriculture. Dependence on rain-fed subsistence agriculture.
Health and wellbeing	Health Services mostly provided by level 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 as well as private health facilities. Variability in health services capacity, readiness and availability of essential package of services in the County health facilities.
Education and skills	Served by over 1,292 ECDE centres; 961 primary schools; 306 Secondary schools of which there are 16 extra county schools, 2 National Schools; 90 VTCs; 8 TTIs, 6 KMTCs, 1 University, and university satellite campuses

Theme	Description
Housing	Predominantly semi-permanent with corrugated roofs, mud walls and earthen floors
Urban development	Several Urban areas exist in the county including 2 municipalities, several towns and market centres
Water services	Water service provider - NZOWASCO, Water Resource Associations, Water Users Associations, water schemes, water treatment plants at Kamtiong' in Kimilili, Webuye at Nabuyole falls and Matisi among others
Enablers- Roads and Transport, Financial Services, ICT	Served by all-weather roads that link to major national trunk roads such as A104-Webuye-Malaba, A1-Webuye-Kitale, C33- Mumias- Bungoma, D258 -Musikoma-Buyofu, C42 Chwele Sirisia, D277- Sirisia -Lwakhakha, D279-Sikata Kimilili. Matulo airstrip and Bungoma airstrip. Financial services are provided by commercial banks, microfinance institutions, insurance services, mobile-based applications and agency banking.
Cottage Industries	Several cottage establishments exist mostly agro-based
Industrial Establishments	Nzoia Sugar Company, Webuye Paper Mills, Naitiri Sugar Factory, Webuye dairy processing, Chesikaki Coffee Mill, Musese Coffee Mills, Chwele Chicken Slaughter House
Security and safety	A network of police stations, police posts and police patrol bases. One military base in Mt. Elgon. Private security firms across the county
Natural resources	Land, Water, Flora, Fauna, Air, Sunshine, Mountains, Hills, Caves, soil, minerals, Biomass.

Map 1: Position of Bungoma County in Kenya



Economic blocs

The county is a member of the Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB) which has a membership of 14 counties. The LREB counties include Bungoma, Busia, Homa Bay, Kakamega, Kisii, Kisumu, Migori, Nyamira, Siaya, TransNzoia, Kericho, Bomet, Nandi and Vihiga. They not only have similar ecological zones and natural resources; they have analogous cultural histories that date back to historical migrations and trading routes.

The objective of the bloc is to have an integrated approach in bringing together all the available resources, identify opportunities and purposefully have all policies, programs and activities in the Lake Region aligned towards raising and sustaining the quality of peoples' life and ecosystems. The county stands to benefit from the lake region economic bloc which is anchored on the productive, social, and enabling sectors.

1.1 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

This section describes the general physical environment of Bungoma County

Physical and Topographic features

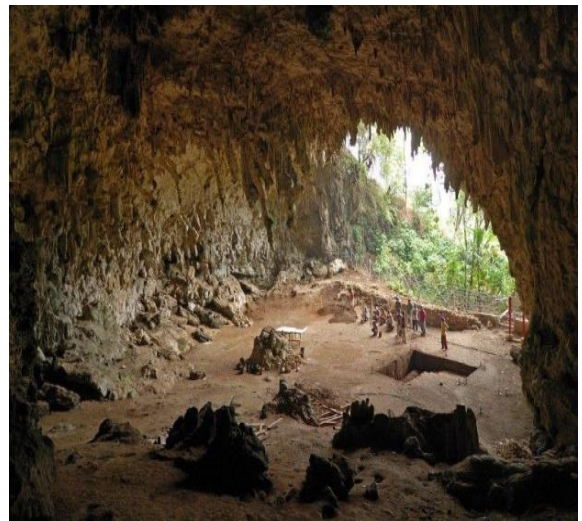


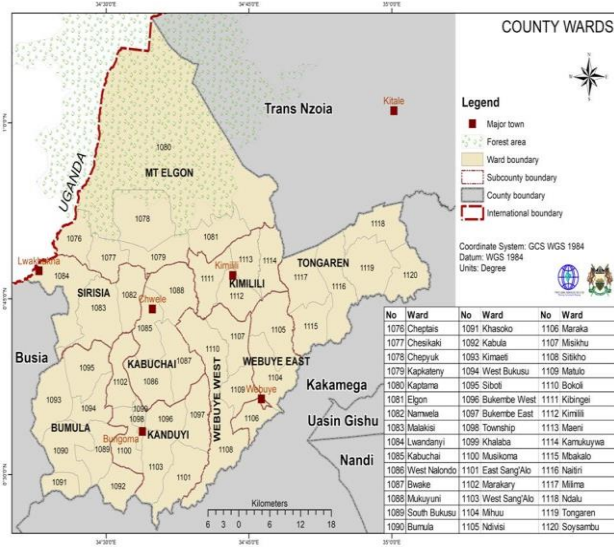
Plate 2: Malakisi Falls

The splendid waterfall is located within the Mount Elgon biosphere, close to the rock footprints surrounded by beautiful vegetation and various bird species

1.2 Administrative and Political Units

Bungoma County is divided into 12 Sub-Counties, 45 Wards and 236 Village Units. Map 2 shows Bungoma County administrative units.

Map 2: County’s Administrative and Political Units



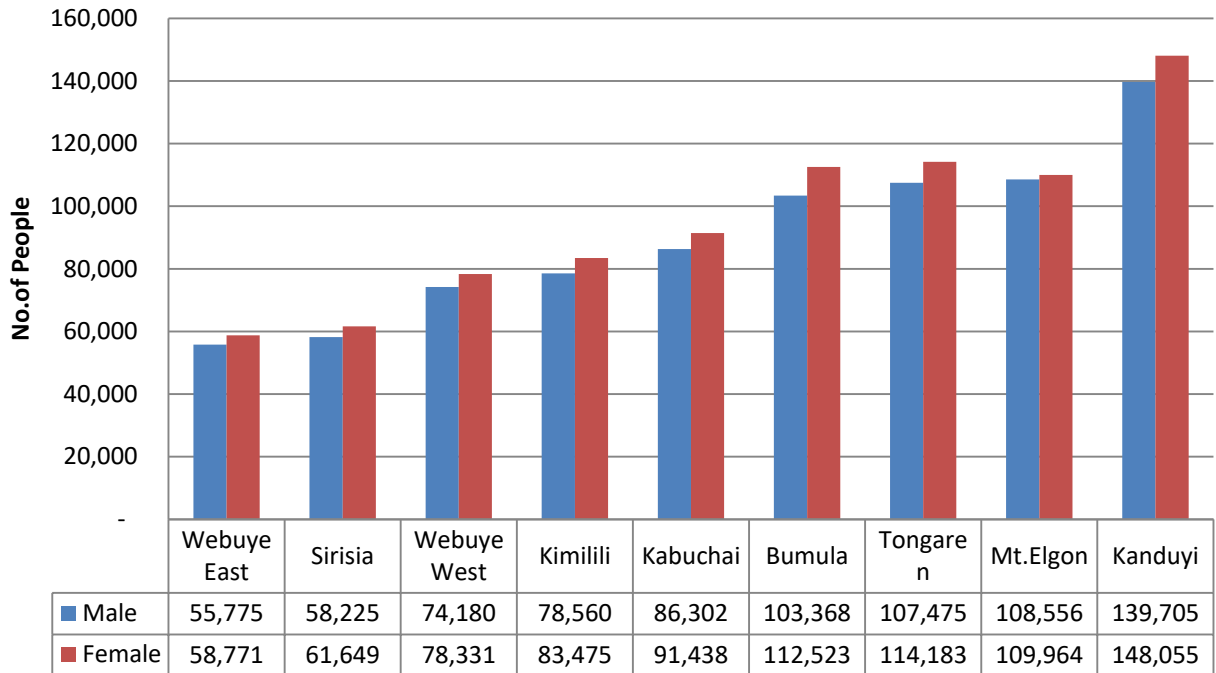
1.3 Demographic Features

Population Distribution

Bungoma County is the second most populous county in the LREB economic block and the fifth in Kenya. With a population of 1.66 million people, it represents 11% of the total population of the bloc. The 2019 population of Bungoma County was estimated to be 1,670,570.

Figure 1: Distribution of Population by Sex and Sub-County

A Bar Graph of Distribution of Population by Sex and Sub-County



Source: KNBS, Census Report 2019

Figure 2: County Population Pyramid 2019

Bungoma County Population Pyramid 2019

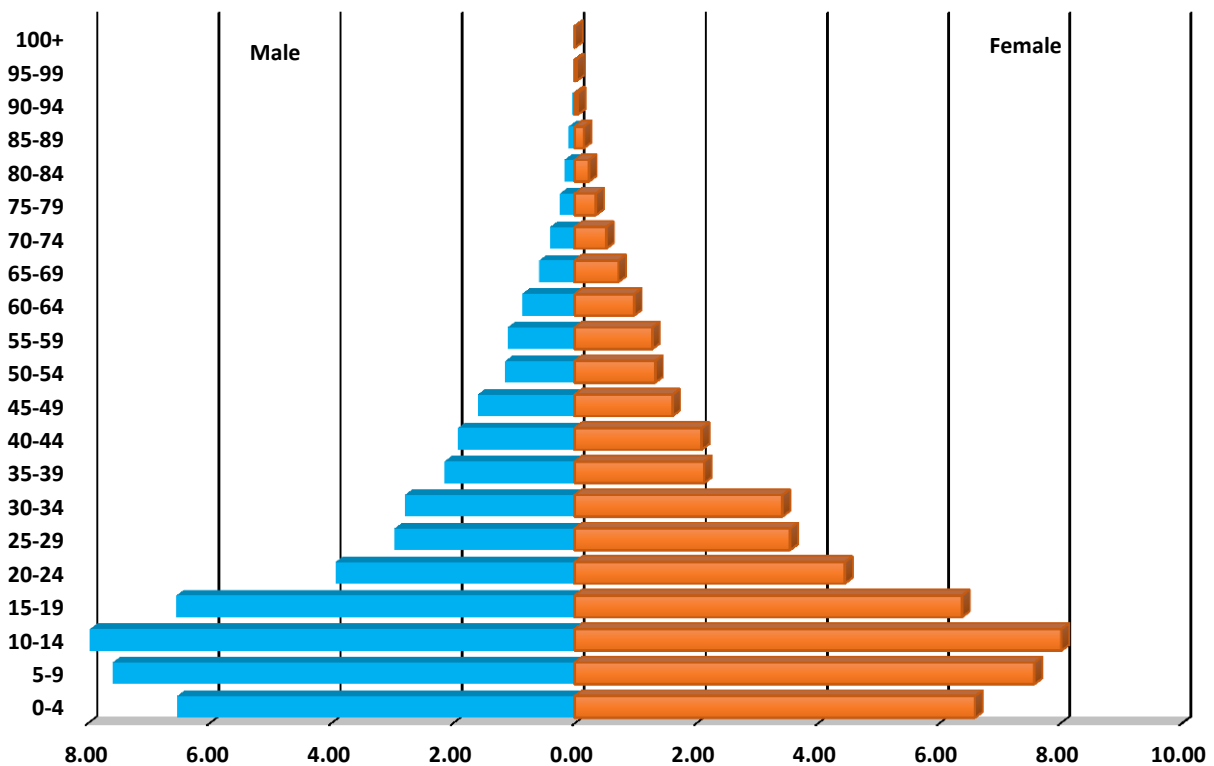


Figure 3: Population Density by Sub-County

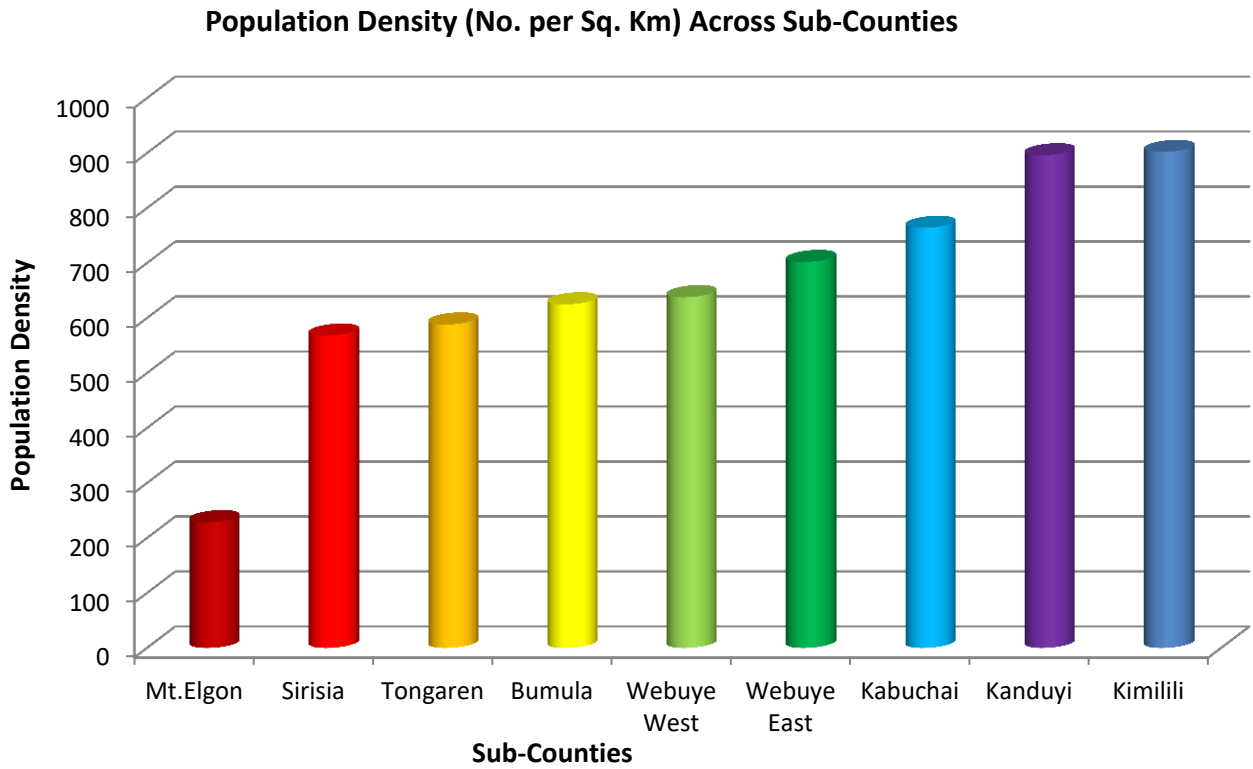
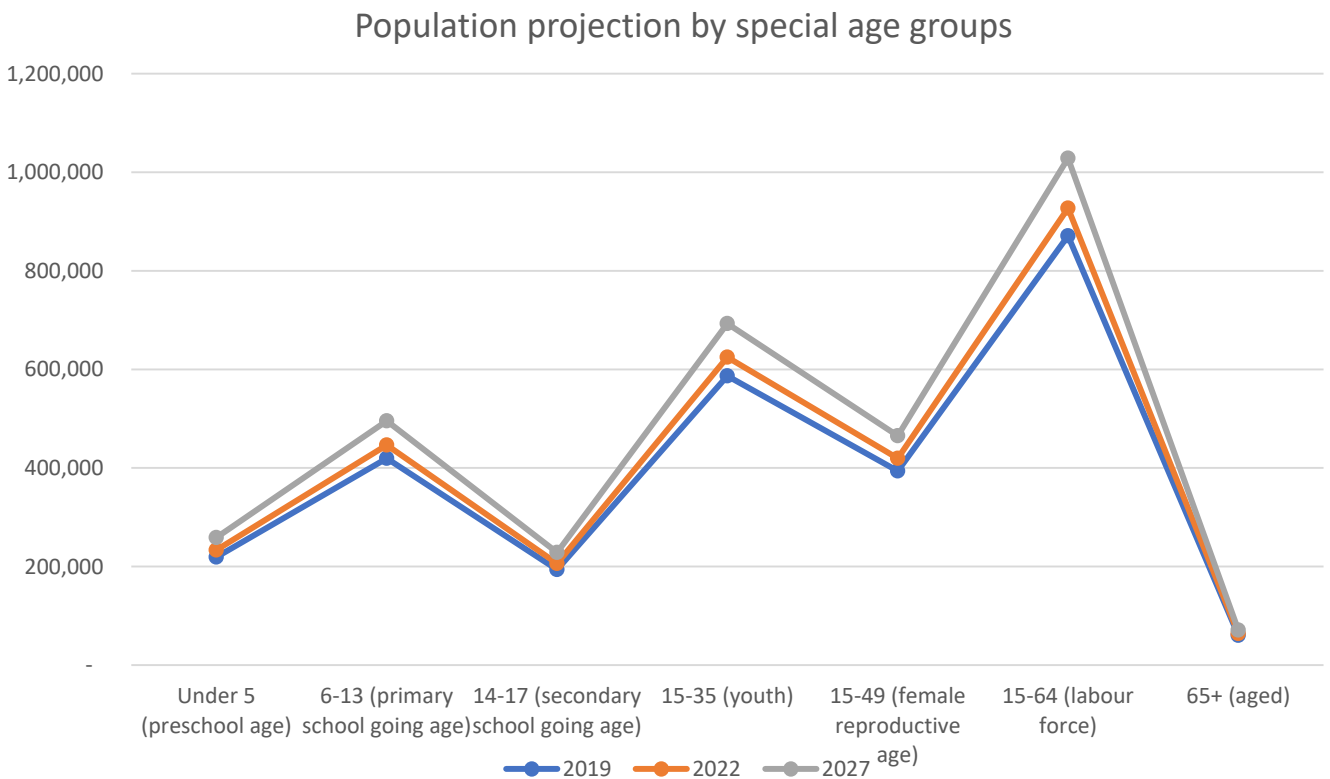


Figure 4: Population Projection by Special Age Group



Source: KNBS Population Analytical Report (2019)

Table 1: Population Projections by Urban Area

Urban Centre	1999	2009	2019 Census population				2022 (Projection)				2025 (Projection)				2027 (Projection)			
	Census	Census	Total	M	F	Inter-sex	Total	M	F	Inter-sex	Total	M	F	Inter-sex	Total	M	F	Inter-sex
Bungoma	44,196	54,469	68,031	32,903	35,126	2	72,408	35,020	37,386	2	77,066	37,273	39,791	2	80,336	38,855	41,480	2
Kimilili	10,261	40,928	56,050	27,225	28,824	1	59,656	28,976	30,678	1	63,494	30,841	32,652	1	66,188	32,149	34,038	1
Webuye	19,606	23,364	42,642	20,746	21,894	2	45,385	22,081	23,302	2	48,305	23,501	24,802	2	50,355	24,499	25,854	2
chwele	3,018	-	9,797	4,487	5,310	0	10,427	4,776	5,652	0	11,098	5,083	6,015	0	11,569	5,299	6,270	0
Kapsokwony	5,687	3,663	7,077	3,435	3,641	1	7,532	3,656	3,875	1	8,017	3,891	4,125	1	8,357	4,056	4,300	1
Cheptais	3,675	0	4,419	2,124	2,295	0	4,703	2,261	2,443	0	5,006	2,406	2,600	0	5,218	2,508	2,710	0
Sirisia	-	-	2,096	991	1,105	0	2,231	1,055	1,176	0	2,374	1,123	1,252	0	2,475	1,170	1,305	0
Total	86,443	122,424	190,112	91,911	98,195	6	202,342	97,824	104,512	6	215,359	104,117	111,236	7	224,500	108,536	115,957	7

Source: KNBS, Census Report 2019

Table 2: Population of Persons with Disability by Type, Age and Sex

Type	Total Population Aged 5+			5-14			15-24			25-34			35-54			55+		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Visual	10,585	4,592	5,993	1,594	876	718	1,586	798	788	868	380	488	2,088	807	1,281	4,449	1,731	2,718
Hearing	5,457	2,491	2,966	1,356	748	608	984	522	462	540	265	275	699	291	408	1,878	665	1,213
Mobility	10,582	4,393	6,189	1,153	639	514	972	515	457	675	314	361	2,036	897	1,139	5,746	2,028	3,718
Self-care	3,575	1,759	1,816	920	537	383	629	349	280	340	188	152	455	239	216	1,231	446	785
Cognition	6,203	2,652	3,549	1,057	605	452	1,054	572	482	804	418	386	1,221	450	770	2,067	607	1,459
Communicating	3,784	2,120	1,664	1,266	793	473	923	544	379	526	296	230	510	253	257	559	234	325

Source: KNBS 2019 Census Report

Demographic Dividend Potential

Demographic dividend is the economic growth boost realized when the county achieves a low dependency ratio. This result from a decline in a county's mortality and fertility rates while the proportion of working age rises.

Having a low dependency ratio frees up resources for households and governments which they can invest in education, health, and well-being to help foster economic growth. Table 3 shows the demographic dividend potential of Bungoma County

Table 3: Demographic Dividend Potential

Category	2009	2019	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Population size	1,374,447	1,670,570	1,815,380	1,853,503	1,892,427	1,932,168	1,972,743
Population below 15 (%)	0.48	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44
Population 15 - 64 (%)	0.49	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52
Population above 65 (%)	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Dependency Ratio	105.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8
Fertility Rate	6.1	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
Mortality Rate	10	10.2					

Source: KNBS Population and Housing Census Report, 2019

With reducing dependency ratio occasioned by reducing fertility rate and increasing labour force, we project to record increased productivity. Further, in the medium term, the County shall pursue a sustainable population policy, ensuring that we enhance our human capital development for productivity.

1.4 Human Development Index

Human Development is both a goal and a process of empowering people to lead the lives they value by expanding their capabilities, freedoms, and choices (UNDP, 2009). Kenya's HDI has been growing at an average of 0.64 growth from 1990 where it was at 0.473, 2010 at 0.530 and 2015 at 0.555. Kenya's HDI in 2015 was 0.555 while the County's was 0.48. In comparison to the Standards and the Country, the county's performance in 2019 is as shown in table 4.

Table 4: Kenya's HDI and component indicators for 2019

	HDI value	HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth		Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (2017 PPP US\$)
			Males	Females			
Standard			85	85	18	15	75,000
Kenya	0.601	143	60.6	66.5	11.3	6.6	4,244
Bungoma County	0.572		65.5	68.2	11.3	9	943.79

CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP

2.0 Overview

This chapter presents an analysis of county performance in terms of revenues, expenditures, and key outcomes as well as the major challenges faced in the implementation of the plan, lessons learnt and recommendations.

2.1 Analysis of the County Revenue Sources

Annual projected revenues versus actual receipts in the period under review is presented in table 5.

Table 5: Analysis of County Revenue Sources

Revenue Sources	Revenue Projections (Kshs. Millions)					Actual Revenue (Kshs. Millions)				
	FY 1	FY 2	FY 3	FY 4	FY 5	FY 1	FY 2	FY 3	FY 4	FY 5
Equitable share	8,949.0	8,893.65	8,893.65	10,659.4	10,659.44	8,949.0	8,893.65	8,893.65	9,806.68	-
Conditional Grants (GoK)	905.9	660.7	499.7	434.06	0	583.9	463.3	367.6	216.74	-
Conditional Grants (Development Partners)	901.3	2,147.4	896.8	1,633.1	856.32	687.4	1,587.6	650.0	453.04	-
Own Source Revenue	753.2	919.1	1,141.5	1,488.3	1,398.52	650.5	777.5	765.4	983.3	-
Other sources (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11,509.4	12,620.85	11,431.65	14,214.9	12,914.3	10,870.8	11,722.05	10,676.65	11,459.76	-

Key highlights from the table:

- The main source of revenue for the county was equitable share inform of National Government exchequer releases.
- Other sources include: -
 - Conditional grants from the national government.
 - Conditional grants from development partners.
 - Own source revenue though with un anticipated challenges arising from negative effects of COVID-19 pandemic among other factors.

2.2 Sectors Programmes' Performance Review

A summary of specific achievements from the 2018-2022 CIDP are outlined in table 6.

Table 6: Performance Review

Sector	Achievement
Agriculture, Urban and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase beans production from 39.27 MT in 2018 to 46.87 MT in 2021 against a target of 100MT. • Groundnuts production increased from 0.849MT to 1.467MT. • Employed 136 agriculture officers to enhance service provision, • 9 tractors procured for tractor hire services. • 72 % increase in beef production, 371% increase in chevon production, • 348% increase in mutton production, • 259% increase in poultry, • 144% increase in honey production • 83% increase in eggs production.

Sector	Achievement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of a county spatial plan, county land use map, integrated physical development plans, land inventory, developed valuation rolls, established a GIS lab
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased the ECDE net enrolment rate from 77.6% to 79% against a target of 100%. • Increased the ECDE gross enrolment rate from 82.2 % to 89% against a target of 100%. • Improved Teacher: Pupil ratio from 1:50 to 1:40 against a target of 1:35 • Increased the number of ECDE teachers with formal training
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the in Facility based death rate to 1% against a target of 0% • Increasing of nurses (number) per 100,000 population from 24.29 to 27 against a target of 35 • Reducing the number of inpatients (admissions) Under 5 from 389,533 to 338,337 surpassing a target of 370,056 • Reduction in maternal and child death rate by 0.07% • Reduction in HIV prevalence from 3.2% in 2018, to 2.8% in 2021 • Increasing the percentage of TB patients completing treatment from 89% in 2018 to 90% in 2021 • Reduction in malaria prevalence from 27.2% in 2018 to 19% in 2021 • 172 Health personnel employed • Increased sanitation facility coverage from 67% in 2018 to 75% in 2021 against a target of 100% • Increased sanitation facilities functionality from 67% in 2018 to 80% in 2021 against a target of 100% • Increased population sensitized on WASH from 80% in 2018 to 90% in 2021 against a target of 100%
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgraded 96.66 kms of road to bitumen standards against a target of 300kms (15.96KMs of roads in urban areas and 80.7KMs in various parts of the County). This has led to a reduction in motor vehicle maintenance cost, travel time and cost of transport. • Gravelled 2,192.6kms of roads in the plan period against a target of 2,750 kms. This has led to an improvement in rural road network observable through emerging of new passenger terminus, relatively reduced cost of motor vehicle maintenance and cost of transport. • Upgraded 6.5kms of urban road to dual carriageway. The expansion has significantly reduced traffic congestion, accidents and provided a seamless flow of storm water in Bungoma Town. • Constructed 62 bridges and box culverts which have significantly improved connectivity, reduced travel time and a relatively low cost of transport as well as reduced cases of drowning. • Construction of 8 residential houses and renovated 56 houses. • Increased access to information as a result of operationalization of the bulk messaging service, installation of the M&E visual dashboard, LAN, WAN and WiFi as well as upgrading the county server room during the plan period.
General Economic and Commercial Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect 1,159 more households to the grid in addition to the existing 1,736 in 2018. • Acquisition of 1 cherry picker • Calibrated 87 equipment, • Verified and stamped 8,010 weighing and measuring equipment against a target of 9,500. • Trained 1,527 SMEs against a target of 2,500 • Constructed 193 modern stalls and 37 bodaboda sheds.

Sector	Achievement
Recreation, Culture, Youth and Sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of co-operative societies from 109 to 395 and an increase in turnover from Kshs 257M to Kshs 2.2 B. • The sector achieved the following: • Constructed 2 historical cultural sites constructed and maintained; • Sang'alo multipurpose cultural centre constructed • Organized 6 community cultural festivals • Participated in KICOSCA & EALASCA games; • Participation in Kenya cultural music festivals; • Celebrated of herbal medicine day • Heroes and heroine were identified and recognised. • Formed and operationalised GTWG in all 9 sub-county and one at the headquarter to respond to increasing cases of GBV in the county; • Celebrated International women days, International Disability days and the day of an African child to create awareness on issues related to the theme of the celebration and promoted economic empowerment of women by enhancing access to affordable credit. • Modernized Masinde Muliro stadium where the construction process was at 65%; • Constructed phase 1 and II of high-altitude training centre • Constructed 3 new sub-county stadia • Supported establishment of 2 county sports clubs. • Constructed Maeni youth center • Trained and mentored 350 youth on Ajira digital work program against a target of 450 • Constructed an exhibition and innovation centre • Sensitized 1,000 youth on crime, drugs and substance abuse against a target of 4,500 • Established Bungoma county youth empowerment fund where 89 youth groups accessed funds • Engaged 225 youth on short term job programme • Established an ICT training center in Bungoma town in partnership with centum investment
Public Service Management and Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 10 ward administration offices and face lifting of the County HQs.
Environmental Protection, Water, and Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased in the county tree cover by 0.6%. • Increase % in population with access to safe water in the county, from 25.8% to 35% The key outputs that Construction of 5 Large water scheme by the NG • Construction of 5 medium water project across the county • Construction of 181 small water projects • Acquisition of a drilling rig unit • 54% reduction in non-Revenue water in the county's urban water scheme.



Dairy Processing Plant Structures at Webuye



Equipment at the Chwele Chicken Slaughter House



ECDE classroom



Maternity wing at Bungoma Referral Hospital



Dual carriageway road in Bungoma Town



Modern market at Kimilili



Firefighting equipment



Modernization of Masinde Muliro Stadium

2.3 Challenges Experienced during Implementation of the previous CIDP

- Inadequate policy, legal and institutional framework
- Inadquate financial resources
- Inadquate human resource.
- Inadquate tools and equipment
- Effects of climate change
- Low uptake/Utilization of Government Projects
- Effects of population pressure
- Drugs and substance abuse

2.4 Emerging Issues

- Impacts of climate change
- Conflict Resolution Mechanisms
- Management of Youth and Adolescence Issues
- Education Reforms
- Mental Health Management
- Disaster Management
- Green Growth
- Effects of Ukraine -Russia war
- Digital marketing and networking
- Effects of rapid urbanization

2.5 Lessons learnt and Recommendations

2.5.1 Lessons Learnt

The following are lessons learnt to be replicated in future programming:

- Good governance and social accountability form a basis for sustainable development;
- Sustained investment in infrastructure such as road network, alternative energy and water supplies is essential for unlocking the growth potential in the county.
- Partnerships with development partners can bridge the funding gaps identified in the budgetary process.
- Citizen engagement through dialogue platforms for joint planning, monitoring and evaluating is critical for ownership of projects and promoting accountability and delivery of results.
- The use of verifiable information and data is essential for evidence-based planning and decision making.

2.5.2 Recommendations

- Invest in data, research and development
- Ensure proper financial management
- Enhance legal and institutional framework
- Encourage participatory approach in planning
- Enhance human resource capacity
- Provide technical support for skill-based programmes in learning institutions

CHAPTER THREE: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3.0 Overview

This chapter describes the spatial framework within which development projects and programmes will be implemented. The information provided covers various thematic areas as outlined in the National Spatial Plan 2015–2045 and County Spatial Plan 2018–2028.

3.1 Spatial Development Framework

The County spartial plan highlights major resource potentials, opportunities and competitive advantages that the County may harness to accelerate its economic development. The table 7 highlights various thematic areas as outlined in the National Spatial Plan 2015–2045 and County Spatial Plan 2015-2024.

Table 7: Resource Potential Growth Areas

Zone/Region	Potential	Zone/Region	Potential
Highlands • Mt Elgon • Sangalo hills • Kabuchai hills • Chetambe hills which are also forested areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural production • Water catchment for rivers in the County • Forestry • Tourism • Mineral Resources • Energy Resources • Wildlife habitat • Source of construction material e.g. timber. • Source of medicine and herbs to the local residents. • Religious and cultural sites • Human settlement 	Middle and Low land areas: • Kanduyi • Webuye East • Webuye West • Sirisia • Kimilili • Tongaren • Bumula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job opportunities • Agricultural production • Water catchment for rivers in the County • Forestry • Tourism • Mineral Resources • Energy Resources • Wildlife habitat • Source of construction material e.g. timber. • Source of medicine and herbs to the local residents. • Religious and cultural sites • Human settlement
• Urban Centres • Bungoma Town • Kimilili • Webuye • Chwele • Cheptais • Kamkuywa • Malakisi • kapsokwony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade and Industry • Human Settlement • ICT • Infrastructural Development • Research and Innovation • Health • Education and Training • Tourism and Hospitality • Agricultural production • Value addition 		

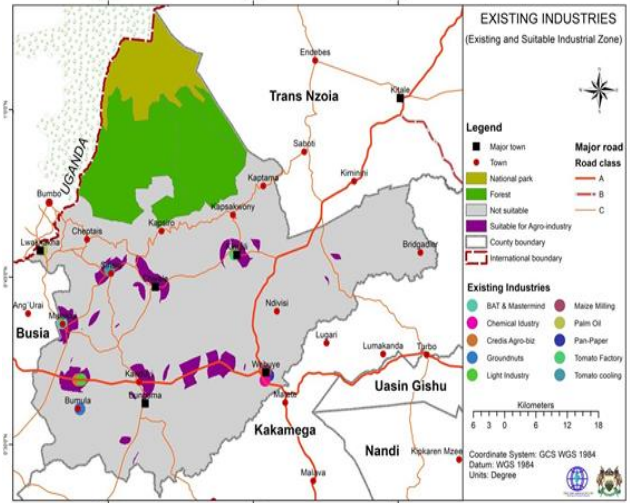
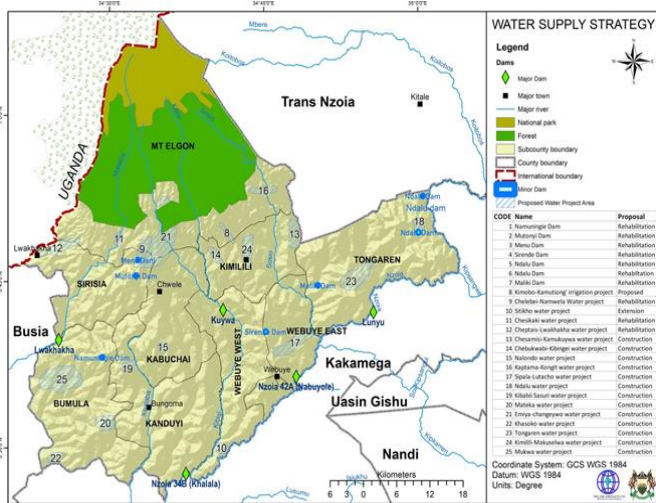
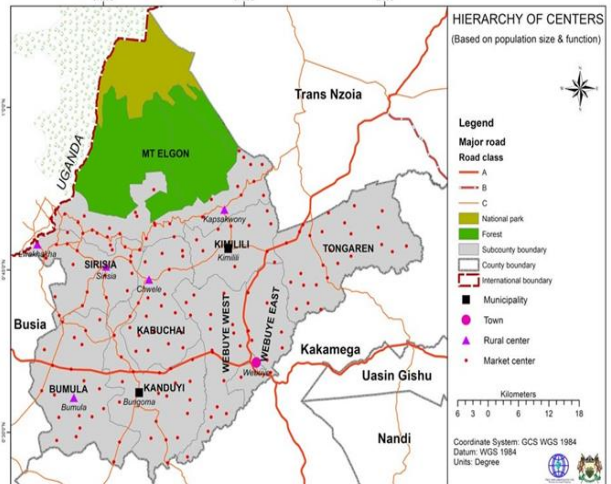
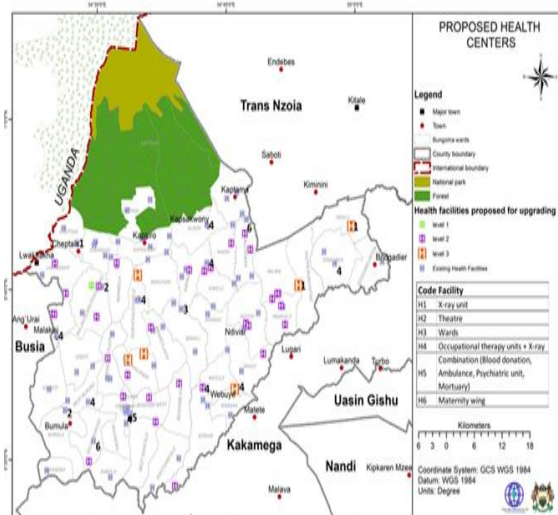
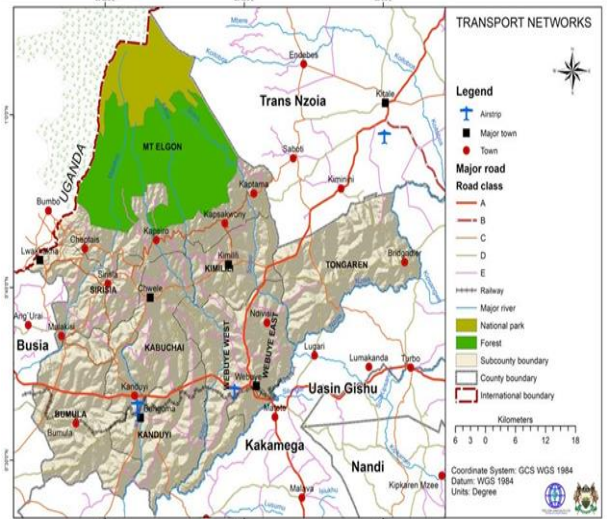
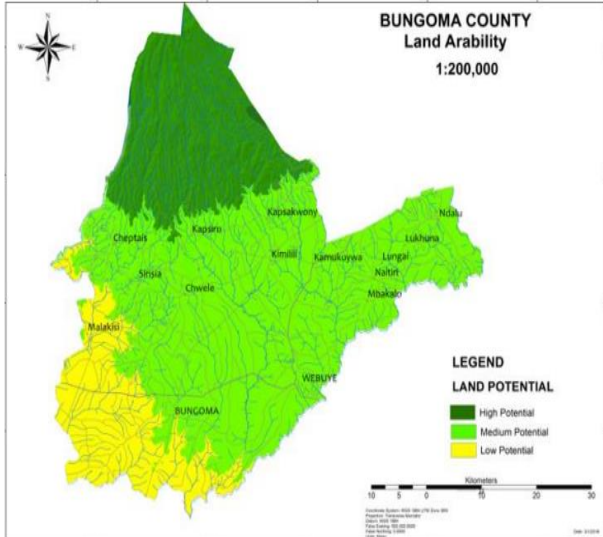
Major Economic Activities

Key drivers of the Gross County Product include Agriculture, forestry and fishing other significant sectors are Transport and Storage, public administration, defense, education, wholesale, retail, real estate activities, manufacturing, and construction. The table 8 highlights the contribution of the various economic activities in the County (KNBS, Gross County Product Reports, 2019 and 2021)

Table 8: Gross County Product (GCP) by Economic Activities in millions, 2017 and 2020

Economic Activity	GCP (In Kshs, millions)			Percent contribution to GCP			% contribution to National GVA and GDP		
	2017	2020	Deviation	2017	2020	Deviation	2017	2020	Deviation
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	107,829	91,795	(16,034)	58.76%	44.20%	(14.56)	3.8	3.7	(0.1)
Mining and quarrying	304	355	51	0.17%	0.17%	0	0.5	0.5	0
Manufacturing	1,720	8,162	6,442	0.94%	3.93%	2.99	0.3	1.1	0.8
Electricity supply	433	760	327	0.24%	0.37%	0.13	0.3	0.5	0.2
Water supply; waste collection	1,203	1,357	154	0.66%	6.53%	5.87	2.1	2.2	0.1
Construction	4,123	6,294	2,171	2.25%	3.03%	0.78	0.9	0.8	(0.1)
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	6,650	10,327	3,677	3.62%	4.97%	1.35	1.1	1.2	0.1
Transport and storage	10,388	24,093	13,705	5.66%	11.60%	5.94	1.7	2.1	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	394	1,349	955	0.21%	0.65%	0.44	0.7	1.7	1.0
Information and communication	1,576	4,031	2,455	0.86%	1.94%	1.08	1.4	1.4	0
Financial and insurance activities	9,933	2,381	(7,552)	5.41%	1.15%	(4.26)	1.6	0.3	(1.3)
Real estate activities	9,217	9,979	762	5.02%	4.80%	(0.22)	1.6	1.0	(0.6)
Professional, technical and support services	14	3,142	3,128	0.01%	1.51%	1.5	0.0	0.9	0.9
Public administration and defense	8,742	16,869	8,127	4.76%	8.12%	3.36	2.6	2.8	0.2
Education	15,730	16,571	841	8.57%	7.98%	(0.59)	4.9	4.1	(0.8)
Human health and social work activities	3,067	4,623	1,556	1.67%	2.23%	0.56	2.4	2.1	(0.3)
Other service activities	3,761	4,286	525	2.05%	2.06%	(0.24)	4.1	2.0	(2.1)
FISIM ₁	1,574	1,310	(264)	0.86%	0.63%	(0.23)	0.6	0.6	0.0
Total	183,509	207,684	24,175	96.96%	105.9%	8.94	2.4	2.1	(0.3)

Source: KNBS, Gross County Product Reports, 2019 and 2021



Managing Human Settlement

Human settlements refer to the concentration of activities and people in space. Settlements play an important role; they are agents of economic growth and provide favourable locations for productive investment.

County Human Settlements Structure and Structuring Elements

Human settlements in Bungoma are influenced by:

- Administrative and commercial functions
- Transport
- Resources
- Commercial centres

There are three distinct settlement structures in Bungoma, namely:

- Dispersed settlements within rural areas,
- Clustered settlements in urban areas, and
- Linear settlements along major roads

Sports Strategy

Establish County Sports Talent Centers to act as feeds to nurture and develop sports talents

Increase investments towards establishment of sports facilities

Conserving the Natural Environment

To conserve the natural environment the County will emphasise on:

- Improved forest management
- Promoting afforestation in the county
- Promotion and conservation of wildlife and scenic resources
- Improvement in soil fertility by encouraging
- Sustainable use of sand and construction stones
- Promoting use of alternative/sustainable sources of energy.

Education Development Strategy

- Renovation and expansion of learning and training facilities
- Promote skills—intensive trainings by providing capitation grants to YPs and home craft centres
- Support organized community groups to acquire life -skills
- Invest in all-round centres of excellence for all ECDEs

Recreation Facilities Strategy

- Construction and rehabilitation of recreation facilities such as stadia, social halls, public libraries and parks in the county
- Space allocation for establishment of public parks and community playgrounds across the county

Security Provision Strategy

- Construct more security facilities in the county.
- Deploy more security personnel across the county

Gender Equality Strategy

- Establish leadership and empowerment centres for women and other vulnerable groups
- Construct children rehabilitation and rescue centres
- Promote awareness on combating gender-based violence
- Establish more gender-based violence rescue centre

Information, Communication and Technology Strategy

- Improve ICT infrastructure and enhance ICT skills and innovation
- Enhance digital literacy programmes

Energy Access Strategy

- Promote renewable/green energy sources
- Strengthen partnership with key stakeholders to enhance energy connectivity
- Promote efficient use of energy

Sewer Systems Strategy

- Service all urban settlements by a centralized sewerage treatment system and solid waste disposal facilities.
- Expand the sewerage coverage and capacity in urban areas
- Promote appropriate technology solutions to sewerage treatment in rural and low-density housing areas.
- Promote public-private partnerships in sewerage infrastructure development.
- Promote appropriate technologies to facilitate reduction, recycle and reuse of waste (3R's).
- Develop and rehabilitate storm water drainage systems in urban areas.
- Enhance wastewater treatment.

CHAPTER FOUR: DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

4.0 Overview

This chapter highlights for the various sectors the sector composition; vision and mission; sector goal; sector priorities and strategies; the sector programmes and flagship projects; CIDP linkages with Kenya Vision 2030 and other plans; and cross-sectoral implementation considerations.

4.1 Sector priorities and their strategies

4.1.1 Agriculture, Urban and Rural Development

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To enhance crop production, productivity, value addition, marketing and incomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Promote climate smart agriculture • Enhance access to affordable and quality agricultural inputs and credit. • Support crop extension and training services • Develop agro-processing and value addition infrastructure. • Promote agricultural product value chain development for key priority commodities • Promote establishment of cooperatives along value chains. • Enhance access to insurance for crop, livestock and fishery enterprises. • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To promote adoption of irrigation technologies for enhanced agricultural productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Promote household irrigation technologies • Develop and manage irrigation infrastructure • Promote agricultural water storage and management. • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To enhance livestock production, productivity, value addition and incomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Promote Livestock and Veterinary extension and training services • Support pasture development • Promote Livestock Value Addition and Agro Processing • Manage Agribusiness, Marketing and information • Support Livestock Insurance Services • Develop Leather and leather products industry • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To enhance fisheries production, productivity, value addition and incomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Promote Fisheries value addition and aqua-processing • Manage Aqua-business, marketing and information • Support aquaculture financing services • Promote fish safety and quality control • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To enhance effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery (institutional)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Development of Mabanga Agricultural Training Centre (ATC). • Development of Mabanga Agricultural Mechanization Centre (AMC). • Development of Chwele Fish Farm (CFF). • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
Improved Land Access, Tenure and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Promote provision of effective and efficient Lands Administration Services

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote provision of effective and efficient Survey Services Enhance Physical and Land Use Planning Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
Enhanced sustainable urban development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework Promote Integrated Urban Development Planning and Financing Increase investment in Urban Infrastructure Development Enhance urban governance structures. Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.

4.1.2 Energy, Infrastructure, and ICT

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To develop an efficient transport network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework Support Construction of Roads Bridges and Drainage Works Promote Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Roads, Bridges and Drainage Works Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To promote compliance with the building code and uptake of new technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework Promote compliance to Building Standards Enhance personnel capacity and strengthen project surveillance framework Improve access to quality control services Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To improve access to emergency response infrastructure and de-congest the road transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework Increase access to rural areas Enhance Fire Risk Management Enhance transport safety infrastructure. Promote Air Transport Promote Railway Transport Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To enhance access to reliable and affordable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework Create awareness and encourage investment in renewable sources of energy Improve access to grid energy Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To develop, implement and monitor information communication technology policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework Promote awareness and ICT management Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To enhance access to decent and affordable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework Promote estate management of county residential houses. Support housing infrastructural development Increase access to housing financial Services Promote adoption of modern Housing Technology Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.

4.1.3 General Economic and Commercial Affairs

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To support growth and development of trade and investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Promote fair trade practices and consumer protection • Support MSMEs • Promote market infrastructure development and management • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To promote industrial growth and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Promote industrial development • Support MSMEs • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To enhance cooperative development in the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Promote establishment of cooperative societies in the county • Enhance cooperative governance, advisory and training services • Promote sustainable market linkages for agricultural cooperative societies. • Enhance access to affordable credit/funding by cooperative societies. • Support cooperative agribusiness and marketing services • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To increase tourism earnings in the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Promote tourism product identification and development • Enhance county tourism marketing and promotions. • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.

4.1.4 Health Sector

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Improve access to quality and affordable health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Develop Health Infrastructure • Complete Blood bank at BCRH • Promote Primary Health Care • Provide Blood Transfusion Services • Promote Universal Health Care • Avail health products and technologies • Enhance referral services • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
Halt and reverse communicable and non-communicable ailments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Enhance HIV / AIDS management • Enhance TB Control and management • Enhance Malaria control and management • Promote Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, child and Adolescent healthcare

Sector Priorities	Strategies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve Public health and sanitation management • Promote school health management • Support market sanitation management • Develop sanitation infrastructure • Promote quality food and water hygiene • Boost disease surveillance • Promote management of neglected tropical diseases • Promote management of non-communicable diseases • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.

4.1.5 Education Sector

Sector Priority	Strategies / Interventions
To increase enrolment and retention of school going children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Promote child development infrastructure • Enhance child development support • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To enhance skill acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Support VTC Infrastructure Development • Promote skill acquisition for job market • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To improve quality of education and sustain high transition rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Support curriculum Implementation • Enhance education quality assurance management • Provide social support services • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.

4.1.6 Public Administration Sector

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To strengthen capacity for implementation of devolution and enhance intergovernmental and public relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Carry out civic education and outreach services • Promote Ethics and Integrity among staff • Support good governance • Promote conflict management and peace building • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To promote the implementation of effective service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Promote organizational transformation • Enhance human resource management • Enhance records management and development • Promote human development • Enhance quality assurance • Promote ethics, governance and national values • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To coordinate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

Sector Priorities	Strategies
county economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation and implementation of county economic plans • County knowledge management • Managing county statistics • Coordination of Ward-Based Projects • Carry out Monitoring & Evaluation activities • Formulation and implementation of county Budgets • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To enhance prudence in management of public resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Own Source Revenue mobilization • Facilitate Audit services • Providing accounting services • Facilitate supply chain services • Coordinating county Asset Management • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To strengthen County policy and legal framework, promote equity and prudence in management of County resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Development of appropriate policy and legal framework • Promote prudence in management of county resources • Promote participatory and inclusive governance • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.

4.1.7 Recreation, Culture and Social Protection

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To promote equity and empowerment of vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Promote Social welfare protection and development • Gender mainstreaming and empowerment • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To promote and preserve Culture and heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Promote development and maintenance of heritage infrastructure. • Enhance culture and Creative Industry Development • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To identify and nurture all forms of talents and sports for development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Promote sports infrastructure development • Enhance sports Promotion and support services • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.

4.1.8 Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To enhance environmental protection and conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Promotion of waste management and pollution control. • Enhance environmental conservation protection and management • Promote rehabilitation and protection of Mt Elgon catchment area. • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To improve access to clean safe water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework.

Sector Priorities	Strategies
and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance water supply provision • Promote water quality and pollution control • Promote water resources development • Enhance water supply development and coverage • Enhance sewerage service provision • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To promote conservation, protection, and sustainable use of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Support forest conservation and management • Promote ICT in Natural resources management • Promote afforestation and reforestation • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.
To promote climate change mitigation and adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework • Support Climate Change Action Planning • Promote Climate Change Mitigation Services • Promote Climate Change Adaptation Services • Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy; climate change; HIV and AIDS; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.

CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.1 Overview

Implementation framework includes identification of roles for stakeholder institutions, an analysis of resource requirements, resource mobilization framework and management, resource gaps and measures of addressing them as well as the county asset management and risk management.

5.2 Institutional Framework

Implementation of this plan will be a co-ordinated responsibility among various stakeholders as shown in table 9.

Table 9: Institutional Arrangement

Institution	Role in Implementation of the CIDP
County Executive Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation. • Preparation of plans and budgets • Coordination and facilitation of Program implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. • Coordinate with County Assembly for approval of plans and budgets.
County Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation on policies, bills, and regulations • Oversight on program implementation • Representation of community on project identification and prioritization
County Government Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy formulation, implementation, evaluation and reporting. • Program implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting • Provides technical services
County Planning Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of county plans (CIDP, Sectoral, Strategic, ADPs, etc) • Preparation of county budget documents (CBROP, MTEF, CFSP, CDMSP, Appropriation Acts) • Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on program implementation. • Plans/Budget review • Collect county statistical data
Office of the County Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate peace and security of county citizens • Public sensitization on government projects in the county • Coordinate National Government's MDAs in the county • Monitor, evaluate and report on National Government projects in the county.
National Planning Office at the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical backstopping • Streamlining National programs in the CIDP • Resource mobilization
Other National Government Departments and Agencies at the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with counterpart county departments and agencies on policy formulation, implementation and evaluation. • Collaborate with counterpart county departments and agencies on programs/project implementation in their respective departments. • Provide information concerning the programs in the department
Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and Policy Support • Capacity Development • Project and Program funding
Civil Society Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and community sensitization • Resource Mobilization
Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide market for produce • Promote value addition • Resource mobilization
Training and Research institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and Research • Knowledge dissemination • Policy formulation
Regulatory Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of standards • Quality controls • Regulation of practices

Institution	Role in Implementation of the CIDP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy formulation
Regional bodies/associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource Mobilization. • Capacity development • Value Addition
Public/Citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in project identification, monitoring and evaluation. • Use of service/ Products • Service provision • Value addition
Special Interest Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support • Mobilization of funds • Advocacy • Spiritual and Counselling services
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy • Dissemination of information

5.3 Resource Mobilization and Management Framework

Revenue projection provides a guide in determining resource gaps upfront. The table 10 highlights the key sources earmarked for funding of this CIDP. The total cost of implementing the CIDP III 2023/2027 is estimated at Kshs. 97.67 billion

Table 10: Potential Sources of Funding and Revenue Projections

	Projected Amount in Ksh (Millions) Per Year						Total
	Base year 2022/23	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	
Equitable share	11,192.4	11,752.0	12,339.6	12,956.6	13,604.4	14,284.7	64,937.4
Conditional Grants (GoK)	110.6	116.2	122.0	128.1	134.5	141.2	641.9
Conditional Grants (Development Partners)	470.3	493.8	518.5	544.4	571.7	600.3	2,728.7
Own Source Revenue	1,517.3	1,593.1	1,672.8	1,756.4	1,844.3	1,936.5	8,803.1
Total	13,290.6	13,955.1	14,652.9	15,385.5	16,154.9	16,962.7	77,111.1

Other Sources may include: -

- Conditional allocation from loans and grants (GoK)
- Conditional allocation from loans and grants (Development Partners)
- Public Private Partnership (PPP)

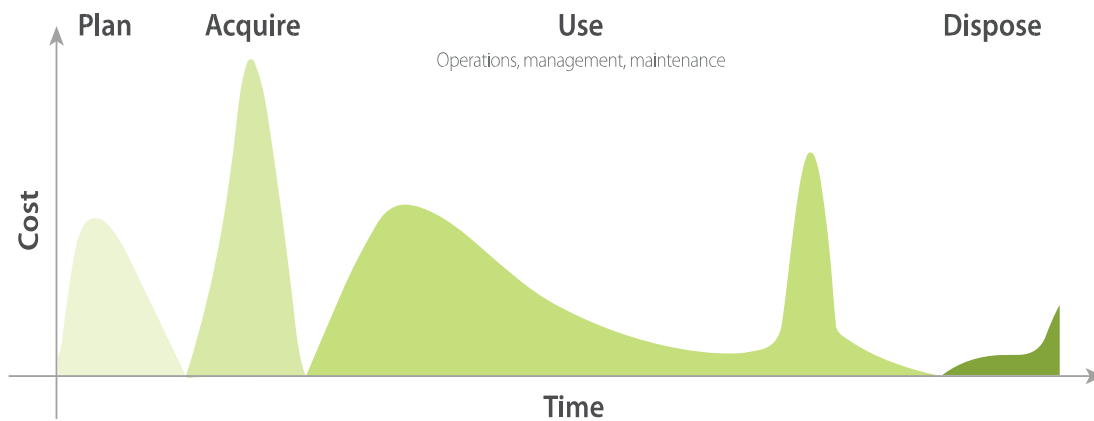
5.4 Asset Management

The section discusses how the asset management is undertaken in the county.

Assets may be movable or immovable, tangible or intangible, and include equipment, land, buildings, animals, inventory, cash and cash equivalents, receivables, investments, natural resources like wildlife and, intellectual rights vested in the state or proprietary rights.

Asset life cycle

Public sector entity's asset life-cycle include the following phases:



- Planning is the most important phase in the asset life cycle as this is when performance and level of service requirements are defined.
- Acquiring an asset is often the shortest phase in its life cycle. It is when we act on our plans and obtain new assets to meet increased requirements, enhance service provision or replace old assets that no longer meet the community's needs.
- The phase of use is usually the longest and costliest of the four phases. The costs incurred during this phase range from 60–80 per cent of the total asset life cycle cost and often include the replacement of major components to keep the asset functioning.
- The last phase of an asset's life cycle is disposal. It is important to plan for the disposal of assets as they can be a drain on resources if no longer used in their intended ways.

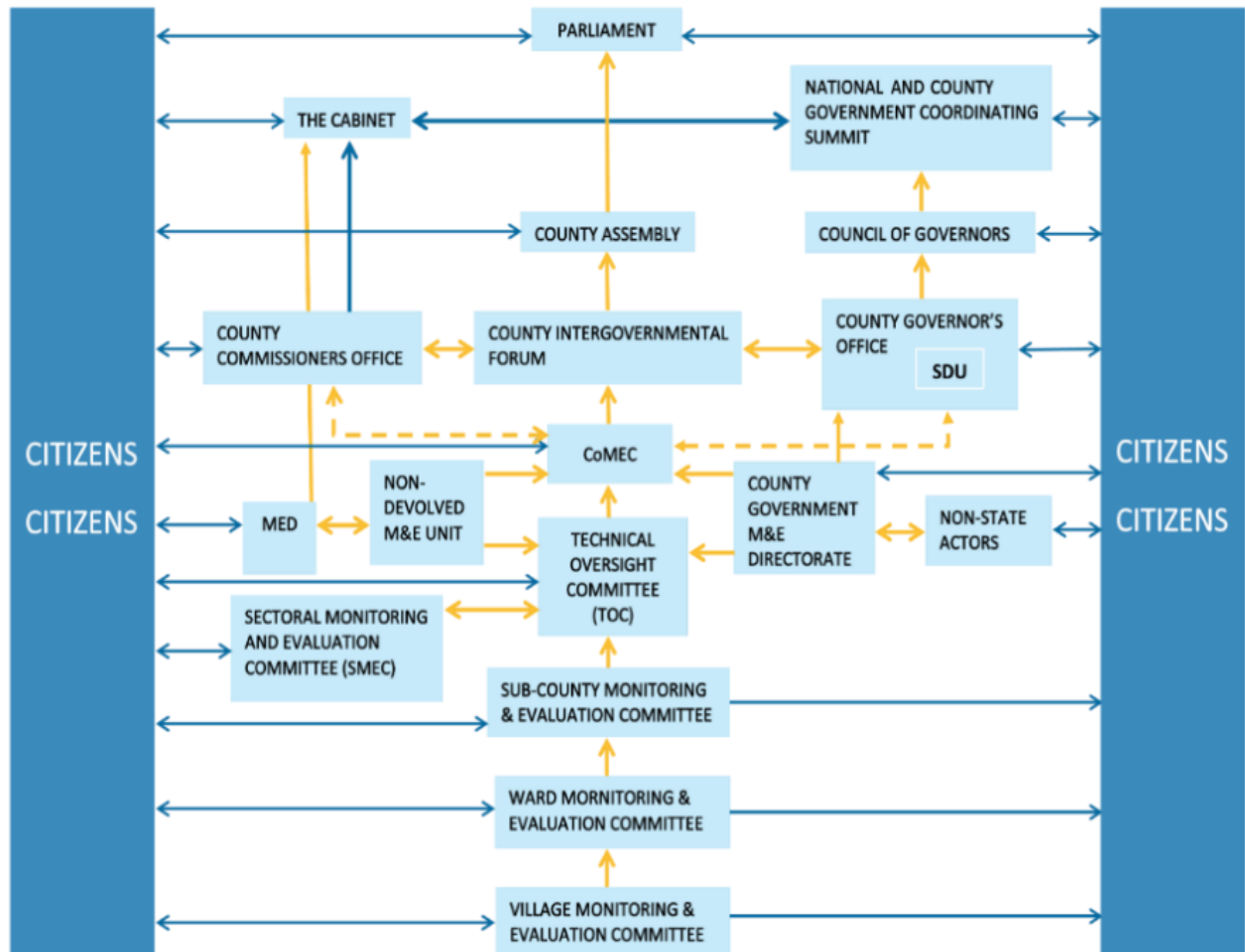
CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

6.0 Overview

The monitoring and evaluation of this plan will be guided by Section 232 of the Constitution and all the legal provisions that provide for M&E, County M&E policy, CIMES guidelines, Kenya Norms and Standards for M&E and Kenya Evaluation Guidelines.

6.1 County Monitoring and Evaluation Structure

Figure 5: CIMES Organogram



6.2 M&E Capacity

Availability of M&E skills, resources allocation for M&E function, equipment requirements are key for implementation of M&E function.

6.3 Data Collection, Analysis, Reporting

Data collection tools includes standard reporting templates, any electronic data collection and reporting systems i.e. e-CIMES, CIDP Indicators Handbook.

Monitoring & Evaluation Tools

i. M&E plan:

All projects and programmes shall include an M&E plan prior to approval. Minimum requirements for Monitoring and Evaluation plan shall include SMART indicators for

implementation and results; Baseline data for the project or programme indicators; and identified reviews and evaluations to be undertaken.

ii. Results Based M&E Framework:

Effective monitoring and evaluation is based on a clear, logical pathway of results, in which results at one level lead to results at the next level. Results from 'one level flow towards the next level, leading to the achievement of the overall goal. If there are gaps in the logic, the pathway will not flow towards the required results. The major levels that the plan focuses on are: Inputs; Outputs, including processes; Outcomes and Impacts.

Data Sources and Collection Method

The plan has highlighted data collection activities that will involve desktop data collation through participatory social activities from various media platforms, field surveys and daily observations by project supervisors. The sector will also adopt indicators documented by established national government data collection agencies like KNBS.

Reporting Structures

Tracking of progress and reporting of results will focus on inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes, and impacts of development initiatives in the County. Performance reports will be prepared in these formats:

- Monthly reports by implementing agencies
- Quarterly reports by implementing agencies
- Annual progress reports
- Field visits and observations of programme activities and projects
- End of programme/project reports by the implementing agencies and County Monitoring and Evaluation Unit.
- Sectoral plan Mid -Term Evaluation (Review).
- Sectoral plan End -Term Review