



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

RACHUONYO
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008—2012

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

**RACHUONYO
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
PLAN**

2008 – 2012



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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

Efficient and effective resource management for sustainable socio economic growth and poverty reduction

Mission

To promote efficient and effective resource management and enhancement of sustainable socio economic growth through involvement of community participation and partnership with stakeholders

FOREWORD

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 Councillors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal role 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 Monitoring 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya', followed by three dots and a horizontal line.

**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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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ANC	Antenatal Care
AP	Administration Police
APHIA	AIDS Population Health Integrated Assistance
BMU	Beach Management Unit
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Committee
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CCSP	Community Capacity Support Programmes
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DC	District Commissioner
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Environment Committee
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DIO	District Information Officer
DO	District Officer
DRC	District Roads Committee
DTC	District Technical Committee
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECK	Electoral Commission of Kenya
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
ERSWEC	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FACES	Family AIDS Care and Education Service
FI	Financial Intermediary
FPE	Free Primary Education
GJLOS	Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector
GOK	Government of Kenya
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
HBC	Home Based Care
HIS	Health Information System
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDCCS	Inter-Diocesan Christian Community Services
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCB	Kenya Commercial Bank
KEPH	Kenya Essential Packages for Health
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
KESSP	Kenya Education Sector Support Programme
KFS	Kenya Forest Service

KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KTBH	Kenya Top Bar Hive
LATF	Local Authorities Transfer Fund
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NAAIAP	National Accelerated Agricultural Input Access Project
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NALEP	National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NID	National Immunization Day
NII	National Information Infrastructure
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NMTP	National Medium Term Plan
NNMR	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
NNT	Neo-Natal Tetanus
NWCPC	National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PNNMR	Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PWD	People with disability
RAR	Rural Access Road
SANA	Sustainable Aid in Africa International
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
STI	Sexually Transmitted
USMR	Under Five Mortality Rate
VCT	Voluntary Testing and Counselling
WRMA	Water Resource Management Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rachuonyo District is one of the districts constituting Nyanza Province. It is located in the southern western part of Kenya and borders Nyando district to the south, Kisii central and Nyamira districts to the south east, Homa Bay district to south west, Kericho district to the east and Lake Victoria whose water forms part of the district to the north and west. The district lies between longitudes 34°25 and 35°0 East and latitudes 0°15 and 0°45 south. It covers a total area of 945.2km² out of which approximately 365km² is under water, mainly in Lake Victoria

Administratively, the district is divided into four divisions namely Kabondo, Kasipul, East Karachuonyo and West Karachuonyo Divisions. The divisions are further subdivided into 40 locations and 97 sub-locations. Kasipul division is the largest covering an area of 365.5 km² and with 11 locations and 25 sub-locations respectively while Kabondo division is the smallest with 7 locations and 14 sub-locations.

Rachuonyo District falls under two main relief regions namely; Lakeshore lowland and the upland plateau. The lakeshore lowland's altitude ranges between 1,135m and 1300m above sea level. The district has few isolated hills, which includes Wire hills in Kasipul division and Homa hills in West Karachuonyo division. The district has two major rivers namely; Awach Kibuon and Awach. These rivers originate from Kisii and Nyamira highlands and draining into Lake Victoria. There are also several seasonal rivers and streams which originate from the high altitude areas in the district with high rainfall. The district is characterized by variety of soils, the dominant of which are alluvial loamy and sandy soils on the lake shore especially in some parts of East and West Karachuonyo Divisions. These types of soils support cotton, sunflower and maize production. The eastern region of the district is highly productive and characterized by well drained loam and brown dry soils in the upland of Kasipul and Kabondo Divisions.

Climatically, the district exhibits an inland climate, which is modified by the effect of the altitude and proximity to the Lake Victoria. The district has two rainy seasons: the long rainy season which starts from late February and runs through to June with rainfall ranging between 500mm and 1000mm and the short rainy season which occurs between 250mm and 700mm. The rainfall is unevenly distributed across the district with Kasipul and Kabondo divisions receiving high and reliable rainfall, while in West and East Karachuonyo Divisions' rainfall is low and unreliable. The district experiences the driest spells during the months of December to February and June to August during which period both agricultural and livestock activities are at minimum. Local temperatures are relatively high ranging between 14°c and 20°c.

According to the 1999 Population and Housing Census, Rachuonyo District had a total of 307,106 persons. Based on projections from the 1999 census, Rachuonyo District has a population of 371,021 persons (2008 projections) of which 176,124 are males and 194,897 are females. This population is projected to rise to 378,895 in 2010(mid-term) and 395,147 in 2012.

The plan includes a district fact sheet that gives factual information concerning all sectors and indicators in various sectors and the start of the plan period indicators in various sectors at the start of the plan period.

The District Development Plan reviews the previous plan 2002-2008 in which the implementation status of projects is analysed together with highlighting on the constraints and lesson learnt.

The Rachuonyo District Development Plan was prepared in consultation with the communities and is in line with current government policies such as the Kenya Vision 2030 and other documents including millennium development goals (MDG) and the Medium Term Plan. The same policy documents also form the basis for the preparation of the first Medium Term Plan 2008-2012. Apart from linkages with the last District Development Plan to ensure continuity, especially for ongoing programmes, the current DDP ensures the implementation of sector priorities at district level. The Plan maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve its objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. The Plan clearly states the development path envisaged for the district in the next five years. It is prepared in line with the Kenya Vision 2030 and the MDGs and is set to be in harmony with the MTEF budgetary process.

The district is faced with a number of development challenges and cross cutting issues including high poverty levels, high HIV and AIDS prevalence, environmental degradation and gender inequality

The plan has Development programmes and project priorities to be implemented over the plan period. Here the plan provides information on nine sectors with their sub sectors in which each sector there is information on vision and mission, response to mission and vision, Role of stakeholders, sector sub sector priorities, constraints and strategies, development programmes and project in all sub sectors which include on-going and newly proposed project indicating targets and activities to be implemented during the plan period to achieve sector objectives together with cross sector linkage which provide information on sector interdependence in development and highlights strategies to main stream cross cutting issues during the plan period.

Finally the plan includes an implementation, monitoring and evaluation section which provides explanation on institutional frame work for monitoring and evaluation of projects at various levels in accordance with the District focus for Development strategy structure. It also provides implementation, monitoring and Evaluation matrix for all sector programmes and projects activities highlighting on the project cost, period/ time frame, monitoring indicator and tools for monitoring, implementing agency and role of stakeholders. The plan further provides a summary of monitoring and evaluation indicators or milestone identified in keys sectors to track the implementation programmes and projects to gauge the District sector performance.

CHAPTER ONE:
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the background description of the district in terms of its position, size, administrative units, and the geographic profile which includes main physiographic and natural conditions. It also provides socio economic profile of the district. The chapter also provides a still start situation of the district at the start of the plan period in a fact sheet. The significance of the background information together with facts concerning the district is that it enables one to assess the economic potential of the district.

1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns

1.1.1 Position and size of the district

Rachuonyo District is one of the districts constituting Nyanza Province. It is located in the southern western part of Kenya and borders Nyando district to the south, Kisii central and Nyamira districts to the south east, Homa Bay district to south west, Kericho district to the east and Lake Victoria whose water forms part of the district to the north and west.

The district lies between longitudes 34°25 and 35°0 East and latitudes 0°15 and 0°45 south. It covers a total area of 945.2km² out of which approximately 365km² is under water, mainly in Lake Victoria

1.1.2 Administrative and Political units

Administratively, the district is divided into four divisions namely Kabondo, Kasipul, East Karachuonyo and West Karachuonyo Divisions. The divisions are further sub-divided into 40 locations and 97 sub-locations. Kasipul division is the largest covering an area of 365.5 km² and with 11 locations and 25 sub-locations respectively while Kabondo division is the smallest with 7 locations and 14 sub-locations as shown in table 1 below.

Table 1: Area of the district by Division

Division	Area km ²	No. of locations	No. of sub-locations
Kabondo	141.5	7	14
Kasipul	365.5	11	25
East Karachuonyo	251.6	11	29
West Karachuonyo	186.6	11	29
Total	945.2	40	97

Source: District Commissioner's Office 2008

Politically the district has two constituencies and three local authorities with a total of 27 wards as shown below.

Map 1: Location of Rachuonyo District in Kenya

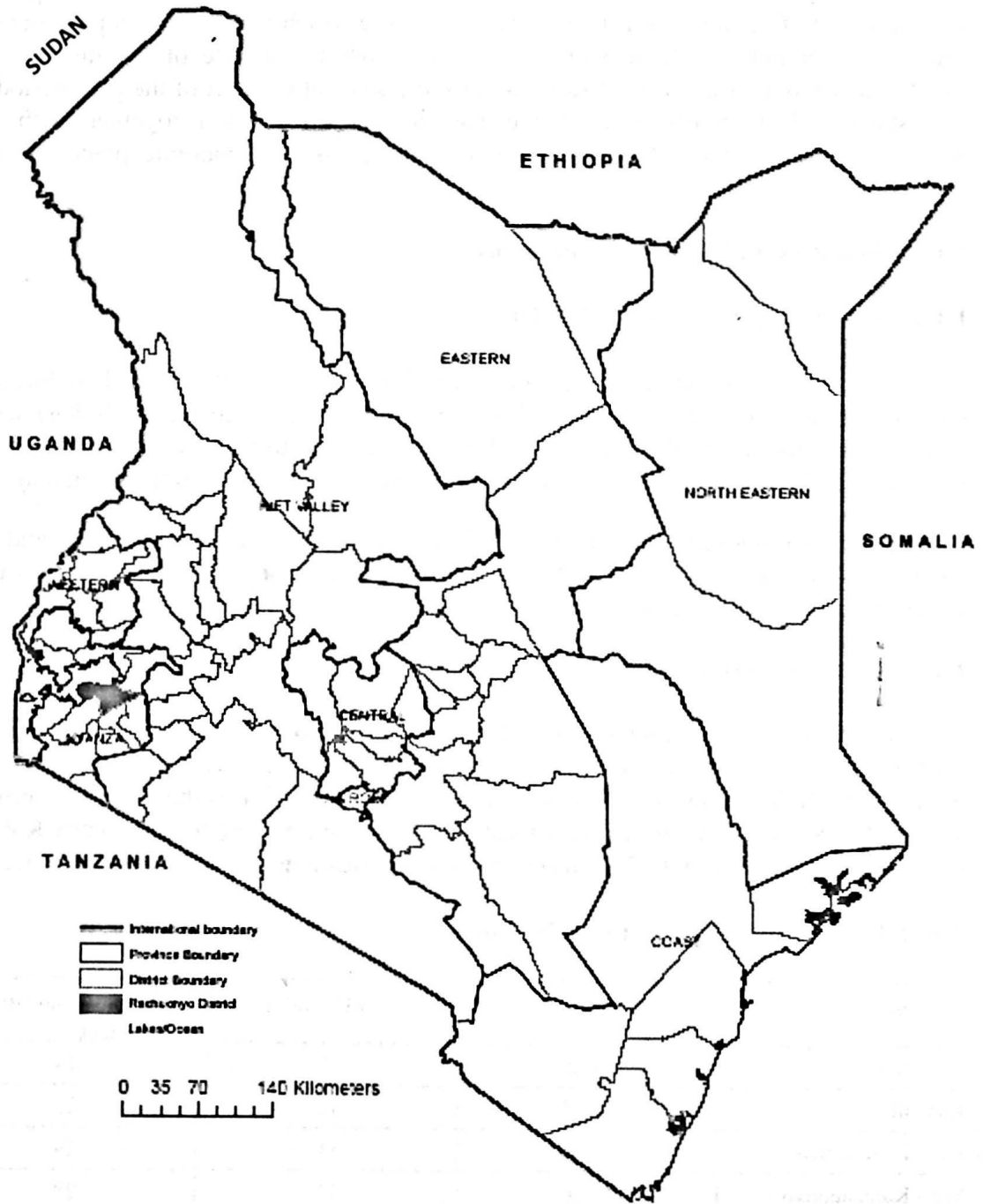


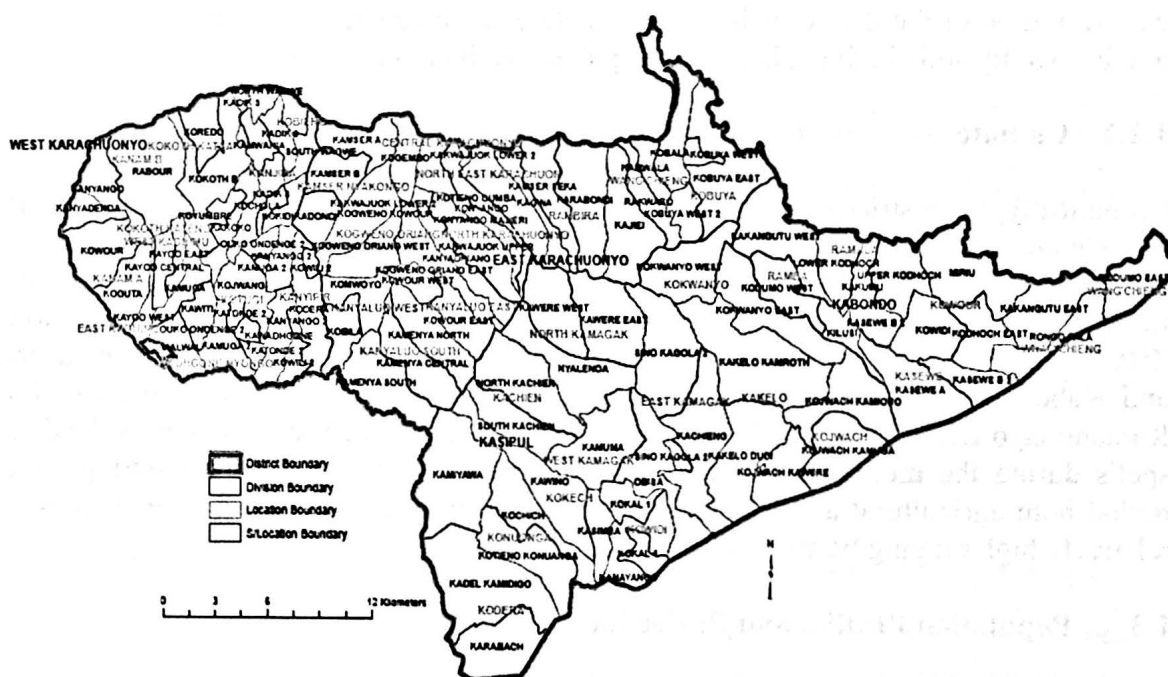
Table 2: Local Authorities and Wards

Name	No. of wards
Rachuonyo County Council	18
Oyugis Town Council	5
Kendu Bay Town Council	4
Total	27

Source: Electoral Commission of Kenya 2008

The map below shows the administrative boundaries for the District.

Map 2: Rachuonyo District Administrative Boundaries



1.1.3 Settlement Structure

The population density varies from division to division. Kasipul Division has the highest population density of 373 persons per square kilometres and with the highest population of 160,143 and an area of 365.5 km² and Kabondo has the lowest of 145 persons per square kilometres density with the lowest population of 61,631. The district is an ethnically homogenous district inhabited by the Luo speaking people. However there are a few pockets of Kisii speaking people along its borders with both Kisii Central and Nyamira districts. Other ethnic groups reside in Oyugis and Kendu Bay which are emerging towns in the district.

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Topography

Rachuonyo District falls under two main relief regions namely; Lakeshore lowland and the upland plateau. The lakeshore lowland's altitude ranges between 1,135m and 1300m above sea level. The district has few isolated hills, which includes Wire hills in Kasipul division and Homa hills in West Karachuonyo division.

The district has two major rivers namely; Awach Kibuon and Awach. These rivers originate from Kisii and Nyamira highlands and draining into Lake Victoria. There are also several seasonal rivers and streams which originate from the high altitude areas in the district with high rainfall.

The district is characterized by variety of soils, the dominant of which are alluvial loamy and sandy soils on the lake shore especially in some parts of East and West Karachuonyo Divisions. These types of soils support cotton, sunflower and maize production. The eastern region of the district is highly productive and characterized by well drained loam and brown dry soils in the upland of Kasipul and Kabondo Divisions.

1.2.2 Climate

Climatically, the district exhibits an inland climate, which is modified by the effect of the altitude and proximity to the Lake Victoria. The district has two rainy seasons; the long rainy season which starts from late February and runs through to June with rainfall ranging between 500mm and 1000mm and the short rainy season which occurs between 250mm and 700mm. The rainfall is unevenly distributed across the district with Kasipul and Kabondo divisions receiving high and reliable rainfall, while in West and East Karachuonyo Divisions' rainfall is low and unreliable. The district experiences the driest spells during the months of December to February and June to August during which period both agricultural and livestock activities are at minimum. Local temperatures are relatively high ranging between 14°C and 20°C.

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

According to the 1999 Population and Housing Census, Rachuonyo District had a total of 307,106 persons. Based on projections from the 1999 census, Rachuonyo District has a population of 371,021 persons (2008 projections) of which 176,124 are males and 194,897 are females. This population is projected to rise to 378,895 in 2010 (mid-term) and 395,147 in 2012. 40% of this population consists of a dependent age between the age of 0-14 while 29.2% is comprised of a youthful population aged between 15-29 years. This therefore implies that the government and other development partners should invest much of their resources in programmes that generate enough income and wealth so as to adequately cater for the great demand from this group of people. Equally, investment in the provision of basic social amenities such as schools, health facilities, electricity and water shall be given priority during this plan period to effectively cater for their needs. Table 3 shows population project by age cohort during the plan period.

Table 3: Population Projections by Age Cohorts

Age Group	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	25113	25049	50162	30,338	30,260	60,598	30,981	30,902	61,883	32,310	32,228	64,538
5-9	22558	22005	44563	27,251	26,583	53,834	27,829	27,147	54,976	29,023	28,312	57,335
10-14	25386	24491	49877	30,667	29,586	60,253	31,318	30,214	61,532	32,662	31,510	64,172
15-19	19616	18661	38277	23,697	22,543	46,240	24,200	23,022	47,222	25,238	24,009	49,247
20-24	10409	14296	24705	12,574	17,270	29,844	12,841	17,637	30,478	13,392	18,393	31,785
25-29	6964	10303	17267	8,413	12,446	20,859	8,591	12,711	21,302	8,960	13,256	22,216
30-34	6056	8765	14821	7,316	10,588	17,904	7,471	10,813	18,284	7,792	11,277	19,069
35-39	5478	7917	13395	6,618	9,564	16,182	6,758	9,767	16,525	7,048	10,186	17,234
40-44	4812	6391	11203	5,813	7,721	13,534	5,936	7,884	13,820	6,191	8,223	14,414
45-49	4076	5396	9472	4,924	6,519	11,443	5,028	6,657	11,685	5,244	6,942	12,186
50-54	3717	4362	8079	4,490	5,269	9,759	4,586	5,381	9,967	4,782	5,612	10,394
55-59	2538	3194	5732	3,066	3,858	6,924	3,131	3,940	7,071	3,265	4,109	7,374
60-64	2462	3239	5701	2,974	3,913	6,887	3,037	3,996	7,033	3,168	4,167	7,335
65-69	2147	2818	4965	2,594	3,404	5,998	2,649	3,477	6,126	2,762	3,626	6,388
70-74	1594	1760	3354	1,926	2,126	4,052	1,966	2,171	4,137	2,051	2,264	4,315
75-79	1020	1132	2152	1,232	1,368	2,600	1,258	1,397	2,655	1,312	1,456	2,768
80+	1193	966	2159	1,441	1,167	2,608	1,472	1,192	2,664	1,535	1,243	2,778
Total	145793	161333	307126	176,124	194,897	371,021	179,862	199,033	378,895	187,577	207,570	395,147

Source: District Statistics Office, Rachuonyo, 2008

There are particular age groups that have important implications for planning that have been projected such as the infant, under fives, the youth, labour force and the aged. Table 4 below shows the population projections for the district by special age groups.

Table 4: Population Projections for special Age Groups

Age groups	Census 199			Projections 2008			Projections 2010			Projections 2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	6602	6512	13114	7,975	7,867	15,842	8,145	8,034	16,179	8,494	8,378	16,872
Under 5	25113	25049	50162	30,338	30,260	60,598	30,981	30,902	61,883	32,310	32,228	64,538
Primary school Age (6-13)	38859	37890	76749	46,943	45,773	92,716	47,939	46,744	94,683	49,996	48,749	98,745
Secondary School age (14-17)	17840	16572	34412	21,551	20,020	41,571	22,009	20,445	42,454	22,953	21,321	44,274
Youth Population (15-29)	36989	43260	80249	44,684	52,260	96,944	45,633	53,369	99,002	47,590	55,658	103,248
Reproductive age – female (15-49)		71429	71429		86,289	86,289		88,120	88,120		91,900	91,900
Labour force (15-64)	66128	82224	148352	79,885	99,330	179,215	81,581	101,438	183,019	85,080	105,789	190,869
Aged Population (65+)	5954	6676	12630	7,193	8,065	15,258	7,345	8,236	15,581	7,660	8,589	16,249

Source: District Statistics Office, Rachuonyo, 2008

Under 1: The under 1 population was 13,114 in 1999 but this is projected to have grown to 15,842 in 2008. It is projected that the under 1 population will grow to 16,179 by 2010 and to reach 16,872 by 2012. The growth rate of this group is relatively high and there is need to increase health care facilities to cater for expectant mothers and for the needs of this group.

Under five: The population of children under 5 which was 50,162 in 1999 is projected to grow to 61,883 and 64,538 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. In order to adequately serve the interest of this age cohort, there is need to expand and make accessible the early childhood development centres especially in the rural areas. This can be done through setting up of more centres in primary schools, offering quality training and employing ECD teachers.

Primary School Going Age (6-13): The population of children of primary school going age was 38,859 males and 37,890 females during the census in 1999. This figure is projected to increase to 46,943 males and 45,773 females by the start of the plan period in 2008. It is projected that by the end of the plan period there will be 49,996 boys and 48,749 girls in the 6 – 13 age brackets. This increase in the population of primary school going children has implications on existing primary school facilities. Although CDF has been used to improve on school facilities there is still a challenge in employment of adequate teachers. These facilities are not adequate and with the increase in primary school age population, there will be need for expansion of the facilities.

Secondary School Going Age (14 – 17): The result of the 1999 census gives those of secondary school going age as 17,840 males and 16,572 females. This figure is projected to have grown to 21,551 males and 20,020 females in 2008 and is expected to rise to

22,953 boys and 21,321 girls by the end of the plan period in 2012. The increase in the population for the secondary school going age group has implications on secondary school facilities in the district. The age group also ends up looking for employment in the job market after school and so has direct relevance to unemployment problems.

Female Reproductive Age (15-49): The population of female's aged (15 – 49) representing women in the reproductive age was 71,429 in 1999. At the start of the plan period in 2008, the population was projected to be 86,289. The number is further projected to reach 91,900 by the end of the planning period in 2012. This particular age group is important as it has influence on the population growth rate of the district. The population also has implication on delivery and quality of Maternal Child Health (MCH) under the primary health care services.

Youthful population (15-29): The youthful population was 80,249 in 1999 and is projected to have reached 96,944 by the beginning of the plan period. The population is projected to grow to 99,002 by mid-plan period in 2010 and 103,248 by the end of the plan period in 2012. This population is important because it forms a critical part of the labour force and therefore has implications on available training and skills development opportunities to improve on the quality of the labour force. Since the majority of this age group is still dependant, the rapid growth of the population means more resources are required to offer adequate support for the youth.

Labour Force (15-64): The labour force in the district at the start of the plan period in 2008 is projected to be 179,215. This figure is projected to reach 190,869 by the end of the planning period with far reaching implications on the dwindling job market. In order to absorb the increasing labour force, the district will invest more in the agriculture and rural development sector as well as the trade, tourism and industry sector. Modern agricultural practice, improved fish marketing will be encouraged during the plan period while, agro-based industries and the Jua Kali sector will be promoted.

Table 5 below presents the population distribution and density by administrative Division. The population density varies from division to division. Kasipul Division has the highest population density of 373 persons per square kilometres and with the highest population of 160,143 and an area of 365.5 km² and Kabondo has the lowest population density of 145 persons per square kilometres density with the lowest population of 61,631. It is observed that Kasipul Division population is high due to in – migration of people from other divisions and outside the district in search of jobs and arable land largely due to the concentration of urban areas especially along the Kisumu Kisii highway and the highly productive land. Kabondo division is sparsely populated due to the poor physical infrastructure and largely due the hilly terrain.

Table 5: Population Distribution and Density by Administrative Division

Division	Area (Km ²)	1999		2008		2010		2012	
		Pop.	Density	Pop.	Density	Pop.	Density	Pop.	Density
Kabondo	141.5	49,934	353	60,318	426	61,631	145	64,186	444
Kasipul	365.5	129,854	355	156,878	429	160,143	373	167,187	448
East Karachuonyo	251.6	74,584	296	90,102	358	92,014	257	95,955	373
West Karachuonyo	186.6	52,754	283	63,723	341	65,107	191	67,819	356
District	945.2	307,126	325	371,021	393	378,895	965	395,147	409

Table 6 below presents the urban population projections in Rachuonyo District over the plan period. The District is basically a rural district with only two major trading centres namely; Oyugis and Kendu Bay with a total population of 157,007 in 2008. The urban population is projected to rise to 160,339 in 2010 and to 163,741 in 2012.

Table 5: Urban Population Distributions

Town	1999	2008	2010	2012
Oyugis	65,894	121,516	124,095	126,728
Kendu Bay	22,648	35,491	36,244	37,013
Total	88,542	157,007	160,339	163,741

Source: District Statistics Office, Kosele 2008

Population densities for the two constituencies in Rachuonyo District are presented in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Population Distributions and Density by Constituency

Constituency	Area (km ²)	1999				2008			
		Male	Female	Total	Density	Male	Female	Total	Density
Kasipul/ Kabondo	507	85,266	94,522	179,788	354.6	103,005	114,187	217,192	428
Karachuonyo	438.2	60,527	66,811	127,338	290.6	73,119	80,710	153,829	351

Source: District Statistics Office, Rachuonyo, 2008

1.4 Sector Profiles

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This sector in the district is made up of the Agriculture, Livestock Development, Cooperative Development, Lands, Forestry and Wildlife and the Fisheries Development sub-sectors. Most farmers are semi-subsistence areas, and some time achieve surplus during the short rain. Most of the purchase input is certified seeds. There is little specialization in growing of crops or raising of livestock. The sub sector recorded mixed results during five years.- Frequent drought- Lack of accessible credit- Outbreak of pests/diseases such as army worms Inadequate staff at the divisional and location High poverty level Low soil fertility. There are also co-operative activities in the district. All other sub-sectors under this sector are crucial for the smooth development agenda of the district.

1.4.2 Trade, Industry and Tourism

This sector in the district is made up of Trade, East African Community, National Heritage, Tourism and Industrialization sub-sectors. Micro, Small and Medium scale enterprises under Trade and Industry have increased because of the support of devolved funds like Youth and Women funds, and CDF. There are only two major financial institutions in the district which makes it difficult especially for the fish farmers and the agri-business community in the district to access banking services and thus have to travel to Kisii to trade.

Tourism provides strong linkages with agriculture, wildlife, trade sub sectors that provide raw materials and other support services. It's also linked to private sector through loan provision and also training Labour and Human Resource Development. The existence of physical features and culture are resources exploitable for tourism

Trade department administers Joint Loans, and offers training and consultancy services to traders. Consultancy services are continuously offered. Training on entrepreneurial skills and issuance of trade licenses is also done. Commercial activities in the district include; wholesaling, retailing, running lodgings, bars, hotels, restaurants, petrol stations as well as transport and communication.

The district is suitable for industrialization owing to such factors as availability of land, relatively good infrastructure, availability of labour, proximity to capital city and Kisii – Kisumu highway. There are training and credit facilities hence business enterprises and industries can take advantage to boost business. There is also land and labour for business expansion.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

This sector comprises the Roads, Transport, Energy Housing Nairobi Metropolitan Development and Public Works. Kenya Wildlife Services (Roads, Airstrips and Other Infrastructure) sub sectors which play a key role in the development of the district. The major objective of this sector is to improve access to services, markets and to improve efficiency in service delivery as well as increase household income through providing good roads, promotion and exploration of sources of energy as well as ensuring access to

reliable water for domestic use, livestock and for irrigation. Most roads in the district are weather roads and are therefore in poor condition because of heavy rainfall, poor maintenance and low funding.

Few households in rural centres are connected to electricity but this is expected to increase with the expansion of the rural electrification scheme to most of the trading centres and public institutions.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

This sector comprises the Water and Irrigation, Environment and Mineral Resources sub-sectors. About 30% of the household have access to portable water and this expected to increase with the implementation of the devolved fund for community development projects. All these water supplies are operational and other small water project do exist serving smaller areas. About 60% of the population is adequately served. Over the last five years the Ministry has rehabilitate the water supplies, drilled boreholes, de-silted and construction of new dams and pans. Inadequate water points Rehabilitation of already existing water projects Training of community on operation and maintenance issues. Mismanagement by community project committee Vandalism of water structure/pipeline

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

This sector comprises the Medical Services Education Labour and Human Resources Development and Public Health. This sector is very crucial in that it contributes largely to smooth socio-economic development of the district. Due to implementation of Free Primary Education and Free Secondary Education programmes, enrolment and retention rates at both Primary and Secondary levels have greatly improved.

Rachuonyo District has a total of 79 health facilities with 17 being GOK facilities 11 mission and 50 private facilities. The bed capacity is 1400 beds. The health problems include; malaria, diseases of the respiratory system, skin diseases, diarrhoea diseases, intestinal worms, urinary tract infections, pneumonia, accidents, eye infections, and typhoid fever. However, there has been improvement in the areas of disease control through various programmes. For example in the district, there have been a lot of programmes geared towards prevention and control of malaria. This is through availability of mosquito nets, anti-malarial drugs; community sensitization on prevention of malaria, improved sanitation e.t.c.

There has been improved immunization coverage over the year through the expanded program on immunization (EPI), 69% (2003) to 79% (2006). There has been a lot of capacity building among the community in the area of disease prevention. This is through various trainings of groups such as the community health workers. The health records and information department has also made some exemplary performance over the years, data collection; analysis and interpretation is now efficient. The department has gradually been computerized. Available data is used for planning purposes in the district. Health infrastructure has been improved with old infrastructure being renovated. Over time new buildings/health facilities have been also been developed within the health facilities, essential equipment is available.

4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

This sector comprises of Higher Education, Science and Technology Information and Communications KNBS, GITS, E-Government, Research Institutes sub sectors. The sector is dynamic in terms of new technologies. There is great improvement in the ICT adoption rates in the district. There is need for increased investment in ICT infrastructure through expansion of the electricity coverage, Provision of funds for research and encouragement of Private and Public Partnerships in the provision of internet and web related services. The district also requires sufficient support to establish a DIDC and stock it well with modern computers to assist in disseminating ICT related knowledge and information to the public. The computers should all be connected to the internet.

4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

This sector includes the Provincial Administration and Internal Security, OVP and Ministry of Home Affairs, Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, State Law Office, Judiciary, Kenya National Audit Office, National Assembly, Electoral Commission of Kenya, Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission, and Immigration and Registration of Persons. The district has a strong presence of Provincial administration and all other. Insecurity in the district has reduced due to community policing, participatory Barazas and the presence of a police station, recruitment of voluntary probation and children officers and the district resident magistrate court has improved efficiency in governance and justice. The Governance and Public Administration Sectors are therefore expected to ensure there is an enabling environment for investment through maintaining law and order, sound planning and accountable, transparent financial systems. According to Statistics for the last five years, there is a decrease of crime rate in breakings, theft of stock and offences against immorality. This can be attributed to deployment of officers in the district. It has been noted that the Police worked tirelessly and therefore reduced the overall crime in the area. This was despite the limited resources and equipment like vehicles to reach the common person at large.

4.8 Public Administration

The sector in the district comprises the State House Ministry of State for Public Service Foreign Affairs, Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Finance, Ministry of Local Government, Cabinet Office, Public Service Commission, Office of the Prime Minister and the various government departments. The roles of the sector in the district involve enhancement of public relations, coordination of public sector reform programmes, promotion of Community development, Implementation of national policies, Promotion of private enterprises & competition and Human resource management & development,

4.9 Special Programmes

This sector is comprised of Regional Development Authorities, Gender and Children Affairs Ministry of State for Special programmes, Youth and Sports, Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands. The sector promotes gender equality, education of the girl child and women and youths empowerment by provision of socio economic indicators for their development through trainings and sensitizations on utilization of youth and women enterprise funds. The informal sector provides employment to the

majority of the district's labour force. The few tertiary institutions do assist in providing training opportunities for the willing school leavers. Almost 85% of women and youths have been made aware of the Youth and Women Enterprise Funds and the process of accessing it. There is an active civil society movement in the district but most groups rely on funding from donors.

1.5 District Fact Sheet

Outlined below is the district fact sheet. The fact sheet gives factual information concerning all sectors and indicators in various sectors and the start of the plan period indicators in various sectors at the start of the plan period.

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total Area (Km ²)	945.2
Water Mass (Km ²)	365.00
Gazetted Forests (Km ²)	24.8
National Parks/Reserves (Km ²)	0
Arable Land (Km ²)	489.2
Non-Arable Land (Km ²)	456
Total Urban Areas (Km ²)	186.0
No. of Towns	2
Topography And Climate	
Lowest Altitude M	1,125
Highest M	2,100
Temperature Range	
- High°C	32
- Low°C	16
Rainfall:	
- High MM	1800
- Low M	800
Average Relative Humidity%	45 – 60
Wind Speed (Km)	100 – 200
Demographic Profiles	
Total Population	371,021
Total Male Population	176,124
Total Female Population	194,897
Sex Ratio	100:107
Projected Population:	
- Mid Plan Period	378,895
- End Plan Period	395,147
Infant Population:	
- Female	7,867
- Male	7,975
- Total	15,842

Information Category	Statistics
Population Under Five:	
- Female	30,260
- Male	30,338
- Total	60,598
Pre-School Population:	
- Female	15375
- Male	17197
- Total	32572
-	
Primary School Age Group:	
- Female	45,773
- Male	46,943
- Total	92,716
Secondary School Age Group:	
- Female	20,020
- Male	21,551
- Total	41,571
Youthful Population:	
- Female	52,260
- Male	44,684
- Total	96,944
Reproductive Age	
- Female	86,289
Labour Force:	
- Female	99,330
- Male	79,885
- Total	179,215
Aged Population:	
- Female	8,065
- Male	7,193
- Total	15,258
Eligible Voting Population:	
Name Of Division	
- Kasipul	41217
- Kabondo	36854
- West Karachuonyo	29899
- East Karachuonyo	32141
Urban Population:	
- Female	58141
- Male	56417
- Total	114537
Rural Population:	
- Female	121141
- Male	112141
- Total	234171

Information Category	Statistics
Population Density:	
- Highest	587
- Lowest	64
- District	210
Crude Birth Rate	35.8/1000
Crude Death Rate	13.1/1000
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	43.9/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	32/1000
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	14.8/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	35/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5mr)	82/1000
Life Expectancy Years	45
Total Number of Households	82144
Average Household Size	6
Female Headed Households	9380
Children Needing Special Protection:	
- Children In Labour	4420
- Orphans	42600
Number of The Physically Handicapped	3941
Child Headed Households	891
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute Poverty:	
- Percentage	56
- Number	292000
Contribution To National Poverty	4.7
Urban Poor:	
- Percentage	43.1
- Number	98741
Rural Poor:	
- Percentage	56.2
- Number	118390
Food Poverty:	
- Percentage	54
- Number	237251
Income Per Capita	
Sectoral Contribution To Household Income:	
Agriculture	74
Rural Self-Employment%	10
Wage Employment%	11
Urban Employment%	5
Urban Employment	11300
Wage Employment	24144
Rural Self-Employment	22415
Number Employed Per Sector:	
Agriculture	132,625
Crop Farming:	
Average Farm Size (Small Scale) Acres	4 Acres
Average Farm Size (Large Scale) Acres	10 Acres

Information Category	Statistics
Percentage Of Farmers With Title Deeds%	45
Total Acreage Under Food Crops Ha	25,320 Ha
Total Acreage Under Cash Crops	1897 Ha
Main Storage Facilities On Farm, Stores, off Farm Silos	
Total Acreage Under Soil/Land Conservation Ha	1800
Total Acreage Under Farm Forestry	Not Available
Population Working in Agriculture	132,625
Livestock Farming	
Main Livestock Breeds Dairy Cattle, Zebus, Dairy Goats, Local Goals, Local Sheep, Local Poultry, Exotic Layers And Pigs	
Land Carrying Capacity Ha/Lu	1..5
Bee Apiaries	367
Bee Hives	1101
Milk Production	
Quantity Million Ltrs	20.17
Value Kshs. Million	605.1
Beef	
Quantity Kgs	216,000
Value Kshs. Million	43.2
Mutton Production	
Quantity Kgs	136,000
Value Kshs. Million	21.8
Chevron	
Quantity Kgs	140,070
Value Kshs. Million	25.3
Poultry Meat Production	
Quantity Kgs	1,114,000
Value Kshs. Million	167.1
Eggs	
Quantity Trays	811000
Value Kshs. Million	145.98
Honey Production	
Quantity Kgs	8642
Value Kshs. Million	1.73
Wax	
Quantity Kgs	72
Value Kshs	7200.00
Fishing:	
Fishermen	3562
Number of Fish Farm Families	7417
Fish Ponds	104
Area Of Fish Ponds(M ²)	32,450
Main Species of Fish Catch (Late Niloticus, R. Orgesteric (Omena), O. Niloticus (Tilapia), Clarias (Mumi), Haplochromis, Proropterus (Kamongo) Bagrus	Figures not determined

Information Category	Statistics
Number of Landing Beaches	54
Fishing Gear:	
Fishing Nets Signet	255
Hooks Gillnet	22,231
Traps	38
Fishing Boats	1397
Fish Harvest:	
Weight	3,168
Value	490,130,000
Wildlife Resources	
Animal Types Monkeys, Hippos, Hyenas, Leopards, Birds	
Wildlife Estates-Private	0
Game Management, National Parks	0
Staff of KWS, Camps	0
Poaching Control Measures	0
Mining Activities(Ballast, Sand, Stones)	
Sand and Ballast Quarrying Sites	14
Numbers of People Involved in Quarrying	15,000
Forestry	
Quantity of Timber Produced Tonnes	4.42
Number of Gazetted Forests	0
Number of Non-Gazetted Forests	3
Size of Gazetted Forests	0
Size of Non-Gazetted Forests Km ²	14
Main Forest Products Timber, Posts, Poles	
Number of People Engaged In Forestry	20000
Seedlings Production	412
Environment	
Number of Eias Endorsed	12
Number of Environment Audits Executed	22
Number of Solid Waste – Management Types	1
Number of Hill Tops And Slopes And Mountain Areas Protected	6
Number of Rivers, Lakes And Wetlands Protected	0
Number of Coastal Sites Protected	0
Number of Quarry Sites Renovated	1
Cooperatives	
Number of Cooperative Societies	46
Active Cooperative Societies	19
Dormant Cooperative Societies	27
Collapsed Societies	3
Total Registered Membership By Type	5649
Total Turnover	14,602,948
Total Registered Membership Urban SACCOs	1487
Total Turnover Urban SACCOs	8,280,212

Information Category	Statistics
Total Share Capital Urban SACCOs	76,433,360
Total Registered Membership Rural SACCOs	842
Total Turnover Rural SACCOs	7,222,301
Total Share Capital Rural SACCOs	913,000
Total Registered Membership Coffee	2204
Total Turnover Coffee	4,920,355
Total Share Capital Coffee	164.905
Total Registered Membership Dairy	110
Total Turnover Dairy	680.050
Total Share Capital Dairy SACCOs	11.100
Health	
Number of Health Posts:	
Hospitals	2
Nursing Homes	4
Health Centres	5
Dispensaries	18
Private Clinics	50
Beds Capacity	1400
Doctor/Patient Ratio	1:62325
Nurse/Patient Ratio	1:90000
HIV Prevalence%	15
Average Distance To Health Facility Km	7
Antenatal Care (ANC) %	92.8
Health Facility Deliveries%	42
Contraceptive Acceptance %	51
Children Vaccination%	79
Number of TBAs	Not determined
Number of CHWs	300
Education	
Pre-School	
Number of ECD Centres	349
Number of ECD Teachers	141
Teacher/Pupil Ratio	1:20
Total Enrolment	82894
Drop-Out Rate%	141
Average Years of Attendance	
Primary School:	
Number of Primary Schools	343
Number of Teachers	1541
Teacher/Pupil Ratio	1:38
Total Enrolment	41
Drop-Out Rate	24
Average Years Attendance	8

Information Category	Statistics
Secondary Schools:	
Numbers of Secondary Schools	75
Average Years of Attendance	2
Tertiary Institutions	4
Adult Literacy	
Number of Adult Literacy Classes	162
Enrolment	3120
Attendance	2134
Literacy Rate	58%
Water And Sanitation	
Households with access to piped water	1500
Households with access to potable water	3000
Number of permanent rivers	3
No. of shallow wells	123
No. of protected springs	54
No. of Un-protected springs	30
No. of Water Pans	40
No. of Dams	0
No. of Bore Holes	110
Average distance to nearest water point	3.2 Km
Households with latrines	3500
Irrigation	
Irrigation Potential	5000 Ha
Drainage Potential	5090 Ha
Cropped Area	44,500 Ha
Irrigated Area	300 Ha
No. of Group Schemes	45
Number of individual irrigating	70
Number of large schemes	3
Total Irrigation Turnover	750
Energy	
Households with electricity connection	2514
Trading centres connected with electricity	5
Households Using Wood Fuel	90%
Households Using Kerosene	3%
Households Using Solar Energy	1%
Households Using Bio-Gas	3
Transport And Communication	
Road Length	
Bitumen Surface Km	63
Gravel Surface Km	161.5
Earth Surface Km	719
Total Km	93.5

Information Category	Statistics
Condition of Roads and Bridges	
Conditions of Roads and Bridges	
Truck Roads Km in good condition	63
Feeder Roads Km in good condition	384
Bridges Km in good condition	19
Truck Roads Km in bad condition	51
Feeder Roads Km in bad condition	496
Bridges Km in bad condition	10
Railway Line Length	0
Railway Stations	0
Sea/Lake Ports	2
Airports	1
Number of telephone connections	1200
Mobile Network Coverage%	50
Number of Cyber Cafes	5
Number of Private Courier Services	1
Number of Post Offices	2
Number of Sub-Post Offices	25
Licensed Stamp Vendors	3
Tourism, Trade And Industry	
Number of Trading Centres	20

CHAPTER TWO:
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

The chapter presents an overview of the last plan 2002 – 2008 and the district sectoral performance over the same period. It further discusses District Development Plan linkages with the Vision 2030, Medium Term Plan, Millennium Development Goals, Medium Term Expenditure Framework and other policy documents. The chapter also highlights the major development challenges faced by the district and other cross cutting issues that influence the development of the district.

2.1 Review of the 2002 – 2008 Plan

During the plan period there was an increase in the devolved funds that is CDF, LATF, MFLE, HIV/AIDS, CDTF, FPE, F&E, Constituency bursary fund etc. The increased funding at the district led to improved performance in most of the sectors. The programmes that were undertaken in the district during the plan period included; NALEP, SNCDP, (IFAD), Kimira – Louch (KOSHP), and cotton development.

In the 2002 – 2008 plan period, the district proposed a total of 104 projects and programmes. The sectors performance during the plan period varied from sector to sector but on overall the district achieved 48% implementation of the proposed projects. The low implementation rates could be attributed mainly due to inadequate or total lack of funding, especially the government funded projects. Donor, NGO and community funded projects recorded high implementation rates. In addition, most of the projected targets were met partially or not met at all. Most departments implemented other projects rather than those proposed in the plan, while most of the donor funded projects were not included in the plan.

Table 7: Implementation of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of Proposed Project	No. of Projects Implemented	% Implemented	Total Project Cost (Kshs)
Agriculture	3	1	20	79 m
Livestock Development	3	2	66	20 m
Veterinary	4	2	50	18.5 m
Cooperatives	3	2	66	18.4 m
Fisheries	5	2	40	42.4 m
Physical Planning	4	2	50	3 m
Forestry	6	1	16	11.4 m
Local Government	12	6	50	
Water	14	10	70	24 m
Roads & Public Works	9	4	44	3.3 b
Energy	3	2	1	190 m
Health	8	3	38	110.5 m
Education	8	3	38	39.6 m
Planning	2	1	50	5 m

Department	No. of Proposed Project	No. of Projects Implemented	% Implemented	Total Project Cost (Kshs)
Prison	1	1	100	0.8 m
Irrigation	4	2	50	
Adult Education	3	1	33	
Office of the President	4	2	50	66 m
Social Services	3	1	33	15 m
Lands	1	1	100	9 m
Children	4	1	25	
Total	104	50	48	

2.2 Constraints

The major constraints that hindered implementation in the previous plan period included; inadequate infrastructure facilities, such as water supplies, electricity and roads. Under developed human resources and poor marketing system among others. During the plan period the district experienced inadequate rainfall which resulted to crop failure. Low implementation could also be attributed to low funding level of projects. Lack of commitment to the District Development Plan while setting priorities within sectors also contributed to the low level of implementation.

Most of the projects implemented by departments were not in the plan, because line ministries demanded annual work plans and budgets which were not included in the District Development Plan. Most of the donors and community projects were implemented outside the plan and had very high implementation rates especially the CDF.

Lack of legal mandate for the district development committee hindered it from enforcing its own decision thus leading to uncoordinated development and duplication of project activities by the development partners. Most of the devolved funds in the district level do not implement their projects from District Development Plan but projects implemented are identity projects from the community level.

2.3 Lessons Learnt

Funding dictated the extent to which a project was implemented. Planning and budgeting needs to be properly linked. Need to link the DDP to the departmental work plans. All work plans should be derived from the DDP. Annual reviews need to be revived to check implementation of the plan. It was noted that many departmental and organizational plans/work plan were not consistent with the DDP. There is need to harmonize departmental, community and organizational plans with the District Development Plan.

2.4 DDP Linkages with the Vision 2030, 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

The main development goals for the district are to achieve a broad based sustainable improvement in the welfare of the people. To achieve this goal and to address the incidence of poverty level which estimated at 74% of the district population will require concerted efforts from all stakeholders in the district. The district is faced by the following challenges:-

2.5.1 Development challenges

Poverty

According to geographic dimension of well being in Kenya 2003 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, the district had 74% of district population below poverty level. At the same time an estimated 200,000 or 67% of the district's population were estimated to be food

poor. The district's contribution to the national overall poverty was 1.66% while its contribution to national food poverty was 1.3%.

The causes of poverty in the district are diverse and vary from place to place in their intensity. However the general causes includes poor soils and inadequate and erratic rainfall, which lead to low crop yield and thus low food intake. In addition the pressure of water hyacinth in the lake has greatly contributed to the high poverty levels in the district as it has affected fishing, which contributes over 20% of the district GDP. Also cotton farming has collapsed due to poor marketing system. This in turn has led to loss of income to the people and hence contributing immensely to poverty. Lack of access to basic services like education, health and communication has also contributed to the high incidence of poverty in the district either due to their inadequacy, low quality, lack of incomes to access the,. There is therefore low quality of education coupled with low transition to secondary school. The outbreak of water related diseases. The high prevalence of HIV/AIDS is also a major contribution to poverty in the district. The pandemic is killing the most economically active people and at the same time depleting the merge resource available through treatment of opportunist diseases associated with capital being on the major factor that enter into the production process has a very low base in the district. Lack of credit for the districts upcountry entrepreneur has greatly affected the commercial sector, lowering the incomes, the leading to poverty. The table below shows Rachuonyo poverty level.

Table 8: Poverty levels in Rachuonyo

Division	Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level	Estimated Number Poor Individuals
East Karachuonyo	69	48,149
Kabondo	71	34,913
Kasipul	71	83,138
West Karachuonyo	74	37,668
Total	71	204,670

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics – 1999 census

The poverty situation is spread across the district and it's severely varies from division to division and carrying each individual in socio economic group.

Post Election Violence Crisis

Post election violence in the country caused major development challenges in the district. About 3000 Internally Displaced People (IDPs) exerted pressure on various developmental and social issues. The most critical affected area is the increased demand for food supply as feeding the IDPs competed already with overstretched deficit of food available for the district population. The district is a net importer of nearly all crops and livestock farm produce. At the same time IDPs have put more pressure on land use, therefore more efforts in terms of planning and sustainable appropriate technologies should be applied in order to accommodate this population as far as of food security is concerned.

Rachuonyo District Development Plan 2008-2012

Settlement of the IDPs posed an enormous development challenge in the district. A good number of the displaced persons had no houses and were to be supported by stakeholders (Kenya Red Cross and ADRA – Kenya).

The people who were affected within the district lost homes, food, business and other major family assets. The flow on manufactured goods, food supplies and other essential services were affected resulting to increased prices of nearly all goods and social services delivery especially by the private sectors.

Enrolment of children of the IDPs also exerted pressure on available space especially in primary schools subject to limited facilities that the schools have. Expansion of educational facilities is prerequisite to accommodate the affected school going children.

Technical man power was also affected by some becoming IDPs. This affected both civil servants and teachers. In the first 3 months of Post Election Violence a lot of man hour and days were lost that affected implementation of projects in the district.

Nearly all public sectors lost major assets e.g. offices (fisheries, public works), about 20 vehicles (Agriculture, Water, Livestock, Planning and National Development, Social services, Education) and motor cycles (Agriculture) computers and accountable documents especially where offices were burnt down. This has caused far reaching end effect on the implementation of public sector projects in the district.

The district requires considerable amount of resources to restore the losses incurred by the affected sectors and facilities for the increased population in terms of social welfare and development strategies.

2.5.2 Crosscutting Issues

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is a major development challenge in the district. In Rachuonyo District the communities have acknowledged its existence. The district has HIV/AIDS prevalent of 17% compare to the national one 6%. The most dominant mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS in the district includes sexual contacts blood transfusion and mother to child. The main factors enhancing the spread are promiscuity wife inheritance, alcohol and drug abuse.

HIV/AIDS has affected all groups of people, but the most affected are those between the ages 15-45 years who are considered to be sexually active. However, youth in the age bracket of 14-25 years are the most vulnerable.

The high prevalence rate is impairing negatively towards the district's development besides placing a lot of strain on the health budget. It depletes the little resources of the people in attempting to treat the opportunistic diseases associated with it. It has also affected both education and agricultural sectors. In education, it has caused high drop-out rate. In schools and also shortages of teachers are being realized in the district schools.

In agriculture, the district is likely to experience food shortage as result of low agriculture activities occasioned by resources being diverted to combat the scourge.

Socially the district has experienced large number of orphans; widows and widower as both parents and spouses continue suffer due from HIV/AIDS. The fight against HIV/AIDS must be intensified if the district is to win over against poverty.

To deal with HIV/AIDS problem the district has embarked on several programmes e.g. prevention from mother to child programme in all health facilities in the district administration of ARVs to AIDS patients, establishment of functional VCT centres treatment of STI and STD, blood safety and condom promotion. The CACC and DTC in the district have also intensified awareness campaign against stigmatization of PLWAs.

SWOT Analysis: HIV/AIDS

Strengths	Weaknesses
Strong human resource base Implementation structure down to grassroots Resource mobilization Has a think tank to formulate policies, and interventions Relatively stronger financial base Access drugs for STDs and OIs Broad coverage Well established infrastructure Good working relations with NGOs and other partners Have coordination mechanisms	Lack adequate funds Limited monitoring of NGOs Gaps in coordination Insufficient drug supplies in health units Few orphan programs beyond Cash transfer program Health sub districts given much responsibilities with meagre resources Not reaching remote and physically isolated areas Limited surveillance system Lack of VCT equipment and services in some health facilities Inadequate staff in most of the facilities
Opportunities	Threats
Favourable donor relations Commitment to reducing Decentralization policy enabling control and distribution of resources Communities responsive to programs Political will at district level Support from MoH Donor interest Multi-sectoral approach	Sustainability of programs due to reliance on external funding Poverty Increasing number of orphans Poor accessibility Existence of transient Populations(particularly fish traders) Attitudes of hopelessness among the infected

Gender Inequality

The population of women according to 1999 census was 161,333 accounting for 52.59% of the total population. However despite their large number, their role in economic development is downplayed.

In most cases men control the mean of production. Men for example generally hold title deeds to land women therefore women cannot access credit using title deed as collateral to set up capital investment. On the other hand women are the most productive group especially in agriculture as they devote much of their time on lands.

The level of gender awareness attributed to the fact that women have accepted the cultural norms which have bias against them. Culturally a women cannot make decision

unless in consultation with a man. This has been audit in group where even women groups must have a man in the leadership. The address gender imbalance during the plan period. action should be taken to ensure that women are given some control over land and other assets. New agriculture technologies are disseminated to them first since they are involved in the farming. In addition vigorous campaign through baraza will be undertaken to sensitize men to allow women have access to land.

SWOT Analysis: Gender Inequality

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>High rate of women's participation during programme formulation</p> <p>High absorption rate of the women enterprise fund in the district</p> <p>Good participation by other stakeholders (e.g. Ministry of Gender, Youth and Community Services)</p> <p>Government programmes addressing the most vulnerable woman-headed households and marginalized women</p> <p>Local project management committees on CDF formed in which both women and men participate</p> <p>Women participation in most development committees other development activities</p> <p>Equal opportunity for women and men to access credit and markets</p>	<p>No provision in project designed for this group for conducting a baseline study (household and community participatory rural appraisals) to act as a foundation for addressing food security, nutrition and income enhancement</p> <p>Lack of training on gender issues</p> <p>Cultural values: women tend to be shy during group meetings</p> <p>Women have no access to modern machines and other technology (e.g. ploughs, tractors)</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Conduct a baseline study</p> <p>Strengthen the linkage with the gender</p> <p>Mainstreaming efforts coordinated by Ministry state for planning National Development and vision 2030</p> <p>Support the development of labour-saving technologies</p>	<p>The problem of the sustainability of women's empowerment coupled with lack of training</p> <p>Cultural aspect of wife inheritance and land ownership</p> <p>HIV/AIDS and other diseases</p> <p>Limited funds</p>

Environmental Degradation

The district is faced with various environmental challenges. Both natural and man-made forms of degradation have adversely affected its ecosystem. The most prominent include the following:-

Desertification: The climatic and human factors have caused a threat of desertification. Poor farming methods and increased population pressure led to clearing of land, which was originally reserved for forest. Since agriculture is the major source of income, more land is being opened daily. The district has got only 2% of its area left for forest activities. Increase in population may also increase pressure on fragile environment along hills. Over the plan period, this disaster among other will put pressure on the available resources in terms of problem of emergency medical services as a result of accident and provision of food to vulnerable due to drought.

Disaster Management: Periodically the district experience disaster that is either natural or manmade. The natural disaster experienced includes drought and famine, while them man made includes accident arid landslides and drought. Drought has become common occurrence in the district. It occurs in both East and West Karachuonyo as a result of inadequate rainfall. They affect farming hence leading to famine. Animals which

provide the main coping mechanism for the people do not fetch enough prices to enable the families purchase food in the market.

Flood: Floods usually occur in East Karachuonyo division when Sondu Miriu River bursts its banks following heavy rainfall in the highlands of Rift Valley. Other disaster are forest in Kabondo which affects coffee and tea, disease outbreak mostly cholera in the whole district, fish poisoning by unscrupulous fishermen in the lake and the recurrence of water hyacinth. In order to manage disasters, the district has established a district management committee. Also there is need to develop early warning system to detect drought in good time so that coping mechanism are put in place to manage the impact. With completion of Sondu Muriu hydroelectric project, the problem of frequent flood will be minimized. The district will attempt to set up a food reserves to assist these affected by drought. The health services provide will intensify their sanitation campaign to stem frequent outbreak of cholera in the district, while the water provide will ensure that water is made accessible. The district will also attempt to increase the capacity of water dam and pans to ensure they store water from long period.

Swot Analysis: Environmental Degradation

Strength	Weaknesses
Source of livelihood Provision of ecosystem Mitigation measures by CSO, Government & some private sector stakeholders.	Environmental pollution both point and non point source rains pant pollution of rivers and water sources. There is numerous existence of sinking wells and VIP latrines due to unplanned structures put up. Inadequate latrine coverage Waste management issues. Increased population with existing social amenities putting pressure on the facilities and cultivating up to the river banks. Excessive charcoal burning and use of fuel wood as the main cooking fuel hence deforestation. Land use practices that disregard the need to conserve soil and renew soil fertility.
Opportunities	Threats
Many CSOs involved in issues of environment Active Committees in the district	Population growth Land sub-division

2.6 Analysis of Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies

This section provides the analysis of major development issues and their causes which need to be addressed during the plan period.

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issue/ Problem	Causes	Development Objective(s)	Immediate Objective(s)	Strategy
Poor Infrastructure	Weakness of community (community not well enlightened) concerning the importance of road Inadequate funding for routine maintenance of the existing classified road Inadequate technical staff Road reserve encroachment Poor workmanship by contractor Lack of bridge to connect existing road network	Improve roads to all weather roads in the district	Improve the infrastructure (road network) Ensure proper routine maintenance of road network Increase classification of roads Increase road network	Strengthen the DRC to undertake grading and routine maintenance Initiate the construction trunk roads and bridges Tarmacking of Kendu Bay – Homa Bay road
High prevalence of insecurity	High level of poverty Unemployment Weak community policing	Ensure the security of properties	Improve the security Strengthening of community policing Improve on law enforcement Creation of employment	Rehabilitate police centres like Oyugis and Kendu Bay Establish police posts in crime prone areas
Food security	High cost of inputs Poor farming methods Unpredictable weather Low and declining soil fertility Poorly developed input market Low adoption of soil and water conservation technique Persistent drought and floods Lack of knowledge of optimal timing of various horticulture crops. Non preference of value addition practices High cost of livestock inputs Use of local breeds	Ensure food security	Promote use of certified fertilizer crop protection chemicals Promote irrigation of dry areas of the district Soil and water conservation Farmers to adopt drought tolerant crop Introduce marketable crops Promote past harvesting handy of term produce Affordable livestock inputs Improve breeding animals	Intensify extension services under NALEP Encourage farmers to adopt suitable crops Initiate irrigation projects (small scale irrigation) Improve credit facilities Avail more seeds for farmers for adoption Encourage the establishment of farmers cooperative society Establish model farmers Collaborating/training of farmers groups Training of upgrading

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issue/ Problem	Causes	Development Objective(s)	Immediate Objective(s)	Strategy
	<p>High cost of breeding animal</p> <p>Frequent drought</p> <p>Poor pasture management</p> <p>Inadequate supply of vaccines</p> <p>Lack of storage coolant facilities and fishing processing plants</p> <p>Poor road network leading to the beaches</p> <p>Theft of fishing gear</p> <p>Rampant usage of prohibited fishing gear like small nets and trawlers by fishermen</p>		<p>Put in place drought mitigation measures</p> <p>Promote use of artificial insemination (AI)</p> <p>Intensify bee poultry and animal husbandry</p> <p>Control livestock pest and diseases</p> <p>Improve production of good quality hides and skin</p> <p>Promotion of co-management through formation of beach management unit (BMU) and monitoring the BMU and other stakeholders on proper utilization of fisheries resources.</p> <p>Promotion of fish farming in district through improved extension services, seed production and farming technology</p>	<p>AI</p> <p>Initiate beekeeping poultry and small animal keeping</p> <p>Disease control methods</p> <p>Intensify disease surveillance and control</p> <p>Intensify meat inspection</p> <p>Install a storage cooler and a fish processing plant and connect electricity</p> <p>Streamline fishing market</p> <p>Formation of a strong cooperative union and Beach Management Unit</p>
Water Inaccessibility	<p>Weakness of community</p> <p>Community is not well enlightened concerning the importance of water</p> <p>Inadequate technical staff</p> <p>Long distance to water points</p> <p>Poor harvesting methods</p> <p>Inadequate water points</p> <p>Poor operation and maintenance of water supply</p>	<p>Increase access to clean and safe water</p>	<p>Improve water accessibility</p> <p>Improve water supplies</p> <p>Rehabilitation of water supplies</p> <p>Initiate other water technology</p>	<p>Electrify all water supplies in the district</p> <p>Complete all stalled water projects</p> <p>Encourage private water undertake</p> <p>Construction of dams/pans in area where water is salty e.g. West Karachuonyo</p> <p>Individual and community to be funded to erect tanks for roof catchment</p>
Poor Health Status	<p>the district has inadequate health facilities</p> <p>Low doctor/nurse patient ration</p>	<p>Ensure high standard of health care</p>	<p>Improve health status</p> <p>Increase accessibility to proper medical</p>	<p>Construct and equip more health facilities</p> <p>Control of endemic diseases</p> <p>Initiate HIV/AIDS</p>

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies

Issue/ Problem	Causes	Development Objective(s)	Immediate Objective(s)	Strategy
	Inadequate and irregular drug supplies within health facilities Lack of modern basic equipment and facilities within the district health facilities Inadequate qualified medical personnel High cost of medical services		care Increase health facilities Control endemic diseases, HIV/AIDS, malaria Increase control and prevention of diseases Increase immunization coverage	control projects Upgrade the existing health facilities Intensification of awareness seminar/workshop
Low literacy level	Poor community altitude towards adult literacy class High drop-out rate Inadequate education facilities Inadequate staff Low enrolment	Ensure that we get good education	Increase literacy rates Improve the performance of adult education learning	Intensified assessment Maintain in services course Hold awareness meeting
Unemployment	Lack of job opening for locals Lack of industries to absorb the youth hindering the labour market. Most of labour force in the district is unskilled Low level of technology Lack of entrepreneurial spirit to undertake business Lack of electrification network to enhance industrialization into rural area	Creation of Employment Opportunities	Reduce unemployment level Acquire funds for cottage industries Increase awareness on the importance of cottage/small scale industries Increase the number of skilled manpower available	Initiate skills training/workshop and seminar Initiate case study field/attachment and education tour
Environmental degradation	There is high deforestation in the hills	Ensure that environment is well conserved	Environmental Management and conservation Increase afforestation Protect the river Ensure that waste is properly disposed	Undertake afforestation and re-afforestation Initiate river bank protection Initiate proper waste disposal and sanitation
Orphans and Vulnerable Children	the district has a high rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence Death of parent due to HIV/AIDS related illness High level of poverty Rising cases of single mothers	Orphan and vulnerable children	Improve the situation of OVC Ensure proper care and protection of OVCs Ensure that OVC get access to education, health	Increase awareness to general public on the right of the child Create and increase awareness among the parent, youth and the general public on responsible parenthood.

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issue/ Problem	Causes	Development Objective(s)	Immediate Objective(s)	Strategy
	Breakdown of family value		care and birth certificate	Strengthen the OVC cash transfer OVC-CT to families taking care of OVC Work toward poverty reduction with development partners (CCF)

CHAPTER THREE:
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS



3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the various development measures that will be undertaken throughout the plan period in the various sectors. For each of the sector, the sector vision and mission is presented and the district's response to the vision and mission discussed. The chapter also discusses the importance and the role of the stakeholders in each sector. The district priorities, constraints and strategies are also discussed. The chapter finally gives a list of the projects and programmes to be implemented in the current plan period to ensure sustainable growth and poverty reduction.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

This is major sector in the district since the majority of the people in the district depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The sector comprises of Agriculture, Livestock Development, Cooperative Development, Lands, Forestry and Wildlife and Fisheries Development sub-sectors.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Vision and Mission

In the medium term the district will strive to attain adequate food production through collaboration with other stakeholders. In addition vigorous campaign will be undertaken to promote the production of alternative crops. The district will utilize small scale irrigation to promote horticulture; forest conservation will be undertaken so as to preserve both gazetted and non-gazetted forest from being over-exploited; and land demarcation and issuance of title deeds will be harnessed.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector

The district is a net importer of agricultural and livestock produce from other districts and regions and development of this sector will be a big boost to the local economy. Agriculture and livestock production are major activities in the district. The people of the district depend directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livelihood. The sector strives to contribute to food security in the district. Over 70% of the labour force is engaged in either livestock or agricultural activities. The cooperative sector plays a key role in mobilizing resource for small scale farmers while also availing marketing channel for their product. The district has over 130 cooperatives with a total turnover of over Ksh.360 million annually.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Roles
Agriculture, Livestock, fisheries, Cooperative Trade and Industry, Tourism and Wildlife, Environment, Forest Departments	<p>These departments' main role will be co-ordination and facilitation in the implementation of the government policies towards an innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector in order to create a conducive atmosphere and level playing ground for the other stakeholders to operate. The departments will also be expected to take a lead role in implementing the priorities identified during the district Development plan consultations. Protect consumers from trade malpractices, provides appropriate and effective services like licenses, credit facilities and training to large, Medium and small scale business; Provide an enabling environment for identification, setting up and growth of industries formulation, implementation, coordination and review of industrial development policies in the district:</p> <p>Forest environment for the promotion of tourism enhance its role of protecting, developing and managing of wildlife and Malava forest environment for the promotion of tourism:</p> <p>The Kenya Wildlife Service will enhance its role of protecting, developing and managing of wildlife and Kakamega.</p>
Parastatals	The parastatal organizations within the district include National Cereals and produce Board. This parastatal offers storage of Cereals and Grains to minimize post Harvest wastage.
Private Sector	The role of the private sector is to mobilize financial resources towards development of the district. One of the main actors is West Kenya Sugar Company
Community Based Organizations	There are several registered CBOs in the district operating through self help basis. During the plan period they will take the lead role of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of projects and programmes proposed in the plan. They will also be expected to identify the district resources for utilization towards poverty reduction and economic growth
Non-Governmental Organizations	The NGOs in Kakamega North District have over the past years played a crucial role in economic empowerment of the community. Some of the NGOs in the district are; KAMADEP Action Aid These organization will continue to build the capacity of the community in project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation assist in conserving the catchments areas, carry out research in environment, agriculture, livestock and water sources with the aim of improving the quality of life of the community.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	To increase both the acreage and yield per unit area to ensure food security and increase income	Unreliable rainfall be of uncertified seed and poor marketing channel	Revitalize the crop sector to offer both sector and input at reduced prices. More appropriate credit facilities stock list to collaborate with seed developers to provide certified seeds.
Livestock Development	Improve the quality of products and increase quality of positive extension services to farming community	Poor/low quantity breeding, high disease incidence, high cost of breeding stock poor fodder, high cost of establishing commercial investment.	Training of farmers. Improve skills on proper husbandry, intensify vaccination campaign. Improve skills on proper positive and fodder management.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Fisheries Development	Increase low and enforcement of sustainable fishing. Establishment of good seed production and increase on-farm training. To increase value of fish products.	Lack of operational facilities and poor road network. Lack of fish seed to prospective fish farmers. Lack of electricity in establishing fish cooling plants. The presence of water hyacinth	Procure new boat and engage to improve monitoring and surveillance against illegal fishers. Establish fish production nursery farm training as extension services. Provision of electricity.
Land and Settlement	Increase number of people having land title deeds	Many land dispute lack of land information system	Establishment of land information system. Crush programme to deal with land dispute
Cooperative Development	To have a strong and well functional cooperative	Poor organization and management in the cooperative societies. Corruption which has run down some societies and eroded the confidence of the members. Presence of the middlemen especially in the fishing industry.	Campaign will be launched to strengthen both the management of the existing societies through the training of society's office. Carry out periodic auditing of the societies and finances to minimize corruption to eliminate middlemen.
Veterinary	Prevent spread of diseases and eradicate tsetse fly	Lack of vaccines, low staff level, farmer inability to pay for the services. Poor response of the community.	Carry out vaccination activities. Community to construct crush pen. Main treatment of livestock against trypanosomiasis.
Forestry Development	Increase tree and forest cover in the district	Low staff level. Poor community response and lack of sensitization. High demand for firewood and charcoal	Increase/expand tree cover in the district. Plant trees annually. Establish community nurseries.

3.1.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

A. On-Going Projects: Agriculture

Project Division/ Constituency	Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
NALEP/SIDA All constituencies (2)		Disseminate appropriate extension production technologies for food security and income generation.	4 locations one per division	Covers one location in every Division to mobilize farmers and youths, form C.I.Gs, capacity build them among other extension packages.
NALEP/GOK All constituencies (2)		Disseminate appropriate extension production technologies for food security and income generation.	4 locations one per division	extension service delivery,

Project Division/ Constituency	Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
SNCDP (IFAD) West Karachuonyo		Disseminate appropriate extension production technologies for food security and income generation.	One location annually	Coving only West Karachuonyo Division on both Livestock and Agricultural extension packages.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya All constituencies (2) (NMK)		Promote foods production.	4 groups per constituency annually.	8 groups each given 120,000/= for food security promotion initiatives. and poverty eradications
Cotton Development Program All constituencies (2)		To boost Cotton production	Increase the acreage under cotton by 20% by 2012	For promotion of cotton growing; mainly sponsoring extension, packages and capacity building.
Water harvesting Kasipul Kabondo		Enhanced food production through water harvesting	One water pan constructed	For enhancement of food security through water harvesting.
National accelerated Agricultural input Access program (NAAIP) All constituencies (2)		Enhanced food production through use of proper in puts.	500 Farmers per constituency	1000 farmers benefiting from 6500/= worthy of input each to germ start food production.

B. New Project Proposals: Agriculture

Project name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Horticultural Development District wide (all constituencies)	1	Increase farmers income Improve nutritional standards. Creation of employment	Each division to have 1000 ha of horticulture. Crops annually.	Farmer group selection Training Procurement Implementation (crop establishment)
Farming as a business (Value addition) District wide (all constituencies)	2	To commercialize the Rachuonyo farming community by Promoting value addition in agricultural produce.	Each division to annually have 2 farmers converted to commercial farming	Recruit annually 2 farmers per Division and train them and link them to micro financier to source for funds for value addition activities.
Agricultural marketing development District wide (all constituencies)	3	Improve marketing information dissemination to enable farmers make most out of their produce	Formation of 8 information Desks annually to pass information to farmers.	Set up information desks to at least two markets annually per division with full I.T services.

A. On-going Projects: Livestock Production

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP- SIDA).	To move away from handouts to farmers, agro- pastoralists and fish folk by extension providers. Do away with dependency syndrome.	Farming community	Provide extension services
South Nyanza Community Development Project (SNDP/IFAD)	Poverty reduction and improvement livelihood of the community in the Project Area (PA)	Farming Community	Provide extension services

B. New Project Proposals: Livestock Production

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Dairy Goat Rearing for Small Holder Farmers (Kasipul/Kabondo Constituency)	1	Increase milk production in the district; Provide high quality milk with nutritional and medicinal value; Promote farming as a Business	Small holder farming community; People Living With AIDS.	Avail breeding stock to farmers; Establishment of feed resource based (fodder/legumes); Disease control Training of farming community.
Conservation of livestock watering points (Whole District)	2	Provide livestock with drinking water throughout the year.	Livestock farmers in the district	Projection of water pans; Delisting of Water Pans; Community mobilization.
Control of Poultry Diseases (District wide)	3	Improve the quality of poultry in the district Improve the nutritional standards	66,000 HH Livestock farmers in the district	Vaccinate poultry against killer diseases
Dairy Cattle Development	5	Increase farmers income; Improve the nutritional standards.	Purchase 20 dairy animals annually; Set up 4 demo units.	Procurement of dairy animals; Train farmers in dairy production.

A. Ongoing Projects: Veterinary

Project Name, Location/ Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Tsetse fly control district wide	Reduce tsetse fly load	99% tsetse load reduction	Construct crush pens
Rabies control in dogs the whole district	Reduce rabies to low levels	Vaccinate all dogs in the district against rabies	Carry out vaccination bait all roaming dogs.
Livestock disease control district wide	To improve quality of livestock in the district	Vaccinate at least 10000 animals annually	Vaccinate against FMD, LSD Anthrax and black quarter
Hides and skins improvement in the whole district	To ensure production of high quality hides	Train 100 hides and skins handlers	Demonstrate handling of hides and skins
Control of poultry diseases	To improve the poultry survival	Vaccinate at least 30,000 birds per year	NCD vaccination. Fowl pox and fowl typhoid vaccination
Improve of livestock through artificial insemination	Increase milk and meat production. Improve incomes of farmers	Carryout at least 250 A.I (Artificial inseminations) per year	Mobilize people to embrace AI. Do artificial insemination

B New Projects: Fisheries

Project Name, Location/ Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Fish landing Deport/Banda Awach Beach; Chuowe Beach; Remo Beach; Ongoro Beach; Doho Beach; Homalime Beach.	1	To improve fish landing and processing and to minimize post harvest losses.	Construction and complete two fish Bandas per financial year.	Construction of fish Bandas at each landing site.
Fish Seed Nursery Development at Nyangor Farm	2	To produce certified fish fingerlings for fish farmers to stock available ponds and dams to increase fish production.	Construction and complete fish ponds fully stocked with brooders of quality Tilapia and Clarias fish Spp.	Construction of ponds and stocking with quality brooders and fingerlings.
Development of Sanitation Facilities	3	To improve hygienic conditions at the landing sites.	Construction and completion of three pit latrines.	Construction of pit latrines at specified beaches.
Development of Dam Fisheries	4	To increase fish production through dam fisheries	Rehabilitation and stock two dams per division	Distillation, fencing and stocking of available water dams with fish fingerlings.
Rehabilitation of Office Block	5	To accommodate fisheries personnel and improve service delivery.	Completion of projects	Rehabilitation of the existing premises which were destroyed following post election skirmishes
Surveying and Fencing of the Beaches	6	To minimize encroachment.	Complete surveying.	Carry out survey works in the

Project Name, Location/ Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
		control accessibility and carry out PDPs for all the beaches in the district.	fencing and development of landing sites.	respective beach boundaries, fencing and making PDPs for each beach.
Capacity Building of Staff/fish folk/farmers/stakeholders	7	To update and exchange ideas on issues regarding fisheries development and management by staff, BMU officials and fish farmers	1000 fisheries stakeholders	Training/tours of staff, BMUs and fish Farmers, on fish farm management, fisheries resources management and staff developments.
Procurement of Land and Water Transport	8	To facilitate easy mobility and monitoring and surveillance of fisheries activities.	Procurement of one vehicles and one boat with 40HP out boat engine and 4 motor cycles.	Procure departmental vehicle transport for monitoring o activities.
Extension Programme/Services	9	Offer technical support to fisheries stakeholders.	Train over 1000 fisheries stakeholders annually and ensure smooth running of fisheries activities.	Training of farmers and surveillance of fisheries resources:

A. On-going Projects: Lands

Project Name, Location/ Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Development of land registry office	To provide appropriate space for clients	Land/premises buyers/transfers	Land transfers procedures and extension of existing offices.
Survey of major towns and centre in the district	Provision of control point and sub division of plots and planning.	Carry out the survey works by latest 2012	Preparation of development plans Part of development plan Provision of control plans Placing of beacons and production of titles
Building of district survey office – Kosele township	Provision of office accommodation.	Carry out the survey works by latest 2012	Putting up the survey office
Kakelo Kamroth adjudication section Kasipul Division	To carry out survey in registration to provide proper maps.	Carry out the survey works by latest 2012	To carry out surveys throughout the registration section with corrective measure to enable people get and use their titles
Land adjudication District Wide	Have lands in the district register.	Carry out the survey works by latest 2012	Complete the remaining adjudication section in the district.

B. New Projects: Lands

Project Name, Location/ Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kadongo and Miriu land physical development plan	1	To prepare land development plan	Plan for the two centres.	Notice of intension to plan. Reconnaissance survey Identification of boundaries Consultation with key stakeholders preparation of base map First stakeholder meeting Data collection Data analysis Draft plan preparation Second stakeholder meeting Plan circulation Plan amendments Plan advertisement and submission Plan for approval Plan approval of publication
District Head quarters	2	To avoid payment of rents to currently rented house premises	Efficient and effective service to the people.	Construction of the district office

B New Projects: Forestry Development

Project Name, Location/ Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Rural Afforestation Programme District wide	Increase tree and forest cover in the district	Increase tree cover in the district by 5% annually.	Forestry extension service. promote agro forestry in the farm land.
Local afforestation Programme District wide	Increase forest cover in the district	Plan at least 10000 trees annually in the two forests in the district.	Conserve and protect the exciting. forest Plant trees at Wire and Koderia Forest in the district.
ASAL Project	Prevent desertification	Establish at least 5 community nurseries annually.	Establish community tree nursery.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Agriculture and Rural Development sector is wide and its functions extend into and/or rely heavily on other sectors. Agriculture and livestock ensures adequate quality food and income for a healthy population. Physical infrastructure sector is equitably important as improvement of roads and electricity, promotes marketing of produce and setting up of industries. Accessible roads are necessary for the transportation of farm inputs and produce. Electricity is prerequisite to the establishment of a functional market of highly perishable goods like horticultural produce and fisheries cooling plants. The education and health sub sectors are responsible for the development of skilled healthy manpower in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector. Education sub sector utilizes farm produce while Provincial Administration takes care of security to ensure farming activities are not interfered with so as to achieve food security.

3.1.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

In mainstreaming cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will team up with the special programmes sector ministries and will provide training for women and youth engaging sector related activities and are being empowered financially through the women and youth enterprise funds. The sector will also ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership roles of groups within the sector.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue to sensitize the community on income generating activities both in agriculture and livestock farming that target people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. This is through promotion of dairy goats, kitchen gardens and nutrition value addition targeting vulnerable groups including those infected. HIV/AIDS curriculum will also be introduced in training for farmers to sensitize farmers on issues regarding HIV/AIDS.

The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. This will include sensitizing farmers on the dangers of the blue gum tree, protection of water catchment areas. Farmers will also be sensitized on the need to conserve the environment subject to them seeking to raise incomes and promote environmental friendly alternative

3.2 Trade, Industry and Tourism Sector

This sector in the district is made up of the Trade, East African Community, National Heritage Tourism and Industrialization sub-sectors.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Emphasis will be put on promotion of tourism through conservation of natural resources and promotion of trade and industry with a view to improving the welfare of the people. Efforts shall be made to develop entrepreneurship at the grass root level by guiding the upcoming businessmen and providing them with the relevant information on trade, industry and investment opportunities.

Efforts shall be made to rehabilitate roads to the park and re-brand and market the park as one of the tourist destination in the western region. Provision of soft credit to

investors from microfinance institutions to spur business and investment shall be explored. Provision of electricity to major trading and market centers to promote small scale and Jua -Kali enterprises will also be promoted.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector

The Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector, is important as it offers employment to many in the district second only to the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector. The sector also provides channels for marketing farm produce and other goods

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Roles
Trade and Industry, Tourism and Wildlife Departments	These departments' main role will be co-ordination and facilitation in the implementation of the government policies towards reduction of poverty in order to create a conducive atmosphere and level playing ground for the other stakeholders to operate. The departments will also be expected to take a lead role in implementing the priorities identified during the district Development plan consultations. protect consumers from trade malpractices, provides appropriate and effective services like licenses, credit facilities and training to large, Medium and small scale business Provide an enabling environment for identification, setting up and growth of industries formulation, implementation, coordination and review of industrial development policies in the district.
Parastatals	The parastatal organizations within the district include National Cereals and produce Board. This parastatal offers storage of Cereals and Grains to minimize post Harvest wastage.
Non-Governmental Organizations	The NGOs in Rachuonyo District have over the past years played a crucial role in economic empowerment of the community. These organizations will continue to build the capacity of the community in project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
Community Based Organizations	There are several registered CBOs in the district operating through self help basis. During the plan period they will take the lead role of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of projects and programmes proposed in the plan. They will also be expected to identify the district resources for utilization towards poverty reduction and economic growth.
Private Sector	The role of the private sector is to mobilize financial resources towards development of the district. One of the main actors is financial institutions.

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraint and Strategies

Sub-Sector.	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	To stimulate trade activities to increase income level	Lack of capital for investment especially in large scale enterprise. Inadequate credit facilities, Poor business management skills and poor infrastructure.	Create an enabling environment for trade. Engage in income generating business with help of loan from JLB.
Industry	To increase the level of industrial activity in the district	Lack of electricity necessity for investment in fish processing. Cotton ginning and fruits carrying. High cost of capital due to high	Expanding the national electricity grid to fish landing beaches to encourage investment in fish cooling and processing plant. Cotton ginning improvement

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		interest rate charged by financial institutions. Poor road network leading to fish landing beaches. High licensing fee.	of the road network to link the raw material services with main trunk roads. Reduction in licenses fee charged by the local authorities.
Tourism	To expand and increase the number of tourism to the district	Lack of amenities like hotel in the tourist sites. Poor road and network leading to these sites and inadequate marketing.	Encourage investors to provide the necessary amenities like hotel, road network leading to the tourist site and to market tourist sites to attract tourists in the district.
Culture	The district aims at promoting and developing all aspects of performing art, visual are, local language, preservation of cultural heritage and indigenous health, nutrition and environment.	Insufficient funds to implement planned activities. Shortage of staff establishment. Inadequate cooperation from stakeholders. Inadequate office facilities & transport facilities.	Development of languages, oral tradition and dissemination of cultural information. Development and promotion of performing arts for economic development. Provision and generation of revenue for cultural activities.

3.2.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

A. On-going Projects: Trade

Project Name, Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Constitution of Rachuonyo JLB Rachuonyo District	To help the business people boost their income to raise their living standard	Potential business people	Vetting and silencing of traders

A. Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Industry

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Information Centre at the District Industrial Development Office Block	Computerize information and data, access the web Inter-computer linkage with Ministry Headquarters and DIDC offices and avail information to entrepreneurs for development purposes	Entrepreneurs to access industrial information	Purchase additional computer and printer; Creation of data bank; Establish an Industrial Information Centre
Training Industrial Extension Service Officers	Train and offer advisory services to entrepreneurs	Train 200 potential and existing entrepreneurs	Train entrepreneurs in the MSME Sector on business management skills; Sensitize entrepreneurs on the available investment opportunities

B. New Project Proposals: Industry

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
One Village One Product District wide	1	To promote and improve market access for locally produced products and create employment in the rural areas	Individual entrepreneurs; Cooperatives; Community Based Organizations (CBOs)	Identification of products and investment opportunities; Promotion of value addition packaging, Research and development for the identified community based products; Marketing and promotion of the identified products-locally and internationally; Capacity building for entrepreneurs involved in production of community based products;
Development of women small scale enterprises District wide	2	To encourage women to develop entrepreneurial competencies	Women entrepreneurs involved in small scale enterprises	Generate business ideas, link them to Financial Institutions to access credit; Train women entrepreneurs on basic business management skills

A. Ongoing Projects: Culture

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Rachuonyo Community Cultural Centre Kendu Township Location	Develop & promote performing wits for sustainable development.	Performing artists and groups, community schools and colleges.	Community and music festivals programmes.
	Development & promotion of visual arts in cultural traditional contemporary expressions	Visual artists involved in pottery, moulding, basketry, sign writer etc.	Workshops, visual arts exhibitions, marketing extravaganza.
	Develop & conserve traditional medicine. Foods and natural environment to enhance for cultural vitality and sustainable development.	Herbalists, conservationists, farmers, environmentalists and public health.	Planting of medical and nutritive value plants like traditional food crops, environmental conservation plants.
	Development of community indigenous and national language and relate oral and library traditions.	Local linguistics or experts teachers of languages, storytellers.	Workshop for language committees
	To enhance community cultural values.	Home economics, herbalists, language experts.	To instil community cultural values.

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
	Promotion and co-ordinate interethnic co-operation at the community national and international level for enhancement of cultural exchange and dialogue amongst people of diverse cultures	Communities, council of elders	Cultural exchange programmes within and outside the country
	Provision and generation of revenue for cultural development activities at the cultural centre	Community, schools, local authorities, CBOs, NGOs, FBOs.	Hire of centre tents and chairs, usage of centre land for farming purposes, letting of centre facilities to generate income.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Efficient reliable and adequate physical infrastructure plays an important role in development of this sector. With good infrastructure like roads in rural areas the cost of doing business will be reduced. For growth of this sector there is need for value addition especially to the raw materials produced. The sector relies heavily on GJLOS sector especially the provincial administration and internal security to ensure security is guaranteed at all times to both properties and life. Establishment of small scale industries requires trained, semi skilled and unskilled manpower and this where the human resource sector plays a key role. Credit facilities are unavailable and inaccessible to majority of the population in the district and thus the need to liaise with financial institutions and other funds established by the government to supplement the credit facilities in this sector. Ways and means need to be devised to establish a revolving funds or affordable credit scheme to cater for those who lack collateral to secure loans from financial institutions. To achieve desirable levels of production in the sector, a pool of trained human resources is required.

3.2.8 Strategies for mainstreaming Cross-cutting issues

In mainstreaming cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will seek to increase the role played by women and youth in the sector. This will be achieved through involvement of the community in small and micro enterprises and identifying investment opportunities for these population cohorts. Efforts will also be made to sensitize the youths and women on eco-tourism as a way generating income.

On HIV/AIDS the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access for the members of the community. The sector also has a large portion of the workers being migrant workers. Sensitization of this group will also be key in prevention of new infections. This will target mainly the fish trader within the beach areas. The sector will also focus on sensitization on environment friendly manufacturing and industrial technologies.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure

The physical infrastructure sector includes Roads, Transport, Energy Housing, Nairobi Metropolitan Development, Public Works, Kenya Wildlife Services (Roads, Airstrips and Other Infrastructure). In Rachuonyo District, the current physical structures are inadequate and contribute to slow economic growth and high incidences of poverty

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

In the roads sub-sector, it is expected that the existing road network in the district will be improved to become motor-able throughout the year. During the plan period, it is expected that new roads will be constructed, minor and rural access roads improved and linked to classified roads

In the energy sub-sector, it is expected that in the medium term coverage of electricity in the district will increase from about 2 per cent to about 20 percent of the households and all key trading centres will be covered in order to attract industrial development. Other forms of energy like solar, wind and biogas will be developed to supplement electricity. The completion of Sondu Miriu Electricity project at Odino will stimulate growth and development in the district

In buildings, it is expected that all the government offices will be constructed to provide an enabling environment for efficient service delivery. Emphasis will be placed on the construction of the district headquarters at Kosele to offer centralized services to the district residents. At present, the district based offices are scattered across the district making it difficult for the public to access services in one central point.

In transport and communication coverage services has been inadequate in the district. Postal and telephone services in most parts of the district are slow making monitoring cumbersome in the process of the projects implementation. In addition, the district is not served by any air transport (airstrip) while the water transport in Lake Victoria, which was being offered by Kenya Railways, collapsed due to the presence of water hyacinth weed. It is therefore, expected that in the medium term coverage of these vital services will be increased to cover a wider population.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Physical Infrastructure including roads, energy, buildings, and transport plays an important role in any economy, as it is the engine that propels development. The road sub-sector for instance, links various sectors and enables access to inputs for production and outputs for consumptions. It also provides direct employment opportunities and income to the district's residents during construction and maintenances. It spurs industrial investment, employment and income growth.

The energy sub – sector is still undeveloped in the district. Less than 32% of the district's population have access to electric energy while more than 90% rely on wood fuel as the only source of energy. This scenario does not auger well for the district's biodiversity while at the same time it is not conducive to the development of industry in the district. The *Jua Kali* plays a leading role in generating employment opportunities for the district labour force. The supply of electric energy is critical for the growth and sustainability

Water transport links the district with the other East African countries, Uganda and Tanzania as well as neighbouring districts and encourage cross border trade. Air transport boost agricultural production especially in horticulture and augment other forms of transport in the district.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Roles
Departments of Public Works, Roads and energy	Will continue to provide the technical expertise in maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing infrastructure, promotion of alternative sources of energy and generally co-ordinate the implementation of the sectors' priorities and strategies.
Parastatals like KPLC, Telkom, Postal Corporation and the Local authorities	The parastatals will continue with their role of implementation projects in energy and telecommunication in conjunction with the private sector.
Private sector and the communities	Play a leading role in monitoring and evaluation of sectoral projects and programmes. Management of water Projects and safe guarding water resources.
LATF and CDF	Funding projects.

3.3.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have all roads motorable and in good maintainable state Grading all feeder roads Connecting rural areas, fish landing beaches and main classified roads Implementation of the rural roads authority Carrying out periodic routine maintenance of all roads in the district Classification of all roads in the district Complete the missing links in the classified roads network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographical terrain and soil type black cotton soil and alluvial deposits Clement weather during construction and maintenance Timing of funding Poorly skilled local contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of all the roads Routine maintenance Periodic maintenance New construction Mapping and classifying new roads Upgrading unclassified roads Carrying out roads inventory and condition survey

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	through bridges and other structures Attain a good network of all weather roads Conduct annual roads inventory and condition survey		
Housing	Improvement of access to proper housing facilities	Poor planning by local authority Poor low enforcement Flouting buildings by-laws Lack of appropriate technology High cost of building materials due to high taxation	Funding the local community to enable them acquire or build their own houses through (NHC) The local authority should enhance their inspection of structures. Education on positive culture belief should be mounted to influence the local community to discard beliefs.
Energy	To ensure wider coverage of electricity and other sources of energy.	Inadequate coverage of electricity in the district by National Electricity Grid High tariffs and level lead to depletion of the forest cover due to heavy reliance on wood fuel.	Increase the district coverage of the grid especially in market centres and public institutions Reduction of tariff on electricity by the KP&LC Encourage alternative forms of energy by reducing tariffs on other forms of energy.

3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

A. On Going Projects: Roads

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
D220 Oyugis K.sipul &	Connect the local to Oyugis Town; Enable farmers to transport agricultural produce to the market;; Make the roads motorable Enable sand and fish to be transported.	Gravel bottle necks; Improve the whole road.	Earth works Culvert installation and drainage works; Gravelling; Improve the whole road
E210 Sikri- Lida Road	Enable farmers to transport agricultural produce to the market; Make the roads motorable.	Gravel bottle necks; Improve the whole road.	Earth works Culvert installation and drainage works; Gravelling. Improve the whole road.
E1027 Kandiege-Otaro Road	Enable farmers to transport agricultural produce to the market; Make the roads motorable; Enable sand and fish to be transported.	Gravel bottle necks; Improve the whole road.	Earth works; Culvert installation and drainage works; Gravelling; Improve the whole road.

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
E1028 Dol – Kanyadhiang Road	Enable farmers to transport agricultural produce to the market; Make the roads motorable; Enable sand and fish to be transported.	Gravel bottle necks; Improve the whole road.	Earth works; Culvert installation and drainage works; Gravelling; Improve the whole road.
R33 Wangapala – Mamboleo Road	Enable farmers to transport agricultural produce to the market Make the roads motorable.	Gravel bottle necks; Improve the whole road.	Earth works Culvert installation and drainage works Gravelling. Improve the whole road.
R34 Korokoro-Miruka Road	Enable farmers to transport agricultural produce to the market; Make the roads motorable.	Gravel bottle necks; Improve the whole road.	Earth works; Culvert installation and drainage works Gravelling; Improve the whole road.
Ura23 Kadongo-Kosele Road	Enable farmers to transport agricultural produce to the market; Make the roads motorable.	Gravel bottle necks; Improve the whole road.	Earth works; Culvert installation and drainage works; Gravelling; Improve the whole road.

B. New Project Proposal: Roads

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
R24 Kiwiro-Oriang Road	1	Make the roads motorable	Spot improve the 14 km road	Earthworks; Drainage structure; Gravelling works.
URP7 Simbi – Siala Beach Road	2	Make the roads motorable	Spot improve the 4 km road	Earthworks; Drainage works; Gravelling works.
R38 Ngeta-Otaro Road	3	Make the roads motorable	Rehabilitate the 5 km road	Earthworks; Drainage structure; Gravelling works.
URA26 Sondu-Ramula Road	4	Network Making the roads motorable	Rehabilitate and construction of the bridges	Earthworks; Drainage structure; Environmental; mitigation.
E1028 Dol-Kanyadhiang Road	5	Making the roads motorable; Enhance the network.	Construction of the bridges	Drainage structure; Environmental mitigation.

B New Projects Proposed: Housing

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Rachuonyo Appropriate Technology Centre	1	Strengthening housing and shelter in the district	Design and complete the project	Identify and allocate land for construction of Appropriate Technology Centre

A. On Going Projects: Energy

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Ringa- Oyugis Kosele- Kendu Bay Power Supply Line	To increase electricity coverage	Complete the project	Connect supply line from Ringa to Kendu Bay

B. New Projects Proposed: Energy

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Kendu Bay to Pala-Homa Hills Supply Line	1	Increase electricity coverage	To complete construction by 2012	Construct supply line linking Kendu Bay through Pala to Homa Hills
Development of Alternative Sources of Energy	2	Remove the strain put on the electricity and wood fuel	30% of the population to use alternative sources of Energy	Encourage the use of Solar, wind and Biogas energy

B New Projects Proposed: Transport

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Steamer Service	3	Provision of alternative mode of transport	Resume steamer services in the next 1 year	Rehabilitate the Kendu Bay Pier
Establishment of Airstrip	4	Provision of alternative mode of transport	Complete the project	Acquire land and construct the Airstrip.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

With the provision of electricity and improvement of road network in rural areas, small scale industries are expected to come up with time (welding, posho mills) which will improve income and raise standard of living of the rural poor. A raised standard of living means strong, healthier people, who are more productive in all areas of human endeavour, be it education performance, farm labour or business ventures. This sector is therefore linked to manpower, education, health, productive sectors and governance, justice, law and order which maintain a conducive environment for all sectors

3.3.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will seek to increase the role played by women and youth in the sector. This will be achieved through involvement of the community in maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads. On HIV/AIDS the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access for the members of the community. The sector also

has a large portion of the workers being migrant workers. Sensitization of this group will also be key in prevention of new infections.

The sector will also focus on renewable sources of energy in a bid to conserve the environment. Sensitization on traditional sources of energy *vis a vis* alternative sources of energy is a good way of showing the community the advantages and disadvantages of each. Improved drainage on our roads is another way to reduce the harmful effects on the environment.

Enforcement of laws and regulations in the transport sector will help curb tragedies on our roads. Sensitization of drivers to be careful is another approach that will help reduce the carnage on roads.

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

This sector comprises of the Water and Irrigation, Environment and Mineral Resources sub-sectors.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision

Ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all

Sector 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 the Sector Vision and Mission

The district will promote and support integrated water resource management and development to enhance water availability and accessibility which is a priority of the government within the Kenya vision 2030 strategy and protection and conservation of natural resources. The district will also enhance environmental awareness creation and education among the residents by all the lead agents civil society and private sector.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the district

Environment, water and sanitation sector provides livelihood to the population in the district. Water is essential for life and for use in other productive processes. For improved health of the people, sanitation issues must be addressed as a way of forestalling outbreak and spread of diseases. The sector is important particularly in the realization of millennium development goals through ensuring environmental sustainability and eradication of extreme poverty and hunger as well as those related to health and environment.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Roles
Water and Irrigation, Environment	These departments' main role will be co-ordination and facilitation in the implementation of the government policies towards environmental conservation and water resource management in order to create a conducive atmosphere and level playing ground for the other stakeholders to operate. The departments will also be expected to take a lead role in implementing the priorities identified during the district Development plan consultations.
Parastatals	The parastatal organizations within the district include NEMA (National Environmental Management Authority).
Non-Governmental Organizations	NGOs in the district have over the past years played a crucial role in environmental conservation and water and sanitation issues. These organization will continue to build the capacity of the community in project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation assist in conserving the catchments areas, carry out research in environment and water sources with the aim of improving the quality of life of the community.
Community Based Organizations	There are several registered CBOs in the district operating through self help basis. During the plan period they will take the lead role of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of projects and programmes proposed in the plan. They will also be expected to identify the district resources for utilization towards poverty reduction and economic growth.
Private Sector	The role of the private sector is to mobilize financial resources towards development of the district.

3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water Development	To ensure that access to water to all	Inadequate supply of portable water Underdeveloped water resources Low capacities of existing water schemes inadequate operation and maintenance insufficient technical service providers and poor quality of water sources in some parts of the district Vandalism of existing schemes	Rehabilitation of stalled water schemes Encourage private water undertaken to construct new schemes. Development alternative sources like dams, pans, shallow wells and roof catchment where natural sources of water are inadequate Provide water to all primary schools
Irrigation	To improve food security and reduce poverty amongst the small holder farmers	Underdeveloped water resource Insufficient technical service providers Insufficient funds	Invention and update district irrigation profile Survey topographic and farm mapping Hydrological and traverse profiling Project initiation and proposal development Mobilize and form IWGA Hold general and specialized farmers meeting

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			Institutional strengthening and capacity building on irrigation project and maintenance.
Environment	To conserve biodiversity	Negative attitude towards the protection of environment. Inadequate funding. Water discharge of effluent into water bodies	Awareness campaign will be carried out to educate the people on the importance of environment conservation.
Sanitation	Control of communicable diseases	Poor sanitation ignorance	Promotion of environmental health activities. Protection of water sources.
	Promotion of sanitation	Poor toilet coverage contaminated water used	Promotion of toilet construction. Participatory hygiene and sanitation. Transformation construction demonstration latrine

3.4.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

A. Ongoing Projects: Water

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Oyugis Water Supply (Kasipul Division-Kasipul/Kabondo Constituency)	Make the project operate at full capacity and ensure wider coverage	Complete the Project	Extension of the distribution lines
Kendu Water Supply (East Karachuonyo Division-Karachuonyo Constituency)	Make the project operate at full capacity and ensure wider coverage	Complete the Project	Electrification of the intake Extension of the distribution lines
West Karachuonyo Water Supply (West Karachuonyo Division-Karachuonyo Constituency)	Make the project operate at full capacity and ensure wider coverage	Complete the Project	Rehabilitation of the pipeline and extension of the distribution lines
Kanyaluo Water Supply (East Karachuonyo Division-Karachuonyo Constituency)	Make the project operate at full capacity and ensure wider coverage	Complete the Project	Construction and Balancing Tank AT Adiedo Primary School Extension of the distribution lines
Wang'chieng Water Supply (East Karachuonyo Division-Karachuonyo Constituency)	Make the project operate at full capacity and ensure wider coverage	Complete the Project	Developing a Borehole at Karabondi Primary School to serve the entire area

B. New Project Proposal: Water

Project Name	Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
KENDU SUPPLY	WATER Gendia Hospital Line- Bridge Kosele- Kideswa- Liera Line Gendia Hospital- Nyaganjo Girls Secondary School Kosele- Kideswa – Pala Area Gendia Mission Hospital to DO's Office- Kendu Bay Junction to Old Town	1	Improve Supply Service	Complete the rehabilitation	Construction of balancing Tank at Ndiro to serve neighbouring Primary Schools. Extension of Lines Rehabilitation of existing lines Proposed booster pump and Balancing Tank of 100 m ³ to serve Akwakra Area.
Otok Bore-hole Project	Water	2	Increase access to safe water	Complete the Project	Construction of balancing Tank to serve Nyakech Primary School, Kanaydhiang Area
Ringa-Kojwach Supply	Water	3	Improve supply services Increase access to safe water	Complete the Project	Extension of the distribution line
Kadongo- Misambi Supply	Water	4	Improve supply services Increase access to safe water	Complete the Project	Extension of the distribution line
Rongo- Nyagowa Supply	Water	5	Improve supply services Increase access to safe water	Complete the Project	Complete the stalled worked and installed the distribution lines
OYUGIS SUPPLY	WATER Sino – Kagola Line Oyugis- Nyahera Oyugis – Kwoyo- Nyagowa Line Nyandimu- Karabok Line	6	Increase access to safe water	Complete the Project	Extension of the Distribution Line
Ngeat Secondary School Water Project- Supply Water to Local Beaches Obaria Awana Seka Karabondi		7	Increase access to safe water	Complete the Project	Drilling of Bore-Hole Provide clean portable water within a reasonable distance to reduce water borne diseases.
Wang'a Apala Project	Water	8	Increase access to safe water	Complete the Project	Drilling the Bore-hole

A. On Going Project: Irrigation

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Awana Irrigation Scheme Kobiero Location (West Karachuonyo Division – Karachuonyo Constituency)	To investigate the viability of the project for possible toposurvey	Farming land along Awana Beach	Natural resource assessment Socio-economic data collection IWUAs formation
Alara/Landa Irrigation Scheme Kobuya Location (East Karachuonyo Division – Karachuonyo Constituency)	To provide topo map covering the irrigation area for marking	Design of the project	Farmers mobilization Purchase of materials Bench marking Survey and documentation Design
Alara/Landa Irrigation Scheme Nyabiège Location (West Karachuonyo Division – Karachuonyo Constituency)	To implement the scheme as surveyed	Completed project in the designed area	Procure/tender for materials/services Implementation Farmers training and follow-up Design
Kimira-Owach Smallholder Community Project	To implement the scheme as surveyed.	Design of the project	Farmers mobilization Civic procurement

B. New Project Proposal: Irrigation

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Alara/Luanda Irrigation Scheme Kobuya Location (East Karachuonyo Division – Karachuonyo Constituency)	1	Increase land utilization through irrigation	Complete implementation	Farmers mobilization Material/Service procurement Implementation Farmers training
Awana Irrigation Scheme Kobiero Location (West Karachuonyo Division – Karachuonyo Constituency)	2	Increase land utilization through irrigation	Complete design Documentation	Farmers mobilization Material/purchase Bench marking Survey and Documentation Design
Nyabiège	3	Increase land utilization through irrigation	Improved horticultural production for the 50 individual farmers	Strengthening of IWUAS Monitoring and Evaluation
Nyalmera	4	Mobilization and promotion of efficient utilization of resources	Document Design report Implementation	Basic data collection Farmers mobilization Topo Survey
Wang'chieng Location (East Karachuonyo Division – Karachuonyo Constituency)	5	Mobilization and promotion of efficient utilization of resources	Document Design report Implementation	Basic data collection Farmers mobilization Topo Survey

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Omwanya Wang' chieng Location (East Karachuonyo Division -Karachuonyo Constituency)	6	Mobilization and promotion of efficient utilization of resources	Document Design report Implementation	Basic data collection Farmers mobilization Topo Survey
Ajua Kobuya Location (East Karachuonyo Division - Karachuonyo Constituency)	7	Mobilization and promotion of efficient utilization of resources	Document Design report Implementation	Basic data collection Farmers mobilization Topo Survey
Rongo Nyagowa	8	Mobilization and promotion of efficient utilization of resources	Document Design report Implementation	Basic data collection Farmers mobilization Topo Survey
Oogo Kakangutu Location (Kabondo Division- Kasipul/Kabondo constituency)	9	Mobilization and promotion of efficient utilization of resources	Document Design report Implementation	Basic data collection Farmers mobilization Topo Survey
Ojwando	10	Mobilization and promotion of efficient utilization of resources	Document Design report Implementation	Basic data collection Farmers mobilization Topo Survey

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector plays a very key role in the provision of clean and safe water for domestic use. This cuts across all sectors and that stresses the importance of the sector in moving the development agenda in any society. The sector in collaboration with agriculture and rural development sector plays a key role in boosting food security through use of irrigation in agricultural activities. The issue of environmental conservation has a direct link with poverty the and thus the inter-linkages between environment and all the other sectors.

3.4.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

In mainstreaming cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will seek to increase the role played by women and youth in the sector. This will be achieved through involvement of the community in maintenance of water lines and Scooping of water pans for the unskilled youths and women.

On HIV/AIDS the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access for the members of the community. The sector also has a large portion of the workers being migrant workers. Sensitization of this group will also be key in prevention of new infections. Improved drainage and responsible waste disposal will be emphasized to reduce the harmful effects on the environment. Enforcement of laws and regulations in environment sector will help in protection of the environment.

3.5 Human Resource Development Sector

This sector comprises the Medical Services, Education, Labour and Human Resources Development and Public Health sub sectors.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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 the Sector Vision and Mission

The Ministry of Education and Stakeholders in the education sub sector are expected to participate in the preparation of work plans and implement activities that will increase enrolment and retention rate in schools and training institutions. This will contribute in the reduction of illiteracy and open new opportunities to reduce incidences of poverty. In addition education will be enhanced through availing of bursaries for those in need and provision of more facilities

The Ministry of Health and other stakeholders in the health sub sector are expected to prepare a proper strategy, plan, work plan and implement activities that promotes integrated management of Childhood illness, reproductive health control of malaria and HIV/AIDS. In addition promotion of continuing education for health care workers will be strengthened. Cost share connection and usage will be streamlined to achieve its optimum benefit.

Rachuonyo District has a high prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS. Efforts will be made to bring down this rate to manageable levels through intensive awareness campaigns and advocacy that encourages people to change their sexual behaviour. In addition, retrogressive culture that promotes transmission of HIV/AIDS will be discouraged. Advocacy campaign will be intensified to change the cultural behaviours that are not consistent with the modern times and that promote risky behaviours. One such behaviour is wife inheritance which has been one of the main channels of transmission of HIV/AIDS.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The education sub sector plays an important role in the district economy. It has continued to train and equip the district labour force with skills for productive employment. The district has 366 primary schools, 120 Secondary Schools and 2 Institutes of Technology in addition to private training institutions. The Health sub sector plays an important role

in the district economy through both preventative and curative services. It ensures a healthy population, which in turn participates in the development activities of the district. The impact of HIV/AIDS in the district is threatening to reserve the gains that have been achieved in the recent past.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholders	Role
APHIA 2 Nyanza	Support reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, TB activities Mobilize community to create demand for health services Capacity building
Constituency Development fund	Construction of health facilities /infrastructure
LATF	Construction of facilities/ Infrastructure
Ministry of Agriculture and livestock development	Food security
Ministry of Education	Assist in community mobilization
Provincial Administration	Provision of security Community mobilization
Religious Organization	Run facilities providing health services Community mobilization
NGOs	Home based care activities

3.5.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health and nutrition	Provision of both quality curative and preventive health services	Inadequate physical facilities, supply of drugs, lack of basic modern health equipment to perform complicated cases. Inadequate qualified medical personnel. Cost sharing programme which locks out most of the patients in need of health services as they cannot afford.	To provide more physical facilities at the district hospital and upgrade the divisional sub district status. Decentralized drug supplies streamline the cost sharing programme to take care of those that cannot afford it. Install modern basic equipment to perform complicated cases.
HIV/AIDS	To reduce the prevalence rates and limit the spread through advocacy	Negative behaviour by the people who have refused to accept that HIV/AIDS is real Retrogressive culture of wife inheritance. Unqualified medical practitioner and high cost of treatment of ailments associated with HIV/AIDS	Carry out vigorous campaigns on positive behaviour change on issue of sex Retrogressive cultural tenderness of wife inheritance will slowly be chased out of the community. The Ministry of Health will also continue to offer treatment to those suffering from AIDS related ailments. In addition to screening of blood to prevent transfusion through blood transfusion. Women will also be sensitized on ways and means of avoiding Mother to Child Transmission.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Reproductive Health	Reproductive health	Few trained personnel. Poor facilities weak referral reporting and supervisory system.	Building capacity of health staff. Purchase basic equipment
Education and Training	Increase enrolment in all the educational institutions in the district as well as minimizing drop outs and wastage rate.	Inadequate physical facilities like classrooms and learning materials Inadequate staffing needs of schools Higher drop out and enrolment rate Rising poverty levels Cultural practices such as early marriages and child labour Negative attitude towards education by some parents and children	Increase of the physical facilities through participation of BOG and PTAs. Establishment of bursary fund at all levels to cater for those pupils who cannot afford school levies. Employment of more teaching staff to cope with the increasing number of school going population Assessment of schools and teachers Production of teaching and learning materials Management of creative and cultural activities
Adult Education	Increase enrolment and participation in Adult Classes	Inadequate physical facilities Negative attitude towards Adult Education programme Inadequate staff	Expand access and increase participation in adult classes. Obtain reliable literacy data for improving planning of ALÉ Programme Improve literacy environment by establishing community learning resource centres.

3.5.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

A. On-going Projects: Education

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Free Primary Education in all divisions	Increase access to education	All school age going children (1-4 & 6-13 years)	Disbursement of Free Primary Education (FPE) fund. Buying of instruction materials Monitoring of FPE Implementation
Bursary Disbursement in all constituencies	Increase retention in Secondary Schools	Bright students from poor families in boarding Secondary Schools	Identification of beneficiaries and Disbursement of the funds
Infrastructure development GOK/OPEC Project	Improvement of physical facilities Improve quality of education	Schools with inadequate physical facilities	Disbursement of funds Construction of physical facilities
Provision of Laboratory Equipment	Increase performance in science subjects in Secondary Schools	Schools with inadequate laboratory facilities/equipment	Identify DEO Disbursement Monitoring
Improvement of Infrastructure Development by CDF	Improve physical facilities Improve quality of education	Schools with inadequate facilities	Construction of classrooms, laboratories and Dinner Halls

Project Name Location	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Early Childhood Education Programme	Encourage all children to go to school	Assess all the teachers annually and building of at least 2 Schools annually	Assessment of teachers build Construction and equip ECD centre
School Inspection Programme	Improvement of the examination performance Increase number of streams	Carry out constant Inspection in all the schools	Offer inspection services and inset and out sets
Office Construction	Improve office accommodation	Acquire enough space for office operation	Construction of DEO block

B. New Project Proposal: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Early Childhood Education Programme	1	Encourage all children to go to school	Access all the teachers annually and build at least 2 schools annually	Assessment of teachers build, construct and equip ECD Cent Justification This is the foundation of Education and need a lot of support
School Inspection Programme	2	Improvement of examinations in the learning institutions with special needs	Carry out constant Inspection in all the schools	Offer Inspection Services, Inset Out set Sensitization of BOGs/PTAs on improvement of performance
Establishment of Bursary Fund	3	Assess needy students	Hold 2 major harambee (Fund raising) annually	Hold Harambee Justification Dropout rate is high due to inability to pay fee.
Improve the physical facilities of the following: Agoro Sare High School Bishop Linus Secondary school Ringa Secondary school Saye Secondary school Wangapala Secondary School Omboga Secondary School Atemo Secondary School Ober Mixed Secondary School Ogenya Girls Secondary School Sibiri Secondary School	4	Expansion of streams and accommodation for more students and provide room for dinning	Complete the project	Construct laboratories, classrooms, Dining Halls, and dormitories. Justification Improve the performance
School Management Programme	5	To enhance quality management of all education institutional capacity building	Training programme	Hold workshop/seminar and awareness campaign Justification Improve financial

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
		of education management committee		management in educational institutions
Special Programme	6	Increase enrolment in learning institutions with special needs	Conduct awareness campaigns on disabilities annually	10 Sensitize parents for positive change Justification Cater for the disable children to get equal opportunities

A. On Going Projects: Adult Education

Project Location	Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Open Adult Literacy Centres		To increase adult education basic and post learners	Complete the project	Construction of modern classrooms for the centre
Community Learning Resource Centres		Promote and encourage development of reading culture	Establish 6 Community Learning Resource Centres	Construction of modern resource centre
Equip suitable facilities with learning methods		Promote alternative mode of education to adult and out of school youth	Complete the project	Procure the learning materials
In-service and induction courses training programmes for both full and part time teachers		Improve the literacy environment	Complete the project	Training and seminars

B. New Project Proposal: Adult Education

Project Location	Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Open Adult Literacy Centres		1	Expand, access and increase participate in adult literacy centres	Assess all the teachers and built at least 2 centres annually	Build and equip learning centres with facilities Justification This will improve the literacy level in the district.
Community Learning Resource Centres		2	increase enrolment of adult learners by 10%	Establish 10 community learning resource centres	Construction of community learning resource centres.

A. On-going Projects: Health

Project Name Location/ Division	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of health facilities through CDF and development funds	To improve efficiency in service delivery	To complete the maternity wing, office blocks laundry and kitchen. Medical ward paediatric ward X-Ray block Theatre Modern mortuary	Construction of maternity wing laundry and kitchen office block. Number of CHW update theatre, paediatric block

Project Name Location/ Division	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
District Hospital	To improve efficiency in service delivery	To complete the maternity wing, office blocks laundry and kitchen. Medical ward paediatric ward X-Ray block Theatre Modern mortuary	Construction of maternity wing laundry and kitchen office block. Number of CHW update theatre, paediatric block
Kendu Sub-District Hospital	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Construction of maternity wing laundry and kitchen office block. Number of CHW update theatre, paediatric block	Construction of maternity wing laundry and kitchen office block. Number of CHW update theatre, paediatric block
Adiedo dispensary	To improve efficiency in service delivery	To reduce HIV prevalence by 2%; Have an incinerator at facility	Construct of VCT complex at Adiedo; Operational research on Neo natal mortality; Construction of an incinerator
Chuowe dispensary	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Have power available	Installation of electricity in the facility
Chuth Ber dispensary	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Reduce infant and maternal mortality by 10%; Have an incinerator at facility	Construction of maternity and in patient wards; Construction of an incinerator.
Mirie health centre	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Reduced infant and maternal mortality by 10%	Construction of maternity ward
Ombogo dispensary	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Reduced infant and maternal mortality by 10%	Construction of MCH, inpatient
Simbi Ogembo	To improve efficiency in service delivery	To reduce HIV prevalence by 2%; Reduce proximity to health facility by less than 5Km	Construction of a VCT room; Construction of maternity ward Construction of wards, kitchen and laundry
Kabondo health centre	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Reduced infant and maternal mortality by 10%	Construction of maternity ward
Kauma dispensary	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Reduced infant and maternal mortality by 10%	Construction of maternity ward
Kobuya dispensary	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Reduced mortality among children	Construction of paediatric ward
Othoro health centre	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Reduced disability and mortality	Renovation of the facility
Got Oyar dispensary	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Reduced infant and maternal mortality by 10%	Construction of maternity ward
Homa Hills health centre	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Have an incinerator at facility	Construction of an incinerator and a maternity ward

Project Name Location/ Division	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Kandiego health centre	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Reduced infant and maternal mortality by 10%	Construction of maternity ward
Okiki Amayo health centre	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Reduce disability and mortality	Construction of minor theatre
Wagwe health centre	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Confirmation of diagnosis tests	Construction & equipping of laboratory
God Ober dispensary	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Reduced infant and maternal mortality by 10%	Construction of maternity ward
Kokwanyo dispensary	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Improve security	Fencing of the facility compound
Kosele dispensary	To improve efficiency in service delivery	To complete the maternity wing, office blocks laundry and kitchen. Medical ward paediatric ward X-Ray block Theatre Modern mortuary	Construction of maternity wing laundry and kitchen office block. Number of CHW update theatre, paediatric block

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Health facilities require water i.e. rain water, borehole and piped water for sanitation. Agriculture and livestock sub-sectors supply food to ensure good nutritional status of the patients. Physical Infrastructure sector ensures electrify supply for equipment and infrastructure. Roads sub sector provides improved accessibility to markets and service facilities while the provincial administration ensures the provision of security and social mobilization.

A well trained human resource is key for productivity of any sector. This sector ensures that the labour force working in any sector is well trained and can therefore increase productivity in those sectors. This will facilitate use of modern technology which is fast, efficient and cost effective therefore facilitating economic growth.

3.5.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Launch and strengthen activities of the district health stakeholders forum to improve inter sectoral collaborations. There will be need to hold regular DEC and DDC meetings to discuss the different sector projects.

The sector will target the secondary school age population in passing HIV/AIDS behaviour change communication. This age is vulnerable and specific measures that will be introduced and will be youth friendly centres and VCT. Introduction of abstinence clubs in secondary schools is another measure that will be used to mainstream HIV/AIDS in this sector.

Tree planting in schools has been ongoing as a measure of increasing the forest cover in the district. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environment clubs formed in these institutions to teach children the need to conserve the environment.

Support for the girl child education is bearing fruit and this can be seen from the retention rate and enrolment rate for primary and secondary schools. These efforts will be stepped up during this plan period. The revival of vocational training centres is expected to absorb the students who drop out of school for various reasons where they will acquire skill to make them productive

3.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

The sector comprises of the Higher Education, Science and Technology, Information and Communications, KNBS, GITS, E-Government, Research Institutes sub sectors.

3.6.1 Sector Mission and Vision

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

The district has huge potential in this sector. There is a huge task of infrastructure development and a bigger task of utilization of ICT. There are efforts to introduce ICT in the education sector. The private sector in the district will be encouraged to invest in this sector during the plan period. And with the introduction of the fiber optic technology, this sector is forecast to grow at a tremendous rate. Most departments have the necessary minimum of ICT equipment and the emphasis in the plan period will be training for utilization of already existing facilities.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Adoption of modern technology significantly contributes to development by boosting production, employment, and incomes. The sector is a key information source and plays a major role in dissemination of information. The sector also facilitates intra sector and inter-sector linkages that help in development and achievement of key milestones in the respective sectors. An efficient and reliable communication system is prerequisite to the development in the district. The district commercial sector growth relies on modern communication systems.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector Facilitate infrastructural development Provision of services and communication facilities
Donors	Fund development of key infrastructural development
Private Sector	Invest in the development of infrastructure Provision of services

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Increase public access to modern communication technology Facilitate effective flow of information	High cost of communication equipment High operation costs	Increase use of internet services in the district Proper dissemination of information at all levels
DIDC	Rehabilitate and equipping the centre Serve as a resource centre for development information	Lack of adequate office space Inadequate funding Lack of ICT equipments	Publicize the resource centre Regular update of information in the centre Equipping of the DIDC
Agricultural Research and Development	To focus on research that responds to the district's needs	Inadequate resources to develop area based research in cases with prevailing environment. In addition even the research generated is hardly disseminated to potential users.	Research organization like KARI and the National University will be encouraged to develop area based research within district.

3.6.6 Projects/Programmes

B New Project Proposals: ICT

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
DIDC Building District Headquarters	1	To provide a secure, better resource centre for the district	Raise the number of people visiting the DIDC by 20% annually	Rehabilitation of existing building, interior designing, wiring and security doors
Intranet connections District Headquarters	2	To link departments and improve communication	Interconnect departments in the district headquarters	Install wireless infrastructure at the district headquarters
District Library District Headquarters	3	To provide a modern education and resource centre	One library	Construction of one modern library, furnishing and equipping of library
Kosele Telephone Exchange Kosele	4	To increase coverage of Telephone	Reach out as many subscribers as possible	Install exchange equipment, install cable network and connect subscribers

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mawego Telephone Exchange	5	To increase coverage of Telephone	Reach out as many subscribers as possible	Install exchange equipment, install cable network and connect subscriber's

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

ICT is useful across the sectors. It influences efficiency, increases productivity and is cost effective. It leads to development of other sectors though key sectors such as education and physical infrastructure influence the speed at which the sector develops.

3.6.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The ICT sector is important in disseminating HIV/AIDS related data and information, 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.

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

In performing these roles, various arms of government are active players in achieving the broad goal of good governance and upholding the rule of law in the society. The sector comprises of ten sub sectors. Provincial Administration and Internal Security, OVP and Ministry of Home Affairs, Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, State Law Office, Judiciary, Kenya National Audit Office, National Assembly, Electoral Commission of Kenya, Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission, Immigration and Registration of Persons.

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

The mission of the Sector is 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

The Provincial Administration sub sector that goes from the district to the sub-location level will co-ordinate all development activities to ensure economic growth is achieved in the district. The sub-sector will also co-ordinate other sectors ensuring that there is harmony in the delivery of government policies to the people. Together with other

stakeholders in the sector and the community, the sub sector will ensure that a conducive environment and security for socio-economic activities exists.

The existing law enforcement institutions such as the police, the law courts and prisons will help in creating an enabling environment that is safe and conducive for economic activities that benefit the people.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the district

This sector ensures maintenance of law and order, development coordination in the field and creating conducive social-political environment for national development and sensitization of the public on government policies. Other roles of the sector are to prevent and reduce drugs and substance abuse through awareness creation, disaster and relief coordination as well as ensuring proper maintenance of all security roads. The sector ensures there is conducive environment for doing business and protection of property and lives.

Through the prisons, the sector ensures safe custody and subsequent rehabilitation of all categories of offenders. The Children's Department provides care and protection to children while the Probation Department assists in generating and providing information to courts as well as resettling and re-integrating offenders into the community.

The Judiciary sub-sector promotes efficient and proper functioning of the legal and justice system as well as protection of human rights and enhanced transparency and accountability. It ensures administration of justice through Magistrate Courts, compilation and dissemination of case law and other legal information for effective administration of justice. The sector will also coordinate the implementation of the sector-wide GJLOS reform programme.

Other roles include issuance of identification and travel documents and registration births and deaths as well as the management of refugees. The sector is also in charge of the management of general and by elections, registration of eligible voters including provision of voter education.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration Prison Department Legal Services Administration of Justice Probation Services Police Department	The Government through various departments various will implement policies, maintain law and order, ensure administration of justice, mobilize resources, rehabilitate and reform offenders; ensure prudent financial management and co-ordinate sub-sector activities.

3.7.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Ensure the existence of conducive social and economic environment.	Inadequate resources; Political patronage and interference; poverty Lack of offices and residential houses	Co-ordinate all Government agencies and activities; Maintain law and order; Mobilize community.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Prison Department	Provide better services to prisoners.	Congestion: Inadequate transport equipments, water supply and sanitation: Inadequate funding.	Ensure safe and secure holding of prisoners: Improve, expand and maintain prison facilities: Provide equipment and transport.
Legal Services	Avail affordable legal services to the community	Expensive and inaccessible to the majority: Lack of bodies providing legal aid.	Establish alternative arrangement for minor dispute resolution: Offer subsidized legal services: Guide in mainstreaming of gender.
Administration of Justice	Increase transparency and ensure the rule of law is upheld	Corruption and maladministration of justice: Inadequate judicial staff.	Decentralization of administration of justice: Dismantle outmoded, repressive and inappropriate laws.
Probation Services	Rehabilitate offenders	Lack adequate transport, staff and funds; Non-placement of offenders to community Service Order	Request to be provided with adequate staff, transport and funds for efficient operations; Co-ordinate implementation of Community Service Order Act.
Police Department	Provide security to everybody and their properties.	Inadequate and unreliable transport: Poor communication network; Lack of enough personnel; Inadequate funding; Poor co-operation from members of the public.	Government to allocate more funds: Intensify community policing in all areas: Improve public image to attract confidence; Provide adequate personnel with the necessary facilities.
Local Governance	Support the provision of catalytic infrastructure	Inadequate revenue to deliver services: Mismanagement and corruption; Grabbing of public utilities; Environmental degradation.	Improve local service delivery and financial management; Strengthen local revenue mobilization capacity; Use community based participatory planning.

3.7.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B New Project Proposal: Probation Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Implementation of Community Service Order (CSO)	1	Reduce the number of convicts in prisons.	Put convicts to work on rural access roads, schools and other institutions.	Identify community projects that can benefit from free labour. The convicts to work on their own farms. Justification: Government expenditure on maintaining prisoners will be reduced. Look after their families thus reducing incidences of poverty.
Enhance the supervision of aftercare supervisees ex-borstal inmates, long termers and special category	2	Supervision of aftercare supervisees	Ensure supervises	Supervision of aftercare supervisee's ex-borstal inmates and long termers.

B New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration and Internal Security

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
AP lines district wise.	1	Improve staff morale	Complete construction by 2012.	Construction of AP lines.
Electrification and computerisation of D.O's offices at. East and West Karachuonyo. Kasipul and Kabondo Divisions	2	Enhance service delivery	Complete electrification by 2012	Construction of power lines and installation of step down transformers.
DO's residential houses East Karachuonyo and Kabondo Divisions,	3	To provide housing for the officers	Complete 2 houses 1per division for the officers by 2012	Construction.
Training of community policing committee members	4	Improve efficiency and provide secure environment	To conduct 6 trainings annually	Hold trainings at locational levels.
Training of Administrators District wide.	5	Improve efficiency and provide them with skills in Disaster Management & conflict resolution.	Conduct four trainings annually.	Hold training for Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs.
Construction of the Kenya prisons in Karachuonyo	6	Establishment of a re-correction centre	Complete the construction of the prisons by 2012	Construction of the prison

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is critical to the performance of other sectors by ensuring that there is maintenance of law and order. The sector also plays a major role in mobilization of the community through the provincial administration and it therefore needs reliable physical infrastructure to discharge its functions. The sector coordinates activities that take place in all sectors and gives direction and guidance. It also ensures that Government policies and programmes are implemented at the devolved level.

3.7.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The sector is interlinked with all the other sectors therefore the sector will play a key role in advocating for HIV/AIDS, environment and gender issues within the sector and in other sectors as the sector fulfils its role of coordination and provision of leadership and guidance.

3.8 Public Administration

The comprises of State House, Ministry of State for Public Service, Foreign Affairs, Planning, Development and Vision 2030, Finance, Ministry of Local Government, Cabinet Office, Public Service Commission, and Office of the Prime Minister

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 the Sector Vision and Mission

Strengthened economic planning through emphasis on participatory planning whereby there is involvement of community CSO's private sector and all other focus groups in the planning process. The role of the sector at the grassroots level is very important co-ordination, decision making and management in utilization of available public resources for development.

The district will promote continuous consultative forum with stakeholders on issues of development administration and planning for enabled investment environment for private sector development. The district would ensure performance improvement and service delivery to the district clients (community). The district would ensure participation in policy formulation, co-ordination and implementation of projects / programmes whole putting emphasis on participation monitoring and evaluation. The Ministry of finance will ensure that the public sector obtain the value for money hence enhance development and be able to achieve the targets and goals set in the five year plan for various departments in the district.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the district

The sector is importance in promoting development in the district and is interlinked with other sectors. Provision of social services to the general public to create favourable environment for development process Ministry of Finance (Accounting Department) Provision of quality accounting services to the public sector in the district. Provision of quality advisory services to the public sector in the region.(internal audit).To provide internal auditing services to public sector and other stakeholders

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Community	Involvement in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects
Line ministries	Provision of fast services Development of District plans and budgetary allocation to programmes / projects
CSOs	Involvement in planning, implementation and M & E
Private sector	Conducive business environment and infrastructure Timely payment of goods and services supplied

3.8.5 Sector / Sub Sector Priorities Constraints and Strategic

Sub-Sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	Efficient public administration Provision of visionary development planning Efficient management of human resources and capacity building. Promoting the involvement of communities in project planning and financial management. Providing enabling environment for investment	Insufficient resource allocation to facilitate provision of services	Increase the resources allocated to the service providers. Build capacity of the community to seek service. Adequate information dissemination.
Ministry of Finance	To provide quality accounting services in the district Effective advisory services to the public. To facilitate prudent disbursement of funds for project implementation To release funds/ payments for services offered in time	Inadequate knowledge of accounting services	Enhance cash management, monitoring and resource mobilization. Enforce financial management standards and provide sanctions for non compliance.
Local Authority Rachuonyo County Council Oyugis Town Council Kendu Bay Council	Ensure that the basic services are provided to ensure faster and sustainable development both in the urban and rural area.	Inadequate skill staffs Inadequate resources Poor planning Low community participation in project prioritization Poor revenue collection method Delay in disbursement of fund from central government	Carry out a thorough revenue assessment Procure vehicle for revenue collection and surveillance Opening new market in potential areas Training of staff in management skills Procurement of equipment and tools for all service delivery. Encourage locals to participate in CBO and income generating activities. Design Jua kali market centre and bus park

3.8.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B New Projects: Planning

Project Name/Location/ Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction and computerization of DIDC District Information and Documentation centre at District headquarters	Increase efficiency offices, centralize information and increase accessibility	Establish website Computerize the DIDC Establish library equipments	Construct a DIDC . Purchase library materials. Website created Information materials computerized.
Implementation of the district information management systems	To improve on data capturing and analysis to provide facts and figures for guided planning.	Establish the DIMS programme at the district	Installation of the programme

A. On going Projects: Local Authority

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Rachuonyo County Council -County Hall	Provide the office accommodation	Complete the project	Construct a modern county council complex to provide hall and offices
Oyugis Town Council- Oyugis Street Lights	Provide security in the Town	Design and complete the project	Install street lights in Oyugis Town
Kendu Bay Town Council- Office Accommodation	To improve the office accommodation	Complete the project	Construct and equip the offices

B. New Projects: Local Authority

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Oyugis Town Council Sewage Measurement Plant	1	To improve sewage system	Complete the project	Identify and allocate land for the construction of sewage measurement plant and system.
Rachuonyo County Council Jua-Kali Shed	2	To up lift living standards of people	Design and complete the project	Identify and allocated land for construction of Jua-Kali shed.
Kendu Bay Town Council Bus Park	3	To improve transport flow in the market	Design and complete the project	Construct a central bus park in the town

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector coordinates activities that take place in all other sectors together with providing direction and guidance on planning, development policies and financial resource management ICT and KNBS provide data and relevant information to guide in planning process. Public Administration is important for effective planning and

management resource available in the country. Community also plays a key role in implementation and monitoring of the government programmes and projects

3.8.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming the Cross Cutting Issues

There are deliberate efforts to mainstream cross cutting issues in the district planning process and dissemination of HIV/AIDS information in the district. Efforts are also made to ensure that the thirty per cent representation of either gender in the various development committees is adhered to.

3.9 Special Programmes

This sector comprises of: Regional Development Authorities, Gender and Children Affairs, Ministry of State for Special programmes, Youth and Sports, Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands.

3.9.1 Sector Vision and mission

Vision

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 the Sector Vision and Mission

The district will contribute to empowerment of communities and individuals to participate emphasis on women, children, youth, and persons with disabilities, aged and other disadvantaged persons. There shall be promotion and development of the youth and children's talents by sporting activities. HIV/AIDS intervention will focus on advocacy and prevention, case and support for the advocacy and prevention, case and support for the infected and affected, mitigation of socio-economic impacts. The district Technical Committee of HIV/AIDS would coordinate this. There shall be co-ordination of disaster risks reduction programmes.

The district shall promote youth development by implementing programmes that build the youth people's capacity to resist risk factors and enhance protective factors. The district is also committed to develop youth resource centres in the district that would co-ordinate youth organizations, collaborate, network to build the youths.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Departments of Gender and sports have empowered communities and individual to participate in development with particular emphasis on the vulnerable members of the society and developed talents in sports and other activities as well as mainstreaming the gender issues in all development initiative. They have also made accessibility of reading

materials, information and facilities. Department of Social Services promotes self-reliance and sustainable livelihood for and with communities through community mobilization and utilization of locally available resources. In the current socio-economic environment this mandate assumes an even more urgent and a significant dimension as the level of destitution and poverty is increasing. The Department therefore, targets the marginalized, vulnerable and special interest sections and individual to mainstream their concerns and integration in district development.

The approaches is varied from case community development work, group work, participatory and multi sectoral and aims to empower local communities, families, individuals and groups with knowledge, skills and attitudes that would enable them take positive action to improve their social and economic conditions.

Youth affairs Increase support to youth development programmes. Facilitate opportunities to youths by training and encouragement in district development participation. Develop and strengthen leadership and life skill among the youths.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Gender and social services department	Provision of policy guidance on gender issues Supervision and inspection in the implementation of government programmes and projects institutions. Mainstreaming gender issues in the planning process
Youth Affairs department	Provide policy on issues pertaining to the youths Supervision and inspection in the implementation of Government programmes and projects targeting the youths Provide staff and equipment and formulation of policy.
Other government department	Co-ordination of activities. Capacity building and trainings.
NGO's	Complement government efforts. Mobilization of resources. Trainings and capacity building. Support to community based organization. Provision of physical facilities. Also plays a key role in the implementation and monitoring of Government funded projects
Private sector	Trainings. Provision of credit. Marketing.
Community	Monitoring and evaluation of projects. The community participate in project identification, planning and implementation Provision of labour and locally available materials. Management of local projects.
CBO's	Training and capacity building. Mobilization of resources. Implementation of projects/programmes.
FBO's	Community mobilization. Establishment and management of institutions. Training and capacity building.
Elected leaders	Mobilization of financial resources. Sensitisation of the community on the various Government interventions
Donors	Provision of programme funds.
Local Authorities	Provision of community mobilization staff. Provision of infrastructure.

3.9.5 Sector /Sub-Sector, Priorities, Constraints & Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Gender and Children's affairs (HIV/ AIDs)	Support community based care of targeted HIV/AIDS orphans by providing food rational through foster families hence encouraging orphans to stay in school	High HIV/AIDS prevalence due to cross border activities. Poverty levels are high. Retrogressive cultural practices.	Advocate for resources from NGOs to support PLWHA and IGA for OVCs. Capacity building. Cash transfer to elderly widows and OVCs. Food ration support Promote VCT and PTCT. Monitoring of HIV/AIDS related activities at beneficiary level
Community development.	Empowering and building capacities of communities and individual to undertake interventions aimed at poverty reduction and improve social. welfare through participatory methodologies.	Low funding to enable effective supervision. Dependency on donors. Less involvement of the vulnerable. Lack of sustainability mechanisms at project level.	Enhance collaboration and networking with other organization to support poverty reduction activities. Capacity building for project committees. Increase focus on vulnerable members of society especially OVCs and caregivers
Gender and Development	Promote Gender equality and empower women through enterprises	Mainstreaming not done in all sectors Inability of women to borrow and invest Women already overburdened Vulnerability on the increase	Sensitization to continue Role modelling to be encouraged especially entrepreneurs Social safety nets to include cash transfers
Sports	The district aims at mobilizing the community to participate in sports as a career through talent searching, nurturing and development of sporting skills through youth centres. Organizing for training of sport officials. Hosting and participating in local events at the district provincial and national levels. To market sports as an industry in the district.	Insufficient funding which hinders implementation of planned activities. Inadequate office staff. Inadequate transport facilities Inadequate office facilities computer, photocopies, typewriter. Inadequate sports equipments.	Collaboration with other sectors and partners. Capacity building Talent development.
Youth Affairs	To develop district, people grow up knowing they have opportunities and can make positive contribution to society. To unleash full potential of the youth through participatory engagements that serves their needs and aspiration.	Inadequate employable skills among youth. Drug and substance abuse. Negative attitude towards other works jobs (manual). Inadequate life skills. Service providers lack adequate guidance and counselling skills and	Using the 8 thematic area of development. Youth & empowerment Youth & environment. Youth & employment. Youth & health. Youth, training & education. Youth drugs & crime. Youth leisure recreation & community service. Youth & ICT.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		transport facilities to reach youth at village level.	

3.9.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A. Ongoing Projects: Gender and Children affairs

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
HIV/AIDs Interventions (Shores of the lake residents)	To provide care and nutrition to people infected and affected by HIV/Aids	Provide food to 30,000 beneficiaries. Target child headed households. To include care givers and the bedridden	Retargeting of beneficiaries. Mobilization of resources to support IGAs in support groups. Enhanced collaboration and networking with relevant NGOs and CBOs. Capacity building of communities. Advocacy meetings on impacts.
Community Capacity Support Programme District wide	To develop the capacity of the care givers to support OVCs in addressing their needs.	To train at least 120 care givers per VDC in 10 villages. Support caregivers to mobilize resources to support their own initiatives. Refer at least 10 bright orphans per village to CDF for assistance.	Carry out follow-ups. Take inventory on current no. of orphans and caregivers. Do training needs assessment. Assist care develop proposals. Forward proposals to funding agencies

B. New projects proposals: Gender and children affairs

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Social services Resolving Credit Fund for women	1	Improve Financial Services and promotion so as to boost Groups Income Generation Activities	To establish six (4) Divisional Women Enterprise committees. Support committees to sensitize women on the enterprise fund. To vet at least thirty (30) proposals in each constituency per quarter. Recommend and disburse loans to groups at least 50,000.00 per group.	Mobilization of women beneficiaries. Sensitization about requirements on the women funds. Establish the implementation structures. Circulation of the guideline forms. Vetting of group to benefit Train beneficiaries. Disburse loans to beneficiaries. Follow upon loan repayment and open Accounts a division.
Training of women Enterprise	2	Enhance the capacity of	Organize one training per committee of ten	Train committees on Management of credit

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Committees (All constituencies)		committees to be able to supervise Women entrepreneurial activities.	(10) members in all constituencies.	scheme and group Management
Training Credit Schemes Beneficiaries (All constituencies)	3	To improve capacity of beneficiaries to be able to invest in Income Generating Activities (IGAs) and promote the centre of saving.	The initial members in eighty (80) groups and the end of the plan period all members in the two hundred and forty (240) groups link one hundred and fifty (150) individual members to micro Finance institutions annually.	Training of women Entrepreneurs on Business Development and Management Financial Records and keeping Group Organization and market potentials
Training of community leaders	4	To enhance Management skills of community leaders.	Organize four (4) Training per quarter for committee leaders.	Train community leaders
Grant to self Help Women and community projects	5	Encourage Income Generation Activities among groups.	Provide grants to eight (8) groups in each quarter in the planned period.	Provide grant to self-help, women and community projects
Social Assistance (Cash Transfer to vulnerable persons (elderly, widows, OVCs people with disabilities)	6	To ensure there is an effective instrument for addressing poverty and vulnerability and improve the welfare for OVCs, Elderly widowed and people with disabilities.	Register all elderly persons who are care takers of OVCs	Advocate for cash and support of elderly, people with disabilities widows/widowed and OVCs Create a linkage to organizations that have interventions. Mobilize resources
Rehabilitation and integration of people with disabilities District wide	7	Mainstream people with disabilities agenda in the development process.	Formation and registration of groups for people with disabilities. Mobilize resources Convene quarterly meetings for stakeholders Appeal for donations to support beneficiary groups.	Registration of groups for people with disabilities Follow ups on entrepreneurs Mobilize local savings geared towards the formation of a microfinance institution for people with disabilities (MFI). Engage a business advisor. Carry out census on people with disabilities including groups.
Gender and Development	8	Promote greater awareness and integrations of gender concerns and issues in all process of development.	Hold awareness meeting per division per year. Incorporate gender concern in all programme planning	Sensitization Gender mainstreaming. Develop a data base on gender concerns. Update data on registered groups.

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Ministry of youth affairs is linked with environment, education, science and technology, trade, health gender and social services and office of the vice president Ministry of home affairs. DTC under NACC provide health education. CSOs facilitate trainings for part time teachers and provision of temporary classrooms in several churches. Provincial administrations support campaigns and publicity of programmes. Local authorities and CDF will also support in future

Environment: promotion establishment of botanical gardens Health: promotion of indigenous health. Social services Health: distribution of food support to the affect and infected by HIV/AIDS. Education: support of the OVCs to retain them in schools. Productive sector: The department does continue capacity building and promotes IGAs. Manpower development: conduct trainings and capacity building to various special groups e.g. women groups, people with disabilities, youth groups, OVCs etc.

For the Special programmes sector to achieve its objective it will need the support of the governance, justice, law and order sector to provide security to the communities. The sector also depends on the education sub-sector to provide qualified skilled manpower which is also required by all other sectors to carry out their activities. It is also linked with Agricultural and rural development, tourism, trade and Industry sector which supply goods and services and create jobs for the unemployed youths.

3.9.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The sector has mainstreamed the issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. Efforts will now be concentrated in developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups. HIV/AIDS greatly affects this sector, the sector will be involved in community mobilization of the community to participate in HIV/AIDS related activities, the sector will work with other sectors to address the needs of vulnerable groups e.g. youth, migrant workers in HIV/AIDS related issues, mitigation of social and economic impacts of HIV/AIDS.

The sector will mobilise the community in environmental conservation. Environmental conservation issues will be factored in community trainings and capacity building.

CHAPTER FOUR:
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND
EVALUATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter outline the monitoring and evaluation mechanism to be used during the implementation of AIDS Development Plan. As Outlined in chapter 2 the previous plan had very low implementation rate and most will tend to address some of the constraints experienced in the project implementation partnership and stakeholder participants emphasised in the plan form.

4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation

The institution framework for the Ministry and evaluation is outlined. The chapter give framework for M & E and summary of monitoring and evaluation impacts and performance indicators. An Institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation system of this plan will be put in place.

At the district level, the existing District evaluation and monitoring committee will be strengthened to carry out monitoring and evaluation of all district projects. It will also produce DAMER a rounding the entrance process will be entrenched where all much information. The DIDC will also be established to store and disentrance any generated information for all to access and use

It is proposed that the community level based project and programme will have a project and programme implementation Committee, which will constantly maintain and evaluate project and programme as they are implementing. At the locational level there will be a locational Monitoring and advising Committee and will be head by technical staff from the organization that are working in the area at the Divisional level. Divisional Committee will receive the reports from locational level and surveys for its own monitoring.

4.2 Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tool	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Horticultural Development	6M	2008-2012	4000 ha of horticulture. Crops established annually	Progress Reports,- Baseline Surveys	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	HCDA for marketing. KARI for Development Of better Varieties
Farming as a Business	8M	2008-2012	8 farmers practicing commercial farming annually.	Progress Reports,- Baseline Surveys	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	CBO's KARI
Agricultural Marketing development	4M	2008-2012	8 information Desks established annually.	Progress Reports.- Baseline surveys	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	HCDA for marketing. KARI and A.I.C for Development Of Brochures
Dairy Goat Rearing for small Holder Farmers	3M	2009-2014		-Progress Report; -Baseline Surveys	Department of Livestock Production	GOK IFAD	Veterinary Services
Conservation of livestock Watering points	3M	2009-2012		-Progress report	Department of Livestock Production	GOK	Ministry of Water and irrigation.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tool	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Livestock upgrading	1M	1 yr 08/09	Number of dairy cattle introduced and improved offspring	-Number of grade animals	-DVO	GOK IFAD	DLPO PATTEC Community
Rabies Control	3M	5 years 2008/2012	Number of dogs vaccinated	Reports to DEC,PAB,O	-DVO	GOK	
Tsetse fly Control	5M	5 years 2008/2012	Incidences of trypanosomiasis Number of crush pens constructed	-Reports to DAC/DEC -Surveys for tsetse fly	-DVO -Community	GOK	Donors to provide Funds
Disease Control in livestock	4M	2008/2012	Number of livestock vaccinated	-Reports -Field visits	-DVO	GOK IFAD	-Funding -Farmers present animals -Complimenting activities
Artificial insemination	1.5M	2008/2012	Number of services and deliveries	-Reports -Field visits	-DVO	GOK	-Farmers to pay for the services
Tick Control	1.2M	2008/2008	Committees revamped	-Reports -Field visits	-DVO -Community	GOK	Revival of Dips
Hides and skins improvement	1M	2008/2012	Quality of hides	-Reports	-DVO	GOK	
Fish landing Deport/Banda; Awach Beach; Chuowe Beach; Remo Beach; Ongoro Beach; Doho Beach; Homalime Beach.	50M	2008-2012	Fish landing deport constructed	Reports Supervision Reports	Fisheries Department	GOK CDF	Monitoring and Evaluation Project implementation
Fish Seed Nursery Development at Nyangor Farm	15M	2009-2012	Fish Seed Nursery developed	Reports Field visits	Fisheries Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation Project implementation
Development of Sanitation Facilities	5M	2008-2012	Sanitation facilities developed	Reports Supervision Reports	Fisheries Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation Project implementation
Development of Dam Fisheries	4M	2010-2012	Fisheries Dam	Reports	Fisheries Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation Project implementation
Rehabilitation of Office Block	1.2M	2008-2012	Office rehabilitation	Reports Supervision Reports	Fisheries Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation Project implementation
Surveying and Fencing of the Beaches	1.5M	2008-2012	Beaches surveyed and fenced	Reports	Fisheries Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation Project implementation
Capacity Building of Staff/fish folk/farmers/stakeholders	0.8M	2008-2012	No. of people trained	Reports	Fisheries Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation Project implementation
Procurement of Land and Water Transport	3M	2008-2012	Land and water transport procured	Reports	Fisheries Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation Project implementation
Extension Programme/Services	2M	2008-2012	Services offered	Reports	Fisheries Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation Project implementation
Kadongo and Miriu land physical development plan	0.3M	2008-2010	Development plan	Reports	Physical planning department	GOK	Deliberations Approval
District Head quarters	5M	2008-2012	Block	Reports	Physical planning department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation Project implementation
Survey of major towns and centre in the district	12M	2008-2012	Surveys done	Reports	Survey	GOK	Provision of land

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tool	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Building of district survey office – Kosele township	5M	2008-2010	Building	reports	Survey	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tool	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
One Village One Product (District)	2M	2008-2012	Facility established	Reports	Industry	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Development of women small scale enterprises District wide	70M	2008-2012	SMEs Developed	Reports	Industry	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Estimate Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tool	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
R24 Kiwiro-Oriang Road	5M	2008-2012	Kilometres done	Reports	Roads	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
URP7 Simbi – Siala Beach	1.7M	2008-2012	Kilometres done	Reports	Roads	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
R38 Ngeta-Otaro Road	3M	2008-2012	Kilometres done	Reports	Roads	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
URA26 Sonduramula Road	2M	2008-2012	Kilometres done	Reports	Roads	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
E1028 Dol-Kanyadhiang Road	6M	2008-2012	Kilometres done	Reports	Roads	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Rachuonyo Appropriate Technology Centre	12M	2008-2012	Centre	Reports	Housing	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Kendu Bay to Pala-Homa Hills Supply Line	12M	2008-2012	Supply line	Reports	KPLC	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Development of Alternative Sources of Energy	7M	2008-2012	Solar, Wind energy technology employed	Reports	Energy Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Kosele Telephone Exchange Kosele	6M	2008-2012	Telephone exchange	Reports	Telkom	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Mawego Telephone Exchange	3M	2008-2012	Telephone exchange	Reports	Telkom	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Establishment of Airstrip	150M	2008-2012	Airstrip	Reports	Transport	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation sector

Project Name	Cost Estimate Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tool	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Kendu Water Supply	26M	2008-2012	Water scheme	Reports	water	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Otok Bore-hole Water Project	1.2M	2008-2012	Borehole	Reports	Water	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Ringa-Kojwach Water Supply	15M	2008-2012	Water scheme	Reports	Water	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Kadongo- Misambi Water Supply	7M	2008-2012	Water scheme	Reports	Water	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Rongo- Nyagowa Water Supply	14M	2008-2012	Water scheme	Reports	Water	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Oyugis Water Supply	30M	2008-2012	Water scheme	Reports	Water	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Ngeta Secondary School Water Project	15M	2008-2012	Water scheme	Reports	Water	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Wang'a Apala Water Project	13M	2008-2012	Water scheme	Reports	Water	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Alara/Landa Irrigation Scheme Kobuya Location (East Karachuonyo Division - Karachuonyo Constituency)	13M	2008-2012	Irrigation	Reports	Irrigation Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Awana Irrigation Scheme Kobiero Location (West Karachuonyo Division - Karachuonyo Constituency)	15M	2008-2012	Irrigation scheme completed	Reports	Irrigation Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Nyabienge	15M	2008-2012	Irrigation scheme completed	Reports	Irrigation Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Nyalmera	15M	2008-2012	Irrigation scheme completed	Reports	Irrigation Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Wang' chieng Location (East Karachuonyo Division - Karachuonyo Constituency)	15M	2008-2012	Irrigation scheme completed	Reports	Irrigation Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Nyabienge	13M	2008-2012	Irrigation scheme completed	Reports	Irrigation Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Nyalmera	9M	2008-2012	Irrigation scheme completed	Reports	Irrigation Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Wang' chieng Location (East Karachuonyo Division - Karachuonyo Constituency)	17M	2008-2012	Irrigation scheme completed	Reports	Irrigation Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Omwanya Wang' chieng Location (East Karachuonyo Division - Karachuonyo Constituency)	10M	2008-2012	Irrigation scheme completed	Reports	Irrigation Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Ajua Kobuya Location (East Karachuonyo Division - Karachuonyo Constituency)	17M	2008-2012	Irrigation scheme completed	Reports	Irrigation Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation

Project Name	Cost Estimate Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tool	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Rongo Nyagowa	13M	2008-2012	Irrigation scheme completed	Reports	Irrigation Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Oogo Kakangutu Location (Kabondo Division-Kasipul/Kabondo constituency)	23M	2008-2012	Irrigation scheme completed	Reports	Irrigation Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Ojwando	8M	2008-2012	Irrigation scheme completed	Reports	Irrigation Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tool	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Open Adult Literacy Centres	12M	2008-2012	Adult centres opened	Reports	Adult Education department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Community Learning Resource Centres	15M	2008-2012	Community Learning Resource Centres established	Reports	Adult Education department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Early Childhood Education Programme	54M	2008-2012	ECD programme initiated	Reports	Education Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
School Inspection Programme	6M	2008-2012	School Inspection Programme carried out	Reports	Education Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Establishment of Bursary Fund	50M	2008-2012	Bursary Fund Established	Reports	Education Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Improve the physical facilities of 10 Secondary Schools	140M	2008-2012	Number of Improved physical facilities		Education Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
School Management Programme	4M	2008-2012	School Management Programme started	Reports	Education Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Special Education Programme	24M	2008-2012	Special Education Programme started	Reports	Education Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Mirie health centre	6M	2008-2012	Construction of maternity ward completed	Reports	Health Department	GOK CDF	Monitoring and Evaluation
Ombogo dispensary	3M	2008-2012	Construction of a kitchen for inpatient completed Construction of an incinerator Construction of MCH, inpatient completed	Reports	Health Department	GOK CDF	Monitoring and Evaluation
Simbi Ogembo	0.8M	2008-2012	Construction of a VCT room completed	Reports	Health Department	GOK CDF	Monitoring and Evaluation
Kabondo health centre	6M	2008-2012	Construction of a VCT room completed;	Reports	Health Department	GOK CDF	Monitoring and Evaluation

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tool	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
			Construction of maternity ward; Construction of wards, kitchen and laundry completed				
Kauma dispensary	2.5M	2008	Construction of maternity ward completed	Reports	Health Department	GOK CDF	Monitoring and Evaluation
Kobuya dispensary	2.5M	2008	Construction of maternity ward completed	Reports	Health Department	GOK CDF	Monitoring and Evaluation
Othoro health centre	3M	2008	Construction of paediatric ward completed	Reports	Health Department	GOK CDF	Monitoring and Evaluation
Got Oyaro dispensary	1M	2008	Renovation of the facility completed	Reports	Health Department	GOK CDF	Monitoring and Evaluation
Homa Hills health centre	2.5M	2008	Construction of maternity ward	Reports	Health Department	GOK CDF	Monitoring and Evaluation
Kandiego health centre	3.5M	2008-2012	Construction of an incinerator and a maternity ward Constructed	Reports	Health Department	GOK CDF	Monitoring and Evaluation
Okiki Amayo health centre	2.5M	2008	maternity ward Constructed	Reports	Health Department	GOK CDF	Monitoring and Evaluation
Wagwe health centre	3M	2008	minor theatre Constructed	Reports	Health Department	GOK CDF	Monitoring and Evaluation
God Ober dispensary	5M	2008	laboratory Constructed and equipped	Reports	Health Department	GOK CDF	Monitoring and Evaluation
Kokwanyo dispensary	2.5M	2008	maternity ward Constructed	Reports	Health Department	GOK CDF	Monitoring and Evaluation
	0.3M	2008	Fencing of the facility compound done	Reports	Health Department	GOK CDF	Monitoring and Evaluation

4.2.6 Research, Innovations and Technology

Project Name	Cost Estimate Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tool	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Intranet connections	3M	2008-2012	wireless infrastructure at the district headquarters Installed	Reports	E-government	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
District Library	30M	2008-2012	Construction of one modern library, furnishing and equipping of library Completed	Reports	Kenya National Library	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Estimate Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tool	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Implementation of Community Service Order (CSO)	3M	2008-2012	Community projects identified to benefit from free labour.	Reports	Probation Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Enhance the supervision of aftercare supervisees ex-borstal inmates, long termers and special category	3M	2008-2012	The number of convicts engaged to work on their own farms.	Reports	Probation Department	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
AP lines district wise.	6M	2008-2012	Construction of AP lines completed.	Reports	Provincial Administration	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Electrification and computerisation of D.O's offices at, East and West Karachuonyo, Kasipul and Kabondo divisions	3M	2008-2012	Electrification and computerisation of D.O's offices at, East and West Karachuonyo, Kasipul and Kabondo divisions done	Reports	Provincial Administration	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
DO's residential houses East Karachuonyo and Kabondo Divisions,	3M	2008-2012	Construction completed	Reports	Provincial Administration	GOK CDF	Monitoring and Evaluation
Training of community policing committee members	2M	2008-2012	Holding trainings at locational levels done.	Reports	Provincial Administration	GOK CDF	Monitoring and Evaluation
Training of Administrators District wide	2M	2008-2012	Holding training for Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs done.	Reports	Provincial Administration	GOK CDF	Monitoring and Evaluation
Construction of the Kenya prisons in Karachuonyo	24M	2008-2012	Construction of the prison completed	Reports	Prison services	GOK CDF	Monitoring and Evaluation

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost Estimate Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tool	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Construction and computerization of DIDC District Information and Documentation centre at District headquarters	10M	2008-2012	DIDC Constructed and equipped	Reports	MP&ND	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Implementation of the district information management systems	0.3M	2008-2012	DMIS implemented	Reports	MP&ND	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Oyugis Town Council Sewage Measurement Plant	15M	2008-2012	Kilometres done	Reports	Oyugis Town Council	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation

Project Name	Cost Estimate Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tool	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Rachuonyo County Council Jua-Kali Shed	12M	2008-2012	Jua-Kali Sheds	Reports	Rachuonyo County Council	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Kendu Bay Town Council Bus Park	23M	2008-2012	Bus park	Reports	Kendu Bay Town Council	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
	6M	2008-2012	Kilometres done	Reports	Roads	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation

4.2.9 Special programmes

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
HIV/ Aids interventions	100M	2008-2012	Amount of food distributed No of beneficiaries	Field visits beneficiary registers field reports to WFP	MGS &SS WFP Implementing partners community	GOK	WEP – provide food and non food items GOK – Coordination NGO- Capacity building & Implementation Community – Implementation
Community Capacity Support Programme	2M	2008-2012	No of care givers rained No of orphans assisted No of follow ups made No of projects initiated	Field report List of attendance payment schedules	MGS &SS Community	GOK	GOK – Funding NGO – Funding and capacity building community – implementation private sector – funding.
Revolving loan credit for women	10B	2008-2012	No of applicants No vetted No approved Amount disbursed Divisional Women Enterprise committee minutes	Field visits report No of committees active Repayment schedule	MGSC &SS	GOK	GOK Funding and coordination NGO- funding and capacity building community – implementation private sector funding
Training of women enterprise committee	0.2M	2008-2012	List of attendance	Field reports monthly, quarterly Annual reports	MGSC &SS	GOK	GOK – Funding and coordination NGO – funding and capacity building community – implementation private sector – funding
Training of credit scheme beneficiaries	1M	2008-2012	No of trainings List of participants	Field reports monthly, quarterly annual reports	MGSC &SS	GOK	GOK- funding and coordination NGO – funding and capacity building community – implementation private sector – funding
Training of social Development committees	1M	2008-2012	No of trainings List of participants	Field reports monthly, quarterly annual reports	MGSC &SS	GOK	GOK- funding and coordination NGO – funding and capacity building community – implementation private sector – funding
Rehabilitation and integration of people with disabilities	12M	2008-2012	No of groups formed No of active members Kind of support provided amount disbursed	Field reports monthly, quarterly annual reports Reports to DEC/DDC Records at groups	MGSC &SS	GOK	GOK- funding and coordination NGO – funding and capacity building community – implementation private sector – funding

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Social Assistance (Cash Transfer to Vulnerable persons (elderly, widows OVCs people with disabilities))	50M	2008 - 2012	No of beneficiaries Amount disbursed No of income generating activities	Field reports monthly, quarterly Annual reports	MGSC &SS	GOK	GOK- funding and coordination NGO - funding and capacity building community - implementation private sector - funding
Gender and Development	1M	2008 - 2012	No of meetings an integrated data base developed	Field reports Attendance schedule Registers	MGSC &SS	GOK	GOK- funding NGO - funding and capacity building community - implementation private sector - funding
Youth and Empowerment	0.2M	2008 - 2012	Trainings held	Reports Trainings	Youth Development	CSOs	Youth (Community)-Implementation
Youth and health	0.3M	2008 - 2012	Trainings held	Reports Trainings	Youth Development	CSOs	Youth (Community)-Implementation
Youth Education and training	0.5M	2008 - 2012	Trainings held	Reports Trainings	Youth Development	CSOs	Youth (Community)-Implementation
Youths Drugs and crime	0.2M	2008 - 2012	Trainings held	Reports Trainings	Youth Development	CSOs	Youth (Community)-Implementation
Youth leisure recreation and community service	0.1M	2008 - 2012	Youth groups formed No. of youth clubs formed	Reports	Youth Development	CSOs	Youth (community)-Implementation
Youth and ICT.	0.2M	2008 - 2012	Trainings held	Reports Trainings	Youth Development	CSOs	Youth (Community)-Implementation

4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation and Impact and Performance Indicator

Indicator	Current Situation 2008	Mid Term Projections 2010	End Term Projections 2012
Agriculture			
Crop Development	25320ha and 1890ha of food crops and cash crop respectively being farmed	26580ha and 2170ha of food crops and cash crops respectively being farmed	27850ha and 2070ha of food crops and cash crops respectively being farmed
Environmental Conservation	1800 ha under conservation	1890 ha under conservation	1980 ha under conservation.
Agricultural marketing	15-20% of the farm produce is sold to procure other essential household goods and services.	20-25% of the farm produce is sold to procure other essential household goods and services.	25-30% of the farm produce is sold to procure other essential household goods and services
Agricultural research and Extension	10% of focused research is in use currently.	15% of focused research is in use.	20% of focused research is in use.
Livestock Development			
Non Ruminant subsector (Poultry & Pigs)	Layers contribute to 15% of egg production 85% for eggs produced from local and only 5% available for consumption Local birds contribute 80% of total meat produced in the district. 12 per capita local bird's population for breeding.	Layers contribute to 20% of egg production 90% for eggs produced from local; and only 5% available for consumption. Local birds contribute to 85% of total meat produced in the district. 15 per capita local; birds' population for breeding.	Layers contribute 25% of egg production 90% for eggs produced from local and only 5% available for consumption Local birds contribute to 90% of total meat produced in the district. 20 per capita local bird's population for breeding.
Apiculture (Bee Keeping)	1101 Hives 8642 Kgs honey	1300 10000 Kgs honey	1500 12000 Kgs honey
Beef & Dairy Subsector	Contribute to 15% of beef produced. Zebus and grade cattle contribute to 60% of total milk production. Dairy goats contributed to 5% of the total milk produced	Contribute to 18% of beef produced Zebus and grade cattle contribute to 65% of total milk production. Dairy goats contributed to 10% of the total milk produced.	Contribute to 20% of beef produced Zebus and grade cattle contribute to 70% of total milk production. Dairy goats contributed to 15% of the total milk produced.
Non-Ruminants Subsector (Sheep & Goats)	Contribute to 5% of mutton chevron produced.	Contribute to 8% of mutton chevron produced.	Contribute to 10% of mutton chevron produced.
Range management Sub	Rehabilitate and de-silt 4 water pans	Rehabilitate and de-silt 6 water pans.	Rehabilitate and de-silt 8 water pans
Veterinary			
Tsetse fly control	15 Pumps issued. 20 Crush pens constructed	20 more crush pens to be done	40 crush pens constructed and equipped
Dairy cattle production in tsetse fly controlled areas	Nil	10 dairy cattle introduced	At least 30 dairy animals in the area
Tick control	No dip is functional	Revive 6 dips	Revive 10dips.