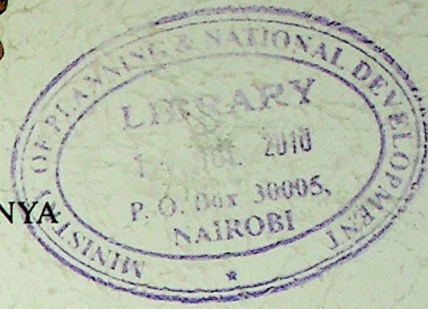




REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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

BUNYALA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
PLAN
2008 – 2012

KENYA 
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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BUNYALA DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2008 – 2012

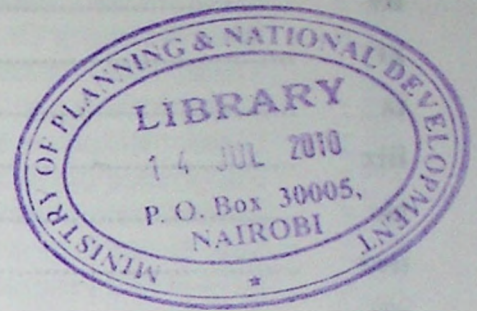


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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

An enlightened, resourceful, vibrant, healthy and empowered community capable of addressing the rampant poverty situation in the district with a safe, clean and sustainable environment.

Mission

To enhance promotion of collaborative efforts among key change agents: Government, private sector, civil society and community towards an informed economically empowered society for optimal utilization of available resources to achieve maximum socio economic status through accessible and affordable quality healthcare and education services, participatory governance, expanded and well established infrastructure, accountable and effective management within the rule of law.

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 DDP's 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 DDP's across all the 148 districts. The DDP's 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 roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their constituency 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 issue 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.

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.

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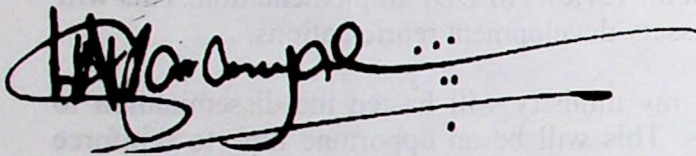
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives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

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

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

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

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



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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
DAC	District Agriculture Committee
DAO	District Agriculture Officer
DC	District Commissioner
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DHIO	District Health Information Officer
DEASO	District Land Adjudication and Settlement Officer
DLPD	District Livestock Production Officer
DMO	Drought Management Officer
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health
DNA	Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid
DPP	District Physical Plan
DPPO	District Physical Planning Officer
DTDO	District Trade Development Officer
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
DWO	District Works Officer
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FBO	Faith Based Organisations
FM	Frequency Modulation
GASP	German Assisted Settlement Programme
GOK	Government of Kenya
HCW	Health Care Worker
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
ID	Identification card
KM	Kilometres
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MTEF	Mid Term Expenditure Framework
NCPD	National Cereal and Produce Board
NGO	Non Governmental Organisations
OCPD	Officer Commanding Police Division
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PTA	Parents Teachers Association

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ART	Anti Retroviral Therapy
ARV	Anti-retroviral
BOG	Board of Governors
BPO	Budget Process Off-sourcing
CBO	Community Based Organisations
CCC	Comprehensive Care Centre
CDA	Coast Development Authority
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
DAC	District Agriculture Committee
DAO	District Agriculture Officer
DC	District Commissioner
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
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OCPD	Officer Commanding Police Division
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PTA	Parents Teachers Association

SACCO	Savings and Credit Co-operative
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SMC	School Management Committee
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TOWA	Total War on AIDS
UNESCO	United Nations Education And Scientific and Cultural Organisation
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This District Development Plan is aimed at facilitating and guiding development process at the district level. The DDP has been prepared at a time when the Kenya Government has launched its long-term development blue-print, the Vision 2030. The Vision aims at making Kenya a middle income country with a high quality of life for its citizens by 2030. The Vision will be implemented through five year medium term plans. These plans have identified development strategies at the national level. The District Development Plan outlines the linkages with the national development blue prints such as the Vision 2030, the Millennium Development goals and the medium term expenditure frame work (MTEF) and aims at achieving these national objectives through district specific strategies.

The DDP gives a description of Bunyala District in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions, physical features and settlement patterns. It also gives an elaborate fact sheet of the district's statistical information giving a view of what the District is at the beginning of the plan period (2008) hence basis for addressing development issues. This descriptive analysis provides a background on factors that have bearing on the district potentials, challenges, issues, constraints. The district fact sheet also provides a useful overview of the district in terms of facts and figures.

Also provided in the DDP is a review of the district development performance in the previous Plan period (2002 – 2008) which gives an insight to the achievements, constraints and lessons learnt in the previous plan period. In addition, the Plan presents an overview of the Sector analysis, major development challenges and cross cutting issues. Some of the development challenges facing Bunyala District that are identified in the plan are poor roads especially during the rainy season, inadequate electrification distribution in the rural areas, lack of appropriate equipment for youth polytechnics to enable the youth acquire necessary skill, high prevalence of HIV/ AIDS, lack of credit with low interest rates to rural community, lack of storage facilities for farm produce and fish, high poverty incidence in the District estimated at 68 %, perennial flooding which has negatively affected development and communally land ownership and lack of lack title deeds. An analysis of issues, causes, district development objectives and immediate objectives to combat poverty are also tabulated.

Given the challenges faced and the lessons learnt during the previous plan period, the district team preparing the plan in consultation with other stakeholders, identified the priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the rates of poverty and improving economic growth. The various stakeholders are targeted to help make a significant contribution to improvement of welfare of residents of the district. The sectoral strategies and their linkages between various sectors in the district and how the cross cutting issues are mainstreamed across the various sectors are also highlighted in the plan.

Finally, at the project level, the Plan is envisaged at guiding the entire project cycle management at the district level from identification, planning and resource mobilisation to implementation, monitoring and evaluation. To measure the successes and achievements of the plan, the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the projects in the Plan period 2008–2012) and the institutional framework for

implementation at the various levels are described in detail in the Plan. The Plan also shows the performance indicators and stakeholder responsibilities. This process emphasizes participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects to ensure that the beneficiaries are also involved in the process.

The District Development Plan (DDP) is a long-term development blueprint for the district. It is a key policy document that guides the district's development efforts. The DDP is developed in consultation with the district's stakeholders and is approved by the district council. It provides a framework for the district's development activities and is used to monitor and evaluate the district's performance.

The DDP provides a clear vision of the district's future and outlines the strategies and actions that will be taken to achieve this vision. It also identifies the key challenges and opportunities that the district faces and provides a framework for addressing these challenges and opportunities. The DDP is a living document that is updated regularly to reflect changes in the district's development needs and priorities.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a description of Bunyala District in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions, physical features and settlement patterns. It also gives an elaborate fact sheet of the district's statistical information providing a view of what the district is at the beginning of the plan period (2008) hence basis for addressing development issues.

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Bunyala District is one of the 19 districts of Western Province. The district covers an area of 306.5 square kilometres. It was carved from the former larger Busia District. The district borders Lake Victoria and Samia district to the North, Uganda to the West, Siaya District to the East and Baringo to the South. It lies between latitudes $0^{\circ} 1'36''$ South and $0^{\circ} 33'$ North and longitudes $33^{\circ} 54'32''$ East and $34^{\circ} 25'24''$ East. The district covers an area of 306.5 square kilometres out of which 120 square kilometres are under permanent waters of Lake Victoria.

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

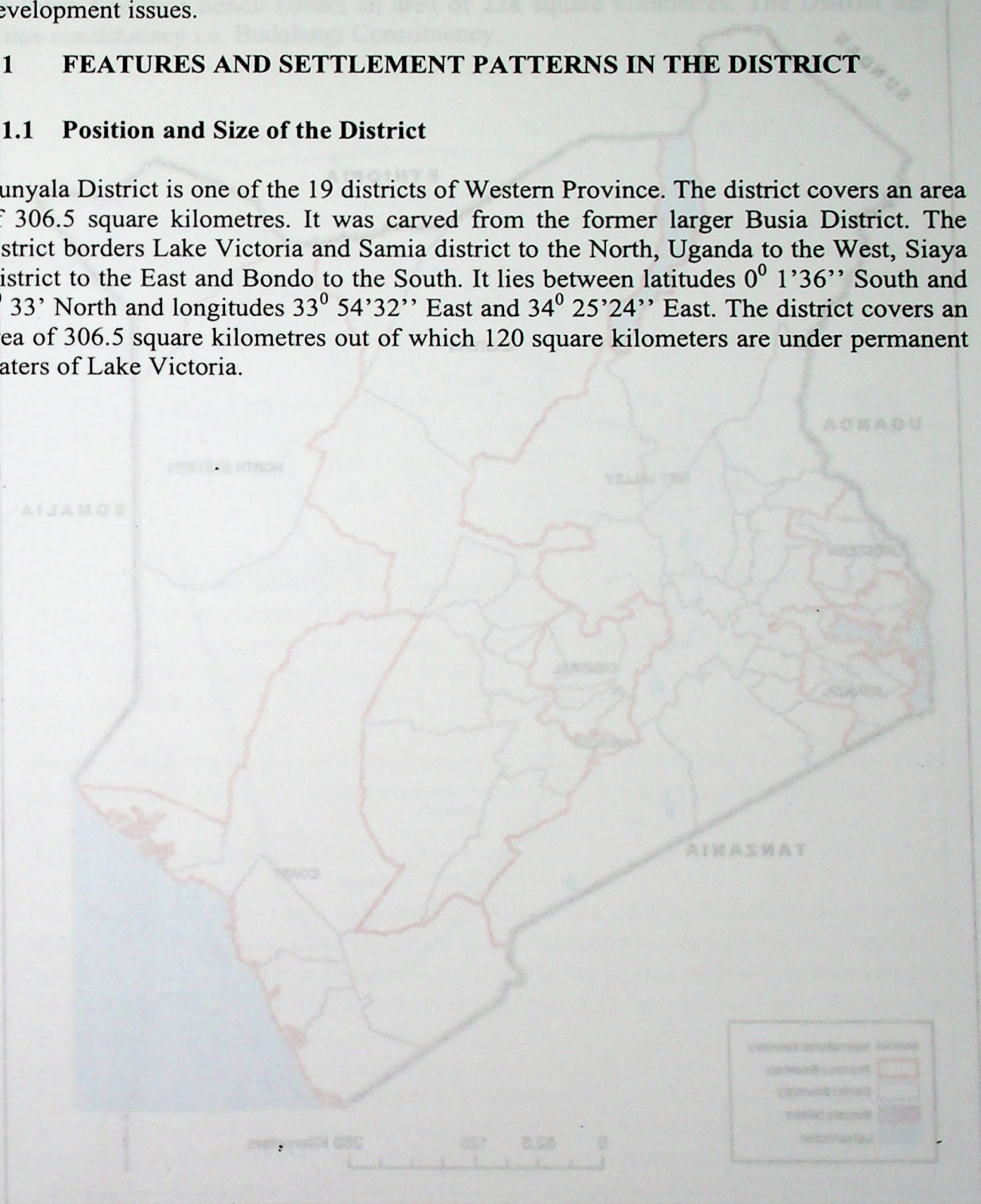
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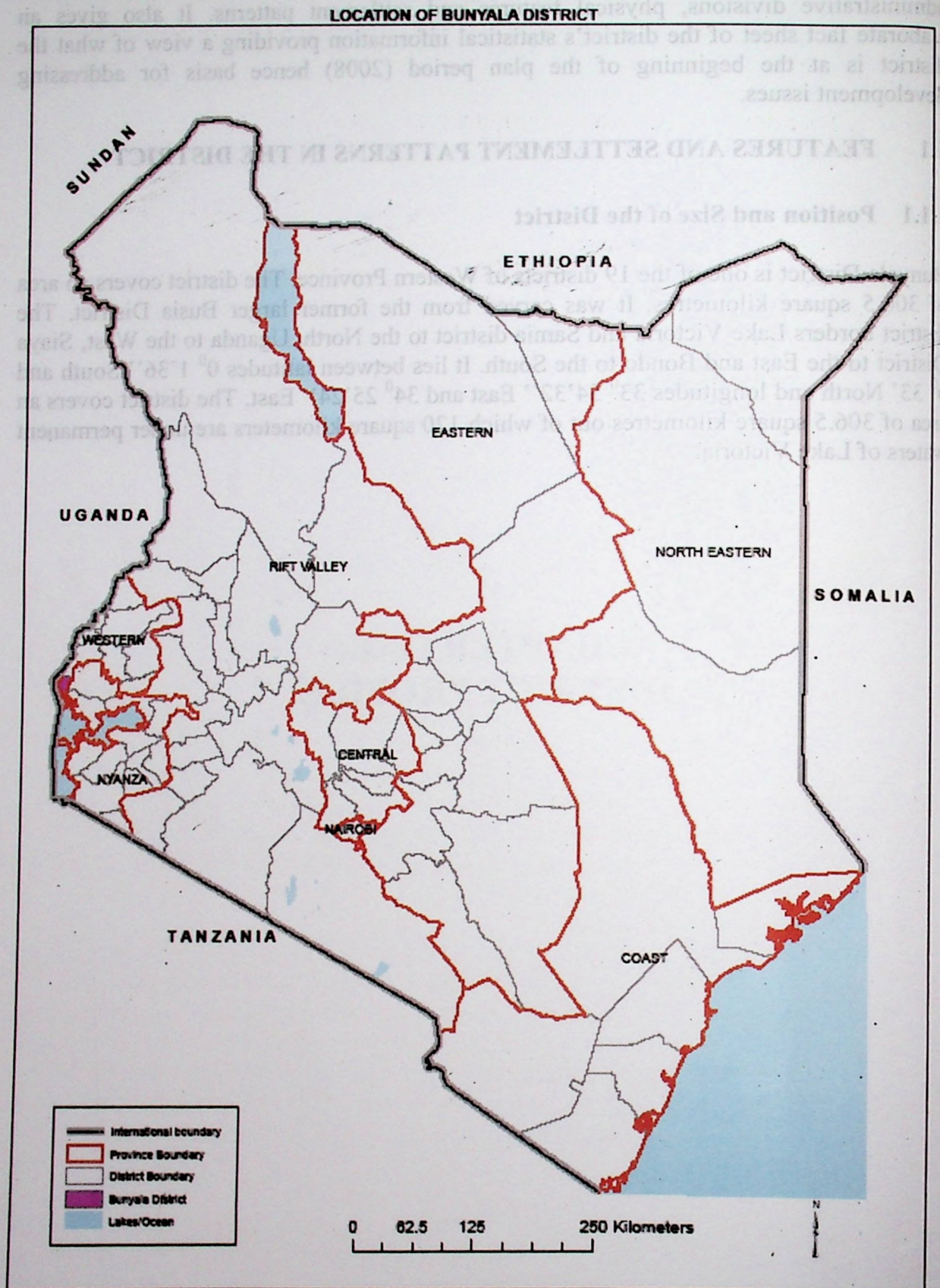
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Bunyala District is one of the 19 districts of Western Province. The district covers an area of 306.5 square kilometres. It was carved from the former larger Busia District. The district borders Lake Victoria and Samia district to the North, Uganda to the West, Siaya District to the East and Bondo to the South. It lies between latitudes $0^{\circ} 1'36''$ South and $0^{\circ} 33'$ North and longitudes $33^{\circ} 54'32''$ East and $34^{\circ} 25'24''$ East. The district covers an area of 306.5 square kilometres out of which 120 square kilometers are under permanent waters of Lake Victoria.



Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya

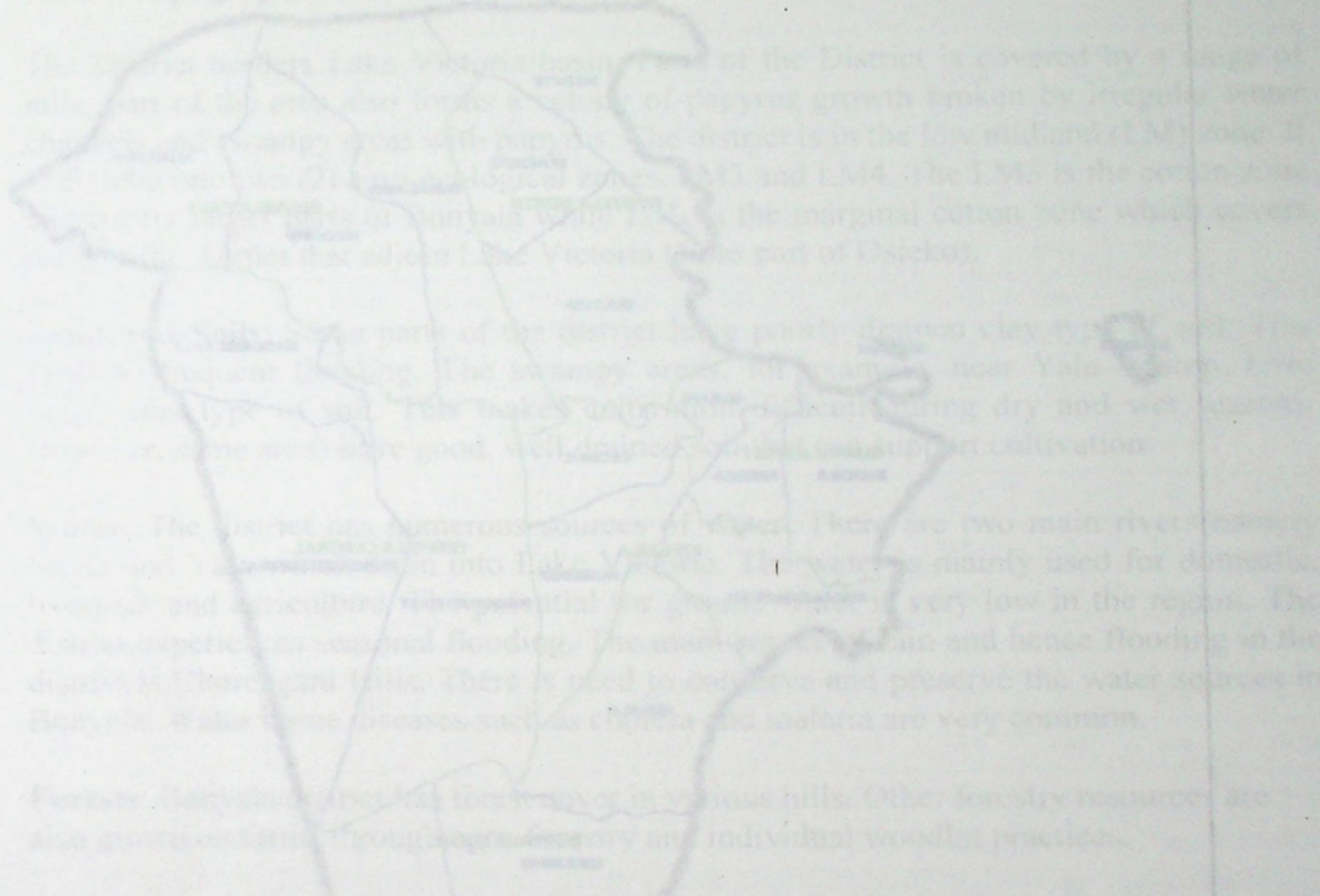


1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

There are three (3) proposed administrative divisions, six (6) locations and eighteen (18) sub locations. The district has one local authority, Port Victoria Town Council and shares Busia County Council with Samia and Busia Districts. According to the District Planning Unit, Busia District, Port Victoria Town Council covers an area of 79 square kilometres while Busia County Council covers an area of 228 square kilometres. The District has only one constituency i.e. Budalangi Constituency.

1.2. PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topographic Features



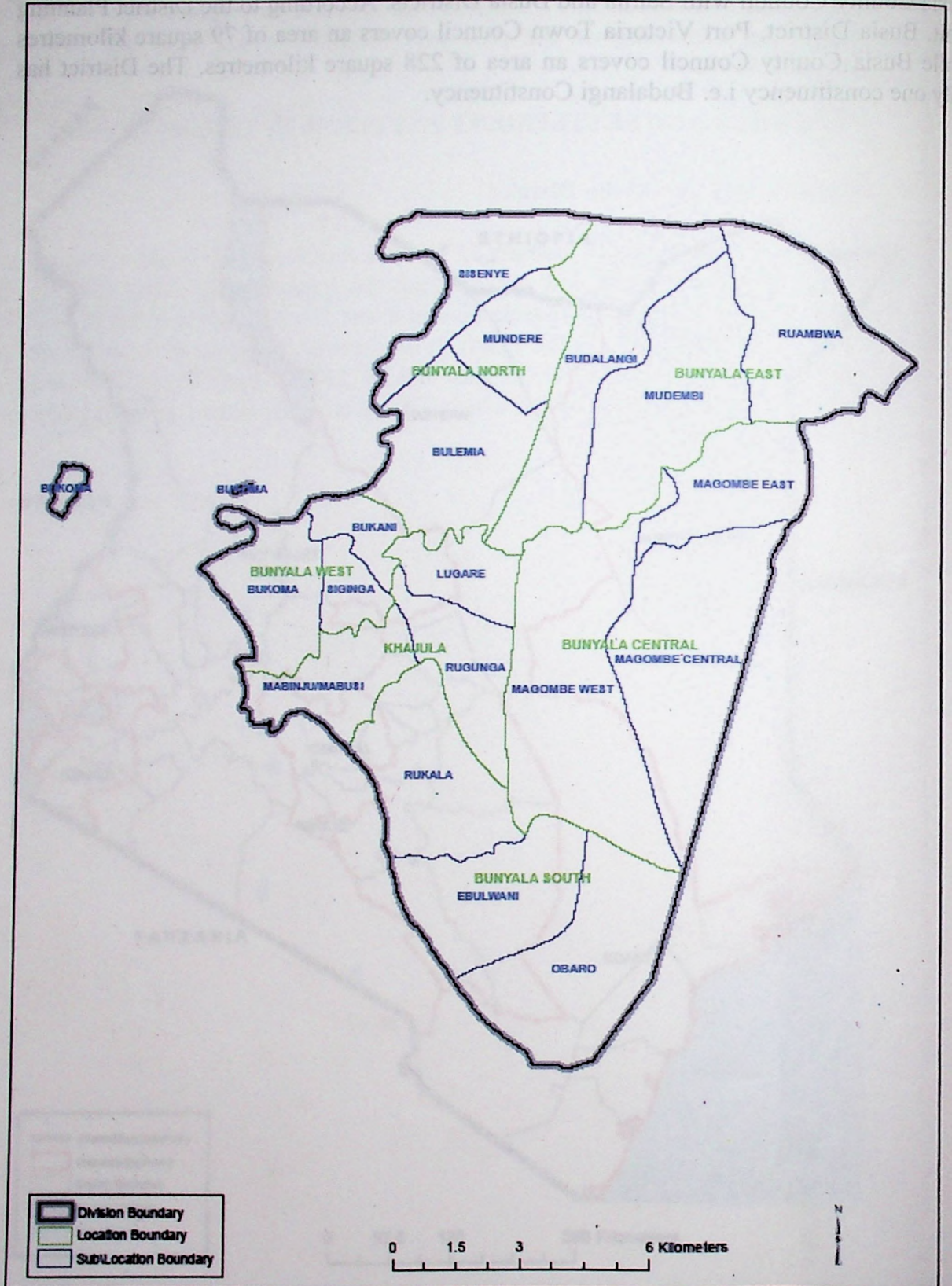
1.2.2 Climate Information

The district has two rainy seasons. The long rains start in March through to May while the short rains season starts in late August and continue into October. The driest months are December through to February and June to July. The region receives rainfall ranging between 700mm and 1020 mm annually. The mean annual rainfall for Busia is 1100mm.

The climate supports two cropping seasons during the year. However, crop yields may be low due to the high temperatures and low humidity. The mean annual temperature is 24°C. The district has a high evaporation rate of between 1800mm and 2000mm per year hence high humidity caused by its proximity to Lake Victoria.

Map 2: Bunyala District Administrative Boundaries

BUNYALA DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS



1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The district is densely populated along the lake region due to fishing activities. Bunyala Plains are characterized by sparse population because of periodic flooding. Most of the population is concentrated in the urban areas of Port Victoria. This can be attributed to increased number of immigrants from the neighbouring districts attracted by the lucrative fishing activities.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topographic Features

The District borders Lake Victoria basin. Parts of the District is covered by a range of hills, part of the area also forms a colony of papyrus growth broken by irregular water channels and swampy areas with papyrus. The district is in the low midland (LM) zone. It is divided into two (2) agro-ecological zones. LM3 and LM4. The LM3 is the cotton zone and covers larger parts of Bunyala while LM₄ is the marginal cotton zone which covers parts of the district that adjoin Lake Victoria (from part of Osieko).

Land and Soils: Some parts of the district have poorly drained clay type of soil. This leads to frequent flooding. The swampy areas, for example, near Yala swamp, have heavy clay type of soil. This makes cultivation difficult during dry and wet seasons. However, some areas have good, well drained soil that can support cultivation:

Water: The district has numerous sources of water. There are two main rivers namely Nzoia and Yala which drain into Lake Victoria. The water is mainly used for domestic, livestock and agriculture. The potential for ground water is very low in the region. The district experiences seasonal flooding. The main source of rain and hence flooding in the district is Cherengani Hills. There is need to conserve and preserve the water sources in Bunyala. Water borne diseases such as cholera and malaria are very common.

Forests: Bunyala district has forest cover in various hills. Other forestry resources are also grown on farms through agro-forestry and individual woodlot practices.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

The district has two rainy seasons. The long rains start in March through to May while the short rains season starts in late August and continue into October. The driest months are December through to February and June to July. The region receives rainfall ranging between 760mm and 1020 mm annually. The mean annual rainfall for Bunyala is 1020mm.

The climate supports two cropping seasons during the year. However crops may be grown throughout the year. Bunyala District is prone to seasonal flooding during which crops are destroyed. The annual maximum temperatures range from 26⁰C to 30⁰C while minimum temperatures vary between 14⁰C and 18⁰C. The region records high rates of evaporation of between 1800mm and 2000mm per year hence high humidity caused by its proximity to Lake Victoria.

1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

Table 1 presents population projections by age cohorts based on the 1999 Population and Housing Census. According to projections, the population of the district was estimated at 72,457 persons in 2008. It is expected to increase to 77,481 by 2010 and 83,030 by the end of the plan period. The sex ratio of females to males in the district is 100:89 and varies with age groups. The sex ratio shows that women are more than men, hence the need to give women a greater role and enhance their capacity to ensure their participation in decision making processes and on production activities like income generating activities (IGAs).

Table 1: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts

Age Group	(Census) 1999			(Projections) 2008			(Projections) 2010			(Projections) 2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	4,790	4,872	9,662	6,183	6,353	12,536	6,963	7,082	14,045	7,453	7,581	15,034
5-9	4,112	4,075	8,187	5,325	5,329	10,654	5,983	5,923	11,906	6,397	6,340	12,737
10-14	4,101	3,988	8,089	5,186	5,218	10,404	5,961	5,797	11,758	6,380	6,205	12,585
15-19	3,032	3,093	6,125	3,896	4,069	7,965	4,407	4,496	8,903	4,717	4,812	9,529
20-24	1,858	2,526	4,384	2,777	3,334	6,111	2,700	3,664	6,364	2,890	3,921	6,811
25-29	1,302	1,830	3,132	1,772	2,448	4,220	1,893	2,661	4,554	2,026	2,848	4,874
30-34	1,096	1,537	2,633	1,511	2,071	3,582	1,494	2,234	3,728	1,706	2,391	4,097
35-39	971	1,343	2,314	1,353	1,822	3,175	1,411	1,952	3,363	1,510	2,089	3,599
40-44	776	1,048	1,824	1,107	1,444	2,551	1,129	1,524	2,653	1,208	1,631	2,839
45-49	620	862	1,482	910	1,204	2,114	902	1,252	2,154	965	1,341	2,306
50-54	561	760	1,321	834	1,073	1,907	815	1,104	1,919	872	1,182	2,054
55-59	428	565	993	956	824	1,780	623	822	1,445	666	879	1,545
60-64	414	565	979	649	823	1,472	602	821	1,423	645	879	1,524
65-69	349	594	943	567	733	1,300	508	718	1,226	544	769	1,313
70-74	271	273	544	468	449	917	394	397	791	422	425	847
75-79	176	158	334	348	301	649	256	230	486	274	246	520
80+	151	180	331	316	329	645	219	262	481	235	280	515
Age NS	100	94	194	251	224	475	145	137	282	155	146	301
Totals	25,108	28,363	53,471	34,409	38,048	72,457	36,405	41,076	41,076	39,065	43,965	39,065

Source: District Statistics Office, Busia District.

Table 2: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age Groups	(Census) 1999			(Projections) 2008			(Projections) 2010			(Projections) 2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	1,181	1,200	2,381	1,604	1,630	3,234	1,717	1,744	3,461	1,837	1,867	3,704
Under 5	4,790	4,872	9,662	6,505	6,616	13,121	6,962	7,082	14,044	7,452	7,580	15,032
Primary School Age (6-13 yrs)	6,606	6,519	13,125	8,971	8,853	17,824	9,602	9,476	19,078	10,278	10,142	20,420
Secondary School Age (14-17 yrs)	2,770	2,667	5,437	3,762	3,622	7,384	4,026	3,877	7,903	4,310	4,149	8,459
Youth Population (15-29yrs)	6,532	8,013	14,545	8,870	10,882	19,752	9,495	11,647	21,142	10,163	12,467	22,630
Reproductive Age (females) (15-49 years)		12,234	12,234		16,392	16,392		17,783	17,783		18,533	18,533
Labour Force (15-64 yrs)	11,059	14,123	25,182	15,018	19,179	34,197	16,075	20,528	36,603	17,206	21,973	39,179
65+	1,047	1,299	2,346	1,950	2,036	3,986	1,522	1,744	3,266	1,630	1,866	3,496

Source: District Statistics Office, Thika 2008.

Table 2 provides data on special age groups that are critical in the planning of development for the district. The age groups include children under 5 years; primary and secondary school going age of the population, the labour force of the district and the youth.

Pre- School going age (Under 5 years): The population under the age of five is expected to increase from 13,121 in 2008 to 14,044 in 2010 and finally settle at 15,032 by the end of Plan period. The age group is important in planning for on early childhood programmes (ECDE) which provide a base for meeting the child's early development needs.

Primary School Going Age (6-13 years): The primary school going population of age 6-13 was 13,125 in 1999. As at 2008, this population was 17,824 and is projected to rise to 20,420 by the end of the plan period (2012). This, therefore, calls for additional learning facilities and equipment such as classrooms, teaching staff, books, and other social amenities. This will require additional resources to implement.

Secondary School going Age (14-17 years): This age group had a population of 5,437 in 1999; projected to reach 7,384 in 2008 and 8,459 by the end of the plan period in 2012. The district has only seven (7) secondary schools with a Gross Enrolment Rate of about 17.1 percent in 2007 (22.2 percent males and 11.76 percent female). This indicates a very low transition rate between primary and secondary education. With free secondary education it is expected that the enrolment rates would increase during the plan period

because education costs will reduce. This will therefore call for increase in number of secondary schools, teaching staff and equipments such as classrooms, laboratories, books and social amenities to cater for the increased numbers.

Youth (15 – 29 years):In 1999 the population of youths was 14,045. In 2008 it was projected to be 19,752 and to reach 22,630 by the end of the plan period. This is more than 30 percent of the total population in 2008. This calls for more development programmes that will address the needs of this age group. With the creation of Ministry of Youth and Sports, more attention is expected to be given to affairs of the youth.

Reproductive Age –Females (15-49 years)

In 1999 the population in this age group was 12,234 and was projected to reach 16,392 in 2008 and 17,783 by 2010. By the end of the plan period this population will be 18,533. The total fertility rate of 7.1% means high potential in the growth of population through reproduction. There is therefore need to increase access to family planning services, including information on breastfeeding, nutrition and immunization. Quality health facilities which must be affordable and accessible to promote reproductive health and maternal health care in particular.

Labour Force (15-64 years): The labour force (15-64) in the district in 1999 was 25,182 while in 2008 it was 34,197. The labour force is expected to increase to 39,179 by the end of the plan period in 2012. The rate of unemployment in the district is 73 percent. This implies that the majority of the labour force is not gainfully employed. With an industrial sector, which is not developed, and a production system, which is not productive, the rate of unemployment is expected to rise further during the plan period. Over 70 percent of labour force is engaged on family farms. The remaining over 25 per cent is distributed over other economic activities such as fishing, trading and employment in the formal and informal sectors.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

The sectors that contribute to growth and development in the district include Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration, and Special Programmes.

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture and Rural Development Sector is the backbone of development in the district and 80 percent of the population depends on this sector. Frequent flooding is a major hindrance to agricultural activities and this has led to limited land use. The district will focus on strengthening of food production and overall food security by promotion of crops such as palm oil trees, cotton, horticultural crops and orphaned crops. It is also aimed at commercializing agriculture through enhancing value addition. Besides, it is aimed at increasing the land under cultivation through irrigation. The district's potential to produce many food crops is an opportunity that will be exploited to increase food production.

The Fishing sub sector is a thriving sector though faced with many challenges such as poor infrastructure. The sector is not well equipped to perform its functions due to lack of important facilities such as modern patrol equipment, modern communication system, boats and vehicles.

Fish culture and capture would be promoted as income generating activities (IGAS). Marketing of produce is a problem hence marketing co-operatives will be strengthened to improve produce prices.

The Livestock production sub sector in Bunyala district, like the agriculture sub sector, is very important in supporting the livelihoods of the people. The sector is not well developed. However, each household rears at least two (2) or more of the livestock varieties existing in the district. The potential for the development of this sector exists as there is abundant grazing land and improvement of this will ensure increase in the carrying capacity of livestock per unit area. The main challenges facing the sector include high diseases incidences due to ticks, tsetse fly and worms, lack of organized marketing infrastructure, and inadequate staff to provide extension services.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

The district is largely characterized by small businesses found within the small market centres. There is cross border trade that takes place through Lake Victoria. There are no established industries in the district. The enterprises are both small in terms of employees and initial capital requirement and they form a major access to the main economic stream.

The Tourism sub sector has good potential for growth. Bunyala District can immensely contribute to this sub sector by providing a conducive environment for the investment in the development of tourist facilities such as tourist class hotels and restaurants. Potential tourism interests are culture, ecotourism and water based sports like boat racing. Scenery also forms a basis for tourist attraction. There are a couple of islands within Lake Victoria and the picturesque location (site) of the hills along the lake form scenic view.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

This sector comprises the Road, Transport, Housing and Energy sub sectors. The Roads sub sector is not well developed. Most of the Roads surfaces are earth/murram with total coverage 92 kilometres. The District is faced with accessibility challenges during the rainy seasons. The District aims at improved roads to help in sustainable development. The tarmacking of Bumala – Port Victoria Road for instance is ongoing and this will contribute to improved accessibility. The Energy sector has achieved remarkable progress as a result of the Rural Electrification Program throughout the district with majority of the trading centres connected with electricity.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The sector comprises Water and Irrigation, Mineral Resources and Environment sub sectors. There are 3,020 households with access to clean water while only 2,316 have access to piped water. Community water development projects through CDF and Lake Victoria North Water Services is expected to increase the number of households with access to safe water. Most households depend on water wells numbering about 135. The

number of people with roof catchments is 1,742 while boreholes total only 22. There are about two rivers which cut across the district and which are also a source of water for domestic use. Techniques to harness water need to be expanded so as to improve and increase the accessibility of water to the people.

The hectareage under gazzeted forest is still low at only 528.8 HA. There is need to increase forest cover to reduce surface run off and reduce the adverse effects of flooding. Other stake holders such as NEMA, NGOs and the local Community are involved in conservation measures through capacity building. Income generating activities to avoid dependence on the forest are being encouraged around the forest to ensure that the natural habitat is protected.

As regards Sanitation there is no major sewerage system serving the district. There are only a few septic tanks which are privately owned hence exclusion of the general public. Ministry of public health continues to play critical role in sensitizing the public on the need to improve sanitation by regular inspection of latrine coverage, foods and water quality test. Considering that Bunyala is an area prone to frequent flooding, there is need to ensure that the water for domestic use is free from contamination.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

This sector comprises of Education, Public Health and Medical Services and Labour and Human Resource Development.

In the Education subsector there are fifty eight (58) early childhood development (ECD) centres, thirty four (34) primary schools and seven (7) secondary schools. This sub sector has recorded an increase in enrollment due to FPE funds and CDF bursary.

In the health sub sector, the services provided are preventive and curative in nature. There is one district hospital, one health centre and five (5) dispensaries. The malaria incidence and HIV prevalence rate are 44 percent and 16 percent respectively. High disease burden is one of the major challenges facing the health sub sector. The district is also keen on issues of HIV/AIDS by focusing on advocacy and prevention. Provision of comprehensive services at health facilities is a priority. These include implementing new services like Provider Initiated Testing and Counseling (PITC). Under promotive and preventive healthcare, the district will focus on curbing malaria prevalence which still tops the morbidity in the district. Interventions include distribution of long lasting insecticide-treated nets and internal residual spraying. This will be carried out in conjunction with Development Partners in the health sector.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Higher education is yet to be developed in the district. There is great potential for the establishment of constituent universities and a teacher training college. The only one youth polytechnic needs to be revamped and the fees subsidized to ensure equitable access to skills.

The sector has not been fully exploited as should be the case. The three computer colleges available cannot meet the demand of the public. With the government's efforts to establish digital villages in every constituency, it is envisaged that the public will access this facility. However, investors should be encouraged to venture into this sector.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The sector in the district comprise of the provincial administration. This sector provide an enabling stable environment in which other sectors depend on to discharge their activities by ensuring that there is adequate security at all times and the rule of law is upheld by all and sundry. Both domestic and foreign investments rely on this sector.

1.4.8 Public Administration

The local authorities in the district are Port Victoria Town Council and Busia County Council (covers Bunyala, Samia and Busia Districts). They generate revenue from levies, licenses, rates and Government financial support through LATF. The services they provide ranges from maintenance and construction of unclassified roads, maintenance of market centres and provision of bursary assistance to bright and needy students. The District Planning Office is charged with offering planning services and carrying out regular monitoring and evaluation of all development projects in the district. The District Treasury is another department found in the sector charged with facilitating disbursement of funds to various government agencies to implement various programs in the district.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

Special Programmes Sector is a key sector in the District and comprises of the Youth and Sports, Gender and Children Affairs and the Western Kenya Community Driven Development (WKCDD) and Flood Mitigation Programme (FMP) sub sectors. For the Youth sub sector the District policy is to unleash the full potential of the youth through participatory engagements those programmes that address their needs and aspirations in building a better Kenya. These will promote youth development in the District. The District is embarking on the establishment of youth empowerment centre which will help in promoting IEC for the youth.

The WKCDD project is envisaged to work with communities through decentralized structures of the local government and provincial administration to enhance the capacity to identify, plan, manage, mobilize resources and prioritize interventions aimed at poverty reduction. The District's main focus area on FMP is on flood and natural resources management component which will address the following aspects of the programme: catchments management to address environmental degradation that exacerbates flooding; identification and preparation of mid-catchments multi-purpose structural flood protection options; immediate floodplain management options and establishment of a flood early warning system

1.4 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

Table 3: District Fact sheet

Information Category	Statistics
Area	
Total area (km ²)	306.5
Arable area (km ²)	186.5
Non arable area (km ²)	120

Information Category	Statistics
Water Mass (km ²)	120
Gazetted Forests	2
Topography and Climate	
Altitude (m) Low	1130
High	1375
Mean annual rainfall (mm)	1020
Temperature range degrees Celsius	14- 30
Temperature (average) Maximum	30
Minimum	22
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Total Population	72,457
Males	34,409
Females	38,048
Female/ male sex ratio	100:89
Total number of youthful population(15-30 yrs)	19,752
Total number of Primary School going age (6-13yrs)	17,824
Secondary school going age (14-17yrs)	7,384
Total labour force (15-64yrs)	34,197
Dependency Ratio	52.7
Population growth rate	3.4
Distribution of Population by Disability Type (%):	
Missing Hand	
Foot	
Lame	16.1
Deaf	1.1
Dumb	51.4
Paralyzed	22.9
Other	32.5
Population Density	
Highest density	2,406
Lowest density	123
Average density	349
Urban Population	
Number of towns	1
Urban Population at the start of the plan period (2008)	30,114
Urban Population at end of the plan period (2012)	51, 534
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000)	47
Crude Death Rate (per1000)	20
Life Expectancy Females	46
Males	40
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000)	75
Under Five Mortality Rate (per 1000)	111
Total Fertility Rate (per 1000)	7.1
HIV prevalence Rate (%) - Total	15.4
PMTCT Sites	7
VCT sites	5
ART sites	2
Uptake of CT in ANC (%)	50

Information Category	Statistics
ANC Prevalence	9
ANC NVP Uptake	27
Infant NVP Uptake	31
Socio Economic Indicators	
Total No. of Households	13,749
Average Household Size	4.5
Children needing special protection (NACC Survey 2005)	6,323
% in Absolute Poverty	68
% Food Poverty	62
% Hardcore Poverty	50.64
Contribution to the National poverty (%)	2.43
Average household income % per month per adult	1239
Sectoral contribution to household incomes:	
Agriculture	38.2
Rural self employment	3.8
Wage employment	39.1
Urban self employment	10.2
Other	5.7
Agriculture	
Average farm size (small scale) Acres	2.5
Average farm size (large scale) Acres	5
Main food crops produced (in 90 kg bags 2007)	
Maize	40,000
Beans	20,000
Sorghum	30,000
Finger Millet	500
Main cash crops Produced No. (rice, cotton, amaranthus, bananas)	4
Main storage facilities (on and Off farm) On	-
Off	-
Population working in the agricultural sector (%)	80
Livestock Production	
Total no. of ranches	0
Main livestock breeds: Zebu	13,250
Local Poultry (Over)	70,200
Grade cattle	253
Grade milk goats	56
Local goats	11,600
Sheep	3400
Pigs	2400
Rabbits	1760
Grade layers poultry	200
Beehives	
KTBH=	50
Log	58,
Langstroth	156,
Main Livestock production:	
Milk: Quantity/	373,480
Its	11204,400
Value	

Information Category	Statistics
(Ksh)	1,992,000
Eggs: Quantity	11,952,000
Value(Ksh)	
Land carrying capacity (Ha)	2
FISHERIES PRODUCTION	
Fishermen No.	3114
Fish farmers	12
Fishing effort/ hrs per day	8-10
Area of fish ponds	5400
Main species of fish catch (types)	
Nile perch	
Omena	3
Ngege	
Population of fish farmers	4177
Fish production in 2007 (Metric tons)	3,758
Fish value in (Million Ksh) – Not export value	261
No. of crafts	1453
No. of gill nets	8674
Cast net(s)	1
Small feine	173
No. of long line	325
No. of hooks	121,335
No. of hand line	1769
Traps	70
No. of fish ponds	17
No. of landing beaches	15
Fish sheds(Bandas)	8
Fish harvest (2007)	
Weight (metric tones)	3468.7
Value (KShs.)	325,642.410
FORESTRY	
No. of gazetted forests	2
No. of none gazetted forests	Nil
Size of gazetted forests (Ha)	578.8
Size of none gazetted forests	Nil
No. of people engaged in forest seedling production	14
Farmers engaged in farm forestry	17
Average No. of trees per farm	800
Non-Timber forest products harvested	Nil
Community Forest Associations (CFA's)	Nil
Quantity of Timber produced	Nil
Cooperatives	
Number of cooperatives by type- Cotton	1
Fisheries	3
Dairy	nil
Handcraft	1
Consumer	1
Juakali	nil

Information Category		Statistics
	Multipurpose	1
	Saccos	2
	Unions	nil
SACCOs		2
Water and Sanitation		
Number of households with access to piped water		2316
Number of households with access to potable water point		3020
Number of permanent rivers		2
Number of wells		135
Number of protected springs (functional)		0
Number of water pans		7
Number of boreholes		22
Number of households with roof catchments		1742
Average distance to the nearest potable water in Km		1
Time taken to the nearest potable water In minutes		30
Number of institutional water supplies		1
Number of ministerial water supplies		2
Number of community water supplies		0
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:		
	0	9.4
	1 – 4	7
	5 – 14	41.9
	15 – 29	25.9
	30 – 59	12.8
	60+	2.9
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%):		
	Flush toilet	1.4
	VIP Latrine	5.6
	PIT Latrine	45
	Uncovered Pit Latrine	5
	Covered Pit Latrine	40
	Other	0.2
	None	50
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):		
	Collected by local Authority	0.2
	Collected by Private firm	
	Garbage pit	38.3
	Burning	1.2
	Public garbage heap	3.2
	Farm Garden	56.6
	Other	0.6

Information Category	Statistics
Educational Facilities	
Pre- primary	
Gross Enrolment Rate – Boys	55.4
- Girls	17.7
Total	36
Number of pre-primary schools	58
Total enrolment - Boys	1742
- Girls	1776
Total dropout (%) Boys	9
Girls	12
Teacher pupil ratio	1:60
Primary	
Number of primary schools	34
Gross Enrolment Rate Boys	134.3
Girls	121.2
Total	127.5
Total enrolment by sex: Boys	9005
Girls	8705
Total dropout rate by sex: Boys (%)	8
Girls(%)	15
Average year of school attendance by sex	
Boys	6
Girls	4
Secondary	
Number of secondary schools	7
Total enrolment by Sex: Boys	957
Girls	488
Tertiary	
Number of other training institutions:	
Colleges	1
Youth Polytechnic	1
Computer Colleges	3
Adult Literacy	
Number of adult classes	18
Full time classes	10
Part time classes	7
Self help classes (community initiated)	1
Enrolment rates by sex:	
Male	
Basic literacy	106
Post literacy	28
Female	
Basic literacy	394
Post literacy	112
Total	
Basic Literacy	500
Post literacy	140
Literacy levels by sex Male	73.9
Female	51.1
Health	
Number of health posts:	

Information Category	Statistics
Hospitals (Public)	
Provincial	0
District	1
Sub-district	0
Hospitals (Mission/NGO)	0
Hospitals (Private)	0
Nursing homes (Private)	0
Health centres (Public)	1
Health centres (Private)	0
Dispensaries (Public)	4
Dispensaries (Mission/NGO)	1
Private clinics	0
Beds capacity:	
Public Health Facilities	
Provincial Hospitals	0
District Hospitals	60
Health Centres	18
Dispensary	6
Total (Public facilities)	84
Mission/NGO Health facilities:	
Hospitals	0
Health Centres	0
Dispensaries	15
Total Mission facilities	15
Health Centres	0
Nursing homes	0
Dispensaries	0
Clinics	0
Most prevalent diseases (%)	
Malaria	44
RTI	2.6
Diarrhea	10
Stomach ache	3
Respiratory diseases and others	31
Doctor/ population ratio	1: 36395
Nurse/population ratio	1: 1654
Average distance to the nearest health facility (Km)	4
HIV/ Aids Prevalence rates in %	15.4
PMTCT Sites	4
VCT Sites	5
ART Sites	2
Energy	
Number of households with electricity connection	350
Number of trading centers with electricity	8
% households using solar power	0.0
% Households using firewood/charcoal	90
Households using kerosene, gas or biogas	6
HH distribution by main cooking fuel:	
Firewood	88.5
Paraffin	1.5

Information Category		Statistics
	Gas (LPG)	0.2
	Charcoal	9.8
HH distribution by main lighting fuel		
	Firewood	7.8
	Grass	0.8
	Paraffin	87.9
	Electricity	0.7
	Solar	1.7
	Gas (LPG)	1.2
Households distribution by cooking appliance type:		
	Traditional stone fire	90.0
	Improved traditional stone fire	2.4
	Ordinary Jiko	2.2
	Improved Jiko	4.7
	Kerosene Stove	0.6
Transport Facilities		
Total kilometers of roads(earth, murram,, bitumen etc)		
	Bitumen	0
	Murram/Earth	92
	Other	0
	Total	92
Total length of railway line		0
Number of stations(railway line)		0
Number of ports including inland		0
Container depots		0
Number of airports and airstrips		0
Number of water ways		1
Communication		
Number of post/ sub post services		2
Number of telephone booths		2
Number of cyber cafes		5
Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office:		
	0 – 1 km	3.9
	1.1 – 4.9 km	34.6
	5 km and more	61.4
Trade Commerce and Tourism		
Number of trading centers		10
Number of tourist class hotels		Nil
Main tourist attractions		1
Number of registered hotels		Nil
Bank and Financial Institutions		
Number of banks		0
Number of other financial institutions		1
Number of micro financial institutions		1
Housing		
HH distribution by main wall materials:		
	Stone	0.7
	Brick/Block	7.2
	Mud/Wood	85.4

Information Category		Statistics
	Mud/Cement	6.0
	Other	0.7
HH distribution by main floor materials:		
	Cement	20.1
	Wood	0.3
	Earth	79.5
	Other	0.2
HH distribution by main Roofing materials:		
	Corrugated Iron Sheet	59.0
	Grass	40.8
	Tin	0.2

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives an overview of the development performance of the district in the previous Plan period (2002 – 2008), and attempts to look in broad terms at the objectives that were achieved, constraints and lessons learnt from the previous planning period. The chapter gives the linkages of the District Development Plan, Vision 2030, National Medium Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals. It looks at the Sector analysis, major development challenges, cross cutting issues, the District potential and the District's Vision and Mission statements. Finally, it analyses the issues, causes, district development objectives and immediate objectives/targets to reduce poverty in Bunyala District. It should be noted that this projects were undertaken during the time when this district was still in the former larger Busia. These are therefore in previous Busia Development Plan.

2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

During 2002-2008 Plan period, as depicted in Table 3, the district proposed to complete 245 projects. Out of these projects, 131 were completed representing 54% completion of the projects that were in the previous Plan.

Table 4: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of Projects in the previous	No. of Projects Completed	No. of Projects Started	No. of Projects Not Started
Roads	1	3	1	0
Social Services	30	30	0	0
Culture	1	1	0	0
Trade	5	5	5	0
Veterinary	6	4	1	1
Education	6	5	1	0
Health	4	2	2	0
Information	0	0	0	0
Labour	2	2	0	0
Adult Education	2	1	1	0
Energy	1	1	1	0
Lands	2	2	0	0
Fisheries	2	2	0	0
Co-operatives	3	1	2	0
Livestock	5	5	0	0
Agriculture	9	6	3	0
KA/P	1	1	0	0
Prison	5	5	0	0
Registration of Persons	1	1	0	0
Civil Registration	3	2	1	0
Irrigation	5	1	2	2
TOTAL	147	131	16	0

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2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

During 2002-2008 Plan period, as depicted in Table 3, the district proposed to complete 145 projects. Out of these projects, 131 were completed representing 90% completion of the projects that were in the previous Plan.

Table 4: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of Projects in the previous Plan	No. of Projects completed	No. of ongoing projects	No. of stalled projects/not started
Roads	4	3	1	Nil
Social Services	80	80	0	Nil
Culture	1	1	0	Nil
Trade	5	3	2	Nil
Veterinary	6	5	1	Nil
Education	6	5	1	Nil
Health	4	2	2	Nil
Information	0	0	0	Nil
Labour	2	2	0	Nil
Adult Education	2	1	1	Nil
Energy	-	-	-	Nil
Lands	2	2	0	Nil
Fisheries	2	2	0	Nil
Co-operatives	3	1	2	Nil
Livestock	5	5	0	Nil
Agriculture	9	6	3	Nil
KAPP	1	1	0	Nil
Probation	5	5	0	Nil
Registration of Persons	1	1	0	Nil
Civil Registrations	3	2	1	Nil
Irrigation	5	3	2	Nil
TOTAL	147	131	16	Nil

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

The theme of the previous Busia District Development Plan (2002 -2008) was *Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*. The major constraints to achievement of this were identified and strategies to address them developed in the plan. These constraints included inadequate infrastructural facilities such as poor roads, inadequate coverage of electrification and ICT; underdeveloped human resources; under utilization of locally available raw materials; poor marketing of produced goods and services hence prices of goods remained low; inadequate accessibility to credit facilities.

2.3 LESSONS LEARNT

Infrastructure

Infrastructure development remains low with conditions of the roads being poor especially during rainy season and inadequate electrification distribution in the rural areas. This has led to constrained transportation of produce to the market and a hindrance to effective communication in the district. Bunyala has no single tarmac road. With emphasis on its infrastructure development the district would realize its vision. This would ensure improved marketing of produce from productive sector which is the engine of development in the Vision 2030 economic pillar.

Human Resource Development:

Education is still wanting and still calls for all collaborators to come together for a result. The rates of utilization of secondary and tertiary colleges are still low. There is need to equip youth polytechnics with relevant equipments to bring up skilled youths in the district. This will promote self employment since the district is suffering very high rates of unemployment.

Health is still an issue with high prevalence of HIV/ AIDS of about sixteen (16%) and high Malaria incidence of forty four (44%). This calls for improved quality and affordable health care for all. The district will put emphasis on preventive programmes rather than curative programmes.

Availability and accessibility to credit with low interest rates and availability to rural community will enhance and improve levels of living standards with established IGAS.

Due to lack of storage facilities there has been waste of farm produce and fish. This therefore calls for need to establish cottage industries that will process and add value to the farm and fish products. This would improve on the challenge of low pricing of produce that the district is currently facing.

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

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

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

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

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

2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

Mainstreaming Gender in Development

Gender is a socially constructed distinction between males and females. This has led to an inequality which has given rise to slow down in development and poverty reduction in some regions and the effects have been adverse.

In Bunyala district, for instance, the percentage of women who own property is small and the tendency of preference of boy to girl child in education is still prevalent. Over 70 percent of agricultural workforce comprise of women. Only a limited number of women hold land title deeds. This reduces their chances of making major land related investment transactions such as obtaining credit using title deeds as collateral. In 2008 gross enrolment rate of pre-primary school enrolment for girls was only 17.7 percent compared to 55.4 percent for boys. Girls also tend to be faced with early pregnancies limiting their chances to continue with their education which leads to vicious cycle of poverty among the women.

Gender is therefore a very important aspect in this development plan. There is therefore an urgent need to promote gender equality and empowerment of women. During the stakeholder consultation, it was clearly noted that there exist inequitable distribution of income between men and women. This is also apparent in ownership of property. There are already a number of ongoing programs for the women and the youth. Two of these are Women Enterprises Fund and Youth Enterprise Development Fund that are aimed at economically empowering these sections of the society.

Poverty

The poverty incidence in the District is 68 percent. More than half of the District population is poor and this implies high overdependence which will negatively affect development. The poverty manifests itself in various ways namely, lack of food poverty, low incomes and inability to afford social amenities. Poverty has been as a result of low productivity in agriculture due to the perennial floods, negative socio economic effects of HIV/AIDS, low savings and poor infrastructure.

Natural Disasters and Calamities

Bunyala District has continued to be affected by perennial flooding which has negatively affected development. These floods have affected agricultural activities with crops being washed hence this has weakened morale of farmers to undertake farming activities. In addition, the floods have destroyed infrastructure in schools disrupting learning. The road infrastructure has also been affected with some of the roads being washed away during flooding.

iv) Physical Infrastructure

All the roads in the district are earth/murram hence poor and non motorable during rainy seasons hampering delivery of essential services. Poor road infrastructure has negatively impacted on the fishing sector which is a leading sector in the district. The tarmacking of the road linking Port Victoria and Bumala has been ongoing for a long time and is yet to be completed.

Land Tenure System

Majority of the land in the District is communally owned. Many land owners lack title deeds. Decision for land use is invested in the head of the family and other members must seek permission to use the land. This restricts optimal use of the land for economic purposes.

Human Wildlife Conflict

This has been experienced in some parts of the district notably Bunyala West, Bunyala East, Khajula and Bunyala Central Locations. Instances of hippos and monkeys destroying crops have been experienced. Adequate measures need to be put in place i.e., the establishment of wildlife conservancy and sensitization of community members not to encroach the wild animals' habitat.

2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues

i) Mainstreaming Gender in Development

Gender is a socially constructed distinction between males and females. This has led to an inequality which has given rise to slow down in development and poverty reduction in some regions the effects have been adverse. In Bunyala, the proportion of women who own property is small and the preference of boy to girl child in education still persists. In 2008, gross enrolment rate of pre primary school enrolment for girls was only 17.7 percent against 55.4 percent of their male counterparts. Girls are also faced with challenges of early pregnancies thus limiting their chances to continue with education which leads to vicious cycle of poverty among women.

Over 70 percent of agricultural workforce comprises of women with only a limited number holding title deeds to land. This limits them from making major land related investment such as obtaining credit using title deeds as collateral.

Gender is therefore an important aspect in this development plan just as recognized in the MDGs Goal Number 3; "To Promote Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women". There are a number of ongoing programmes for the women i.e. Women Enterprises Fund, Poverty Eradication Fund and Youth Enterprise Fund.

ii) Mainstreaming Youth in Development

Age of youth is defined as 15 – 30 years in Kenya National Youth Policy. The youth account to about 32 percent of the population and form 60 percent of the total labour

force and yet most of youth remain unemployed. In Bunyala, it is estimated that over 3,000 youths operate *Boda Boda* transport as a source of livelihood.

It is therefore important that youth issues are deepened in development planning and specific projects identified to address the issues affecting them.

iii) Disaster Management

The frequent and recurrent disasters in the district include floods lightning, flooding and drought. These cause heavy destruction of property and displacement of people denying households their means of livelihood. Flooding mainly occurs in lower parts of Bunyala. This is mainly due to overflow of water over the dykes along River Nzoia from Cherengani Hills.

Drought occurs in some parts of Bunyala and consideration is therefore made during the plan period to promote utilization of hills and rivers and to promote quick maturing varieties of crops. Irrigation by harnessing flood water, storing and using it during drought will also be promoted.

iv) Environmental Conservation and Management.

The main environmental challenges encountered in the district include; wetlands and marshland which become water logged during heavy rains and exacerbate flooding making agriculture almost impossible particularly in Budalangi area. The high level of poverty, 68% has led to over-use and destruction of the environment. The number of trees on private land is minimal thus increasing surface run off. There is poor disposal of the plastics and polythene. The hills in the district are bare due to the continued charcoal burning, felling of trees for construction and wood fuel ..The MDG Goal 7 aims at ensuring environmental sustainability through integration of the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs so as to meet the needs of the present population as well as future generation.

promotes sustainable use of natural resources

v) HIV/AIDS

Prevalence of HIV/AIDS still remains high in Bunyala District, with an estimated prevalence rate of 16 percent. Currently there are achievements that have been made with efforts of both MOH and stakeholders in the district. There are seven PMTCT sites, five VCT sites and two ART sites. Awareness in HIV/AIDS education stands at 98 percent. This has largely been contributed to by interventions by Faith Based Organizations (FBO), NGOs, CBOs and Groups who practice guidance and counseling to the youth and others, trainings, promotion of condom use among others.

Despite the awareness level of 98 percent, the environment and practices conducive to the spread of HIV are still thriving in the district. These include brewing and consumption of *chang'aa* a local brew; wife inheritance; night dances; high mobility of migrant workers which separates families for long periods; inability of women to negotiate for safer sex practices; CSW and fishing industry practices among others.

HIV/AIDS impact in development and Bunyala as a district is that it denies children opportunity to be educated, decreases productivity in agricultures and labour force, increases OVC and child headed families.

vi) Information Communication and Technology

Information Communication Technology (ICT) helps build human network, increase public awareness and provide access to information and knowledge for the use of people. It consists of a range of communication media and devises such as print, telephone, fax, radio, internet, remote sensing, television, video, audio and computer among others.

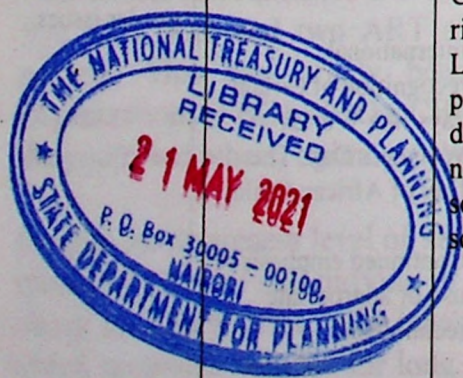
Bunyala District's ICT has not fully developed hence the demand for information and knowledge is on the increase. The daily newspapers, at times, do not reach the readers in time due to poor roads hence making the information irrelevant to the society. ICT is important because it involves all areas of development. It is important in health, natural resource management, partnership education, rural women empowerment and sustainable poverty reduction.

The network and connectivity of wireless telephone services provided by Safaricom, Zain and Telecom is well developed with mobile network coverage of about 80 percent. However, internet services are still not adequately developed.. There is therefore need for a resource centre to provide internet services in the district. This will also help in marketing products of district by providing market information such as prices, weather conditions and emerging agricultural and livestock technologies. ICT can be also a source of information on access to credits, microfinance and state subsidies, health related information, public information on projects and NGO related information and artistic production among others.

SWOT Analysis for the Cross Cutting Issues

Cross cutting Issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Mainstreaming of Gender in Development	<p>Recognized in all aspect of development;</p> <p>Government initiatives that every committee has 30% women representation; 30% initiative in employment opportunities;</p> <p>Capacity building continued;</p> <p>Increased productivity in productive sector agriculture & trade;</p>	<p>Illiteracy prevalence is still high in women adults;</p> <p>Majority of women voters are swayed by hand outs hence compromised decision making;</p> <p>The women carry our low level businesses that are not registered;</p> <p>Low gender representation on issues even when called upon;</p>	<p>Micro-finance credit sources opportunities like KWFT;</p> <p>CSO who support affirmative action e.g FIDA, World Vision;</p> <p>International recognition of certain days like World Women's Day, The Day of African Child.</p> <p>Continued emphasis of use of appropriate technology;</p> <p>Government developments have mainstreamed Gender in programmes;</p>	<p>Low education levels for women;</p> <p>Discriminative cultures;</p> <p>Weak legal framework on gender issues.</p>

Cross cutting Issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	Empowered voter to have efficient leaders.	Society is male dominated; Low technology adoption; Women mostly engage in agriculture which they rarely make decisions on; Inadequate Environmental laws and regulations in place.	Continued capacity building on; Establishments of tree nurseries under supervision of provincial administration.	
Mainstreaming Youth in Development	Availability of Educated manpower and skills; Representation in all committees	Drug and substance abuse; HIV & AIDS; Unemployment; Youths are choosy on IGAs; Used in politics to cause chaos; Negative attitude on black color jobs.	Youth Fund; Self employment; Continued capacity building.	High fertility rates; Increasing number of unemployed youths.
Disaster Management	Mitigation measures by Government, CSO and Private sector stakeholders.	Food insecurity Destruction of property Increase in water borne diseases	Presence of local authority; Need to establish cereal boards within the district; Promotion of orphaned crop cultivation.	Loss of lives: Destruction of physical infrastructures e.g., class rooms in affected schools.
Environmental Conservation and Management	Source of livelihood; Provision of ecosystem.	Environmental pollution both point and non point source; Cultivating on river banks; Land use practices that disregard the need to conserve soil and renew soil fertility.	Many CSOs involved in environmental issues; Active Committees in the district.	Pollution of rivers and water sources; Numerous unplanned sunk wells and VIP latrines; Increasing population putting pressure social amenities ; Use of fuel wood as the main cooking fuel hence deforestation;
HIV/AIDS	Initiation of HIV/AIDS in education as life skills lessons in	Attitude and retrogressive cultural practices;	Many stakeholders in the district like the MSF, World Vision, APHIA II, AMREF	Increase in opportunistic infections bringing about burden in



Cross cutting Issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	schools; Establishment of Aids Control Units (ACUs) in Ministries and District Departments; 98% awareness; Increase in facilities such as PMTCT, ART, VCT and HBC; Low levels of stigma and discrimination practices; Initiation of OVC- Cash Transfer to vulnerable children; Bursary support to OVC.	Irresponsible sexual behavior;	among others; Clients who are willing to be supported and access treatment.	health facilities; Increase in number of OVC; High poverty levels High bed occupancy due to HIV/AIDS; High cost of training staff on PMTCT, VCT, and ART services; Inadequate staff.
Information, Communication , Technology	Telephone network is developed Television and radio network is fairly developed.	Poor infrastructure (roads, electricity etc) Limited integration of ICT in sectors that support rural development like productive sector, Environment, Education, Health etc.; Banking has not developed in this region. Unlimited internet services Undeveloped e-rural economy.	Strong collaborative between partners, CSOs etc; Private sector can be involved in venturing in ICTs Establishment of resource centre.	Few investors in the district. Lack of land to constructed additional communication boosters. High cost of ICT equipment Dynamic ICT innovations which render other previously used systems obsolete

2.6 ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND CAUSES

Issues	Causes	Strategies	District Development Objective	Immediate Objective
Food Insecurity	High underutilized agricultural potential.	Awareness and well coordinated agricultural extension services.	Food secure society	To promote production of enough food for the growing population

Issues	Causes	Strategies	District Development Objective	Immediate Objective
	Poor attitude towards agriculture.	Sensitization and awareness.		
	High costs of production.	Subsidy of farm inputs; Availability of credit to farmers; Establishment of cottage industries to address high transport costs.		
	Poor farming methods.	Diversification of agriculture; Technological transfer and adoption; Information flow.		
	Use of inferior farm implements and inputs.	Diversification of agriculture; Technological transfer and adoption; Information flow.		
	Nutrient poor soils.	Rotational crop farming practice; Soil improvement by use of compost manure.		
	Poor infrastructure.	Road maintenance.		
	High dependency ratio.	Promote IGAs, Provide credit facilities; Inculcate entrepreneurial skills		
	Post harvest losses.	Improved storage – establish National cereals stores; Establish cottage industries; Capacity building and awareness creation; Mobilization of community resources; Promote IGAs.		
	Donor dependence.			
	Poor marketing linkages.	Well coordinated marketing networks, co-operatives etc.		
	Rural Urban migration.	Promote IGAs and encourage self employment; Establish		

Issues	Causes	Strategies	District Development Objective	Immediate Objective
		decentralized cottage industries; Promote equitable distribution of resources.		
	Inadequate value addition to agricultural products.	Establishment of cottage industries.		
	Flooding.	Construct dams, dykes; Water harnessing; Irrigation promotion.		
Poor road network	Inadequate communication devices; Poor maintenance of roads; Poor soils and drainage systems	Improve roads in good condition from the current 50% to 80% by the year 2012.	Sensitize the community on the usefulness of not encroaching road reserves; Regular maintenance of the existing feeder roads.	Providing good transport network facilities to the community.
Low transition rates to secondary schools and university	Inadequate human and financial resources; Student drop out.	Enhance quality assurance; Increase transition rates to 30% by the year 2012.	Increase the transition rates; Strengthen school management	Provision of bursaries to needy students Ensure quality learning process which is relevant to the needs of the society, Provide support to low cost secondary education and fight against discriminative cultural practices by enhancing affirmative action to gap the inequalities in vulnerable groups.
1 Flood and Disasters	Destruction of dykes	Construction of dykes; Construction of dams.	To contain floods and avoid disasters and suffering	Catchment management to address catchments degradation that exacerbates floods; immediate flood plain management options and establishment of flood early warning system.
	Overflow from hills of Cherangani	Construction of dams Harness water for irrigation and storage		
	Lack of dams along the rivers – Nzoia and Yala	Construction of dams that would be used for HEP production, fishing, irrigation, boat racing		
	Excessive silts along the lake region.	Desilting; Harness silts for agricultural lands use; Land reclamation.		

Issues	Causes	Strategies	District Development Objective	Immediate Objective
	Inadequate disaster preparedness.	Establish disaster management programs in the affected areas.		
2. Water Borne Diseases eg cholera, malaria typhoid, bilharzias	Flood and stagnant waters.	Provision of insecticide treated nets, drugs, social amenities etc.	Effective disease control measures for a healthy population	Promote preventive health care
3. Destruction of Homesteads, Schools Agricultural Lands, And Lives	Floods.	Improvement of drainage system; Establish disaster management strategies in water transport ; Capacity building on disaster preparedness.	Effective flood and disaster management in the District.	To control flood in Budalangi To control disaster in the district.
4 Drought Control	Climatic changes.	Irrigation Initiate cultivation of orphaned crops. Piping of water Harnessing, storage and supplying of water.	Promotion of food security.	To control floods and provide water for irrigation so as to ensure cultivation all the year round
5. Poor Infrastructure	Inadequate electricity coverage	Initiate rural electrification	To improve infrastructural facilities for development in the district.	To enhance infrastructure in the district; To enhance strong M & E.
	Poor road networks of some feeder roads due to heavy rains, floods etc.	Regular road maintenance		
	Lack of political good will.	Enforcement of regional policies.		
	Lack of equitable distribution of resources e.g. devolved funds.	Efficient participatory M & E.		
	Poor application of physical planning. by-laws.	Effective law enforcement Regular inspections and participatory M & E. Regular reporting of the same.		
6. Environmental Degradation	Disafforestation due to charcoal burning, wood	Reforestation and afforestation Applicant of	Provision of adequate environmental	Promotion of reforestation and afforestation; Proper management of

Issues	Causes	Strategies	District Development Objective	Immediate Objective
	fuel use by 90% Households, Timber etc.	relevant laws to protect & conserve environment.	safeguard.	waste and protection of the environment.
	Interference of water catchments areas.	Reforestation and afforestation Application of relevant laws to protect & conserve environment.		
	Water pollution.	Adequate physical and sanitation facilities; Proper drainage facilities.		
	Inadequate beach protection.	Application of relevant laws of Local Authority, NEMA, GOK CSO's etc.		
	Availability of non biodegradable materials like plastic bags, glass and metal scrap.	Provision of garbage collection and proper disposal of waste; Reinforcement of laws Sensitization of reuse of plastic bags and use of a basket instead of bags; Involvement of CSOs.		
	Inadequate sewers.	Establishment of adequate sewers.		
7.Low literacy levels	Poor attitude towards education influenced by culture.	Proper civic education and awareness creation.	Improve education standards and enhance information flow and dissemination.	To ensure more than 70% of the population can read and write.
	High costs of education.	Increase bursary allocation to OVCs.		
	Few learning institutions polytechnics and colleges.	Establish more institutions.		
	Inadequate facilities for tertiary	Establish more institutions.		

Issues	Causes	Strategies	District Development Objective	Immediate Objective
	secondary school			
	High rates of OVCs.	Increase bursary allocations to OVCs; Involvement of CBOs in their support.		
	Inadequate facilities for the physically and mentally challenged persons.	Establish facilities for the physically and mentally challenged persons.		
	Inadequate teachers for adult education classes.	Sensitization and awareness creation for volunteers; Involve CSOs.		
	Understaffed learning institutions.	Recruit more teachers; Involve volunteers; Involve PTA and BOG paid teachers.		
	Inadequate library and other social amenities.	Establishment of social amenities; Construct a library		
	Non practical theoretical studies in schools to be applied.	Improve syllabi in tertiary schools and include modern technology like computers; Appropriate skills.		
High HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rates	Moral decadence among CSW, Long Distance Truck Drivers, fishermen, uniformed forces, civil servants, teacher's etc.	Enhance Behaviour and Communication Change (BCC); Capacity building; Peer education; Outreach.	Keep and maintain healthy society.	Enhance BCC among the youth, Women, older population by conducting capacity building; Establish and promote services and CT among couples.
	Retrogressive cultural practices (wife inheritance, Circumcision).	CSO involvement (FBO and CBO's &NGOs) and Private Sector as above		
	Mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS	Promote PMTCT and other health related infections; Improvement of health service delivery;		

Issues	Causes	Strategies	District Development Objective	Immediate Objective
		Condom contribution.		
	Poverty	Enhance IGAs.		
High Crime Rate and Insecurity	Unemployment	Initiate more IGAs; Establish more cottage industries; Capacity building on entrepreneurial skills.	To improve security condition in the district	Initiate adequate community policing personnel to reduce the rates of crime and insecurity
	High rates of robberies	Enforcement of laws; Control of human traffic along the border point.		
	Inadequate security agencies	Initiate more community policing personnel		
	Governance issues among some security personnel	Effective supervision; Enforcement of laws.		
	Defilement and rape due to drug abuse and moral decay	Law enforcement; Involvement of CSOs.		
Low Incomes	Unemployment	Initiate IGAs; Establish more cottage industries; Capacity building on entrepreneurial skills.	To increase the living standard of the society.	Create more employment opportunities.
	Few IGAs	Initiate IGAs Capacity building		
	Inadequate access to credit facilities.	Capacity building to access loans from MFI eg KREP, KWEF, Women Enterprise Fund etc.; Review of collaterals.		
	Sell produce at low prices	Value addition to produce; Establishment of more cottage industries; Strengthened co-operatives; Maintenance of roads; Establish better storage facilities especially for perishables;		

Issues	Causes	Strategies	District Development Objective	Immediate Objective
		Establish better market linkages.		
	Insufficient entrepreneurial skills	Enhance capacity building		
Loss of Revenue	Exploitation of businessmen by middlemen	Establishment of business channels from producer to wholesaler to retailer to consumer	Increase business activity.	Increase revenue collection in the district.
Poor Health	Inadequate health facilities and equipments.	Establish more health facilities and equipments	Provision of comprehensive health care by the year 2012	Scale up preventive and promotive healthcare.
	Inadequate personnel.	Train more CHCs; Involve CSOs.		
	Inadequate infrastructure.	Enhance road maintenance; Rural electrification; Piping of water.		
	Inadequate supply of drugs.	Step up supply and balance drugs for various infections.		
	Low immunization coverage.	Outreach and sensitization		
	Poor eating habits.	Establish IGAs; Community resource mobilization; Encourage kitchen gardening; Improvement of local breeds (chicken); Sensitization and awareness.		
	Inadequate water and sanitation.	Water treatment; Piping of water; Spring protection; Construction of social amenities; Proper storage facilities, tank.		
	Poor housing and surroundings	Promote good and healthy living houses and surroundings		
	High Malaria prevalence and other diseases.	Stepping up by spraying of bushes, stagnant water;		

Issues	Causes	Strategies	District Development Objective	Immediate Objective
		Provision of ITNs.		
	HIV/AIDS opportunistic infections.	Enhance health service delivery; Outreach & awareness creation; Provision of ARVs; VCT Establishment.		

CHAPTER THREE: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the DDP presents the priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the rates of poverty and improving economic growth. Specific groups of people will be targeted to help make a significant contribution to improvement of welfare of residents of the district. The sectoral strategies are given under the following MTEF sectors: Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Public Administration and Special Programmes.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The sector consists of the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries Development, Cooperative Development, Lands, Regional Development Authorities and Forestry and Wildlife.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

The sector vision is to develop an innovative, commercially-oriented and modern agriculture and rural development.

CHAPTER THREE: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This sector is the backbone of development in this district. The district will focus on strengthening of food production and overall food security and promotion of crops such as palm oil trees, cotton and horticultural crops. The district potential to produce food crops will be exploited further during the Plan period. Fisheries (including fish culture and capture) and livestock production coupled with beekeeping will be promoted to improve levels of living of the community. Marketing of produce has been a challenge and in this regard, marketing co-operatives will be strengthened to improve producer prices.

The District will contribute to the sub-sector vision and mission by promoting increased utilization and productivity of agricultural land for production of food and cash crops, decreasing the incidence of crop pests and diseases and increased processing (value addition) of primary produce. Environmental and natural resources conservation is very important in this sector for sustainable development hence the sector will promote protection of water catchments, hills, wetlands and other natural resources.

The co-operatives sub-sector is geared towards revitalization of dormant co-operative societies through education and training to members, staff and management committee of the co-operatives. The sub-sector will focus on extension services in co-operative

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3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

The sector vision is to develop an innovative, commercially-oriented and modern agriculture and rural development.

Mission:

The mission of the sector is 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.

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marketing and value addition processing. In addition, registration of new co-operative societies will also be promoted.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

In the district, agricultural sector employs approximately 80 percent of the total labour force and is a leading sector in income generation. Though the district is a net importer of food, food crop production can be enhanced thus contributing to food security in the district.

Agriculture contributes significantly towards employment creation hence this sector will play a major role towards poverty reduction. Currently poverty level is estimated at 68 per cent and Agriculture and Rural Development sector can play significant role if fully exploited. The fisheries sub-sector is also key because the communities continue to rely on it as a source of livelihood.

By revitalizing co-operative movement in the district, the district will continue to consolidate on achievements of the ERS.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Roles
Agriculture Department	Provision of extension services, Promotion of crop farming.
Forest service	Conservation of natural resources
Cooperative Development	Provide legal and policy frame work for growth of cooperative societies
Provincial Administration	To create enabling environment for agricultural activities to be carried out.
Research Bodies	To disseminate innovation, technology to the farmers
Financial Institutions	Provision of credit facilities
Veterinary Department	Provision of AI services, Livestock disease control
Livestock Department	promotes livestock production

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Livestock	Improvement of genetic material and husbandry practices of cattle.	Limited genetic potential of Zebu cattle.	Promote farmers participation in decision making committees.
	Promotion of poultry, pigs, beekeeping, dairy goats.	Poor animal nutrition due to inadequate roughage.	Promote support to farmers who need to purchase grade animals.
		Inadequate extension coverage; High incidence of animal disease; Poor marketing. Traditional animal husbandry practices; Limited access to poultry, pig drugs especially vaccines; High cost of feeds; Limited credit	Enhance training programmes; Strengthen the capacity of dairy cooperative society; Promote the participation of private animal health providers; Promote home made feed rations; Improve capacity of staff and farmers of husbandry practice and disease control;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		facilities; Limited availability of beehives (KTBH & Langstroth).	Promote participation of other stakeholders in distribution of inputs, drugs, equipments, shoat, pig and poultry.
Agriculture	Increase availability of African Cassava Mosaic Virus Disease (ACMVD) tolerant varieties of cassava.	Infestation by ACMVD.	Rapid multiplication of ACMVD tolerant varieties.
	Improve marketing of cotton.	Poor marketing.	Strengthening the co-operative societies; Increase training of farmers; Promote mechanized land preparation methods; Increased extension and research linkages; Establishment of small scale processing plants; Promotional campaigns.
	Increase production of cereals	High cost of pesticides; Striga weed infestation; Limited use of improved seeds and fertilizers; High pest and disease incidence; Poor crop husbandry practices; Limited acreage.	Intensify promotion activities and extension services.
	Increased production of sunflower	Poor marketing system.	Intensify promotion activities and extension services.
	Promote horticultural crops development.	Lack of capital for investment in horticultural development.	Foster linkages with HCDA for increased market information.
	Promote increased production of emerging crops; Promote increased production of orphan crops.	Lack of on-farm processing; Limited knowledge on value addition.	

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) District wide	To strengthen the extension management structure, promote farmers' institutions and promote the	Extend the programme to 20 new focal areas.	Training of farmers and dissemination of technical packages.

<p><i>Handwritten text, mostly illegible</i></p>	<p><i>Handwritten text, mostly illegible</i></p>	<p><i>Handwritten text, mostly illegible</i></p>	<p><i>Handwritten text, mostly illegible</i></p>
<p><i>Handwritten text, mostly illegible</i></p>	<p>To increase the production of cassava and enhance food security by distributing clean planting materials.</p>	<p>Increase the participation of NGOs in promotion of multiplication; Increase the area under cassava to 8,000 ha by 2012.</p>	<p>Multiplication of African Cassava Mosaic Virus Disease tolerant varieties; Distribution of planting materials.</p>
<p><i>Handwritten text, mostly illegible</i></p>	<p>To support the generation, dissemination and adoption of agricultural technologies.</p>	<p>Common Interest Groups in the district.</p>	<p>Service delivery in agricultural extension; Farmer empowerment through provision of grants to CIGs to upscale technologies.</p>
<p>Cotton Development Project District wide</p>	<p>To increase the area under cotton, increase cotton production and processing.</p>	<p>To increase the hectareage under cotton from 345 ha to 5300 ha. Establish a soap, oil and cake manufacturing plant.</p>	<p>Acquisition and distribution of cotton seed; Planting of cotton; Manufacture of Soap, oil and cake; Provision of credit</p>
<p>Njira Mafaniku Kenya (NIMK) District wide</p>	<p>Increase food security initiatives through support to resource poor farmers; Support health and nutrition interventions that target the poor and vulnerable; -Strengthen and support private sector participation in food security and livelihoods innovations; Strengthen management and coordination of the project.</p>	<p>40 groups to be funded by the end of 2012; 100 FSS to be established; 40 facilitators trained on FSS; DCU operational Supervisions and backstopping carried out</p>	<p>Groups mobilized and farmer field schools initiated; Groups trained on identification and project/ proposal writing; FFS Facilitators trained.</p>
<p><i>Handwritten text, mostly illegible</i></p>	<p>To improve farm inputs access and</p>	<p>To increase agricultural</p>	<p>Sensitization of farmers; Staff and farmers trainings;</p>

	farmers to enhance food security/availability at the household level and generate incomes from sales of surplus produce.	level from 1.000 smallholder farmers with one hectare or less of land to 10.000 by 2012.	Stockists' meetings; Farmer recruitment; Monitoring and Evaluation.
Oil palm Promotion District wide	Increase production of oil palm : Increase income: Improve nutrition status of the community: Provision of employment: Establishment of rural processing plant; Diversify farm products	To increase the acreage from the current 17.19 ha to 80 ha by the end of 2012.	Farmers' sensitization; Staff and staff trainings; Field days and demonstrations; Staff farmers tours.
Water Harvesting	Increase water storage for agriculture: Increase food production through supplementary irrigation: Increase access to domestic water: Increase income and reduce poverty.	pans in the project period 15 foot pumps: 120 farmers.	Pans constructed Water storage Irrigation equipments purchased; Farmers training: Area under irrigation Increased: Increased productivity of crops and livestock.
NALEP GOK District wide	Provision of extension services to increase farmers' production and productivity to ensure food security, employment and income generation.	Provided and coordinated extension activities in the district: Increased area under pineapple, water melon, sunflower, passion fruits and deep orange-fleshed potatoes : Promotion of commercial soap making and mushroom growing: Provide agricultural marketing information to farmers groups: Trained farmers groups on value addition and agro	Farmers mobilization barazas; Training of farmers/staff; Demonstrations and field days.

(B) New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
NAAIAP	1	To strengthen the extension management structure, promote farmers' institutions and promote the participation of private extension providers.	Extend the programme to 10 new focal areas.	Training of farmers and dissemination of technical packages.
Water harvesting	2	Increase water storage for agriculture; Increase food production through supplementary irrigation; Increase access to domestic water Increase income and reduce poverty.	40 pans to be constructed in the project period; 80 foot pumps to be purchased; 600 farmers to be trained.	Pans constructed; Water storage Irrigation equipments purchased; Farmers training Area under irrigation Increased; Increased productivity of crops and livestock.
Orphan Crops	3	Bulking of traditional crops seeds for easy access to farmers; Increase acreage under the traditional crops; Increase of yield per unit area; Training of staff and farmers.	300 ha of sorghum; 200 ha of green grams; 100 ha of cassava; 60ha of sweet potatoes; Training of 20 staff; Training of 250 farmers.	Bulking of traditional crops seeds for easy access to farmers; Increase acreage under the traditional crops; Increase of yield per unit area; Training of staff and farmers.
Oil Palm Promotion	4	Increase production of oil palm; Increase income; Improve nutrition status	To increase the acreage from the current 17.19 ha to 80 ha by the end of 2012; Establish (1) oil-processing and (1) soap making plants in the	Farmers' sensitization; Staff and staff trainings; Field days and demonstrations; Staff/ farmers tours.

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
		of the community; Provision of employment; Establishment of rural processing plant; Diversified use of farm.	district.	
Cotton Development	5	To increase the area under cotton, increase cotton production and processing.	To increase the hectares under cotton from 225 ha to 2500 ha; Establish a soap, oil and cake manufacturing plant at Port Victoria.	Acquisition and distribution of cotton seed; Planting of cotton Manufacture of Soap, oil and cake; Provision of credit.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Veterinary

Name of Project/Programme	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Disease and Pest Control	Reduce disease outbreaks and prevent emergence of zoonotic diseases; Promote local and export markets through creation of disease – free zone (DFZ's); Improve livestock health and production.	Vaccinate at least 60% of all livestock; Issue at least 3,000 movement permits annually; Ensure at least 20 crush pens are functioning within the district; Prevention of cross-border diseases by 90%.	Animal vaccinations. Livestock movement control and disease surveillance. Livestock spraying at communal crush pens. Sensitization barazas on livestock spraying. Issuance of No objection certificates and movement permits; Imposition of quarantines in case of outbreaks.
Veterinary Public Health	Safety and quality assurance of meat and meat products	Inspect at least 2,000 bovines, 200 caprine, 1,000 porcine, 25000 avian and 80 ovine carcasses annually.	Routine meat inspection on all routes in the district; Routine supervision of slaughter points and meat carriers; Licensing of slaughter slabs/houses and meat carriers; Revenue collection from meat hygiene activities.

Name of Project/Programme	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Artisanal Animal Husbandry Services	Increase sustainable animal resource base within the district and improve production	Ensure at least 3 private A.I. schemes are operational in the district. All A.I. Providers to have at least 75% conception rates; At least 60% of farmers adopt the use of A.I.	Supervision of all private A.I. schemes for quality assurance. Licensing of all qualified A.I. Schemes annually; Farmer training on A.I. aspects; Mobilization of dairy CIG's on need to start A.I. schemes.
Hides and Skins Improvement Services	Improve quality of hides and skins; Prevent disease spread through hides and skins movement.	Ensure at least 75% of Hides and Skins going into the market are grade 1; License at least 30 flayers and 5 Hides and Skins premises in the district; Issue at least 50 dispatch notes annually; Collect Ksh 20, 000 in Central Government revenue.	Routine inspections of Hides and Skins curing and storage premises; Training of butchers, flayers and traders on quality assurance; Licensing of Hides and Skins premises and flayers; Issuance of dispatch notes to traders; Sale of hides and skins stores; Collect GOK revenue from Hides and Skins activities.

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

Project/Location Programme	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Livestock Production Services District Wide	To promote effective and efficient production of livestock and livestock products while ensuring a sustainable environmental conservation; To enhance effective marketing and value addition of livestock and livestock products.		

Project / Location Programme	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
1. Dairy Production District Wide	To improve the genetic potential of the Zebu cattle for increased milk production; To enhance the farmers skills and build in them the necessary technical capacity in dairy farming; To increase the nutritive value of the roughages for increased milk production; To reduce the mortality of cattle due to vector borne disease; To increase technical capacity on dairy value addition and marketing.	32 Bull schemes established; 3 A.I schemes established 1000 services annually; 400 offspring born annually ; Hold 12 demonstrations annually; 2 tailor made courses on value addition annually; 8 spray crushes constructed by the community ; 2 dairy cooperatives rehabilitated.	Establish bull schemes; Establish fodder demo – plots; Train farmers ; Train entrepreneurs; Construct communal spray crushes; Credit facility linkages.
2. Poultry Production and Improvement) (Local Poultry) District Wide	To improve local poultry commercial rearing for increased income through proper housing, feeding, disease control and breeding management	1,200 farmers trained on husbandry aspects; 60 demonstrations held ; 4 field days carried out annually; 4,000 birds vaccinated annually.	Training of farmers; Procure demo materials; Organize field days; Organize linkages with various stakeholders and collaborators.
3. Pig Production District Wide	To promote pig production for increased income and livelihood.	600 trained farmers on pig husbandry; 40 demonstrations held; 4 field days carried out annually.	Training of farmers on pig rearing methods; Organize field days; Procure demo materials; Hold on farm demonstrations.
4. Beekeeping District wide	To enhance the production of Hive products (Honey, Beeswax and propolis) for increased income.	100 hives annually; 1 demo apiary per division set up; Train 100 farmers; Field days held annually.	Training of farmers; Procure demo materials; Organize demos on value addition.
5. Dairy Goat production District Wide	To promote dairy goat rearing for income and improved livelihood; To avail the breeding material for the farmers through proper multiplication practices.	8 bucks per year; 40 farmers trained; Demo centers initiated; 8 field days annually.	Training of farmers on various dairy goat rearing and clean milk production; Procure demo materials; Organize field days/demonstrations.

(B) New Project Proposal: Livestock

Project Programme	Priority Ranking	Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Dairy Development (HPO)	1	District wide	To enhance milk production and marketing as a source of livelihood to the rural communities; To promote gender equity in resource access and utilization for the benefit of the rural households; To strengthen the extension services to the dairy farming communities.	2 women groups served per year. 40 dairy cows procured and distributed; 60 farmers trained; 2 field days held per year; 4 on farm demos carried out; 40 zero grazing units constructed.	Recruitment of beneficiaries; Organize field days and demonstrations; Organize on farm trainings; Procure and distribute dairy cows; Initiate construction of Zero grazing units.
Local Poultry Improvement Project	2	District wide	Enhance production of local chicken and its products by the livestock farming community to alleviate poverty and hunger	3,000 birds vaccinate per year; 12 on farm trainings held; 20 demos held per year; 4 field days held per year;	On farm demos and trainings; Organize field days; Poultry vaccination campaigns; Community mobilization and sensitization.
Beekeeping	3	District wide	To enhance value addition and marketing of Hive products (honey, Beeswax and propolis).	1 demonstration apiary established; 240 farmers trained per year; 20 demos held; 1 honey processor procured and installed; 2 Honey value trainings held per year.	On farm demos and field days; Carry out on farm trainings (OJTS). Procure and install Honey processor.
Dairy Goats Production	4	District Wide	To enhance goat milk production and consumption	2 dairy goat demo groups established; 40 farmers trained on appropriate	

Project /Programme	Priority Ranking	Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
				dairy goat rearing method; 2 field days per year; 10 demonstrations carried out.	

(B) New Project Proposal: Lands

Project Name, Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Preparation of zoning plan for Port Victoria Town Council	1	To guide socio-economic & infrastructural development; Forms a basis for development control, guide investment and land acquisition/ allocation.	Zoning Plan for Port Victoria Town Council.	The preparation of base map is ongoing; Sensitization and consensus building of the plan through stakeholders meeting; Plan should be ready for Approval during 2008/09 financial year.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Agriculture and Rural Development sector cannot thrive if other sectors are not well developed. The most critical sector to the growth of Agriculture and Rural Development sector is the physical infrastructure sector. Good roads are essential for transporting farm produce to market and industries as well as for getting farm inputs to the farmers. Public Administration, Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector is also crucial for the growth of agricultural sector. In the absence of security no meaningful development can take place.

3.1.8 Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The Agriculture and Rural Development sector's main goal is to alleviate poverty through agricultural and livestock development as well as promotion of trade and tourism. The environment and forestry departments are major players in this sector and involved in mainstreaming environmental issue in all other sectors. Through extension services by the livestock, agriculture, environment, co-operative, trade and tourism sectors, efforts are being made to mainstream the issue of gender, HIV/AIDS, youth issues in their various activities by involving the interest groups in development projects and programmes as well disseminating the same issues at the Barazas.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

The Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector consists of Trade, East African Community, National Heritage, Tourism and Industrialization.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

The sector vision is to have a harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders.

Mission

The sector mission is 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

Tourism has been neglected in the past and this calls for exploitation of potential site that have been identified in the district like availability of cultural centre and diverse cultures among others. Establishment of tourist class hotels will also be encouraged.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry association will be encouraged to roll out their activities in Bunyala to enhance the Industry and Trade sector. Continued involvement will be required for better promotion of trade in the district which has great potential because of cross border effects and other factors. Informal sector will also be promoted for development by promoting accessibility to loans from micro finance intermediaries and banks. This calls for adequate entrepreneurial skills.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The small scale and jua kali enterprises create employment opportunities especially for youth and school leavers and provide economic security for members of their immediate families. It improves the welfare of people and hence improves the living standard. The informal sector is characterized by ease of entry and exit, low capital requirement for establishment and operation.

3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Finance Institutions (Banks)	Avail credit to traders and investors.
Farmers Organizations	Extension and community mobilization.
Development Partners	Inject new resources in form of credit, grants and material support.
Civil Society	Management and promotion of socio-economic awareness.
The Government	Policy guidance, formulation of conducive laws and training on management skills.

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Tourism and Wildlife	Encourage investors in the tourism sub – sector to venture into joint partnership with local investors.	Undeveloped tourist attractions in the district; Poor infrastructural facilities hindering development of tourist attractions roads and hotel accommodation.	Promote development of tourist attractions to extend the tourism circuit; Develop and improve infrastructure that will attract investors into the sub – sector; Preservation of cultural heritage of the local community.
Trade and Industry	Create an enabling environment for industrial growth; Ensure the harmonisation of process by government and Local Authorities to hasten the licensing for traders.	Lack of easy and accessible credit following collapse of institutions such as KIE etc. Lack of entrepreneurial skills; High tariff, in the form of local taxes and levies by various bodies e.g. central government and local authorities; Lack of information on requirements by local Authorities on establishment of businesses especially for the Jua Kali Sector resulting in conflicts; Lack of and inadequate infrastructure for the informed sector; Prohibitive loan conditionality.	Provide easy and accessible credit by strengthening the co-operative movement especially Traders SACCO; Review the existing policies governing interest rates on loans; Promote the growth of MFIs; Harmonize levies and reduce traffic charged through consultation with relevant government bodies; Provide technical and entrepreneurial skills to mould the industries; Promote and maintain supporting infrastructure e.g. rural power, Jua Kali sector, improved road net work etc; Review loan conditionalities to make credit accessible; Train traders and Jua Kali practitioners on entrepreneurial skills.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Lending Programme District wide	To incubate small and medium industries with potential for vertical growth	SMEs operating in the District	Lending Programme District wide

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	into the missing middle through an integrated approach; Provision of industrial sheds to SMEs; Targets agro industries, textile and apparel, irrigation technology and low cost building materials.		
Joint Loan Board	Promote the development and growth of MSMEs; Increase the capital base of small scale entrepreneurs; Increase access to loanable funds; Boost their incomes and increase employment opportunities.	Issue Kshs 0.5m annually to business people throughout the district; Organize at least one board meetings per year; Recover at least Kshs. 0.25 million from previous beneficiaries per year.	Joint Loan Board
Business training and sensitization	Enhance debt and business management skills so as to improve traders businesses.	Train/advise and counsel at least 50 traders and prospective traders on business skills per year throughout the district; Conduct business seminars/workshops, clinics/barazas and individual counselling throughout the district and benefit at least 50 traders per year.	Business training and sensitization

(B) New Projects Proposals: Industry

Project Name District Wide	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
One Village One Product (OVOP) Programme	1	Contribute to the Vision 2030 strategy through the support of SMEs to increase incomes through value addition and access to markets; Create employment in	5 OVOP programmes per division.	The OVOP programme will promote the identification of projects that are popular with various communities; The development of such projects will be done

Project Name District Wide	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
		rural areas; Promote OVOP movement in Kenya; To support value addition of locally available raw materials; To promote and improve market access for locally produced products; To facilitate transfer of skills and technology.		through mobilization of the communities and training in value addition and marketing of products.
Entrepreneurial Training Programme	2	To impart practical knowledge on business subjects, management skills, AGOA, value addition, technology transfer, and bench marking local Industries and Identify Institutions with suitable incubation infrastructure.	200 entrepreneurs	Training in business management skills; Train in technology transfers; How to write a business plan; Improve management of their business units.
Promotion of industrialization in MSMEs through workshops	3	Enable micro enterprises graduate into small enterprises.	100 MSES	Train MSMEs entrepreneurs on the need to manage their units, make profits, grow and be able to employ.
MSMEs Competitiveness Project. District wide.	4	To increase growth and competitiveness of MSMEs in Kenya; (The projects seek to establish a bridge between MSMEs and credit financiers).	All MSMEs in the district	Access to finance; Improve business environment; Strengthening enterprise skills and market linkages; Implementation is through partnership of the government and private sector.
Promotion of Youth and Women Entrepreneurs	5	Youth to start their firms and be self employed; Women entrepreneurs to start and operate their own enterprises.	100 Youth 100 Women	Source funds for youth and women entrepreneurs to start their own units; Need new enterprises owned by women; Sensitize the youth on sources of funds; Identify needs of women entrepreneurs and train them.
Promotion of livestock industries.	6	Provide employment ; Utilize local raw materials; Improve standard of living; Provide income to farmers.	Leather industry; 1. Milk processing factory.	Process raw skins and hides for goats, sheep and cattle; Process milk and package; Produce yoghurt, cheese and long life shelve milk.
Industrial Incubation	7	Identify zones with suitable infrastructure; To keep young entrepreneurs employed.	Youths	Sustain start up business initiative, nurturing them to grow; Mediators of knowledge

Project Name District Wide	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
				transfer; Growth oriented MSMEs will be facilitated to graduate into medium enterprises.
Fish processing	8	Provide employment and income to local fishermen and improve their living standards.	Community	Erection of fish processing plant; Coolers installed to avoid wastage of fresh fish.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Physical Infrastructure sector is a vital sector for the growth of Trade, Tourism and Industry sector. Good condition of the road network and ready supply of energy will ensure progress in this sector. Human Resource Development is another sector which is key to development of this sector for sufficient knowledge and skills for production in the industrial sub sector. Research, Innovation and Technology sector will go a long way in ensuring growth in Trade, Tourism and Industry as this sector hugely depends on communication technologies and innovations. GJLOs sector is also important for the harmonious operation of this sector.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The main goal of the sector is to alleviate poverty through promotion of trade, tourism and employment creation through SMEs. Efforts will be made to mainstream the issue of gender, HIV/AIDS, youth issues in their various activities by involving the interest groups and stakeholders in development projects and programmes. Issues of national diversity, environmental conservation and disaster management will be important for this sector.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

The sub sectors of this sector are Roads; Public Works; Transport; Energy; Nairobi Metropolitan Development; Housing and Kenya Wildlife Services (Roads, Airstrips and other Infrastructure).

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

The vision of the sector is to provide cost effective, world class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030.

Mission:

The mission of the sector is to provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities.

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will ensure provision of quality roads and other public works and ensuring availability of clean and safe water that is accessible to all. The district will also ensure a local government with good governance that ensures efficient service delivery and sustained social, economic and political development coupled with production of decent affordable and well maintained housing in urban areas and improvement of shelter quality in rural areas. The district shall also encourage use of other sources of energy in a clean, affordable, secure and sustainable manner for development

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Roads and public works will facilitate provision of roads and building and provide technical support in road construction and maintenance, mobilize resources from other stakeholders for public works, develop and maintain both office and residential accommodation to the government. Transport sector is tasked with ensuring improved road transport safety and reduce accidents. The energy sector is charged with enhancing energy sources e.g biogas, solar and wind energy.

Housing Department is charged with rent collection and allocation from government houses. In the district they will also offer technical advice on estimate management related issues.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Road, Public Works	Maintenance of existing classified roads and overseeing construction works.
Local Authority	Maintenance of roads within its jurisdiction Provision of basic infrastructure in market places bus stage and at homes
Water Department	Implementation of major water and sanitation works and regulating the other stakeholders
Western Water Supply Services	Provision and supply of clean and safe water to the community.
Private Sector	Contribution of financial resources for road maintenance
KPLC	Maintenance of existing power lines. Implementation of rural electrification program
Postal Corporation	Provides postal services
CSOs	Involved in planning, implementation Involved in monitoring & evaluation of the programmes and activities
Development Partners	Supplement funding of projects.

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Energy	Expansion of rural electrification as per community proposals; Tree planting and afforestation campaigns; Use of alternative sources of energy.	Inadequate energy for commercial & domestic use; Lack of adequate agro forestry programme Inadequate funding to promote sustainable programmes; Low levels of staff establishment; High costs of setting up renewable energy technologies.	Reactivate rural electrification programmes; Reafforestation to sustain wood fuel; Exploitation of other power and energy potentials.
Roads and Public Works	Improvement and maintenance of roads; Community participation.	Inadequate road maintenance resources.	Upgrading of roads/feeder roads; Regular road maintenance; Fund for roads maintenance to be run by local committees through DRCs.
Housing	To improve maintenance and increase rent collected from government houses to 100%.	Inadequate funds; Lack of maintenance policy; Lengthy procurement procedures; Misuse of houses by tenants; Voids in occupation due to poor state of repair	Undertake maintenance of the houses; Preparation and usage of work plans; To have accurate tertian occupancy data.
	Empower home ownership by civil servant	Inability of civil servants to own decent houses; Suspension of the exercise.	Identify, valuate and plants to offload the houses; Registration of titles; Recovery of purchase loans.

3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Roads

Project name/Location/ Division/Con	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Nangina-Mundere D250	To improve road to Bitumen standard.	To link C 30 to D 250	Clearing site by dozer; Leveling by dozer; Earth works (moving) if necessary; Drainage structure in good locations; Laying of base, sub base etc. finish recommended material.
Ndekwe bailey bridge/ Budalangi Constituency	Linkage of Runyu and Ndekwe Islands	Connection of Sidokho, Runyu, Ndekwe and other places.	Excavation; Placing of hardcore; Reinforced concrete base; Reinforced abutment and wing walls.

Project name/Location/ Division/Con	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
			Temporary crossing; Partial backfilling.
Buongo Timber Bridge Budalangi	Links Mubwayo across a perennial swamp.	Improvement of human and traffic movement.	Removal of reeds; Roads realignment; Concrete base; Concrete abutment and wing walls; Timber pillars Timber runners; Timber hand rails.

(C) New Projects Proposal: Energy

Project name/Location/ Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Ministry of Energy Busia Energy centre. (also serves Bunyala)	1	To reduce deforestation and environmental degradation: Reduce demand on the present wood fuel reserves: Development of institutional infrastructure for renewable energy technologies programmes.	All farm families	Increase tree planting efforts especially by the agro forestry techniques; Promotion of solar water heaters for domestic and other uses. Promotion of solar dryers and cookers. Wind energy promotion and development. Promotion of economically viable mini, micro and Hydropower sites. Promotion of appropriate wood fuel tree species. Demonstration and training on farm wood fuel production Training of artisans and consumers in construction and use of Biogas digesters. Training of artisans and consumers in energy saving stoves production and utilization Solar P.V. demonstration and use Promotion of Bio diesel/power alcohol technologies.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The performance of the Physical Infrastructure sector to a large extent is determined by the execution of the responsibilities assigned to various players. Consequently, the sector determines the performance of other sectors and especially the Agriculture and Rural Development sector.

The sector is closely linked to the other sectors like Public Administration, Law and Order sector that ensures maintenance of security for the implementation of the sector activities. The Human Resource Development sector provides both skilled and healthy manpower while the Agriculture and Rural Development sector provides the food required by the manpower. The sector also provides water for irrigation and livestock in

the Environment, Water and Sanitation sector. It also supports all the other sectors in the transportation and communication; to transport goods and services.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector addresses the social needs of the community through provision of basic social facilities. Most of the projects in the sector are aimed at alleviating poverty by ensuring there is access to markets, goods, social amenities such as health and education facilities thus ensuring there is an enabling environment for poverty reduction. The sector also employs a number of youths in casual labour thus mainstreaming youth agenda and issues. Soil and water conservation efforts will be applied so as to protect the environment since most of the projects have an impact on the environment.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

This sector includes the Water and Irrigation and the Environment and Mineral Resources sub sectors.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

The sector vision is to ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all.

Mission:

The sector mission is to promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development.

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the medium term, the residents will be able to access safe drinking water within a reasonable distance, while the sanitation facilities like sewerage will be extended to cover residential areas outside the main town.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Environmental conservation in the district is considered to be a very important issue because of the negative effects of environmental degradation as result of floods. This has negatively impacted on water catchment areas. The district will enhance its emphasis on conservation of environment and water catchment zones, with a view to improving the living conditions of the local people. The District aims at sustainable management of water resources; improved water and sewerage services; increased utilization of land through irrigation, land reclamation and capacity building.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Water Department	Implementation of major water and sanitation works and regulating the other stakeholders Provision and supply of clean and safe water to the community
Private Sector:	Contribution of financial resources to co-fund water
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	Provision of power. Implementation of rural electrification program
CSOs	Involved in planning, implementation
Community	Monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and activities
Development Partners:	Supplement funding of projects.

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Water and Sanitation	Supply of clean and safe water; Involvement of communities in ownership of rural water supplies eg shallow wells, boreholes etc.	Insufficient supply clean and safe water; Inadequate sanitation and sewerage facilities; Lack of designated dumpsites hence pollution.	Capacity building of community is maintenance of water facilities.
Water works and sanitation	Improve the quality and quantity of water in the urban areas; Promotion of participatory and environmental management programme.	Inadequate funding; Poor water management; Poor water quality; Limited coverage for sewerage systems.	Improve water treatment works; Provide adequate funding; Commercialize water sector; Increases sewerage coverage.

3.4.7 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Water

Project name/Location/ Division/Constituency	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Amatsi water project	Increase access safe water; Reduce the amount of unaccounted for water (UFW); Increase revenue collection from water sales (A in A).	Increase number of customer connections from 2,000 to 15,000; Reduce UFW from 39% to 30%; Increase revenue collection from Ksh.10,000/=.	Extension and rehabilitation of distribution pipelines.

(B) New Project/Proposal: Water

Project name/Location/ Division/Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Busia Hills Water Supply	1	Increase water production; Increase access to safe domestic water; Reduce the amount of unaccounted for water (UFW); Increase revenue collection from water sales.	Reduce the amount of UFW from 70 percent to 35 percent; Increase revenue collection from Ksh. 500,000 per month to Ksh.1,000,000 per month.	Procure and install customer and master meters; Purchase and install pumping sets.
Port Victoria Water Supply	2	Increase water production; Increase access to safe domestic water; Reduce the amount of unaccounted for water (UFW); Increase revenue collection from water sales.	Increase water production from 3100m ³ /day to 15,000m ³ /day; Increase number water connections from 2,4,316 to 5,700 Reduce the amount of UFW from 8.0% to 4.0%; Increase revenue collection from Ksh. 200,000 per month to Ksh.500,000 per month;	Procure and install customer and water master meters; Procure and install submersible pumps.
Office construction	3	To bring services closer to the people.	To construct at least one office block for the officers.	Construction.

Ongoing Projects: Irrigation

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Descriptive of Activities
Sisene and Nandikinya Irrigation Projects- Budalangi	Promote land utilization through irrigation and drainage for crop production to enhance food security and income generation; Reduce overdependence of fishing, unreliable rainfall and food imports.	2 projects completed and 80 ha irrigated by the end of 2008.	Complete construction of irrigation infrastructure, install pump, pipeline and electrify as necessary.

B) New Project Proposals: Irrigation

Project name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Sisenye Irrigation	1	Increase land under irrigation and drainage for crop production to enhance food security and income generation;	Increase land under irrigation to 100 acres	Dig open canals and piping from reservoirs
Nandikinya Irrigation	2	Increase land under irrigation and drainage for crop production to enhance food security and income generation;	Increase land under irrigation to 300 acres	Dig open canals and piping from reservoirs
Sirisia Irrigation	3	Increase land under irrigation and drainage for crop production to enhance food security and income generation;	Increase land under irrigation to 380 acres	Dig open canals

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Adequate and reliable water supply is a key input to poverty reduction as well as food production through irrigation in Bunyala district, livestock production as well as improved health. It also supports other economic activities such as small and large-scale industries.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Environmental impact assessment has to be carried out when undertaking various development programmes hence cross sector linkage between environment and other sectors. As result environmental and disaster management is streamlined. Protection of catchment areas and water conservation is also put into consideration.

3.5 Human Resource Development

The sub sectors of the Human Development sector are Medical services; Education; Labour and Human resources Development and Public Health

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

The sector vision is to have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development.

Mission:

The sector mission is to provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This sector is important to the district in that the district envisages that all children should have access to free and compulsory quality primary and secondary education. The district will focus on increased transition rates from primary to secondary which is currently very low. Education department will also ensure that services related to education are provided and coordinated. The district bursary scheme will be enhanced for the OVCs for retention in schools. Special programmes such as promotion of campaigns for girl child education, OVCs, feeding programmes for ECD centers will be also be emphasized.

The district aims at promotion of quality health care accessible to all. In order to make health service delivery accessible, the gazetting and launching operations in the health facilities constructed through the CDF is ongoing. The health facilities are also receiving medical drugs and kits supplied through Kenya Medical Supplies Agency (KEMSA).

The District will also address HIV/AIDS by focusing on advocacy and prevention. The provision of comprehensive services at health facilities is a priority including implementation of Provider Initiated Testing and Counseling (PITC). Under promotive and preventive healthcare the district will focus on curbing malaria which still tops morbidity in the district. Interventions include distribution of long lasting insecticide treated nets and internal residual spraying. This will be carried out in collaboration with Development Partners in health sector.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The concern for the district is the development of a human resource that it is involved in all factors of production to efficiently produce goods and services. The sector therefore aims at providing a healthy population to enable them participate fully in building a sustainable, stable socio economic environment in the district. The level of performance of schools in the district is low reducing the chances of higher learning opportunities. Vocational training centers are limited in the district while the existing youth polytechnics have inadequate facilities limiting proper skills acquisition. The education sector will therefore prioritize the development of human skills for both formal and self-employment.

The sector also addresses HIV/AIDS pandemic and malaria which are a threat to human resource. The impact of HIV/AIDS on human resource remains a major challenge since

the prevalence rate of HIV is over 10 percent. This calls for collaboration from all stakeholders that carry out HIV/AIDS in the priority areas of the KNASP. To address the threats of cholera and other water borne diseases, the Health Sector has put in place a trained surveillance team to boost preparedness and response through early warning, prevention and coordination of emergency responses. The sector will also put in place mechanisms to ensure effective coordination of all stakeholders implementing health programmes.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Household; Communities	Resource mobilization and management of education programmes at all levels
Ministry of Education	Provision of teaching staff Supervision and inspection of learning institutions
Learners	Actively participate in learning and completion of each stage of study. Play part in decision making process
Development Partners	Financing education and training programmes e.g. ICS
KNUT	Look at staff welfare for improved productivity
Local Government CDF	Finance education equipments.
Ministries of Youth, Labour and Human Resource development, Gender, Children and Social Development	Provision of technical and tertiary education. Guidance and counseling.
Ministries of Health (Medical Services; Public Health and Sanitation	Health care provision – curative and preventive services. Provide staff and equipment and formulation of policy.
NGOs, MSF, AMPATH, KEESP	Complement government efforts capacity building Mobilization of resources.
CBOs	Training and capacity building mobilization of resources.
Private Sector	Training sensitization and provision credit
Agriculture Sub-sector	Initiate food security and nutrition
Community	M & E Access service.
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Provision of clean and safe water, sewerage services etc.
Ministry of Works	Approval of plans and buildings
Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources.	To control environment pollution which is important in health.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Promotion of girl child education; Promotion of ECD; Increased rates of transition from primary to secondary; Improved quality of education and training; Promote life skills.	Early pregnancies and marriages; High dropout rates; High costs of education; Inadequate equipped education facilities; Low levels of performance in schools; Inadequate vocational training facilities e.g	Free and compulsory primary education; Intensity provision of school equipments; Enhance collaboration with NGOs and private sector; Establishment of vocational schools and equipments.

Sub-sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
		polytechnics.	
Health Preventive and promotive health	Curative, rehabilitative and diagnostic services.	Inadequate health facilities and personnel; Non use of ITNs; High cost of medical services hence people take long to go to hospital; High prevalence of HIV/AIDS & malaria; Limited co-ordination of partners.	Involve community health workers; Capacity building and trains; Emphasis on preventive rather than curative eg use of ITNs promotion; Effective partners co- ordination.
	Prevention and promotion of good health habits.	Diseases surveillance cases. Cholera and other water borne diseases.	Capacity building and trainings; Promotion of water treatment.

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Education

Project name/Location/ Division/Con	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Early Childhood Education and Development	To enhance early childhood development in the district.	6 schools/ECDE centers.	Construct and equip the ECDE centres.
Free Primary Education	To improve performance in National Examination.	Provide sufficient text book to all primary and secondary schools.	Construct and equip classrooms & laboratory.
Bursary programmes District wide at constituency level	To ensure that children who are disadvantaged access secondary education.	Disadvantaged and vulnerable children.	Provide bursary for bright and needy children; Girl child enhancement. Vulnerable children.

(B) New Project Proposal: Education

Project name/Location/ Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Free Primary Education.	To run concurrently	Provide basic education to all by improving access, equity, retention and quality.	All public primary school. Selected schools under KESSP infrastructure programme.	Teaching, learning and funds for general expenditure in public primary schools; Improve/expand basic primary school infrastructure in existing schools.
Free Secondary Education.		Enhance secondary education transition rates, access, equity and quality.	All public secondary schools.	
Secondary School Bursary.		To enhance access and equity of education for disadvantaged and vulnerable children.		Provide bursary for bright, vulnerable children, girl child education enhancement.
Early Childhood Education and Development District wide		To promote early childhood education and increase access and transition to primary.		Provide basic learning facilities to 10 selected ECD – from 10 each division through committee support grant (KESSP) Improve on ECD infrastructure in 10 ECD centers.
Special Needs Education		To enhance access, equity to children with special needs/challenges.		Complete constructions, equip and improve on teaching/learning facilities; Advocacy and awareness creation programme; Grants to special schools.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

Name of project Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Port Victoria Bunyala	To reduce morbidity and mortality related to HIV/AIDS; To access ART; Improve waste management.	To reduce HIV prevalence by 2 percent. Have an incinerator at facility.	Construction of VCT complex. Construction of an incinerator.
Sisenye Dispensary	Increase deliveries at facility.	Reduced infant and maternal mortality by 10 percent.	Construction of maternity ward.
Budalangi dispensary	Increase deliveries at facility.	Reduced infant and maternal mortality by 10 percent.	Construction of maternity ward.
Mukhobola health centre	Preservation of dead bodies	Improved preservation	Construction of mortuary
Rukala dispensary	Increase deliveries at facility.	Reduced infant and maternal mortality by 10 percent	Construction of maternity ward
Bulwani dispensary	Improve waste management.	Have an incinerator at facility.	Construction of an incinerator.
Malaria prevention and control. District wide	To reduce morbidity and mortality as a result of malaria.	Reduce morbidity from 46% to 35% and mortality rate from 24% to 20 %	Promote use of mosquito nets; Accelerated internal residual spraying (IRS).
Control of sexually transmitted diseases. District wide	To reduce morbidity and mortality related to STI and HIV/AIDS.	Reduce HIV prevalence by 2 percent.	Promotion of use of condoms; Strengthen PMTCT and PITC services; Provision of ARV's; Enhance awareness through organized groups.
Nutrition and deworming programme. District wide	Improve health of infant to late childhood.	Improve coverage from 70 percent to 90 percent of the eligible population.	Outreach services Continuous bi annual deworming in schools.
Immunization District wide	Improve immunization coverage	Improve immunization coverage from 84 percent to 90 percent	Defaulter tracing social mobilization; Disease surveillance.
School Health Programme District wide	Increase pupil/student awareness on health matters.	Increase coverage among schools from 66 percent to 75 percent.	Creating more health clubs with at least the 3 components.

(A) New Projects Proposals: Health

Project name/Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activity
Port Victoria Sub District Hospital Budalangi Division		To elevate the sub-district hospital to a district hospital.	District Hospital	Expansion of existing infrastructure and deploying of a Medical Superintendent. Among

Project name/Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activity
				other staff.
Power installation to health facilities. District Wide	2	To have the facilities operate with better equipment.	To have power installed to 2 GoK facilities.	Forwarding of proposals to development partners; Funding through the MOH development resource envelope.
Port Victoria Frontier Health Office. Budalangi Division.	3	Provide adequate space for screening of travelers and monitoring food quality.	Construct one office block.	Still solicit for funds.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Human Resource Development sector draws support from Agriculture and Rural Development sector in terms of income and food, for nutrition and health. Accessibility of health and school facilities also depends on road conditions. Security is also important for the sector to thrive.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream all cross cutting issues by educating the community on all cross-cutting issues. It has also incorporated gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental issues into its curriculum. It also enhances enrolment of the girl child through the free primary and secondary education. This sector directly deals with the youth and the proposed projects are aimed at empowering the youth.

This sector ensures health for all thus takes care of all special interest groups. Through the public health department environmental issues are mainstreamed into the sector. Gender issues are mainstreamed into the sector through the reproductive health programme. The youth, women, men, people with disabilities, minority tribes are involved in the District Health Stakeholders Forum thus taking care of the interests of all groups.

The Public Health and Medical Services sub sector's are also involved in providing drugs and other health services in times of disaster such as drought, floods and for internally displaced persons as well as providing supplementary feeding to children and PLWHA hence mainstreaming disaster management issues into the sector.

3.6 Research Innovation and Technology Sector

The sector includes Information and Communication; Higher Education Science and Technology; KNBS, GITS, E-Government and Research Institutes.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

The sector vision is excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge.

Mission:

The sector mission is to improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology.

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Information Communication Technology in the district is underdeveloped. This is mainly due to relatively low usage of modern information technology in the rural areas. The way forward in the District is therefore to establish and strengthen the district information system through modern ICT infrastructure. The District will call upon for the establishment of district information and documentation centre (DIDC). The District will encourage various stakeholders: community, private sector and CSO to invest and provide ICT. The District will further contribute to the sector vision and mission by promoting the modernization of information gathering analysis, processing and dissemination.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Ministry of Information and Communication sub sector will enable ease of accessibility of the information both at local levels and national levels through dissemination of information in electronics and print media; enhancing democracy, education, sensitization and entertainment and provision of public relation services. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) ensures the availability of data through timely collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of statistical information in the district for planning and policy formulation purposes. It also stores the data for easy accessibility. Telkom Kenya Limited and Postal Corporation of Kenya provides services on communication, distribution of letters and parcels and financial services in the District.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Formulate and implement government policies and strategic plan
Line Ministries	Collect data information storage and analysis for planning purposes
	Collaboration
	Establishment of DIDC
Private sector	Provide training and internet services
Telecom Kenya	Increasing access and penetration of telephone lines and mobiles
Financial institutions	Provide financial support and services. Facilitate receipts and payments.

Stakeholder	Role
NGOs and CBOs	Increasing role in the matters related o human rights, infringement of moral behavior through mass media, social change and access to information.
Media	Convey information to and from the people.
Community	Establishment of rural information and resource centers. Tax payers who finance government operations. Reservoir for human resources

Sub-Sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Ministry of Information and Communication (ICT)	Gather and disseminate news and information in an efficient way that is timely and reliable.	Lack of office space, equipment and manpower.	Procurement of modern equipments for news gathering and dissemination.
KNBS and MP&ND Ministry of State for Immigration and Registration of Persons.	Strengthening of District Information systems.	Underdeveloped information system Poor investment in ICT; Inadequate funding and equipment of DIDC; Inadequate trained personnel;	Strengthen DIDC data base; Lobbying for formulation and dissemination of ICT policy; Facilitate and encourage Private sector on investment in ICT; Promote provision of ICT at primary and secondary school levels.
	Construction of offices in newly created districts.	Lack of office space	To construct the offices and equip them for news gathering and dissemination.

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

(B) New Project Proposals

Project name/Location/ Division/Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Ministry of Information Construction of offices	1	To bring the departments services closer to people.	To have at least an office in Bunyala district.	Acquire building equipment and human resource.
Community libraries and Resource Centre	2	Promote reading culture and increase access to information.	Establish at least 1 community library resource centre each division	Acquire offices, books and equipment.
MPND (KNBS) DIDC District Information and Documentation Centre	1	Increase efficiency offices,	Construct 1 DIDC; Computerize	Construction Purchase library materials,;

Project name/Location/ Division/Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District wide		centralize information and increase accessibility.	the DIDC; Establish website; Establish library equipments.	Website created; Information materials computerized.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Establishment of community library resource centres by the Ministry of Information will promote education at all levels, research and proper accessibility of information. All the other sectors need ICT to document, present their data and statistics in an organized way to promote easy accessibility and dissemination for planning purposes. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics will collaborate with all sectors in collection, compilation, analysis of all data from all sectors for planning purposes and decision making.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Firstly, the strategy will involve enhancing mobilisation, sensitisation and educating the youths on the need of research, innovation and technology to promote development in the district. Secondly, it will enhance community education and awareness of cultural and gender related issues. Finally, the strategy will involve promotion of girl child education to enhance equity in the field of research and technology and the sensitisation of the related participants in the sector about HIV/AIDS.

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

The sub sectors of Governance, Justice, Law and Order (GJLOS) sector are Provincial Administration and Internal Security; Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs; Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs; Immigration and Registration of Persons; State law office; Judiciary; Kenya National Audit Office; National Assembly; Electoral Commission of Kenya and Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

The vision of the sector is 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 district will enhance the registration of persons, births and deaths and ensure identification and valid travel documents at the border. There will be general security in the district coupled with efficient and proper functional legal and justice system. The district shall join in fight against corruption and economic crimes for the development of the district and also rehabilitation of all categories of offenders.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Provincial Administration and Internal Security will facilitate the maintenance of law and order thus creating conducive environment for development. The Provincial Administration is also responsible for disaster and relief coordination.

The Justice and Constitutional Affairs sub sector promotes and protects human rights and enhance transparency and accountability. It also strengthens legal framework for ethics and integrity. Immigration and Registration of Persons takes a lead role in Provision of immigration service is an important sub sector since Bunyala district is a border district. The Judiciary is responsible for administration of justice and formulation and implementation of judiciary policies

3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Provincial Administration	Law enforcement.
Judiciary	Administration of Justice.
Prisons Department	Custody of convicts and rehabilitation of offenders.
Probation Department	Rehabilitation of offenders.
CSOs	Liaison with government and strengthen links with communities.
Local Communities	Promote good governance by electing able leaders.
FBO	Capacity building to bring up a responsible community member.

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Probation Services	Supervision of community service order penal system; Public awareness.	In adequate probation offices; Inadequate awareness of the public about probation services.	Encourage more volunteer probation officers; Strengthened supervision of the CSO programmes; Co-operation with Provincial Administration.
Security	Continued recruitment and training of community vigilant group members.	Rising insecurity and general lawlessness.	Promote community policing to complement the police. Strengthened co-operation between these groups with provincial administration and village elders.

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(C) New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name	Project Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Provincial Administration Establishment of District Head Quarters.	1	To bring to the community accessible services.	All Community members of Bunyala Officers of the District.	Construction of 1 Storey District Offices.
Probation Department Establishment of Probation Offices	2	To bring to the community accessible services.	Staff.	Construction of 6 Roomed offices.

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector plays a key role of ensuring that law and order is maintained. A secure and enabling environment is necessary for all other sectors to be able to carry out their operations effectively. The Public Administration sector will enhance effective planning and management. Kenya National Bureau Statistics will facilitate provision of data and relevant information on the sector's operation. The Community will help in enhancing performance through collaboration and involvement in the sector activities.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will initiate projects and programmes aimed at promoting peace, security and social integration. The problem of insecurity will be addressed through community policing programmes and setting up more police stations. This will enhance security in the rural areas and curb rural urban migration while making investment possible and offering more opportunities. This will improve the security for women and children and reduce cases that target them.

The sector will address the drug abuse and HIV/AIDS issues that continue to affect the youth. This will be achieved in conjunction with other sectors such as education by ensuring the children are taken to school.

Overall, the sector will continue to promote peaceful co-existence with the goal of making the District an investment hub in the region and thus create employment to the thousands of the youth who are currently unemployed and who are more prone to indulging in drug abuse and other illicit activities.

3.8 Public Administration

The sector has the following sub-sectors and ministries in the district: Office of the Prime Minister; Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030; Ministry of Finance; Public Service Commission of Kenya; Ministry of State for Public Service and Ministry of Local Government.

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

The vision of the sector is to be a leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management.

Mission:

The sector mission is to provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery.

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Strengthened economic planning through emphasis on participatory planning whereby there is involvement of community CSOs, Private sector and all other focus groups in the planning process. The role of the Provincial Administration 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 forums with stakeholders on issues of development, administration and planning to provide a conducive investment environment for private sector development.

The District will also ensure performance improvement and service delivery to community, participation in policy formulation, co-ordination and implementation of projects and programmes and in monitoring and evaluation

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in promoting development in the district and is interlinked with other sectors in provision of social services to the general public to create favourable environment for development process. The Ministry of Finance provides accounting and advisory services on financial matters to the public sector. Local Government, through the local authority in the district, will facilitate planning and provision of physical infrastructure like roads, social amenities and improved service delivery to all community members living in areas of their jurisdiction.. The local government in the district will also initiates and institutionalizes reforms in the local government that include issuing of licenses, collection rates and other levies while providing the facilities.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	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

Stakeholders	Role
CSOs	Involvement in planning, implementation and M & E
Private sector	Conducive business environment and infrastructure Timely payment of goods and services supplied
Local Authority	Maintenance of roads within its jurisdiction Provision of basic infrastructure in market places bus stage and at homes

3.8.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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.

3.8.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(B) New Proposal: Ministry of Planning

Project name/Location/ Division/Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of District Development Office District Headquarters	1	To improve working conditions of the staff; To ensure safety of officers and property.	To construct offices by 2010.	Construction of office; Purchase and installation of fire-fighting equipment; Purchase and installation of a standby automatic generator.
MPND	2	Increase efficiency,	Construct 1 DIDC	Construction

Project name/Location/ Division/Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
DIDC (District Information and Documentation Centre) District Headquarters		centralize information and increase accessibility.	Computerize the DIDC; Establish website; Establish library equipments.	Purchase library materials; Website created; Information materials computerized.

(C) New Proposal: Local Authority

Project name/ Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of Divisional Offices Budalangi.	1	To provide service delivery to the community; C.D.A Office; Councilor's. office M/Master's office	Complete Construction by 2011	Build offices in the divisional headquarters.
Construction of pit latrine. Osieko Bunyala South	2	Improved sanitation at market places/primary schools.	Complete construction by 2010	Build latrine at Osieko Market

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector has strong linkages with other sectors. Information Technology is very important for the development of the sector since it provides data to ease administration and in modifying and educating the local community and ensuring that they are informed of all development initiatives taking place. The sector is linked to all the other sectors in providing security and ensuring there is law and order, a major ingredient for socio-economic development, as well as coordinating all development activities through the provincial administration and district development office.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Public Administration is tasked with coordination of policy formulation and implementation, and provision of financial resources to finance development programmes. Therefore, efforts should be made to mainstream gender, ICT, youth concerns, HIV/AIDS and environment. To mainstream gender equality, the district will address empowerment of women by addressing issues like gender biases in land and property ownership. To incorporate ICT, more emphasis will be made on ICT development within the district by formulating district specific ICT policies.

HIV/AIDS mitigation measures will be mainstreamed through Training of Trainers (TOTs) and Community's own Resource Persons (CORPs) will be trained for every project to address and disseminate HIV/AIDS information. To this effect, all public projects and Programmes will include an agro-forestry component to mitigate against effects of environmental degradation and climate change.

3.9 Special Programmes

The Special Programme sector consists of five sub-sectors namely: Gender, Vulnerable Groups and the Youth, Equity and Wealth Creation.

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The vision of the sector is sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans.

Mission: The mission is to formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups.

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Investment in special programs is a priority for the district. Labour and human resource development will be given priority during the Plan period. Initiation and improvement of informal, micro and small scale enterprise development will be given emphasis in order to improve productivity of the district.

Greater emphasis will also be put on education and training, social security, workers health and safety, technical. In addition, specialized training will be given priority in order to meet the districts manpower requirement. Due to high rate of unemployment in the district, there is need to prioritize industrial development and to encourage value addition of products for better pricing.

The district will also contribute to empowerment of communities and individuals to participate in the development process. Emphasis will be put on women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, aged and other disadvantaged persons. The district will strive to promote preserve and maintain the rich and positive cultural practices. The development of the youth and children's talents through encouraging sporting activities will also be promoted.

HIV/AIDS intervention will focus on advocacy and prevention, and support for the infected and affected, mitigation of socio-economic impacts. This will be coordinated by the District Technical Committee of HIV/AIDS. Due to recurrent floods in the district disaster risks reduction programs will be coordinated by the Western/Kenya Community Driven and flood Mitigation Project – Busia (K)

The district will promote youth development by implementing programs that build the capacity of the youth to resist risk factors and enhance protective factors. The district is also committed to develop youth resource centers in the district that will coordinate youth organizations, collaborate and network to build the youth.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Gender and Sports sub sector empowers community and individuals to participate in development with particular emphasis on the vulnerable members of the society. It promotes culture for identity; develops talents in sports among other activities; the sub

sector aims to mainstream gender in all development initiatives. The Youth sub sector supports youth development programs and facilitate opportunities to youths by training and encouragement for effective youth participation in district development

Gender Sports Culture and Social Services main broad mandate is to promote self reliance and sustainable livelihood for community through mobilization and utilization of locally available resources. The Department therefore targets the marginalized, vulnerable and special interest sections and individuals to mainstream their concerns and integration in the district development process.

The approaches employed include case work, group work, participatory and multi sectoral involvement all aimed at empowering local communities, individuals and groups with knowledge, skills and attitudes that would enable them take positive action to improve their social and economic conditions. The Special Programs sector enhances administrative and support services for effective disaster management.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Education	Provision of teachers Supervision and inspection of institutions. Provision of bursary and grants.
Health	Provide curative and preventive services. Provide staff and equipment and formulation of policy.
Other government department	Co-ordination of activities. Capacity building and trainings.
NGOs e.g. ACTION AID, MSF Spain, AMPATH, APHIA II AMREF, and WORLD VISION.	Complement government efforts. Mobilization of resources. Trainings and capacity building. Support to community based organization. Provision of physical facilities.
Private Sector	Trainings. Provision of credit. Marketing.
Community	Monitoring and evaluation of projects. Provision of labour and locally available materials. Management of institutions.
CBOs	Training and capacity building. Mobilization of resources. Implementation of projects and programs.
FBOs	Community mobilization Establishment and management of institutions. Training and capacity building.
Elected leaders	Mobilization of financial resources
Development Partners	Provision of programs funds.
Local Authorities	Provision of community mobilization staff. Provision of infrastructure.

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services HIV/AIDS	Support community based care of targeted HIV/AIDS orphans by providing food ration 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; MTCT.	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 socio-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; Vulnerability on the increase.	Enhance sensitization; Encouraged role modeling 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 centers; 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.
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 co-operation 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.
Youth Affairs	To develop district, people grow up knowing they	Inadequate employable skills	Using the 8 thematic area of development.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	have opportunities and can make positive contribution to society; To develop the potential of the youth through participatory engagements that serves their needs and aspiration.	among youth; Drug and substance abuse; Negative attitude towards other works jobs (manual); Inadequate life skills; Service providers lack adequate guidance and counseling skills and transport facilities to reach youth at village level.	Youth & empowerment Youth & environment. Youth & employment. Youth & health. Youth, training & education. Youth drugs & crime. Youth leisure recreation & community service. Youth & ICT.
Special Programs: Western Kenya Community Driven and Flood Mitigation	The main objective of the Western Kenya Community Driven and Flood Management project is to empower local communities of men and women to engage in sustainable and wealth creating livelihood activities and reduce their vulnerability to flooding.	Lack of sufficient funds to cover wider area in terms of project of coverage area beneficiary; Lack of enough staff on the ground that leads to relaying on support from Government ministries and other local stakeholders.	The project is envisaged to work with communities through decentralized structures of the local government and the provincial administration to enhance the capacity to identify, plan, manage, mobilize resources and prioritize interventions aimed at poverty reduction. It will also address the perennial problem of flood land use management and small flood protection structures. Ultimately, the project will promote sustainable development that is anchored in good governance, accountable leadership, and a results-based approach to service delivery. Collaboration with other local institutions in the community in the implementation of project activities.

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Gender, Sports Culture and Social services

Name of Project	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Busia Community Cultural Center Township Location (Serves Bunyala)	Develop and promote performing wits for sustainable development.	Performing artists and groups, community schools and colleges.	Community and music festivals programmes.
	Development and 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 and 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.

Name of Project	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
	Development of community indigenous and national language and relate oral and library traditions.	Local linguistics or experts teachers of languages, story tellers.	Workshop for language committees
	To enhance community cultural values.	Home economics, herbalists, language experts.	
	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 the cultural centre.	Community, schools, local authorities, CBOs, NGOs, FBOs.	Hire of center tents and chairs, usage of center land for farming purposes, letting of center facilities to generate income.

(B) New Project Proposals: Gender, Sports Culture and Social services
(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Special Programmes

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Cultural Development Project in Bumbe Beach (Budalangi).	1	Develop and promote performing arts for sustainable development.	Community, performing artists and groups, schools and colleges.	Music festivals workshops exchange programmes.
District Adult Education offices at Bunyala.	1	Create conducive working environment for staff.	6-roomed office built in the district.	Construct offices for each department for the new district.
District Youth offices at Bunyala.	1	Create conducive working environment for staff.	Construction of 1 office building	Construction of office.
Youth Empowerment centre.	1	Create a youth empowerment to facilitate youth/ activities.	Construction of 1 office building. Construction of 1 youth empowerment centre.	Construction of youth empowerment centre.

B) New Project Proposals: Social Services

Project Name/Division/ Location/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Special Programmes One Community Micro projects per constituency/Location/S ub location.	Empower communities to manage their own development in a sustainable and socially inclusive manner.	Projects that intend to benefit the larger community members as opposed to individually initiated projects. To vulnerable community members.	Income Generating Activities (IGAs): Value addition on products, beekeeping, food processing, market linkages; Social infrastructure and service delivery: water development, crop and livestock development; Natural Resource Management Safety net: Support of micro projects that support vulnerable community members.
Three youth micro projects per constituency/ Location/Sub location.	To enhance the livelihoods of the youth in the community through income generation, employment creation and social initiatives	Unemployed youth in the target communities	Activities that creates employment opportunities that are youth driven initiatives- commercial tree nurseries, cyber café
Malaria initiatives target community.	Target to address malaria scourge within the district	Pregnant mothers and children under 5 years.	Interventions that counter malaria will be included in all micro projects: Information Education and Communication (IEC) for malaria control scaling up of insecticide- treated nets (ITN) indoor residual spraying (IRS) source reduction and larvicidal measures.

Project	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Social Services Resolving Credit Fund for women.		Improve Financial Services and promotion to boost Groups Income Generation Activities.	Establish one Divisional Women Enterprise committee; Support committees to sensitize women on the enterprise fund; 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 divisions.
Training of Women Enterprise Committees.	2	Enhance the capacity of committees to be able to supervise Women entrepreneurial activities.	Organize one training per committee of ten (10) members in all constituencies.	Train committees on Management of credit scheme and group Management Justification Promote efficiency in Loan payment.
Training Credit Schemes Beneficiaries.	3	To improve capacity of beneficiaries to be able to invest in Income Generating Activities (IGAs) and promote the centre of	The initial members in eighty (20) groups and the end of the plan period all members in the two hundred and forty (100) groups link	Training of women Entrepreneurs on Business Development and Management Financial Records and keeping Group

Project	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
		saving.	one hundred and fifty (150) individual members to micro Finance institutions annually.	Organization and market potentials Justification Women Entrepreneurs need to understand viability to Enterprises so as to invest in beneficiaries
Training of community leaders.	4	To enhance management skills of community leaders.	Organize one training per quarter for committee leaders.	Training of committee leaders. Justification Promote efficiency in management of group activities.
Grant to Self Help Women and community projects.	5	Encourage Income Generation Activities among groups.	Provide grants to two groups in each quarter in the planned period.	Provide grants to IGAs among groups Justification To enhance groups access to resources so as to manage Income Generation Activities
Social Assistance (Cash Transfer to vulnerable persons (elderly, widows, OVCs people with disabilities).	6	To ensure 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 care and support of elderly, people with disabilities widows/widowed and OVCs; Create a linkage to organizations with interventions. Mobilize resources Justification The vulnerable groups have limited resources to improve their welfare hence enhance the economic opportunities of the poor and vulnerable people
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 (MFI) for people with disabilities; Engage a business advisor.; Carry out census on people with disabilities including groups.

Project	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
				Justification To create opportunities for people with disabilities.
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. Justification Promote active participation of all gender in development.
District offices at Bunyala.	10	Create conducive working environment for staff.	Construction of 1 office building.	Construction.

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is linked to the Human Resources Development to enhance capacity building and dissemination of government policies. Provincial Administration will conduct publicity campaigns on the programmes. Local Government Authorities and CDF will compliment through financing. Agriculture and Rural Development is another sector with linkages that will help enhance food security by bringing in appropriate measures for food production.

3.9.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

The proposed projects and programmes are aimed at addressing poverty through various strategies such as flood catchment ecosystem management, community driven development, promotion of cultural tourism, Youth and Women Enterprise funds and youth polytechnics. Through cultural centres, youth empowerment centres, sports activities, the issues of national diversity will be mainstreamed. Similarly, this sector is made up of ministries that deal directly with youth affairs, gender, concerns of the physically challenged and environmental issues through the Ministry of Special Programmes. HIV/AIDS issues are also mainstreamed through capacity building efforts by the special programmes sub-sector and community campaign drives targeting the youth. There are efforts in the district to ensure that all the disadvantaged groups such as youth, people with disability, women are involved in decision making of various development programmes and projects. Through implementation of various programmes the sector will be targeting to achieve Millennium Development Goals of eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, gender equality and empowerment of women and environmental sustainability.

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the projects in the plan period 2008 – 2012. It outlines the institutional framework for implementation at the various levels in terms of monitoring instruments. It also shows the performance indicators and stakeholder responsibilities.

The success of any plan therefore depends entirely on the successful monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the proposed projects and programmes to be undertaken. Monitoring and evaluation need to be carried out in a participatory way whereby all stakeholders are involved. The beneficiaries of the project must participate in evaluation of such a project to establish its benefits.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

Successful implementation of the DDP (2008 – 2012) will depend on successful and effective implementation and coordination. To ensure this, the existing structures at the district and lower levels will be reviewed and strengthened. Consultative structures like the Project and Facility management committees will be established at a point of implementation where possible. Membership of such committees would be drawn from the project beneficiaries of the community among other stakeholders to enhance community participation and ownership of the projects and programmes.

CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.1.1 The Proposed Structure for Monitoring and Evaluation in the District

Community Level

Project Management Committee (PMC) will be established to manage the delivery and custody of materials. They will be involved in simple risk taking and monitoring progress reports and records of the community projects. Merchandising will be done on lines from the community to ensure effective feedback from beneficiaries regarding the quality of services provided.

Divisional Level

There will be Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC). This level forms the link between District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee and the Community level project committees.

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There will also be need to strengthen special committees in the district that deal with cross cutting issues such as District Disaster Management Committee, District Projects Management Committee, District Executive Committee and Divisional/Locational Development Committees among others.

4.1.1 The Proposed Structure for Monitoring and Evaluation in the District.

Community Level

Project Management Committee (PMC) will basically facilitate supplies delivery and custody of materials. They will be involved in simple book keeping and ensuring progress reports and records of the community projects. Membership will be drawn from the community to ensure effective feedback from beneficiaries regarding the quality of services provided.

Divisional Level

There will be Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (Div. M & E C). This level forms the link between District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee and the Community level project committees.

Constituency Level

There will be a committee known as Constituency Development Committee with a sub committee known as CDC Monitoring and Evaluation Team whose work is to monitor all CDF projects with close interaction with project management committee.

District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee and District Project Committee

District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) would be strengthened and expanded to include all stakeholders. It will continue to be chaired by the District Commissioner Membership will be charged with overall supervision, monitoring and evaluation of all projects and programs in the district. Part of the membership would be drawn from DEC while others would be technical and advisory teams handling specific issues that will supplement the committee's work.

To achieve success in Monitoring and Evaluation of development programs the DPU must be strengthened to serve as a effective secretariat to the District Development Committee, District Executive Committee and District Monitoring Evaluation Committee. The main Monitoring and Evaluation instruments and tools to be employed will include regular field visits and rapid assessment/ evaluation.

Reporting system will consist of project profile and progress reports, visits and reports to DEC and sectoral Annual Work Plans and Reports. Comprehensive work of Monitoring and Evaluation will however depend on SMART indicators and programs in the DDP Midterm review will be carried out. During the midterm review results of the review would be measured against the stated sectoral objectives to make adjustments and address and deviations in good time.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX.

4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost (Ksh million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Implementation Instrument	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Dairy Development (HPI).	5	2008-2012	Field days held; No of farmers trained; No of dairy cows procured and distributed; No of beneficiaries.	Reports; Field Visits.	Ministry of Agriculture(Livestock production department	GOK	CSOs – funding capacity building community – implementation
Local Poultry Improvement Project.	4	2008-2012	No of birds vaccinated per year; No of trainings held; No of demonstration held per year; No of field days held per year	Reports Field Visits	Ministry of Agriculture(Livestock production department	GOK	CSOs – funding capacity building community – implementation

Project Name	Cost (Ksh million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Implementation Instrument	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Bee keeping.	15	2008-2012	Established demonstration Apiary: No of farmers trained per year. 1 honey processor procured.	Reports Field Visits.	Ministry of Agriculture (Livestock Production Department).	GOK	CSOs – funding and trainings community – implementation and funding.
Dairy goats production.	10	2008-2012	Established 2 dairy goats demonstration groups: No of farmers trained: No of field days held: No of demonstrations carried out a year.	Reports Field Visits.	Ministry of Agriculture (Livestock Production Department)	GOK	CSOs – funding and trainings community – implementation and funding.
Disease and Pest Control.	8	2008-2012	No of livestock vaccinated: No of movement permits issued annually: No of crush pens in use.	Reports Field Visits.	Ministry of Agriculture Department of Veterinary	GOK	PATTEC programme CSOs – funding and capacity.
Veterinary Public Health.	7	2008-2012	No of bovines, caprine, porcine, avian and ovine inspected annually: No of slaughter slabs/houses with licenses: Revenue collected.	Reports Field Visits.	Ministry of agriculture Department of Veterinary.	GOK	CSOs – capacity building. Community – implementation on private sector implementation and funding.
Artificial Insemination Services.	10	2008-2012	No of private A.I schemes supervised for quality assurance per year: No licensed: No of common interest groups that started at schemes.	Reports Field Visits.	Ministry of Agriculture Department of Veterinary.	GOK	CSOs – capacity building. Community – implementation on private sector implementation and funding.
Hides and Skins Improvement Services.	6	2008-2012	No of Licenses issued; No of inspections carried out on hides and skins curing and storage premises: Revenue collected from hide and skins activities.	Reports Field Visits.	Ministry of agriculture Department of Veterinary.	GOK	CSOs – capacity building. Community – implementation on private sector implementation and funding.

Project Name	Cost (Ksh million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Implementation Instrument	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
National Accelerated Agricultural Input Access Programme (NAAIAP.)	4.5	2008-2012	Level of agric productivity per Ha; No. of farmers trained; No. of stakeholders meetings held; No. of farmer groups formed.	Reports; Field days and demonstrations held.	Ministry of Agriculture Department of Crops Production.	GOK & CSOs	Community-Implementati on CSOs – Funding and capacity building Line Ministries-Capacity building.
Water Harvesting.	20	2008-2012	No. of water pans constructed; No. of foot pumps purchased; No. of farmers trained; Area under irrigation.	Reports; Field days and demonstrations held.	Ministry of Agriculture Department of Crops Production	GOK & CSOs	Community-Implementati on CSOs – Funding and capacity building Line Ministries-Capacity building
Orphan Crops.	0.8	2008-2012	Yield per unit area; Area under orphaned crops; No. of farmers trained.	Reports Field days and demonstrations held.	Ministry of Agriculture Department of Crops Production.	GOK & CSOs	Community-Implementati on CSOs – Funding and capacity building Line Ministries-Capacity building
Oil Palm Promotion.	12	2008-2012	Total area under Oil palm; Establishment of 1 oil processing plant.	Reports Field days and demonstrations held	Ministry of Agriculture Department of Crops Production	GOK & CSOs	Community-Implementati on CSOs – Funding and capacity building; Line Ministries-Capacity building.
Cotton Development.	2.6	2008-2012	Total area under cotton; Establish a soap, oil and cake manufacturing plant at Port.	Reports; No of farmers given cotton seeds; Amount of credit disbursed.	Ministry of Agriculture Department of Crops Production.	GOK & CSOs	Community-Implementati on CSOs – Funding and capacity building; Line Ministries-Capacity building.
Office construction.	6	2008-2012	1 office block constructed.	Reports; Bills of Quantities.	Ministry of Cooperative Development and Marketing.	GOK	Works; Construction.
Construction of staff house.	2	2008-2012	1 staff house constructed.	Reports; Bills of Quantities.	Ministry of Cooperative Development and Marketing	GOK	Works Construction.

Project Name	Cost (Ksh million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Implementation Instrument	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Preparation of zoning plan for Port Victoria Town Council.	0.5	2008-2009	The preparation of base map is ongoing; Sensitization and consensus building of the plan through stakeholders meeting.	Reports, minutes of meetings held.	Ministry of Lands Department of Physical Planning.	GOK	The Local Authorities are key clients; Community-Beneficiaries and involvement in decision making.

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project/ Programme Name	Cost Estimates	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Establishment of Agro-based industries	10Mill	2008-2012	No. of industries operating initiated	Trading licenses. Employees register.	MOT CCB Ministry of Labour	GOK LATF	Provision of funds. Licensing of industries. Provision of basic infrastructure.
Tourism Development and Promotion	5Mill	2008-2012	No. of Tourists visiting Bunyala No. of tourist attraction sites.	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	MOT KEEP CCK	GOK CDF LATF	Provision of funds. Conservation and Protection of tourist attraction centers. Preservation of environment.
One Village One Product (OVOP) Programme	7M	2008-2012	NO. of villages covered	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	MOT CCB Ministry of Labour	GOK CDF LATF	Provision of funds. Licensing of industries. Provision of basic infrastructure..
Entrepreneurial Training Programme	5M	2008-2012	No. of trainings conducted	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of industry	GOK CDF	Facilitation of training needs Provision of funds
Promotion of industrialization in MSMEs through workshops	4M	2008-2012	No. of workshops conducted	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	MOT CCB Ministry of Labour	Ministry of industry	Resource mobilization Conduct trainings
MSMEs Competitiveness Project. District wide.	7M	2008-2012	No. of projects established	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	MOT CCB Ministry of Labour	Ministry of industry	Facilitate trainings Funding/resource mobilisation
Promotion of Youth and Women Entrepreneurs	2M	2008-2012	No. of youth empowerment clinics conducted No. of trainings conducted	Reports to the DEC/DDC	MOT MOYA	Ministry of trade and industry MOYA	Provision of funds. Conduct trainings
Promotion of livestock	5M	2008-2012	No. of promotions	Reports to the DEC/DDC	MOT MOL	MOT MOL	Funding Trainings

Project/ Programme Name	Cost Estimates	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of funds	Role of Stakeholders
industries.			conducted				Monitoring and evaluation
Industrial Incubation	6M	2008- 2012		Reports to the DEC/DDC	Ministry of Industry	MOT	
Fish processing	5M	2008- 2012	No. fish processing units established	Reports to the DEC/DDC	Ministry of fisheries	MOT MOF	Funding Regular monitoring and evaluation
Project/ Programme Name	Cost Estimates	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Busia Energy Centre.	10	2008 - 2012	No of households using solar water heaters, dryers and cookers; No of wood fuel tree nurseries established; No of trainings held and attendance register; Established demonstration sites.	Reports; Records.	Ministry of Energy.	GOK; Donor.	Forest service Ministry of Works.

Physical Infrastructure-Roads

Project Name	Cost (Ksh. million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Implementation Instrument	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Nangina – Mundere. D.250	598	2008- 2012	23 km road done to bitumen standard.	Reports; Verification.	Ministry of Roads; Ministry of Public Works.	GOK	GOK – funding and coordination
Ndekwe bailey bridge/ Budalangi Constituency.		2008- 2012	Bridge done; Certification standards.	Reports; Verification.	Ministry of Roads; Ministry of Public Works	GOK	GOK- funding and co- ordination
Buongo Timber bridge/ Budalangi.		2008- 2012	Bridge done; Certification standards.	Reports; Verification.	Ministry of Roads; Ministry of Public Works	GOK	GOK- funding and coordination

4.2.5 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Irrigation and Drainage Development

Project Name	Costs (Kshs million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Sisenye irrigation project – Budalangi Division.	17	2008- 2009	No. of irrigation structures completed; A trained WUA ¹ committee; No. of hectareage under irrigation; No. of farmers irrigating.	Field visit; Farmers group records; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MWI; WUA.	Minist ry of Water and Irrigati on	Funding/ Coordination. and capacity buing. community- mplementation/ Management.
Nandikinya irrigation project -	5	2008- 2009	No. of irrigation structures completed; A	Field visit; Farmers group records;	MWI; WUA.	Minist ry of Water	GOK-Funding/ Coordination. NGO- Funding and capacity

Project Name	Costs (Kshs million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Budalangi Division.			trained WUA ¹ committee; No. of hectareage under irrigation; No. of farmers irrigating.	Reports to DEC/DDC.		and Irrigation	building Community-Implementation/Management.
Sirisia Irrigation Project-Budalangi Division.	17	2008-2010	As above and Completed pumping station; Installed Electricity; Installed reliable drainage system.	Field visit; Farmers group records; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MWI; WUA.	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	GOK-Funding/Coordination. NGO-Funding and capacity building. Community-Implementation/Management.

Water

Project Name	Cost Ksh (million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Implementation Instrument	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stake holder
Busia Hill Water Supply.	3.5	2008-2012	Rehabilitation done; No installed and Master metering done; Collect 2,000,000 per month.	Reports; Field Visits.	Ministry of Water and Irrigation.	GOK; Donor.	Community access to service.
Port Victoria Water Supply.	1	2008-2012	No of Master metres installed for customers; No of customers Connected; Amount of revenue collected.	Reports visits	Ministry of Water and Irrigation.	GOK; Donor.	Community access to service.
Sirisia Water Supply.	2	2008-2012	1 new water scheme constructed; No. of beneficiaries.	Report Visits.	Ministry of Water and Irrigation.	GOK; Donor.	Construction.

4.2.6 Human Resource Development

Education

Project Name	Cost (Ksh million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Implementation Instrument	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stake holder
Free Primary Education	29	2008-2012	No of school supported under KESS Programme; Enrolment rates increment.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits.	Ministry of Education.	GOK	GOK – funding and co-ordination CBO – building capacity building community – implementing
Free Secondary Education	32	2008-2012	% rates of transition.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visits.	Ministry of Education.	GOK	GOK – funding and co-ordination CBO – building

Project Name	Cost (Ksh million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Implementation Instrument	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stake holder
							capacity building community – implementing
Secondary School Bursary.	1	2008-2012	% of OVC retained in Secondary schools; GER of girls and boys.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visits.	Ministry of Education.	GOK	GOK – funding and co-ordination CBO – building capacity building community – implementing
Early Childhood Education.	173.75	2008-2012	Transition rates to primary school; Provide learning facilities to 30 ECD. 10 each Division (thro' KESSP).	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visits.	Ministry of Education.	GOK	GOK – funding and co-ordination CBO – building capacity building community – implementing
Special Needs Education.	7.55	2008-2012	Advocacy and awareness creation (No trained); Provision of learning facilities to special schools.	Reports; Visits.	Ministry of Education.	GOK	GOK – funding and co-ordination CBO – building capacity building community – implementing
Gender and Education.	3	2008-2012	Reduced drop out rates of girls and boys.	Reports; Visits.	Ministry of Education.	GOK	GOK – funding and co-ordination CBO – building capacity building community – implementing
Adult Education Investment Programme.	6	2008-2012	No of adults registered in Adult Education class.	Reports; Visits.	Ministry of Education.	GOK	GOK – funding and co-ordination CBO – building capacity building community – implementing
ICT Investment Programme.	2.5	2008-2012	No of students learning Computer in schools; No of teachers trained in computer studies.	Reports; Visits.	Ministry of Education	GOK	GOK – funding and co-ordination CBO – building capacity building community – implementing
Ministry of Education Investment Program.	1	2008-2012	No of Ministry of Education conducted and recommendations; No of teachers.	Reports; Field Visits.	Ministry of Education.	GOK	GOK – funding and co-ordination CBO – building capacity building community – implementing
Primary School Infrastructure Investment Programme	23	2008-2012	No of sanitary facilities established; No of classrooms build; No of storage water tanks established.	Reports; Field Visits.	Ministry of Education.	GOK	GOK – funding and co-ordination CBO – building capacity building community – implementing

Project Name	Cost (Ksh million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Implementation Instrument	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stake holder
Technical Industrial Vocational Entrepreneurship Training Investment Program	90	2008-2012	No of students awarded bursary No of polytechnic equipped with machines No of trainings held	Reports: Visits.	Ministry of Education.	GOK	GOK- funding and co-ordination CBO - building capacity building community - implementing
HIV/AIDS Investment Programme	2.9	2008-2012	Established one A.C.U: No of trainings and awareness campaigns held.	Reports: Visits.	Ministry of Education.	GOK	GOK- funding and co-ordination CBO - building capacity building community - implementing
Guidance and counseling	3.5	2008-2012	No of counseled and capacity developed.	Reports: Visits.	Ministry of Education.	GOK	GOK- funding and co-ordination CBO - building capacity building community - implementing
Quality Assurance Standards Investment Programme	2	2008-2012	No of schools assessed.	Reports: Visits.	Ministry of Education	GOK	GOK- funding and co-ordination CBO - building capacity building community* - implementing
School Health and Nutrition	5	2008-2012	No of students dewormed: No of feeding in schools.	Reports Follow up Visits	Ministry of Education.	GOK	MOH - deworming ICS other CSOs funding and deworming community - implementation
Capacity Development Investment Programme	2.5	2008-2012	No of teachers, school management committee and BOGs trained.	Reports: School Visits.	Ministry of Education.	GOK	GOK - funding and coordination. Community - implementation CSOs - capacity building and funding
Primary teacher in service	3.75	2008-2012	No of teachers trained on teaching methods: No trained in changes in syllabus.	Reports: School Visits.	Ministry of Education.	GOK	GOK - funding and coordination. Community - implementation CSOs - capacity building and funding
Office construction	6	2009	1 Office block constructed.	Reports: Visits.			

Health

Project Name	Cost (Ksh million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Implementation Instrument	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Port Victoria Sub district Hospital.	4	2008-2012	Elevated to district Hospital by expanding infrastructure; No of medical staff.	Reports	M.O.H	GOK	Construction.
Power installation to health facilities.	0.6	2008-2012	Power installed to 3 GOK facilities.	Reports	M.O.H	Development Partners ; CDF.	Construction.
Port Victoria frontier Health Office.	1	2008-2012	Construct 1 office block.	Reports	M.O.H	Development Partners; CDF.	Construction.

4.2.7 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost (Ksh million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Implementation Instrument	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Construction of office in Bunyala.	3	2008 - 2012	Office constructed.	Reports; Visits of Actual Office.	Ministry of Information.	GOK Donor	Supervision of construction (MOW); Private sector works.
Establishment of Community and Resource Centre.	10	2008-2012	No of materials and list purchased; Reports and records of other purchased equipment like computers.	Learning materials books; Computers etc. Mobile reading tents and visits.	Ministry of Information.	GOK Donor	Community – provision of learners.
Modernization of news district	5	2008-2012	Assist and No. of equipments acquired; 1 electronic news gathering equipment, 1 laptop, 1 satellite dish.	Reports; Books.	Ministry of Information	GOK Donor	CSOs, Information acquisition.

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law & Order

Project Name	Cost Ksh	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Implementation Instrument	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction of District Head Quarter.	40	2008-2010	1 storey building office block.	Reports; Physical structure.	Office of the President. Ministry of Works	GOK.	Construction. supervision
Probation. Orders	0.6	2008-2012	No on probation orders.	Home visits; Reports to courts.	Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs.	GOK; Donor.	Supervision and enforcement
Community Service Orders.		2008-2012	No on community service orders supervised and rehabilitated	Home visits; Reports.	Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs.	GOK; Donor.	Supervision and enforcement
After care Services.		2008-2012	No of offenders resettled and reintegrated.	Home visits; Reports.	Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs.	GOK; Donor	Supervision and enforcement
Crime prevention	0.4	2008-2012	No of IGAS initiated to empower and improve the quality of life.	Sensitization and Trainings on crime prevention measures; Visits.	Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs	GOK; Donor.	Provision of funds Capacity building Enforcement
Outreach Centres (District Wide).	0.375	2008-2012	No of service delivery points established; No of people reached.	Visits; Reports.	Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs.	GOK; Donor.	Provision of funds Supervision

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost Ksh (million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Implementation Instrument	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Institutional capacity building and co-ordination services.	5	2008-2012	No of Department Heads trained; No of PMG established; No of location Development committees reactivated; % of DDP implementation.	Reports; Mid term evaluations; Final Review reports.	Ministry of State for Planning and National Development and Vision 2030.	GOK; Donor.	Community – Monitoring and Evaluation Social Services capacity building and support CSOs capacity building and support.
Construction & Modernization of District Information & Documentation Centre (DIDC).	10	2008-2012	List of books purchased; No of computers connected to internet; No of DIDC users – both registered and non – registered; Furnish of DIDC.	Reports; Books.	Ministry of State for Planning and National Development and Vision 2030.	GOK; Donor.	Community – learning and service provision Line ministries data analysis CSOs – Research and information acquisition.
County Council Construction of pit latrines. Osieko	0.5	2008-2012	Construction of 2 pit latrines.	Progress reports.	County Council.	GOK; Donor.	Provision of funds Supervision of construction works
Construction of Divisional offices Budalangi.	4	2008-2012	Construction of 4 divisional offices.	Progress reports.	County Council.	GOK; Donor.	Provision of funds Supervision of construction works
Fencing markets - Mubwayo.	0.3	2008-2012	No of markets fenced. Total revenue collected.	Progress reports.	County Council.	GOK; Donor.	Provision of funds Supervision of construction works
Grading of access roads	2	2008-2012	Reports Field visits.		County Council.	GOK; Donor.	Provision of funds Supervision of construction works
Provision of desks to ECD.	1	2008-2012	No of sitting desks issued; No of schools ECD supported;		County Council.	GOK; Donor.	Provision of funds and procurement
Construction of parking bay.	3	2008-2012	1 parking bay constructed.	Reports.	County Council	GOK Donor	Provision of funds Supervision of construction works
Purchase of Motorbikes.	1	2008 - 2012	2 bikes purchased.	Work ticket used; Reports.	County Council	GOK Donor	Provision of funds and procurement

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost Ksh (million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholder
HIV/ AIDS interventions.	20	2008 - 2012	Amount of food distributed; No of beneficiaries.	Field visits; Beneficiary registers; Field reports to WFP	MGS &SS; WFP; Implementing partners; Community.	GOK.	WFP – provide food and non food items; GOK – Coordinating; NGO- Capacity building and Implementation; Community – Implementation
Community Capacity Support Programme.	2	2008- 2012	No of care givers trained; 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.	3.000	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.	0.2	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.	0.5	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.	0.4	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.	4	2008 - 2012	No of groups formed; No of active members; Type 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.
Social Assistance (Cash Transfer to Vulnerable persons (elderly, widows OVCs	10	2008- 2012	No of beneficiaries; Amount disbursed ; No of	Field reports monthly, quarterly, Annual	MGSC &SS.	GOK.	GOK- Funding and coordination; NGO- funding and capacity building; Community –

Project Name	Cost Ksh (million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholder
people with disabilities).			income generating activities.	reports.			implementation; Private sector –funding.
Gender and Development	0.4	2008-2012	No of meetings; Integrated databases developed.	Field reports; Attendance schedule; Registers.	MGSC &SS.	GOK.	GOK- Funding and coordination; NGO- funding and capacity building; Community – implementation; Private sector –funding.
Culture Bumbo Beach Cultural Development Project	5	2008-2012	No of festivals workshops held; No of people trained; Reports.	Reports.	Culture Department.	GOK.	GOK- Funding and coordination; NGO- funding and capacity building; Community – implementation; Private sector –funding.
Construction of Adult Education offices.	4	2008-2012	6 roomed office built in each district.	Reports; Actual office done.	Adult Education Department.	GOK.	Construction - Ministry of Public Works
Construction of Culture offices.	4	2008-2012	1 Office block constructed.	Reports; Actual office done.	Culture Department.	GOK.	Construction Ministry of Roads and Public works
Construction of Sports offices.	4	2008-2012	1 Office block constructed.	Reports; Actual office done.	Sports Department.	GOK.	Construction Ministry of Roads and Public works
Construction of Labour offices.	4	2008-2012	1 Office block-constructed.	Reports; Actual office done.	Labour Department.	GOK.	Construction Ministry of Roads and Public works
One community micro projects per constituency.	48.6	2008-2012	No of IGAs Initiated; No of projects.	Reports; Field Visits.	Special Programmes Department.	GOK.	Community-Participation; Line Ministries- capacity building; Donor –funding.
Three Youth Projects per constituency.	7.2	2008-2012	No of IGAs Initiated; No of commercial Tree nurseries established; Cyber café initiated.	Reports; Field visits.	Special Programmes Department.	GOK.	Community-Participation; Line Ministries- capacity building; Donor –funding.
Malarial initiatives to target communities per constituency.	5.25	2008-2012	No of ITN issued; No of houses sprayed.	IEC materials; Scaling up ITN.	Special Programmes Department.	GOK; Donor.	Community-Participation; Line Ministries- capacity building; Donor –funding.; CSOs- Capacity building and funding; MOH- technical support.
Dyke Rehabilitation.	500	2008-2012	Actual dyke constructed; Value and durability of dyke.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits.	Special Programmes.		Community-Participation; Line Ministries- capacity building; Donor –funding; CSOs- Capacity building and funding.
Youth and Empowerment	0.2	2008-2012	Trainings held; No of youth groups formed.	Reports.	Youth Development.	CSOs	CSO – funding and capacity building; Community/ Line Ministries – Coordination.
Youth and health.	0.3	2008-2012	Trainings held; IEC materials.	Reports.	Youth Development.	CSOs	CSO – funding and capacity building; Community/ Line Ministries- Coordination.
Youth Education and training.	0.2	2008 - 2012	Trainings held; Equipment	Reports.	Youth Development.	CSOs	CSO – funding and capacity building; Community/

Project Name	Cost Ksh (million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholder
			of polytechnics purchased; IEC materials; No. of youths trained.				Line Ministries-Coordination.
Youths Drugs and crime.	0.2	2008-2012	Trainings held; IEC materials.	Reports.	Youth Development.	CSOs	CSO – funding and capacity building; Community – Line Ministries - Coordination.
Youth leisure recreation and community service.	1.1	2008-2012	Trainings held; No of clubs formed; IEC materials.	Reports.	Youth Development.	CSOs	CSO – funding and capacity building; Community – participation.
Youth and ICT.	1.3	2008-2012	Trainings held; IEC materials.	Reports.	Youth Development.	CSOs	CSO – funding and capacity building; community – participation.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sector Indicator /Milestones	Present Situation	2010	2012
Agriculture and Rural Development			
Land carrying capacity	1.7	1.5	1.0
Production of milk in liters (million)	9	20	30
No of active co-op societies	8	12	16
Value of fish products (KShs. Million)	261	280	300
TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY SECTOR			
No of tourist hotels	-	1	2
Main tourist attraction site developed	1	2	3
Jua kali sheds developed.	-	2	4
No. of M.F.I.	1	2	5
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE			
Total length of gravel standard roads in km	0	70	110
No of trading centers with electricity	4	6	8
Modern market facilities established	1	2	3
No. of community water supplies	1	3	5
Average distance to the nearest potable water point (km)	2	1.8	1.5
Time taken to the nearest potable water (Minutes)	60	48	40
No of boreholes	28	30	34
ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION			
Access to portable water	38%	42%	49%
No.of wells	55	65	76
No. of protected springs	95	125	154
No. of boreholes	7	15	24
Absolute Poverty	67.8%	60%	56%
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR			
Education			

Sector Indicator /Milestones	Present Situation	2010	2012
No. of primary schools	34	35	40
No. of Secondary schools	7	12	18
Secondary school enrolment rate	23	36	60
No of ECD centers	58	-	-
Teacher pupil ratio (Primary)	1:60	1:46	1:40
Health			
Doctor patient ratio	1:22258		
No of health facilities	7	10	15
Average distance to the nearest health facility (km)	7	6	5
HIV/AIDS prevalence rates	15.4	12	8
Immunization coverage	70		90
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000)	111		
Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000)	75		
RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY			
No of cyber cafes	5	7	11
Mobile phone coverage (Percentage)	84	87	Over 90
No of computer colleges all private	3	7	13
GJLOS			
No. of community policing groups formed to promote local security	--	5	10
Average distance to the nearest police station/post (km)	10	9	7
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION			
No of title deeds issued	40%	50%	80%
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES			
Absolute poverty (%)	68.	62	53
Live expectancy	43	42	40
Unemployment rates youths (%)	67	60	53
Literacy rates (%)	68.5	64	60
No. of communities recruited in special programmes/projects	--	18	36