



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

RACHUONYO
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002—2008

**Effective Management for Sustainable Economic
Growth and Poverty Reduction**



RACHUONYO

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2002 – 2008

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**Effective Management for Sustainable
Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction**

FOREWORD

The Rachuonyo District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officer (DDO) and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9th National Development Plan, which is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction".

The Rachuonyo DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives, which are further translated into short-term strategies and programmes to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the budgetary reforms undertaken to strengthen the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting.

The Rural Planning Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for the formulation of guidelines, editing and publication of the Plan.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

- Chapter One: . Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, and settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the previous District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.
- Chapter Three: Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums.
- Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the Rachuonyo DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used.

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates a two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the national level is established. In order for this Plan to be more effective than before, communities will be actively and fully involved in the entire project/programme planning process from selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. However, this

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requires huge investments in training and capacity building, particularly on participatory methodologies for the communities, and effective delivery of services closer to the people. In this regard, district information systems will be put in place, with District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) and District Planning Unit (DPU) playing a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Department through the office of the DDO in collaboration with development partners.

**RURAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING**

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

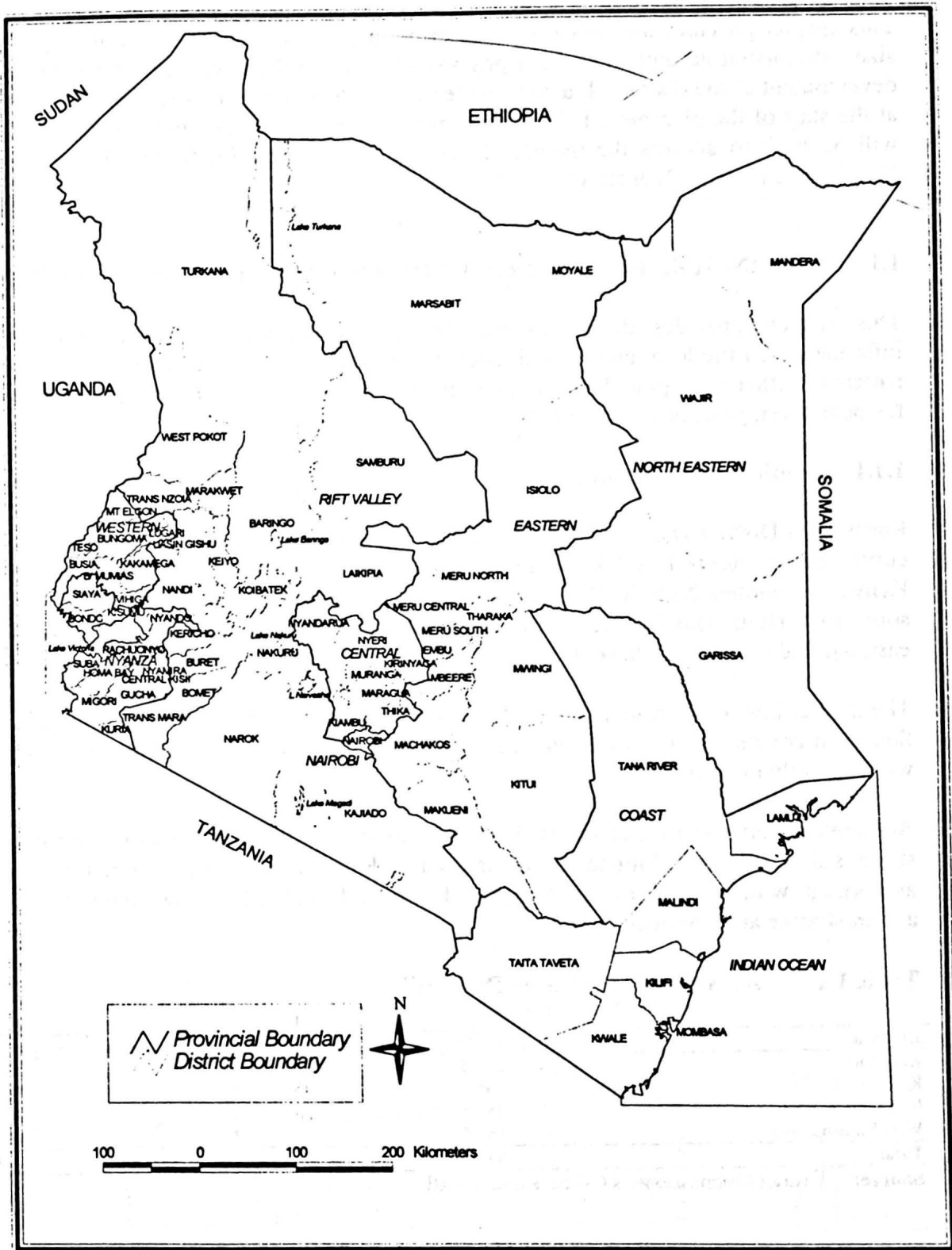
AEP	Agricultural Extension Project
AIDS	Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
BAT	British American Tobacco
BOGs	Board of Governors
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CBK	Coffee Board of Kenya
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CMAD	Community Management Against Desertification
DACC	District Aids Control Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DEC	District Executive Committee
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HHs	Households
HHCDO	Homa Hills Community Development Organization
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
HQs	Headquarters
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KEMFRI	Kenya Marine & Fisheries Research Institute
KPLC	Kenya Power & Lighting Company
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Authority
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environment Management Project
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPEP	National Poverty Education Plan
OIP	Oyugis Integrated Project
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTAs	Parents Teachers Association
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background description of the district in terms of its position, size, administrative units and main physiographic and natural conditions critical to the development of the district. It also provides a fact sheet giving the situation in the district at the start of the plan period. This is the resource base on which the development plan will be built to address the theme, "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction".

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides details of the district profile, which includes background information on the location of the district, the main physical features and the settlement patterns. Other background information critical to the overall development strategy for the next seven years is also given.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Rachuonyo District is one of the twelve districts constituting Nyanza Province. It was carved out of Homa Bay District in July, 1996. It is located in south western part of Kenya and borders Nyando District to the north east, Kisii and Nyamira Districts to the south east, Homa Bay District to the south east and south west, Kericho District to the east, and Lake Victoria whose waters form part of the district to the north and west.

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

Administratively the district is divided into four divisions, forty locations and ninety-seven sub-locations. Politically, the district has two constituencies and three local authorities with a total of 43 wards. Tables 1.1 and 1.2 below show both the administrative and political units.

Table 1.1 Area of the District by Division

Division	Area (Km ²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Location
Kabondo	141.5	7	14
Kasipul	365.5	11	29
East Karachuonyo	251.6	11	29
West Karachuonyo	186.6	11	29
Total	945.2	40	101

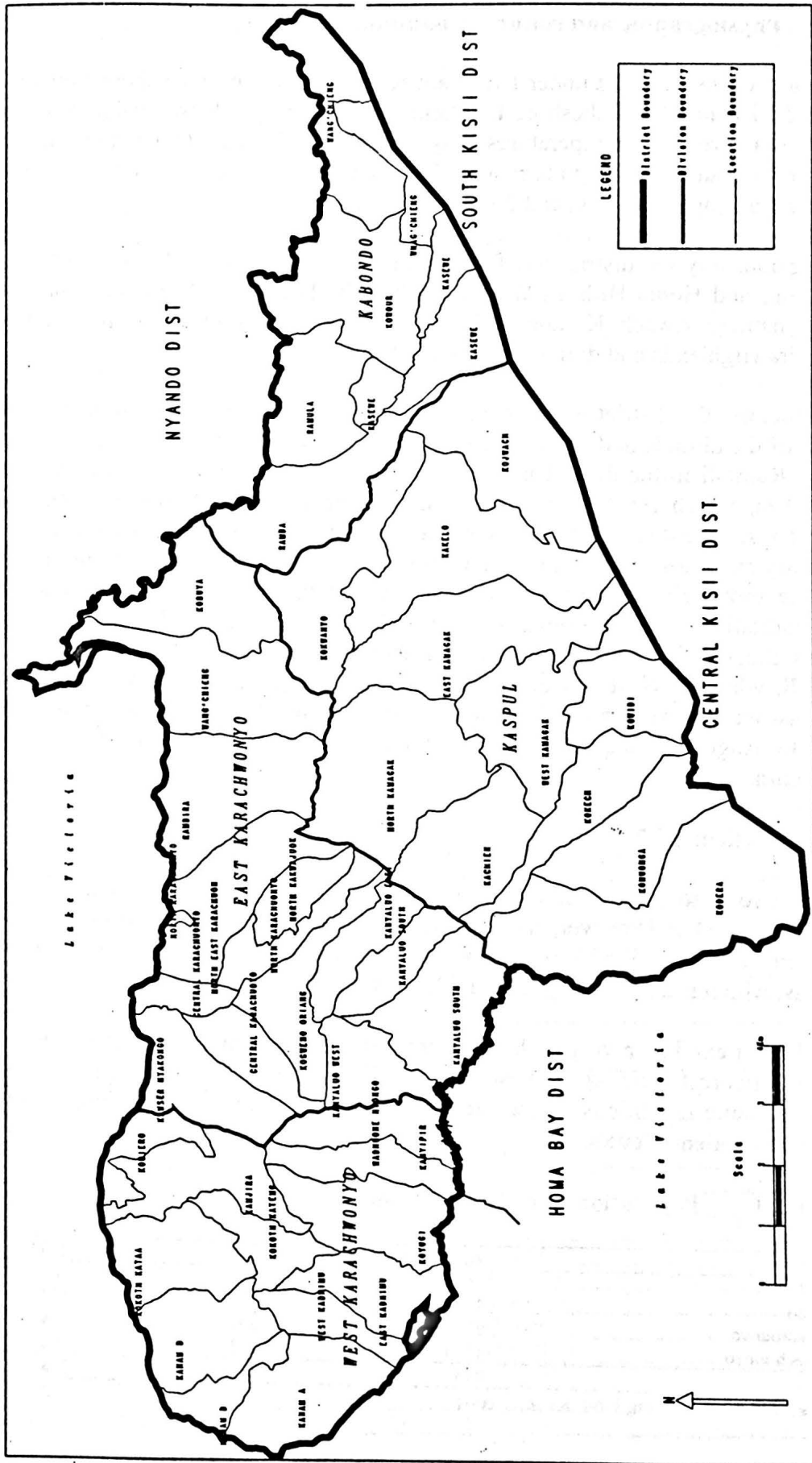
Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kosele, 2001

Table 1.2 Local Authorities and Wards

Name	No. of Wards
Rachuonyo County Council	28
Oyugis Town Council	9
Kendu Bay Town Council	6
Total	43

Source: Electoral Commission of Kenya, Kosele, 2001

RACHUONYO DISTRICT: Administrative boundaries



Prepared by GIS, 1998 PAF, GORONGA

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Rachuonyo District falls under two main relief regions; the Lakeshore Lowland and the Upland Plateau. The Lakeshore Lowland's altitude ranges between 1,135m and 1,300m above sea level with temperatures ranging from 17°C to 25°C. On the other hand, the Upland Plateau has its altitude ranging between 1,350m and 1,700m above sea level with temperatures between 14°C and 20°C.

Topographically the district has few isolated hills, which include Wire Hills in Kasipul Division, and Homa Hills in West Karachuonyo Division. The district has two major rivers namely Awach Kibuon and Awach Tande all originating from the Kisii and Nyamira Highlands and draining into Lake Victoria.

Climatically, the district exhibits an inland equatorial climate, which is modified by the effect of the altitude and its proximity to Lake Victoria. Local temperatures are relatively high. Rainfall in the district is caused by the convergence of the Westerlies and South Easterlies, which result in the heavy downpour with thunderstorms especially in the afternoons. The district has two rain seasons; the long rain season which starts from late February and runs through to June with rainfall ranging between 500mm and 1,000mm and the short rain season which occurs between the months of August and November with rainfall ranging between 250mm and 700mm. This rainfall is unevenly distributed across the district with Kasipul and Kabondo Divisions receiving high and reliable rainfall, while in West and East Karachuonyo Divisions, rainfall is low and unreliable. The district experiences the driest spell during the months of December to February and June to August during which period both agricultural and livestock activities are at minimum.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Rachuonyo District is an ethnically homogeneous district inhabited mainly by the Luo-speaking people. However, there are a few pockets of Kisii-speaking people along its borders with both Kisii Central and Nyamira Districts. Other ethnic groups reside in Oyugis, which is an emerging town in the district.

The district exhibits a very high prevalence of poverty, which is estimated at 54 per cent with the poorest residing in West and East Karachuonyo Divisions basically due to the harsh climatic conditions of the area. Kasipul and Kabondo Divisions have the least poverty prevalence levels.

Table 1.3 Population Density by Division

Division	Area (km ²)	1999	2002
Kasipul	365.5	355	381
Kabondo	141.5	353	379
E. Karachounyo	251.6	296	318
W. Karachounyo	186.6	283	302
Total	945.2	325	348

Source: District Planning Unit, Kosele, 2001

Table 1.3 above indicates that Kasipul and Kabondo Divisions have the highest population density of 381 and 379 persons per Km² respectively. The least density of

302 persons per Km² is in West Karachuonyo. The district is very densely populated overall, with an average of 348 persons per km².

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet presents a broad range of information about the district at a glance. It captures factual information like the district area, topography, climate, demographic and population profiles, socio-economic indicators, facts on agriculture, education, health, energy, transport and communication among others.

Area	
Total Area	945.2km ²
Arable Area (includes Gazetted Forest and Urban Area)	489.2km ²
Non-arable land	91.0km ²
Water surface	365.0km ²
Gazetted Forest	24.8km ²
Urban area	186.0km ²
Topography and Climate	
Altitude range: Highest	1,723m above sea level
Lowest	1,125m above sea level
Annual Rainfall by station: Oyugis	1,800mm
Kadongo	2,000mm
Gendia	800mm
Average rainfall by season: Long Rains	750mm
Short Rains	475mm
Temperatures: Highest (February)	32°C
Lowest (July)	16°C
Average temperature	29°C
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population Size (2002)	321,877
Population Structure	
Males	152,710
Females	169,167
Female/Male sex ratio	110:100
Total No. of youthful population (15 – 25 years)	69,973
Total population of primary school going age (6–13 yrs)	81,225
Total population of secondary school going age (14-17 yrs)	36,263
Total labour force (15-64 yrs)	157,886
Dependence ratio	100:104
Population growth rate	2.1%
Density	
Highest density - Kasipul Division	355 persons/ km ²
Lowest density - West Karachuonyo Division	283 persons/ km ²
Average density	325 persons/ km ²
Rural Population	
At start of plan period	233,642
End of plan period	270,640
Urban Population	
No. of towns with population of 2,000-10,000	2
Urban Pop. At the start of plan period	107,842
Crude birth rate	16.54/1000
Crude death rate	12.62/1000
Life expectancy	47 years
Infant mortality rate	87/1000
Under 5 mortality rate	102/1000
Total fertility rate	4.4
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total no. of households	68,152
Average HH size	4.7
No. of Female headed H/Hs	Not available
No. of disabled	Not available

Children needing special protection	Not available			
Absolute poverty: Rural	77.49%			
Urban	77.49%			
Contribution to National poverty	1.66			
Average H/H incomes: Sectoral contribution to H/H incomes				
Agriculture	70%			
Rural Self Employment	5.9%			
Wage employment	6%			
Urban employment	10%			
Other	8%			
No. of Unemployed	6,023			
Agriculture				
Average farm size (small scale)	4 Ha			
Average farm size (large size)	10 Ha			
Main food crops produced	Maize, sorghum, finger millet, legumes			
Main cash crops produced	Cotton, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco			
Total acreage under food crops	25,320Ha			
Total acreage under cash crops	1,897Ha			
Main storage facilities	On-farm stores, off farm silos			
Population working in the agricultural sector	126,309			
Total No. of ranches	Nil			
Main livestock bred	Cattle, shoats, donkeys, poultry, rabbits			
Land carrying capacity	1.5 Ha/LU			
Population working in the livestock sector	54,796			
Main species of fish	Tilapia, Nile perch, omena, mud fish			
Population of fish farmers	119			
Number of fish ponds	135			
Number of landing beaches	38			
Size of non-gazetted forests	Nil			
Main forest products	Timber, Fuel wood			
% of people engaged in forest related activities	Not available			
Co-operatives	Saccos	Agriculture	Multi-purpose	Jua Kali
No. of active co-operatives by type (Kshs)	3	4	1	2
Key coops which have collapsed in the last 5 years	1	1	-	-
Total registered members by type	2,403	9,147	27	131
Total turnover by type (Kshs.)	948,701	4,313,310	95	-
Water Sanitation				
Number of households with access to piped water	377			
Number of households with access to potable water	24,609			
Number of permanent rivers	2			
Number of wells	30			
Number of protected springs	18			
Number of boreholes	Not available			
Number of dams	24			
Number of households with roof catchments	353			
Average distance to nearest potable water point	3.5 km			
Number of VIP latrines	2,000			
Education Facilities				
Pre-Primary				
Number of Pre-primary schools	349			
Total enrolment rates: Males	42.7% (6,246)			
Female	43.0% (6,143)			
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:34			

Trade, Commerce and Tourism	
Number of trading centres	20
Number of hotels	120
Number of tourist class hotels	2
Main tourist attractions	Birds sanctuaries, Simbi Nyamira, Ondogo swamp, Lake Victoria waters and Scenic sites like Homa Hills
Number of registered hotels	98
Number of licensed businesses	810
Number of informal sectors enterprises	106
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of banks	1
Volume of credit provided	Not available
Number of other financial institutions	Nil
Volume of credit provided	-
Number of micro-finance institutions	3



CHAPTER TWO
MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter presents an overview of the last Plan 1997 – 2000 and attempts to look in broad terms whether the expectations of the plan were met. It also analyses the implementation of the previous District Development Plan (DDP), the achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. The chapter then looks at the linkages between the District Plan and the National Plan and other Sessional Papers. The chapter finally looks at the development challenges the district is likely to face during the Plan Period focusing priority on population growth in relation to its resource base, gender issues, disaster management and the overall objective of reducing the high incidence of poverty among the district residents.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE 1997 – 2001 PLAN

As mentioned in Chapter 1 of this Plan, Rachuonyo District was created in 1996 at the time the 1997 – 2001 Plan was being prepared. The first District Plan, therefore, sought to utilize the district's vast resource potential to accelerate development. The plan focused on the path of industrial transformation, with the aim of increasing employment opportunities and Gross Domestic Product in line with the national policy of industrialization by the year 2020. To realize this objective, the plan started by identifying constraints that were impacting negatively against the exploitation of the district's resource potential. Notable among them were; poorly exploited and underdeveloped raw materials, poor marketing system, inaccessibility to credit facilities, lack of land for industrial investment especially in key trading centres, and the negative effects of water hyacinth in Lake Victoria on the fishing industry.

The DDP spelt out strategies to address the constraints and to provide an enabling environment for the district's industrial transformation. These included measures to increase access to safe water and sanitation, increase coverage of electricity, and improvement of the existing road network. Other measures were meant to increase enrolment of school going population, provide quality health care and increase exploitation of the district's local resources. By the end of the Plan period, however, the district was far from achieving what it had targeted. For example, the road network remains both inadequate and poor, electricity was not extended to reach the targeted population, enrolment rates especially in higher institutions of learning remains low while the dropout rates are rising. The population's access to quality health care is still low either due to long distances to the nearest health facility or lack of drugs. In addition, access to potable water in the district is still elusive, as most of the water projects still remain stalled. Despite efforts made by both KARI and the Central Government, the water hyacinth problem still affects the district's fishing industry.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997 – 2001 PLAN

The 1997–2001 plan proposed to implement a total of 93 projects and programmes within the 5-year period. Out of these only 44 were implemented, accounting for 47.3 per cent. Of these 44, only a few were completed as planned mainly due to inadequate or total lack of funding. Table 2.1 shows the implementation performance of projects by sector.

Table 2.1 Implementation Summary of the 1997-2001 Plan

Department	No. of Projects proposed	No. Implemented	% Implementation
Agriculture	6	4	69
Livestock Development	3	3	78
Veterinary	8	6	75
Co-operative Development	5	3	66
Fisheries	4	1	20
Physical Planning	4	1	20
Forestry	6	2	33
Local Govt.	5	1	20
Water	16	11	68
Roads and Public Works	7	5	71
Health	8	3	20
Education	8	3	37
Probation	1	1	100

Source: District Planning Unit, Kosele, 2001

As indicated above, the performance of the district during the plan period was low. Though each of the sector's proposed projects, which were envisaged, would create job opportunities and boost industrial development, they did not achieve what they had set out to do. Most of the projects, only received partial funding and implementation rates ranged from as low as 20 per cent to nearly 80 per cent. The only project fully implemented was under the Probation Department. The Water Department also showed an impressive performance where 11 out of the 16 projects proposed were funded. However, again, despite these projects being picked for funding, most are only partially complete. During the plan period, routine maintenance, re-gravelling and completion of the targeted section of the main road (AI) were done alleviating transportation problem in the areas covered.

Lessons learnt: There is need to propose fewer projects that are fully funded to ensure completion. Development partners should be encouraged to participate more actively in the funding and implementation of projects in order to allow more inflows and resource mobilisation. The sectors at national level should notify the districts of their ceilings earlier if proper planning and budgeting has to be done at the district level. This will ensure that the MTEF process is facilitated.

2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002 - 2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS

Poverty and low economic growth rate are two main challenges currently facing the country. The theme of both the National Development Plan and the District Development Plan, "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction", is a response to these challenges. Other policy documents addressing the issue of poverty include the National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) which is a long term policy document covering 15 years, the medium term Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) of 3 years outlining strategies and priority actions to be financed through the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). At the district level, a consultative forum was conducted in which all aspects of poverty were addressed and possible solutions, to be funded under the MTEF, outlined. The three local

authorities Rachuonyo County Council, Oyugis Town Council and Kendu Bay Town Council have developed their 5-year development plans, which again have addressed poverty issues in their areas of jurisdiction.

Agriculture and Rural Development and the Physical Infrastructure have been identified in the policy documents as the sectors in the fight against poverty. The Rachuonyo District Development Plan in an attempt to link with these policy documents, has taken cognisance of the priorities set out in the policy documents and has tried to harmonise its strategies and priorities with those in the documents.

Rachuonyo is basically an agricultural district. This plan, therefore, places emphasis on the agricultural sector, as the backbone of the district's economy in line with the national agricultural policy of ensuring food security and agro-industrial development. However, for rapid growth of the agricultural sector, efforts will be made to develop and rehabilitate the physical infrastructure in the district, which is currently inadequate and unable to support the growth rates targeted in the agriculture sector. Other sectors that will be given importance include the development of human resources through the provision of quality health care and education, and trade, tourism and industry as outlined in the PRSP.

The priorities and strategies proposed in this District Development Plan are in line with the long-term objective of poverty eradication as articulated in the NPEP and its medium term strategies outlined in both the PRSP and MTEF together with other Sessional Papers.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The main challenge that the district is likely to face in achieving its objective of poverty reduction is the mobilization of adequate resources to implement the strategies and priority actions outlined in this plan and other policy documents. Other challenges include the rising HIV/AIDS pandemic and other epidemics that are threatening to reverse the achievements already realized, frequent occurrences of natural disasters like droughts and floods, and the recurrence of the water hyacinth in the lake. Sectors will have to grow in equal proportions in order for balanced economic growth and poverty reduction to be realised.

2.4.1 Population Growth

Population Size: According to the 1999 Population and Housing Census, Rachuonyo District had a total population of 307,106 persons and is projected to reach 356,480 by the end of this plan period, 2008. Compared to the previous two census exercises of 1979 and 1989, the district has been experiencing a declining population growth rate. For example, whereas between 1979 and 1989 the inter-censal growth rate was 2.8 per cent, between 1989 and 1999 it had dropped to 2.1 per cent. Thus despite the growth in the overall population size, the population has been growing at a declining rate. There are several factors which can be attributed to this occurrence notable, the increasing acceptability of the family planning measures, the HIV/AIDS pandemic whose prevalence rate in the district is estimated at over 18 per cent, the high infant mortality rate due to rising incidence of poverty, and migration from the district to other urban

centres outside the district in search of employment among other factors. Table 2.2 shows population projections by age cohorts during this plan period.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age Cohorts 1999 - 2008

Age Cohorts	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
0 - 4	50,162	52,966	54,923	56,951	59,054
5 - 9	44,543	47,003	48,718	50,496	52,339
10 - 14	49,877	52,664	54,607	56,623	58,713
15 - 19	38,277	40,358	41,808	43,310	44,866
20 - 24	24,705	25,989	26,882	27,805	28,760
25 - 29	17,267	18,130	18,729	19,348	19,988
30 - 34	14,821	15,549	16,054	16,575	17,144
35 - 39	13,395	14,045	14,496	14,961	15,442
40 - 44	11,203	11,735	12,103	12,484	12,876
45 - 49	9,472	9,913	10,218	10,533	10,857
50 - 54	8,079	8,448	8,703	8,965	9,236
55 - 59	5,732	5,983	6,155	6,334	6,517
60 - 64	5,701	5,950	6,122	6,299	6,482
65 - 69	4,965	5,178	5,326	5,477	5,632
70 - 74	3,354	3,490	3,585	3,681	3,780
75 - 79	2,152	2,234	2,291	2,349	2,408
80+	2,159	2,242	2,298	2,357	2,416
Age NS	1,242	-	-	-	-
Total	307,106	321,877	333,018	344,548	356,480

Source: District Planning Unit, Kosele, 2001

The population projections are skewed towards the non-economically active group. The young population (0 - 14 years) accounts for 47 per cent of the total population, while the aged population (60 years and above) accounts for only 6.7 per cent of the population. In total, the young and the aged together account for 57 per cent of the population. The district's dependency ratio is therefore high at 100:104. This situation has led to low savings and investment levels in the district and hence slow economic growth and high incidence of poverty. Similarly, the large youthful population have exerted high pressure on the social infrastructure like health and education, which are also currently inadequate. Measures to reduce this dependency ratio will have to be put in place if the vicious cycle of poverty in the district is to be broken.

Population Structure: Table 2.3 shows the population projections by sex and age. According to the 1999 Population and Housing Census the female and male population were 161,333, and 145,793 respectively, giving a male to female ratio of 90:100. The male population tend to leave the district for other parts of the country in search of employment. In a rural district like Rachuonyo whose economic mainstay is agriculture and where culturally, the male population makes major economic decisions, development will be affected, as the females cannot make decisions on behalf of the family.

Table 2.3 Population Projections by Age and Sex 1999 – 2008

Age Cohorts	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 – 4	25,113	25,049	26,517	26,449	27,497	27,426	28,512	28,439	29,565	29,489
5 – 9	22,538	22,005	23,784	23,219	24,653	24,065	25,554	24,942	26,487	25,851
10 – 14	25,386	24,491	26,807	25,857	27,798	26,809	28,826	27,797	29,892	28,821
15 – 19	19,616	18,661	20,685	19,673	21,430	20,378	22,202	21,108	23,002	21,865
20 – 24	10,409	14,296	10,939	15,050	11,307	15,574	11,688	16,117	12,082	16,678
25 – 29	6,964	10,303	7,303	10,827	7,538	11,191	7,781	11,568	8,031	11,957
30 – 34	6,056	8,765	6,346	9,203	6,547	9,507	6,754	9,821	6,968	10,145
35 – 39	5,478	7,917	5,737	8,308	5,917	8,579	6,102	8,860	6,293	9,149
40 – 44	4,812	6,391	5,036	6,699	5,191	6,912	5,351	7,133	5,516	7,360
45 – 49	4,076	5,396	4,262	5,651	4,391	5,827	4,523	6,009	4,660	6,197
50 – 54	3,717	4,362	3,885	4,563	4,001	4,702	4,120	4,845	4,243	4,993
55 – 59	2,538	3,194	2,647	3,335	2,722	3,433	2,800	3,534	2,880	3,637
60 – 64	2,462	3,239	2,567	3,383	2,640	3,482	2,715	3,584	2,792	3,689
65 – 69	2,147	2,818	2,237	2,941	2,300	3,026	2,364	3,113	2,429	3,203
70 – 74	1,594	1,760	1,658	1,832	1,703	1,882	1,748	1,933	1,795	1,985
75 – 79	1,020	1,132	1,059	1,176	1,085	1,206	1,112	1,236	1,140	1,268
80+ NS	847	1,554	1,239	1,002	1,271	1,027	1,304	1,053	1,337	1,079
Total	145,773	161,333	152,710	169,167	157,991	175,026	163,457	181,091	169,114	187,366

Source: District Planning Unit, Kosele, 2001

Table 2.4 shows the population projections of selected age groups.

Age group 6 – 13 years: This age group constitutes the primary school going population. As can be seen from the table, the population in this age group was 76,749 in 1999 and is projected to increase to 90,975 by the end of the plan period. Compared to available places in primary schools in the district which now stand at 80,000 the district must brace itself to build more primary school facilities if all the population in this age group must get education.

Age group 14-17 years: This age group constitutes the secondary school going population. In 1999 age this group had 34,056 persons and is projected to reach 42,326 by the end of this plan period. Again compared to the existing secondary places in the district, which now stands at only 8,000, more effort will have to be made to absorb the growing numbers in this age group.

The above two age groups' access to education is extremely vital in the war against poverty and all efforts must be made to ensure that enough educational facilities are made available to them.

Female Age Group 15-49: This is the reproductive age group, which in 1999 stood at 71,729 constituting 23% of the total population. It is projected to increase to 85,886 by the end of the plan period. Unless both its growth and fertility is controlled there will be a necessity in increasing facilities that are associated with maternal and childcare. In addition, an increase in this group and its fertility will lead to an increase in the general population. Efforts must therefore be made to control the growth and fertility of this age group.

Age Group 15-64: This age group constitutes the labour force. In 1999 this age group totalled 148,652 and is projected to reach 178,109 by the end of the plan period. This increase will necessitate the creation of more employment opportunities in the district. Given that the bulk of employment opportunities are found in the agricultural sector, this

sector should grow by at least 7 per cent annually if the increased labour force is to be absorbed. The Jua Kali sector too must grow by the same percentage to complement the agricultural sector. To realize this growth, rural electrification must be intensified in the district's major urban centres.

Table 2.4 Population Projections of Selected Age Groups 1999 – 2008

Age Groups	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
6-13 (Primary)	38,859	37,890	41,635	40,097	42,714	41,639	44,361	43,241	46,071	44,904
14-17 Secondary)	17,840	16,572	18,803	17,460	19,474	18,077	20,168	18,717	20,887	19,380
15-49 (Female)		71,729		76,168		79,278		82,516		85,886
15-64 (Labour)	66,128	82,524	70,189	87,697	73,034	91,324	75,995	95,101	79,075	99,034

Source: District Planning Unit, Kosele, 2001

Population Distribution and Density: Table 2.5 shows the district's population projections by Division. Kasipul Division has the highest population, which stood at 129,854 in 1999 accounting for 42 per cent of the district's population. The population of Kasipul Division is projected to reach 160,111 by the end of this plan period. The high population in this division can be attributed to Oyugis Town, which is situated in the division, as well as the fact that the division falls in a high agricultural potential zone. The division also has the highest population density, which currently stands at 381 persons per km² and is projected to reach 437 persons per km² at the end of the plan period. The high density is putting pressure on the land holdings resulting into sub-division into uneconomical units.

Kabondo Division recorded the lowest population size in 1999, standing at 49,934 and is projected to reach 60,467 by the end of the plan period. However, due to its location in a high agricultural potential zone, its density is high at 353 persons per km² and is projected to reach 434 persons per km² by the year 2008. Overall the district's average density was 325 persons per km² in 1999 and is projected to reach 400 by the year 2008.

Table 2.5 Population Projections by Divisions

Division	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
Kasipul	129,854	139,244	145,879	152,829	160,111
Kabondo	49,934	53,223	55,536	57,949	60,467
E. Karachounyo	74,578	79,692	83,295	87,061	90,997
W. Karachounyo	52,754	56,249	58,706	61,271	63,948
Total	307,120	328,400	343,416	359,110	375,522

Source: District Planning Unit, Kosele, 2001

Urban Population: Rachuonyo District is basically a rural district with only two major trading centres, Oyugis and Kendu Bay. Oyugis Town has the highest population, which stood at 65,894 in 1999. The population is projected to increase at an average growth rate of 6.8 per cent annually to reach 121,516 by the end of the plan period. Kendu Bay on the other hand had a population of 22,048 in 1999 and is projected to increase at the same rate to 40,658 by the end of the plan period. This increase in urban population is likely to put a lot of strain on the social utilities like water, housing, and sanitation. It will also swell the numbers of the unemployed. Oyugis Town for example experiences water shortage and there is poor sanitation. Kendu Bay faces the same problem and is not served by the electric national grid. To streamline this situation, proper town planning will be necessary. Comprehensive physical development plans for these two towns must be put in place to take cognisance of industrialization, housing, recreation

and other social infrastructure. Table 2.6 shows the population projections in the two towns.

Table 2.6 Population Projections by Towns 1999 - 2008

Division	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
Oyugis	65,894	80,805	92,578	106,064	121,516
Kendu Bay	22,048	28,906	30,976	35,491	40,658
Total	87,942	109,711	123,554	141,555	162,174

Source: District Planning Unit, Kosele, 2001

2.4.2 Poverty

According to the Second Report on Poverty in Kenya of June 2000, Rachuonyo District had a total of 230,000 persons or some 77 per cent of its total population living below the absolute poverty line. At the same time an estimated 200,000 or 67 per cent of the district's population were estimated to be food poor. The district's contribution to the national overall poverty was 1.66 per cent while its contribution to the national food poverty was 1.3 per cent. In the last (PRSP) District Consultative Forum held in the year (2001) it was estimated that the incidence of poverty in the district has risen and now stands at over 250,000 persons.

The causes of poverty in the district are diverse and vary from place to place in their intensity. However, the general causes include poor soils and inadequate erratic rainfall, which lead to low crop yields and thus low food intake. In addition, the presence of water hyacinth in Lake Victoria has greatly contributed to the high poverty levels in the district as it has affected fishing, which contributes over 20 per cent of the district's GDP. Also cotton farming which was a major activity in the district has collapsed due to poor marketing systems. This in turn has led to loss of incomes to the people and hence contributing immensely to poverty.

Lack of access to basic services like education, health and communication has also contributed to the high incidence of poverty in the district either due to their inadequacy, low quality or lack of incomes to access them. There is therefore, low quality of education coupled with low transition to secondary school. The district also experiences frequent outbreaks of water related diseases.

The high prevalence of HIV/AIDS is also a major contributor to poverty in the district. The pandemic is killing the most economically active people and at the same time depleting the meagre resources available through the treatment of opportunistic diseases associated with it.

Capital being one of the factors that enter into the production process has a very low base in the district. Lack of credit for the district's upcoming entrepreneurs has greatly affected the commercial sector, lowering the incomes, thus leading to poverty.

The poverty situation is spread across the district and its severity varies from division to division and among each individual socio-economic group. The worst hit divisions are West and East Karachuonyo while the most affected socio-economic groups are the unemployed, the widows, orphans and the illiterates.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

It has been nationally recognized that HIV/AIDS is a major development challenge. It was thus declared a National Disaster on 25th November 1999. In Rachuonyo District the residents have acknowledged its existence. Although it is difficult to estimate the exact numbers of those infected due to the people's reluctance to declare their HIV/AIDS status and failure to go for HIV/AIDS test statistics from the district's health institutions show 30 per cent prevalence rate which is more than double the national average of 14 per cent. The most dominant modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS in the district include sexual contact, blood transfusion, and mother to child. The main factors enhancing the spread are promiscuity, wife inheritance, alcohol and drug abuse.

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

The high prevalence rate is impacting negatively towards the district's development. Besides placing a lot of strain on the health budget, it depletes the little resources of the people in attempting to treat the opportunistic diseases associated with it. It has also affected both the education and agricultural sectors. In education, for example, it has caused high dropout rates in schools, as pupils who lose their parents are unable to pay school levies. Dropping out of school to care for their ailing relatives is also common. In addition, massive shortages of teachers are being realized in the district's schools, as more of them succumb to the pandemic. In agriculture, the district is likely to experience food shortages as a result of low agricultural activities occasioned by resources being diverted to combat the scourge.

Socially, the district has started experiencing large numbers of orphans, widows and widowers as both parents and spouses continue to die from HIV/AIDS. The fight against HIV/AIDS must be intensified if the district is to win the war against poverty.

In an attempt to arrest the situation, the district has put measures in place. All the two CACCs have been constituted and operationalised to assist in reducing the spread through awareness creation and behaviour change. The Department of Health has also intensified campaigns on the management of STDs to help arrest the situation. Several NGOs aside from sensitising the people on the dangers of the epidemic, have been carrying out treatment, care and support to those infected and affected by the epidemic. The main concern of the Rachuonyo DACC is to reduce the rate of infection through education on behaviour change as well as mobilizing the community to provide care to those infected and affected.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

The population of women according to the 1999 census was 161,333 accounting for 52.59 per cent of the total population. However, despite their large numbers, their role in economic development in the district is downplayed. In most cases men control the means of production. Men, for example, generally hold title deeds to land. Women cannot therefore access credit using title deeds as collaterals to set up capital investments.

On the other hand, women are the most productive group especially in agriculture as they devote much of their time on land. The 1999 Population Census Report Vol. II shows that, of the total population, from 54 years and above, more women (48,415) than men (27,046) were engaged in family farms. To increase food security and thus reduce food poverty in the district the agricultural extension workers will be required to focus their attention on women.

During this plan period efforts will be made to reduce gender disparity especially in regard to access to resources. The current Land Reform Review is expected to enable women have access to land. In addition, vigorous campaigns through barazas will be undertaken to sensitise men to allow women have access to land as well as allow them to take economic decisions especially where the men are absent. Traditional cultures that restrict women in major decision-making will be discouraged.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

The major disasters that frequently occur in the district are floods and drought. Floods usually occur in East Karachuonyo Division when Sondu Miriu River bursts its banks following heavy rainfall in the highlands of Rift Valley. Drought occurs both in East and West Karachuonyo. These disasters adversely effect agricultural production when they occur and in some cases the entire crop has been wiped out completely. Other disasters are frost in Kabondo which affects coffee and tea, disease outbreaks mostly cholera in the whole district, fish poisoning by unscrupulous fishermen in the lake and the recurrence of the water hyacinth.

To deal with these disasters the district has established a District Disaster Management Committee. It is anticipated that with the completion of the Sondu Miriu Hydroelectric Project, the problem of frequent floods will be solved. The district will attempt to set up a food reserve to assist those affected by drought. In addition an early warning system will be developed to warn the farmers in drought prone areas of impending drought so that they can plant drought resistant crops. The health service providers will intensify their sanitation campaign to stem the frequent outbreaks of cholera in the district while the water providers will ensure that safe water is made more accessible.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter attempts to map out the priority measures the district will undertake to achieve the objective of reducing the incidences of poverty while at the same time spurring economic growth. A sectoral approach has been adopted where the following issues have been discussed in each sector, vision and mission of the sector, the district's response to the vision and mission, the sector's contribution to the district's development, the role of stakeholders in the sector, cross-sector linkages, and programmes and projects to be implemented in order to achieve the vision and mission.

Six broad sectors have been identified in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework. These include: Agriculture and Rural Development; Physical Infrastructure; Human Resource Development; Tourism, Trade, and Industry; Information Communication and Technology; and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision is "sustainable and equitable rural development for all" while the mission is "to contribute to poverty reduction through food security, agro-industrial development, trade, water supply, rural employment and sustainable utilization of the natural resources".

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the medium term, it is expected that the district will attain adequate food production through collaboration with other stakeholders, enhanced extension services, introduction of high yielding crops, improved production technology and promotion of small scale irrigation. In addition, access to potable water supply will be increased through roof catchments, drilling of more boreholes and shallow wells, and protection of springs. This will save time spent in the search for water and such time will be used in other productive activities. It is also expected that, the increased agricultural production will generate employment opportunities to the district's labour force, spur trade in agricultural inputs and outputs, provide inputs for agro-based industries, leading to increased incomes and poverty reduction. Sustainable utilization of the district's natural resources will be optimised through the introduction of small-scale irrigation, controlled fishing and conservation of biodiversity.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture and Rural Development Sector contributes over 70 per cent of the district's gross domestic product and it provides over 80 per cent of the employment opportunities to the district's labour force. About 35 per cent of the labour force is employed in livestock related production activities. The agriculture sub-sector provides raw materials for the industrial sector, which include fish, coffee, cotton, and sugar cane. This in turn generates agro-industrial employment opportunities. Through the collection of cess from the sector's output, physical infrastructure like roads maintained. Growth in this sector is therefore vital, if the rising incidence of poverty is to be arrested.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The major stakeholders in this sector include the farmers, the Central Government through the Departments of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Forestry, Cooperatives, Lands and Settlement, Survey, Fisheries, and Physical Planning, the private sector, donor agencies, research bodies, private sector and NGOs. The Central Government through its agencies will continue to be responsible for setting up the policy guidelines that govern the sector as well as implementing departmental specific projects that facilitate growth in the sector. In agriculture and livestock development the main stakeholders include CARE Kenya in food security; Oyugis Integrated Project (OIP) in HIV/AIDS; C-MAD in environment protection; KARI in adaptive research; AEP in extension services; BAT in tobacco promotion; KTDA in tea promotion; CBK in coffee promotion; Rachuonyo County Council in provision of rural roads and the various cooperative societies in marketing. In rural water supply the main stakeholders include CARE Kenya in the provision of safe water; and HHCDO and Inter-diocesan Programme in the provision of low cost water supplies. In cooperative development the stakeholders include fishermen, farmers and the private sector, while in fisheries the LVEMP and HHCDO provide capacity building, Fish Processors Association of Kenya in marketing and KEMFRI in research. In environment the stakeholders are LVEMP in afforestation and rehabilitation of catchments areas, BAT in local afforestation and CATEK in the establishment of tree nurseries. It is therefore important that these stakeholders are well coordinated to ensure that there is no duplication of effort and that the sector grows in harmony with other sectors in the district.

3.1.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development (Food and Cash Crop).	Increasing both the average acreage and yield to ensure food security.	Unreliable rainfall patterns and poor quality seeds resulting in low yields high costs of inputs, and poor marketing systems.	Encourage small-scale irrigation schemes as well as introduction of drought resistant crops to cope with the unreliable and erratic rainfall patterns especially in West and East Karachuonyo; Local stockists will be encouraged to enter into partnership with the seed developers to ensure that quality seeds are availed to the farmers; Farmers to be encouraged to form cooperative societies and unions to procure.
Livestock Development.	To improve the quantity of local stock through cross breeding.	Prevalence of poor breeds in the district; Frequent outbreaks of animal diseases; Poor weather patterns, which affects pastures; The high risk averse attitudes of the people to venture into commercial livestock production.	Eradication of animal diseases in the district; Upgrading of the local breeds; Extending credit facilities to the farmers to enable them to venture into commercial livestock production.
Rural water Supply	To increase access to potable water by all segments of the population.	Poor quality of water in some parts of the district; High cost of accessing	Encourage low cost water supply like shallow wells, spring protection and roof

		water especially in drilling; Undeveloped water resources.	catchments; Develop low cost technology in collaboration with other stakeholders, including CARE Kenya to make potable water available.
Agricultural Research and Development	To focus on research that responds to district's needs.	Inadequate resources to develop area- based research in line with the prevailing environment; In addition, even the research generated is hardly disseminated to the would be users.	Research organizations like KARI and the National Universities will be encouraged to develop area-based research within the district.
Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement	Ensure proper land administration and human settlement is sustained through surveys and physical plans.	Lack of land information systems; Too many and confusing legislation on land issues; Lack of facilities like transport and office accommodation.	Harmonization of the various land laws; Provision of transport and office accommodation; Establishment of a land information system.
Cooperatives	To have a strong and well functional co-operatives.	Poor organization and management in the cooperative societies; Corruption, which has run, down some societies and eroded the confidence of the members; Presence of middlemen especially in the fishing industry who undercut the co-operative societies.	Campaign will be launched to strengthen both the organization and management of the existing societies through the training of societies' officials; Carry out periodic auditing of the societies' finances to minimize corruption; To eliminate middlemen, smaller co-operative societies will be encouraged to merge into larger unions.
Food Security	To ensure adequate food in the district and minimize occurrences of famine.	Poor yields of food crops occasioned by erratic rainfall especially in East and West Karachuonyo; Poor storage facilities resulting into post harvest loss; Early disposal of grain at throw away prices to middlemen from outside the district.	Establish a community food bank to ensure that any surplus food crops produced in the district is stocked within the district and only released at the time of scarcity; The N.C.P.B. silos at Kendu Bay will be used to stock these excess grain and pulses; Develop an early warning system on weather patterns to advise the farmers on the kind of crops to be grown in line with the changing weather patterns.
Agricultural and Other Rural Financial Services	To encourage institutions providing agricultural and rural finances to set up their branches in the district and to extend their services to the district's residents.	Lack of institutions to offer financial credit to the agricultural sector.	Farmers' cooperative societies will be encouraged to introduce credit units in their organizations and extend credit to farmers.
Fisheries	To raise productivity and improve returns in the fish industry.	Lack of laboratory and biochemical testing kits. The presence of water hyacinth in the lake; Poor pricing of fish products;	Provision of rural access roads to and from landing beaches Removal of water hyacinth through the collaboration of Fisheries, KARI and other

		Lack of fish preservation facilities; Poor road network from and to the fish landing beaches.	stakeholders; Extension of the stabex facility to assist in the stabilization of fish prices; Electricity to be extended to some of the fish landing beaches to attract investors to set up fish cooling plants.
Environment	To conserve biodiversity.	Negative attitudes towards the protection of environment; Inadequate funding. Wanton discharge of effluents into water bodies.	Awareness campaigns will be carried out to educate the people on the importance of environment conservation.
Irrigation	To diversify and hedge against natural calamities like drought and floods.	Insufficient funds to establish irrigation schemes.	Investors will be encouraged to establish irrigation schemes especially along the lakeshore.
Agricultural Marketing	To ensure that all the agricultural products are marketed to give farmers higher levels of income.	Low prices of the agricultural outputs; Presence of middlemen; Poor infrastructure especially roads; Formation of cartels especially in the cotton industry.	Farmers will be encouraged to strengthen their co-operative movements; Eliminate both the middlemen and the cartels; Local Authorities and the Ministry of Roads and Public works will be expected to improve the rural access roads to enable the farmers take their produce to market outlets.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture and Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture Livestock Extension Project District Wide	Enhance farmers and staff knowledge and skills; Support private sector participation.	Cover 1600 farmers in an hectare of 1600ha annually; Develop 1600 farm specific action plans annually; Train 1600 farmers and conduct 4 workshops annually.	General Extension; Development of community action plan; Development of farm specific action plans; Farmers and staff tours. Training of farmers and staff; Formation of local committees.
Livestock Development Programme District Wide	Upgrade the local Zebu herd; Increase the milk yield; Improve milk marketing.	Purchase 4 bulls annually; Set 4 bull schemes annually; Reach 1,000 dairy farmers annually; Train 40 staff annually.	Procurement of exotic bulls; General livestock extension; Farmers and staff training and tours.
Tsetse Control District Wide	Reduce the load of tsetse flies and disease.	Reduce the load by 90%.	Community based trapping; Selective grand spraying; Extensive use of pour on; Fence the Tsetse camp.
Rabies Control District Wide	Reduce rabies in the district.	Vaccinate all the dogs in the district against rabies.	Baiting of dogs; Vaccination of dogs.
Livestock Disease control District-wide	Improve the quality of cattle in the district;	Vaccinate at least 10,000 cattle annually.	Vaccinate all cattle against black water, lumpy skin,

Increase the milk yields
Increase incomes.

and anthrax.

B: New Project Proposals: Agriculture and Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Small Scale Irrigation Programme All Divisions	1	Diversify farming methods; Improve farmers incomes; Increase horticultural production.	Initiate 3 irrigation schemes annually.	Carry out survey and design of irrigation schemes; Construct irrigation structures; General irrigation extension; Formation of scheme committees. Justification: To cushion against the vagaries of weather.
Dairy Development Programme District Wide	2	Increase farmers incomes; Improve nutritional standards.	Purchase 20 dairy animals annually; Set up 4 demonstration units annually; Conduct 4 staff workshops annually.	Procurement of dairy animals for farmers Train farmers in dairy production. Justification: To diversify sources of incomes.
Horticultural Development District Wide	3	Increase farmers incomes; Improve nutritional standards.	Set up 1 divisional nursery annually; Produce at least 1000 seedlings annually.	Set up fruit seedlings nursery; Train farmers in horticulture. Justification: The district is not self sufficient in fruits.
Agricultural Marketing Development Programme District Wide	4	Improve market structures; Support agro and agricultural businesses.	Set up 10 marketing boards in the 10 market centres; Conduct 5 market surveys annually.	Provide market information to farmers; Carry out market surveys. Justification: There is lack of marketing information in the district.
Control of Poultry Diseases District Wide	5	Improve the quality of poultry in the district. Improve the nutritional standards.	Vaccinate all the poultry in the district.	Vaccinate poultry against NSD and fowl pox. Justification: There is high incidence of poultry disease.
Tick Control Project District Wide	6	Reduce the tick load in the district.	Rehabilitate at least 5 dips annually; Train 5 Dip Committees annually.	Rehabilitate community dips; Train Dip Committees. Justification: There is a high load of ticks.
Hides and Skin Improvement District Wide	7	Improvement of incomes.	Train about 250 handlers annually.	Train on proper flaying. Justification: Lack of proper knowledge by the hides and skin dealers to do proper training.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Desiltation of Dams and Pans District wide	Access water closer to the people.	Desilt at least 5 dams and pans.	Carry out Surveys and Designs on the silted dams and pans.
Ground water Development District wide	Increase safe water coverage in the district.	Construct at least 10 water points annually.	Surveys, designs, and development of water point sources.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Development Programme District wide	Increase milk production and incomes to farmers.	Have at least 20 cow-to-cow rotations annually. Train at least 100 dairy farmers annually.	Cow to Cow rotation Training of farmers.
Intensive Cooperative Management Scheme District wide	Capacity building in cooperative management.	Train at least 5 committees and their staff annually.	Train Cooperative management committees and staff.
Second Coffee Improvement Project District wide	Increase the income base of the district.	Renovate and electrify at least 2 coffee factories annually.	Renovation of existing coffee factories. Provision of loans for farm inputs.

B: New Project Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Milk Processing Plant Kabondo District wide	1	Stabilize milk prices.	Complete the project.	Establishment of a milk cooling and processing plant. Justification: A lot of milk goes to waste, as it is highly perishable.
Office Accommodation East Karachuonyo Division	2	Provide enabling environment.	Complete the project.	Construct offices for the department. Justification: The department is housed in Kendu Bay 20 km away from the District Headquarters.

A: On-going Projects: Fisheries Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Minor Alterations And Maintenance Works East Karachuonyo Division	Provision of an enabling environment.	Complete the project.	Carry out maintenance works and minor repairs on the 6 departmental buildings.
General Extension Services District wide	Increase incomes from the fish industry.	Train a total of 1000 persons in fish industry annually.	Train fishermen, fish traders and fish farmers in fish production.
Dam Fisheries District wide	Increase fish production in the district.	Stock at least 5 dams annually.	Stock all the public dams in the district.
Lvemp East And West Karachuonyo Division	Conserve the environment.	Develop 5 beaches annually.	Develop basic infrastructures at the fish landing beaches.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improvement of Fish Landing Beaches	1	Improve the hygienic handling of fish products to attract export market.	Construct 5 bandas annually; Fence 5 beaches annually. Plan all the 39 beaches; Construct 5 sanitation facilities annually.	Train Beach Management Committees; Construction of bandas; Fence all the landing beaches; Prepare PDPs for all beaches Construct sanitary facilities. Justification: The fish landing beaches currently are open to animals and thus dirty posing health hazard.

A: On-going Projects: Forestry Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Afforestation Programme District Wide	Increase tree and forest cover in the district. Conserve the environment.	Increase tree cover in the district by 5% annually.	Forestry extension services Promote agro forestry in Farmlands.
Local Afforestation Programme. District Wide	Increase forest cover in the district.	Plant at least 10,000 trees annually in the two forests.	Conserve and protect the existing forests in the district; Plant trees at Wire and Kodera Forests.
Asal Project	Prevent desertification.	Establish at least 5 community nurseries annually.	Establish community tree nurseries.

B: New Project Proposals: Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Land Acquisition Kosele Township	1	Construction of public investment projects.	Acquire land.	Excision of 100 acres of land around the District Hqs. Justification: The district headquarters is squeezed in terms of land.
Land Registry Kosele Township	2	Bring services closer to the people.	Complete the establishment of the registry.	Establish a Land Registry at the District Headquarters. Justification: Reduce distances covered to Homa Bay to transact land issues.
Physical Development Plans District Wide	3	Ensure proper spatial settlement in these trading centres.	Prepare at least 1 Physical Development Plan annually.	Complete the Oyugis Physical Development Plans and start the preparation of Physical Development Plans for Ringa, Kadongo, Chabera, Ruga and Kandiege Trading Centres. Justification: Avoid haphazard planning of the towns and market centres in the district.
Land Adjudication District Wide	4	Have all land in the district registered.	Complete the project.	Complete the remaining adjudication sections in the district.

				Justification: Ensure title deeds are processed to allow for collaterals.
Office Accommodation Kosele Township	5	Provide enabling environment.	Complete the project.	Construct offices to house the entire lands ministry at the district level. Justification: The department is currently renting offices thus spend a lot of money.

B: New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Lake Victoria Wetland Programme District Wide	1	Make use of the wetlands economically.	Complete and implement the studies.	Conduct studies to determine the needs of the lake. Justification: The lake's eco-system is fast deteriorating.
Environmental Education District Wide	2	Protection of the environment.	Establish at least 2 committees per division annually.	Establish training committees at divisional levels on the importance of environment protection. Justification: Ensure people conserve their environment.
Office Accommodation District Wide	3	Provide enabling environment.	Complete the project.	Construct offices Justification: The department does not have proper offices.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and Rural Development is a wide sector whose functions extend into or rely heavily on other sectors. It is linked in one way or another to the Physical Infrastructure sector. It is also linked to Human Resource Development, Trade, Industry and Tourism, Information and Communications Technology, and the Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order sectors. The Physical Infrastructure Sector, consisting of roads, electricity, water works and sanitation, and transport and communications is closely linked to the Agriculture and Rural Development sector. Accessible roads are necessary for transportation of farm inputs and produce. Electricity is a prerequisite to establishment of a functional market of perishable goods like vegetables, let alone its necessity in agro-based industries. The Human Resource Development sector is responsible for development of a skilled and healthy manpower for productive employment in Agriculture and Rural Development. Agro-based industries and marketing of agricultural produce and services can benefit from the input of the Tourism, Trade and Industry sector.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The sub-sectors in the Physical Infrastructure Sector include roads, major water works and sanitation, energy, urban buildings, transport and communication. In Rachuonyo District the entire physical infrastructure is inadequate and this contributes to slow economic growth and high incidence of poverty.

3.2.1. Sector Vision and Mission

For enhanced and sustainable economic growth, the sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities. In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impacts in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading input in the country's overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development.

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

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

In the major water works sub-sector it is expected that in the medium term, the district's residents will be able to access safe water within a manageable distance, which will in turn free the time spent in looking for water to other productive activities. This will be achieved through rehabilitating stalled water supplies, constructing new schemes and encouraging people to use low cost technologies like roof catchments to access water. In addition, beneficiaries of water projects will be encouraged to own these schemes.

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

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

In transport and communication, service coverage in the district has been inadequate. In most parts of the district access to both postal and telephone service is low. In addition, the district is not served by any air transport while the water transport in Lake Victoria, which was being offered by the Kenya Railways, has collapsed due to the presence of

water hyacinth. It is, therefore, expected that in the medium term coverage of these vital services will be increased to cover a wider population.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Physical infrastructure including roads, water supplies, energy, buildings, transport and communication plays an important role in any economy, as it is the engine that propels development. The road sub-sector for example, links various sectors and enables access to inputs for production and outputs for consumption. It also provides direct employment opportunities and incomes to the district's residents during construction and maintenance. The development of the water sub-sector reduces the frequent outbreaks of water borne diseases like cholera and hence contributes to a lower health bill. It spurs industrial investment, employment and income growth. The management of water schemes by the beneficiaries also generates incomes and thus contribute to the reduction of poverty incidence.

The energy sub-sector is still undeveloped in the district. Less than 2 per cent of the district's population have access to electric energy while more than 90 per cent rely on wood fuel as the only source of energy. This scenario does not auger well for the district's biodiversity while at the same time it is not conducive to the development of industry in the district. The Jua Kali plays a leading role in generating employment opportunities for the districts labour force. The supply of electric energy is critical for its growth and sustainability.

An efficient and reliable communication system is a prerequisite to the development of the district. The district's commercial sector growth relies on modern communication systems. Water transport links the district with the other East African Countries of Uganda and Tanzania as well the other neighbouring districts and encourages cross border trade. Air transport boosts agricultural production especially in horticulture and augments other forms of transport in the district.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The main stakeholders in the road sub-sector are the Central Government, the three Local Authorities (Rachuonyo County Council, Oyugis Town Council and Kendu Bay Town Council), the private sector and the public. The Central Government through the Ministry of Roads and Public Works will provide the policy framework as well as undertake general management and construction of the major roads. The Local Authorities will be involved in the management of rural roads under the jurisdiction of their councils. The private sector through the contractors and the general business community will be involved both as providers and users in the road sub-sector. The contractors will be encouraged to provide quality construction work. The public, as a major user, will be sensitised to take over the maintenance of roads wherever they live.

In water sub-sector, the stakeholders include the Department of Water, which has the responsibility of defining the policy framework while at the same time undertaking the construction of major water works. Other stakeholders are Public Health, Forestry, NGOs, and the private sector. Forestry will be concerned with the conservation of the water catchments areas while Public Health will be concerned with the water safety and sanitation. NGOs operating in the district in the water sub-sector include HHCCDO,

CARE Kenya, and Inter-diocesan Development Programme and will be expected to continue complementing the Water Department's efforts.

In transport and communication, stakeholders include the Government through the Ministry of Transport and Communication and its state corporations, including the Kenya Railways, which provide water transport, Postal Corporation of Kenya providing postal services, and the Telkom Kenya providing telephone services. The other stakeholders in the private sector including Safaricom and Kencell will supplement Telkom efforts. The community at large who are the users of these services will be encouraged to provide all the necessary support to the government and non-governmental organizations providing these vital services.

In the energy sub-sector, stakeholders include the Ministry of Energy, which sets out policy to regulate the sector; energy providers like Ken Gen and K. P. L. & Co.; Industrialists and the Jua Kali sector operating in the district and the general public. Whereas it is expected that Ministry of Energy will expand the coverage of electricity in the district through the Rural Electrification Programme, other stakeholders are expected to take up their roles in developing alternative sources of energy such as biogas, solar and wind energy.

3.2.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads.	Grading all feeders, rural and minor roads connecting rural areas, fish landing beaches and the main classified roads in the district; Spot patching all the dilapidated sections of the main trunk roads; Reactivating and ensuring that the District Roads Committee is fully functional; Carrying out periodic routine maintenance of all the roads in the district.	Inadequate feeder, rural and minor roads linking the classified roads with the rural areas to tap the potential in these areas; Insufficient funds for routine maintenance of the existing roads; Poor quality work by contractors.	Improvement of existing minor, rural and feeder roads and linking them to classified roads through the recently introduced District Roads Committee; Intensification of routine maintenance of all the existing classified road network in the district; Designing appropriate road concession arrangement to attract the private sector to construct, maintain and manage the roads in the district; Encourage the local authorities to undertake road projects in their areas of jurisdiction.
Major Water Works and Sanitation	To ensure that access to water is made to all.	Inadequate supply of potable water; Underdeveloped water resources; Low capacities of existing water schemes; Inadequate operation and maintenance; Insufficient technical service providers and poor quality of water sources in some parts of the district.	Electrifying the existing water schemes like Oyugi's, Kosele, Kendu Bay and West Karachuonyo; Rehabilitation of stalled water schemes; Encouragement of private water undertakers to construct new schemes; Develop alternative sources like dams, pans and roof catchments where natural sources of water are inadequate.
Energy	To ensure a wider coverage	Inadequate coverage of the	Increase the district's

	of electricity and other sources of energy.	district by the national electricity grid.; High tariffs charged by the KPLC; High tariffs and duties levied on other forms of energy generation like solar panels; Depletion of the forest cover due to heavy reliance on wood fuel.	coverage of the national grid especially in market centres and public institutions; Reduction of tariff on electricity by the KPLC. Encouragement of alternative forms of energy by reducing tariffs on other forms of energy generation.
Transport and Communication	To facilitate proper transport of people, goods and services and ensure efficient communication system.	Inadequate coverage of both postal and telephone services; Non-functional of water transport and absence of air transport.	The Kenya Posta and Telekom will be called upon to increase their service coverage to reach most parts of the district; The Kenya Railways will be expected to revive its steamer services at Kendu Bay Pier while the Kenya Airport Authority will be expected to construct at least one airstrip in the district; The two cellular phone providers, Safaricom and Kencell communications will be expected to set up their networks in the district.

3.2.6. Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kadongo-Gendia Rd.D217	Make the road motorable.	Gravel the whole 33km of the road.	Gravelling.

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Oyugis-Kendu Bay Roads C26 Kasipul/E.Karachuonyo Division	1	Make the road motorable.	Complete the tarmacking of 25 Km.	Bituminisation. Justification: The road is in poor state.
Kendu Bay-Homa Bay RoadC19	2	Make the road motorable.	Complete the tarmacking of 32km.	Bituminisation. Justification: The road is in bad state.
Katito- Kendu Bay Road.	3	Make the road motorable.	Complete the works of 40km.	Repairs, resealing and Re-carpeting. Justification: The road is in bad state.
Oyugis-Samba Roads E1034	4	Make the road motorable.	Complete the construction.	Construct Kibwon Awach bridge. Justification: Link the roads.
Oyugis-Rangwe Road C18	5	Make the road motorable.	Complete construction	Construct Box culvert at Agido. Justification: Link Homa Bay and Rachuonyo Districts.
Adiedo-Wagwe-Pala- Mitirabili Road E213	6	Make the road motorable.	Gravel the whole stretch of 15km.	Improve on Gravelling. Justification:

				The road is impassable during the rainy season.
Oyugis-Gamba Road D220	7	Make the road motorable.	Gravel the whole stretch or road.	Improve on gravelling. Justification: The road is impassable during the rainy season.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Major Water Works

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Oyugis Water Supply Kasipul Divsion	Make the project operate at full capacity and ensure wider coverage.	Complete the project.	Electrification of the Intake. Extension of the distribution lines.
Kosele Water Supply	Make the project operate at full capacity and ensure wider coverage.	Complete the project.	Electrification of the Intake. Extension of the distribution lines. Construct storage tanks.
Kendu Bay Water Supply	Make the project operate at full capacity and ensure wider coverage.	Complete the project.	Electrification of the Intake. Extension of the distribution lines.
Kanyaluo Water Supply	Make the project operate at full capacity and ensure wider coverage.	Complete the project.	Rehabilitate the pipeline and extend the distribution.

B: New Project Proposals: Major Water Works

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
West Karachuonyo Water Supply	1	Improve supply services	Complete the rehabilitation.	Rehabilitation of the pipeline. Justification: Provide clean potable water within a reasonable distance and reduce water borne diseases and time spent in fetching water.
Mawego Water Supply	2	Improve supply services	Complete the rehabilitation.	Rehabilitation of the pipeline. Justification: Provide clean potable water within a reasonable distance and reduce water borne diseases and time spent in fetching water.
Wangchieng Water Supply	3	Improve supply services	Complete the rehabilitation.	Complete the stalled works and install distribution lines. Justification: Provide clean potable water within a reasonable distance and reduce water borne diseases and time spent in fetching water.
Maintenance of Hydomet Stations	4	Improve data collections	Complete the project.	Rehabilitate and install new systems. Justification: Collect data for better planning and implementation of water projects.
Kachien Water Supply	5	Increase access to safe water	Complete the project.	Install rising main and distribution lines. Justification: Provide potable water and reduce water borne diseases.
Oula Water Supply	6	Increase access to safe water	Complete the rehabilitation.	Install storage tanks and distribution line. Justification: Provide potable water and reduce water borne diseases.
Kayugi Water Supply	7	Increase access to safe water	Complete the rehabilitation.	Install rising main and distribution line. Justification: Provide potable water and reduce water borne diseases.
Otok Water Supply.	8	Increase access to safe water	Complete the rehabilitation.	Install rising main and distribution line. Justification: Provide potable water and reduce water borne

				diseases.
Nyabola Girls School Water Supply	9	Improve institutional water supplies	Complete the project.	Rehabilitate and extend the distribution line. Justification: Save time spent by students in search of water.
Wangapala School Water Supply	10	Improve institutional water supplies	Complete the rehabilitation.	Rehabilitate and extend the distribution line Justification: Save time spent by students in search water.
Kadiège Water Supply	11	Improve access to safe water	Complete the rehabilitation.	Improve the intake, rising main and distribution lines. Justification: Provide potable water to the community.
Kanyadhiang Community Water Supply	12	Improve access to safe water	Complete the rehabilitation.	Complete phases II and III of the project. Justification: Provide potable water to the community.

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ringa-Oyugis-Kosele-Kendu Bay Supply Line	1	Increase electricity coverage.	Complete the connection.	Connect the supply line from Ringa through Kosele to Kendu Bay. Justification: The coverage of electricity in the district is inadequate.
Kendu Bay-Pala-Homa Hills Supply Line	2	Increase electricity coverage.	Complete the connection.	Construct supply line linking Kendu Bay through Pala to Homa Hills. Justification: The coverage of electricity in the district is inadequate.
Development of Alternative Sources of Energy	3	Remove the strain put on the electricity and wood fuel.	30% of the population to use alternative forms of energy.	Encourage the use of solar, wind and biogas energy. Justification: To complement other sources of energy.

B: New Project Proposals: Transport and Communication

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kosele Telephone Exchange Kosele	1	To increase coverage of telephone.	Reach out to as many subscribers as possible.	Install exchange equipment, install cable network, and connect subscribers. Justification: Provide access to communication.
Mawego Telephone Exchange	2	To increase coverage of telephone.	Reach out to as many subscribers as possible.	Install exchange equipment, install cable network, and connect subscribers. Justification: Improve communication system.
Steamer Service	3	Provision of alternative mode of transport.	Resume the steamer services in the next 1 year.	Rehabilitate the Kendu Bay pier. Justification: Diversify mode of transport.
Establishment of Airstrip	4	Provision of alternative mode of transport.	Complete the project.	Acquire land and construct the airstrip. Justification: Diversify modest transport.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

With provision of electricity in rural areas, small-scale industries are expected to come up with time (welding, posho mills, etc), which will improve incomes and raise the standard of living of the rural poor. A raised standard of living means strong healthier people, who are more productive in all areas of human endeavour, be it educational performance, farm labour or business ventures. This sector is therefore linked to the Human Resource Development sector, concerned with the health, social and mental development of the person, the Agriculture and Rural Development sector, Trade, Industry and Tourism sector and the Public Administration, Safety Law and Order sector, which maintains a conducive environment for all round performance of all sectors.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

This sector includes industries, trade, tourism, mining, small-scale industries and financial services

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision and mission of this sector “contributing to the socio-economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of trade, industry, tourism and regional integration with a view to improving the welfare of all Kenyans”.

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the medium term, the district will utilize its vast resource potential in this sector to generate employment, increase incomes and reduce poverty. In the industrial sub-sector, the district will explore the possibility of establishing fish processing plants along its beaches to take full advantage of the European Union (EU) fish market. Small-scale industries will be encouraged through the development of Jua Kali. Cotton growing which has been the main cash crop of the district will be intensified and ginning done at the district level to generate employment and increase incomes. In mining, the district’s vast resources of sand, limestone, building stones and marble will be exploited to capacity, while in tourism the district’s natural and historical sites will be marketed to attract tourists.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Currently the sector’s contribution to the district’s GDP is minimal. However, all efforts will be made to ensure that the sector plays its rightful role in employment creation, providing income and reducing poverty. As mentioned earlier, the district has the resources that include fish, cotton, fruits, sand, limestone, marble and tourist sites that have potential to contribute substantially to the district’s incomes. In this plan period, efforts will be made to use the resources for agro-industrial processing and in the building and consultation industry.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders in this sector include the central government, which will continue providing the policy direction, the private sector will set up investment ventures, the financial institutions will provide financial resource, and the local authorities will be expected to provide the rural infrastructure.

3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industry	To increase the level of industrial activity in the district.	Lack of electricity necessary for investment in fish processing, cotton ginning and fruit canning; High cost of capital due to high interest rates charged by the financial institutions; Poor road network leading to fish landing beaches and to other sources of raw materials; High licensing fees.	Extending the national electricity grid to the fish landing beaches to encourage investment in fish cooling and processing plants and cotton ginning; Improvement of the road network to link the raw material sources with the main trunk roads; Reduction in license fees charged by the local authorities.
Mining	To exploit the mining potential of the district.	Poor road network; Exploitation of the producers by middlemen; Expensive capital and high license fees.	Improvement of rural access roads and establishment of co-operative societies to access cheaper capital.
Tourism	To expand and increase the number of tourists to the district.	Lack of amenities like hotels in the tourist's sites. Poor road network leading to these sites and inadequate marketing.	Encourage investors to provide the necessary amenities like hotels, road networks leading to the tourist sites and to market tourist sites to attract tourists in the district.
Trade	To stimulate trade activities to increase income level.	Lack of capital for investment especially in large-scale enterprises; Inadequate credit facilities; Poor business management skills; Poor infrastructure.	Measures will be put in place during the plan period to create an enabling environment for trade.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposal: Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Fish Cooling and Processing Plant East West Karachuonyo	1	Increase the value of fish products.	Set up at least one plant annually.	Construction of the plants Justification: Preserve fish to avoid wastage and attract better prices.
Cotton Ginning	2	Increase the value of cotton.	Complete the rehabilitation.	Rehabilitate the Kendu Bay Ginnery. Justification: To retain the seed for replanting and reduce cost of transport.
Tourism	3	Tap the tourist market;	Increase tourist	Construct hotels;

Development District Wide		Increase foreign exchange earnings.	visits in the district by 10% annually.	Extend supply lines to tourist sites; Advertise tourist site in the district. Justification: To fully exploit the tourist sites in the district.
Establishment of Jua Kali Sheds	4	Increase the informal trade activities.	Construct one Jua Kali shed each in Oyugis, Kosele and Kendu Bay.	Construct the sheds in the three towns of the district. Justification: To increase employment levels and incomes.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Trade, Industry and Tourism Sector is directly linked to all other sectors. In Physical Infrastructure, provision of quality and adequate infrastructural facilities like roads, electricity, telephone and water is a prerequisite for the development of this sector. Entrepreneurship skills, which are nurtured and developed under the Human Resource Sector, affect the growth of the sector and thus there will be need to develop it during the plan period. This will in turn boost the development of Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector. Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order guarantee an orderly society and security, and hence create an enabling environment for investments. Agriculture and Rural Development sector is closely linked with the Trade, Industry and Tourism sector as the latter receives raw materials from the former. Information, Communication Technology will spur the growth or development of the Tourism, Trade and Industry sector by developing information on market availability for both raw materials and processed goods.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The sub-sectors in Human Resource Development include HIV/AIDS, education and training, health and nutrition, population, culture, sports and recreation, shelter and housing, labour and employment.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "to achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resource in order to attain better quality of life for all Kenyans," while the mission is "achievement of greater levels of human resource development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilization and socio-cultural enhancement".

3.4.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The Ministry of Health and other stakeholders in the health sub-sector are expected in the medium term to prepare proper work-plans and implement activities that promote integrated management of childhood illness, reproductive health, control of malaria and HIV/AIDS. In addition, promotion of continuing education for health care workers will be strengthened. Cost sharing collections and usage will be streamlined to achieve its optimum benefits.

In the education sub-sector, measures will be put in place to increase enrolment and retention rates in schools and training will continue to be offered in the district. This will

contribute in the reduction of illiteracy and open new opportunities to reducing the incidence of poverty. In addition, access to education will be enhanced through availing of bursaries for those in need, and provision of more physical facilities.

In culture, recreation and sports, advocacy campaigns will be intensified to change the cultural behaviours that are not consistent with the modern times and those that promote risky behaviour. One such behaviour is wife inheritance, which has been one of the main channels of transmission of HIV/AIDS. The Department of Social Services will intensify social mobilization, to ensure proper cultural behaviour. In addition efforts will be made to maintain the existing and develop new sports and recreation facilities to ensure that the youths' talents are tapped for economic development.

Rachuonyo District has a very high prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS. Efforts will be made to bring down this rate to manageable levels through intensive awareness campaigns and advocacy that encourage people to change their sexual behaviour. In addition, retrogressive cultures that promote transmission of HIV/AIDS will be discouraged.

In shelter and housing the problem of slum development will have to be addressed in the district's towns of Oyugis and Kendu Bay in order to ensure better shelter and housing.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The health sub-sector plays an important role in the district's economy. Through the provision of both preventive and curative services, it ensures a healthy population, which in turn participates in the development activities of the district. Education on the other hand has continued to train and equip the district's labour force with skills for productive employment. The district has 339 primary schools, 58 secondary schools and 1 institute of technology in addition to other private training institutions in other sectors like health and commerce. Culture, recreation and sports on its part determine the overall behaviour of the individuals in the society and their ability to engage in productive activity. The inculcation of proper culture together with the right recreation and sports will go along way in ensuring economic growth and hence poverty reduction.

The impact of HIV/AIDS in the district is threatening to reverse the gains that have been achieved in the recent past. The education sector is threatened by shortage of teachers while the district may start experiencing food shortages as a result of able and productive sections of the population succumbing to the scourge. Control of HIV/AIDS therefore is central to an effective poverty reduction strategy.

Shelter and housing is a basic need and contributes significantly to better living standards and household welfare. In Rachuonyo District 95 per cent of the poor and 85 per cent of the non-poor rural households own their houses. However, there is an emerging problem of the slum development in the district's two towns of Oyugis and Kendu Bay.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

In the health sub-sector, stakeholders including the Government through the Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Rural Development, Environment and Natural Resources, Finance and Planning will continue to set policy guidelines as well as implement key

projects. The NGOs, CBOs and private sector will continue to supplement the government efforts in offering services. The community will provide physical facilities through cost sharing initiatives.

In the education and training sub-sector, the Ministries of Education, Science and Technology, and Labour and Human Resource Development will continue to provide the policy directions as well as to implement core programmes in the sub-sector. Other stakeholders include the B.O.Gs, P.T.As and the community who provide both institutions' management and the much-needed physical facilities. Trade Unions will continue to cater for the teachers' welfare, and the private sector will supplement the government efforts in offering schooling and training needs of the growing population. It is expected that all these stakeholders will continue to perform.

In the culture, recreation and sports sub-sector the main stakeholders include the Government, District Sports Council, Local Authorities, NGOs, CBOs, the private sector and the community whose roles vary from policy formulation to implementation of programmes, and resource and social mobilization of the communities. These roles will continue to be performed by these stakeholders.

In HIV/AIDS, the main stakeholders are the Government, NGOs, CBOs, the private sector and the communities. The government formulated the AIDS Strategic Plan to assist in controlling its spread while the NGOs and CBOs continue to create awareness and advocacy on its prevention.

3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health and Nutrition	Provision of both quality curative and preventive health services.	Inadequate physical facilities, supply of drugs, lack of basic modern health equipment to perform complicated cases, inadequate qualified medical personnel; Cost sharing programme which locks out most of the patients in need of health services as they cannot afford.	To provide more physical facilities at the district hospital, and upgrade the divisional sub-district hospitals to district hospital status; Decentralise drug supplies; Streamline the cost-sharing programme to take care of those that cannot afford it; Install modern basic equipment to perform complicated cases.
Education and Training	Increase enrolment in all the educational institutions in the district as well as minimizing dropout and wastage rates.	Inadequate physical facilities like classrooms and learning materials. Inadequate staffing needs of schools. High dropout and low enrolment rates due to rising education costs occasioned by cost sharing and rising poverty levels.	Increase the physical facilities through the participation of BOGs and PTAs; Establish bursary funds at all levels to cater for those pupils who cannot afford school levies; Employ more teaching staff to cope with the increasing number of school going population.
Culture, Research and Sports	Encourage behavioural change and popularise sports in the district.	Limited resources to mobilize communities to change their behaviour especially towards productive activities; Lack of recreational	Hold campaigns to change the retrogressive culture that retard development and initiate recreational and sporting activities;

		facilities to keep the youth out of mischief.	
HIV/AIDS	To reduce the prevalence rates and limit the spread through advocacy.	Negative behaviour by the people who have refused to accept that HIV/AIDS is real; Retrogressive culture of wife inheritance; Unqualified medical practitioners and the high cost of treatment of ailments associated with HIV/AIDS.	Carry out vigorous campaigns on positive behaviour change on issues of sex; Retrogressive cultural tendencies of wife inheritance will slowly be eased out of the community; The Ministry of Health will also continue to offer treatment to those suffering from AIDS related ailments in addition to screening of blood to prevent transmission through blood transfusion; Women will also be sensitised on ways and means of avoiding mother to child transmission.
Shelter and Housing	Develop proper settlement patterns in the emerging town of the district.	Mushrooming of slums in the two main towns of Oyugis and Kendu Bay leading to poor sanitation and posing health problems.	The Local Authorities will put strict enforcement of the Physical Development Act in place; The District Physical Planner will be expected to prepare physical development plans in all the major trading centres to ensure the proper settlement patterns and proper housing and shelter standards.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rachuonyo District Hospital Kasipul Division	1	Provide curative and preventive service to all parts of the district. Have a District Referral Hospital.	Complete the targeted District Hospital.	Construct wards, administrative blocks, general store, pharmacy, laundry, mortuary, X-ray and theatre block and staff houses. Justification: This was a health centre which has now become a district referral hospital.
Kendu Bay Sub-District Hospital East Karachuonyo Division	2	Upgrade the health centre to a Sub-District Hospital and provide quality health care to the people.	Complete the up-grading.	Construct wards, administration block, pharmacy, laundry, mortuary and X-ray block, minor theatre and staff houses. Justification: The institution serves two divisions as a referral health centre.
Health Centre Development Programmes Kosele Health Centre, Okiki Amayo Health Centre,	3	Provide quality health care to the community.	To complete the projects.	Construction of wards, pharmacy, administration block and physiotherapy room. Justification: Bring health services closer to the people.

Homa Line Health Centre, Kabondo Health Centre. Kadenge Health Centre, Kiagwe Health Centre, Miriu Health Centre.				There are no health facilities nearby.
Dispensary Development Programme Ober Dispensary Omboga Dispensary Othoro Dispensary, Mawego Dispensary, Atiedo Dispensary	4	Provide quality health care to the community.	Completion of the projects.	Improve the existing facilities to dispensary status through construction of decent building. Justification: Bring health services closer to the people. There are no health facilities nearby.
District Health Management Team	5	Strengthen health services to the population.	Completion of construction.	Construct office block to house the entire District Health Management Team. Justification: The entire team is scattered in three towns.

B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Early Childhood Education Programme District Wide	1	Encourage all children to go to school.	Assess all the teachers annually, and build at least 2 schools annually.	Assessment of teachers Build, construct and equip ECD Centres. Justification: This is the foundation of education and needs a lot of support.
School Inspection Programme District Wide	2	Improvement of the examination performance. Increase number of streams.	Carry out constant inspections in all the schools.	Offer inspection services, insets and courses. Sensitisation of BOGs/PTSS. Justification: Improve performance.
Special Education Programme District Wide	3	Increase enrolment in learning institutions with special needs	Conduct 10 awareness campaigns on disabilities annually.	Sensitize parents for positive change. Justification: Cater for the disabled children to get equal opportunities.
Office Administration District Headquarters	4	Accommodate and safe- keep government materials and equipment.	Complete the project.	Construct more offices. Justification: The staff is congested in a dilapidated building.
Agoro Sare Secondary School District Wide	5	Expansion of streams and enrolment.	Complete the project.	Construct more offices, laboratory and classrooms. Justification Improve performance.
Bishop Linus Okok Secondary School District Wide	6	Moving to new site after sub division of land with sponsor.	Complete the project.	Construct more offices, laboratory, classrooms, and dormitories. Justification: Improve performance.
Ringa Secondary School District Wide	7	Expand accommodation for more students.	Complete the project.	Construct dormitory. Justification: Improve performance.
Saye Secondary School District Wide	8	Providing room for dining.	Complete the project.	Fitting doors, windows and floor screening. Justification:

				Improve performance.
Wire Secondary School District Wide	9	Offer practical lessons to students.	Complete the project.	Equipping laboratory. Justification: Improve performance.
Establishment Of Bursary Fund. District Wide	10	Assist needy students.	Hold 2 major harambees annually.	Hold Harambees. Justification: Drop out rates is high due to inability to pay school levies.

A: On-going Projects: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project/Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kosele Stadium Development	Improve on security and control gate collection system.	To complete the project.	To complete fencing of the stadium perimeters, build pre and post match rooms, renovate the main stand and improve sanitation.
Training Of Sports Persons District Wide	To achieve required manpower in various sporting activities.	Increase the number of qualified coaches, referees and umpires etc. to man various sporting activities in the district.	Conduct training of sports persons in various sports activities.

B: New Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction Of Office Block District Headquarters	1	Acquire enough space for office operations.	Complete the project.	Build enough offices for the department. Justification: Acquire enough space for office operations.
Construction Of Development Of A Standard Stadium District Wide	2	To achieve a reliable sporting facility that is accessible to all.	Complete the Project.	Construct a standard stadium with a perimeter wall and all the required equipments. Justification: There is no stadium in the district.
Construction Gymnasium. District Headquarters	3	To avail the facilities and expose our youth to the right facilities.	Complete the project.	Complete Construction of the same with all indoor games equipments. Justification: Develop both mental and physical abilities of the present.
Construction Of A Swimming Pool at a Suitable Town In The District.	4	To improve on the already existing swimming pools.	Complete the Project.	Achieve a complete standard swimming pool. Justification: Encourage swimming in the district.
Construction Of Social Halls District Wide	5	Expose the youth at a lower level to highly competitive activities.	Complete the project.	Construct a hall for in door games at all the Divisional Headquarters for exposure. Justification. Develop in other games.

B: New Project Proposal: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV/AIDS Prevention and Advocacy District wide	1	Stop the spread of HIV/AIDS.	Reduce the prevalence to about 5%.	Awareness campaign on behavioural change. Care and Support to the infected and affected. Justification: Prevalence is very high at 25% and there are too many orphans in the district..

B: New Project Proposal: Population

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Family Planning Programme District Wide	1	Reduce population growth.	Reduce growth rate to less than 2%.	Awareness campaign. Justification: The current growth rate is straining the land holdings.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

There are several linkages with other sectors. In Agriculture and Rural Development, production and consumption of high nutritious crops will be required for human resource development. Food sufficiency in the district will enhance school/college enrolment, retention and completion rates, while settlement of squatters and landless will address the problem of shelter and housing. For Physical Infrastructure; there is need to have training institution with adequate and accessible infrastructure like road network, electricity and communication system. To absorb the trained, skilled labour force, the Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector must be flourishing and financial services are required for the development of the training institutions. Adequate security, law and order is a prerequisite for human resource development. Linking the economic planning and budgeting is necessary for the growth of the sector and review of legal and regulatory framework in view of shelving away outdated, repressive and inappropriate laws is mandatory for the growth of the human resource development.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

In this sector the role and functions of D.I.D.C, adoption of modern technology in the district and the training requirements are examined in relation to poverty reduction.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "for Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and competencies". Its mission is "to promote and enable the society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or socio-economic status".

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

It is expected that, in the medium term, the DIDC in the district will be fully operational to provide the necessary data for district planning. The adoption of modern technology like computers in both government and private offices as well as in businesses will be undertaken to strengthen the other sectors. Training needs assessment in modern technology will be undertaken and necessary measures put in place.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

As the information age is rapidly evolving in the country, Rachuonyo District must not be left behind. For proper planning and use of the district's resources, there is need for a functioning District Information and Documentation Centre. There is also need to establish computer networks to hasten dissemination of information. Training of personnel in modern technology is necessary for employment in the formal sector. Business transactions are made more cost effective through the use of information communication techniques.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders in this sector include the Government which will determine policy issues, the private sector who will be expected to assist in establishing an effective information, communication technology systems and the general public who will be the consumers of the services of the information age.

3.5.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information Communication Technology	To develop an efficient and reliable information and communication technology system that is in line with other areas of the country.	Inadequate office space to set up a DIDC; Inadequate funding to acquire modern technology equipment and lack of trained personnel in information technology.	Offices will be constructed at the District HQs and at the Divisional HQs to house DIDCs; Enough computer hardware will be supplied to Government offices; An evaluation of training needs in information technology for government personnel will be carried out to determine the district's needs.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of DIDC District Wide	1	Storage of data for planning.	Construct at least 1 DIDC annually.	Construct and equip all the DIDCs. Justification: There is no DIDC in the district at present.
Computer Programme	2	Speed up information dissemination.	All Government Departments have computers.	Establish computers in Government offices. Justification:

				The district has very few IT equipment.
Training in Information Technology	3	Adoption of modern technology.	Train all departmental heads in the district.	Train departmental heads. Justification: Most officers are IT illiterate and need training.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Information Communication Technology Sector is significantly linked to other sectors. In Agriculture and Rural Development Sector, availability of information will be crucial especially in marketing of products. Availability of raw materials from agriculture can only be communicated with an efficient and effective mode of communication. IT providers will play an important role in improving the delivery of information and communication. For technological development, Human Resource Development will play a pivotal role in terms of skilled manpower. Trade, Tourism and Industry sector will benefit immensely from information communication sector in terms of availability of markets, raw materials, goods and services. Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order will provide an enabling environment and security for Information Communication Technology to flourish.

This sector traverses all other sectors. Information Communication Technology has become a necessity in successful operations of all sectors. All sectors use information communication technology in marketing and market research in one way or another to increase their competitive edge but mainly because ICT has become a common feature of today's information world.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

This sector addresses administrative issues, development of policies, financial management, development planning, legal services, provincial administration, penal institutions, local governance, probation services prosecution, and administration of justice.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans" while its mission is "to promote socio-economic and politically stable development of the country through the provision of good and democratic governance and development administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring overall macro-economic stability and the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development".

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

It is expected that in the medium term the district will have enough qualified personnel in all the departments to implement government programmes. Financial prudence will have to be effected in order to achieve maximum returns on government investments. The Provincial Administration will be reoriented to cope with the emerging problems of the

district. The district will strengthen the Community Service Order programme to deal with petty offenders. It is also expected that timely justice will be dispensed to all.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

An efficient and effective public sector is necessary for tackling poverty in the district. Productive use of scarce government resources in the implementation of programmes aimed at reducing poverty will be necessary. Restoration of confidence in the entire Civil Service by the public will be necessary if mobilization of private resources for poverty reduction is to be effected.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders involved in this sector include the Provincial Administration who will continue to deal with overall administration of the district, the Judiciary that deals with the dispensation of justice, Local Authorities with local governance, the Police in the maintenance of law and order and financial managers who will manage government resources. Others are the private sector who include lawyers in the administration of justice, the NGOs and CBOs who will complement the services of the government.

3.6.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	To develop an efficient and effective public administration and governance system to ensure proper management of the public sector.	Chiefs and their assistants who are closest to the people are not knowledgeable in the matters of law and its application. Inadequate staff and funding.	Chiefs will be trained to understand the law. It is further expected that enough officers will be posted to the district to enhance delivery of services.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Public Administration, Safety Law and Order

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Headquarters.Kosele Division	1	Provide enabling environment.	Complete the project.	Construct office complex to house all departments. Fence the District Headquarters compound. Justification: The District Headquarters is very congested hence lowering productivity.
Divisional Offices West Karachuonyo and East Karachuonyo Divisions	2	Provide enabling environment.	Complete the project.	Construct office complex to house all departments. Justification: The Divisional Headquarters is very congested hence lowering productivity.
Divisional Police Headquarters Kosele	3	Provide enabling environment.	Complete the project.	Construct and equip the Divisional Police Headquarters. Justification: The District Headquarters is very congested hence lowering productivity.
Police Stations	4	Provision of	Complete the	Establish 4 police stations.

District Wide		security.	project.	Justification: The District Headquarters is very congested hence lowering productivity.
Construction of Court	5	Provide enabling environment.	Complete the project.	Construct and equip the court Justification: The district Headquarters is very congested hence lowering productivity.
Construction of Remand Prison Kasipul Division	6	Enhance security.	Complete the project.	Construct the prison. Justification: The district spends a lot of funds transporting remandees to Kisii town and it is insecure.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Public Administration, Safety Law and Order Sector is closely linked to the other sectors. For the other sectors to thrive, there has to be an enabling environment, law and order, and security. Agricultural and Rural Development will require security for the farmers to divert all their energy to farming while for the Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector to flourish, there has to be security. Human Resource Development and Physical Infrastructure Sectors will require coordinated effort, planning, implementation and monitoring.

CHAPTER FOUR
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING
AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter outlines the monitoring and evaluation mechanism to be used during the implementation of this Development Plan. As outlined in chapter 2, the previous plan had very low implementation rate and it is intended to address some of the constraints experienced in project implementation. Partnership and stakeholder participation is emphasized in the plan implementation process. The institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation is outlined. The chapter also gives a framework for M & E as follows:- project name, project cost, implementation time frame, monitoring and evaluation indicators and instruments, implementing agencies and stakeholders responsibilities.

It is expected that all the stakeholders in the district as opposed to the previous plan where it was left to the public sector alone to implement the projects and programmes proposals, will carry out the implementation of this plan. All stakeholders who include donors, NGOs, CBOs, the private sector and the entire community will therefore be expected to have a sense of ownership of this plan as they take their rightful share of it's implementation. They will be expected to mobilize resources that will enable the implementation of the plan.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

An institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation of this plan will be put in place. It is proposed that at the community level, each community based project and programme will have a project and programme implementation committee, which will constantly monitor and evaluate projects and programmes as they are implemented. The committee will include the beneficiaries, collaborators and the grass root government institutions. For the projects that cut across committees, a Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Unit will be constituted and institutionalised, comprising of the divisional-based Government Institutions, all the collaborators and community leaders to constantly monitor and evaluate and report to the DDC. At the district level the existing District Evaluation and Monitoring Committee and the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committees will be strengthened to carry out monitoring and evaluation of all district based projects. The entire process will be interactive where all will share information. The DIDC will be established to store any generated information for all to access and use.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Instruments	Implementing Agencies	Stakeholders Responsibility
National Agriculture and Livestock Programme	42 million	2002-2008	No. of farmers covered.; Size of Ha. Developed; Crop yields realized; Tours and workshops conducted; Researches conducted.	Reports to DEC/DDC/DAC and PAB; Field visits; Reports from communities and extension workers.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Donors, NGOs and CBOS to supplement in funding and capacity building. KARI to conduct research; Community to adopt new technologies.
Livestock Development Programme	14 million	2002-2006	No. of Bull schemes established; No. of staff and farmers trained; Quality of livestock realized.	Reports to DEC/DDC/DAC and PAB; Field visits; Reports from communities and extension workers.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Donors, NGOs and CBOS to supplement in funding and capacity building.
Tsetse Control	4 million	2002-2006	Reduced tsetse population; Reduced incidence of trypanosomiasis.	Reports to DEC/DDC/DAC and PAB; Field visits; Reports from communities and extension workers.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Donors, NGOs and CBOS to supplement in funding and capacity building.
Rabies Control	4 million	2002-2007	No. of dogs baited and vaccinated; Reduction in rabies incidence.	Reports to DEC/DDC/DAC and PAB; Field visits; Reports from communities and extension workers.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Donors, NGOs and CBOS to supplement in funding and capacity building.
Small Scale Irrigation Programme	30 million	2002-2008	No. of schemes surveyed, designed and constructed; Variety of crops grown and their yield.	Reports from the fields; Reports to DEC/DDC/DAC and PAC.	Department of Agricultural Engineering.	Parastatal for funding; Donors for funding; Community for unskilled labour and local materials.
Livestock Disease Control	3 million	2002-2007	No. of cattle and poultry vaccinated annually; Reduction of the incidence of animal diseases.	Reports; Field visits.	Veterinary Department.	Donors to provide funding. Farmers to avail animals for vaccination; NGO's to complement in funding.
Dairy Development Programme	8 million	2002-2008	No. of dairy animals in the district; Milk yield in the district; Increased incomes; Improved	Reports from the field; Reports to DEC/DDC/DAC and PAC; Hospital Records.	Department of Livestock Production.	NGO's to complement funding; Donors for main funding; Community to adopt new technology.

			Nutrition: No. of AI runs.			
Horticulture Development Programme	5 million	2002-2008	Acreage under Horticulture; No. of fruit nurseries developed.	Field Reports: Reports to DEC DAC DDC and PAC.	Department of Agriculture.	Horticultural Development Authority for marketing; Community to adopt new technologies; KARI to develop better fruit varieties and disease control.
Agricultural Marketing Development Programme	2 Million	2002-2008	Availability of Marketing data.	Established data base: Published Reports.	Department of Agriculture.	Local Authorities to construct markets; CBS to carry out market survey.
Tick Control Programme	6 million	2002-2005	Reduced tick load: Reduced incidence of ECF: Dips rehabilitated.	Reports to the DEC DDC: Field visits.	Department of Veterinary Services.	Donors to provide funding; Community to mobilize resources and manage Dips.
Hides and Skin Improvement	1.5 million	2003-2005	Quality of hides and skin improved; Increased farmers income and hides and skin dealers trained.	Reports to DEC DDC DAC PA C. Improved standards of living.	Department of Veterinary Services.	Community to be trained; NGOs to supplement in funding.
Desiltation of Dams and Pans	4 million	2002-2006	No of dams surveyed, designed and desilted: Reduced water borne diseases.	Reports from the field: Field visits: Reports to DEC DDC: Hospital Reports.	Water Development Department.	Donor Agencies to complement in funding. NGOs to complement funding. Community to provide labour.
Ground Water Development	20 Million	2002-2008	No of Ground water developed: Reduced water born disease incidences.	Field visits: Reports from the field: Hospital Records: Reports to DEC DDC.	Water Development Department.	Donor Agencies to complement in funding; NGOs to complement funding; Community to provide labour.
Land Acquisition for Public Investment	2 million	2002-2005	Total acreage of land acquired.	Title deeds acquired.	Department of Lands and Settlement.	Community to give land free; Community to contribute funds to purchase land.
Establishment of the Land Registry	1.5 million	2002-2003	Registry established.	Field visits: Service to people.	Department of Lands.	Community to complement in funding of the buildings.
Development of Physical Plans	3 million	2002-2005	No. of physical plans prepared; No. of physical Plans	Field visits: Approvals given by local authorities.	Department of Physical Planning.	Local Authority to enforce the plans.

			enforced.			
Land Adjustment Programme.	2.5 million	2004-2004	Total acreage adjudicated; No. of title deeds issued.	Reports. No. of people with title deeds.	Department of Land Adjudication.	Department of Survey to do mutation; Community to cooperate.
Construction of Offices	3 million	2003-2005	Physical construction completed; No. of officers accommodated	Reports and staff returns.	Ministry of Lands and Settlement.	Ministry of works to supervise the construction; Community to avail funds.
Intensive Co-Operative Management Scheme	2.4 million	2002-2005	Committees and staff trained; Improved management; No. of societies audited.	Membership Turn over reports; Field visits; Audit Reports.	Ministry of Co-operative Department.	Donor to avail funds; Co-operative societies to avail funds.
Second Coffee Improvement Scheme	6 million	2002-2007	Acreage under coffee; No of factories operational; Credit availability.	Field visits; Reports from the field.	Ministry of Co-operative Development.	Donor to avail funds through banks; Farmers to adapt new technologies; KARI to develop disease free varieties.
Establishment of Milk Processing Plant	10 million	2003-2005	Existence of milk processing plant; Quality of milk processed.	Field visits reports to DEC and DDC.	Ministry of Co-operative Development.	Co-operative society to provide land. KPLC to provide electricity; Farmers to avail milk.
LVEMP Programme	10 million	2002-2005	Clean environment at the beaches; No. of infrastructure in place.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC and LVEMP Secretariat.	Fisheries Department.	Beneficiaries to top up finances; Donor to provide main funding; DEC to monitor.
Dam Fisheries Project	2.4 million	2002-2006	No. of dams stocked; Quality of fish produced.	Field visits; Field reports; Reports to DEC/DDC	Fisheries Department.	Farmers to construct the dams; NGO's to supplement funding.
Improvement of Fish Landing Beaches	30 million	2002-2008	No. of beaches fenced; No. of bandas constructed; No. of sanitary facilities constructed.	Field visits; Field reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Fisheries Department.	Donors, NGOs to avail funds; Fishermen to provide labour and local materials.
Rural Afforestation Project	4 million	2002-2006	No. of tree nurseries established; No. of agro-forest farms established.	Field visits; Field reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Forestry Department.	NGO's to complement the dept. efforts; Farmers to

						establish their own nurseries.
Local Afforestation Project	6 million	2002-2008	No. of forests reforested; No. of trees planned in the forest.	Field visits; Monthly and quarterly reports.	Forestry Department.	Rachuonyo County Council to complement Forestry efforts; BAT and Mastermind to avail seedling.
ASAL Project	0.8 million	2002-2005	No. of community tree nurseries established; Size of wood lots developed.	Field visits; Monthly and quarterly reports.	Forestry Department.	Community to establish head lots on their farms; NGOs to sensitise communities.
Environmental Education	0.6 million	2002-2008	No. of training committees established and trained.	Field visits; Monthly and quarterly reports curriculum.	Forestry Department.	NGO's to complement departmental effort in training and funding.
Construction Of Slaughters Slabs in the Key Market Centres.	4 million	2002-2004	Hygienic handling of meat.; Low incidence of intestinal diseases.	Hospital records.	Local Authorities; Rachuonyo County Council; Oyugis Town Council.	Private sector to supplement in funding.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Instruments	Implementing Agencies	Stakeholders Responsibility
Roads Projects: Kadongo-Gendia Oyugis- Kendu Bay Kendu Bay-Homa Bay Katito-Kendu Bay Oyugis-Samba Adieo-Mitimbili Oyugis – Gamba Oyugis – Rangwe	3 billion	2002-2008	No of kms tarmacked and gravelled; No of PSV using the road.	Quarterly and monthly reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits; Site visits.	Ministry of Roads and Public Works.	Local Authorities through cess collection to assist in funding; Private sector to assist in the funding. Contractors to construct.
Major Water Supply Schemes Oyugis Water Supply Kosele Water Supply K/Bay Water Supply Kanyaluo Water Supply W. Karachuonyo Water Supply Wangchieng Water Supply	320 million	2002-2008	No. of water supplies rehabilitated and functional; Reduction in incidence of water borne diseases; Distances to the nearest water points reduced.	Field visits; Quarterly monthly reports; Hospital Reports.	Ministry of Water.	NGOs CBOs and Donors to complement in funding.

Mawego Water Supply Oula Water Supply Otok Water Supply Kachien Water Supply Kayugi Water Supply Nyabola Girls Water Supply Wangapala Water Supply Kandiege Water Supply Kanyadhiang Water Supply						
Electricity Supply: Ringa, Oyugis Kosele, Kendu Bay	75 million	2002-2004	No of people connected to the National Grid.	Field visits; Quarterly reports to DEC and DDC.	Ministry of Energy.	KPLC to construct supply lines; Donor to avail funds; Community to pay for connections.
Kendu Bay, Pala, Homa Hills	90 million	2004-2005	Distance of supply lines and no. of step downs.	Quarterly reports to DEC and DDC Physical Field visits.	Ministry of Energy.	NGO's to develop energy saving facility and avail funding.
Fixed line Telephone Services: Kosele Telephone Exchange. Mwe go Telephone Exchange	To be determined	2002-2004	No. of subscribes connected.	Quarterly reports to DEC and DDC; Physical Field visits.	Telekom (K) LTD.	Donor to avail funds.
Development of Other Sources of Energy	1 million	2003-2006	No. of solar, wind and biogas energy technologies developed and installed.	Field visits and reports; Physical observation. Field visits.	Ministry of Energy.	NGO's to develop and mobilize local resources.
Re-introduction of Steamer Services : : Kendu Bay	To be determined	2002-2003	No. of passengers using steamer services; No. of vessels docking at the pipes.	Field visits and reports; Physical Observation.	Kenya Airports Authority.	Local investors to provide steamer vessels.
Establishment of Air Strip in the District	To be determined	2003-3006	No. of Aircrafts landing; Existence of the Airstrip.	Field visits and reports; Physical observation.	Kenya Airports Authority.	Local aviation providers to provide aircrafts.
Improvement of Rural Access Roads	24 million	2002-2007	No. of km improved; No. of PSV vehicles on the road.	Field visits. Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Rachuonyo County Council through cess and LATF.	Public to maintain the roads where they live.

4.2.3 Tourism Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Instruments	Implementing Agencies	Stakeholders Responsibility
Establishment of Fish Cooling and Processing Plants in the District	To be determined	2002-2008	No. of plants established. Quality of fish processed; Increases in fish prices.	Physical existence of the plants; Records Reports.	Department of Industry.	Private sector to finance the ventures; Fishermen to provide fish as raw materials.
Establishment of Cotton Gineries in the District.	To be determined.	2002-2006	No. of gineries established; Quality of cotton ginned.	Physical existence of the plants; Records Reports.	Departments of Agriculture and Industry.	Private sector to finance the gineries and farmers to provide cotton.
Tourism Development	To be determined	2002-2008	No. of tourists visiting the district; No. of tourist sites established; No. of hotels constructed.	Physical existence of the plants; Records Reports.	Kenya Tourist Board; Ministry of Information and Tourism;	Private sector to establish tourist facilities.
Promotion of Informal sector	100 million	2002-2008	No. of Jua Kali sheds constructed; No. of Artisans using the sheds; Quality and quantity of goods produced.	Physical existence of the plants; Records Reports.	Ministry of Trade and Industry.	Private sector and donor to provide funds.
District Trade Joint Loans Board	5 million	2002-2008	No. of traders receiving loans; Volume of trade.	Monthly and quarterly reports Records.	Department of Trade.	Local Authority to augment fund.

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Instruments	Implementing Agencies	Stakeholders Responsibility
Development of Rachuonyo District Hospital	22.5 million	2002-2004	Physical extension of the hospital; No. of patients attending the hospital.	Field visits; Site meetings; Hospital records.	Ministry of Health.	Donors, NGOs and community to provide funding.
Construction of Kendu Bay Sub-District Hospital	12 million	2003-2005	No. of physical facilities (wards, theatre etc) Constructed; No. of patients attending the hospital.	Field visits Site meetings; Hospital records.	Ministry of Health.	Donors, NGOs and community to provide funding.
Rehabilitation of Health Centers: Koscle Health Centre, Okiki Amayo Health Centre, Kabondo Health Centre,	54m	2002-2008	Physical extension of the hospital; No. of patients attending the hospital.	Field visits; Site meetings; Hospital records.	Ministry of Health.	Donors, NGOs and community to provide funding.

Kandiego Health Centre, Wagwe Health Centre, Miriu Health Center, And Homa Lime Health Centre						
Improvement of Dispensaries in the District: Ober Dispensary, Omboga Dispensary, Mawego Dispensary, Othoro Dispensary and Adiedo Dispensary	15 million	2002-2008	No. of physical facilities (wards, theatre, etc) Constructed; No. of patients attending the hospital.	Field visits; Site meetings.; Hospital records.	Ministry of Health.	Donors, NGOs and community to provide funding.
District Health Management Team	4 million	2003-2005	No of officers trained; No of offices constructed.	Curriculum developed; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Health.	Donors, NGOs and community to provide funding.
Early Childhood Development Programme	3 million	2002-2008	Enrolment rates; No. of teachers assessed; No. of ECD centers established.	Returns from schools; Assessment reports; Physical existence of ECD centers.	Ministry of Education.	UNESCO and NGO's to provide funds; Community to provide land and materials.
School Inspection Programme.	0.6 million	2002-2008	Improved examination performance; No. of BOGs and PTAs sensitised; No. of teachers in serviced.	Performance indices; Curriculum for in-service. Reports to DEC/DEB/DDC	Ministry of Education.	Parents, BOGs and school committees and communities to supplement funding.
Expansion of Primary schools Programme	6 million	2002-2008	No. of classes expanded; No. of schools constructed; Enrolment rates.	School returns. Field visits; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC	Ministry of Education.	Parents School Committees and communities to build the schools.
Special Education Programme	2 million	2002-2008	No. of special education school and classes; Enrolment rates for disabled children; No. of parents sensitised.	Returns from schools; Curriculum development; Reports to DEB/DEC and DDC.	Ministry of Education.	NGOs, CBOs, Donor to complement funding and sensitisation.
Establishment of Bursary Fund	10 million	2002-2008	Amount available in the account; Drop out and transition rates.	Bank statements; School returns; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC	Ministry of Education.	Community, NGOs and CBOs to fund raise; Social services for mobilization.
Expansion of Secondary Schools: Agoro Sare Secondary school,	18 million	2002-2008	Existence of actual physical facilities;	School returns. Reports to DEB/DEC and DDC.	Ministry of Education.	Local Authorities to provide land and funds.

Development of sports facilities: Stadium, Gymnasium, Social Halls, Swimming pools	30 million	2002-2006	Existence of the sports facilities; No. of youth using sports facilities; No. of tournaments.	Reports; Records.	Department of Sports.	Local Authorities to provide land and funds.
Sports Improvement Programmes	1.5 million	2002-2004	No. of coaches, umpires and referees trained; Standards of sports records broken.	Tournament performance.	Department of Sports.	KNSC, private sector Sports Houses to sponsor training clinics.
Community Mobilization	0.5 million	2002-2008	No. of groups registered; Level of community participation in development.	Records; Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits.	Department of Social Services.	NGOs, CBOs and Donors to raise funds.
Prevention, Care and Support to HIV/AIDS Infected Persons	10 million	2002-2008	Reduced incidence; Reduced spread; No. of widows and orphans cared for.	Hospital Records; Reports to DEC and DDCs.	DACC, ACUS, Ministry of Health.	Donor to provide funding; NGOs and CBOs in prevention campaigns and care and support.
Family Planning Programme	2 million	2002-2008	Fertility rates; Family sizes; Contraceptive acceptability rates.	Reports; Records.	Ministry of Health.	NGO's and CBOs in campaigns; Donors to supplement funding.

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Instruments	Implementing Agencies	Stakeholders Responsibility
Establishment of DIDC in the District	5 million	2002-2004	Data available; Physical existence of the DIDC.	Records; Reports; Site meetings	Ministry of Planning.	Donors to support in funding; NGOs and CBOs to generate data.
Computerization of the Information System in the District	To be determined.	2002-2008	No. of computers in the district; No. of cyber cafes; Improved communication network.	Report Licenses	KCC.	Private Sector to set up cyber cafes and communication networks.
IT Training.	To be determined.	2002-2008	No. of IT institutions. No. of IT students.	Report Licenses	Ministry of Education.	Private sector to set up IT training Institutions.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Instruments	Implementing Agencies	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction of District Headquarters	30 million	2002-2005	District HQs in place; Reduced office congestion; No. of officers accommodated.	Site meetings; Reports.	Office of the President.	NGOs, CBO and community to supplement government in the provision of funds.
Construction of Divisional Police Headquarters	20 million	2003-2006	District HQs in place; Reduced office congestion; No. of officers accommodated.	Site meetings; Reports.	Police Department.	Community to supplement government in the provision of funds.
Construction of the Divisional Offices in East and west Karachuonyo Division	10 million	2003-2007	District HQs in place; Reduced office congestion; No. of officers accommodated.	Site meetings; Reports.	Office of the President.	NGOs, CBO and community to supplement government in the provision of funds.
Construction of a Police Stations	6 million	2004-2008	District HQs in place; Reduced office congestion; No. of officers accommodated.	Site meetings; Reports.	Police Department.	NGOs, CBO and community to supplement government in the provision of funds.
Construction of Law Courts	1.5 million	2003-2005	District HQs in place; Reduced office congestion; No. of officers accommodated.	Site meetings; Reports.	Judiciary.	NGOs, CBO and community to supplement government in the provision of funds.
Construction of Remand Prison	0.8 million	2005-2008	Remand Prison in place.	Site meetings; Reports.	Prisons Department.	NGOs, CBO and community to supplement government in the provision of funds.