



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

SIAYA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008–2012

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

**SIAYA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
PLAN**

2008-2012



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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To be a highly productive, educated, healthy and secure District

Mission

Contribute to poverty reduction through enhanced food security, social development, employment creation, environmental protection and sustainable utilization of the available resources for the greater benefit of the district

The national launch of the Kenya Vision 2030 and its first five-year implementation framework, the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012 by His Excellency the President and the Rt. Honourable Prime Minister provided the frameworks and development anchorage for the preparation of the 8th series of the District Development Plans (DDPs) for the 148 Districts as of October 2008. The DDPs will be instrumental for the actualization of the desired aspirations contained in the key national development blueprints and our affirmations to international ideals espoused in the MDGs at the local level. This will be done through the multifaceted interventions in partnership with our supportive development partners and enhanced roles of the private sector through the Public Private Partnership arrangements. It is our firm belief that this will ultimately lead to the realization of the high quality of life as envisioned for all Kenyans, including those in the diaspora.

For us to be in tandem with Results Based Management, the driving force for the public service delivery, my ministry has signed and will uphold a Performance Contract geared towards realization of DDPs during the planning period. The main focus, as a departure from the past, will now be to activate periodic reviews of DDP implementation. This will also include mid-term evaluation for necessary development reorientations.

After requisite publication of the plans, my ministry will hasten the dissemination to lower levels including the constituencies. This will be an opportune time to reinforce ownership of the plans and apportion responsibilities towards their implementation.

I wish to register my appreciation to all those who have been relentless in the technical backstopping of the entire DDPs preparation process through the consultative forums organized by the District Planning and Management Units in each of the districts. Their contributions has enabled us to take stock of the district development needs and challenges and document the critical district specific alignments and interventions necessary for spurring district growth and development.

In particular, technical support was provided by Line Ministries, Parastatals, Semi Autonomous Government Agencies and Regional Authorities through their field level staff. We thank them for their tireless and magnanimous support towards the successful completion of the DDPs across all the 148 districts. The DDPs preparation process faced a number of challenges that were finally surmounted through the sheer determination and commitment of those involved. It was indeed a learning process for all.

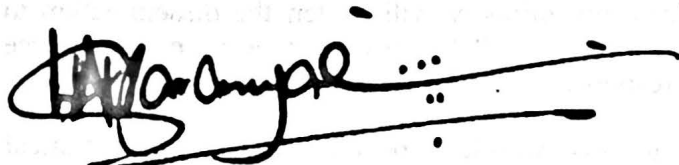
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives in the diverse consultative forums that were instrumental in the DDP preparation processes. They passionately and in a participatory manner gave their opinions on the desired vision and future of their districts that spurred the inspiration of those involved.

To realize the envisaged benefits from the Plans, critical leadership from the political front will be a key ingredient to inculcate ownership and responsibility toward the actual implementation of planned programmes and projects, as well as the mobilization for the general collective will for participation by the citizenry.

District level planning remains a key tenet in the planning process in rural areas, especially at this time when we have growing resource availability at devolved levels. The main strategy to be adopted is currently under review to ensure that it gives a constituency focus hence building an effective, bottom-up public service delivery system.

As a build up to the previous plans, the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System is being cascaded to sub-national level so that communities and stakeholders will be more actively and fully involved in the entire programmes/project planning process: from initiation, selection, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. This inevitably will require sustenance and enhancement of the existing capacity building initiatives at both the national and sub-national level for participatory planning and development.

Structured plans are underway to revamp the District Information Management Systems across all the districts to realize dynamic District Information and Documentation Centres. The District Planning and Management Unit will play a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Directorate through the Office of the District Development Officer in collaboration with development partners.



**Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, EGH, MP,
Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030**

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 8th District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2008-2012 was prepared by the District Planning and Monitoring Unit in close collaboration with members of the various Sector Working Groups (SWGs). Considerable effort was made by members of the District Sector Working Groups (DSWGs) who produced sectors draft plans that formed the basis for this final document. The office of the District Commissioner and the District Development Committees provided overall oversight and the subsequent approval of the Plan.

The DDP is a product of broad-based and participatory consultations among a cross-section of stakeholders undertaken in each of the 148 districts as at October 2008. Other development actors in the district were involved in detailed discussions and preparations of the material content that formed integral parts of the final DDPs.

In each of the districts consultations were conducted at the constituency as well as at the district levels. The plans have been prepared in the backdrop of the Kenya Vision 2030, the First Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 and in line with the Millennium Development Goals. The theme of the Plan emphasizes progress towards attainment of "A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya" and an underlying awareness of the rapid changes taking place in the global environment.

The DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives which are further translated into short term strategies, programmes and projects to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the financial reforms to strengthen financial discipline, accountability and efficient and effective delivery of services to the people. The Rural Planning Directorate (RPD) of the Ministry provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for formulation of District Planning Handbook and related guidelines; editing, production and the ultimate publication of the Plans.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

Chapter One provides background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning for development.

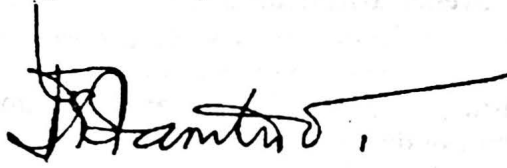
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

Chapter Three forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of MTEF Sectors. It indicates priorities, strategies, programmes and projects proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two.

Chapter Four introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 8th DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 5-Year Plan, instruments to be used as well as a summary of performance indicators.

We are grateful to the Millennium Development Goals Unit, Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) project and GTZ-PFM Project for the supplementary financial support for the DDPs editorial, technical assistance and subsequent publication.

To all that were involved I salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater challenge lie in the actual implementation of the DDPs towards the achievement of our stated long-term national development strategy the Vision 2030, which our ministry is privileged to champion.



**EDWARD SAMBILI, CBS
PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING,
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030**

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACU	Aids Control Units
ADRA	Adventist Development Relief Agency
AEO	Area Education Officer
AMREF	Africa Medical Research Foundation
ANC	Antenatal Care
AP	Administration Police
ART	Anti- Retroviral Therapy
ATC	Agricultural Training Centre
BDS	Business Development Services
BOG	Board Of Governance
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CDF	Constituencies Development Funds
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Workers
CIG	Common Interest Groups
CORPS	Community Own Resource Persons
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEAP	District Environmental Action Plan
EMCA	Environmental Management And Conservation Act
DEC	District Environment Committee
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEO	District Environment Officer
DFRD	District Focus For Rural Development
DMEC	District Monitoring And Evaluation Committee
DSGDO	District Social And Gender Development Officer
DTO	District Trade Office
EA	East Africa
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EFA	Education for all
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FPE	Free Primary Education
FSE	Free Secondary Education
GOK	Government Of Kenya
GSL	Group Savings And Loans
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HQ	Head Quarter
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGA	Income Generating Activities
KAPP	Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCB	Kenya Commercial Bank
KDHS	Kenya Demographic And Health Survey

KEMRI	Kenya Medical Research Institute
KESSP	Kenya Education Sector Support Program
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estate
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KIRDI	Kenya Industrial Research Development Institute
KM	Kilometre
KNLS	Kenya National Library Service
KPLC	Kenya Power And Lighting Company
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
KTBH	Kenya Top Bar Hives
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LLITN	Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring And Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFD	Ministry Of Fisheries Development
MLFD	Ministry Of Livestock And Fisheries Development
MOA	Ministry Of Agriculture
MOH	Ministry Of Health
MOLD	Ministry Of Lands
MOR&PW	Ministry Of Roads And Public Works
MTC	Medical Training College
MTEF	Mid Term Expenditure Framework
MVP	Millennium Villages Project
MW	Mega Watts
NALEP	National Agriculture And Livestock Extension Program
NCPB	National Cereals And Produce Board
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NEPAD	New Economic Partnership For African Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIB	National Irrigation Board
O&M	Operation And Management
OOP	Office Of The President
OVC	Orphans And Vulnerable Children
PHO	Public Health Officer
PHT	Public Health Team
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention Of Mother To Child Transmission
PSC	Public Service Commission
SACCO	Saving And Credit Co-Operative Society
SIBO	Siaya-Bondo
SMC	School Management Committee
SME	Small And Micro Enterprises
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity Weakness Threat
TA	Technical Assistance
TB	Tuberculosis
TOT	Trainer Of Trainers
TOWA	Total War Against HIV/AIDS
TTC	Teacher Training College
USMR	Under Five Mortality Rate

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The theme of the 2002-2008 Siaya District Development Plan was *effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.* It was on the backdrop of the 9th National Development Plan platform that the 7th District Development Plan for Siaya District was developed. A review of the 2002-2008 plan shows that most sectors of the district economy experienced growth over the planned period albeit modest in some sub sectors. The introduction of Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) at the start of 2003/04 financial year and the increased allocation to other devolved funds saw most sectors and specifically Human Resource Development sector grow exceptionally fast through constructions, rehabilitation of facilities and support of the education and health institutions.

Siaya District Development Plan 2008-2012 has been formulated on the backdrop of the *Vision 2030* which visualizes a *'A Globally Competitive And Prosperous Nation Offering A High Quality Of Life To All Kenya by 2030* through its First Medium Term Plan 2008-2012. The implementation of the Siaya 2008-2012 development plan is estimated to cost kshs.11 billion in the five year period. Most of these funds are targeted to address projects under the, following MTEF sectors; Physical infrastructure, Agriculture and Rural Development, Environment Water and Sanitation sector over the planned period among other sectors. The planned programs and projects are directly linked to the three pillars of *Vision 2030* which is the national blueprint document that provides policy direction intended to achieve the vision of prosperity and competitiveness as captured in the theme of *Vision 2030*, *'A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya'*. The Vision has three pillars; Economic, Social and Political Pillar.

This development plan has outlined sectors' policies, main characteristics of the sectors, main critical issues that influence the sectors, some main potential of the various sectors through sectors' briefs. It has emerged that Agriculture and Rural Development Sector and Environment, Water and Sanitation Sectors are the driving force of the 2008-2012 development plan. This is followed by Human Resource Development sector and physical infrastructure sector respectively. The plan also outlines a detailed fact sheet that provides information on the district's physical resources, outlay of district population and population characteristics and also data on the socio-economic indicators in addition to information on the various sub-sectors in the district such as Agriculture and Livestock, Cooperatives, Water and Sanitation, Energy, Education, Health, Transport, Communication, Trade, Commerce and Tourism, and the Banking sector. The Development plan has linkages with Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) that relates development policies to strategies and prioritized activities pertaining to specific sectors and the budgeting process. The sectors are discussed in terms of their vision, mission, district response to sector vision and mission and the roles of stakeholders in the various sectors. The plan implementation will also be supported by the private sector, international donor community and other agencies through the involvement of the community.

During the 2002-2008 plan period, constraints that affected implementation of the plan included lack of technical staff, changes in government policies, political interference, adverse climatic conditions and inadequate funds. These factors have informed the formulation of the 2008-2012 plan. Equally, lessons that were learnt during the same period that included the need to strengthen devolved planning and be able to have a

single district strategic plan and a monitoring and evaluation plan have also been considered in this plan.

Siaya District is one of the two districts that have the Millennium Village Projects initiative in Kenya. The District is also one of the nine Millennium Districts in Kenya. Sauri village in Yala division of Siaya District became the first Millennium Village in Africa. The village concept has showcased the practicality of achieving the 8 MDGs. This plan is therefore intended to be the launching pad for achieving the millennium dream in the whole of Siaya District.

The plan has prioritized major district development problems such as food insecurity, low livestock production. This is followed by low access, retention, completion, equity and quality at all Levels of education. Poor physical infrastructure, deteriorating health standards and continuing high rate of environmental degradation have also been identified as major constraints. All these problems are linked to the MDGs in more or less the same order. Arising from the prioritized development concerns, specific district development objectives and strategies have been developed taking cognizance of areas of immediate interventions to generate quick wins. Programs and projects have been identified in line with the challenges facing the district.

In order to be able to track progress, the institutional structure for M&E at the district level is designed on an inclusive basis to provide coverage and voice to all categories of institutions, which exist in the district. Monitoring and evaluation is designed to be participatory at all levels, with emphases on building capacity of project management committees to carry out M&E and backstopped by the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) for effectiveness and efficiency. DMEC will submit its reports Monitoring and Evaluation directorate in the Ministry of States for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030. M&E standards are currently under piloting. The district is also in the process of developing district indicators for effective M&E.

For ease of monitoring activities, each sector has identified key indicators and established means of verification. Targets for each delivery area (sector) have taken into consideration midterm and end term evaluation period. The aspects of baseline studies have been incorporated in sectors and sub sectors which do not have adequate information.

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

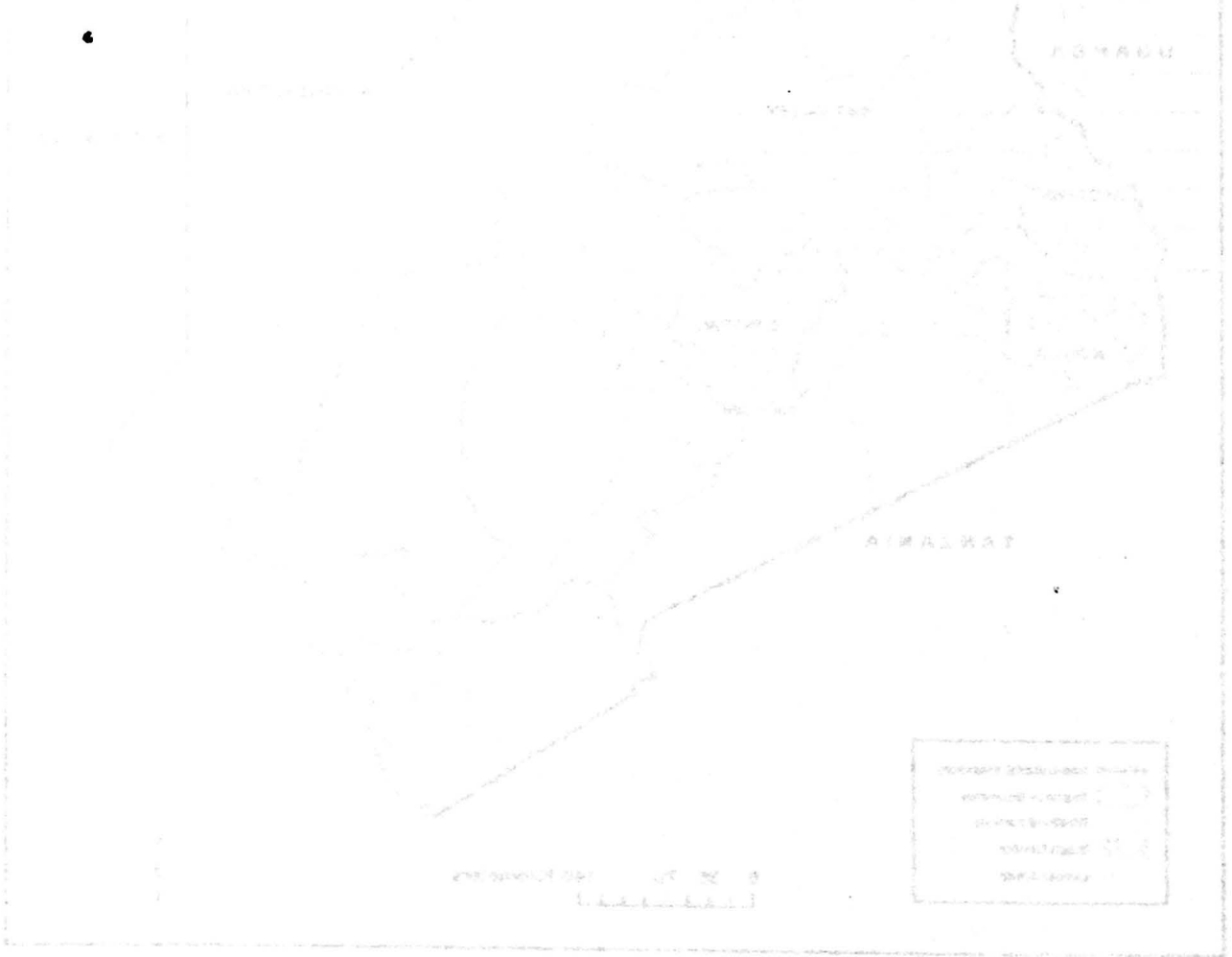
1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a background description of the district in terms of its geographical location, administrative units, physical features and their contribution to the development of the district. It also describes the settlement patterns in the district and the resultant effects. This is followed with a brief sector profile of various sectors in line with MTEF sectors. The chapter further provides a fact sheet that gives diverse quantitative information and data about the district at a glance.

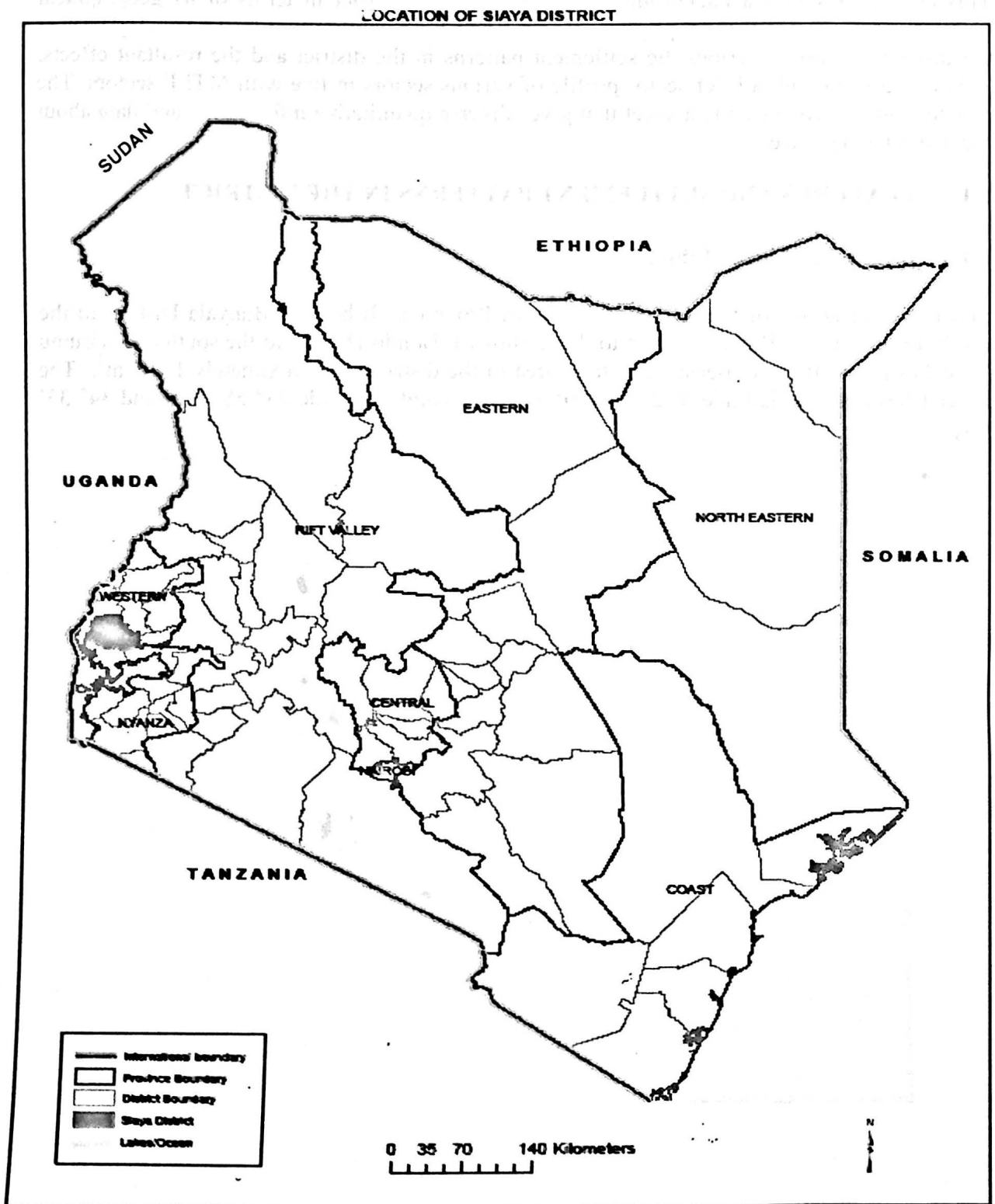
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Siaya District is one of the districts of Nyanza Province. It borders Bunyala District to the north, Emuhaya and Butere District to the north-east, Bondo District to the south and Kisumu West District to the south-east. The total area of the district is approximately 1520km². The district lies between latitude 0° 26' and 0° 18' North and longitude 33° 58' East and 34° 33' East.



Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

Siaya District is divided into seven administrative divisions namely; Yala, Wagai, Karemo, Ugunja, Uranga, Boro and Ukwala. The divisions are further divided into 30 locations and 130 sub-locations. Ukwala Division is the largest division covering an area of 319.5 km² and also has the most locations and sub-locations as indicated in Table 1 while Boro Division is the smallest covering an area of 180.1 km², with 3 locations and 12 sub-locations. Politically, the district has 3 constituencies and 5 local authorities with a total of 39 electoral wards distributed as follows; Siaya County Council (22 wards), Siaya Municipal Council (5 wards), Ugunja Town Council (4 wards), Ukwala Town Council (4 wards) and Yala Town Council (4 wards).

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units

Division	Area(km ²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Divisions
Boro	180.1	3	12
Karemo	235.1	4	17
Uranga	183.4	3	13
Ukwala	319.5	6	28
Ugunja	198.8	5	21
Wagai	193.3	5	20
Yala	209.8	4	19
Total	1520	30	130

Source: Siaya District Commissioner's Office, 2008

Table 2: Political Units and Wards in the District

Divisions	Constituency	No. of Wards
Boro Karemo Uranga	Alego Usonga	12
Ukwala Ugunja	Ugenya	16
Wagai Yala	Gem	11

Source: Siaya District Commissioner's Office, 2008.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Settlement patterns in the district follow the agro-ecological zones with the high potential areas having the highest population density in the district. High potential areas include Ukwala, Yala and Ugunja Divisions. Low potential divisions of Wagai, Uranga and Boro Divisions have low population densities.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topographic Features

a) Terrain

Siaya District has 3 major geomorphologic areas namely: dissected Uplands, moderate Lowlands and Yala swamp. These have different relief, soils and land use patterns. The altitude of the district rises from 1,140m in the eastern parts to 1,400m above sea level in the west. There are few hills found in the district namely; Mbagi, Odiado, Akala, Regea and Nyambare hills. River Nzoia and Yala traverse the district and enter Lake Victoria through the Yala Swamp. These rivers are the principal source of water in the district. These rivers are able to facilitate large scale irrigation or power generation. The physical features have a bearing on the overall development potential of the district. High altitude areas forming Yala, Ukwala and Ugunja Divisions have higher rainfall hence suitable for agriculture and livestock keeping. Rivers Nzoia, Yala and Lake Kanyaboli have great potential for irrigation. The low altitude areas of Boro, Uranga and Wagai receive less rainfall and thus are suitable for cotton growing and drought resistant crop varieties.

b) Soils

The geology of the area is composed of the old Nyanzian system forming exposed rocks in the district. These rocks include basalts, desites and rylites. They are the bearers of coarse and fine aggregates used in the construction industry. The main soil type is ferrasols and its fertility ranges from moderate to low with most soils being unable to

produce without the use of either organic, inorganic or in most cases both type of fertilizers. Most of the areas have underlying murrum with poor moisture retention.

Ecologically, the district spreads across agro ecological zones LM₁ to LM₃ with a small area under UM which is in Yala Division, while LM₁ zone covers lower parts of Yala, Ugunja, upper parts of Boro and Ukwala Divisions.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

a) Rainfall

The district experiences a bimodal rainfall. The relief and the altitude influence its distribution and amount. Siaya District is drier in the western part towards Bondo District and is wetter towards the higher altitudes in the eastern part. On the highlands, the rainfall ranges between 800mm – 2000mm. The lower areas receive rainfall ranging from 800 – 1600mm. The short rains occur between August and November.

b) Temperature

Temperatures vary with altitude too. The mean minimum temperature is 15° C while the mean maximum temperature is 30° C. Humidity is relatively high with mean evaporation being between 1800mm to 2000mm per annum.

1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

Population growth rate in the district stands at 0.9% against the national average of 2.9 % Table 2 shows population projections for selected age cohorts based on 1999 population census. The district population comprises of 239,821 male and 280,140 females at the start of the plan period. Table 3 shows the district population by special age groups, while Table 4 provides population information based on the seven administrative divisions of Siaya District. Table 6 shows projected population for urban areas in the district. The urban population has been on the increase for the last 5 years as shown in the table.

Table 3: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts

Age Cohort	1999		2008		2010		2012	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	36,860	37,053	39,956	40,165	40,325	40,536	41,062	41,277
5-9	34,431	33,766	37,323	36,602	37,667	36,940	38,356	37,615
10-14	39,221	36,746	42,515	39,832	42,907	40,200	43,692	40,935
15-19	28,052	27,937	30,408	30,283	30,688	30,563	31,250	31,129
20-24	14,559	20,902	15,782	22,657	15,927	22,867	16,218	23,285
25-29	10,249	15,329	11,110	16,616	11,212	16,329	11,417	17,076
30-34	8,802	13,394	9,541	14,519	9,629	14,653	9,805	14,921
35-39	7,888	12,402	8,551	13,443	8,629	13,567	8,787	13,815
40-44	6,334	10,986	6,866	11,908	6,929	12,018	7,056	12,238
45-49	6,073	10,586	6,583	11,475	6,644	11,581	6,765	11,793
50-54	5,678	9,442	6,155	10,235	6,212	10,329	6,325	10,518
55-59	4,663	7,247	5,054	7,855	5,101	7,928	5,195	8,073
60-64	5,254	7,571	5,695	8,207	5,748	8,282	5,853	8,434
65-69	4,540	6,525	4,921	7,073	4,966	7,138	5,057	7,269
70-74	3,546	4,042	3,843	4,382	3,879	4,422	3,950	4,508
75-79	2,166	2,216	2,347	2,402	2,369	2,424	2,412	2,469
80+	2,003	2,274	2,171	2,465	2,191	2,509	2,231	2,555
TOTAL	220,319	258,418	238,821	280,119	241,023	282,286	245,431	287,910

Source: District Statistics Office, Siaya 2008

Table 4: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age group	Base Population (Last Census (1999))			Beginning of Plan Period-- 2008			Mid-Term Period 2010			End Term 2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	9061	9442	18503	9822	10235	20057	10012	10433	20445	10194	10622	20816
Under 5	36860	37053	73913	39956	40165	80121	40325	40536	80861	41062	41277	83153
Primary School Age (6-13)	66028	63745	129773	71574	69100	140674	72961	70438	143399	74282	71713	145995
Secondary School. Age (14-17)	26865	24899	51764	29122	26991	56113	29686	27513	57199	30223	28011	58234
Youth Population (15-29)	52860	64168	117028	57300	69558	126858	58410	70906	129316	59468	72189	131657
Labour Force (15-64)	97552	135795	233347	105746	147202	252948	107795	150053	257848	109745	152769	262514
Aged Pop. 65+	12933	15826	28759	14019	17155	31174	14291	17488	31779	14550	17804	32354

Source: District Statistics Office, Siaya 2008.

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Table 3 shows population for selected age groups. These include, infants, under 5 primary school going age (6-13 years), secondary school going age (14-17 years), the Youth (15-29 years), female reproductive age (15-49) years, the labour force (15-64 years) and the aged population of 65 years and above. These age groups have been identified for analysis because of their critical role in the socio-economic development of the district.

Primary School going (6-13 years): The population of the primary school age group is expected to increase over the period from 140,674 at the beginning of plan period in 2008 to 143,399 in 2010 and 145,995 by the end of plan period in 2012. Males are expected to constitute the majority of this age group compared to females. There is need to increase school facilities to cater for the growing numbers of pupils.

Secondary School going (14-17 Years): The number of secondary school age group is expected to rise from 56,113 persons in 2008 to 57,199 in 2010 and 58,234 in 2012. About 50% of the secondary school age cohort will be males and 50% will be females. This population calls for continued investment in social and economic infrastructure like schools, training institutions and employment creation.

Labour Force (15-64 years): The 1999 Population and Housing Census showed that 233,347 people were in the labour force age category. This category of population is projected to be at 252,948 in 2008 and 262,514 in 2012. These economically active people represent almost 50% of the total population in the district. This large percentage of potential workforce calls for more resources to be channelled to employment driven investment for the district to reduce the burden of dependency and poverty. Most of the labour force in the district is unskilled. Therefore, there is need to set up appropriate tertiary training institutions to cater for the primary and secondary school graduates or dropouts.

Table 5: Projected Population and Population Density per Division

Division	Area	Base Population Last Census (1999)		Beginning of Plan Period (2008)		Mid term Period (2010)		End term Period (2012)	
		Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)
Boro	180.1	47,455	263.5	51,441	285.6	52,383	290.9	53,063	294.6
Karemo	235.1	76,986	327.5	83,452	355.0	84,981	361.5	86,497	367.9
Uranga	183.4	41,564	226.6	83,474	455.1	45,880	250.2	46,699	254.6
Ukwala	319.5	98,912	309.6	107,220	335.6	109,184	341.7	111,131	347.8
Ugunja	198.8	77,006	387.4	45,055	226.6	85,003	427.6	86,519	435.2
Yala	209.8	83,823	399.5	90,863	433.1	92,526	441.0	94,178	448.9
Wagai	193.3	54,438	281.6	59,011	305.3	60,091	310.9	61,163	316.4
Total	1520	480,184	315.9	520,516	342.4	530,048	348.7	539,250	354.8

Source: District Statistics Office, Siaya, 2008

Table 5 above shows the district's population settlement by Divisions, and Density at the start of the Plan period from 1999 to 2012.

Table 6: Population Projection per Constituency

Division	AREA (Km ²)	1999		2008		2010		2012	
		Populati on	Densit y	Populati on	Densit y	Populat ion	Densit y	Populati on	Densit y
Boro	180.1	Populati on	Densit y	Populati on	Densit y	Populat ion	Densit y	Populati on	Density
Karemo	235.1	47,455	263.5	51,441	285.6	52,383	290.9	53,063	294.6
Uranga	183.4	76,986	327.5	83,452	355.0	84,981	361.5	86,497	367.9
Ukwala	319.5	41,564	226.6	83,474	455.1	45,880	250.2	46,699	254.6
Ugunja	198.8	98,912	309.6	107,220	335.6	109,184	341.7	111,131	347.8
Yala	209.8	77,006	387.4	45,055	226.6	85,003	427.6	86,519	435.2
Wagai	193.3	83,823	399.5	90,863	433.1	92,526	441.0	94,178	448.9
Total	1520	54,438	281.6	59,011	305.3	60,091	310.9	61,163	316.4

Source: District Statistics Office, Siaya 2008.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

a. Agriculture Sub-sector

In the district, the sub-sector is characterized by a vast arable land of 1263Km². The main soils are luvisols and ferrasols with underlying laterite which are poor soils and cannot produce optimally without organic or inorganic fertilizers. The main sources of water are Lake Kanyaboli, river Nzoia and Yala besides numerous streams. The main food crops include maize, sorghum, millet, beans, cowpeas, cassava, sweet potatoes, groundnuts and finger millets while the main cash crop include cotton, rice, sugar cane and groundnuts. The average small scale farm size is 1.02 ha.

Trend analyses between 2003 and 2007 show that the sub-sector has performed fairly well however there was a decline in acreage of land under cultivation in major food crops like maize, beans, sorghum among others. Below is food crop production trend and land use trend.

Table 7: CROP PRODUCTION TREND

YEAR	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Ha.	Productio n	Ha.	Producti on	Ha.	Productio n	Ha.	Producti on	Ha.	Product ion
Maize	33,255	515,815	34,041	338,586	28,244	342,894	33,983	573,830	31,892	471,168
Beans	19,820	65,520	20,678	69,305	17,285	57,465	19,939	128,292	12,160	85,120
Sorghum	10,275	147,405	8,111	66,050	5,722	44,576	6,451	58,840	6,710	61,450
Cowpeas	667	3,335	563	2,900	250	9,770	354	1,770	430	2,150
Bananas	475	5,093	530	5,170	567	5,370	672	5,376	635	5,715
Cassava	3,747	5,175	5,600	9,700	4,506	10,000	2,297	11,376	4,440	11,115
Sweet Potatoes	4,093	20,080	4,198	27,200	2,406	11,900	1,939	19,390	2,650	26,500
Groundnuts	994	7,952	1,543	7,716	1,043	3,880	1,150	4,968	1,779	13,720

Source: District Agricultural Officer, 2008

Major cash crops production including cotton, rice and sugarcane has increased in production. In livestock production, there is increase in output of milk, meat, eggs, and honey. Poultry and pig meat production stagnated over the same period. Table below provides a five year livestock production trend:

Table 8 Livestock Production Trends (Value In Million Ksh.)

YEAR		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
Major Products		Product ion	Value	Product ion	Value	Product ion	Value	Product ion	Value	Product ion	Value
Milk (Ltrs)		13	396.4	13.4	403.3	13.0	390	16.4	492	172	516
Meat	Beef (Kg)	1.4	1.82	1.46	189	1.5	210	1.8	288	2.12	338.8
	Chevon (Kg)	21,0000	28.6	148,000	22.86	150,000	24	177,645	24.87	181,500	32.67
	Mutton (Kg)	90,165	10.2	80,500	12.2	81,000	12.9	91,455	12.8	75,900	13.66
Eggs (No.)		9.9	19.5	8.4	16.1	9.2	22.52	10.11	24.418	9.16	23.95
Mea CDW (Kg)		22,440	30.36	137,550	26.63	128,460	24.85	149,550	29.60	151,482	30.296
Honey (Kg)		6,500	1.05	7,540	1.35	8,565	1.65	8,946	1.84	11,704	2.34
Pig Meat CDW (KG)		30,460	3.67	33,650	4.038	30,000	3.0	34,300	4.11	32,305	3.87

Source: Ministry of Livestock Development 2008

Specific potentials in agriculture sub sector exist in; Many fertile depressions with permanent streams suitable for irrigation, Siaya ATC for outreach programs for training farmers and general public, Horticulture potential especially mangoes, bananas and citrus, Livestock product market readily available and several stakeholders willing to promote food crops and cash crops

Siaya District is still a major importer of food stuff. The district experiences three months of food deficit down from eight months in 2002. Agriculture holds potentials in vast land and available water sources that can be harnessed for irrigation to increase production. Human resource is readily available and able to provide cheap labour. In the district, the sub-sector is able to grow exponentially if it can upscale technology transfer through research and extension, water harvesting for irrigation, market research, and environmental conservation.

While these opportunities exist, agriculture sub-sector has suffered from the following critical challenges over the 2002-2008; Low investment in agricultural process of value addition; Inadequate accessibility to farm inputs due to high costs, Erratic rainfalls in the district, Reliance on imported foodstuff from the neighboring districts, Inadequate technical staff at the division and location levels to provide extension services, Lack of proper marketing channels for animal and crop products, Prohibitive cost of improved animal breeds and farm inputs and Poor livestock breeding system in the district

Siaya District currently has the following programs under Agriculture sub-sector that provides a basis for partnership; NALEP, KAPP, Njaa Marufuku and WKCDD&FM among others. Equally, in the recent past, the sector has attracted vital partners with relevant and divergent experiences in the field. These include Millennium Villages Project in Yala division, Dominion Farm Ltd in Boro and Uranga Divisions, Heifer Project International and Business Alliance against Chronic Hunger (BAACH). More about their roles will be discussed in chapter three.

b. Lands

The sub sector is characterized by 5 well defined departments including Survey, Administration, Lands, Physical Planning, Lands adjudication and settlement, Specific role of formulating and implementing land policies, preparation and maintenance of property boundary maps; RIMs PID, Deed plans to support registration of land, forests, gazetted sites, Ascertaining of the interests and rights to lands through adjudication/consolidation program in trust land, Preparation of administrative maps, atlas, constituency maps and Maintenance and custody of land records.

However, critical challenges that have compromised service delivery in the sub sector include; Existence of numerous land laws, Bureaucracy, cumbersome legal and administrative procedures on land, uncoordinated human settlement in the district and lack of national land policy.

The district has performed well in adjudication of land where 90 per cent of the land in the district has been adjudicated, only two adjudication sections remain and the issuance of 197,325 title deeds and subdivisions has so far been made.

c. Fisheries Development

The vision of this sub-sector in the district is to give leadership in regulation, development and management of fisheries resources in the district.

At the district, more efforts have been put in an attempt to achieve the strategic objectives that includes; Development of sustainable aquaculture, Sustainable utilization of capture fishery resources, Promotion of fish safety and quality assurance, value addition and marketing, Improve the management and sustainable utilization of aquatic resources through fisheries research, Improve infrastructure and strengthen human resource capacity and Provide an enabling environment for the development of fisheries sector

During the 2002-2008 planned period, the sub-sector initiated fisheries development programs that included; Development of aquaculture inventory in the district, Recruiting new fish farmers and establishing potential fish farmers assisting fish farms in rehabilitation of fish farms, Restocking of dams and Lake Kanyaboli, Surveillance and monitoring and routine fish inspections on fish landing sites were carried out

During this time, the sub-sector managed to record an increase in the number of fish farmers from 163 at the start of plan in 2002 to 250 in 2008. There was also an increase in fish production and value that stood at 59,000 metric tones worth kshs.59 million. Improved activities in this sub-sector could also be seen in the increase in the number of fish ponds that were 520 from 227 in 2002.

These programs however faced challenges that affected achievement of the outlined objectives. These challenges included; Irresponsible exploitation of natural fisheries resources, inadequate technical staff to fast-track implementation of fisheries activities and poor funding from the central government to facilitate implementation of the planned activities and provide extension services to the fish farmers in the district.

Fisheries sub-sector still exhibit great opportunities in; a fish hatchery at Dominion farm that can be used to supply aquaculture farms, availability of Lake Kanyaboli that can further be restocked to promote fisheries, available waters of river Nzoia, Yala and several streams in the district that can be used to develop viable aquaculture, increasing number of partners interested in promoting fish farming and availability of over 20 dams and a large arable land.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

a. Trade

The department of trade has a vision of being a global leader in promoting trade, investment and private sector development. Its mission is to facilitate trade and investment by championing an enabling environment for domestic and export business to thrive. The department is guided by the strategic objectives of; Improving business environment and promote attractive investment climate, promoting private sector development through enterprise and entrepreneurship development, promoting growth and development of wholesale and retail trade, broadening and deepening the export base and markets, and fostering conducive linkages and collaboration mechanisms.

b. Tourism

The vision of the tourism sub-sector in the district is to contribute in making Kenya a destination of choice and global leader in sustainable tourism. The mission is to facilitate sustainable tourism for national development and posterity. The district's strategic objective is to develop new tourist products and diversify source markets that are compatible with the internationally accepted standards of tourist services.

The tourism sub-sector of the district remained dormant over planned period of 2002-2008 with most planned activities failing to take off. Lack of coordinated approach also contributed to failure of planned activities picking up. However, this sub-sector has drawn attention world over since the district lay claim to ancestral homeland of the 44th United States of America president. There is overwhelming opportunities in this sector that include investment in cultural and heritage centre, hotels, linkage of the district with the western circuit and tours and travel investments.

c. Industrialization

The vision of this sub-sector is to be a leader in catalyzing a diversified, globally competitive and sustainable industrial sector in Kenya. The sub-sector is guided by the mission of facilitating an expanding, globally competitive and innovative industrial sector by creating an enabling environment. The strategic objective of this sector is, capacity building for industrial development and quality service delivery, establishing the policy, legal and institutional framework for industrialization, attracting local and foreign industrial investment, promotion of research and development (R&D), innovation and

technology adoption, promotion of the development of Micro, Small and Medium Industries (MSMIs).

In the last five years, trade, tourism and industry sector have experienced mixed performance. The private sector flourished due to increase in devolved funds. During the same time, Yala Swamp rice project was taken over by Dominion Farm limited. The company has so far reclaimed over 3,600 ha of land which is currently under rice production.

At the district the sector is further characterized by growing number of towns that include five major towns in Siaya, Sega, Yala, Ukwala and Ugunja with several up-coming trading centres all over the district. The Industrialization ministry also increased its investment in enterprise development by constructing more *jua Kali* sheds in Ugunja town and Siaya town to promote micro, small and medium industries.

The current labour force of the district stands at 257848 people, 65 percent of which is employed in the agricultural sub-sector. Limited diversification in the agriculture sub-sector thus continues to limit the income of the sector, therefore the need to strengthen the trade and industry in the district.

At the district, this sector faces the challenges of; high cost of energy and power fluctuation, global rise in food prices, inadequate funding from the government, low product and market diversification and influx of sub-standard and counterfeit goods.

However, the opportunities inherent in this sector are enormous. These opportunities include; A large number of the un-banked individuals who work in the informal sectors of the economy and possess skills necessary in the industry, 22 per cent of all households depend on remittances (money received from family members usually living in urban areas or abroad). There is need for establishment of more financial institutions to help in mobilizing saving for investment; Siaya District has a population of over 500,000 people. This is a significant market for any fast moving consumer goods and since the district leans more towards agriculture, vast opportunities exist in value addition.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

a. Roads and Public Works sub-sector

The sub-sector draws its policies from its strategic plan 2004-2009 that was developed through a consultative process. At the district level the sub-sector is characterized by classified roads most of which are passable during dry seasons. The feeder road though passable requires proper realignment and construction. There also exists a District Roads Committee that undertakes decisions at the district level. Key partners in the sub-sector include; CDF, local authorities, private sector and donor agencies (Sida Road 2000).

The sub-sector faced the following critical issues in the last five year including insufficient but increased funds for road construction and maintenance, bureaucratic procurement procedures that delayed implementation of routine maintenance, occasional heavy rains that damaged roads, inadequate equipment for road work, few machines in the district forced most contractors to delay road works, under staffing at the district

works office to facilitate supervision and delay in disbursement of funds by funding agents

The sector has potentials to expand feeder roads to motorable standards through roads 2000 programmes. It can also utilize the KRB funds to improve most classified roads to gravel standards. The sector can also build on the demand for proper roads to utilize political goodwill to engage devolved funds in maintenance of roads.

b. Housing Sub-Sector

National Housing Policy is intended to address the deteriorating housing conditions countrywide and to bridge the shortfall in housing arising from high population densities in emerging towns, particularly in urban areas

Rural housing is characterized by grass thatched and mud walls. However, pockets of semi-permanent and permanent buildings of iron sheets and mud walls/iron sheets with brick walls exist. In the urban settlements, most houses are modest even though there is emergence of uncoordinated settlements in upcoming towns.

In the past five years, there has been increased construction of public social amenities funded through the CDF however; proliferation of informal settlements due to increased population and emergences of new towns like Ratuoro centre is something to worry about.

Main issues that need critical consideration during this planning will be the shortage of housing particularly in non-formal settlement that will result in emergence of slums and prohibitive cost of building materials.

The sector has great potential for growth arising from increased demand for housing, partnership – based approach (government and national housing and professional) for provision of housing and availability of land.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

a. Environment sub-sector

The sub-sector has significant influence on all sectors in terms of sustainability of development activities in major sectors. The sector policy is derived from the national strategic plan 2005- 2010. The policy advocates for eco-development. The sub-sector mainly addresses MDG 7, target 9 on ensuring environmental sustainability.

The district has no gazetted forests apart from a few hilltops where trees have been planted by the forest department e.g Mbagha hill, Akala hill and Odiedo hill. Several other non-gazetted hilltops in the district are being encroached on by individuals. The environment sub sector is also characterized by increasing land degradation due to human related activities mainly excessive logging, destruction of river banks through sand harvesting, sporadic but improper use of agrochemicals, uncontrolled brick making and rock quarrying. There is also poor attitude by the community towards environmental issues and little agro forestry is practiced in the farms. There is still need to gazette some of the hilltops and enforce environmental compliance.

The urban centres of the district including Siaya, Ugunja, Ukwala and Yala lack coordinated planning for towns' growth which has led to unplanned structures. Equally, the towns are currently exposed to solid waste pollution due lack of solid waste collection and disposal infrastructure and facilities (over 80 per cent of solid waste is not disposed at designated sites). The local authorities have capacity challenges in providing sewerage systems to all urban dwellers in the whole district. There is low level of awareness among the SMEs who produce or retail industrial products whose wastes pollute the environment. Further to this, low compliance due to weak monitoring systems and weak enforcement of environmental provisions is cited as a cause of environmental degradation. Currently the district is yet to put in place its environmental action plan to help mainstream environmental issues in district development.

Over 90 per cent of rural households and 80 per cent of urban households use wood fuel (firewood and charcoal) as a source of energy and the demand of wood fuel is high and continues to rise. The district is also endowed with wetlands, the largest of which are Yala swamp covering an area of 17,500ha and Anyiko covering an approximate area of 3000ha. The area also has several springs, protected and unprotected especially in the highlands of Yala, Ugenya and part of Karemo.

In 2003-2007, one major project that was considered of significant potential to raise environmental concerns was the reclamations of Yala Swamp for rice production by the Dominion Farms limited. However, environmental impact assessment undertaken revealed that with mitigation measures instituted the rice project was viable and of little environmental consequences.

b. Water Sub-Sector

Water sub-sector is very critical for the future growth of the sector. Availability and reliability of clean and safe for domestic use and irrigation are two fundamental concerns that require immediate attention. Water sub sector was restructured through the Water Act 2002 putting in place four water bodies charged with different responsibilities with a view to making it efficient. The four bodies include, Ministry of Water and Irrigation which is in charge of development of legislation, policy formulation, sector co-ordination guidance and monitoring and evaluation, Water Resource Management Authority in charge of planning, management, protection and conservation of water resources, Water Services Regulatory Board (WSRB) in charge of monitoring of water services Boards and setting of standards for provision of water services and National Irrigation Board in charge of irrigation infrastructure

Five years after restructuring, the new policy direction has borne little solution thus there has been declining performance in both water services and water resource management due to diminishing water production at the source and continued dilapidation of water supply infrastructure. This scenario has been due to; dilapidated hydromet facilities and lack of facilitation of water office to carryout water services development and provision

The sub sector is mainly characterized by; Siaya and Bondo(SIBO) Water and Sanitation acting as water service provider. Siaya has six water supplies clusters including Siaya, Sidindi/Malanga, Ugunja, Sega, Ukwala, and Mauna Dam

Water resource management of the district is under Lake Victoria North Catchment's Area. Critical issues in this sub-sector include; constricting and obsolete water

infrastructure, diminishing service delivery, loss of employment opportunity in water sector, general stagnation of the sector and its inability to attract qualified personnel from the labor market and destruction of water catchment areas

Based on this, the sub-sector will rely upon the existing market demand for domestic and irrigation water to carry out water sector programming.

c. Irrigation and Drainage Sub Sector

The sub-sector policy is to develop irrigation and drainage resources for food security, wealth creation and environmental sustainability. The district will attain this through; Increased utilization of land through irrigation and drainage, facilitation of enabling environment for investment in irrigation and mobilization and promotion of efficient utilization of water resources

At the district, the sector is characterized by about 200 individual irrigators, 50 small scale community projects of less than 50ha, 26 large scale community projects of more than 50 ha and one Large scale private irrigation project.

In the past five years, the sub sector has carried out the following activities; Rehabilitation of Anyiko rice irrigation scheme to increase irrigable area from 50 ha to 80 ha, rehabilitation of Kamalunga pump fed horticultural project covering 5ha, implementation of Nyathi pump fed irrigation project, implementation of Magoya runoff harvesting project covering 10 ha and Training of 200 farmers

During this time, critical issues that emerged included; Limited knowledge and appreciation of irrigation and drainage potential, inadequate knowledge on irrigation and drainage water management, inadequate facilitation to support service provision and poor funding of irrigation sub sector.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

a) Education

Education sector has an underlying attachment with the district considering that the district recorded some of the best performances in the 1970s and 1980s followed by a decline in the 1990s and moderate improvements in 2000s. While the sector has picked up, the results being posted at primary and secondary levels show that there is still room to improve performance as illustrated by the five year trend:

Table 9 PERFORMANCES IN THE NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

KCPE

Year	NO. OF SCHOOLS	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	ENG	KISW	MATHS	SCIE	SSR	MSS
2007	380	6039	4960	11049	53.38	49.09	54.98	54.95	53.96	266.88
2006	378	6038	4711	10739	52.58	47.59	53.25	53.32	52.26	258.44
2005	375	6175	4866	11041	52.41	45.61	53.08	53.38	51.74	256.21
2004	367	5847	4705	10652	52.38	46.22	53.92	52.30	50.99	255.81
2003		5567	4488	10055	51.50	45.63	52.10	52.50	50.35	251.74

KCSE

Year	NO. OF SCHOOLS	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	A	A-	B+	B	B-	C+	C	C-	D+	D	D-	E
2007	71	2101	1388	3489	7	64	165	303	448	507	515	522	484	343	113	6
2006	67	1769	1326	3095	10	86	142	203	330	435	496	498	449	302	123	7
2005	61	1955	1167	3122	8	61	143	239	336	457	586	540	465	317	119	4
2004	59	1172	1167	2339	2	32	115	174	330	450	445	493	486	262	80	2
2003		1563	1189	2752	1	62	100	157	273	373	417	481	269	313	85	4

Source: Ministry of Education-Siaya 2008

At national level, the sector policy is articulated in sessional paper No. 1 of 2005 on 'A policy Framework for Education, Training and Research' further outlined in education strategic plan 2006-2011 and the international commitments including MDG 2 and Education for all (EFA). The policies are operationalized through a district specific Kenya Education Sector Support Program (KESSP).

Siaya District KESSP outlines the need to achieve a transition rate of 70 per cent up from 55 per cent in primary schools and 25 per cent in secondary schools by 2012. It also emphasizes on enhancing access, equity and quality from 40 per cent to 70 per cent and provision of physical facilities in the learning institutions by 2010.

The current education system in the district has the following characteristics; Administratively the district has 8 existing education divisions and a total of 21 educational zones, 385 primary schools, 92 secondary schools, 2 tertiary institution and 2 special education schools and 13 special units in regular primary schools, School enrolment of 20, 751 pupils at ECD level, 154,332 pupils at primary school level, 16,068 students at secondary school level at 2008, a teaching staff establishment of 829 teachers at ECD level, 3365 teachers at primary school level, and 763 teachers at secondary school level.

In the last five years, performance of the sector included; expansion of education facilities from 380 primary schools in 2003 to 385 in 2007, 56 secondary schools to 92 secondary schools and integration of ECD into primary school system, increase in school enrolment from 20,577 pupils at ECD level in 2003 to 20, 751 at the end of 2007, 148,640 at primary to 154,332, and 12,025 at secondary level to 16,068, There was also an increase in staff establishment at ECD level, but a marginal decrease in staff at the primary level from 3227 to 3221, Performance in national examination at both primary and secondary school levels were on the increase since 2003 with the results of 2007 recording the highest improvement. At primary level, KCPE performance improved from a mean of 256.74 in 2003 to 266.88 in 2007, while at secondary level KCSE performance improved from 5.740 in 2003 to 6.115 in 2007. Enrolments for examination have also been on the upward trend rising from 367 primary schools in 2004 to 380. In secondary schools enrolment improved from 59 schools in 2004 to 71 schools in 2007.

Notwithstanding this performance, critical issues to challenges include; Understaffing in all schools, most schools operate with three or four teachers against eight classes, inadequate and or poor physical facilities in most primary schools, poor management of project funds by school administration, adverse effects of HIV/AIDS on teachers and pupils/students leading to high numbers of orphans, poor motivation among ECD teachers, poor facilitation of education officers to carry out supervisory responsibilities and lack of office accommodation at the district level for effective coordination.

Even though challenges exist, the sector has great potentials arising from; Political goodwill on education that can facilitate community and resource mobilization, devolved funds mostly CDF and LATF that is available and can be used to facilitate expansion of facilities, availability of government funds including free primary education funds, FSE, infrastructure development fund and a vibrant local community and development partners.

b) Health

The Health sub-sector Policy framework paper calls for investing in health at community level. The overall goal of the health sub-sector policy is to promote and improve the health status of all Kenyans through deliberate restructuring of the health sector to make all health services more effective, accessible and affordable. Ministry of health in its endeavor to support achievement of health goals related to MDGs has 6 broad policy objectives; increase equitable access to health services, improve the quality and responsiveness of services in health sector, improve efficiency and effectiveness of service, enhance regulatory capacity of the MoH, foster partnership in improving delivery of health services. To improve the financing of the health sector at the district level, the sub-sector is mainly characterized by, curative & rehabilitative services involving medical officers, nurses, clinical officers, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, preventive & promotive undertaken by PHO/PHTs, Nutritionists, lab tech, Health standards & regulatory services;-boards, councils, committees and in service provision, there are 3 main hospitals, 15 health centres and 36 dispensaries all GOK facilities.

In the past five years, performance of the sector at the district level has been as follows; In maternal health, there has been an increase in ANC mothers receiving IPT 2 from 16 per cent to 35 per cent, 12 per cent sleeping under LLITNS & 29 per cent on PMTCT, Under child health development, there has been increased immunization coverage among <1yr to 82 per cent, 129 percent sleeping under LLITNs and reduced malaria point prevalence to 60per cent, In school health-the sub-sector reached 40per cent of schools with adequate sanitation, HIV/AIDS response- 6,000 patients enrolled on ART as at 2008 and reduced HIV/AIDS prevalence to 17per cent from 24 per cent, There has been an increase in TB detection rate, at the moment standing at 110 per cent with cure rate (sputum smear -ve) to 99 per cent.

Currently, some of the main critical issues that draw considerable concerns include, inadequate staffing in most facilities, infrastructure-health facilities buildings, road networks to connect health facilities and community are currently in poor state, high cost of health care service provision, health sector reform program that should empower the facilities to provide services with least hindrances, healthcare financing- weak cost sharing and waiver systems and poor remuneration to health staffs.

At the district, the sub-sector has limited potentials; however, the district has qualified staffs of most cadres capable of offering the services, and a reasonable number of health facilities able to provide curative services on competitive basis. Further, improved logistical support in terms of vehicles, health equipments can be considered as possible potentials to build on.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

This sector has gained acceptance in the district with challenges still facing the level of investment in the sector. The sector remains crucial in providing stimulus in the environment for conducting business and investment. Despite the slow growth in the sector, the district is positioned to embrace it taking advantage of the national and international infrastructure currently being developed in the country coupled with policy framework. Under the e-government, a number of departments in the district have installed the requisite ICT equipments in their offices even though a majority of departments remain unconnected.

The mobile phone services offered by the telkom (K)/orange, Safaricom and Zain service providers have a coverage area of approximately 95% of the district. Currently, the district only has seven cybercafés. Access and cost of internet services is still a big challenge to the majority in the district. Money transfer has been made easier with the introduction of Posta Pay and M-PESA services.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The sector in the district comprises of Provincial Administration, Prison Department, Law Courts, Registrar of Persons, Civil registrar and Probation Department. This sector's mandate is to ensure good governance and accountability in public resources, rehabilitation of all categories of offenders, issuance of identification cards, death and birth certificates

1.4.8 Public Administration

a. Local Authorities

Siaya District has 5 local authorities. The five local authorities are guided by the local authority Act and mandated to provide quality services by creating an enabling environment for investment and social facilities provision for the residents of the district.

Service provision in the last five years was not impressive. Local authorities' resource mobilization was not significantly improved. However there has been consistent increase in transfer of LATF from central government.

Several challenges have hampered local authorities in their attempt to improve service provision and local revenue generation besides other core mandates. These challenges include; Political interference in identification, planning and implementation of programs, lack of established framework for investment support and opportunities, Inadequate resource base to support council program, lack of goodwill to undertake proper physical planning, underdeveloped human resources capacity, lack of social support systems (markets, sewages, dumpsites and social centres), lack of enhanced development and management of social services, low adaptation to changing technology for example computerization of services, and corruption among council officials.

Local authorities have the potential to fast track growth in their various administrative units. Besides the mandate provided by the Act, the authorities own land and other resources that can be used for development.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

a. Youth Affairs

Youth represents a wide segment of the district. The overall goal of the ministry's policy is to promote youth participation in democratic processes as well as community and civic affairs, and ensuring that development programmes involve representation of the youth.

In the recent past since its establishment, the ministry has set aside a fund basket for the youths, where each constituency has been able to receive a kshs.1 million each financial year for youth projects. Other activities undertaken within that time also included; training of 100 youths on leadership skills. 21 more youths trained by UNDP on entrepreneurial skills. All the funded youth groups were trained on business skills, financial management, and book-keeping

One major critical challenge emerging in this sub-sector is slow recovery of the Youth Fund loan. Most youth projects are also exposed to various risks due to limited working capital and their small capital base. This was witnessed during the 2007 post election violence where a number of youth projects were affected. These included kiosks and farm inputs stockists leading to massive losses. Youth expectations are unlimited and urgent. Unmet urgent needs dampen youth's trust. Most youth polytechnics were grounded and revamping most of them remains a challenge.

The youth ministry has great potentials in galvanizing youth around issues of development. These potentials can be exploited to enable youth development entrepreneurial capacity necessary for job creation in the district.

b) Gender, Children and Social Development

This sub-sector comprise of children, gender and social services. The Children Department coordinates and implements programmes aimed at safeguarding the rights and wellbeing of the child, through its technical arm called Area Advisory Council. It also deals with rehabilitation and reintegration of child offenders and children in need of care and protection. Children department implemented the cash transfer program where 1026 household taking care of orphans were provided with cash support at a cost of kshs.10.968 million. The department further operationalized the Area Advisory Council besides inspecting and registering 6 charitable children institutions (CCI). During this time, the department faced challenges arising from the increasing number of orphans and vulnerable children, inadequate children officers and weak voluntary children officers' system.

Gender and social development department trained 16 welfare leaders and 9 community development assistance between the periods of 2002-2008. The department further provided grants to 6,213 projects that included 2681 women groups, 2547 shelf help projects and 985 youth groups at a total cost of kshs.1,899,200. Besides, the department provided grants to 4 institutions in the district.

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

This fact sheet provides information on the district's physical resources, the profile also gives an in depth outlay of district's characteristics and data on the socio-economic

indicators in addition to information on various sectors and sub sectors in the district. Below are the facts and figures about Siaya District;

Information Category	Statistics
DISTRICT AREA	
Total area (km ²)	1,520
Arable area(km ²)	1,263
Non-arable land (km ²)	257
Water mass (km ²)	253
Gazetted Forest	None
'Number of Towns (Siaya, Yala, Ugunja, Sega & Ukwala)	5
Topography and Climate	
Altitude (meters)	Lowest 1140 Highest 1800
Rainfall (mm)	
Siaya	1200
Kadenge	-
Sigomere Chief's Camp	1700
Rainfall by seasons (long and short rains)	Long rains(mm) March- June 1140 Short rains (mm) August-December 600
Temperature range (°c)	15 - 30
Temperature average (°c)	21.75
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Total population (2008)	519,961
Population Structure	Males 239,821 Females 280,140
Projected Population Mid plan period (2010)	Male 241,023 Female 282,286
End Plan Period (2012)	Male 245,431 Female 287,910
Infantile Population: (Under 1 year)-2008	Male 9,822 Female 10,235 Total 20,057
Sex ratio (Female: Male)	117:100
Population under five:	Male 39,956 Female 40,165 Total 80,121

Information Category	Statistics	
Pre-school Population: 3-5yrs	Male Female Total	22,107 21,937 44,044
Primary School age group: 6-13yrs	Male Female Total	71,574 69,100 140,674
Secondary School age group: 14-17 yrs	Male Female Total	29,122 26,991 56,113
Youth Population: 15-29yrs	Male Female Total	57,300 69,558 126,858
Labour Force: 15-64yrs	Male Female Total	105,746 147,202 252,948
Aged Population (65yrs and above)	Male Female Total	14,019 17,155 31,174
Eligible Voting Population (18 and above)	Male Female Total	98,573 144,480 243,053
Registered Voter Population	Male Female Total	103,194 117,350 220,544
Urban Population:	Male Female Total	114,193 128,793 242,986
Rural Population:	Male Female Total	124,618 151,347 275,965
Age Dependency ratio (%) 0-14 years	15-64 years 65 and above	43.0 52.0 5.0
Age Dependency Ratio (%)		48.65
Population growth rate (%)		0.9
Density		
Highest Density (Yala Division)		433
Lowest Density (Uranga Division)		245
Average Density		340

Information Category	Statistics
Rural Population	
Rural population at the start and end of plan period	Start End
	346,395 362,339
Urban Population	
Urban Population at the start of plan period (2008)	174,303
Crude birth rate	42.7/1000
Crude death rate	24.4/1000
Life expectancy (Years)	Female Male
	43 36.9
Infant Mortality rate	135.6/1000
Under 5 mortality rate	234/1000
Total fertility rate	5.7
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total no. of households	125, 268
Average households size	4.4
Number of female headed households	63,102
Number of children headed households	5470
No. of physically handicapped	21,880
Children needing special protection	22,000
% of orphans with both parents dead	5.4
Poverty Indicators (Source. KIHBS 2005/06)	
Absolute poverty	Rural(%) Urban (%)
	40 38.6
Rural Food Poverty:	Percentage Number
	34 177,037
District contribution to National poverty (%)	0.013
Average household incomes: Sectors' contribution to household income:	
Agriculture (%)	65.6
Urban self employment (%)	15.3
Rural Self-employment (%)	8.8
Wage employment (%)	9.2
Other (%)	1.1
No. of unemployed	5,714
Agriculture	
Crop Farming	
Average Farm size (small scale in Ha)	1.02
Average farm size (large scale in Ha)	7
Number title deeds issued as at Jan 2008	197,325
Average number of titles issued per month	41
Main Food crops produced (in Bags)	Maize, Beans
	471,168 85,120
Cassava	61,450
Main cash crops produced	Cotton, Sugarcane, tobacco
Emerging cash crops	Irrigated rice, palm oil, chili and grain amaranth
Total acreage under food crops (Ha)	60, 686
Total acreage under cash crops (Ha)	1,941
Main storage facilities (on and off farm)	Traditional Cribs, NCPB
Population working in the agriculture sector (farm families)	124, 000
Total no. of ranches	None
Beehives	

Information Category	Statistics
Lags troth	726
KTBH	391
Others	210
Average size of ranches	N/A
Livestock population by type (2008)	
Zebu	160, 185
Dairy Cattle	2,461
Goats	50,658
Local Poultry	477, 840
Breeding Bulls	106
Livestock Production (units/Kshs) (2008)	
Milk Production (litres)	17,200,000
Value (Kshs)	516,000,000
Beef Production(Kgs)	2,120,000
Value (Kshs)	338,800,000
Mutton Production (Kgs)	75,900
Value (Kshs)	13,660,000
Egg Production (No)	9,160,000
Value (kshs)	23,950,000
Poultry meat Production (Kgs)	151,482,000
Value (Kshs)	30,296,000
Honey Production (Kgs)	11,704
Value (Kshs)	2,340,000
Pork production (Kgs)	32,305
Value (Kshs)	3,870,000
Land carrying capacity Free grazing (acres/livestock unit,)	4
Zero grazing(Acre/livestock unit)	1
Population working in the livestock sector (in %)	60
Main species of fish catch (By type and metric tons)	
Oreochromus Osculentus(<i>Ngege</i>),	24,838
Catfish (<i>mumi</i>),	24,719
Protopterus acthiopus	19,792
(<i>kamongo</i>),	
No. Fishermen	250
No. Fishing boats	120
Population of fish farmers	454
No. of fish ponds	520
No. of landing beaches (Gangu, Kadenge and Kombo)	3
Total Production from Capture Fishery (metric tones)	59,000
Value (kshs)	59, 000, 000
Size of gazetted forests	Nil
Size of non-gazettes forests (acres)	5,500
% of people engaged in forest related activities (sawmills, furniture works etc)	40
Cooperatives	
Number of co-operative Societies	57
Number of active co-operatives by type (i.e. SACCOs, Agricultural Coops, Unions)	
SACCOS	7
Housing	1
Agricultural	6
Number of dormant co-operative	44
Total registered members by type	
Cotton	7,741

Information Category	Statistics
Coffee	1,607
SACCO	3,148
Housing	106
Dairy	1,452
Others	5,041
Total	19,095
Total turnover by type (Kshs)	
Cotton	350,000
Coffee	203, 632
SACCOs	59, 409, 710
Housing	1, 619, 459
Dairy	54, 483,745
Water and Sanitation	
Number of Households with access to piped water	4,203
Number of households with access to portable water	3153.8
Number of permanent rivers	5
Number of Shallow wells	644
Number of protected springs	593
Number of boreholes	348
Number of dams/pans	36
Number of households with roof catchments (%)	70
Households with Latrine (%)	83.2
Average distance to nearest potable water point (km)	3
Education, science and Technology	
Pre-Primary	
Number of pre-primary schools	427
Total enrolment rate (boys and girls)	
Boys	10,450
Girls	10,301
Total	20,751
Proportion of children (3-5yrs) attending ECD in %	25.4
No. of ECD teachers	
Male	29
Female	800
Total	829
Teacher/Pupil ratio	
0-3 year	1:50
4-5 years	1:50
Average years of school attendance	3 years
Primary	
Number of Primary schools	
Public schools	387
Private Schools	4
Total	391
Number of teachers	
Male	1,963
Female	1,258
Total	3,221
Total enrolment rates by sex	
Boys	79,090
Girls	75,356
Total	154,446
Total drop-out rates by sex (%)	
Boys	30
Girls	40
Teacher/Pupil ration	1:50

Information Category		Statistics
Average years of school attendance:		Boys 5.6 Girls 4.8
% distribution of communities by distance to the nearest public primary school		6.0 6.6 9.4 10.5 67.6
		500 meters or less 501 meters to 1 km 1.1 km to 2,9 km 3km to 4.9 km 5km or more
Secondary		
Number of secondary		Public 92 Private 9 Total 111
Total enrolment rates by sex		Boys 9,355 Girls 6,713 Total 16,068
Number of Teachers		Male 561 Female 188 Total 749
Total dropout rates by sex in % (2008)		Boys 20 Girls 40
Average years of school attendance-		Boys 3.2 Girls 2.4
Tertiary		
Number of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc)		4
Adult Literacy		
Number of adult literacy classes		48
Enrolment by sex		Males 249 Females 949
Dropouts rates by sex in %		Males 32.7 Females 10.4
Literacy Levels by sex in %		Males 89.2 Females 68.7 Total 78.2
Net Attendance Ratio (NAR)	Primary school (6-13yrs)	
	Male	83.8
	Female	85.6
	Secondary school (14-17)	
Male	11.5	
Female	4.0	

Information Category		Statistics
Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR)	Primary school (6-13yrs)	
	Male	131.7
	Female	119.0
	Secondary school (14-17)	
	Male	23.7
	Female	22.1
% distribution of communities by distance to the nearest public secondary school		
		10.3
	500 meters or less	9.4
	501 meters to 1 km	21.4
	1.1 km to 2,9 km	26.1
	3km to 4.9 km	32.8
	5km or more	
Health		
Number of health facilities and type:	Hospitals: GOK	3
	FBO	1
	Private	0
	Health Centres: GOK	14
	FBO	9
	Private	6
	Nursing home: GoK	2
	Private	1
	Dispensaries: GoK	35
	Others	0
	Clinics: GoK	12
Bed Capacity	Hospitals: GOK	340
	FBO	6
	Health Centres: GoK	180
	FBO	67
	Private	72
	Nursing Homes: GoK	60
	Private	10
	Total Bed Capacity	735
Doctor/Population ratio		1:52,000
Nurse/Population ratio		1: 1,977
HIV/AIDS Prevalence in %		24
% distribution of population sick		
	Malaria	50.6
	LRTI	2.6
	Skin problems	3.6
	Dental problems	1.9
	Diarrhea	8.4
Average distance to a health facility in Kilometer(s)		5
Antenatal Care (ANC)		8308
Health Facility Deliveries		7536
% Distribution of children (0-59 months) by place of birth:		
	Hospital	29.8
		15.5

Information Category	Statistics
Health Centre	1.6
Dispensary	0.3
Maternity home	51.2
At home	
Proportion of population sleeping under bed nets (%)	45
Proportion of children (0-59) Sleeping under treated bed nets	43.8
Contraceptive Acceptance (in %)	18
Children Fully immunized at 1 year of age (in %)	60.7
No. of CHWs	1200
Number of VCT centres	14
Number of Facilities offering ARVs	18
Number of NGOs working in the district	30
Number of CBOs in the District	1,429
Registered Youth Groups	329
Women Groups	629
Energy	
Households with electricity connections for cooking (%)	0.1
Households with electricity connection for lighting (%)	1.4
Number of trading centres with electricity	46
LPG Gas (%)	0.2
Households using firewood (%)	88.5
Households using charcoal (%)	9.0
Households using kerosene (%)	2.2
Others	0.1
Transport and Communication	
Total kilometers of roads (i.e. earth, murrum (RAR), Bitumen)	
Tarmacked	97.9
Graveled	400
Earth	667.2
Total length of railway line and number of station	Station 1 (Yala)
Number of ports including inland containers depots	None
Number of ports and airstrips (Sega, Gombe, and Dominion Farm-Kadenge Ratuoro)	3
Number of waterways	None
Number of private and public organization with telephone connections	304
Mobile phone reception coverage (%)	95
Number of post/sub-post offices	
Post offices	18
Sub-post offices	19
Number of telephone booths	39
Number of households with radios (%)	80
Number of cyber cafés	7
Number of Private courier services	6
Trade and Industry and Tourism	
Number of trading centres	63
Number of hotels	57
Number of tourist class hotels by type and bed capacity	10
Banks and Financial Institutions	

Information Category	Statistics
Number of banks(KCB-Branches at Siaya and Ugunja) Equity, Cooperative bank and Post bank	4
Number of other financial institutions	8
Number of micro-finance institutions	4

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS



This chapter captures the following key areas; Review of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan, Linkage of the 2008-2012 District Development Plan to Vision 2030, Millennium Development Goals, Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, National Policies and MTEF budget process, Development Challenges, Constraints and Cross-cutting issues, Analysis of Major Development issues in the district and their causes, 2008-2012 District Development Objectives, a reflection of the immediate District Development Objectives/targets and the Strategies necessary to achieving the district development objectives.

2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN

The theme of the 2002-2008 Siaya District Development Plan was '*effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.*' It was on the backdrop of the 9th National Development Plan platform the 7th District Development Plan for Siaya District was developed.

Most sectors in the district experienced growth over the planned period albeit modest in some sub sectors. The introduction of Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) at the start of 2003/04 financial year and the enhancement of other devolved funds saw most sectors and specifically health and education grow exponentially through constructions, rehabilitation of facilities and support to the institutions. While this growth was incongruence with the 2002-2008, a fund like CDF never was part of the planned source of funds for the planned projects.

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

Poverty levels have generally been erratic over the plan period 2002-2008, moving from 64 per cent in 2003 to 65 per cent and finally settling at 40 per cent in 2005/2006. Pockets of poverty were however found in the lower parts of Boro, Lower Ukwala, Uranga and Karemo Divisions, which were characterized by low rainfall levels and poor soils. Food poverty reduced to below 35 per cent of the population.

Agriculture and Rural Development

Sub-sectors under agriculture and rural development performed as follows;

Agriculture sub-sector:

Trend analyses between 2003 and 2007 show that the sub-sector had performed fairly well in food crop production through increased adoption of proper crop husbandry. Maize, beans and sorghum production increased to 471, 168 bags, 85, 120bags and 61, 450 bags respectively.

Cash crop production improved through the introduction of irrigation rice farming at the Yala swamp privately owned by the Dominion Farms Limited. While efforts to promote cotton production were scaled up, little was achieved by the end of the plan period even though cotton remains a potential cash crop in the district. Agriculture and rural financial

co-operatives' services registered minimal performance since most existing SACCOs performed dismally and some remained dormant.

One of the key projects during the implementation of the 2002-2008 plan was Millennium Villages Project (MVP) which was launched in 2005 and was working with the communities of Yala division to showcase and promote attainment of MDGs in the district through resource mobilization, and investment in community identified projects.

Human Resource Development Sector

In human resource development sector, performance of various sub-sectors during the period was as follow:

a. Education:

Education sub-sector had positive growth over the plan period; performance in both primary and secondary was on an upward trend as seen in chapter two of sector profile. Many schools and institutions were reconstructed, rehabilitated and more schools built. Secondary schools increased by over 80 per cent from 51 public secondary schools in 2002 to 92 secondary schools by the end of 2007. Free Primary Education (FPE) in 2003 saw enrolment increase from 148,640 in 2002 to 154,332 at the end 2007 creating pressure on limited education facilities and souring teacher: pupil ratio from 1:36 in 2002 to 1:50 at the end of 2007. Primary schools performance improved over the five year period as discussed in the sector's profile. However at secondary school level, the performance remained static.

b. Health:

In the health sub-sector, 30 new health facilities were established to increase the number of facilities from 53 in 2003 to 83 at the start of this plan. The construction of MTC was undertaken as was planned in 2002, the institution is currently functional. However, substantial work still remains to make the MTC facility fully operational. Yala sub district hospital was up-graded. Additional wards, a theatre, a mortuary, and a dental unit among others were set up. This expansion was facilitated by the government in partnership with the Millennium Villages Project. Ukwala health centre was equally expanded using CDF. A new wing of wards was added and a new mortuary built. The Doctor: Population ratio improved from 1:96,000 in 2002 to 1:52,000 at the end of 2007. This figure is however not static due to high staff turnover.

Physical infrastructure Sector:

Most of the road works were routine maintenance and none of those earmarked for bitumen were carpeted. The ministry of roads also undertook three major road works on labour basis, at least one in every constituency. The five councils did not actualize the recommendations of the previous DDP that they maintain roads under their jurisdiction. Due to rains and poor drainage, most roads remained in bad conditions during the plan period. Upgrading of Sega and Gombe airstrip was undertaken. A third private airstrip was built at *Ratuoro* by Dominion farms limited. The energy sub sector was boosted by the rural electrification program that saw several electrification projects implemented.

However, the planned construction of a hydro power project at Ndanu fall in Yala division never took off and still remains a concern to the division. There exists a land ownership dispute that must be resolved for the project to be implemented.

Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector

The water sub sector was completely reformed at all levels into various bodies to include Ministry of water and irrigation (MWI), Water resources Management Authority (WRMA), Water Services Regulatory Board and National Irrigation Board (NIB). The water sub sector has experienced declining performance in the last five years both in service provision and water resource management. This was due to diminishing water supply, dilapidated infrastructure and lack of facilitation of staff. The irrigation sub-sector is picking up with several irrigation projects initiated towards the end of the plan.

Research, Innovation and Technology Sector

The Research, Innovation and Technology Sector witnessed phenomenal growth in mobile telecommunication. Over 90 per cent of the district has *telkom*, *Safaricom*, and *celtel* telephony network access. Fixed line telephone booths, however declined from 95 public booths and 494 houses connected in 2002 to 39 booths and 304 private and public organizations at the end of 2007 respectively. There has also been a modest increase in the number of internet outlets. Additional number of tertiary institutions was put up within the plan period. This included Siaya Medical Training Institute and Odera Akang'o campus (Affiliated to Moi University)

A summary of implementation status of the 2002-2008 is tabulated below:

Table 9: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of projects proposed (2002-2008)	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects Physical	No of projects stalled	Total cost of project (Kshs.)	Remarks
Energy	26	15	22,300,000	Projects implemented by KPCL&C under rural electrification	Energy	26
Roads and Public Works-Bitumen	4	0	0	Failure of allocation of funds to undertake the project	Roads and Public Works-Bitumen	4
Roads and Public Works-Maintenance	Several	30	147,205,171	Most projects funded by KRB, SIDA and CDF	Roads and Public Works-Maintenance	Several
Health	7	10	15,126,007	Health sector over performed due to CDF	Health	7
Water and Irrigation	11	40	47,986,160	Most project funded by CDF	Water and Irrigation	11
Fisheries	2	1	800,000	The sub	Fisheries	2

Department	No. of projects proposed (2002-2008)	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects Physical	No of projects stalled	Total cost of project (Kshs.)	Remarks
				sector was under funded		
Co-operative Development	1	1	2,500,000	-	Co-operative Development	1
Livestock Development	3	4	21,982,475	Performance attributed to NALEP and MTEF	Livestock Development	3
Labour and Human Resource	8	4	6,866,854	Inadequate funds	Labour and Human Resource	8
Finance	0	2	3,420,650	Construction of office block	Finance	0
Department of Agriculture	11	2	7,681,842.50	Some planed projects undertaken through livestock	Department of Agriculture	11
Office of President	6	9	10,069,232.7	Renovation of divisional offices	Office of President	6
District Development office	1	0	0	Lack of funding	District Development office	1
Siaya County Council (LATF)	-	-	147,744,967	Poor reporting system	Siaya County Council (LATF)	-
Municipal Council (LATF)	-	-	40,404,402	Poor reporting system	Municipal Council (LATF)	-
KHADREP/HIV	1	1	28,315,408	4-year world bank funded HIV/AIDS response project	KHADREP/HIV	1
ICT	1	0	0	Failure was due to lack of funds	ICT	1
Free Primary Education	385	-	624,081,350	All primary schools supported	Free Primary Education	385

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

In implementing the 2002-2008 District Development Plan, the following constraints were encountered;

1. Lack of technical staff
Many departments faced serious shortages of staff, with some departments offering services through regional/provincial offices as opposed to having staff available within

the district. There were mass transfers in some departments e.g. Department of Agriculture and Provincial Administration which disrupted the flow of implementation due to lost institutional memory.

2. Changes in government policies

This included introduction and up-scaling of devolved funds such as CDF, LATF resulting in some projects being left unimplemented since very little funds were coming to the district departments for the implementation of projects.

3. Political interference

Political interference in administration of devolved funds has seen emergence of duplicate projects which negate the essence of planning. Allocation of resources to various parts of the district did not recognize unique socio-economic factors of various localities, instead political consideration became the determining factor. The efficiency in use of funds was not realized as expected.

4. Adverse climatic conditions

Adverse climatic conditions and disease affected the implementation of the plan in the productive sector mainly in 2005 during which there was severe drought. Massive crop failure was experienced.

5. Inadequate funds

Inadequate funds to support line ministries to implement development activities affected implementation of the planned projects as shown in table 2.1 above.

2.3 LESSONS LEARNT

Due to the changes in government policies, there is a need to consolidate planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation for all devolved funds so that the district can maximize the usage of these funds. There should be no contradiction between the strategic plans for different departments in the district and the DDP. Wide consultations will be done to ensure harmonization and removal of inconsistencies that may exist. This can also be aided through provision of legal framework to District Focus Strategy for Rural Development. There is also need for adherence to government policies on strategic direction as provided for in the various strategic plans. Departments should be facilitated to sensitize the communities on various policies to enhance ownership and develop a common vision. Politicians should be sensitized as a priority on existing government policies so that they provide sound leadership.

Sector-wide approach and cross-sector linkages is necessary in achieving goals aimed at reducing poverty. Cross cutting issue such as HIV/AIDS and gender can only be effectively handled if a sector-wide approach is used. There is need also to integrate gender in all aspects of development.

2.4 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, FIRST MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Vision 2030 is Kenya's new long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a globally competitive and prosperous nation offering a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars: economic, social and political. The Economic Pillar aims at providing prosperity for all Kenyans through an economic development programme meant to achieve sustainable growth at an average rate of 10% per annum over a period of 25 years, while the Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment based on the transformation of eight selected social sectors namely, education and training, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issues based, people-centred and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

The Vision will be implemented through a series of five-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) with the first phase of the implementation of the MTP covering the periods 2008-2012. Both Vision 2030 and the MTPs are expected to contribute immensely towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The latter are eight internationally accepted development goals that are time bound standards for measuring the progress on poverty alleviation and development commitments by the international community by 2015.

Like the Medium Term Plan, this eighth District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012 is the first in a series of plans undertaken to actualize Vision 2030 at the district level. This will be accomplished through programmes and projects selected through a consultative process representing the district's medium term priorities towards achieving Vision 2030, the MDGs and other government policies. These projects are prepared in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and therefore provide the link between planning, budgeting and implementation at the district level.

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will also continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; environmental sustainability and development of global partnerships.

2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

These challenges have been identified through a participatory approach where all stakeholders were involved. Below are some of the major challenges along various sectors;

2.5.1.1 Food Insecurity

There is a major shortage of food crop production in the district. Siaya District produces food that can last the district for 9 months in a year. The 3 months difference is sourced from the neighbouring district and at times as far as Rift valley province. The district annual cereal food requirement is 751, 156 bags and 200,906 bags of pulses. However, the current annual production of maize stands at 573,830 bags and 128,292 bags of pulses. This production is nonetheless not stable and thus food gaps go up to 8 month deficit in poor seasons. The major cause of this low production has been poor crop husbandry as outlined in the section that follows. The area under food crops remains low at 50, 400ha against the available arable land of 1,263km². Household farm sizes stand at an average of 1.02ha. Post harvest losses in food crops have been fuelled by poor timing and the tradition storage facilities commonly used by the community.

Agriculture sub-sector employs over 65.7 per cent of the households. The sector also has great potentials in cash crop production which currently only consumes less than 5000 ha. Most households have resorted to coping mechanisms that have fuelled environmental degradation and social disintegration. Such has been high levels of HIV/AIDS and Charcoal burning and selling. Most families have also resorted to taking one meal a day, the trickledown effect being poor performance in education and high cost of health care. The district is able to move forward to sustainable development once it has addressed food security. An elaborate strategy has been laid down in the next section of this chapter to help realize this objective.

SWOT Analysis of Food Insecurity;

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Abundant and high potential land; for agriculture of about 1263km²; High irrigation potential ; Ready market for agricultural produce; Available tractor hire services; Available land for livestock breeding;</p>	<p>Low staff to farmer ratio; Inadequate funds to facilitate extension services; Weak linkages among stakeholders in the sector; Few and unevenly distributed input stockists.</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Existence of numerous partners as illustrated in chapter 3; Value addition in sugarcane, cassava, honey and cotton; Vast irrigation potential ; Readily available markets for most farm produce;</p>	<p>Unpredictable rainfall; Negative Cultural practices associated with land and other resources use; Low adoption of agricultural technologies by farmers; Negative beliefs about use of farm inputs e.g. fertilizers; High cost of technologies e.g. improved seeds and livestock breeds;</p>

2.5.1.2 Low access to water and poor uptake of irrigation and sanitation services

The water sub-sector is most hit since the number of those household able to access water have stagnated at a low of less than 60 per cent of the population. The area of concern is the provision of water for household use and institutional use. The water facilities in the district have depreciated with no replacement over time forcing households to source for water from alternative sources which pose health concern. Various cases of cholera attacks have been reported continuously in the whole district. In deed one area that needs attention would be the water sub sector. Investments such as irrigation that involves use of water will definitely face problems if measures proposed in water sub-sector are not implemented fast.

SWOT ANALYSIS

Access to water	
Strength	Weakness
Abundant water resources in the district; High irrigation and drainage potential.	Inadequate qualified staff; Inadequate funding; Transitional problems in the water sector reforms; Dilapidated water systems; Inability to meet the water demand; Weak community involvement in management of water resources.
Opportunities	Threats
Existing partners in the water sector e.g. NGOs; Devolved funds and private sector; High water demand.	Silting of water bodies; High incidences of Poverty; Pollution of water sources; Poor coordination among several water institutions.
Irrigation	
Strength	Weakness
Qualified personnel at the district; Vast Irrigable land; Positive attitude by the community toward irrigation; Private investment in irrigation.	Inadequate staff at the district to provide extension support services; Inadequate sensitization of the community on resource mobilization for irrigation.
Opportunities	Threats
Available water sources; Dry spells conducive for irrigation; Availability of markets for irrigation produce; Readily available supply of irrigation equipments.	Rising cost of irrigation equipments; Inadequate funding of irrigation sub sector; Activism by CSOs on environmental concerns.

2.5.1.3 Declining Education Standards.

Siaya District has 8 education divisions with 21 zones. The total number of schools in the district is 427 pre-primary schools, 391 primary schools and 92 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 20,751 at pre primary, 154,446 at primary and 16,068 at secondary schools. On the backdrop of this, the teaching staff at all levels is lower than the recommended number. At the pre primary level, the district has 829 teachers more than half of them are untrained. At the primary level teachers are 3221 while at the secondary level teacher are 749. Siaya has been known for high performance. However, other

emerging issues in this sector that pose a challenge is the issue of orphans whose numbers are on the increase. HIV/AIDS has affected teaching population and the pupil/student population raising the number of orphans to over 20,000 in schools. Most teaching staff succumbing to HIV/AIDS are hardly replaced thereby straining teaching pupil ratio in schools.

SWOT ANALYSIS;

Strength.	Weakness
<p>Many unemployed qualified teachers in the district; Available role models in education in the district (professors, professional executives e.t.c); Existing district specific strategic plan (KESSP).</p>	<p>Understaffing at all level; Lack of education office block for effective supervision; Inadequate quality assurance officers.</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Strong local and external monetary and fiscal support (CDF, CDTF, LATF MoE grants); Political goodwill and stakeholders' support; Availability of land for expansion; Presence of partners.</p>	<p>HIV/AIDS; High Poverty levels; High number of orphan and vulnerable children.</p>

2.5.1.4. Deteriorating Health Standards

The health indicators of the district are some of the worst in the whole country. Based on the 2003 KDHS, the survey shows that the district Child Mortality rate is 234/1000, Infant Mortality Rate 135.6/1000, HIV/AIDS prevalence 24 per cent and Crude Birth rate and death rate at 42.7/1000 and 24.4/1000 respectively.

The existing health infrastructure includes: - Hospitals, 29 Health centres, 3 Nursing Homes, 35 Dispensaries and 12 Clinics. The distance to the closest health facility is on average 5km a justification for more health facilities at the community level. The total health facilities beds are 735 at all levels. The sector also experiences serious shortage of health person with doctor to population ratio at 1:52,000. This figure varies continuously due to high turnover of doctors.

SWOT Analysis of deteriorating health standards;

Strength	Weakness
<p>Increased no. of health facilities opened and operational; Increase in staff capacity through updates/ seminars; Availability of qualified & competent staffs.</p>	<p>Low staff morale due to high workload with poor pay; Inadequate staffing in many facilities; Inadequate allocations and support to primary health care activities; Erratic supply of drugs & other logistics; Stiff procurement procedures.</p>

Opportunities	Threat
A large number of CSOs/NGOs working in the health sector; Available land for expansion; Electricity available in most health facilities; Available road network; Available CHWs; Political goodwill on matters of development; Availability of CDF.	Emergence & re-emergence of diseases e.g. HIV/AIDS, cholera etc; Vastness of the district; High staff turnover rate; High poverty levels; High number of orphans & vulnerable children.

2.5.1.5 Poor Physical Infrastructure

Siaya District has a road network comprising of 97.9km Tarmacked, 400km Gravelled and 667.2 km earth road. However, the road condition in the district is very poor and a challenge to transportation of people and goods especially during rainy seasons. The cost of transportation is one of the highest mostly during the rainy season and has often led to huge loses especially where perishable produce are involved. This has led to high cost of doing business.

SWOT ANALYSES;

Strength	Weakness
Available qualified staff; Stable soil; Relatively gentle terrain; Moderate rainfall; Available gravel and sand; Regionalization of funds and operations which has ensured optimality and equity e.g. 16% fuel levy.	Lengthy procurement procedure; Lower Number of qualified local contractors Inadequate qualified staff; Inadequate construction machineries in the district; Inadequate funding; Lack of continuous roads classification; Poor coordination between the ministry PWD and the local authorities.
Opportunities	Threats
Local partnership with CDF, MVP, LATF and private sector; Political and donor goodwill; Existing policies and legal framework; Abundant labour that can be used to implement labour based intensive projects such as road 2000; Technological transfer from donor and constructors.	Population pressure; Corruption; Encroachment on road reserves; Non observance of the existing laws by the public; Over loading on roads; Vandalisms of road furniture; High expectations from stakeholders.

2.5.1.6 Poor coordination at the devolved level

Implementation of the DDP depends on the capacity of the district administration to coordinate all the implementing agencies and development programs and projects. District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) Strategy (Revised Edition-1995) recognizes the role DDC and DEC in coordinating development activities. However, the capacity of DDC/DEC to discharge its mandate has been limited by lack of an enforcing legislation and thus lack of commitment from implementing agencies to abide by the

resolutions. It may be hard to attribute the successes or failure of 2002-2008 to DDC/DEC or DFRD strategy, but what is most important is that the supremacy of DDC/DEC must be underscored clearly to ensure that this plan is implemented.

DFRD strategy has helped in establishing development structures from the grass roots levels. What remains is to strengthen DFRD. This will require that the capacity of provincial administration and district planning and coordination unit is strengthened to enable them effectively coordinate development activities. It will also require level policy provisions to give strength to the coordinating institutions at the district level.

The district is equally challenged in IT capacity especially within the government departments. This may pose a challenge in information development, analysis, storage, use and dissemination. As the perceived holders of districts vital information, it will be important that the capacity to gather, process and store information is addressed as part of the planned activities.

SWOT ANALYSIS;

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Competent staff at District Planning and coordinating unit;</p> <p>Functional District Coordinating Committee such as DDC and DEC;</p> <p>Existing stakeholders' forum.</p>	<p>Inadequate facilitation to coordinate meetings;</p> <p>Inadequate technical staff and equipments;</p> <p>Lack of IT in most departments to fast-track implementation of decisions made.</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Political goodwill from leaders in the district;</p> <p>Goodwill from development partners in the district to participate in development meetings.</p>	<p>Lack of legislation to enforce resolutions made by coordinating committees;</p> <p>Numerous implementing agencies with different governing principles;</p> <p>Lack of mandate to register NGOs that operate in the district.</p>

2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues

2.5.2.1 Population Dynamics

Currently, the district uses projected population data for the purpose of planning based on the 1989 and 1999 inter-census population growth rate of 0.9 per cent. The expected national census exercise in 2009 would provide revised population figures for future planning, and possible incorporation at the midterm review of the plan in 2010. The high mortality rates caused by increased deaths from HIV/AIDS and infant deaths continue to suppress population growth rate, but mitigation efforts have started to bear positive results.

SWOT Analysis;

Strengths	Weaknesses
Youthful population 50% of who are below 19 years; A large labour force of about 50% of the total population; Increasing number of urban and peri-urban centres to cater of intra-district migration.	High dependency rates; A large youthful population below 19years that puts pressure on all facets of development.
Opportunities	Threats
High number of organizations working in the area of HIV/AIDS.	High unemployment; High rates of HIV/AIDS.

2.5.2.2 Poverty

The overall poverty level of the district stands at 40 per cent (*KIHBS 2005/06*) of the district's population having decreased from a high of 64 per cent in 2003 (*Geographical Dimension of Well Being in Kenya, Vol. 1*). This significant decrease in poverty was attributed to increased food production arising from various interventions including the government funded projects and donor funded project like the Millennium Villages project. There were also increased activities that resulted from the introduction of new devolved funds for example CDF and increased funding to local authorities and other devolved structures.

While the overall poverty levels have reduced significantly, there are still many locations with high poverty pockets of more than 70 per cent poverty indices, these areas are in Wagai, Boro, and Uranga divisions. The causes of poverty in these areas are diverse and include; poor soil fertility leading to low yields, low income among households to afford farm inputs, over-reliance on traditional methods of farming and lack of alternative source of income.

The district still attributes high levels of poverty to food production. To be able to address poverty would then mean that all efforts be directed towards food production to continuously bring down food poverty. The district further embraces agriculture as source of income. Therefore, efforts have been made to ensure that agriculture is comprehensively embraced as a business that is profit oriented through value addition. There would be need to fully practice proper crop and animal husbandry unlike the current situation where many households still use traditional off-farm and on-farm practices.

In the past, most cash crops in the district collapsed. This included the sugar, cotton, coffee among others. Efforts have been made to revive cotton, but with very little success. As a way of addressing poverty, more would have to be done to revive and strengthen the emerging cash crops like rice and oil crops.

SWOT Analysis;

Strengths	Weaknesses
Abundant and high potential land for agriculture; Ready market for agricultural and non-agricultural produce; Availability of devolved funds such as CDF, CDTF, LATF among others.	Limited diversification: Low adoption of agricultural technologies by farmers; Over-reliance on traditional methods of agriculture.
Opportunities	Threats
Irrigation potential of the district; Numerous partners in most sectors of the district; Introduction of agro-based industries (Dominion Farms limited).	High cost of fuel; High and rising prices of fertilizer.

2.5.2.3 HIV/AIDS

Siaya district still has a very high incidence of HIV/AIDS estimated at 24 per cent. This is a drop from the high of 38.4 per cent in 2002. HIV/AIDS continues to pose a major challenge to all sectors of our economy, hence affecting the development realized over the years. Though the government has initiated programmes and interventions aimed at curbing the spread of new HIV infections, improving the quality of life of those infected and affected, and mitigating the socio-economic impact of the disease, the country continues to grapple with loss of life due to HIV-related illnesses and the increasing number of orphaned and vulnerable children.

The community, government and CSOs have shown commitment in the fight against HIV/AIDS. The collaboration that exists between the Ministry of Health, Line Ministries, Non-Governmental Organizations, Faith Based Organization and the Community Based Organizations indicate that there is concerted effort to mitigate the socio economic effects of HIV/AIDS. The government through the National AIDS Control Council (NACC) has put in place a strategic plan that has enhanced coordination of HIV/AIDS activities.

The government has also set up several policies towards alleviating the negative impacts of the disease through provision of ARVs and TB drugs free of charge in all government health facilities, PLWHAs are being encouraged to form Psycho-socio support groups. The number of VCTs has also increased with awareness being over 90 per cent and number of those seeking testing going up.

HIV/AIDS poses a serious threat to development even in its current downward trend in prevalence. The district currently has over 40, 000 orphan children in and out of schools. The child headed households are more than 5000 in the district. High school dropout rates can be directly attributed to HIV/AIDS with most schools losing teaching and support staff to HIV/AIDS related ailments.

More efforts are needed from all stakeholders to counter the effects and further stop the spread of the disease. It is necessary that the government introduces high cadre of counsellors in MOH to provide the much needed counselling services that is currently being provided on an ad hoc basis by the medical professionals. The sub ACU should also be operationalized and supported to address the needs of service providers who are also at risk. Focus should now change to old aged persons who are now more at risk than before. While culture change is overdue, the drivers of the pandemic through retrogressive cultural behaviours have been isolated and programs drawn to address behaviour change.

In an efforts to increase the success realized in the previous plan period, the district plans to target vulnerable groups with the aim of reducing the number of new infections. This will be achieved through setting up of youth friendly centres and VCTs, training community resource persons that will help in taking care of the sick, OVC programmes supported to help them live a normal life and campaigns aimed at stigma reduction that will aid those infected and affected to live a normal life.

The reasonable intervention in the efforts to control HIV/AIDS and intervene to reduce its impact on the people, will go in tandem with efforts to address other key contributors to morbidity like malaria, and TB which the ministry will have to strengthen its efforts to reduce morbidity.

SWOT Analysis;

Strengths	Weaknesses
Existing 5 year strategic plan on HIV/AIDS; Functional HIV/AIDS coordination bodies like District Technical Committee on HIV/AIDS and Joint HIV/AIDS program review.	Weak coordination capacity due to inadequate facilitation to coordinate HIV/AIDS; Dormant sub-ACUs; High numbers of Orphans and vulnerable children in the district.
Opportunities	Threats
Numerous organizations working in this sector.	Retrogressive cultural beliefs and practices; High levels of stigma.

2.5.2.4 Gender inequality

In Siaya district the population is largely rural in settlement with women forming almost 70 per cent of the population in the rural areas. The distribution of males and females at the divisions indicate that in all the divisions' women form the majority in the upper age brackets of 20 years and above.

The main economic activity in the district is subsistence agriculture where mostly women are involved and form 80 per cent of the farm work force. Women however, own less than 1 per cent of the family wealth. This is because land ownership and control is male dominated as women produce most of the family income.

In urban centres, men form the majority. They are basically engaged in informal activities. Gender concerns can equally be witnessed in schools learning systems where high dropout rates are skewed towards girls. School facilities such as latrines are neither adequate nor designed to provide utility services to the girl child.

The main issues on gender include gender inequality, gender equity, access and control of productive resources. Many women in the district continue to be overburdened by many roles which are culture-defined and which can easily be redefined to ease burden on the women. Ownership of productive assets should be redefined to allow women who are more committed to own such assets for meaningful production to own them.

Even though it is necessary to address the historical gender disparities, it is important that gender is not feminized to the extent that men are out-rightly marginalized, yet they own the factors of production. Siaya District is predominantly Luo ethnic community, which has a firm hold on its culture and beliefs that may take time to change. Feminization of gender may probably lead to family disintegration at the detriment of economic prosperity. Introduction of women fund is a good start, but it should be guarded against capture by the elite women.

SWOT Analysis;

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Sensitized community members, the district being a millennium district;</p> <p>Women form majority in the upper age bracket;</p> <p>80% of the farm work force is composed of women;</p> <p>Equal opportunities given to both boys and girls;</p> <p>Functional District Coordinating Committee such as DDC and DEC;</p> <p>Existing stakeholders' forum.</p>	<p>Ownership and control of productive assets dominated by men;</p> <p>Learning infrastructure in institutions not gender friendly;</p> <p>Women over-burdened with gender defined roles;</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>On-going constitutional review an opportunity to redefine ownership of productive assets;</p> <p>Many role models to motivate youth.</p>	<p>Cultural beliefs;</p> <p>Political dominance by men.</p>

2.5.2.5 Environment

Uncontrolled brick making has increased unabated especially along the road reserves, wetlands and on arable land. This is due to increased demand for the bricks for construction of schools, hospitals and residential building. Most of this construction is funded by CDF and other devolved funds. The burning of bricks has lead to increase in felling of trees most of which are indigenous without replacement. Brick making also

creates galleys which are a hazard to children as well as being a breeding ground for the mosquitoes.

Charcoal burning as a source of income is rampant due to poverty and high rates of unemployment. This has also affected various indigenous trees which are becoming increasingly rare. Alternative sources of energy are also expensive for many average residents of the district.

The district is well endowed with wetlands and springs. The wetlands have ecological functions such as storing water, flood control, acting as buffer as well as grazing land. Yala swamp is one of the biggest wetlands in the province with approximately 3000ha been reclaimed by Dominion farms and currently under irrigation rice. Environmental impact assessment has been carried out and approved.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Presence of active District Environment Committee (DEC) Competent staff at District Environment Office Necessary equipments (A vehicle, motor cycle and computers) to use in undertaking Monitoring and Evaluation	Lack of adequate staff Poor facilitation Lack of a District Action Plan on Environment
Opportunities	Threats
Availability of devolved funds to up-scale environmental conservation Availability of funds under MDG quick-wins to fast-track environmental conservation Numerous youth groups and advocacy organizations on environmental protection Existing Environmental Management and Compliance Act (EMCA).	Unprecedented bricks and Charcoal burning Poverty and Unemployment High demand for bricks and wood/timber for construction

2.5.2.6 Political Stability:

Kenya is a political economy with strong alignments to political interests. The plan will require substantial resources to implement and ensure sustainability of the implemented projects. There is considerable political influence in resource distribution, therefore equity and equitable distribution cannot be guaranteed.

Arising from the political instability of the aftermath of 2007 general election it is necessary that the economy is shielded from political disturbances. It will be important that the district insures itself against risks that arise from political disturbances.

SWOT Analysis;

Strengths	Weaknesses
Ability to influence resource mobilization and allocation at nation and sub-national level; Ability to ensure sustainability of projects; Mobilization and sensitization of the community.	Marginalization of women in spheres of political decision making; Reward to political cronies with no regards to professional capacities.
Opportunities	Threats
Literate population; One party dominance at any one time limiting possibilities of political disagreements.	Poverty; Unemployment; Corruption.

2.5.2.7 People with Disabilities

This category of the population has been marginalized in all sectors of development. A major challenge in the district is that there is only one institution that takes care of needs of children with disabilities. The institution does not offer the training required up to secondary and tertiary level requiring the students to go for further education in other districts. Another challenge that faces this group is data pertaining to people with disabilities. There is need for planning purposes, to establish the number of people with disabilities by type of disability. It is also necessary to bring on board people with disabilities in making decisions that pertain to them, further there is need to target people with disabilities to empower them economically as has been done with other minority groups. Further, the community would be sensitized about challenges facing people with disabilities, so that it is easier to link them with institutions such as Association of People living with disabilities in Kenya so that they can be accorded necessary assistance. Sensitization of community members is also important in ensuring that people with disabilities' are integrated into the society.

SWOT Analysis;

Strengths	Weaknesses
Existing institutions at high levels serving the interest of the disables; Strong network among people with disability.	Lack of data disaggregated by type of disability; Marginalization of people with disabilities.
Opportunities	Threats
Political goodwill to assist the disable; Availability of devolved funds to aid in investment in disable friendly services.	Stigmatization of people with disability; Inadequate legislation to cater for the interest of people with disability.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Food Crop Insecurity	<p>Unreliable rainfall;</p> <p>Expensive farm inputs;</p> <p>Use of low quality seeds;</p> <p>Poor soil fertility leading to low farm yields;</p> <p>Over reliance on a few crop varieties mostly maize;</p> <p>Post harvest losses due to poor timing, pests, storage;</p> <p>Cultural beliefs and practices that delay planting and other on farm activities;</p> <p>Small land sizes, most households have less than 1.02 ha;</p> <p>Inadequate extension officers the district coupled with poor facilitation to support extension services;</p> <p>Poor farming methods among households.</p>	<p>Increase food and nutrition security by</p> <p>Increasing area under food crop production and adopting recommended crop husbandry which include use of certified seeds and fertilizers;</p> <p>Increase yields per ha for each crop as specified by at least 50%.</p>	<p>Increase area under irrigation from current 1000 ha to 3,000 ha;</p> <p>Increase fertilizer and certified seed usage from 15% to 60% (target increase: 45%);</p> <p>Improve grain storage practices and marketing;</p> <p>Diversify crops through introduction of high value crops and cash crops (20% per year);</p>	<p>Identify and or develop a map for irrigable area in the district;</p> <p>Introduce new appropriate irrigation technologies;</p> <p>Develop district irrigation plan;</p> <p>Upscale micro irrigation projects;</p> <p>Promote rain water harvesting for irrigation;</p> <p>Plan input subsidy and credit schemes;</p> <p>Recruit and train local input suppliers (agro dealers);</p> <p>Link input stockists with input dealers and micro credit facilities;</p> <p>Trigger demand for improved agricultural inputs through extension and training;</p> <p>Promote appropriate on-farm storage of produce;</p> <p>Establishing cereal banks;</p> <p>Train 15,000 farmers cereal bank officials.</p>
Inadequate livestock, poultry, honey and fish production	<p>Poor livestock breeding system;</p> <p>High cost of livestock inputs (Drugs and vaccines);</p> <p>Inadequate extension</p>	<p>Increase livestock production through acquisition of exotic breeds and diversification to high value processing of</p>	<p>Double the number of existing livestock breeds in the district by 2012;</p> <p>Increase survival rates of local poultry from 40% to 60% by 2012;</p> <p>Increase commercial</p>	<p>Upscale improved livestock breeds (Dairy cow, goats, poultry and pigs);</p> <p>Improve livestock management practice;</p> <p>Intensify livestock pests and diseases</p>

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	<p>services;</p> <p>Livestock pest and diseases;</p> <p>Low fish production;</p> <p>Low utilization of dams for fish farming.</p>	<p>livestock products;</p> <p>Increase local poultry and commercial poultry through selection and improved management;</p> <p>Promote fish farming as alternative income generating activity.</p>	<p>layers from the current 7,000 to 14,000 birds by 2012;</p> <p>Acquire 10,000 hives with potential of producing 200 tons of honey by 2012;</p> <p>Produce 300,000 tons of capture fish per year by 2012.</p>	<p>control;</p> <p>Group approach to extension services delivery;</p> <p>Identify and train bee keepers;</p> <p>Establish a credit scheme for bee keeps to purchase hive and tools;</p> <p>Establish credit scheme for fish propagation and stocking.</p>
<p>Declining education standards</p>	<p>Poor physical infrastructure due to inadequate funding;</p> <p>Understaffing at all levels. The staffing levels remained low during the whole resulting in teacher to pupil ratio souring to 1:50;</p> <p>Poor supervision of curriculum implementation due to lack of quality assurance officers;</p> <p>Inadequate learning/teaching facilities;</p> <p>Inadequate middle level colleges;</p> <p>Gender related disparities that have reduced completion rates among the girls;</p> <p>Poor management of funds meant for school administration by school management;</p>	<p>Increase transition rate from primary to secondary from 55% to 70% ;</p> <p>Strengthening ECD centres to provide quality basic education;</p> <p>Improve academic performance of the district in national examinations.</p>	<p>Increase student access to text books and other learning materials;</p> <p>Expand and develop school learning infrastructure at all levels i.e. 384 and 78 primary and secondary schools respectively;</p> <p>Increase staff at all levels by 1215 teachers at primary level and 225 teachers at secondary school level;</p> <p>Employ more schools' supervisors and where possible train school heads to discharge the role of supervision;</p> <p>Establish an OVC support program;</p> <p>Expand Siaya MTC and Institute and develop a TTC as was recommended by DDC;</p> <p>Expand village polytechnics and develop a vocational training centre for the disables;</p> <p>Provide teaching and learning materials to primary and secondary</p>	<p>Built/Convert some mixed schools to pure girl schools;</p> <p>Provide additional class rooms and books in primary school;</p> <p>Use devolved funds to expand/rehabilitate existing schools;</p> <p>Introduce integrated units for special needs in regular schools;</p> <p>Provide facilities for persons with disabilities;</p> <p>Provide sanitary towels to girls in schools free;</p> <p>Employ additional ECD teacher (410 in 2008) with improved terms of service;</p> <p>Establish school feeding programs in primary schools.</p>

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	<p>Inadequate logistical support for optimal service delivery by education officers;</p> <p>Poor motivation of ECD teachers (poor Terms of Service);</p> <p>High cases of OVCs;</p> <p>Weak school management committees and boards. The introduction of free primary education exposed management of schools as weak and need urgent reform;</p> <p>Skewed distribution of teachers in terms of gender and geographical locations.</p>		schools.	
Poor physical infrastructure	<p>Low investment on road and construction works including bridges, due to low budgetary allocation through the MTEF process;</p> <p>Poor maintenance and workmanship;</p> <p>Inadequate staffing at the responsible ministries in the sector;</p> <p>Inadequate road construction equipment;</p> <p>Inadequate access roads;</p>	Improve road conditions to motorable state and access to the whole of the district.	<p>Lobby for more allocation from CDF, LATF, Roads Boards, SIDA-Roads 2000, MVP and other donors;</p> <p>Review and merge private sector, CDF and local authorities road improvement proposals with the other maintenance programs;</p> <p>Rapid assessment of the status of the roads ;</p> <p>Roads needs assessment;</p> <p>Baseline study to establish road network and condition;</p> <p>Develop a detailed</p>	<p>Link roads to development in the district;</p> <p>Quarterly roads assessment;</p> <p>Implement district road network master plan;</p> <p>Seek alternative funding for major works;</p> <p>Sticking to the master work plan.</p>

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	Political interference.		road development master plan; Construction of new roads Recruitment for staff; Encourage hiring of equipment from private sector; Improve road networks; Rehabilitate poor roads; Build new roads; Fundraising for roads network; Development of annual plans in line with the master plan.	
Water, irrigation and sanitation	Very poor water management and maintenance systems; Inadequate water storage and infrastructure management for drinking, irrigation, hydropower and large scale water harvesting; Little investment to protect water sources, most of which are polluted. Income of people is low to enable them connect to main water pipes.	Increase access of safe water for all users. "Water for all"; Improve access from 60% to 75%; Improve water governance; Ensure food security through irrigation development.	Construct roof catchments facilities (first for 120 schools); Increase accessibility to reliable clean water; Construct more dams & pipe connections; Rehabilitate existing water supplies; Construct more boreholes (32 more boreholes earmarked); Increase food & horticulture production; Improve sanitation and sewerage;	Develop a district water master plan ; Strengthen WRUAs; Provide training for existing and new staff; Have water storage and infrastructure management program for drinking, irrigation and large scale water harvesting; Promote Integrated water resources management via protection and allocation of water resources to agricultural, domestic and industrial uses; Increase water budget ; Empower (economically) communities to afford water connections.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
<p>Inadequate energy</p>	<p>High cost of electricity connectivity thereby prohibiting the community members from connecting to the grid;</p> <p>Low coverage of high voltage power source for connectivity;</p> <p>Lack of reliable alternative sources of energy such as utilization of solar energy, batteries and charging stations to remote rural communities;</p> <p>Low levels of extension of power sources including upgrading, maintenance and generation capacity;</p> <p>Unreliable power supply (persistent power failures).</p>	<p>To provide affordable energy throughout the district;</p> <p>To promote energy based on renewable sources throughout the district (solar, wind, hydro, biogas etc).</p>	<p>Develop small-scale hydro-power stations e.g. Sidindi/Malanga;</p> <p>Increase rural electrification program to over 5%;</p> <p>Introduce alternative sources (e.g. solar, micro-hydro power, etc);</p> <p>Promote bio fuels and other energy generation technologies;</p> <p>Encourage independent power generation and supply (Ndanu Falls with potential of producing 20 MW).</p>	<p>Focus on providing electricity to public facilities first, such as schools, markets, dispensaries etc (78 secondary schools and 45 market centres identified).</p>
<p>Deteriorating health standards</p>	<p>High cases of endemic diseases e.g. malaria, and TB;</p> <p>Poor nutrition;</p> <p>Poor health seeking behaviour among the community members;</p> <p>High cost of alternative health care services;</p> <p>Lack/inconsistent supply of health</p>	<p>Ensure access to essential health services to all members of the community ;</p> <p>Strengthen effective family planning services including repositioning of long term family planning methods(e.g. copper T);</p> <p>Recruit</p>	<p>Increase the number of health facilities at level 1;</p> <p>Increase the number of health service providers with emphasis on preventive health division;</p> <p>Strengthen rapid immunization coverage exercise;</p> <p>Reduce the cases of malaria by half by 2010;</p>	<p>Recruit, train, deploy and retain community health workers;</p> <p>Construct additional dispensaries to meet the national standards;</p> <p>Recruit additional health workers;</p> <p>Provide long lasting insecticide treated bed nets to cover all sleeping sites in the district;</p>

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	<p>equipment and supplies;</p> <p>Inadequate health facilities;</p> <p>Inadequate health personnel;</p> <p>Under utilization of health institutions due to unfriendly health personnel in most hospitals;</p> <p>High mortality rates due to HIV/AIDS. Hospital beds occupancy with AIDS related ailments is over 40%;</p> <p>Inadequate utilization of family planning and contraception.</p>	<p>additional health workers in all cadres;</p> <p>Support existing health workers “facilitate” to produce quality services;</p> <p>Strengthen community (level 1) preventive services;</p> <p>Make health care systems accessible to the community by increasing health infrastructure;</p> <p>Capacity built the CORPs on health seeking behaviours and HIV/ AIDS issues;</p> <p>Improve preventive health care services.</p>	<p>Strengthen health supply delivery chain;</p> <p>Strengthen referral systems from level 1 to level 4.</p>	<p>Strengthen HIV/AIDS prevention initiatives among all the persons who are sexually active;</p> <p>Provide youth friendly clinics at all facilities;</p> <p>Strengthen community health structures for prevention purposes.</p>
<p>Continuing high rate of environmental degradation</p>	<p>Population pressure leading to tree logging;</p> <p>Destruction of streams and river banks due to uncontrolled sand harvesting;</p> <p>Encroachment into water catchments areas and sources;</p> <p>Charcoal and brick making;</p> <p>Lack of solid and liquid waste disposal;</p> <p>Reducing soil fertility, reducing crop yields per</p>	<p>Ensure development within sustainable environment.</p>	<p>Increase afforestation (plant earmarked hilltops & promote farm forestry – plant 500,000 seedlings per year) for watershed management, building materials & fuel;</p> <p>Manage sand harvesting to designated areas with sound methods;</p> <p>Mark & protect water catchment areas and all riparian zones of rivers and streams (banks);</p> <p>Promote use of improved kilns for charcoal making.</p> <p>Monitor total volume</p>	<p>Zone council land into areas for afforestation, areas for solid waste disposal and areas for liquid waste (sewerage facilities) disposal etc;</p> <p>Plan for >10% forest cover in the whole district;</p> <p>Promote integrated health, sanitation and water programmes;</p> <p>Follow new National Charcoal Regulations;</p> <p>Monitor differences in farmers that use ISFM and those that</p>

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	<p>ha and increasing soil erosion;</p> <p>Decreasing natural fish stocks;</p> <p>Increasing human settlement in urban slums;</p> <p>Poor attitude on environmental conservation.</p>		<p>of charcoal per year produced and price per month. Rehabilitate brick making sites – level and re-vegetate;</p> <p>Ensure solid & liquid waste is disposed of properly. Enforce waste management regulations for a clean environment;</p> <p>Promote use of Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) to improve yields and soil fertility. Promote use of soil erosion traps;</p> <p>Establish baseline of natural fish stocks starting with Yala Swamp, then Lake Kanyaboli, rivers;</p> <p>Map all urban slums in Siaya;</p> <p>Sensitize community on the role of EMCA (role of EIA/EA, public complaint procedure etc).</p>	<p>don't. Trial different ratios of organic: inorganic fertilizer;</p> <p>Promote aquaculture;</p> <p>Improve proportion of people with land tenure and services in urban slum areas (establish % target from baseline mapping). Reduce growth rate of slums;</p> <p>Enforce EMCA (1999) – enhance coordination between NEMA and other approving authorities;</p> <p>Develop an environmental education strategy for sustainable development;</p> <p>Develop district specific environmental standards, regulations and guidelines by Dec, 2008.</p>
Increasing insecurity	<p>Increasing cases of drug and substance abuse;</p> <p>Insufficient number of security officers;</p> <p>Inadequate security bases, posts, and AP lines;</p> <p>Some locations in Yala division which are border locations hence experiencing rising cases of stock theft;</p> <p>Poor infrastructure reducing the</p>	<p>Reduce high cases of insecurity;</p> <p>Empower youths through capacity building and provision of enterprise start-up models to replicate.</p>	<p>Enhance community policing;</p> <p>Put up more AP lines and police bases (Sinaga patrol & Got Regea patrol bases);</p> <p>Rehabilitation program for the youth;</p> <p>Sub-divide larger locations;</p> <p>Improve staff housing at Karemo prison.</p>	<p>Create more employment opportunities for the youths;</p> <p>Reduce cases of drug and substance abuse;</p> <p>Employ enough security agents ;</p> <p>Develop enough security bases, posts and AP lines;</p> <p>We have manageable administrative location.</p>

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	reach of security agents.			
Low incomes among the people	<p>Low productive agricultural sector which most people rely on;</p> <p>Poor saving culture among the people;</p> <p>High dependency rates at family and community level;</p> <p>Massive unemployment among the youths;</p> <p>Exploitation by middle men</p> <p>Lack of value addition to major crops.</p>	<p>Increase agricultural production;</p> <p>Up scaling of cottage industry and youth development programs;</p> <p>Strengthening of co-operative movement to aid in mobilization of savings.</p>	<p>Improve land productivity;</p> <p>Increase area under farming;</p> <p>Adoption of drought resistant crop varieties;</p> <p>Up scaling of irrigation projects;</p> <p>Increase awareness on the importance of cottage/small scale industries;</p> <p>Increase number of cottage industries</p> <p>Rural electrification.</p>	<p>Improve productivity per unit area;</p> <p>Increase land acreage under agriculture;</p> <p>Scale up irrigation project;</p> <p>Acquire more resources for cottage industries.</p>
High rate of HIV/AIDS	<p>Practice of engaging in unprotected sex among the youth;</p> <p>Practicing unsafe sex and having multiple sex partners.</p> <p>Widow inheritance and polygamous behaviour;</p> <p>Stigmatization against HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>Prevention of new infection;</p> <p>Improving lives of those affected and infected by the disease;</p> <p>Mitigation of the socio economic impact of HIV/AIDS;</p> <p>Enhanced coordination among the implementing agencies.</p>	<p>Establish more VCTs include mobile and door to door approach;</p> <p>Establish more sites for provision of ART;</p> <p>Promote establishment of patient support centres;</p> <p>Initiate and strengthen IGA models that empower those infected and affected.</p>	<p>Sensitize the community on the need of counselling and testing;</p> <p>Advocacy for male involvement in PMTCT and other ANC related activities;</p> <p>Mainstream HIV/AIDS into district development activities.</p>
High number of orphans and vulnerable children	<p>High rate of HIV/AIDS;</p> <p>Over 5000 child-headed households;</p> <p>High poverty levels.</p>	<p>Develop a data bank for OVCs;</p> <p>Establish a dedicated OVC support kitty to support their education and up keep.</p>	<p>Source for additional funding for OVC activities – government fund should be scaled up to the whole district.</p> <p>Consolidate and harmonize all OVC support programs.</p>	<p>Expand cash transfer scheme/program;</p> <p>Harmonization of OVC support programs with emphasis on government and NGOs components.</p>

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Gender disparities	<p>Gender inequality and low empowerment of women ;</p> <p>Inadequate representation of women in leadership, thus inadequate advocacy for gender friendly policies at national levels;</p> <p>Inadequate access to credit sources for women entrepreneurs as well as support and capacity building programmes;</p> <p>Inadequate support for organized women groups</p> <p>Exclusion of girls (and married adolescent girls) in a number of existing programs.</p>	<p>Reduce dropout rate for girls in both primary and secondary schools;</p> <p>Link with the Ministry of education in establishing scholarships for girls post primary education support;</p> <p>Community sensitization on gender relations;</p> <p>Establish a model school for girls in every zones</p> <p>Reduce inequality in employment and increasing access to micro credit services;</p> <p>Address gender based violence;</p> <p>Link the ministry of health to establish youth friendly / adolescent girls' friendly multifaceted RH centres.</p>	<p>Develop separate latrines/gender sensitive latrines for girls in primary schools;</p> <p>Training on sexual maturation and provision of sanitary towels to girls in schools;</p> <p>Increase the number of girls secondary schools with a view of developing a model girls' school;</p> <p>Enhance women development funds with training on micro enterprise development;</p> <p>Set up life skills programs at school level and girls empowerment clubs.</p>	<p>Male involvement in girl child education;</p> <p>Economic empowerment for women –training on entrepreneurship;</p> <p>Capacity building – training on leadership skills;</p> <p>Provision of free sanitary towels for all teenage girls in schools;</p> <p>Enforce legislation against Gender based Violence;</p> <p>Appoint more women into leadership positions – Assistant chiefs, head teachers etc.</p>

CHAPTER THREE: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This chapter maps out priority measures to be implemented in the district in order to achieve the objective of spurring sustainable economic development in the district. The preparation of this chapter is in line with the MTEF sectors that include the Agriculture and Rural development, Human Resource development, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Physical infrastructure, Environment, Water and Sanitation, Research, Innovation and Technology, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Public Administration, Special Programmes, National Security and Macro Working Group. The sectors are discussed in terms of their vision, mission, district response to sector vision and mission and the roles of stakeholders in the sector. This section identifies projects and programs that form the basis of mobilizing resources from the MTEF budget process.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The World Bank in its 2008 World Development report identified agricultural development as the most urgent sector that needs attention. With rising food prices globally, attention to this sector is paramount. The report also emphasized on the need especially to target small scale agricultural producers as well as the linkage with enterprise development. Since the district population is predominantly rural and over 70% of the engaged in agriculture, rural development relies heavily on a more vibrant agriculture sub-sector for jobs and employment creation.

Vision: “An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector”.

Mission: “To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable cooperatives sub-sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife.”

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district has developed strategies that promote poverty reduction by improving on household and district food production and revitalization of agro-based industries such as cotton ginneries and sugar related industries. The district shall focus on promotion of emerging crops such as oil crops, rice, and bird eye chili and grain amaranth. Measures are in place to revive orphaned crops such as sorghum, cassava and millet.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

This sector is considered as the engine of development in the district, with approximately 120, 000 farm households and over 80 per cent of the population directly or indirectly engaged in agriculture. In addition, about 65 per cent of the household incomes in the district come from agriculture and rural self-employment activities.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Roles
Research institutions including KARI, MOCO, ICRISAT, ICRAF Moi and Maseno University	Provide research./Extension/ farmers linkages
Special Programs- NALEP, KAPP, WKIEMP, and WKCDD/FMP, Kenya Agricultural Productivity project (KAPP)	Support extension services/technological interventions and linkages. Train farmers and service providers and support service provision
Donor supported projects- Millennium Villages Project, BAACH, MDG Centre	Support community initiatives aimed at achieving the MDGs Support implementation of the DDP 2008-2012
Private sector- Dominion Farms Ltd	Provide backward and forward linkages to farmers (both vertical and horizontal)
Marketers- MACE foods, Uhembo	Provide market to farm produce mainly bird eye chilli
Jaggeries and Mumias Sugar Company, Ndere Ginnery New Nyanza Ginnery	Provide market for cotton and sugarcane
Other ministries, OOP, Water and Irrigation among others	Create enabling environment for increased agricultural production.
Community	Participate fully in agricultural production to ensure that the sector grows

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	<p>Increase area under irrigation from current 1000 ha to 3,000 ha.</p> <p>Increase fertilizer and certified seed usage from 15% to 60% (target increase: 45%)</p> <p>Improve grain storage practices and marketing.</p> <p>Diversify crops through introduction of high value crops and cash crops (20% per year)</p> <p>Carry out integrated soil and water conservation</p>	<p>Unreliable rainfall</p> <p>Expensive farm inputs</p> <p>Poor soil fertility leading to low farm yields</p> <p>Over reliance on a few crop varieties mostly maize</p> <p>Post harvest losses due to poor timing, pests, storage</p> <p>Small land sizes, most households have less than 1.02 ha</p> <p>Inadequate extension officers the district coupled with poor facilitation to support extension services</p>	<p>Introduce new irrigation technologies</p> <p>upscale micro irrigation projects</p> <p>Plan input subsidy and credit schemes</p> <p>Recruit and train local input suppliers (agro dealers)</p> <p>Link input stockists with input dealers and micro credit facilities</p> <p>Trigger demand for improved agricultural inputs through extension and training</p> <p>Promote appropriate on-farm storage of produce</p> <p>Establishing cereal banks</p>
Livestock	Double the number of existing	Poor livestock	Upscale improved livestock

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Development	<p>livestock breeds in the district by 2012.</p> <p>Increase survival rates of local poultry from 40% to 60% by 2012.</p> <p>Increase commercial layers from the current 7.000 to 14. 000 birds by 2012</p> <p>Acquire 10.000 hives with potential of producing 200 tones of honey by 2012</p> <p>Produce 300.000 tones of capture fish per year by 2012</p>	<p>breeding system</p> <p>High cost of livestock inputs (Drugs and vaccines)</p> <p>Inadequate extension services</p> <p>Livestock pest and diseases</p>	<p>breeds (Dairy cow, goats, poultry and pigs)</p> <p>Improve livestock management practice.</p> <p>Intensify livestock pests and diseases control</p> <p>Group approach to extension services delivery</p> <p>Identify and train bee keepers</p> <p>Establish a credit scheme for bee keeps to purchase hive and tools</p>

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Maize production under certified seed and fertilizers District Wide	Boost production per hectare in most farms to increase domestic food supply	Increase the yield per hectare by 5 bags annually: seek fertilizer credit facility; Train 20 farmers' groups per division every year	Campaigns and training farmers on proper crop husbandry
Rice under irrigation Ukwala and Uranga Division	To make rice an additional cash crop in the district: To raise the food base at home	Increase irrigated rice by 7 Ha. Every year: Include this message in regular barazas	Campaigns on expansion of irrigated rice in wetlands and training on irrigation aspects.
Groundnut production District Wide	To make groundnuts to be an additional cash crop in the district	Increase area under groundnuts by 30Ha every year: Conduct 1 training (of 100 farmers) per division annually	Campaigns to raise acreage and training farmers on production
KAPP District Wide	Empower producer organizations Reform extension service provision	4 divisions of Karemo, Ukwala, Uranga, and Yala	Generation of agricultural technologies and dissemination of technical information

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Cotton production promotion Ukwala, Uranga, and Karemo	To restore cotton as a stable cash crop in the district; To exploit AGOA market opportunity and raise farmer's income; To improve cotton production per unit area.	To increase the area under cotton by 200 HA annually; Improve production per unit area by 50kg annually; Conduct campaigns through regular barazas Co-ordinate availability of seed for the farmers	Campaigns for increased acreage under cotton as a cash earner. Enhance market information flow to farmers.
Rapid multiplication of Resistant Cassava varieties District wide District Wide	To bulk resistant varieties so that every farmer has access to this new germ-plasma; To raise the food base of the farmer; To make cassava a cash crop in the district	Introduce 2 new varieties every year; Train 200 farmers every year RMT	Plant resistant varieties using Rapid Multiplication technique (RMT); Selecting new ones through their adaptive trials before multiplication; Establish market information flow to farmers.
Cassava Production District wide	To raise the durability and market value of cassava and thereby encourage expanded production and raising farmer's income; To increase the food base at home.	Having at least one simple medium scale processing machine per division owned by the farmers group; Include this message in regular barazas	Campaigns for processing cassava
Sweet Potato Processing District wide	To raise the durability and market value of sweet potatoes and thereby encourage expanded production and raising the farmer's income; To increase	Having at least one simple medium scale processing machine per division owned by the farmers group; Include this message in regular barazas	Campaigns for processing sweet potatoes

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	the food base home		
Off season Kale Production District wide	To exploit an excellent off- season market for kales; To meet the vital need of vegetables in the home during the dry season	Increase area under kales by 15 Ha. Every year; Conduct 1 training (50 farmers) per division annually; Include this message in regular barazas	Campaigns on expansion of irrigated rice in wetlands and training on irrigation aspects.
Mango Fruits production and processing District wide	To raise the durability and market value of mangoes and thereby encourage expanded production and raising the farmers income; To increase the food base at home.	To raise the area under mangoes by 2 ha. Annually; Having at least one simple medium scale processing machine per division owned by the farmers (group); Include this message in regular barazas	Campaign for increased production and processing of mango fruits.
Improve banana Production District wide	To introduce new superior varieties for better income and food security	Establish 2 demonstration sites of 50 bananas each in every division – one division per year	Establish demonstration/bulking plots

(B) New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
District Irrigation plan District level	1	Develop a district irrigation plan	To Provide a baseline for implementing irrigation projects	1
Micro irrigation projects District wide	2	Promoting PPP at Dominion Farm to expand and introduce irrigation to neighbouring communities	To increase area under irrigation	2000 ha
Fertilizer and seed subsidy and credit programmes District wide	3	Avail and provide fertilizers and seeds subsidies Develop credit scheme for farmers to procure seeds	To increase land productivity per unit area by increasing usage of fertilizes	45%

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
		and fertilizers Recruit and train local input suppliers (agro input dealers) Improve input distribution network		
Promotion of High value crops District wide	4	Upscale high value crops like tomato, onion, leafy vegetables water melons etc for home consumption and sale.	Increase house hold income	20% per year
Improved fallow program District wide	5	Avail and supply improved fallow seeds	To improve soil fertility and conserve the environment	10% per year
Farmers' capacity building program District wide	6	Identify and train farmers on crop husbandry Set up demonstration plots Train CORPS on agriculture as TOTs and service providers	To develop farmers' capacity to appreciate and utilize proper husbandry	15,000 farmers per year, 30 demos per
Fruit trees program District wide	7	Train farmers, set nurseries/Acquire and distribute seedlings	Enhance household income	3,500 seedlings per year
Agro forestry District wide	8	Train farmers on agro forestry and nursery establishment as local source of seedlings.	Raise farm productivity through forestry	14,000 seedlings per year
Value chain development program District Wide	9	10	Train farmers and help farmers acquire skills and equipments necessary for value addition in all agricultural produce	Raise farmer net worth

(A) On- going Projects: Livestock Production

Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Development Programme – Supported by NALEP and HEIFER International District Wide	To improve the standards of living and the nutritional status of the small scale farming community by introducing and strengthening milk production in the district	Training small scale farmers with emphasis on female farmers and dairy cooperative societies and introducing dairy cows	Upgrading of local cattle; Forage production and conservation, training farmers on agro forestry and disease control. Support to milk marketing societies Monitoring and evaluation
Farming in Tsetse Controlled in the district District wide	To promote increased milk and beef yields from local zebus; To promote low mortality amongst local birds; Put to use high numbers of castrates that are under – utilized	Provide at least 15 bulls per year/year; Provide about 140,000 doses of NCD; 70,000 doses of fowl typhoid; 60,000 doses of Gumboro; Train 35 No. Ox plough teams per year	Provide cross breed shawl bulls to improve local zebu gene banks; Prove appropriate vaccines for local birds; Train ox plough teams
Construction of Divisional office blocks in Boro and Karemo Division Boro and Karemo Divisions	To enhance coordination at the divisional offices and improve access to consumers	Complete and operational office facility. Currently 40-50% complete	Construction of office blocks

(B) New Projects Proposal: Livestock Production

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tick & Tsetse control program District wide	1	Intensify livestock pests and diseases control and reduce exposure to mortality in livestock	Tsetse fly infested divisions	Identify tsetse fly infested areas and other vector borne zones Involve farmers and community in acquisition and use of the pesticides to control deceases
Forage production program District wide	2	To increase area under fodder crops	150 ha	Train farmers on forage production Acquire and distribute superior forage variety
AI program and stock up grading program District wide	3	To upscale improved livestock breeds (Dairy cow, goats, poultry and pigs)	3000 dairy cattle 300 breeding bulls	To facilitate up grading of breeding stocks and improve unit production
Dairy production	4	To increase milk production	30 million	Develop a scheme for

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
and marketing District Wide		and provide income to farmers	litres of milk annually	acquisition, distribution and marketing of dairy products
Group extension services program District wide	5	Enhance management capacity of local farmers to administer extension services	70 CIGs	Identify and train livestock CIGs Identify and train CORPS
Apiculture Development program/Bee keeping program District wide	6	Promote bee keeping as emerging enterprise to improve farmers' income	10,000 hives 200tons of honey	Identify and train bee keepers Acquire and provide beehives
Local Poultry production District wide	7	Improve selection and management of local poultry	200 million Kgs of local poultry meat	Identify and train local poultry groups (CIGs)
Rehabilitation of main DLPO office District head quarter	8	Rehabilitate one office and construct latrines	1 office with toilets	Purchase 100 iron sheets, 100 litres of paint and construct pit latrine toilet
Construct divisional officers in Ugunja and Ukwala Ugunja and Ukwala Divisions	9	Construction of offices	Offices in Ugunja and Ukwala division	Construction of offices

(B) New Projects/ Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Capture Fisheries Yala swamp ecosystem and 20 dams	1	Register Management Groups and stock the water bodies with fish	Capture fisheries to increase by 300,000 tones	Institute monitoring control and surveillance by community and Ministry
Aquaculture District wide	2	Train farmers on fish farming Source and stock fish ponds with fingerlings	700,000 tons of fish in a year.	Promote fish farming as alternative enterprise
Data management District wide	3	Purchase measuring equipment and develop forms for recording.	Data management system in place	Record and compile data for analysis of fish production.
Complete wiring	4	Purchase wires, Pay	One office	Office wired and

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
of main office and install internet District HQs office		technician and purchase bulbs		internet installed
Rehabilitate main Fisheries office Main District Office	5	Purchase 20 Iron sheets, 50 Lts of oil paint Labour	One office	Main office rehabilitated

(B) New Project Proposals: Lands and Adjudication

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Lands Office District HQ	1	To provide adequate office space for 5 departments	1 office block	Plan preparation, procurement and construction
Dispute resolution program District wide	2	To facilitate food production and security	7 divisions	Strengthen land dispute resolution mechanism Sensitize community on land related laws
Computerization of land information District HQ	3	To improve on land administration and ensure security of tenure	At least 6 computers and software	Acquisition of computers and software

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The growth of agriculture and rural development sector largely depend on a healthy and committed population. It also relies on accessible road network that is efficient so as to facilitate movement of farm produce and raw materials from source to destination and for ease of accessibility by the end users. In addition the sector also relies on new information on changing technologies and thrives in an environment free of insecurity.

3.1.8 Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

MDG 1 that aims at eradicating extreme poverty and hunger is achievable if the district objectives outlined in agriculture and rural development sector are achieved. MDG 7 of ensuring environmental sustainability can also be achieved in the context of achieving objectives of agriculture and rural development sector. The following cross-cutting issues are therefore important in catalyzing development in agriculture and rural development sector;

a) Population Dynamics

Currently, agriculture and rural development sector employs over 60 per cent of the district population, with agriculture employing 124, 000 farm households. Projected Population figures show that the district population has increased by at least 0.9 per cent. It is imperative that the sector is able to support the increasing population. The sector has been given due consideration in this plan.

b) Gender inequality

In Siaya district the population is largely rural in settlement with women forming almost 70 per cent of the population in the rural areas. The main economic activity in the district is subsistence agriculture where mostly women are involved and form 80 per cent of the farm work force. Women however, own less than 1% of the family wealth. This is because land ownership and control is male dominated as women produce most of the family income. Gender mainstreaming involve efforts to sensitize men on issues of agriculture through value addition at the same time continue empowering women through provision of demand driven extension services.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "to be a harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders"

Mission: "To facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development"

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the district the sector aims to encourage investors to venture into the industry sub sector and create an enabling environment for the growth of the trading activities including micro and small enterprises for increased job creation, income generation and poverty reduction.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The district currently has one industry engaged in rice production and marketing. The district has further gained fame that arises from its connection with the 44th president of the United States of America whose paternal lineage is traced to Kogelo Village in Siaya District. Tourism and *Jua kali* will be the main source of employment generation for the growing labour force.

3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government Ministries	To create an enabling environment to the private sector to increase trade and investment necessary for economic growth of the sector and

Stakeholders	Role
	provide training for entrepreneurs
Private sector	To take advantage of the enabling environment and invest in the sector for increased employment creation and faster growth
Parastatal organizations e. g. KPLC, KWS, LBDA,	To promote establishment of micro enterprise
Micro Credit/ Finance institutions e.g. WEDCO, KIE	To provide financing for investment in this sector and assist in capacity building

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Promote trade and investment Improving business environment and promote attractive investment climate	Inadequate infrastructure for the growth of the informal sector e.g. slow pace of rural electrification and lack of formal sites for jua kali Lack of entrepreneurial skills	To increase basic business knowledge To create awareness on investment opportunities To motivate and inspire entrepreneurs To offer reliable market information to traders
Industrialization	Promotion of the development of Micro, Small and Medium Industries(MSMIs)	High cost of energy and power fluctuation Global rise in food prices Low product and market diversification Lack of entrepreneurial skills Lack of information on available opportunities Inadequate credit facilities.	Provide MSE operators with modern sheds and centralize MSE operations Consolidate MSE activities into identifiable units hence facilitate access to BDS

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Entrepreneurship Training District wide	To increase basic business knowledge To create awareness on investment opportunities To motivate and	Train 100 people each financial year	Conduct continuous entrepreneurship training

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
	inspire entrepreneurs		
Joint Loan Board Scheme District Wide	Offer credit facilities and other business support services to small scale indigenous traders	50 people per fiscal year	Financial and technical assistance to SMEs on continuous basis
Traders SACCO District Wide	Avail affordable loans	8 SACCO	Provide loans to members' traders
Market Survey District wide	To offer reliable market information to traders	All market centres in the district	Gather data on all market activities in the district
Entrepreneurship Training District wide	To increase basic business knowledge To create awareness on investment opportunities To motivate and inspire entrepreneurs	Train 100 people each financial year	Conduct continuous entrepreneurship training
Joint Loan Board Scheme District Wide	Offer credit facilities and other business support services to small scale indigenous traders	50 people per fiscal year	Financial and technical assistance to SMEs on continuous basis
Traders SACCO District Wide	Avail affordable loans	8 SACCO	Provide loans to members' traders
Market Survey District wide	To offer reliable market information to traders	All market centres in the district	Gather data on all market activities in the district
Entrepreneurship Training District wide	To increase basic business knowledge To create awareness on investment opportunities To motivate and inspire entrepreneurs	Train 100 people each financial year	Conduct continuous entrepreneurship training
Joint Loan Board Scheme District Wide	Offer credit facilities and other business support services to small scale indigenous traders	50 people per fiscal year	Financial and technical assistance to SMEs on continuous basis

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Micro and Small Enterprise Development

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Siaya Jua kali sheds Karemo	Provide MSE operators with modern sheds that can be used as workshops	Jua kali artisans	Construction of fully furnished 12 jua kali sheds to be allocated to MSE operators
Registration of MSE operators District-wide	Register MSES to be members of existing MSE associations	All MSE operators	Registration of individuals operating MSEs within the district, assigning them registration number and issuance of MSE operators identification cards.

(B) New Projects Proposals: Micro and Small Enterprise Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Jua kali sheds Yala, Ugunja, Karemo, Ukwala and Ugunja Divisions	1	Provide MSE operators with modern sheds and centralize MSE operations	Jua kali artisans	Construction of sheds in conjunction with the public works and assigning the sheds to MSE operators
Mobilization of MSE Associations to form SACCOs District-wide	2	Provide financial empowerment to MSE operators, equip them with financial management skills and better their prospects of accessing funds from lenders and donors	Registered MSE operators	Conducting workshops and seminars to sensitize MSE operators on the importance of forming SACCOs
Registration of MSE operators District wide	3	Consolidate MSE activities into identifiable units hence facilitate access to BDS	Unregistered MSE operators	Registering operators into associations. Issuance of registration number and identification cards
Mobilization of MSE operators to form associations District-wide	4	Consolidate MSE activities into identifiable units hence facilitate access to BDS	Unregistered MSE operators	Registering operators into associations. Issuance of registration number and identification cards
Development of skills and technological capacity for MSE operators District-wide	5	Enhance MSE operators to adopt and adopt new technology. Improve capacity of (technological) operators.	Jua Kali artisans	Liaise with relevant institutions such as KIRDI, NCST, KIE and PCK

(B) New Projects Proposals: Tourism Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of a cultural centre Karemo	1	Continued promotion, preservation and conservation of the rich and diverse cultural heritage.	One cultural centre built and operational	Acquisition of land Sourcing for funds and construction of a cultural centre
Construction of a district library Karemo	2	To develop and promote reading culture in the district	One District Library Satellite libraries in each division	Acquisition of land for Construction of the libraries. Construction of libraries
Development of New tourism products District Wide	3	Diversify and improve tourism products, circuits and source markets	At least two tourism products Siaya District Linked to the main western circuit	Identification of stakeholders and initiation of the process of development new products. Marketing Siaya District as part of the western circuit
Home stays, bed and breakfast Karemo	4	Increase household incomes	At least 25 homes licensed	Identification of potential homes Rehabilitation and commoditization of identified homes

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Development of this sector depends on provision of infrastructure which is adequate and of quality such as roads, electricity and communication services. Entrepreneurial skills are vital in ensuring setting up and growth of businesses, this heavily depends upon a healthy and well informed human resource sector. Agriculture and Rural Development sector need to operate efficiently to supply the required raw materials for this sector, upon which value addition can be up-scaled in the informal sector. Sound environmental management is required to avoid further environmental degradation which could pose danger to vital sub-sectors such as tourism and industry.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The trade and industrialization sub-sectors provide the bulk of employment opportunities either directly or indirectly. Additionally, revenue generated by the local authorities help promote development projects which have helped improve the living standards of the people hence ease poverty related problems.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: “To provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030”

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district proposes concerted effort from the private sector to provide physical infrastructure through development of new infrastructure, rehabilitation and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities to open up the district to trade and investment and expansion of urban centres.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Provision of adequate and well-maintained physical infrastructure is crucial for the overall development of the district. This sector is viewed as very important even though most roads are in bad state and the effort to undertake rural electrification is at a slow pace. This has affected accessibility and reduced possible growth of urban and rural employment opportunities.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Roads and public works	
Private sector- Dominion Firm	Routine road maintenance of Siaya- Kadenge Road
Donor- MVP, SIDA, Road 2000	Financing new roads projects and routine maintenance
Constituencies Development Fund	Provide funds for routine maintenance
Local Authorities	Maintenance of roads within their jurisdiction
Energy	
Ministry of Energy	Provide resource for rural electrification
Kenya power and lighting company	Carry out installation of rural electrification projects
Private sector- Dominion Farm	Cost share in funding of some rural electrification projects
Donors- Millennium Villages project	Support community in funding rural electrification project
Constituencies Development Fund	Provision of funds for rural electrification

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Energy	<p>To provide affordable energy throughout the district</p> <p>To promote energy based on renewable sources throughout the district (solar, wind, hydro, biomass etc)</p>	<p>High cost of electricity connectivity thereby prohibiting the community members from connecting to the grid</p> <p>Low coverage of high voltage power source for connectivity</p> <p>Lack of reliable alternative sources of energy such as utilization of solar energy, batteries and charging stations to remote rural communities</p> <p>Low levels of extension of power sources including upgrading, maintenance and generation capacity</p> <p>Unreliable power supply (persistent power failures)</p>	<p>Focus on providing electricity to public facilities first, such as schools, markets, dispensaries etc (78 secondary schools and 45 market centres identified)</p> <p>Develop small-scale hydro-power stations e.g. Sidindi/Malanga</p> <p>Increase rural electrification program</p> <p>Introduce alternative sources (e.g. solar, micro-hydro power, etc)</p> <p>Promote bio fuels and other energy generation technologies</p> <p>Encourage independent power generation and supply (Ndanu Falls with potential of producing 20 MW)</p>
Roads	<p>Improve road conditions to motorable state and access to the whole of the district</p>	<p>Low investment on road and construction works including bridges, due to low budgetary allocation through the MTEF process</p> <p>Poor maintenance and workmanship</p> <p>Inadequate staffing at the responsible ministries in the sector.</p> <p>Inadequate road construction equipment</p> <p>Inadequate access roads</p> <p>Political interference in management of roads funds</p>	<p>Seek alternative funding for major works by lobbying for more allocation from CDF, LATF, Roads Boards, SIDA-Roads 2000, MVP and other donors</p> <p>Develop a detailed road development master plan</p> <p>Review and merge private sector, CDF and local authorities road improvement proposals with the other maintenance programs</p> <p>Construction of new roads</p> <p>Encourage local contractors to hire equipment from private sector.</p>

3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Roads

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Routine maintenance road works District wide	To improve road conditions to motor able state	600 km	Heavy grading formation Gravelling/Spot Gravelling Structures

(B) New Projects Proposal: Ministry of Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
C28 Rangala – siaya Ugunja & karemo	1	All weather connection important link B1- C29	15.8	Paving & Ancillary works
C28 Ngiya – abom Karemo	2	All weather connection important link C27 – C29	10.0	Paving & Ancillary works
D246 Siaya – yala river Karemo	3	All weather connection important link between Bondo & Siaya Munic.	14.4	Paving & Ancillary works
C90 Ugunja – ruambwa Ugunja & ukwala	4	All weather connection important link B1 – C29	28.0	Paving & Ancillary works
C29 Siaya – ruambwa Karemo, boro & uranga	5	All weather connection important link to West Alego & Budalangi	28.0	Paving & Ancillary works
D248 – 1 Kodiaga – wagai Yala	6	All weather connection important link between B1 – C29	7.5	Paving & Ancillary works
D248 – 2 Wagai – Onyinyore Wagai	7	All weather connection important link to Aluor Complex	13.6	Paving & Ancillary works
D247 Luanda – Akala Yala Wagai	8	All weather connection joins important/link C27 – C29	20	Paving & Ancillary works
D259 Sidindi – Sigomre – Inungo Ugunja	9	All weather connection joins important link B1 – C30	20	Paving & Ancillary works

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
C39 Yala	10	All weather connection important link to Butere	2.1	Paving & Ancillary works
E140 Ngiya – Kobare – Boro	11	Important link in the division	28	Gravelling & Culverting
E387 Rabuor – Yala – Got Regeya Kodiaga – Ulaf	12	Important link in Yala Division, Western Province joins C29 – B1-D249	30	Gravelling & Culverting
E382 Panyako – Luanda	13	Important link D248-247	147	Gravelling & Culverting
E386 Muhanda – Nyangweso	14	Important link serves Nywara complex joins B1-D248-2	6.6	Gravelling & Culverting
E249 Kadenge – Mudhiero	15	Important link between Yala Swamp & Siaya B1 – Butere C29 – Butere	42	Gravelling & Culverting
E 1156 Akala – Nyagondo – Lana	16	Important link in Gem joins C27-B1	29	Gravelling & Culverting
D242 Sinar – Bar Ober	17	Joins D260 – C-30 Bar Ober Important Agricultural area – Jera Market	15.5	Gravelling & Culverting
D253 Ukwala – Odiado	18	Links c90-c30	11.2	Gravelling & Culverting
D260 Siranga – sega	19	Links C90-B1	9.7	Gravelling & Culverting
E142 Ugunja – Sigonire – DB Mumias	20	Links D260-DB MUMIAS sugarcane zone	16.5	Gravelling & Culverting
E145 Sega – Aboke	21	Links E149-B1 sugarcane zone	12.5	Gravelling & Culverting
E135 Sega – Obet	22	High Potential agricultural area Joins B1-E149	18.0	Gravelling & Culverting
E149 Sifuyo – Nyalenya	23	Security High potential agricultural joins C90-C30	17.3	Gravelling & Culverting
E152 Sihay – DB Busia	24	Sugar – zone High agricultural	15.6	Gravelling & Culverting
E385 Wagai – Panyako	25	Uriri Centre Joins C29 – D248	6.0	Gravelling & Culverting

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Energy

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Ugunja primary School and its environs Ugunja	Increase power supply and spur	One primary school connected. All households within 600 meters radius connected	Expand the Rural Electrification Programme
Nyagondo Secondary school and market Wagai	Increase power supply	Nyagondo secondary school and market	Expand the Rural Electrification Programme
Bar Sauri Market Yala	Provide power for cottage industries	Sauri market	Expand the Rural Electrification Programme
Anyiko Market and secondary school Yala	Provide power for cottage industries	Anyiko market and secondary school connected	Expand the Rural Electrification Programme
Simero Market Ugunja	Provide power for cottage industries	Simero market Connected	Expand the Rural Electrification Programme
Aboke Market Ukwala	Provide power for cottage industries	Aboke market Connected	Expand the Rural Electrification Programme
Dienya Dispensary Yala	Provide power for cottage industries	Dienya market connected	Expand the Rural Electrification Programme
Jera Sec/market Ukwala	Provide power for cottage industries	Jera Secondary school and Market connected	Expand the Rural Electrification Programme
Awelo Market Karemo	Provide power for cottage industries	Awelo market and its environ connected	Expand the Rural Electrification Programme
Ugunja primary School and its environs Ugunja	Increase power supply and spur	One primary school connected. All households within 600 meters radius connected	Expand the Rural Electrification Programme
Nyagondo Secondary school and market Wagai	Increase power supply	Nyagondo secondary school and market	Expand the Rural Electrification Programme
Bar Sauri Market Yala	Provide power for cottage industries	Sauri market	Expand the Rural Electrification Programme
Anyiko Market and secondary school Yala	Provide power for cottage industries	Anyiko market and secondary school connected	Expand the Rural Electrification Programme
Simero Market Ugunja	Provide power for cottage industries	Simero market Connected	Expand the Rural Electrification Programme
Aboke Market Ukwala	Provide power for cottage industries	Aboke market Connected	Expand the Rural Electrification Programme

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Dienya Dispensary Yala	Provide power for cottage industries	Dienya market connected	Expand the Rural Electrification Programme
Jera Sec/market Ukwala	Provide power for cottage industries	Jera Secondary school and Market connected	Expand the Rural Electrification Programme
Awelo Market Karemo	Provide power for cottage industries	Awelo market and its environ connected	Expand the Rural Electrification Programme

(B) New Projects Proposal: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification District wide	1	To connect more public institutions, market centres and households to energy	78 secondary schools 45 market centres	Identified high potential areas and area of high need Initiate community involvement
Community Sensitization Program District wide	2	To sensitize community members to connect to the National grid	4 barazas per year per location	Initiate community barazas Form electricity committees to help in mobilization
Hydro-Electric Power Generating Yala	3	Add to National grid to help Expand rural power;	20mws of power	Generate Hydropower at Ndanu falls in River Yala
Small-scale hydro-power station at Sidindi/Malanga WS Yala	4	Add to National grid to help Expand rural power;	10MWs of power	Project design, and funding
Bio fuels generation technologies District Wide	5	To create alternative source of energy	100, 000 Jetropha species	Acquisition and adoption of models
Solar Energy program District Wide	6	To create alternative source of energy	20, 000 households	Acquisition and adoption of models

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Physical infrastructure sector is important to most sectors. Agriculture and rural development sector, human resource development sector among others can only be facilitated through physical infrastructure sector to be able to realize their overall objectives.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Poverty and HIV/AIDS are two key cross-cutting issues that the sector has mainstreamed. Routine maintenance work under roads and public works are to be reserved for labour based contracts to provide employment and therefore improve household income. Up to 30 per cent of labour based work is to be reserved for women. This is aimed at empowering gender through provision of equal opportunities. It also ensures that gender mainstreaming is undertaken. Households headed by orphans and or caregiver are given first consideration as a mitigation effort aimed at empowering the infected and affected individuals. Environment sub-sector has put in place a sensitization program that is to ensure that all infrastructure development programs are in line with Environmental Management and Conservation Act. Bigger infrastructure works are required to undertake EIA with continuous environmental audit.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainable managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all"

Mission: "To promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development"

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Water, irrigation, environment and sanitation sub-sectors are considered vital yet facing challenges that prohibit development. Most agricultural activities in the district are rain-fed despite high irrigation potential in the district. The district expects to develop strategies that promote improved household and district food production by focusing on high value crops and intensive irrigation activities at micro and macro-levels. Due to challenges in the environment sub-sector, more efforts are in place to ensure sustainable use of the environment by ensuring that projects and programs are ecologically friendly.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is considered highly interrelated with all other sectors of the district economy. Since 80 per cent of the district population depend on agriculture, water, irrigation, environment and sanitation sector is important in assuring that planned interventions in this sector is achieved. Increased activities in the physical infrastructure sector also pose a threat to this sector and in essence other sectors that depend on it.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Research institutions including KARI, MOCO, ICRIASAT, ICRAF Moi and Maseno University	Provide research,/Extension/ farmers linkages
Special Programs- NALEP, KAPP, WKIEMP, MDGs quick wins and WKCDD/FMP, Kenya Agricultural Productivity project (KAPP)	Support extension services/technological interventions and linkages. Train farmers and service providers and support service provision
Donor supported projects- BAACH, MDG Centre	Support community initiatives aimed at achieving the MDGs Support implementation of the DDP 2008-2012
Private sector- Dominion Farms Ltd	Provide backward(on farm strategies) and forward linkages to farmers
Other ministries, OOP, Water and Irrigation, NEMA, District Public Health Department	Create enabling environment for increased water and environmental management
Community	Participate fully in agricultural production to ensure that the sector grows
National Water Conservation and Pipe line Corporation	Sinking of Dams and water pans in the district
SANA International and Africa Now	Collaborating with the community to provide water service
Millennium Villages Project	Provide resource for water infrastructures

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Irrigation Development	<p>Identify and or develop a map for irrigable area in the district</p> <p>Develop a district irrigation plan</p> <p>Introduce new irrigation technologies</p> <p>upscale micro irrigation projects</p> <p>Promote rain water harvesting for irrigation</p>	<p>Low farmer awareness on irrigation potential in the district</p> <p>High cost of farm inputs and equipments</p> <p>Poor roads and lack of electricity in irrigation potential areas</p>	<p>Promote small scale irrigation projects</p> <p>Promoting PPP with Dominion Farm to introduce irrigation to neighboring communities.</p> <p>Expand irrigation scheme at Dominion farm.</p> <p>Improve road network and electricity</p>
Environment development	<p>Plant earmarked hilltops & promote farm forestry – plant 500,000 seedlings per year) for</p>	<p>Population pressure leading to tree logging</p> <p>Destruction of streams and river banks due to uncontrolled sand harvesting</p> <p>Encroachment into water</p>	<p>Zone council land into areas for afforestation, areas for solid waste disposal and areas for liquid waste (sewerage facilities) disposal etc.</p> <p>Plan for >10% forest cover in the whole district.</p>

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	<p>watershed management, building materials & fuel</p> <p>Manage sand harvesting to designated areas with sound methods</p> <p>Mark & protect water catchments areas and all riparian zones of rivers and streams (banks)</p> <p>Ensure solid & liquid waste is disposed of properly. Enforce waste management regulations for a clean environment</p> <p>Promote use of Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) to improve yields and soil fertility. Promote use of soil erosion traps</p> <p>Map all urban slums in Siaya</p> <p>Sensitize community on the role of EMCA (role of EIA/EA, public complaint procedure etc)</p>	<p>catchments areas and sources</p> <p>Lack of solid and liquid waste disposal</p> <p>Increasing human settlement in urban slums</p> <p>Poor attitude on environmental conservation</p>	<p>Monitor differences in farmers that use ISFM and those that don't. Trial different ratios of organic: inorganic fertilizer</p> <p>Improve proportion of people with land tenure and services in urban slum areas (establish % target from baseline mapping). Reduce growth rate of slums.</p> <p>Enforce EMCA (1999) – enhance coordination between NEMA and other approving authorities</p> <p>Develop an environmental education strategy for sustainable development</p> <p>1. Develop district specific environmental standards, regulations and guidelines by Dec, 2008</p>
Water and Sanitation	<p>Increase access of safe water for all users. "Water</p>	<p>Very poor water management and maintenance systems</p> <p>Inadequate water storage and</p>	<p>Develop a district water master plan</p> <p>Strengthen WRUAs</p>

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	for all” Improve water governance	infrastructure management for drinking, irrigation, hydropower and large scale water harvesting Little investment to protect water sources, most of which are polluted Income of people is low to enable them connect to main water pipes	Have water storage and infrastructure management program for drinking, irrigation and large scale water harvesting Promote Integrated water resources management via protection and allocation of water resources to agricultural, domestic and industrial uses Increase water budget Empower (economically) communities to afford water connection

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Irrigation and Drainage

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Magoya pump fed project Ugunja	Increase horticulture production Increase food production	9 acres	Community sensitization Development of irrigation furniture and acquisition of equipments
Nyadorera 'B' Uranga	Prepare feasibility and design reports for irrigation & drainage	350 ha	Community sensitization Development of irrigation furniture and acquisition of equipments
Magoya Gravity project Ugunja	Mobilization of community on irrigation	8000 people	Community sensitization Development of irrigation furniture and acquisition of equipments
Uhuyi irrigation project Ugunja	Community mobilization	600 people	Community sensitization Development of irrigation furniture and acquisition of equipments
Magoya pump fed project Ugunja	Increase horticulture production Increase food production	9 acres	Community sensitization Development of irrigation furniture and acquisition of equipments
Nyadorera 'B' Uranga	Prepare feasibility and design reports for irrigation & drainage	350 ha	Community sensitization Development of irrigation furniture and acquisition of equipments

(B) New Project/Proposal: Irrigation and Drainage

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Magoya Gravity Project Ugunja	1	Flood mitigation Irrigation and drainage	8000 farmers 600 ha	Community sensitization Development of irrigation furniture and acquisition of equipments
Nyadorera 'B' Uranga	2	Mitigation of floods Enhance food security Community capacity building	600 farmers 350 ha	Community sensitization Development of irrigation furniture and acquisition of equipments
Bunyala out- growers Rice project Uranga	3	Flood mitigation Irrigation and drainage	800 farmers 350 ha	Community sensitization Development of irrigation furniture and acquisition of equipments
Uhuyi irrigation project Ugunja	4	Flood mitigation Irrigation and drainage	600 farmers 300 ha	Community sensitization Development of irrigation furniture and acquisition of equipments

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Environment and Natural Resources

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Development for Environmental Management and capacity building District Wide	To raise the level of awareness on environmental conservation and management	Primary and secondary schools Barazas	Outreach programs, environmental field days

(B) New Project Proposal: Environment and Natural Resources

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
District Environmental Action Plan (DEAP) District Wide	1	To guide the district in implementation of environmental issues	1	Identify environmental issues and stakeholders
Capacity building stakeholders on EMCA and the role	2	Sensitize the community and all stakeholders on	30 barazas Awareness level of 90%	Develop a popular version of the laws Identify all environmental

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
of NEMA District wide		existing environmental laws and achieve compliance		users
Aforestation program for hill tops and wood lots District wide	3	To increase tree cover, provide alternative fuel and conserve the soil	30 tree nurseries	Develop tree nurseries at in all locations
Stabilization of river Nzoia Bank Uranga, Ugunja and Ukwala	4	To conserve the river banks and avoid collapse	3 sites	At sand harvesting points
Mobilization and sensitization of sand harvesters and brick makers District wide	5	Reduce unsustainable resource exploitation	30 barazas annually	Technology transfer on best practices
Rehabilitation of gravel extraction sites District wide	6	Rehabilitation of degraded sites Increase land for agriculture	District wide	Identify sites

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Water and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Siaya Town Sewerage system Boro	To Provide the town residence with sewerage disposal facility	One sewer system in place	Construction of a sewer system for waste disposal

(B) New Project Proposal: Water and Sanitation

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
District Water master plan District Wide	1	To provide baseline information	1 plan	Situation analysis
Siaya Town Sewerage system Boro	2	To Provide the town residence with sewerage disposal facility	One sewer system in place	Construction of a sewer plant for waste disposal
Springs protection program District wide	3	To provide more households with safe water	240 springs	Construction, fencing and training of WSCs on O&M
Rehabilitation and expansion programs of water facilities District wide	4	To improve the capacity of the current facilities to help serve a	To increase urban safe water coverage to 75% from 60%	Rehabilitation of Siaya water supply, Sega, Ugunja, Ukwala, Mauna and Sidindi-Malanga water supply

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
		wider population		
Extension Program for piped water District wide	5	To provide more households with piped water	To increase urban safe water coverage to 75% from 60%	Pipeline extension/expansion and construction of water reservoirs
Roof water catchments program District wide	6	To provide alternative water sources to schools and other institutions	Increase safe water coverage in schools by 15%	Construction of roof catchments facilities in 120 primary schools
Boreholes construction District wide expect Uruga	7	To provide more households with piped water	32 more boreholes	Drill and equip boreholes
Dam/pan construction District wide, especially in Uruga	8	To improve accessibility of water to more households	22 dams	Construct dams/pans, improve on existing dams and train WSCs on O&M

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector is relied upon for the growth of agriculture and rural development sector. Rain fed agriculture commonly practiced in the district has faced challenges associated with changing weather patterns making planning in the agriculture sector difficult. This plan has therefore emphasised on irrigation and proper use of existing resources such as rivers and occasional floods for irrigation. Human Resource Development Sector is another sector that closely relies on the Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector. The other sectors that also depend on this sector are physical infrastructure sector, trade, tourism and industry.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Efforts have been made in this plan to develop sub-sector specific plans to guide mainstream cross-cutting issues into this sector. A district environmental action plan is the first project to be undertaken in the environment sub-sector. In the irrigation sub-sector, a district irrigation plan is the first priority. These plans are to be directed by the urge to mainstream cross-cutting issues. The following cross-cutting issues are therefore important in catalyzing development in environment, water and sanitation sector;

a) Population Dynamics

This sector is directly affected by population pressure. Even though population growth rate seems low, the demand on water resources and environment has increased on geometric progression. Therefore the sector will factor in this pressure by taking prompt measures in harvesting water resources, improving sanitation in the district by putting in place a modern sewerage system able to serve the growing urban population and undertaking rehabilitation activities to improve the environment.

b) Gender inequality

In district the population is largely rural with women forming almost 70 per cent of the population in the rural areas. The main economic activity in the district is subsistence agriculture where mostly women are involved and form 80 per cent of the farm work force. Women also bear the burden of travelling long distances to fetch water. In the process, they have also been pushed to exploiting water resource and environmental resource beyond the limits. Gender mainstreaming involves efforts to sensitize men on issues of environment, water and sanitation through planting high value trees and woodlots to reduce the effects of agriculture on environment. Value addition at the same time continues empowering women through provision of demand driven extension services.

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "To have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development".

Mission: "To provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market"

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The economic development of the district depends on the human resource that is educated, well trained and healthy. This is the resource that is expected to promote agricultural production, maintain infrastructure, and promote consumption of upcoming technologies in addition to availing resources necessary for the growth of all sectors. Human resource sector has been ranked second in order of priority of the community. This is an indication of its critical importance to the district's economic development.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The district has in place measures to respond to the mission and vision of the sub-sector as follows;

The district considers global commitments to MDG 2 as evidence enough to rally stakeholders' response. During the period of 2003-2007, the introduction of Free Primary Education (FPE) has enabled enrolment move from 117,629 pupils in 2002 to 154,446 pupils in 2007. The district builds on the tenets of FPE to upscale other programs such as orphan support programs to ensure that a transition rate of 70 per cent is achieved at the end of the plan period. The district has puts in place efforts to enhance access to quality education from ECD level to tertiary level and ensure equity in education. This will ensure that the district build a sound base to achieve universal primary education for all children of school going age.

In the health sub-sector, the district envisages to upscale mitigation efforts towards HIV/AIDS by addressing the resultant effects. More effort is to be expended on preventive health care at the same time put in place affordable and high quality health care facilities that are accessible to all at level 1.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Education Sub-sector	
Government Ministries and agencies (CDF, MOE, Local authorities etc)	Provision of infrastructure and staff for support of the sector. Provision of enabling environment for the private sector
NGOs/CBOs; world Vision, ANPPCAN etc	Support of OVCs and provision of basic necessities to support programs in the sector.
Donors-MVP	Provision of infrastructure and support of the sector programs through resource injection
Private sector	Provision of education facilities
Health Sub-sector	
Government ministries (MOSPND, MOH, OOP etc.	Provision of infrastructure and enabling environment of private participation
NGOs- CARE (K), Matibabu foundation, AMREF among others	Mobilization of the communities and provision of certain health services
Research organization- CDC/KEMRI, University of Nairobi, University of Pittsburgh	Coordination of research, provision of quick interventions and dissemination of research findings
Private Sector	Provision of some infrastructure and services
Donor Partners- MVP	Provision of infrastructure, complementary facilitation of government structures and technical assistance

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	<p>Increase transition rate from primary to secondary from 55% to 70%</p> <p>Strengthening ECD centres to provide quality basic education</p> <p>Improve academic performance of the district in national examinations</p>	<p>Poor physical infrastructure due to inadequate funding</p> <p>Understaffing at all levels. The staffing levels remained low during the whole resulting in teacher to pupil ratio souring to 1:50</p> <p>Poor supervision of curriculum implementation due to lack of quality assurance officers</p> <p>Inadequate learning/teaching facilities</p> <p>Gender related disparities that have reduced completion rates among the girls</p>	<p>Use devolved funds to expand/rehabilitate existing schools</p> <p>Introduce integrated units for special needs in regular schools.</p> <p>Train school management committees and boards of governors on modern management practices</p> <p>Increase text book ratio from 1:4 to 1:2</p> <p>Train teachers to improve performance in science and mathematics.</p> <p>Build pit latrines for</p>

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		<p>Poor management of funds meant for school administration by school management</p> <p>Inadequate logistical support for optimal service delivery by education officers</p> <p>Poor motivation of ECD teachers(poor Terms of Service)</p> <p>High cases of OVCs.</p> <p>Weak school management committees and boards.</p> <p>Inadequate middle level colleges</p>	<p>girls separate from boys.(with disposal facilities for girls' needs)</p> <p>Provide facilities for persons with disabilities</p> <p>Provide sanitary towels to girls in schools free</p> <p>Employ additional ECD teacher (410 in 2008) with improved terms of service.</p> <p>Establish school feeding programs in primary schools</p> <p>Harmonize donor funded school feeding programs</p> <p>Build capacities of 21 AEOs, 21 Zonal Quality Assurance officers and 6 Education officers in IT</p> <p>Start girls' empowerment clubs in schools</p>
Health	<p>Increase the number of health facilities at level 1</p> <p>Increase the number of health service providers with emphasis on preventive health division</p> <p>Strengthen rapid immunization coverage exercise</p> <p>Reduce the cases of malaria by half by 2010</p> <p>Strengthen health supply delivery chain</p> <p>Strengthen referral systems from level 1 to level 4.</p>	<p>High cases of endemic diseases e.g. malaria, and TB</p> <p>Poor nutrition</p> <p>Poor health seeking behavior among the community members</p> <p>High cost of alternative health care services</p> <p>Lack/inconsistent supply of health equipment and supplies</p> <p>Inadequate health facilities</p> <p>Inadequate health</p>	<p>Invest more in prevention e.g. LLITNs targeting all sleeping sites</p> <p>Regular de-worming is schools and communities</p> <p>Avail effective anti malarial treatment</p> <p>Integrate management of childhood illnesses</p> <p>Target greater participation of men in support for reproductive health</p>

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		<p>personnel</p> <p>Under utilization of health institutions due to unfriendly health personnel in most hospitals</p> <p>High mortality rates due to HIV/AIDS. Hospital beds occupancy with AIDS related ailments is over 40%.</p> <p>Inadequate utilization of family planning and contraception</p>	<p>Recruit additional health workers especially nurses and clinical officers</p> <p>Construct additional dispensaries to meet the national standards.</p> <p>Sensitize people on the need to seek health services early</p> <p>Increase immunization</p> <p>Strengthen referral systems from level 1 to level 4.</p> <p>Strengthen HIV/AIDS initiatives among the persons who are sexually active.</p> <p>Strengthen community health structures for prevention purposes</p>

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Free Primary Education in all the divisions	Increase access to education	All school age going children i.e. 6 – 13 years	<p>Disbursement of F.P.E. funds</p> <p>Buying of instructional materials</p> <p>Monitoring of F.P.E. implementation</p>
Orphans and Vulnerable children support.	Increase retention in secondary schools	Bright students from poor families in boarding secondary school.	Identification of the beneficiaries and disbursement of the funds
Infrastructure development	<p>Improvement of physical facilities</p> <p>Improve quality of education</p>	<p>Schools with inadequate facilities</p> <p>Centres of excellence.</p>	<p>Disbursement of funds</p> <p>Construction</p> <p>Monitoring</p>
Provision of laboratory	Improved	Schools with	Identification by D.E.O.

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
equipment funds	performance in Science subjects in secondary schools	inadequate laboratory facilities/ equipment	Disbursement Monitoring

(B) New Project Proposal: Education

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Primary and secondary Schools infrastructure Baseline survey District wide	1	To determine infrastructure gaps in primary and secondary schools	All schools identified and ranked as per needs	Development of baseline tools and undertake a baseline survey
District Education Office Block District Hq	2	To enhance supervision and efficiency in DEO's office.	To have 60 office rooms@ 400000/- each	Sourcing of funds Construction
DICECE Block	3	To enhance access and supervision to ECDE programmes building and supervision	To have 6 rooms @ 400000 and a hall @ 1m	Sourcing of funds Construction
EARC Block	4	To enhance Assessment of SNE child.	Fully furnished assessment centre @ 4m.	Sourcing of funds. Assessment centres
Secondary Schools' development infrastructure program District wide	5	Enhance access and transition	78 Secondary schools	Construction and equipment of 1 laboratory in each of the 78 public secondary schools in the district
Primary Schools' learning facilities and infrastructure District Wide	6	Enhance access and quality	387 schools	Construction of classrooms and 1000toilets Provision of learning materials to 387 primary schools
Primary School feeding program District wide	7	Enhance retention	154,000 pupils 351 schools	Construction of 387 Kitchens Develop food supply chain
Bursary scheme Program District wide	8	Promote access, retention, and transition	Bright and needy students	Preparation of relevant data. Disbursement of funds.
Capacity building programs for schools mgt for BOGs and	9	Improve management	387 primary	Develop a training curriculum

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
SMCs District wide		skills of school committees and boards	school head teachers 92 secondary schools head teachers 774 SMC members at divisional levels 184 B.O.G. members	Mobilize boards and committees
Sanitary towel program District wide	10	To enhance access, retention, quality and completion	73757 Girl children in primary and 7573 in secondary schools.	Identify categories of girls in need of sanitary pads

(B) New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sensitization program District wide	1	To increase access to adult literacy from 400-3000 by 2012	3000 adult learners recruited	Sensitize community in basic adult education Recruit part time teachers Provide subsidies to support learners
Learning Centres District wide	2	Increase access to the facilities	8 learning centres	Construct one learning centre per division, Procuring of machineries
Curriculum improvement District wide	3	To improve quality of ABE programs	20 ABE centre teachers and technical staff Stocking of 20 ABE centres with	In servicing teachers for 3 months Research and collection of indigenous knowledge Purchase of text books and learning materials

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Monitoring and Evaluation District Wide	4	To improve service utilization	7 motor cycles 2 computers and a vehicle	Procure motor cycles, a vehicle and computers Develop M& E tools

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV/AIDS project- TOWA District wide	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence to less than 10% from 24% by 2010	Prevention of new infections through various interventions; Improving lives of those affected and infected; Mitigation of socio-economic effects of HIV/AIDS
CDF Health Facility development program Ukwala	To improve health service provision	To reduce morbidity & mortality due to treatable diseases	Construction/rehabilitation of facilities at Bar Ndege, Jera, Ligege, Sega, Bar Achuth, Sifuyo and Nyang'u, Ukwala
CDF Health Facility development project Boro	To improve health service provision	To reduce morbidity & mortality due to treatable diseases	Construction/rehabilitation of facilities at Ratuoro H C, Boro disp, Nyadhi, Kaluo, Segere
CDF Health Facility development project Karemo	To improve health service provision	At least one functional health facility per location	Construction/rehabilitation of facilities at Ting'wani H C, Bar Agulu, Mulaha, Nyathengo, Kogelo, Umala, MTC Siaya, Bar Olengo
CDF Health Facility development project Ugunja	To improve health service provision	At least one functional health facility per location	Construction/rehabilitation of facilities at Simenya, Sikalame, Sigomere, Rambula.
CDF Health Facility development project Wazji	To improve health service provision	At least one health facility per location	Construction/rehabilitation of facilities at Lidha, Nyagondo, Sirembe, Kambare, Uriri, Asayi, Akala
CDF Health Facility development project Uranga	To improve health service provision	At least one health facility per location	Construction/rehabilitation of facilities at Hawinga, Rwambwa, Rabar,
CDF Health Facility development project Yala	To improve health service provision	At least one health facility per location	Construction/rehabilitation of facilities at , Onding', Masogo, Got Regea, Marenyo, Ramula,
MVP Water & Ward project Yala	To improve health service provision	64 bed wards and one borehole	Sinking & devt of water point, construction of two wards
MVP Project Yala	To improve health service provision	One functional theatre	Completion of Construction of theatre room
MVP Equipment project Yala	To improve health service provision	One functional dental unit	Purchase of dental machine

(B) New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Health Infrastructure development program District wide	1	To improve accessibility to health care services at level one and two	Renovate 38 dispensaries/health centres facilities Construct 13 new dispensaries	Expand/ renovate existing facilities Construct new dispensaries to meet national standards
Malaria, HIV/AIDS & TB program District wide	2	To reduce mortality & morbidity due to malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS.	180,000 nets distributed HIV prevalence reduced to 8% TB detection and cure rate increased to 80%	Provide LLITN to all sleeping sites Reduce population of malaria vector HIV/AIDS advocacy, prevention & control Increase TB detection & cure rate
Community sensitization programs District wide	3	To advocate for behaviour change in health seeking habits/behaviour s	7 divisions reached with the message	Design BCC ICT materials Mobilize Community members
Primary health care program (level 1) District Wide	4	To reduce morbidity & mortality due to preventable diseases	95% immunization rate achieved All primary school pupils de-wormed	Conduct childhood immunization Conduct de worming exercises. Improve access to safe water & sanitation facilities at community Promote appropriate health & hygiene practices
Staff Recruitment programs (All cadres- to include community health workers and the cost of training them) District wide	6	To improve the doctor/nurse/su pport staff to population ratio. Address staff capacity to offer maternal health care services and manage early childhood illnesses	WHO recommended ratio	Identify staff training needs and gaps Source for funds Advocate to the government to employ staff
Health Infrastructure development program District wide	1	To improve accessibility to health care services at level one and two	Renovate 38 dispensaries/health centres facilities Construct 13 new dispensaries	Expand/ renovate existing facilities Construct new dispensaries to meet national standards

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Education sub-sector is heavily dependent on Agriculture and Rural development sector and health sub-sectors. Food production will enhance attendance and performance hence reduces dropout rates associated with lack of food. Physical infrastructure and Environment, Water and Sanitation sectors have programs that ensure access to schools through provision of good roads and water for use in the institutions. The plan has incorporated attempts to ensure that all public secondary schools are connected to electric grid. A few primary schools are planned to benefit from the same and in most cases where applicable solar energy will be installed. The ICT sector plays a key role in introduction of information technology in schools.

Health sub-sector is appropriately linked with Agriculture and Rural Development sector in terms of proper nutrition and environmental management.. Most preventable diseases arise due to poor sanitation and poor waste management. The sub-sector is also linked to education in human resource development sector; cases of mortality are high among illiterate families. Similar manifestation is in household sizes where those households with low literacy have a bigger family size of more than 4.4 which is the district average. Achieving universal education is also underpinned on health sub-sector. The sub-sector is equally linked to physical infrastructure sector. The plan has taken into consideration roads and electricity for public health facilities.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The district has put programs that will ensure that HIV/AIDS is managed within the context of KNASP 2005/6-2009/10. Many programs target prevention of new infections through efforts such as provision of VCT services to ensure that a majority of people know their status. Programs of ART will be up scaled to help prolong lives of those infested and thereby reduce the orphan cases.

Strategies for mainstreaming gender issues includes introduction of sanitary towels at primary schools for older girls to cut down on absenteeism. Other efforts to ensure gender equity in schools will involve introduction of model schools for girls.

ICT has also been mainstreamed in all secondary schools' programs and a few projects will be introduced in the primary schools. Environmental management efforts have been reintroduced to ensure that youth are sensitive to the environment.

Since health sub-sector is critical in achieving MDG 4, 5 and 6. Strategies for achieving objectives of this sector are geared towards reducing child mortality, maternal maternity and HIV/AIDS. Community sensitization of proper health seeking behaviour and establishment of more and well equipped facilities at the community level is critical.

3.6 RESEARCH INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge"

Mission: "To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology"

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Vision 2030 has identified Business Processing off Shoring as promising sub sector to Kenya and especially the youths. This involves the provision of business services via the internet to companies and organizations in the developed world.

Siaya district has a modern business solution centre (DBSC) establish through the assistance of UNDP to promote millennium initiative. The DBSC will train young business entrepreneurs besides other offering business solutions. This opportunity can be exploited to further the cause of BPO. The centre itself can act as a hub of BPO.

The district currently has few internet outlets. This will be an area of concern as efforts are made to upscale internet service provision, as currently there exist a ready market for internet services.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Access to information that is well packaged and easily available is requisite for development. There are significantly many development activities being carried out in the district. The community and other stakeholders need to have this information with them for purposes of their involvement and decision making. It will be possible only if efforts are made to improve information technology in the district.

Community learning and resource centres and Digital villages are the avenues that the district will have to strengthen to ensure that information flow is effective. The sector will thus play an important role in supporting other sectors.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government and its agencies	To create an enabling environment for the growth of the sector and to equip public sector with IT to facilitate information flow
Partners, NGOs and other civil society organizations	To support the centres of adult learning through capacity building on IGA
Local authorities	To speed up licensing exercise of the internet outlets
Private sector	To play a leading role in investing in the sector

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information and Communication	Enhance adoption of ICT in the district by the public and private sector	High cost of technology Lack of electricity in some areas to allow for adoption	Acquisition of appropriate training modules Mobilization of offices at the

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Technology		Low literacy on IT and awareness of its usefulness	<p>district and divisional levels for training</p> <p>Procurement of servers and computers</p> <p>Local area networking Management Information Systems development</p> <p>Development of digital villages</p> <p>Acquisition and installation of digital village infrastructure</p>

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

(B) New Projects Proposals: Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Capacity Building programs District wide	1	To train government officers to be able to support e-government program	120 government officers	<p>Acquisition of appropriate training modules</p> <p>Mobilization of offices at the district and divisional levels</p>
ICT infrastructure District wide	2	Enhance interdepartmental communication and information sharing	District and divisional offices	<p>Procurement of servers and computers</p> <p>Local area networking Management Information Systems development</p>
Digital Villages Project District Wide	3	Expansion and automation of rural areas to support e-government project	One per division	<p>Development of digital villages</p> <p>Acquisition and installation of digital village infrastructure</p>

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The growth of this sector largely depends on the availability of reliable and efficient infrastructure. Human resource and special programme sectors will play a crucial role in training the local personnel in IT so that ICT is fully utilized. Since all other sectors utilize ICT on day to day operations, this sector will bring about efficiency, productivity and cost reduction to all sectors.

Improvement in communication will assist players in the productive sector access market information and information on new technologies. Trade and industrialization will benefit from this sector through new business opportunities in Business Processes Out-sourcing. In financial markets, the concept of mobile banking is becoming very popular.

In Agriculture, mobile phone technology can play an important role in promoting agricultural marketing through easy and cost-effective information dissemination that avails to farmers the latest commodity prices in various places via text message enquiry. On the other hand, expanding internet services to the interior localities in rural areas can enable farmers get information on the latest research findings, hence strengthen the vital link between researchers and farmers.

In education, ICT use can significantly enhance learning opportunities for school children by providing internet access in remote areas. Establishing internet connectivity in education institutions also enables students to access learning material from electronic libraries, hence interlink them with the rest of the world. With the advancement of technology, it has been possible for candidates to conveniently access examination results through mobile phone text messages, hence save on costs in terms of time and money.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The district currently has local publications which highlight issues of HIV/AIDS, human rights, government and social-economic development issues. This will be strengthened to enable widespread and cost effective information sharing channel that is widely accessible among the local community. With the advent of the call-in radio programmes in local language, radio technology is fast evolving into a two way communication that enables community members to share information amongst them, besides affording to access experts views in various fields.

The ICT sector is also important in disseminating environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity to learn and compare what is happening in other areas and is vital for information sharing and replication of best practices. Establishment of digital villages will be a powerful tool for social and economic change among the youth. The district business solution center will also provide an opportunity for more professional interaction between youths and external experts and access both domestic and international education and job opportunities on line. MDG goals 3, 6, 7 and 8 will be mainstreamed in this sector with the implementation of the above proposed programmes.

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "To achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya"

Mission: "To ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development"

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Development of the district depends on effective public administration and a secure environment that enables the populace to actively engage in development. The district focus more on attracting private sector participation, DDC will ensure that public service delivery is fast tracked to meet competitiveness desired for private sector development. Resource will be prudently managed to ensure that the public get value for money.

The sector will also help in administration of justice for redress where such resources have been put to waste by the custodians.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The development of the district will depend on effective administration of justice and governance issues. The increase in devolution of funds has created a potential environment for corruption practices to thrive. Continued political polarization and alignments of our systems also points at the important role played by this sector in creating conducive environment for voiceless. The effectiveness of this sector therefore will be necessary in addressing faster development.

3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Government ministries	To provide effective administration and security for accelerated development
Police Department	Ensure that law and order prevails in the society
Office of the President	Deploys and provides policy guidelines on public issues to the provincial administrators. Promotes effective and efficient operation of the government activities in the district Ensures that security prevails in the district
Provincial Administration	Promotes effective and efficient operations of government activities at the district, division and location and sub-location.
The Public/ Community	To assist in ensuring security for the people it to be able to go about their business without hindrance Watchdogs and enablers of project planning and management
NGOs/CBOs	To participate in provision of civic education to the public
Donors and private sector	Help in systems strengthening to enable the sector deliver on its obligations.
Courts	Adjudication and administration of justice.

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Reduce high cases of insecurity	Insufficient number of security officers	Put up more AP lines and police bases (Sinaga patrol & Got Regea

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Empower youths through capacity building and provision of enterprise startup models to replicate.	Inadequate security bases, posts, and AP lines. Some locations in Yala division were border locations hence rising cases of stock theft Poor infrastructure reducing the reach of security agents	patrol bases) Rehabilitation program for the youth Sub-divide larger locations
Penal institution	Improve staff housing at Karemo prison	Inadequate facilities for staff and inmates	Complete facility construction for staff
Judiciary	Improve administration of justice Facilitation of administration of justice	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice; Lack of co-ordination between the various actors.	Enhance non-custodial sentences Enhance proper co-ordination between stakeholders
Police	Maintenance of law and order	Inadequate physical facilities Vastness of the district Inadequate staff	Enhance community policing programs Sub-divide larger locations Improve and maintain physical infrastructure

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Provincial Administration and Penal Institutions

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of AP posts and police stations District wide	To increase security	Sinaga patrol base Got Regea Patrol base	Provision of police lines and stations to improve on security
Staff housing at prison Karemo	Provide better housing for prison wardens	30 units of grade 9, 6 units of grade 8, 2 unit of grade 6 houses	Construction of staff houses

(B) New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration and Penal Institutions

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of modern offices for chiefs and Administration police camps	To improve security	30 office blocks 150 AP houses	Building model chief's camps with offices and	Construction of modern offices for chiefs and Administration police

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
District wide	situation		5 houses units for the APs	camps District wide
Construction of police station Ugunja Division and Nyadorea in Usonga Division	To improve security situation	2 Police stations and 48 police houses	Build standard police station with 24 house units for police officers in each station	Construction of police station Ugunja Division and Nyadorea in Usonga Division
Construction of Police posts Ramula, Sega and Rangala	To improve security situation	3 police posts and 24 houses	Set up police post with 8 units of houses per police post	Construction of Police posts Ramula, Sega and Rangala

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is an important enabler to performance of other sectors as it enhances administration of justice and security. The sector relies on the provincial administration in ensuring that the communities abide by the laws and where such laws are broken the police arrest and charge such offenders.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Gender mainstreaming is one aspect that this sector will help in mainstreaming. The main challenge facing gender includes gender inequality, gender equity, access and control of productive resources. Issues of poverty will be addressed if the sector is to be quick in dispensing justice and sensitizing community on the importance of prudent management of resources.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management"

Mission: "To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery"

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The mandate of the Ministry of state for planning, National development and Vision 2030 is to provide leadership in formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of macro and sectoral development policies and programmes.

The district through District Development Office will provide necessary guidance by effectively and efficiently managing DDC programs. The DDC will ensure optimal and

equitable resource utilization by involving all stakeholders in vital processes such as monitoring and evaluation.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Development of the district depends on effective coordination and management of resources and programs. This can only be so if this sector provides an enabling environment devoid of bureaucracies.

Fundamental concerns have been raised on district capacity to coordinate development activities. Arising from various consultative fora, the sector's importance in coordination and management has become a concern that goes to justify the need for proper systems to ensure delivery of the plan. The performance of other sectors and subsequent outcomes will be largely influenced by the performance of this sector.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government (District Development Office and local authorities) and its agencies	To provide an effective administration and coordination of activities for accelerated development.
Development Partners, NGOs and other civil society organizations	Provide civic education and capacity development to the communities
Community	Promote and appreciate involvement in development activities

3.8.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Management	To ensure accountable, effective and efficient use of all development funds	Delays in the release of funds	Formation of DMEC for development tracking
Development Planning	Strengthen district capacity for planning, monitoring and evaluation	New district does not have supportive facilities; offices, DIDC, vehicle	Partnerships with community to provide temporary office for departments

3.8.6 Projects and Programme Priorities: District Development Office

(B) New Proposal: Ministry of Planning

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
General Administration and Support Services District Wide	1	Improve coordination and service provision	10 computers One server 2 motor vehicle	Acquire computers for DIDC for community use Acquire Server Motor Vehicles

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The district development office, under the Ministry of States for Planning National Development and Vision 2030 is responsible for coordination of all development programs in the district. All sectors will rely upon the department for policy guidance on development issues during this period. The department also facilitates the process of development planning besides coordination of monitoring and evaluation of programs. These are core responsibilities that the department plans to deliver.

Local Authorities are responsible for the provision of infrastructural facilities, which support industrial development, provide markets for agricultural produce promote trade and tourism and provide other social amenities. They also provide necessary facilities in the rural areas such as markets, holding grounds and social amenities, which promote growth in the rural areas. Transport sub-sector facilitates mobility in both rural and urban areas for both goods and services including labour. Efficient transport is critical to lowering the cost of doing business and increases competitiveness.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

District Development office is responsible for championing for attainment of MDGs. Siaya district has several programs dubbed quick wins that are aimed at MDGs besides the millennium villages' project. The local authorities plan to embrace participatory project management approach in the next five years so that gender issues are mainstreamed in their activities.

3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

The Special Programmes Sector is made up of five inter-related sub-sectors namely: Gender and social service and Children Affairs, special programmes; Youth and Sports, Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands. The mandate of the Sector focuses on implementation of manpower policies, youth and gender empowerment strategies, special programmes and heritage promotion in the country

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "To provide sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans"

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

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In responding to the sector vision and mission, the district will focus on children, women and youth empowerment. Efforts will be put in place to enhance the women and youth capacity for self reliance and greater participation in the development process by initiating and development of community based development programmes. Women and

Youth Enterprise Funds are initiatives that are already addressing identified concerns. Focus will also be laid on training and empowering local communities on participation in implementation of sports activities to nurture youth talents and promote integration. Efforts will be put in facilitating the development, management, maintenance and expansion of sports facilities as well as initiating programmes to promote the development of music and dance.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector addresses concerns of over 80 per cent of the population which is composed of children, youth and women. The sector is important in promotion of equality and equity in development; empowering the youth through sports and other development activities, enhancing provision of basic services, building the capacities of communities and community institutions as well as providing an enabling environment to allow diversification of rural economies. It also provide social protection to those affected challenges of development such as the aged, OVC and HIV/AIDS affected and infected individuals.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Gender, Children and Social Services	Mobilize people to form group, register the same group and mobilize local resources, advance grants to groups for purpose of revolving funds and undertaking social projects Disbursement of Women Enterprise Fund Ensure support and protection of children affairs
Civil society organizations and development partners	Support groups and implement activities aimed at enhancing lives of the poor in the community
Youth Department	Empowerment, coordination, training and mainstreaming of youth affairs Disbursement of Youth Enterprise Fund

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Youth	To increase participation of youth in development; Reduction of unemployment; Development of youth resource centres. Establish/ Construct/revive youth polytechnics; To increase participation of the youth in protection, preservation, conservation and	High unemployment among the youth. Inadequate start-up capital Inaccessibility to credit facilities	Improve credit accessibility Dissemination of information Promotion of technical education Campaigns against retrogressive cultural practices.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	improvement of the environment.		
Gender, children and Social Services	Up scaling cash transfer program Promotion of community sustainable projects Diversification of income generating activities and integration of gender in community decision-making forums Exploitation of the existing cultural practices in the district	Increasing numbers of orphans and vulnerable children Weak VCO systems Inadequate funds for. Inadequate staffing at community and district levels Lack of diversification in the district	Strengthening community capacity to manage, utilize and conserve local resources. Encourage participation of traditional dancers in music festivals regularly
Youth	To increase participation of youth in development; Reduction of unemployment; Development of youth resource centres. Establish/ Construct/revive youth polytechnics; To increase participation of the youth in protection, preservation, conservation and improvement of the environment.	High unemployment among the youth. Inadequate start-up capital Inaccessibility to credit facilities	Improve credit accessibility Dissemination of information Promotion of technical education Campaigns against retrogressive cultural practices.
Gender, children and Social Services	Up scaling Cash transfer program Promotion of community sustainable projects Diversification of income generating activities and integration of gender in community	Increasing numbers of orphans and vulnerable children Weak VCO systems Inadequate funds for. Inadequate staffing at community and district levels	Strengthening community capacity to manage, utilize and conserve local resources. Encourage participation of traditional dancers in music festivals regularly

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	decision-making forums Exploitation of the existing cultural practices in the district	Lack of diversification in the district	
Youth	To increase participation of youth in development; Reduction of unemployment; Development of youth resource centres. Establish/ Construct/revive youth polytechnics; To increase participation of the youth in protection, preservation, conservation and improvement of the environment.	High unemployment among the youth. Inadequate start-up capital Inaccessibility to credit facilities	Improve credit accessibility Dissemination of information Promotion of technical education Campaigns against retrogressive cultural practices.
Gender, children and Social Services	Up scaling Cash transfer program Promotion of community sustainable projects Diversification of income generating activities and integration of gender in community decision-making forums Exploitation of the existing cultural practices in the district	Increasing numbers of orphans and vulnerable children Weak VCO-systems Inadequate funds for. Inadequate staffing at community and district levels Lack of diversification in the district	Strengthening community capacity to manage, utilize and conserve local resources. Encourage participation of traditional dancers in music festivals regularly
Youth	To increase participation of youth in development; Reduction of unemployment; Development of youth resource	High unemployment among the youth. Inadequate start-up capital Inaccessibility to credit facilities	Improve credit accessibility Dissemination of information Promotion of technical education Campaigns against

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	centres. Establish/ Construct/revive youth polytechnics; To increase participation of the youth in protection, preservation, conservation and improvement of the environment.		retrogressive cultural practices.
Gender, children and Social Services	Up scaling cash transfer program Promotion of community sustainable projects Diversification of income generating activities and integration of gender in community decision-making forums Exploitation of the existing cultural practices in the district	Increasing numbers of orphans and vulnerable children Weak VCO systems Inadequate funds for. Inadequate staffing at community and district levels Lack of diversification in the district	Strengthening community capacity to manage, utilize and conserve local resources. Encourage participation of traditional dancers in music festivals regularly
Youth	To increase participation of youth in development; Reduction of unemployment; Development of youth resource centres. Establish/ Construct/revive youth polytechnics; To increase participation of the youth in protection, preservation, conservation and improvement of the environment.	High unemployment among the youth. Inadequate start-up capital Inaccessibility to credit facilities	Improve credit accessibility Dissemination of information Promotion of technical education Campaigns against retrogressive cultural practices.

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(B) New Project Proposals: Gender and Social Services

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Women programme (Women Enterprises fund) District wide	1	Women empowerment to start IGAs	50 women groups and 50 individual women to benefit from loans per year.	Organize group to focus and initiate business; Encourage individual Women to start or expand viable business.
community development (promotion and registration of groups) District wide	2	Identify the needy groups to participate in sustainable social – economic development.	Register 200 new groups per year; Renew certificates of 100 groups per year.	Registration Renewals
vocational rehabilitation workshops and shelters District wide	3	Person with disability be self reliant; Identify the vulnerable individual for assistance.	Construct on vocational center for special skills for the disables	Encourage disabled person to initiate IGAS

(B) New Project Proposals: Youth Affairs

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Youth Polytechnic Projects All Divisions	1	To equip the youth with relevant technical skills, knowledge and attitudes for labour market.	Two functional youth polytechnics per division	Identification of land in each division, Resource mobilization Development of tailor made youth programs
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	2	Support youth	20 youth groups per	Disbursement of Ksh 50,000 to

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
All constituencies		oriented micro small & medium enterprises to develop linkages with large enterprises	constituency per year 10 Individual Young entrepreneurs per constituency per year	each group through C-YES Kenya Industrial Estates to disburse loans to individual youth entrepreneurs up to Ksh 500,000 as a MFIs
Youth Empowerment Centres (YEC) All constituencies	3	To maximize the full potential of the youth through participatory engagements that serves their needs & aspirations.	One youth empowerment centre per constituency	Information & service provision centres for the youth that respond to their unique needs in an environment that attracts their interests and sustains their motivation to continue using the services; The integration of services will include a diversity of activities ranging from entrepreneurship training, information provision (ICT-digital villages), counselling, games, community mobilization & sensitization & networking
Construction of the District Youth Office Karemo	4	To establish a central office to co-ordinate all youth programmes in the district.	Youth department staff.	Acquire land for the construction of the district youth office in Maralal

(B) New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Up scaling cash transfer Scheme All Divisions	1	To provide care protection and empowerment to OVCs	House hold headed by children Elderly persons taking care of orphans	Identification of locations Sensitization of communities Training of location committees Development of tailor made youth programs
Office Construction Karemo	2	To provide accommodation for staff	All officers in the department	Identification of land, Design and procurement of service of construction

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Gender and Social Services sub-sector prepares is the ground work for all other government projects by creating conducive environment in terms of community mobilization, registration of self help groups and empowerment. These groups are the entry points for donors, civil society organizations and government development initiatives aimed at poverty reduction especially in the rural areas. Empowerment of the community involves capacity building of which literacy and continuing education plays a crucial role. Adult education targets members of the society who did not get the chance to benefit from the formal education. Adult education sub-sector therefore supplements the goals of education sector. Environment and natural resources sub-sector is directly affected by activities of this sector. The sector is targeted to attain MDG goal 1, 3 and 6 by implementing the proposed programmes.

3.9.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

The proposed projects in the sector have an overall goal of alleviating poverty through various strategies such as community driven development support to local development, youth and women enterprise funds and youth polytechnics. Through youth empowerment centres, sports activities and conflict management efforts, the issue of national diversity is mainstreamed. Similarly, this sector is made up of ministries that deal directly with youth affairs, gender, concerns of the physically challenged and environmental issues through

the Ministry of special programmes. HIV/AIDS issues are also mainstreamed through capacity building efforts by the special programmes sub-sector and community campaign drives targeting the youth.

There are efforts in the district to ensure that all the disadvantaged groups such as youth, people with disability, women are involved in decision making of various development programmes and projects and in specific programs designed to address their needs.

CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation mechanism that is used by the district to measure the progress and effectiveness of development activities proposed in chapter 3 to be undertaken in the district during the district planned period.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

The institutional structure for M&E at the district level is designed to be inclusive and to provide coverage and voice to all categories of institutions, which exist in the district. Monitoring and evaluation is participatory at all levels, with emphases on building capacity of project management committees to carry out M&E. At the district level, District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) have the responsibility of backstopping all lower level committees for effectiveness and efficiency. DMEC reports to the Department of Monitoring and evaluation of the Ministry of States for Planning, National Development and *Vision 2030*, which is responsible for National Annual Progress Reporting.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The monitoring and evaluation matrix of various sectors is illustrated below. Details of project objectives, activities and targets for all projects and programmes listed below are provided in Chapter 3 of this District Development Plan.

4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Maize production under fertilizer	250 m	2008-2012	Total Ha. Planted; No. of farmers trained	Reports; Field visits	MOA/ community	MOA/Go K, Donors, Non-governmental organization and the community	Community to provide land; MOA, NGOs, private sector and partners to provide technical support and project funds
Mango and banana fruit production	10 m	2008-2012	Yield/ha; area under fruit trees	Progress Reports and field visits	MOA	MOA/Go K, Donors, Non-governmental organization and the community	MOA and partners to provide TA, value chain development and market linkages

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Njaa Marufuku	7.5 m	2008-2012	No. groups supported Volume of funds disbursed	Reports and field visits	MOA	GoK/Donors	MOA, DSGDO and partners to provide TA, in CIG formation, value chain development and market linkages
KAPP	36 m	2008-2012	No. of CIGs formed and supported and operational Volume of funds disbursed	Reports and field visits	MOA	GoK/Donors	MOA, DSGDO and partners to provide TA, in CIG formation, value chain development and market linkages
Cotton promotion Campaigns	6 m	2008-2012	Total Ha planted; yield/Ha; No. of farmers supported	Reports and field visits	MOA	MOA/GoK, Donors, Non-governmental organization and the community	Ministry and stakeholders to fund the campaign and assist in value chain development, community to uptake cotton growing
WKCDD/FM	138 m	2008-2012	No. of community projects identified and initiated No. of groups supported No. of households reached	Reports and field visits	Office of the President, Ministries for special program	GoK/World Bank	OOP, MOA, Environment Office, Social development Office and District Development Office
Drought resistant crops including cassava, sorghum and sweet potatoes growing	12.5 m	2008-2012	Total Ha planted; no. of value addition programs introduced	Reports and field visit	MOA	MOA/GoK, Donors, Non-governmental organization and the community	Ministry and research bodies to develop varieties, private sector and other agencies to develop value addition chain
District Irrigation plan	0.4 m	2008/2009	One irrigation Plan	Stakeholders reports	Irrigation Department	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Ministry, NGOs, partner agencies to provide resources

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Micro irrigation projects	100 m	2008-2012	No. of ha under irrigation No. of new varieties introduced	Reports and field visits	Irrigation department and MOA	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	MOA and Irrigation department to do capacity building, MTEF and partner to provide resources
Fertilizer and seed subsidy and credit programmes	250 m	2008-2012	Amount of fertilizer used and yield levels.	Reports and field visits	MOA	MOA/GoK, Donors, Non-governmental organization and the community	Ministry, MVP, NGOs and other Stakeholders
Promotion of High value crops	5 m	2008-2012	Volume of produce	Reports and field visits.	MOA	GoK/Donors	Ministry and relevant Stakeholders
Improved fallow program	2.5 m	2008-2012	Ha under fallow crops	Reports and field visits	MOA	GoK/Donors	Ministry, MVP and other Stakeholders
Farmers' capacity building program	3.8 m	2008-2012	Number of CORPs, demo sites.	Reports and field visits	MOA	GoK/Donors	Ministry and other Stakeholders
Fruit trees program	0.75 m	2008-2012	Volume of produce	Reports and field visits	MOA	GoK/Donors	Ministry and other Stakeholders
Agro forestry	3.5 m	2008-2012	No. of nurseries and seedlings produced	Reports and field visits	MOA	GoK/Donors	Ministry and other Stakeholders
Value chain development program	2 m	2008-2012	No of new products developed	Reports and field visits	MOA	GoK/Donors/NGOs	MOA and MLD and partners to provide TA and finances
Bird eyes Chillies production	5 m	2008-2012	Yield per Ha and No. of farmers trained	Reports and Field Visits	MOA	Ministry of Agriculture, Community, donors and private sector	Ministry, NGOs and partners to offer TA and help develop market channels; community to avail land and grow chillies
District Lands Office	32 m	2008-2012	Number of office block built	Reports	District lands officer	Ministry of Land	Ministry of public works to provide TA, while the

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
							ministry of lands provide funds
Dispute resolution program	1.25 m	2008-2012	No of land related disputes solved	Field visits and reports	District lands officer	Ministry of Land	Ministry of lands and provincial administration to provide TA, partners to provide TA and funds
Computerization of land information	0.5 m	2008-2012	IMS established, No of staff trained on IMS	Reports and field visits	District lands officer	Ministry of Land	Ministry of lands to provide funds
Dairy and Breeding stock development and marketing	8 m	2008-2012	No. of exotic bulls acquired No. of dairy cow and goats Kgs of Beef yield Litres of milk	Reports and Field visits	MOLD	Ministry of livestock development, Donors and private sector	MOA. research institutions. DSGDO provide support in breed research and organization of farmer groups
Apiculture Development/ Bee keeping	2.3 m	2008-2012	No. of groups trained No. of hives acquired Kgs of honey produced	Reports and field visits	MOLD	Ministry of livestock development, Donors and private sector	MOA/DSGDO, partners provide TA and support in value chain development and marketing of product
Commercial local poultry production	3 m	2008-2012	No. of Birds/eggs sold No. of farmers doing commercial farming	Reports and field visits	MOLD	Ministry of livestock development, Donors and private sector	The ministry, NGOs, CBOs, partners and farmer groups to offer technical advice and market access.
Tsetse and Tick control	22.5 m	2008-2012	Beef yield Milk yield No. of farmers trained	Reports and field visits	MOLPD	GoK and Donors	Veterinary, MOA and partners to provide TA and resources. Community to provide land, resources and time
AI program and stock up grading program	9 m	2008-2012	No. of AI schemes launched	Reports and field visits	MOLPD	Ministry of livestock develop	Ministry and partners to provide resource and

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
						ment, Donors and private sector	TA
Group extenssion services program	3.5 m	2008-2012	No of groups formed/prov ided with extension services	Reports and field visits	MOLP D	Gok and donors	Ministry and partners to provide resource and TA
Rehabilitatio n of main DLPO officeDLPO office	0.45 m	2008-2012	Proportion of the DLPO's office rehabilitated	Reports and field visits	MOLP D	Ministry of livestock develop ment,	Ministry and partners to provide resource and TA
Constructio n of divisional offices in Ugunja and Ukwala	4 m	2008-2012	No. of divisional offices constructed	Reports and field visits	MOLP D	Ministry of livestock develop ment,	Ministry and partners to provide resource and TA
Capture Fisheries	1.3 m	2008-2012	No. of tons of fish harvest	Reports and field visits	MFD	MFD, donors, private sector	MFD to provide TA, community and other agencies to provide resources
Data management	0.18 m	2008-2012	No of computers bought	Reports	MFD	MFD, donors, private sector	MFD to provide TA, community and other agencies to provide resources
Complete wiring of main office and install internet	0.22 m	2008-2012	ISP procured Meters of fence put	Reports and field visits	MFD	MFD, donors, private sector	MFD to provide TA, community and other agencies to provide resources
Agro forestry and afforestation	4 m	2008-2012	No. of people reached with afforestation message and have tree nurseries established No. of hill tops planted with trees; No. of trees planted	Reports and field visit	Kenya Forest Department	Kenya forest, donors, community	Forest Department to provide TA; provincial administration to mobilize community; NGOs and donors to support community to grow more trees through financing of afforestation program
Aquaculture	1.5 m	2008-2012	No. of farmers and	Reports and field	MFD	MFD, donors,	MFD to provide TA,

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			tons of fish harvest	visits		private sector	community and other agencies to provide resources

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Entrepreneurship Training	2.5 m	2008-2012	No. of entrepreneurs trained	Training reports	District Trade Office	GOK/donor partners	Ministry of Trade to provide funds and TA, devolved funds to support activities
Joint Loan Board Scheme	1.2 m	2008-2012	No. of traders given loans and amount of loans given	Disbursement reports.	District Trade Office	GOK	Ministry of Trade to provide funds and TA, devolved funds to support activities
Traders SACCO	5 m	2008-2012	No. of SACCOs supported	Training reports	District Trade Office	GOK, Private sector	Ministry of Trade to provide funds and TA, devolved funds to support activities
Market Survey	1.2 m	2008-2012	No. of survey carried	Survey report	District Trade Office	GOK	Ministry of Trade to provide funds and TA, devolved funds to support activities
Construction of Jua kali sheds	400 m	2008-2012	No. of Jua kali sheds constructed	Reports and field visits	District Enterprise development Officer	GOK/donor partners/private sector	Ministry of industrialization and partners to provide funds and TA
Mobilization of MSE Associations to form SACCOs	25 m	2008-2012	No. of MSE mobilized No. of SACCOs formed	Reports and field visits	District Enterprise development Officer	GOK/donor partners/private sector	Ministry of industrialization and partners to provide funds and TA
Registration of MSE operators	25 m	2008-2012	No. of MSE registered	Reports and field visits	District Enterprise development	GOK	Ministry of industrialization and partners

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			d		Officer		to provide funds and TA
Mobilization of MSE operators to form associations	5 m	2008-2012		Reports and field visits	District Enterprise development Officer	GOK	Ministry of industrialization and partners to provide funds and TA
Construction of a cultural center	500 m	2008-2012	No. of cultural centers developed	Reports and Field Visit	Department of culture and social services	GOK/donor partners/private sector	Department of Culture to offer TA and partners to support development of facilities
Construction of a district library	80 m	2008-2012	No Of libraries developed in the district	Reports and Field Visit	Kenya National Library service	CDF and Kenya National library services	KNLS to offer TA and financial assistance and partners to provide financial support
Development of New tourism products	30 m	2008-2012	No. of new tourism products developed	Reports and Field Visit	Tourism Development Authority and Ministry of tourism	GOK, tourism development authority, Donors	Tourism Development Authority and Ministry of tourism to offer TA and marketing
Home stays, bed and breakfast	25 m	2008-2012	No. of homes identified, satisfied and offering BB	Reports and Field Visit	Tourism Development Authority and Ministry of tourism	Private sector	Tourism Development Authority and Ministry of tourism to offer TA and marketing
Development of skills and technological capacity for MSE operators	5 m	2008-2012	No. of capacity building workshops held	Reports and field visits	District Enterprise development Officer	GOK and Partners	Ministry of industrialization and partners to provide funds and TA

4.2.4 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Rapid roads assessment	200,000	2002-2012	Roads status reports	Assessment tools or maps	MOR&PW	MOR&PW	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
							to support through funds
C28 RANGALA – SIAYA	237 m	2002-2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&PW and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
C28 NGIYA – ABOM	15 m	2002-2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&PW and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
D246 SIAYA – YALA RIVER	216 m	2002-2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&PW and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
C90 UGUNJA – RUAMBWA	420 m	2002-2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&PW and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
C29 SIAYA – RUAMBWA	420 m	2002-2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&PW and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
D248 – 1 KODIAGA – WAGAI	15 m	2008-2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&PW and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
D248 – 2 WAGAI - ONYINYORE	27 m	2008-2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&PW and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
D247 LUANDA – AKALA	40 m	2008-2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&PW and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
D259 SIDINDI – SIGOMRE – INUNGO	40 m	2008- 2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&P W and donor agencies	through funds MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
C39	4.2 m	2008- 2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&P W and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
E140 NGIYA – KOBARE – BORO	56 m	2008- 2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&P W and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
E387 RABUOR – YALA – GOT REGEYA KODIAGA – ULAF	60 m	2008- 2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&P W and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
E382 PANYAKO – LUANDA	30 m	2008- 2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&P W and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
E386 MUHANDA – NYANGWES O	13.2 m	2008- 2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&P W and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
E249 KADENGE – MUDHIRO	84 m	2008- 2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&P W and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
E 1156 AKALA – NYAGONDO – LANA	58 m	2008- 2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&P W and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
D242 SINAR – BAR OBER	22.4 m	2008- 2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&P W and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
D253 UKWALA – ODIADO	20 m	2008- 2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&P W and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
D260 SIRANGA – SEGA	33 m	2008- 2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&P W and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
E142 UGUNJA – SIGOMRE.– DB MUMIAS	25 m	2008- 2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&P W and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
E145 SEGA – ABOKE	36 m	2008- 2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&P W and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
E135 SEGA – OBET	34.6 m	2008- 2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&P W and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
E149 SIFUYO – NYALENYA	31.2 m	2008- 2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&P W and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
E152 SIHAY – DB BUSIA	12 m	2008- 2012	No. of Kms done	Reports and field visits	MOR&PW	MOR&P W and donor agencies	MOR&PW to provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
E385	17.3 m	2008-	No. of Kms	Reports	MOR&PW	MOR&P	MOR&PW to

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
WAGAI – PANYAKO		2012	done	and field visits		W and donor agencies	provide funds and TA, partners and devolved funds to support through funds
ENERGY							
Rural Electrification	500 m	2008-2012	No. of programs started	Reports and field visits	Ministry of Energy	Ministry of Energy, CDF and donor agencies	KPLC to provide TA, ministry of Energy to provide funds, partners, private sector, devolved funds to provide funds
Community Sensitization Program	1 m	2008-2012	No. of community members sensitize and connected	Reports and field visits	Ministry of Energy	Ministry of Energy	KPLC to provide TA, ministry of Energy to provide funds, partners, private sector, devolved funds to provide funds
Hydro-Electric Power Generating	2 b	2008-2012	Hydro electric power station at Ndanu	Reports and field visits	Ministry of Energy	KENGEN, Private sector	KPLC to provide TA, ministry of Energy to provide funds, partners, private sector, devolved funds to provide funds
Small-scale hydro-power station at Sidindi/Malanga WS	1 b	2008-2012	Hydro electric power station at Sidindi/Malanga	Reports and field visits	Ministry of Energy	Private sector	KPLC to provide TA, ministry of Energy to provide funds, partners, private sector, devolved funds to provide funds
Bio fuels generation technologies	20 m	2008-2012	No. of bio diesel trees planted and technology acquired	Reports and field visits	Ministry of Energy	GOK and private sector	KPLC to provide TA, ministry of Energy to provide funds, partners, private sector, devolved funds to provide funds

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Solar Energy program	400 m	2008-2012	No. of households with solar panels	Reports and field visits	Ministry of Energy	GoK, donors and private sector	KPLC to provide TA, ministry of Energy to provide funds, partners, private sector, devolved funds to provide funds

4.2.5 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Solid waste management in Siaya town and other major towns	350 m	2008-2010	No. of waste plants established No. households connected to sewer system	Reports and field Visits	District Water Office	GOK, Donors, Municipal council	Partners, ministry and local authorities to fund and provide TA. Private sector.
District Water master plan	0.4 m	2008/2009	Plan	Master plan and field visit	District Water office	GOK	Partners, ministry and local authorities to fund and provide TA. Private sector.
Springs protection program	43 m	2008-2012	No. of springs protected No. of households accessing water	Reports and field visits	District Water office	GOK, Donors and NGOs	Partners, ministry and local authorities to fund and provide TA. Community to contribute labour
Rehabilitation and expansion programs of water facilities	500 m	2008-2012	No. of facilities rehabilitated or expanded	Reports and field visits	District Water office	GOK, donors and private sector	Partners, ministry and local authorities to fund and provide TA
Extension Program for piped water	50 m	2008-2012	Kms of pipeline laid No. of new connections made	Reports and field visits	District Water office	Municipal council, GOK	partners, ministry and NGOs and CBOs to fund and provide TA

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Roof water catchments program	108 m	2008-2012	No. of schools with roof catchments	Reports and field visits	District Water officer	GOK, Donor partners	Ministry of Education to mobilize schools, partners, Ministry of Water to fund and provide TA
Boreholes construction	64 m	2008-2012	No. of bore holes identified and sank No. of WSCs formed and trained on O&M	Reports and Field Visits	District Water Officer	GOK, Donor partners	partners, NGOs, Private sector to provide resources, OOP to carry community mobilization
Dams/pans construction	66 m	2008-2012	No. of pans dams constructed No. of WSCs formed and trained	Reports and Field visits	District Water office	GOK, Donor partners	partners, NGOs, Private sector to provide resources, OOP to carry community mobilization
Siaya Town Sewerage system	43 m	2008-2012	No. of sewerage system put in place	Reports and Field visits	District Water office and local authorities	GOK, local authorities, Donor partners	District Water officer and local authorities to provide funds and technical support, Donors to provide funds and TA
District Environment Action Plan	0.4 m	2008	No. of consultations made	Report	District Environment Office (DEC)	NEMA	District Environment Office to provide TA, Partners to provide financial resources
Environmental Education	2 m	2008-2012	No. of people reached No. of public <i>barazas</i> addressed	Reports and field visits	District Environment Office	NEMA/ Donor partners	Provincial administration to carry out mobilization, DEC to do TA
Soil and water conservation	7.5 m	2008-2012	No. of groups trained and	Reports and field visits	District Environment officer (DEC)	NEMA/ Donor partners	Partners/government to provide funds and TA;

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			practicing				community to conserve soil and water/ivers
Capacity building stakeholders on EMCA and the role of NEMA	0.5 m	2008-2012	No. of Stakeholders meeting held	Reports and field visits	District Environment officer	NEMA/NGOs/donor partners	DEC to provide TA, NEMA and partners to provide resources, PA, DGSDO and DDO to do mobilization
A forestation program for hill tops and wood lots	1.2 m	2008-2012	No. of hilltops and woodlots planted % forest cover achieved	Reports and field visits	District Forest officer	NEMA/NGOs/donor partners	District Forest officer to Provide TA, Kenya forest and other partners to provide resources.
Stabilization of river Nzoia Bank	2 m	2008-2012	Size in Km stabilized	Reports and field visits	District Environment officer	NEMA/NGOs/donor partners	DEC to provide TA, NEMA and partners to provide resources, PA, DGSDO and DDO to do mobilization
Mobilization and sensitization of sand harvesters and brick makers	0.3 m	2008-2012	No. of sensitization meetings held	Reports and field visits	District Environment officer	NEMA/NGOs/donor partners	DEC to provide TA, NEMA and partners to provide resources, PA, DGSDO and DDO to do mobilization
Rehabilitation of gravel extraction sites	1 m	2008-2012	No. of sites rehabilitated	Reports and field visits	District Environment officer	MOR&PW; NEMA/NGOs/donor partners	DEC to provide TA, NEMA and partners to provide resources, PA, DGSDO and DDO to do mobilization
Magoya Gravity Project	800 m	2008-2012	No. of farmers No. of HA	Reports and field visits	Ministry of water and irrigation	Gok/partners	GoK, Private sector and donor partners to provide resources and TA
Nyadorera 'B'	400 m	2008-2012	No. of farmers	Reports and field	Ministry of water	Gok/partners	GoK, Private sector and

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			No. of HA	visits	and irrigation		donor partners to provide resources and TA
Bunyala out-growers Rice project	400 m	2008-2012	No. of farmers No. of HA	Reports and field visits	Ministry of water and irrigation	Gok/partners	GoK, Private sector and donor partners to provide resources and TA
Uhuyi irrigation project	300 m	2008-2012	No. of farmers No. of HA	Reports and field visits	Ministry of water and irrigation	Gok/partners	GoK, Private sector and donor partners to provide resources and TA

4.2.6 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Health facilities development program	45 m	2008-2012	No. of facilities renovated and developed	Field visits and inspection report	MOH	GOK, CDF and donors	CDF, LATF, communities and partners
Endemic diseases control program (Malaria, HIV/AIDS)	25 m	2008-2012	-24 yrs HIV/Aids prevalence -Level of OVC school attendance -Level of access to ART - Incidence of malaria related deaths -Level of use of mosquito nets	PMTCT data, ART data, PSC enrolment data, Malaria morbidity and mortality reports	MOH	GOK and donor partners	CDC-KEMRI MVP, MOH
Community sensitization	7.5 m	2008-2012	Level of awareness	Survey	MOH	GOK and donor partner	NGOs to provide TA as part of their programs.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
programs						s	Partners to support the process
Preventive healthcare program (level 1)	40 m	2008-2012	No. of community units initiated	Reports and field visits	MOH	GOK and donor partners	NGOs to provide TA as part of their programs. Partners to support the process
Immunization programs	18 m	2008-2012	Proportion of 1-yr olds immunized fully	Vaccination monitors charts	MOH	GOK and donor partners	NGOs to provide TA as part of their programs. partners to support the process
De-worming program (children and adults)	4 m	2008-2012	No. of school children de-wormed	Reports	MOH	GOK and donor partners	NGOs to provide TA as part of their programs. Partners to support the process
Staff Recruitment programs (All cadres)	2.4 m	2008-2012	Doctor: population ratio Nurse : population ratio CHW : Population	Staff establishment report	MOH	GOK and donor partners	Partners and MOH to provide resources for employment of staff
Health Infrastructure development program	19 m 65 m	2008-2012	No. of facilities established	Reports and field visits	MOH	CDF, GOK and donor partners	MOH and partners to provide TA and fund to implement the projects
Malaria, HIV/AIDS & TB program	35 m 50 m	2008-2012	No. of Malaria and HIV/AIDS and TB program operationalized	Reports and field visits	MOH	GOK and donor partners	MOH and partners to provide TA and fund to implement the projects
Community sensitization programs	15 m	2008-2012	No. of community sensitization program held	Reports and field visits	MOH	GOK and donor partners	MOH and partners to provide TA and fund to implement the projects
Primary	80 m	2008-	No. of	Reports	MOH	GOK	MOH and

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
health care program (level 1)		2012	primary health care program launched and operational	and field visits		and donor partners	partners to provide TA and fund to implement the projects
Primary and secondary Schools infrastructure Baseline survey	0.5 m	2008-2012	Baseline report	Baseline report	MOE	CDF, GOK and donor partners	MOE with support from devolved funds and partners
District Education Office Block	24 m	2008-2012	No. of office blocks	Field visit and report	MOE	GOK and donor partners	MOE
DICECE Block	3.4 m	2008-2012	No. of office blocks	Field visit and report	MOE	GOK and donor partners	MOE
EARC Block	4 m	2008-2012	No. of office blocks	Field visit and report	MOE	GOK and donor partners	MOE
Secondary Schools' infrastructure development program	312 m	2008-2012	No. of schools rebuilt or started and furnished	Reports and field visits	MOE	CDF, GOK and donor partners	MOE with support from devolved funds and partners
Primary Schools' learning facilities and infrastructure development	193 m	2008-2012	No. of schools rebuilt or started and furnished	Reports and field visits	MOE	CDF, GOK and donor partners	MOE with support from devolved funds and partners
Primary School feeding program	487 m	2008-2012	No. of schools with school feeding program No. of pupils under school feeding	Reports and field visits	MOE	GOK and donor partners	MOE with support from devolved funds and partners

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			program				
Bursary scheme Program	80 m	2008-2012	No. of students benefiting Transition and retention rate	Survey Reports and field visits	MOE	CDF, GOK and donor partners	MOE with support from devolved funds and partners
Capacity building programs for schools mgt for BOGs and SMCs	491 m	2008-2012	No. of BOG and SMC trained	Reports and field visits	MOE	GOK and donor partners	MOE with support from devolved funds and partners
Sanitary towel program	4.6 m	2008-2012	No. of primary schools' girls receiving towels	Reports and field visits	MOE	GOK and donor partners	MOE with support from devolved funds and partners
Siaya Institute Expansion program	15 m	2008-2012	Renovation done No. of hostels put up	Field visits and report	Siaya Institute	GOK and donor partners	Government through devolve funds, and partners
District Library	10 m	2008-2012	Library	Field visit	District Project committee	CDF, KNLS and partners	CDF, KNLS and partners
Sensitization program	1.8 m	2008-2012	No. of sensitization meetings No. of potential adult learners reached	Sensitization reports and field visits	Department of Adult education	GOK and donor partners	Ministry of Education, NGOs and development partners
Adult Learning Centres	16 m	2008-2012	No. of centres constructed	Field visits	Department of Adult education	GOK and donor partners	Ministry of Education, NGOs and development partners
Curriculum improvement	25.3 m	2008-2012	No. of teachers recruited No. of learning materials acquired	Reports and field visits	Department of Adult education	GOK and donor partners	Ministry of Education, NGOs and development partners
Monitoring and	4.4 m	2008-2012	No. of motor	Inventory	Department of Adult education	GOK and	Ministry of Education,

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Evaluation			cycles procured No. of vehicles procure	reports and field visits		donor partners	NGOs and development partners

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Capacity Building programs	5 m	2008-2012	No of Government officers trained on ICT	Training reports and field visit	All line ministries	All line ministries	Line ministries to provide funding
Setting up of ICT infrastructure	12 m	2008-2012	No. of ICT infrastructure and equipments procured and installed	Reports and field visit	All line ministries	All line ministries	Line ministries to provide funding
Setting up of Digital village projects	49 m	2008-2012	No of digital village projects set up	Reports and field visits	Ministry of information and communication	GOK/ Donor	Ministry of communication to provide TA and funds. Partners to provide funds

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law & Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of modern offices for chiefs and Administration police camps	105 m	2008-2012	No of office blocks and AP houses constructed	Reports and field visits	Office of the president	GOK	Office of the president to provide funding
Construction of police station	112 m	2008-2012	No. of police stations established	Reports and field visits	Office of the president	GOK	Office of the president to provide funding
Construction of Police posts	58.8 m	2008-2012	No. of police posts established	Reports and field visits	Office of the president	GOK	Office of the president to provide funding

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
General Administration and Support Services	10 m	2008-2012	No. of equipment acquired	Reports	Ministry of Planning	GOK	Acquire computers for DIDC for community use Acquire Server Motor Vehicles

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Women programme (Women Enterprises fund)	62.5 m	2008-2012	No of Women groups supported with WEF	Reports and Field Visit	Department of social services	GOK and donor partners	TA to be provided with department of social service. Ministry of Gender to provide resources and partners to support
community development (promotion and registration of groups)	500,000	2008-2012	No of Community groups registered	Reports and Field Visit	Department of social services	GOK and donor partners	TA to be provided with department of social service. Ministry of Gender to provide resources and partners to support
vocational rehabilitation workshops and shelters	13 m	2008-2012	No. of rehabilitation workshops/shelter established	Reports and Field Visit	Department of social services	GOK/Donors	TA to be provided with department of social service. Ministry of Gender to provide resources and partners to support
Youth Polytechnic Projects	40 m	2008-2012	No. Youth polytechnic projects established	Reports and Field Visit	Ministry of youth	CDF/GOK and donor partners	Ministry of youth to provide TA and partners to provide resources

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	30 m	2008-2012	No. YEDF established	Reports and Field Visit	Ministry of youth	GOK/Donor partners	Ministry of youth to provide TA and partners to provide resources
Youth Empowerment Centres (YEC)	21 m	2008-2012	No of youth empowerment centres established	Reports and Field Visit	Ministry of youth	GOK	Ministry of youth to provide funds
Construction of the District Youth Office	3 m	2008-2012	No. of office space established	Reports and Field Visit	Ministry of youth	GOK	Ministry of youth to provide funds
Up scaling cash transfer Scheme	49.6 m	2008-2012	No of new households benefiting from the program	Reports and Field Visit	Department of children	GOK and donor partners	Ministry of Gender, children and social services to provide funds and TA
Office Construction	3.3 m	2008-2012	No of office space established	Reports and Field Visit	Department of Children	GOK	Ministry of Gender, children and social services to provide funds and TA

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sector	Indicator/ Milestone	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid -Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
Agriculture				
Total acreage under food crops (ha)		50,400	65,700	80,000
Total acreage under cash crops		1941	2640	3500
Total acreage under farm forestry (acre)		55,000	95,000	115,000
Livestock production				
Milk production(litres)		17,200,000	19,500,000	21,00,000
Beef Production (Kgs)		2,120,000	2,640,000	3,100,00
Mutton Production (Kgs)		75,900	84,000	95,000
Egg Production (No)		9,160,000	12,500,000	15,000,000

Sector	Indicator/ - Milestone	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid -Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
Poultry meat Production (Kgs)		151,482,000	175,000,000	200,000,000
Honey Production (Kgs)		11,704	100,000	200,000
Pork production (Kgs)		32,305	34,000	36,000
Milk production(litres)		17,200,000	19,500,000	21,00,000
Forestry Development				
Number of gazetted forests	None	None	None	None
No. of HH engaged in forestry	50,000	65,000	80,000	50,000
Seedlings production (annually)	500,000	700,000	1,000,000	500,000
Cooperatives Development:				
Active cooperative societies	14	32	40	14
Total Registered membership	19,095	34,000	68,000	19,095
Total turn-over	116,066,546	250,000,000	340,000,000	116,066,546
Health Sub-sector				
Beds capacity	735	915	1200	735
Doctor/population ratio	1:52,000	1:40,000	1:25,000	1:52,000
Nurse/population ratio	1:1,977	1:1,500	1:900	1:1,977
HIV prevalence (%)	24	8	6	24
Average distance to health facility (Km)	5	4	3.5	5
Antenatal care (ANC)	8308	9139	9970	8308
Health facility deliveries	7536	8290	9970	7536
Contraceptive acceptance	18	20	22	18
Children vaccination	60.7	75.5	85	60.7
No. of CHWs, CBD	200	350	490	200
Crude Birth rate	42.7	-	-	42.7
Crude Death rate(per1,000 live birth)	24.4	18	12	24.4
Infant Mortality rate (per 1000 births)	135.6	85	35	135.6
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	234	135	80	234
Life expectancy (yrs)	37	48	50	37
Male	43	54	55	43
Female				

Sector	Indicator/ Milestone	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid -Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
HIV/AIDS				
Number of VCTs	14	20	28	14
Number of trained counsellors	150	250	400	150
Education Sub-sector				
Pre- primary				
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:50	1:35	1:35	1:50
Total enrolment	20,751	24,490	29,881	20,751
Drop-out rate	52.89	30.8	23.5	52.89
Primary				
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:50	1:35	1:35	1:50
Total enrolment	154,446	158,307	162,265	154,446
Drop-out rate (%)	35	25	15	35
Performance Mean at KCPE	266.88	270	280	266.88
Secondary				
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:22	1:35	1:35	1:22
Total enrolment	16,068	19,282	23,138	16,068
Drop-out rate (%)	30	20	15	30
Performance Mean at KCSE	6.115	6.615	6.988	6.115
Literacy				
District literacy level (%)	78.2	85	93	78.2
Poverty				
Poverty levels (%)	40	35	25	40
Water and sanitation				
Households with access to piped water	4,203	25,000	37,500	4,203
Households with access to potable water	3153.8	4,730.8	7,096	3153.8
No. of shallow wells	644	1417	1618	644
No. of protected springs	593	680	1300	593
No. of water pans/Earth dams	348	383	421	348
No. of Bore holes	36	85	150	36
Households with roof catchments systems (%)	70	80	90	70
Average distance to nearest water point (%)	3	2	0.5	3
Households with Latrines (%)	83.2	93	99	83.2
Energy				
Households with electricity connection (%)	0.1	2	8	0.1

Sector	Indicator/ Milestone	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid -Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
Trading centres connected with electricity	46	68	87	46
Physical infrastructure				
Roads upgrading to bitumen (km)	97.9	170	300	97.9
Gravel surface (km)	400	500	600	400
Earth surface (km)	667.2	850	1500	667.2

