



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

SIAYA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002–2008

Effective Management for Sustainable Economic
Growth and Poverty Reduction

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FOREWARD

The 7th Siaya District Development Plan (DDP) for the Plan 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 undertaken in the district. 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 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 PRSP/MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the development constraints 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 Siaya DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the monitoring indicators and instruments to be used, setting clear roles for all stakeholders.

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 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 planning process from selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. However, this requires huge investment 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 system 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**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGOA	American Growth Opportunity Act
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARVs	Anti Retro-Virals
CBDs	Community Based Distributors
CBRHSP	Community Based Reproductive Health Service Providers
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
CDC	Centre for Disease Control
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CISS	Community Initiatives Support Services
DALEO	District Agriculture and Livestock Extension Officer
DC	District Commissioner
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DESPO	Development Support Programme Organisation
DFIs	Development Finance Institutions
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FITCA (K)	Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas (Kenya)
FTCs	Farmers Training Centres
GAVI	Global Alliance Vaccines and Immunization
GOK	Government of Kenya
HEP	Hydro Electric Power
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agro-Forestry
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDCCS	Inter Diocesan Christian Community Services
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPD	In-Patient Department
IT	Information Technology
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KEMRI	Kenya Medical Research Institute
KEPI	Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization
KESPA	Kenya Society for People with AIDS
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estates
KPLC	Kenya Power & Lighting Company
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
LADPs	Local Authority Development Plans
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LBDA	Lake Basin Development Authority
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme
MCH/FP	Maternal Child Health/Family Planning

MOE	Ministry of Energy
MENR	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
MOFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOHANH&S	Ministry of Home Affairs, National Heritage and Sports
MOLS	Ministry of Lands and Settlement
MOR&PW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MOARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
N/A	Not Applicable
NDEREP	Ndere Research and Environmental Health Project
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
NWC&PC	National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation
OOP	Office of the President
OPD	Out-Patient Department
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTAs	Parents and Teachers Associations
REP	Rural Electrification Programme
RH	Reproductive Health
RMT	Rapid Multiplication Technique
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative
SCODP	Sustainable Community Oriented Development Programme
SMEs	Small Micro Enterprises
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TAC	Teachers Advisory Centre
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and HIV Testing
W/S	Water Supply
YWCA	Young Women Christian Association

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF SIAYA IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background description of the district in terms of its location, area, administrative units, main physical features and their contribution to the development of the district. It also describes the settlement patterns in the district and the resultant effects. It further provides a district fact sheet, which gives diverse information and data about the district at a glance.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Siaya District is one of the 12 districts that comprise Nyanza Province. It is bordered by Busia District to the north, Vihiga and Butere-Mumias Districts to the north-east, Bondo District to the south and Kisumu District to the south-east. The total area of the district is approximately 1520 sq km. The district lies between latitude 0° 26' to 0° 18' north and longitude 33° 58' east and 34° 33' west.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Siaya District is divided into seven administrative divisions namely; Yala, Wagai, Karemo, Ugunja, Boro, Uranga and Ukwala. These divisions are further divided into 30 locations and 128 sub-locations. Ukwala Division is the largest covering an area of 319.5 km² and also has the most locations and sub-locations as indicated in Table 1.1 while Boro Division which is the smallest covering an area of 180.1km², has 3 locations and 12 sub-locations.

Table 1.1 Area and Administrative Units

Division	Area (km ²)	Location	Sub-locations
Boro	180.1	3	12
†Karemo	235.1	4	17
\ Ugunja	198.8	5	21
Ukwala	319.5	6	28
Uranga	183.4	3	13
Wagai	193.3	5	18
Yala	209.8	4	19
Total	1520	30	128

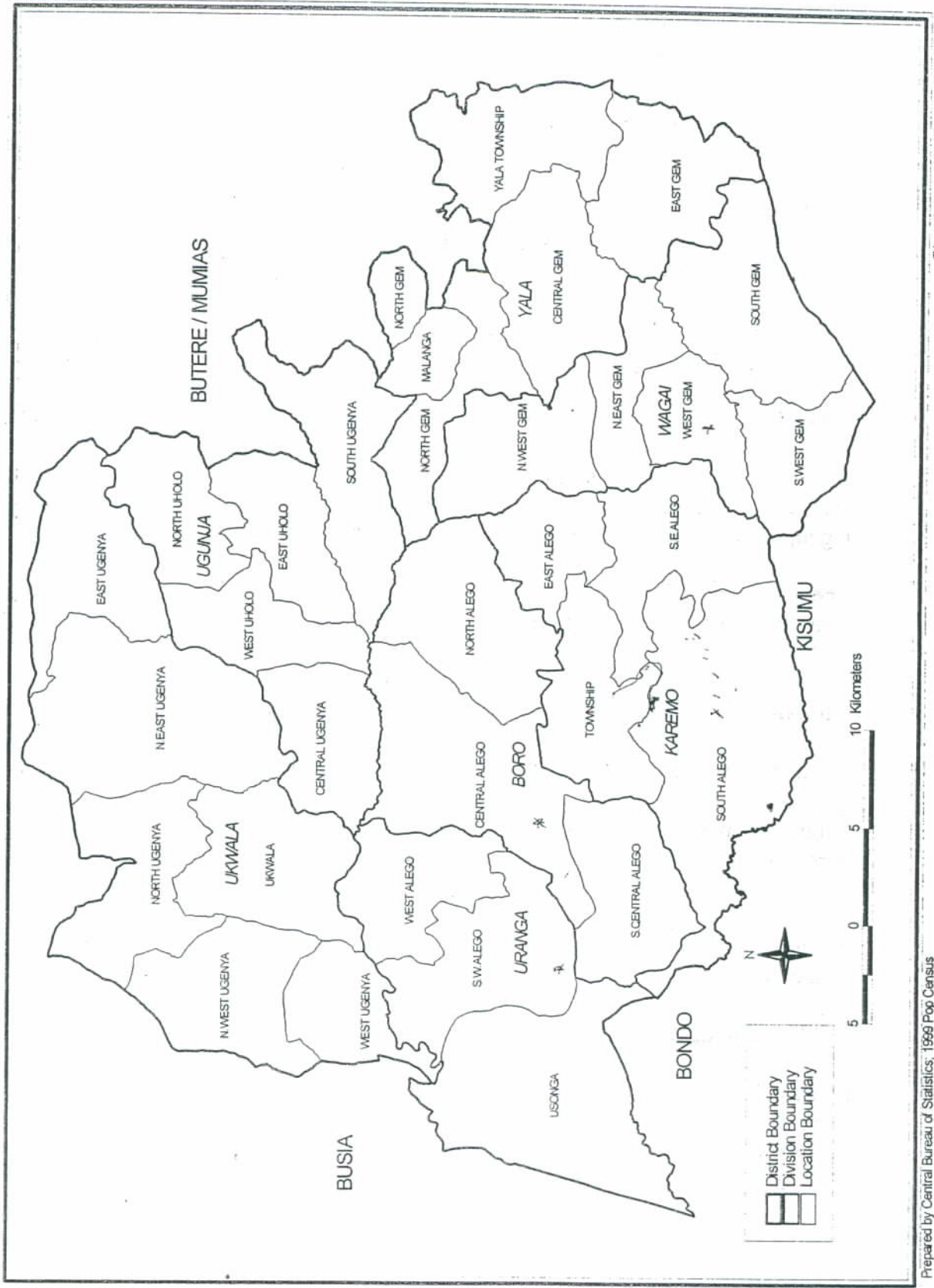
Source: District Commissioner's Office, Siaya 2001

There are 5 local authorities in the district with a total of 56 electoral wards distributed as follows; Siaya County Council (29 wards), Siaya Municipal Council (7 wards), Ugunja Town Council (7 wards), Ukwala Town Council (7 wards) and Yala Town Council (6 wards).

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Topography: The district has 3 major geomorphological areas namely: Dissected Uplands, Moderate Lowlands and Yala Swamp. These have different relief, soils and land use. The altitude of the district rises from 1,140m in the eastern parts to 1,400m above sea level in the west. There are few hills found in the district namely; Mbag, Odiado, Akala, Regea and Nyambare. Rivers Nzoia and Yala traverse the district and enter Lake Victoria through the Yala Swamp. These physical features have a bearing on

SIAYA DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



the overall development potential of the district. High altitude areas forming Yala, Ukwala and Ugunja Divisions have higher rainfall, and are hence suitable for agriculture and livestock keeping. Rivers Nzoia and Yala and Lake Kanyaboli have great potential for irrigation. The low altitude areas of Boro, Uranga and Wagai receive less rainfall and thus are suitable for the growing of cotton.

The geology of the area is composed of the Old Nyanzian system forming exposed rocks in the district. These rocks include basalts, desites and rylites. They are the bearers of course and fine aggregates used in the construction industry.

The main soil type is ferrasols and its fertility ranges from moderate to low with most soils being unable to produce without the use of either organic, inorganic or in most cases both type of fertilizers. Most of the areas have underlying murram with poor moisture retention.

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

The main food crops grown are maize, sorghum, beans, cassava, sweet potatoes and vegetables; while the main cash crops grown are sugar cane, cotton, Robusta and Arabica coffee respectively.

Climate: The district experiences a bimodal type of rainfall. The relief and the altitude influence its distribution and amount. The district is drier in the western part towards Bondo District and is wetter towards the higher altitudes in the eastern part. On the highlands the rainfall ranges between 800mm - 2000mm. The lower areas receive rainfall ranging from 800 - 1600mm. The long rains fall between March and June while the peak is realised in April and May. The short rains occur between August and November.

Temperatures vary with altitude too. The mean minimum temperature is 15⁰ C while the mean maximum temperature is 30⁰C. The humidity is relatively high with mean evaporation being between 1800mm to 2000mm per annum.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

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

Table 1.2 below shows the district's population distribution by Division, Sex and Density at the start of the Plan period.

Table 1.2 Estimated Population distribution by Division and Density (2002)

Division	Area (Km ²)	Density
Boro	180.1	270
Karemo	25.1	336
Ugunja	198.8	398
Ukwala	319.5	318
Uranga	183.4	233
Wagai	193.3	289
Yala	209.8	410
Total	1020	325

Source: District Statistics Office, Siaya, 2001

Ukwala Division has the highest settlement people while Uranga Division is least settled.

The most densely populated division is Yala with 410 persons per square kilometre and the least densely populated division is Uranga with 233 persons per square kilometre.

Poverty levels have generally been increasing over the years, from 41 per cent in 1994 to reach 58.02 per cent. The main pockets of poverty can be found in the lower parts of Boro, lower Ukwala, Uranga and Karemo Divisions, which are characterised by low rainfall levels and poor soils.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The fact sheet provides information at a glance on the district's physical resource base; population and some of its characteristics and also data on the socio-economic indicators in addition to information on the various sectors in the district such as Agriculture and Livestock, Cooperatives, Water and Sanitation, Energy, Education, Health, Transport, Communication, Trade, Commerce and Tourism, and the Banking sector.

AREA		
Total area		1520 km ²
Arable area		1263 km ²
Non-arable land		257 km ²
Water mass		253 km ²
Gazetted forest		None
Urban area		282.6 km ²
Topography and Climate		
Altitude	Lowest	1140m
	Highest	1400m
Rainfall		
Siaya		1447mm
Kadenge		1179mm
Sigomere Chief's Camp		1265mm.
Rainfall by seasons (long and short rains)	Long rains	March - June - 1900mm
	Short rains	August - December-1200mm
Temperature range		15 ^o c - 30 ^o c
Temperature average		21.75 ^o c
Demographic and Population Profiles		
Population size (2002)		493,326

	Males	227,044
	Females	266,282
Female/male sex ratio		117:100
Total no. of youthful population (15-25)		100,668
Total population of primary school going age (6-13)		120,718
Total population of secondary school going age (14-17)		53,180
Total labour force (15-64 years)		239,734
Dependency ratio		106:100
Population growth rate		0.9%
Density		
Highest density (Yala Division)		410 persons per km ²
Lowest density (Uranga Division)		233 persons per km ²
Average Density		325 persons per km ²
Rural Population		
Rural population at the start and end of Plan period		
	Start	
	End	377,334 (76%)
		393,012
Urban Population		
Number of towns		5 Siaya, Yala, Ugunja, Segwa & Ukwala
Urban population at the start of Plan period (2002)		121,992
Crude birth rate		56.8/1000
Crude death rate		17.9/1000
Life expectancy		52.6 years
Infant mortality rate		113/1000 live births
Under 5 mortality rate		102/1000 live births
Total fertility rate		4.3
Socio-Economic Indicators		
Total no. of households		121,210
Average household size		4.07
Number of female headed households		57,680 (47.6%)
Number of children headed households		5,000
No. of disabled		20,000
Children needing special protection		20,000
Absolute poverty		
	Rural	57.93% - (218,590)
	Urban	37.91% - (46,247)
Contribution to National Poverty		1.85%
Average household incomes: Sectoral contribution to household income:		
Agriculture		60%
Urban self employment		14%
Rural Self-employment		8%
Wage employment		17%
Other		1%
No. of unemployed		5,223 (1.3%)

Agriculture	
Average farm size (small scale)	1.05 Ha.
Average farm size (large scale)	None
Main food crops produced	Maize, sorghum, beans, cassava, sweet potatoes and vegetables
Main cash crop produced	Sugarcane, cotton, robusta coffee, arabica coffee
Total acreage under food crops	71,229 Ha.
Total acreage under cash crops	1500 Ha.
Main storage facilities (on and off farm)	In living houses and granaries, cereal stores
Population working in the agriculture sector	120,000 farm families
Total no. of ranches	None
Average size of ranches	N/A
Main livestock bred	Local zebu, dairy cattle, sheep, goats, bees
Land carrying capacity	4 acres/livestock unit (free grazing); 1 acre/livestock unit (zero grazing)
Population working in the livestock sector	60%
Main species of fish catch	Talapia (Ngege), catfish (Mumi), Protopterus aethiopus (Kamongo) and Haplochomis SSP (Fulu)
Population of fish farmers	163
No. of fish ponds	227
No. of landing beaches	2-Gangu & Kadenge (ungazetted) along Lake Kanyaboli
Size of gazetted forests	None
Size of non-gazetted forests	463 Ha.
Main forest products	Timber
% of people engaged in forest related activities (sawmills, furniture works e.t.c)	35%
Co-operatives	
Number of active co-operatives by type (i.e SACCOs, Agricultural Coops, Unions)	
SACCOs	6
Housing	1
Agricultural	6
Key co-ops which have collapsed in the last 5 years	None (Dormant 33)
Total registered members by type	
Cotton	10,655
Coffee	1,678
SACCO	6,994
Housing	418
Dairy	2,220
Others	3,737
Total	25,702
Total turnover by type (Kshs)	
Cotton	53,726/=
Coffee	1,679,300/=
Dairy	14,414,690/=
SACCOs	9,878,152/=
Housing	420,000/=

Water and Sanitation		
Number of households with access to piped water		6,005
Number of households with access to potable water		2,628
Number of permanent rivers		5
Number of wells		562
Number of protected springs		430
Number of boreholes		325
Number of dams		20
Number of households with roof catchments		209
Average distance to nearest potable water point		4 km
Number of VIP latrines		2,123
Education Facilities		
Pre-Primary		
Number of pre-primary schools		385
Total enrolment rates (boys and girls)		
	Boys	9,209 (45%)
	Girls	7,455 (30%)
	Total	15,664(39%)
Teacher/pupil ratio		
	0-3 years	1:25
	4-6 years	1:35
Average years of school attendance		3 years
Primary		
Number of primary schools		381
Total enrolment rates by sex		
	Boys	60,251 (98.0%)
	Girls	57,378 (96.6%)
	Total	117,629 (97.4%)
Total drop-out rates by sex		
	Boys	7.9%
	Girls	8.8%
Teacher/pupil ration		1:36
Average years of school attendance:		
	Boys	4.5 years
	Girls	3.8 years
Secondary		
Number of secondary schools		56
	Public	51
	Private	5
Total enrolment rates by sex		
	Boys	6,860 (21.7%)
	Girls	5,553 (23.3%)
	Total	12,413 (24.9%)
Total drop-out rates by sex (2001)		
	Boys	10.7%
	Girls	11.6%
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:17
Average years of school attendance		
	Boys	3.5 years
	Girls	1.6 years
Tertiary		
Number of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics, etc)		1
Main type of training institutions		Institute of Technology

Adult Literacy		
Number of adult literacy classes		89
Enrolment by sex	Males	234
	Females	806
Dropout rates by sex	Males	97.6%
	Females	2.4%
Literacy levels by sex	Males	78.7%
	Females	51.7%
	Total	62.7%
Health		
Number of health facilities and type	Hospitals	3
	Health Centres	15
	Dispensaries	19
Doctor/patient ratio		1:96,000
Major diseases		Malaria, respiratory disorders and diarrhoea
Average distance to a health facility		6 km
Energy		
Number of households with electricity connections		1,062
Number of trading centres with electricity		15
% rural households using solar power		Negligible
% households using firewood/charcoal		96.8%
% households using kerosene, gas or biogas		0.3%
Transport facilities		
Total kilometres of roads (i.e. earth, murrum (RAR), bitumen)	Tarmacked	90.9 km
	Gravelled	400.6 km
	Earth	300.6 km
Total length of railway line and number of station		Station 1 (Yala)
Number of ports including inland container depots		None
Number of ports and airstrips		2 airstrips (Sega and Siaya)
Number of waterways		None
Number of public service vehicles		100
Communication		
Number of households with telephone connections		459
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections		494
Mobile service coverage		Siaya, Yala, Ugunja and environs
Number of post/sub-post offices	Post offices	9
	Sub-post offices	20
Number of telephone booths		95
Number of households without radios		55,200
Number of E-mail outlets		4 (commercial)
Trade and Commerce and Tourism		
Number of trading centres		45
Number of hotels		40
Number of tourist class hotels		7

Main tourist attractions	Ndanu Falls, Lake Kanyaboli, Yala Swamp
Number of registered hotels	12
Number of licensed businesses	4500
Total number of informal sector enterprises	4000
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of banks	1 (branches in Siaya and Ugunja)
Volume of credit provided	Kshs.68m (WEDCO)
Number of other financial institutions	7 (hire purchase firms)
Number of micro-finance institutions	1 WEDCO Ltd

CHAPTER TWO
MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-
CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the 1997 – 2001 Plan and the District's Plan implementation status in terms of sectoral achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. The Chapter also highlights the linkage between the Plan and other policy documents. The chapter identifies the major challenges that the district will address during the current Plan period.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 - 2001 PLAN

The 1997 – 2001 Plan covered both Siaya and Bondo Districts. The creation of Bondo District in 1998 witnessed the decline of the fishing industry (mainly the landing beaches, etc) in Siaya District because much of the fishing activities were in areas covered by Bondo District. This has necessitated a review of the district's resource base to bring into perspective the changed economic position of the district. While fishing activities have reduced drastically and are now confined mainly at Lake Kanyaboli and in the various fish ponds around the district, trade in fish and fish products is still a source of livelihood for part of the district's population. Some set targets for agricultural and livestock production also covered the larger Siaya District.

Due to the poor achievements of the main sectors in terms of meeting targets set in the plan and which were brought about by rising poverty levels, increasing HIV/AIDS prevalence rates and deaths, reduced production of the district's main cash crops and inadequate food production, the district is far from attaining rapid industrialization for sustained industrial development at this point in time.

The envisaged population growth rate of 3.1 per cent did not materialize. The contribution of the divisions that form the present day Siaya to this growth rate was considerably lower as compared to the divisions that border Lake Victoria. The population increased by only 0.9 per cent per annum during the Plan period. The volume of trade in fish and fish products also reduced considerably, resulting in reduced trading levels in Siaya Town and this led to out-migration to the fish landing beaches of Bondo District. This out-migration to these areas also contributed to the low population growth rate experienced in the district.

Siaya district is still a food deficit district with an ability to meet food requirements for only 4 months per year. This can be attributed to the continued use of local seeds, low use of modern farm inputs, poor crop husbandry practices and erratic rainfall conditions. The food deficit is met by importation from neighbouring districts like Vihiga, Kakamega and Nandi. The district's main cash crops of sugarcane, cotton and coffee performed poorly during the plan period mainly due to poor management and marketing problems.

Reforms in the Public sector that saw some government officers retrenched and a freeze on employment also affected the planned targets due to reduced manpower levels in key sectors such as Agriculture, Water, Health and Public Works. Field Extension Workers were to cover wider areas, while in the Health sector the freeze on employment has led to staff shortages resulting in the department's inability to operationalize completed health

by lack of staff and equipment necessary for the works. The El Nino rains had an adverse effect on the district's infrastructure like roads and water supplies. These were badly damaged and rehabilitation to previous levels has not been completed due to inadequate resources.

Any gains made in all the sectors were negatively affected by the high HIV/AIDS prevalence rate, which has been increasing steadily over the years and now stands at 38.4 per cent. This also resulted in a high mortality rate especially among the labour force and contributed to the low population growth rate of 0.9 per cent per annum.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF THE 1997 - 2001 PLAN

During the 1997 - 2001 Plan period, a total of 223 projects were planned to be implemented with 98 projects being on-going while 125 were new proposed projects. These projects covered all sectors in the district under 35 Government Departments' activities. By the end of the plan period, some projects, which were not in the Plan, were also implemented.

Table 2.1 Projects Implementation status 1997-2001 Plan Period

Dept/Orgn	Total No. of Projects	No. of Projects Implemented.	% of implementation
Office of the President	3	1	33
Agriculture	10	0	0
Livestock	3	1	33
Veterinary	4	0	0
Water	13	1	8
Co-ops	5	2	40
Telkom	1	0	0
DDO	2	1	50
CBS	6	2	33
Works	26	5	19
Education	11	2	18
Information	1	0	0
Local Authorities	23	2	9
Probation	4	0	0
Prisons	4	1	25
Technical Training	5	0	0
Health	22	16	80
Civil Registration	1	0	0
Police	12	0	0
Forest	6	1	17
Tourism	5	0	0
Fisheries	3	0	0
Energy	5	3	60
Social Services	6	1	17
Sports	4	0	0
Adult Education	3	0	0
Lands & Settlement	5	0	0
Land Adjudication	2	0	0
Physical Planning	4	0	0
Land Registration	2	0	0
Land Admini-stration	6	0	0
Industry	7	0	0
Trade	6	3	50
Weights & Measures	4	-	-
Total	223	42	19

Table 2.1 above shows that Public Works sector had the largest number of projects - 26, followed by Local Authorities - 23, Health - 22, Agriculture 17 and Education-12. Out of the 223 total projects planned for implementation, some 42 projects were completed resulting in a completion rate of about 19 per cent during the plan period. Across the sectors, the health sub-sector had a high completion rate of 80 per cent due to significant contribution from the community. In the education sub-sector, PTAs and BOGs mainly undertook the provision of physical and learning facilities. In infrastructure provision, the implementation of roads projects picked up in the last year of the plan with the channelling of funds through the District Roads Committee.

Worth mentioning is the completion of many projects that had community mobilization and contribution. These specifically fell in the Provincial Administration in putting up of offices for District Officers, Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs, providing physical facilities in schools in the education sector; putting up or providing facilities for putting up police patrol bases in various parts of the district to improve on security and putting up facilities in health institutions. In some cases this has resulted in some health facilities remaining un operational due to lack of staff and equipment from the government.

The main constraints noted were poor project documentation in some departments leading to confusion between functions and projects; a general lack of use of the plan by most stakeholders; non-completion of ongoing and new projects and the non-preparation of the Annual Annexes which would have formed a critical link between district priorities and annual budgets of various ministries. These constraints contributed to the low completion rate.

The main lesson learnt is the need to involve all stakeholders in the preparation of the Plan to make it usable by all as opposed to the system where it has been viewed as a government document prepared as a formality. In order to improve on overall project implementation, there is need for increased resource mobilisation at the community level by initiating community capacity building programmes that enhance the capacity of the community to initiate, plan and implement their projects and thereby increase ownership.

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

This plan covers 7 years and adopts the theme of the National Development Plan, which is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". The Plan lays out the district's medium term strategies aimed at achieving growth and the long-term goal of poverty reduction as stated in the National Poverty Eradication Plan (2000-2015). To achieve this, the district will implement projects and programmes identified in the various sectors that address concerns raised by the people during the PRSP consultations. The district will also implement policies and strategies indicated in other documents such as the Sessional Paper No.2 of 1996 on "Industrial Transformation to the year 2020", other Sessional Papers produced from time to time, Policy papers, Local Authority Development Plans, other sectoral plans and strategy papers from other development partners in the district.

For planning, budgeting and implementation over the short to medium term, the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) will guide the district. While the MTEF/PRSP covers three years, this plan, like the National Development Plan will cover seven years meaning that the plan will cover two PRSP/MTEF periods.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Siaya District is faced with several development challenges that will have a bearing on the standards of living of its people over the plan period. These challenges could affect the implementation of the plan and the overall focus of the plan that will be to ensure economic growth and poverty reduction.

Some of the major development challenges facing the district will be; to reduce the high and rising HIV prevalence rate and which has led to a high mortality rate and contributed to the district's population growing at less than 1 per cent per annum. The implications of the high mortality rate surpassing the population growth rate could be disastrous to the district's future development goals. To ensure food security at both household and district levels respectively and help reduce the high levels of food poverty that currently stands at 58.02 per cent of the district's population; to facilitate job creation and increase incomes. The DDC will endeavour to create an enabling environment for investors to venture into the generation of Hydro Electric power at Ndamu Falls along River Yala in Yala Division. These falls have the capacity to produce some 20 MWs of electric power the result of which will be some beneficial economic effects on the local population. Care will need to be taken to guard against any possible environmental fall-outs from this proposed investment. To increase the enrolment rates in schools at all levels and reduce the high dropout rates especially for girls through the establishment of local bursary funds to supplement government funds where possible; and to ensure provision and maintenance of the necessary infrastructure that will contribute to the development of the other key sectors of the district's economy.

2.4.1 Population Dynamics

The District's population has grown erratically between the 1969 and 1999 inter-censal periods. It grew by 2.18 per cent between 1969 and 1979, increased to 2.7 per cent between 1979 and 1989 and then fell drastically to grow at a rate of 0.9 per cent between 1989 and 1999.

The previous upward trend in population growth rate was projected to reach over 3.0 per cent per annum over the last Plan period, but fell drastically to less than 1 per cent. The main causes of this low growth rate can be attributed to: A high mortality rate caused by increasing deaths from HIV/AIDS; the creation of Bondo District in 1998 has seen significant out-migration to the fish landing beaches along the shores of Lake Victoria in Bondo District mainly by youths and those economically active in search of employment and other sources of income in the fishing industry. In addition, there has also been out-migration to the districts that formed the old South Nyanza District in search of jobs in the sugar cane belt. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) also fell drastically from 7.8 in 1989 to 4.3 in 1999 and this also contributed to the low growth rate of the population. Over the

same period family planning acceptance rate also increased from 11 per cent to 16 per cent.

Table 2.2 shows the population structure from the 1999 census and projected to the end of the plan period. In 1999 a total of 480,184 people were enumerated in the district during the census. The population is currently estimated at 493,326 with 227,044 males and 266,282 females and is projected to reach 520,697 people by the end of the Plan period in 2008.

Table 2.2 Population Projections and Structure

Age Cohort	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	36,860	37,053	37,869	38,067	38,557	38,758	39,257	39,462	39,970	40,179
5-9	34,431	33,766	35,373	34,690	36,016	35,320	36,670	35,962	37,336	36,615
10-14	39,221	36,746	40,294	37,752	41,026	38,437	41,771	39,135	42,530	39,846
15-19	28,052	27,937	28,820	28,702	29,343	29,222	29,876	29,754	30,419	30,294
20-24	14,559	20,902	14,957	21,474	15,229	21,864	15,506	22,262	15,787	22,666
25-29	10,249	15,329	10,529	15,749	10,721	16,035	10,915	16,326	11,114	16,622
30-34	8,802	13,394	9,043	13,761	9,207	14,010	9,374	14,265	9,545	14,524
35-39	7,888	12,402	8,104	12,741	8,251	12,973	8,401	13,208	8,554	13,448
40-44	6,334	10,986	6,507	11,287	6,626	11,492	6,746	11,701	6,868	11,913
45-49	6,073	10,586	6,239	10,876	6,353	11,073	6,468	11,274	6,585	11,479
50-54	5,678	9,442	5,833	9,700	5,939	9,877	6,047	10,056	6,157	10,239
55-59	4,663	7,247	4,791	7,445	4,878	7,581	4,966	7,718	5,056	7,858
60-64	5,254	7,571	5,398	7,778	5,496	7,919	5,596	8,063	5,697	8,210
65-69	4,540	6,525	4,664	6,704	4,749	6,825	4,835	6,949	4,923	7,076
70-74	3,546	4,042	3,643	4,153	3,709	4,228	3,777	4,305	3,845	4,383
75-79	2,166	2,216	2,225	2,277	2,266	2,318	2,307	2,360	2,349	2,403
80+	2,003	2,294	2,058	2,357	2,095	2,401	2,133	2,443	2,172	2,488
NS	678	749	697	769	709	783	722	799	735	812
Total	220,997	259,187	227,044	266,282	231,170	271,116	235,367	276,042	239,642	281,055

Source: District Statistics Office, Siaya 2001

Table 2.2 above shows that the sex ratio across the age cohorts favours men in the early age cohorts while it favours females from the 20-24 age cohort upwards. This is because it is at this stage that the men migrate in search of employment in urban areas outside the district.

The composition of the population shows that the young people, i.e. those below 19 years make up about 57 per cent of the district's total population. The implication of this is the need to increase the capacity of educational institutions to cater for this large number of youths. It also implies that with those under 15 years in addition to the elderly, the dependency ratio is high and stands at 106:100. This indicates that for every 100 economically active members of the population, there are 106 dependants who rely on them for their basic needs.

Table 2.3 Population Projection for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6 - 13	59,838	56,475	61,476	58,021	62,592	59,074	63,729	60,147	64,887	61,240
14 - 17	26,865	24,899	27,600	25,580	28,102	26,045	28,612	26,518	29,132	27,000
15 - 25	45,310	53,127	46,550	54,581	47,396	55,572	48,256	56,582	49,133	57,609
15 - 49		111,859		114,920		117,008		119,133		121,297
15 - 64	97,850	136,189	100,528	139,916	102,354	142,457	104,213	145,045	106,106	147,679

Source: District Statistics Office, Siaya, 2001

6-13 Age Group: This is the population of the primary school going age and it is expected to increase from 120,718 in the year 2002 to 127,416 by the year 2008. The challenge will be to provide learning, teaching and other physical facilities in educational institutions to meet the demand over the Plan period. In addition the challenge will be to achieve high enrolment rates and retention for both sexes up to the end of their primary education.

14-17 Age Group: This is the population of the secondary school going age and it is expected to increase from 53,180 in the year 2002 to reach 56,131 in the year 2008. The challenge as in the case of the primary school age going group will be to increase enrolment rates and provide the necessary physical, teaching and learning facilities in educational institutions. Enrolment rates are quite low at less than 25 per cent and this means efforts will have to be made to increase this rate. Dropout rates especially for girls will have to be discouraged.

Age 15-64 Labour Force: The labour force is expected to increase from 239,734 at the start of the plan period to 253,035 by the year 2008. The challenge will be to provide jobs for this large number of economically active population during the plan period. The labour Force forms about 46 per cent of the district's total population. Areas where job creation will be encouraged will be in the informal sector and in agriculture sector where efforts will be made to add value to agricultural products. Provision of relevant skills to the labour force will be encouraged.

Age 15-49 Females: Females in the reproductive age group (15-49) form about 23 per cent of the district's population and their number is expected to rise from 114,590 in the year 2002 to reach 120,947 by the year 2008. The challenge will be to provide MCH/FP facilities at health institutions to cater for their health needs. Other sectors such as Agriculture and Rural Development will be required to provide food for this group and the infants in order to reduce high IMR resulting from food deficiencies.

Urban Population: Intra-district migration favours small urban centres within the district. Siaya Town's population has increased to 42,273 from about 10,000 in 1989. Major urban centres within the district that are attracting rural population include Yala Town, Ugunja Town and Ukwala with total populations of 41,223, 30,348 and 1,816 respectively. The rate of urbanization is growing rapidly with the population of Siaya

Town and its environs growing by over 400 per cent during the last inter-censal period (1989-99). Ugunja Town being on the main highway linking the country with Uganda is also growing rapidly with an annual growth rate of over 500 per cent. Overall, the urban population is expected to grow from about 121,992 at the start of the plan period to over 127,685 by the year 2008. The great challenge in the increased urban population will be provision of social amenities such as water and sanitation, health and education as well as improve road infrastructure.

2.4.2 Poverty

The overall poverty level in the district stands at 58.02 per cent of the district's population having increased from 41 per cent in 1994. This means that more than half of the district's population is in some state of poverty. This high level of poverty has implications on the district's efforts in development initiatives since no meaningful development can take place with over half of the population still unable to meet their basic needs. The district's contribution to National Poverty is about 1.85 per cent.

The main types of poverty found in the district are both absolute poverty whereby certain persons/individuals are unable to meet their basic food and non-food requirements and accounts for 57.93 per cent and food poverty, a situation where a person is unable to meet basic food requirements accounting for 52.60 per cent of the district's population. Hardcore poverty accounts for some 37.52 per cent of the population.

The divisions with good fertile soil and climate such as Yala, Ukwala and Ugunja have relatively fewer pockets of poverty as compared to Karemo, Boro, Uranga and Wagai Divisions which are characterised by poor soils and unreliable rainfall.

The causes of increased poverty are diverse and include; poor soil fertility leading to low yields; over-reliance on traditional methods of agriculture; unpredictable rainfall patterns; high rate of death due to HIV/AIDS; collapse of the main cash crops in the district; lack of industries and cultural beliefs and practices.

The state of poverty in the district leads to a situation of inability to adopt new improved methods of crop and animal husbandry by the populace. Under conditions of poor soil fertility and unpredictable rainfall patterns, families use all their resources in trying to meet their basic needs thus perpetuating poverty.

The trends in poverty indicate a possible increase in the levels of both overall and food poor in the district unless urgent measures both short term and long term are put in place. With the main fish-trading centre shifting to Bondo Town in Bondo District, Siaya Town residents and other towns who relied on fish and fish products trade for their livelihood have had to diversify to other economic activities.

In addition, this situation of high poverty rates means that all efforts will need to be directed towards trying to achieve food self-sufficiency to enable a considerable reduction in food poverty. This would then lead to a marked decrease in overall food poverty and further in hardcore poverty. Increases in employment opportunities through promoting and starting of small and micro enterprises (including Jua Kali and petty trade) and other forms of self-employment in the district can have a significant effect on poverty

reduced, thus affecting provision of both services to the population and employment creation by the councils.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

Siaya District faces a disaster if the present rapid spread of HIV/AIDS is not checked. The current HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 38.4 per cent among all blood donors is the highest in Nyanza Province having increased from 36.9 per cent in 1997. The prevalence rate among school blood donors ranges between 3-10 per cent. Hospital bed occupancy by patients with AIDS related ailments stands at about 60 per cent, while the Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) prevalence rate stands at 27.0 per cent among all patients and is 12.4 per cent among pregnant women attending Ante Natal Clinics. On gender basis, females are relatively more affected as compared to males. The impact of this disease on the district's population and the economy is enormous and disastrous.

The impact is mainly felt at the village level due to the increasing number of orphans who are in and out of school; the increasing number of female headed and children headed households and the high drop-out rates in schools among others. The main age groups affected are the youths and those who are economically active in the district. With over 60 per cent of hospital beds occupied by patients with AIDS related ailments, it means that more resources are now spent to treat and manage the disease at the expense of other preventive health care services. The high school drop-out rate means that future manpower is affected by having to discontinue education and could also lead to increased poverty situation especially where the household head is deceased and the extended family is not in a position to support the family left behind.

A concerted effort will be needed from all stakeholders in the district to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS. The challenges in trying to combat it will be in: prevention of HIV transmission especially through sex by promoting the practice of safe sex and expanding the STI treatment network; promotion of IEC materials especially on the newly introduced male circumcision project; promotion of home based care and support for both the infected and affected and prevention of mother to child transmission. Efforts will also be directed towards promoting and encouraging CHWs, traditional health practitioners; CBOs and government departments and Local Authorities to play a more leading and positive role in the fight against the pandemic. Behavioural change and discarding of retrogressive cultural beliefs and practices will be targeted in the campaign.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

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

The main economic activity in the district is subsistence agriculture where most participants are women, forming almost 80 per cent of the farm work force.

Women however own less than 1 per cent of family wealth. This is because land ownership and control over wealth within a family in the district is still controlled by men, while women produce most of the family income, which is, farm production based.

In urban centres, men form the majority. They are basically engaged in informal sector activities.

The main challenges under gender include gender inequality, gender equity, access and control of productive resources. The main concern, which needs to be addressed, is the type of roles for the two genders. Most women in Siaya District are overburdened by many roles, which are culturally defined. Culture has gone all the way in specifying women roles, some of which can easily be redefined to ease the burden on women. Such cultural specifications end up in shaping the attitudinal orientations hence is responsible for the decline in economic involvement of men in certain activities such as farming resulting in lower economic productivity in the district.

A number of areas need to be addressed. These include strategies to be adopted in fields where gender bias is highlighted, namely disparities in education, economic activities; provision of health and related services; land ownership and wealth control in a family and community at large specifying clearly on property ownership, gender equity based on needs, injustices and determination of profiles on access and control to bridge the gaps will need to be addressed.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Siaya District faces several disasters some of which can be attributed to manmade factors, while others are caused by nature. Whatever the cause, disaster preparedness is an important element in the district's development efforts. Some of the disasters facing the district are: the scourge of HIV/AIDS that continues to threaten the very existence of the district's population with a high prevalence rate of 38.4 per cent. The impact of this disease is widely felt through increased poverty occasioned by families directing nearly all family resources towards the treatment and support of the infected; the increasing number of AIDS orphans and widows, and children headed households; the high school dropout and most important of all the effect on the youth and other economically active segments of the population in the district. These negative impacts on development could negate any gains made in the other sectors in the efforts to develop the district and reduce poverty levels.

The district is also vulnerable to such hazards as drought. The rainfall pattern is unpredictable and this has its negative effects on agriculture since the farmers are not able to plan their activities accordingly. The droughts and the poor soil fertility in most parts of the district have had the consequence of causing food deficits. The effect of regular droughts/famines is increased poverty levels; reduced farmer morale and the increasing culture of handouts and in some cases migration to the fish landing beaches of Lake Victoria and other urban centres in the district and beyond. A possible solution would be to encourage the growing of drought resistant food crops such as sorghum, cassava and millet as a way of bridging the dry season.

Division. The swamp has an area of 15,000 ha out of which only some 2,600 ha has been reclaimed and is being used by the Lake Basin Development Authority. Efforts will be made to reclaim the remaining part of the swamp and use it for paddy rice irrigation to increase incomes and thus reduce poverty levels.

Disease outbreaks like cholera also impact negatively on the development of the district since resources get diverted to undertake mass treatment campaigns at the expense of other aspects of development in the district.

A hazard that always looms large over the district is the occurrence of accidents along the main highway from Kisumu to Busia. These are accidents from the numerous petroleum filled tankers that ply this route on a daily basis. Inability of the district to respond to major disasters and the inadequacy of health facilities along this highway has been noted in the past. Proper coordination of such activities is also critical.

The District Disaster Management Committee is in the process of formulating a District Disaster Management Plan with clearly defined roles by the various stakeholders in the district both in government and private sector. A first step will be to strengthen the committee and identify members to be trained to form the initial response team to any disaster within the district.

2.4.6 Environmental Management and Conservation

Uncontrolled brick making is on the increase especially along the road reserves, wetlands and on arable cropland. The burning of bricks requires large amounts of fuel wood and this leads to increased felling of trees because of the high demand. Brick making also creates craters/galleys, which can be a hazard to children as well as being a breeding ground for mosquitoes.

Charcoal burning is very rampant due to poverty and high rate of unemployment. This has mainly affected the indigenous tree species, which are hard to come by these days. Alternative sources of energy are also expensive for many average residents of the district.

The district is well endowed with wetlands and springs. The wetlands have ecological functions, such as storing water, flood control, acting as buffer, as well as grazing land etc. Yala swamp is one of the biggest wetlands in the province and approximately 2,600 ha. had been reclaimed by LBDA but currently water has re-reclaimed back almost 1600 ha. The proposal for land reclamation should be subjected to a thorough Environmental Impact Assessment since the last part of the swamp is below the lake level and acts as a buffer zone to the lake and a breeding ground for fish. The wetland is also home to endemic fish species and the sitatuga. It has a potential for eco-tourism and hence its drainage should be undertaken with care.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidence of poverty and spurring economic growth. The chapter is prepared in line with the PRSP and the National Development Plan sectors, stating the development activities envisaged in the next seven years.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture and Rural Development is the district's key sector that will drive the development of the district during the plan period.

3.1.2 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.3 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district expects to develop strategies that will lead to poverty reduction by promoting household and district food security and revitalizing agro-based industries such as cotton ginneries and sugar related industries through increased production. The district will also create an enabling environment for the growth of trading activities for increased employment opportunities. The provision of portable rural water to the communities will also be undertaken, while ensuring environmental conservation.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is considered as the engine of development in the district, with approximately 120,000 farm families and 80 per cent of the district's population engaged in crop and livestock production. In addition, about 60 per cent of the household incomes in the district come from agriculture and rural self-employment activities.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The role of various stakeholders will be as follows: -

Stakeholder	Role
Government Ministries	To create an enabling environment for increased agricultural production; provide extension services to farming communities and assist in the provision of rural water.
Research/Regional Bodies e.g. KARI, ICRAF, KEMFRI, FITCA (K), LBDA	To provide Research/extension/farmer linkages.
NGOs/CBOs - (SCODP; IDCCS Ltd; TATRO, CARE (K); CCF Rang'ala, AFRICAN NOW)	To provide training and some services/inputs to farmers at affordable prices.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crops Development	<p>Ensure household and district food security; Increase the area under both food and cash crops; Increase the yield/Ha of all crops; Promote the adoption of new and better crop husbandry practices; Promote networking and collaboration among all stakeholders; Encourage farmers to revert back to growing traditional drought resistant and drought escaping crops like sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes and bananas.</p>	<p>A large number of farmers still regard agriculture as subsistence level activity; A negative attitude towards farming by men; Lack of access to capital; High levels of poverty; Over reliance on traditional low yielding varieties and traditional methods of farming; Unpredictable weather patterns; Inadequate access to technical information; Poor marketing outlets for cash crops; High cost of farm inputs; Infrastructural constraints, e.g. poor road network.</p>	<p>Encourage farmers to change attitude and regard farming as an enterprise; Men to change attitudes towards farming and actively participate in food production; Promote credit availability by private sector; Farmers to adopt new superior crop varieties; Hasten processing of title deeds as collateral for loans; Farmers to revert to traditional drought tolerant and drought escaping crop varieties; Strengthen farmer/extension/research linkages for increased information flow on new technologies; Improve crop husbandry; use of affordable irrigation technology on medium value crops; Improve infrastructure facilities.</p>
Livestock Development	<p>Increase livestock production to ensure self-sufficiency; Encourage uptake of dairy and poultry farming as an enterprise; Promote adoption of better livestock husbandry practices; Promote stock breed upgrading/improvement.</p>	<p>Poor husbandry practices; Prohibitive costs of modern breeds and feeds; Lack of/poor marketing channels for livestock products; Lack of technological know-how among livestock farmers.</p>	<p>Promote uptake of livestock farming as an enterprise; Adoption of better husbandry practices; Provision of new technological information on livestock management through training; Provide farmers with information on possible markets and promote regular use of vaccination to prevent diseases.</p>
Rural Water Supply	<p>Increase accessibility to potable water; Reduce distance covered to reach a water point; Continue process of handing over water points to communities; Encourage communities to initiate water projects in their areas to increase accessibility.</p>	<p>Limited safe community water points resulting in people covering long distances to reach these points; Destruction of water catchment areas; Lack of community management capacity to run the water supplies.</p>	<p>Promote networking with NGOs and other agencies and respective communities to construct/rehabilitate water points and water supplies; Facilitate resource mobilisation; Use participatory methods like PRA and PAAST at sub-locational and village level to mobilize and organize the communities on water management skills; Mainstream gender issues in</p>

			the community where women, children and men participate in the implementation of water projects from the onset.
Agricultural Research and Development	Strengthen linkages with farmers and extension agents; Make research more farmer oriented.	Weak linkages between research, agricultural extension and farmers; Sometimes research priorities not demand driven to address farmer's concerns; Inadequate funds for research/extension linkages; Regional research bodies cover very wide areas hence impact not easily felt.	Strengthen linkages between extension/farmers/research through decentralization of some research aspects to FTCs; Increased on-farm research; Involve farmers in research priority setting; Create local co-ordinating body for co-ordinating research needs to link farmers/extension/researchers; Encourage NGOs/CBOs and private sector parishioners to actively participate in research/extension/farmer linkages.
Agricultural Marketing	Provide farmers with information on available markets and marketing channels in a liberalized economy.	Inadequate and poorly developed local raw materials; Inaccessibility to credit; Poor marketing arrangements.	Formation of organized farmers groups to help in marketing their produce and offer better bargaining prices; Market information to farmers to be intensified; Formation of primary cooperative societies to be intensified to assist in such marketing function as transportation of produce, supply farm inputs on credit, processing, packaging, etc; Promote development of storage to reduce losses in grains and milk for better prices.
Land Administration, Survey and Settlement	Complete land adjudication work and issuance of title deeds by finalizing all processes; Create an enabling environment for operation of private practitioners in land administration matters.	Prohibitive survey costs charged by the Survey Department and private practitioners; Poverty, which makes most farmers not to be able to afford process costs; Staff shortages following Public Sector Reforms.	Use Provincial Administration to reach farmers; Hasten the process of land transfers and appeals to enable title deeds to be issued; Licence more qualified land administration private practitioners.
Cooperative Development	Create an enabling environment for cooperatives to operate in a liberalized economy.	Inefficient management of cooperatives; Lack of interest by cooperative society members in the running of their societies; Liberalization of the economy leading to cheap imports.	Training of cooperative management committees for effective management; Encourage cooperative society members to have interest in society Affairs; Strengthen policy to avoid cheap imports.

	<p>small community and individual irrigation schemes to address the problem of food insecurity;</p> <p>Promote the growing of horticultural crops for sale;</p> <p>Ensure the completion of the Yala swamp irrigation scheme to benefit local farmers.</p>	<p>Low farmer awareness on irrigation potential;</p> <p>Local markets offer low prices;</p> <p>Poor roads to potential scheme sites making accessibility difficult;</p> <p>Information on better prices of produce elsewhere does not reach farmers in good time if not at all.</p>	<p>Training farmers on available potential in irrigation and professional assistance;</p> <p>Provide farmers with information on available markets;</p> <p>Improve the infrastructure to increase communication and access to markets.</p>
Agricultural and other Rural Financial Services	<p>Encourage farmers to form and run SACCOs in order to lend/borrow and to access credit at low interest rates;</p> <p>Encourage NGOs and MFIs to provide farm credit in the form of inputs, etc;</p> <p>Encourage farmers to take credit.</p>	<p>Fear of credit;</p> <p>No. agricultural finance provider in the district;</p> <p>High interest rates charged on loans;</p> <p>Farmers lack title deeds to enable them to have collateral for credit.</p>	<p>Formation of Farmers and trader's SACCOs for cheap credit;</p> <p>Hasten the process of issuing title deeds to farmers;</p> <p>Encourage other stakeholders to provide farm credit;</p> <p>Encourage Micro credit institutions to come into the district;</p> <p>Encourage farmers through to access credit without fear.</p>
Environment	<p>Hasten gazettement of main hill tops as forests for protection of water catchment areas;</p> <p>Enhance public awareness on the essential linkages between development and environment;</p> <p>Ensure that acceptable environmental impact assessment (E.I.A.) reports are undertaken for all public and private projects and programmes;</p> <p>Enhance, review, harmonize and enforce laws for the management, sustainable utilization and conservation of natural resources.</p>	<p>Hill tops like Mbag, Akala, Odiado in Central Alego and North Ugenya respectively are under private ownership;</p> <p>Inadequate staffing levels;</p> <p>Insufficient funds.</p>	<p>Facilitate main hilltops gazettement;</p> <p>Encourage tree seedling production;</p> <p>Network with other agencies like NGOs and CBOs to promote agro-forestry.</p>
Fisheries	<p>Ensure the restocking of Lake Kanyaboli to avoid depletion of fish stock due to over fishing;</p> <p>Promote the uptake of fish farming in ponds by individuals.</p>	<p>Near depletion of Lake Kanyaboli fish stock due to over fishing;</p> <p>slow pace of fish farming on farms.</p>	<p>Rehabilitate the Yala fish farm for fingerling provision;</p> <p>Regular restocking of lake Kanyaboli fish stocks.</p>

3.1.6. Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Crops Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rapid Multiplication of Resistant Cassava Varieties District wide	To bulk resistant varieties so that every farmer has access to this new germ-plasma; To raise the food base of the farmer; To make cassava a cash crop in the district.	Introduce 2 new varieties every year; Train 200 farmers every year on RMT.	Plant resistant varieties using the Rapid Multiplication Technique (RMT); Selecting new ones through adaptive trials before multiplication; Establish technology transfer centres.
Cotton Production Campaigns District Wide	To restore cotton as a stable cash crop in the district; To exploit AGOA market opportunity and raise farmer's income; To improve cotton production per unit area.	To increase the area under cotton by 200 Ha annually.; Improve production per unit area by 50kg annually; Conduct campaigns through regular barazas; Co-ordinate availability of seed to the farmers.	Campaigns for increased acreage under cotton as a cash earner. Enhance market information flow to farmers.
Maize Production Under Fertilizer Input Credit District wide	To boost production per hectare in most farms and thereby increase the domestic food supply.	Raise the yield per hectare by 1 bag annually; Seek for fertilizer credit facility from farm input stores etc; Train 20 farmers' groups per division every year; Include this message in regular barazas;	Campaigns and training farmers on fertilizer use.
Cassava Processing District wide	To raise the durability and market value of cassava and thereby encourage expanded production and raising the farmer's income; To increase the food base at home.	Having at least one simple medium scale processing machine per division owned by the farmers group; Include this message in regular barazas.	Campaigns for processing cassava
Sweet Potato Processing District wide	To raise the durability and market value of sweet potatoes and thereby encourage expanded production and raising the farmer's income; To increase the food base at home.	Having at least one simple medium scale processing machine per division owned by the farmers group; Include this message in regular barazas	Campaigns for processing sweet potatoes
Groundnuts Production District wide	To make groundnuts to be an additional cash crop in the district; To improve the people nutrition.	Increase area under groundnuts by 30Ha every year; Conduct 1 training (of 100 farmers) per division annually.	Campaigns to raise acreage and training farmers on production
Rice under Irrigation Ukwala and Uranga Divisions	To make rice an additional cash crop in the district; To raise the food base at home.	Increase area under irrigated rice by 7 Ha. every year; Include this message in regular barazas.	Campaigns on expansion of irrigated rice in wetlands and training on irrigation aspects.
Off Season Kale Production District wide	To exploit an excellent off-season market for kales; To meet the vital need	Increase area under Kales by 15 Ha every year; Conduct 1 training (50 farmers) per division	Campaigns on utilization of wetlands for kales production; Training on irrigation aspects.

	home during the dry season.	Include this message in regular barazas	
Improved Cotton Production Six Divisions	To boost production per hectare from an average of 500kg to 800kg in most farms To improve on the quality of cotton; To exploit AGOA market opportunity and raise farmer's income.	To raise the area under cotton by 200 Ha. annually; Improve production per unit area by 50kg annually; Conduct campaigns through regular barazas; Co-ordinate availability of seed to the farmers.	Campaigns and training farmers on fertilizer use; Seek for fertilizer credit facility.
MangoFruits Production and Processing. District Wide	To raise the durability and market value of mangoes and there by encourage expanded production and raising the farmer's income; To increase the food base at home.	To raise the area under mangoes by 2Ha annually; Having at least one simple medium scale processing machine per division owned by the farmers (group); Include this message in regular barazas.	Campaigns for increased production and processing of mango fruits.
Improved Banana Production District Wide	To introduce new superior varieties for better income and food security.	Establish 2 demonstration sites of 50 bananas each in every division - one division per year.	Establish demonstration /bulking plots.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Development Programme District wide	To improve the standard of living and the nutritional status of the small scale farming community by introducing and strengthening milk production and marketing in the district.	Training 95 small-scale farmers with special emphasis on female farmers, and Dairy Cooperative societies; Introduce 8 Dairy cows per year.	Upgrading of local cattle; Forage production and conservation; Training of farmers on Agro-forestry, disease control; Training and management assistance to cooperatives; Support to milk marketing societies; Cow to cow rotation scheme for women; Support to the implementing ministry/departments; Monitoring and evaluation.
Farming in Tsetse Controlled Area Kenya (F.I.T.C.A) District Wide	To promote increased milk and beef yields from local zebu; To promote low mortality amongst local birds; Put to use high numbers of castrates that are under-utilized.	Provide at least 15 bulls/year; Provide about 140,000 doses of NCD; 70,000 doses of Fowl typhoid; 60,000 doses of Gumboro; Train 35 No. ox plough teams per year	Provide cross breed shawl bulls to improve local zebu gene banks; Prove appropriate vaccines for local birds; Train ox plough teams.
Veterinary Office Block Construction Siaya Town	To reduce current office congestion and improve service delivery.	15 No. rooms.	Complete construction of Office block.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ahono Sinaga Water Project Yala Division	To ensure availability of safe drinking water and increase access to other households.	To target some 25,000 people to access safe water.	Complete water project under construction.
Kanyaboli Water (NDEREP) Project Boro Division	Provide safe drinking water and improve sanitation.	Some 5,000 people.	Construct a water sanitation Project around Lake Kanyaboli.
Point Sources (CARE(K) Uranga, Boro and Karemo Divisions	Increase access to safe drinking water and reduce distance walked to these sources.	15 springs – 8,000 people 9 wells – 4,000 people.	Protect springs and sink wells, dams and pans.
Point sources (AFRICA NOW) Wagai Division	Increase accessibility to portable drinking water for the community.	9 springs – 500 consumers	Spring protection
Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme/Micro Project Component District wide	Raise standards of living of the local communities.	6 No. projects in Water, Health and Roads sectors. 30,000 people to benefit	Assist Community Micro Projects
Rehabilitate old/Stalled Water Projects (District-wide)	To make the supplies operational before handing over; Increase accessibility of safe drinking water.	Mauna dam to target 5000 consumers; Ukwala Tank to reach 2000 consumers; Yenga/Siranga to reach 500 consumers; Uranga water supply to target 1000 consumers; Uranga/Ramula to target 500 consumers; Nyajuok water to cover 500 consumers; Bar Ober water to reach 200 consumers; Bar Ober water to reach 200 consumers.	Rehabilitate the water supplies before handing them over to community management committees for operation and maintenance.
Rehabilitation of Existing water Supplies. District wide	Increase accessibility to increase the volume of water and revenue collection;	Sidindi/Malanga W/S to cover 15,000 consumers; Old Yala W/S to reach 10,000 consumers; Ukwala W/S to cover 2,000 consumers; Sega W/S to reach 3,000 consumers; Ugunja W/S to reach 15,000 consumers.	Rehabilitation of the supplies to meet the current demand

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Yala Swamp Irrigation Weir Project. Boro Division	Enable irrigation of reclaimed land for food and cash crop production.	3000Ha	Complete construction of the weir.

Reclamation Bar/Uranga Divisions	for food and cash crops production and raise incomes for local farmers.	land.
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B: New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Environmental Education District wide	1	Create public awareness on linkages between environment and sustainable development	Have environmental clubs in 4 schools in every division each year; Hold at least 5 barazas in every division each year	Introduce environmental clubs in schools and colleges; Mobilize communities and sensitise them through barazas etc. Justification: There has been extensive environmental degradation.
Wetlands Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of its Products at Yala Swamp-Kadenge, Gangu and Samba areas Raombo – Anyiko Swamp Mauna Dam Boro, Uranga and Ukwala Divisions	2	Promote proper use of wetlands and providing a source of income and employment to the community	Establish committees at each wetland site at the end of the first financial year and training and marketing of products by the third financial year.	Training on making improved wetland products; Mobilization and training communities and committees on environmental management and conservation of wetlands. Justification: There has been very little use of the wetlands by the community.
Solid Waste Management in Siaya Municipality and other towns in the District e.g. Yala, Ukwala, Ugunja, etc	3	To ensure that the town and market centres have no piling garbage to pose a health hazard	To ensure that a van is acquired; L/A waste bins put in strategic places; Have at least 2 barazas on environmental management.	Acquisition of a garbage collection van, waste bins, incinerators, etc; Sensitisation seminars, barazas on waste management. Justification: Increasing cases of pollution of the environment.
Agro forestry Afforestation District wide	4	Make one large track of land under bush to produce marketable wood products; Conserve soil and water hence the environment; Reduce bushes hence tsetse fly incidences; Make the community self sufficient in wood fuel.	Each sub-location to have 30 individuals who are residents in the area and are active and result oriented to be trained on tree nursery establishment, management and marketing of tree seedlings; Sensitisation of all the sub-location community on the need to forest and practice agro forestry; After 3-5 years to have at least each sub-location producing 20 tonnes of wood products for sale to other areas; The individual tree nursery to produce for selling at least 5,000 seedlings of both forest and Agro-forestry trees per year.	Train farmers on agro forestry; Establish with the farmers sustainable individual tree nurseries; Train farmers on processing and marketing of tree production away from local market. Justification: To protect and increase forest coverage which is being depleted.

High Value Trees District wide	5	The farmers to produce fruits (mangoes, avocados) for cash; Practice water harvesting for fruit.	The individual fruit tree nurseries to produce about 2,000 grafted assorted fruit tree seedlings; Have at least 30 individuals trained on nursery establishment and management per sub-location.	Introduce improved fruit trees; Train farmers; Establish with the farmers improved fruit tree nurseries. Justification: Most fruits are brought in from outside the district some of which can be grown through modern methods of farming.
Soil and Water Conservation District wide	6	Train and sensitise farmers on soil conservation per year per sub-location; To have farmers practice soil and water conservation.	Train/sensitise at least 300 farmers per year per sub-location; Have at least 300 farmers per sub-location practice at least 80% soil and water conservation.	Train the farmers on soil and water conservation; Provide extension services on soil and water conservation. Justification: Soil and water conservation is an issue, which is not taken seriously in the community.
River/Stream Protection District wide	7	To ensure that river banks are not encroached into; New land being opened up not to encroach the river/stream banks.	Peg out all encroached rivers and streams in each sub-location.	Protection of riverbanks and streams against encroachment by animals/cultivation. Justification: This is detrimental to the land nearby.
Drainage Systems Uranga/Ukwala/ Ugunja Divisions	8	Increase food production.	5,439 Ha. 1,462 farmers.	Construction of small community drainage systems. Justification: This will contribute to reduction of poverty.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Re-stocking of Lake Kanyaboli with Tilapia Nilotica fingerlings. Boro and Uranga Divisions	Increase fish density in the lake and provide food security, employment and income generation.	4 beaches; 40,000 fingerlings.	Restocking of the lake with tilapia nilotica fingerlings at four beaches in the lake.
Rehabilitation of Yala Fish Farm. Yala Division	To promote more fish production to generate rural incomes and employment opportunities.	Increase present number of fish ponds from 227 ponds to about 500 fish ponds for more fish production.	Rehabilitate the fishponds to produce enough quality fish fingerlings for stocking fishponds in the district.

3.1.7 Cross sector Linkages

The growth of the agricultural and rural development sector will depend on a healthy and committed human resource. It will rely on the facilitation of an efficient and well-maintained infrastructure so that it can source for raw materials for growth of agro-industries for poverty alleviation. In addition, the sector will also rely on accessibility to

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The physical infrastructure sector is key to the economic development of the district particularly in marketing of agricultural produce. The development of the district depends on an efficient and well-maintained infrastructure.

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 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 the Vision and Mission

The district will endeavour to provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities to open up tourism and trade facilitate marketing of agricultural produce, attract investors to the district and provide much needed infrastructure for the growth of urban centres.

3.2.3. Importance of the Sector to the District

Provision of adequate and well-maintained physical infrastructure is crucial for the overall development of the district. The people of the district view this sector as important but most of it is in deplorable state e.g. roads; inadequate provision of others such as telecommunication and rural electrification. This has affected the marketing of farm produce and reduced possibilities of growth of urban and rural employment opportunities.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government Ministries/Parastatals, Regional Bodies e.g. KPLC; TELKOM, POSTA; KRB; LBDA; LVEMP	To provide basic infrastructure and maintain it, e.g. roads, power, telecommunications. Provide enabling environment for the development of the sector.
Private sector (Mumias Sugar Company, etc)	To provide some urban infrastructure like buildings, etc in addition to payment for use of services and facilities through cess and licence payments.
Local Authorities	To provide infrastructure and maintenance in their areas of jurisdiction.
Communities	To maintenance of rural access and feeder roads communally.

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

The following are the sub-sector priorities, constraints and strategies that will be pursued during the plan period.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Transport	Encourage Local Authorities to provide the necessary facilities for the smooth operation of transport services in their areas of jurisdiction.	Lack of an effective policy on the issue of Airstrips; Lack of provision of facilities by Local Authorities that will enhance the growth of transport activities within the district e.g. bus parks; No clear policy on operations of bicycle taxis (boda boda) in urban centers by both Local Authorities and Traffic Department; No proper safety measures for boat transport across Lake Kanyaboli.	Revive the dilapidated air strips to promote tourism in the district; Local Authorities to plan and put up bus parks in the major urban centres; To promote organized public transport and generate revenue; Promote bicycle taxis by providing them with lanes on major roads and credit for expansion and train users on traffic rules; Water transport to be encouraged and safety measures be put in place.
Communication	Ensure proper maintenance and expansion of the communications system throughout the district; Ensure equitability in distribution.	Inequitable distribution of telecommunication network in the district by favouring major towns only or near where there is a telephone exchange; Vandalism of telecommunications equipment thus hindering communication within and without the district; Low take-off of modern forms of telecommunications e.g. E-Mail, Internet etc. by private sector; low usage of existing facilities.	Open up additional telephone exchanges to improve on distribution of services; Adopt systems that reduce vandalism; Widen mobile telephone network to cover the whole district; Encourage the expansion of new systems in the district e.g. internet, E-Mail etc. by all including the public sector.
Energy	Expand the Rural Electrification Programme in the district to encourage growth of main market centres; Promote the adoption of other forms of energy apart from woodfuel; Create an enabling environment for investors to invest in HEP generation at Ndanu Falls on River Yala in Yala Division.	Slow pace of expansion of the Rural Electrification Programme; High cost of connection of electricity on commercial basis; Depletion of trees for wood fuel; Low take-off of alternative sources of energy in the district, e.g. solar power, biogas.	Promote and encourage domestic wood fuel substitution e.g. energy saving jikos where possible; Intensify the Rural Electrification Programme to cope with increased demand in the rural areas; Encourage would be investors to take up Hydro Electric Power generation at Ndanu Falls along River Yala in Yala Division; Encourage use of alternative sources of energy e.g. kerosene, solar power etc.
Major Water Works and Sanitation	Ensure the expansion of Siaya Town Water Supply to meet the demand;	Lack of rehabilitation and expansion for many years;	Rehabilitate and expand the Siaya Town Water Supply; Promote putting up of proper

	Encourage Local Authorities to put up sewerage systems for proper sanitation.	No Local Authority has taken up the construction of sewerage system due to high costs.	sanitation works for both domestic and commercial use by Local Authorities.
Roads	Ensure effective road maintenance at all times to ensure access to markets for farm produce.	Lack of a coordinated policy on road maintenance works between the Roads Department and private contractors especially on levels of funding and/or road classes; Severe lack of suitable and well maintained equipment for road maintenance; Lack of sufficient staff for maintenance works following the Civil Service Reforms; Lack of inputs by Local Authorities in provision and maintenance of roads in their areas of jurisdiction.	A clear policy formulation on which aspects of roads will be handled by both the Department of Roads and by private contractors; Provide the Department of Roads with well maintained roads' maintenance equipment at all times; Local Authorities be obliged to fund maintenance of roads in their areas of jurisdiction; Encourage the use of labour intensive methods in road maintenance; Trucks passing through the district with fish from the lake to pay a levy to assist in maintenance of those roads; Stop encroachment on road reserves to avoid soil erosion which could affect the road network.
Buildings	Encourage individuals and private companies to erect buildings in the urban centres to spur their growth and generate incomes thereby reducing poverty.	Lack of modern buildings for office space and for business especially in Siaya Town; Dilapidated old buildings and poor maintenance; Lack of central sewerage systems in major urban areas.	Private sector/individuals to invest in buildings construction for office space and for commercial use to attract investors; Proper maintenance of existing buildings; Local Authorities to provide necessary facilities for buildings construction.
Urbanization	Encourage Local Authorities to provide basic infrastructure for the growth of urban centres in areas of their jurisdiction; Ensure electrification of the centres to spur other economic activities.	Lack of proper plans for the existing urban areas; Non-enforcement of laws and by-laws by Local Authorities; Non-provision of basic infrastructure to promote urbanization e.g. well maintained roads, water, power, sewerage systems etc. due to weak resource base of local councils.	Preparation and use of LADPS by Local Authorities to access LATF for development; Preparation and use of PDPs for the urban areas to ensure controlled development; Local Authorities to enforce by-laws and laws; Promote investments in affordable shelter by use of alternative building materials e.g. rice husks as binder instead of cement; Provide basic infrastructure to promote rapid urbanization.

3.2.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Transport

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation and upgrading Airstrips. Karemo/Ugunja Divisions.	To promote tourism in the district/ and attract investors to the district.	Siaya Town Airstrip.	Rehabilitate and expand the Airstrips; Sega Town Airstrip.

B: New Project Proposal: Communication

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Expansion of Telecommunication Network in the District. District wide	1	Improve telecommunication services in the district.	Automate Uranga and Aluor exchanges 2002/03; Installation and Commissioning of Sinaga automatic exchange to be completed (2001/02); Expand Sigomere telephone exchange; Review existing network in Karapul area of Siaya Town; Expand telecom services in Ng'iyia area.	Expansion of existing facilities and installation of new ones. Justification: Telecommunications network does not cover the whole district and this is a DDC priority.

A: On-going Project /Programme: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Power Supply District wide	Increase power supply and spur economic activities in rural areas.	25 No. schemes covering urban centres and institutions.	Expand the Rural Electrification Programme in the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Hydro-Electric Power Generation Yala Division	1	Add to National grid; Expand rural power; Create employment and generate incomes.	Produce 20mws of power.	Generate Hydropower at Ndanu Falls in River Yala. Justification: Electricity is still expensive as it is generated from far, for rural communities to afford.

A: On-going Projects: Major Water Works and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Siaya Town Water supply Siaya Town	Increase capacity of supply to meet demand	40,000 consumers	Rehabilitate and augment the intake weir, tank construction and distribution lines

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bus Park Construction District wide	1	Improve communication	5 Local Authorities	Provide bus parks. Justification: Established bus parks are lacking.
Sewerage Provision District Wide	2	Improve sanitation	5 Local Authorities	Provide proper sewerage system in main urban areas. Justification: Requirement by the MLG.
Modern Market Provision District wide	3	Ensure planned and orderly trading activities in urban areas	5 Local Authorities	Provide modern markets. Justification: Modern market structures are necessary to avoid rain or excessive sunshine.

A: On-going Project/Programme: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Routine Road Maintenance District wide	Ensure well-maintained road network to ensure growth of key sectors.	All feeder roads.	Maintenance of feeder roads.

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Road Tarmacking District wide	1	Improve road network for faster communication and marketing of farm produce.	Siaya – Nyadorera; Ugunja – Rwambwa; Ugunja – Sigomere; Siaya – Rang'ala.	Tarmac main roads in the district. Justification: These roads have high traffic volume and especially in marketing commodities.
Grading and Gravelling of Roads District wide	2	Improve road network for efficient farm produce marketing and faster communication.	Siaya – Bondo; Siaya – Kadenge – Yala Swamp; Sigomere – Kanyumba; Wagai – Kodiaga; Sidindi – Mudhiero; Ukwala – Odiado; Siaya – Madeya.	Gravel and grade earth roads. Justification: These roads are busy but become impassable during rainy seasons.

B: New Project Proposals: Urbanization

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Revision of Physical Development Plans for Major Towns District wide	1	To guide and co- ordinate development of infrastructural facilities and services, and, specific control of the use and development of land.	To show amount of land sufficient to accommodate growth of the local urban area during the planning period. (5 urban centres)	Data collection; Analysis and drawing of plans; Drawing and gazettement of plans. Justification: Major towns are not built according to

				plan.
Regional Development Plans District wide	2	Data collection, analysis and drawing of plans.	Update existing development plans for fast growing urban and rural markets; Analyze data and prepare regional physical development plans.	Produce physical development plans for the whole district; Collect data for urban, town and rural planning. Justification: The necessary data to facilitate better planning is lacking.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

An efficient and well-maintained infrastructure will facilitate the growth of the agricultural sector through ensuring motorable all weather roads for easy access to markets for agricultural produce and overall development of the rural areas. This will however require a well-trained human resource and appropriate equipment. In addition, it will open up rural areas for tourism promotion as well as enable rapid and efficient communication for trade and industrial development.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision and mission is to contribute 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 district the aim will be to encourage investors to venture into the tourism and industry sub-sectors and to promote and create an enabling environment for the growth of trading activities including jua kali for increased job creation, income generation and poverty reduction.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

In the absence of any major industries and an undeveloped tourism potential, commercial trading activities including Jua Kali will be the main source of employment generation for the growing labour force outside the agricultural sector. The reason is the small amounts of capital required to engage in trading activities in the jua kali sector.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Create an enabling environment for increased investment necessary for the growth of the sector and provide training for entrepreneurs.
Private Sector	To invest in the sector for increased employment creation and faster growth.

3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

The following are the sub-sector priorities, constraints and strategies to be pursued.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industries (Including Small scale industries)	Create an enabling environment for industrial growth; Urge Local Authorities and KPLC to provide the necessary basic infrastructure like industrial areas, jua kali sheds and power, for private sector to invest in industrial activities in the district.	Lack of easy and accessible credit following collapse of institutions such as KIE, etc; Lack of entrepreneurial skill, e.g. collapse of some industries due to poor management; High tariffs, in the form of local taxes and levies by various bodies e.g. central government and local authorities; Lack of concrete policy on protection of local industries against cheaper imports that has led to their collapse e.g. a white sugar company in Yala	Provide easy and accessible credit by Strengthening the cooperative movement especially traders SACCO; Review the existing policies governing interest rates on loans; Revitalize DFIs (Development Finance Institutions) like KIE; Promote the growth of MFIs; Harmonize levies and reduce tariffs charged through consultation with relevant government bodies; Provide technical and entrepreneurial skills to would be industrialists e.g. Voucher Training Programme.
Trade	Ensure the harmonization of processes by government and Local Authorities to hasten the licensing process for traders; create an enabling environment for the growth of trading activities in the district.	Lack of information on requirements by Local Authorities on establishment of businesses especially for the Jua Kali sector resulting in conflicts; Lack of and inadequate infrastructure for the informal sector e.g. slow pace of rural electrification, poor road network, lack of formal sites for the Jua Kali activities etc; Prohibitive loan conditionality; Lack of entrepreneurial skills.	Provide and maintain supporting infrastructure e.g. rural power, jua kali sheds, improved road networks etc; Review loan conditionality to make credit accessible; Train traders and jua kali practitioners on entrepreneurial skills; Encourage formation of traders SACCOs to assist SMEs (small and micro enterprises) in view of high cost of lending from MFIs; Local Authorities and Government Departments to design clear policies governing the establishment and running of small and micro enterprises.

Tourism	Encourage would be investors in the tourism sub-sector to venture into joint partnership with local investors;	Undeveloped tourist attractions in the district; Poor infrastructural facilities hindering development of tourist attractions e.g. roads, power, etc.	Promote development of tourist attractions to extend the tourism circuit; Develop and improve infrastructure that will attract investors into the sub-sector; Preservation of cultural heritage of the local community.
Financial Services	Encourage financial institutions to open branches in the district.	Inadequate financial services; High and prohibitive interest rates on loans.	Revitalize the KIE to cater for small and Micro enterprises; Local business people to apply for loans to attract more financial institutions into the district; Encourage formation and growth of traders SACCOS to complement other financial institutions.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Entrepreneurship Training District wide	To inculcate basic business knowledge to create awareness on investment opportunities, motivate and inspire entrepreneurship potentials and discuss sources of business finance.	To train 100 persons in a financial year.	Conduct entrepreneurship training.
Joint Loan Scheme District wide	To offer credit facilities and other business support services e.g. counselling etc to small scale indigenous traders.	40-50 persons per fiscal year.	Financial and technical support to small scale entrepreneurs.
Traders SACCOS District wide	Avail affordable loans.	8 SACCOS	Provide loans to member traders.
Ginnery Revival District wide	Promote cotton sector to take advantage of AGOA.	3 Ginneries	Revive the collapsed cotton ginneries.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The provision of a well maintained infrastructure will boost the growth of trading activities, encourage industrial investors to come into the district, promote tourism in the area and ensure marketing of agricultural produce. This will generate further economic gains and reduce poverty. The human resource development sector will contribute in training and providing relevant skills. The ICT sector will facilitate in marketing of the sector products.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “to achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resources 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 Sector Vision and Mission

The district will endeavour to develop and effectively utilize the human resource by ensuring that health facilities provided are capable of taking care of the health needs of the district’s population and also provide facilities for the development of the human resources through provision of learning facilities. Measures will also be put in place to tackle the HIV/AIDS pandemic through the involvement of all stakeholders.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The economic development of the district will depend on a human resource that is educated, trained and healthy. This is the resource that will produce agricultural products, provide and maintain the physical infrastructure available in the district in addition to availing investment resources for the growth of all the sectors in the district.

During the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Consultative meetings, the community identified the human resource as the second priority concern after agriculture and rural development thus indicating that it views the development and utilization of the human resource as critical to the district’s economic development. A healthy and well-trained population will not only contribute in generating incomes inside the district but also outside.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government Ministries	To play a leading role in the provision of infrastructure and essential services for the growth of the sector; Create an enabling environment for the private sector to actively participate in the sector.
Research Organisations, e.g. KEMRI	Co-ordinate research and dissemination of findings to the public.
NGOs/CBOs e.g. CARE (K); YWCA; CCF Rang’ala; KESPA; DESPO; NDEREP, CISS)	To provide some infrastructure and services to the communities.
Communities	To actively participate in and contribute to the provision of facilities through cost sharing.

3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
HIV/AIDS	Put in place measures to reduce the rising and high HIV Prevalence Rate of 38.4%; Prioritise the most	Inadequate funding for HIV and STD testing reagents; Scarcity of HIV/AIDS counsellors;	Awareness campaigns through public AIDS education and workshops; Provision of safe blood supply;

	<p>effective interventions to be adopted at the district level by all Stakeholders; Promote networking among all stakeholders.</p>	<p>Retrogressive cultural and religious beliefs and practices; Lack of IEC materials and condom dispensers; Lack of ARV drugs (Anti-Retroviral); Lack of STI drugs (sexually transmitted infections).</p>	<p>Early diagnosis and management of STDs and opportunistic infections; Encourage Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT); Enhance condom marketing and distribution; Production and distribution of IEC materials; Provision of care and support to PLWHA and their families; Advocacy; Enhance collaboration and resource mobilization among various stakeholders; Provide ARV drugs to HIV positive pregnant women and persons; Capacity building for co-operators on HIV/AIDS.</p>
Education and Training	<p>Ensure capacity building at various levels; Provision of personnel of various cadres; Financial support to special schools; Community support for needy students/orphans, etc.</p>	<p>Inadequate teachers in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools; Inadequate education personnel. e.g. inspectors, education officers and TAC tutors; Lack of mobility due to unavailability of transport for inspectors to reach schools; Lack of finances for capacity building at various levels; Lack of donors for special schools; Non- provision of teaching, learning and physical facilities in schools.</p>	<p>Encourage community based bursary schemes; Manpower development in the education sector; Provision of teaching, learning and physical facilities; Avail sufficient transport for staff.</p>
Health and Nutrition	<p>To improve the health of the people in the district by reducing the sickness and suffering caused by common diseases; provide health services closer to the people; Ensure adequate staff and equipment in all health facilities.</p>	<p>Poor feeding habits; Shortage of staff of all cadres; Inadequate medical equipment; Poor infrastructure; Inadequate funding; Lack of transport in rural health facilities leading to delayed patient referrals; Poor community sanitation.</p>	<p>Advocacy among leaders/policy makers; Strengthen health education; Immunization be enhanced; Growth monitoring be emphasized; Early diagnosis and treatment of ailments; Condom and IEC materials distribution; Safe water and sanitation be emphasized; Strengthen integrated disease surveillance.</p>
Population	<p>Ensure integration of population concerns into the development process; Raise issues on gender concerns, especially on the girl child; Ensure advocacy on reproductive health and rights of the adolescents and youth; Promote STI/HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>Inadequate financial resources for coordination, monitoring and evaluation of population programmes; A high unmet need for family planning services; Too many players in population activities but quantification of gains not seen; Poor collaboration/networking</p>	<p>Mobilise and involve communities in the delivery of RH services through CBDs or Community Based Reproductive Health Service Providers (CBHRSP); Provide relevant information, education on selected family planning methods to CBDs; Provide relevant supplies and equipment;</p>

	awareness campaigns and Home Based Care Services; Raise concern on the plight of the orphans, disabled and the elderly; Ensure safe motherhood; Encourage male involvement in population programmes.	between public sector and NGOs/CBOs.	Establish a cost effective FP/RH delivery system; Supplement clinically based family planning services by availing commodities within reach of users; Increase availability, acceptability of popular easy to use contraceptives; Improve the quality of FP/RH services offered by the public sector through establishment of a service quality function (SUR) within the Ministry of Health; Improve networking of FP/RH service providers and their respective activities.
Shelter and Housing	Create an enabling environment for Local Authorities and private developers to provide housing in urban centres to meet the increasing demand for rental housing.	General lack of land in urban centres for putting up housing units; Weak resource base of the Local Authorities; Inadequate investment in housing and shelter by local private developers.	Encourage Local Authorities to team up with real estate investors in providing housing units; Local Authorities to avail land for housing development.
Culture, Recreation and Sports	Determine and discard retrogressive cultural practices and beliefs; Promote the development of recreational and sporting facilities and activities.	Lack of recreational and sporting facilities in the district; Adherence to some negative cultural beliefs and practices; Weak resource base of Local Authorities; Apathy of Local Authorities towards recreational and sporting facilities provision.	Address the negative cultural beliefs and practices that expose the human resource to HIV/AIDS; Create awareness in Local Authorities on importance of recreational and sporting activities in development of the human resource.

3.4.6 Project and Programme priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programme: HIV/AIDS, Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
K.E.P.I District wide	Increase immunisation coverage.	Reduce IMR by 30%; Expand KEPI sites by 6 additional sites.	Immunization of children under 1 Year.
Malaria control Programme District wide	Reduce incidence of malaria and its position as top cause of morbidity and mortality.	Reduce malaria incidence from 56% to 26% by 2008.	Vector control activities; Malariometric survey; Promotion of ITBs.
Community Based Distribution of Contraceptives District wide	Reduce unwanted pregnancies and increase FP awareness.	Increase FP acceptance by 5-10%.	Distribution of contraceptives.
Micro Nutrient Deficiency Disorders Control Programme District wide	Reduce stunting and underweight levels.	Reduce stunting by 13% (23% to 10%).	Provision of vitamin A capsules/use iodised salts.
STI/HIV/AIDS Project KHADREP District wide	Reduce STD/HIV prevalence.	Reduce HIV prevalence by 10-15% and STI prevalence by 5-10%	Awareness campaigns; VC; HBC; provide ARVs., etc

Early Childhood Development Project (ECD) Uranga Division	Raise standards of ECD.	To reach 50 ECD centres.	In-servicing of ECD centre; Teachers/parental education/community mobilization.
ECD Teacher Training District wide	Reduce the number of untrained teachers and improve service delivery.	Reduce Untrained teachers by 75%.	In-service training of ECD teachers through short courses.
Yala Sub-District Hospital Theatre Yala Division	To provide surgery services to the community.	To serve over 50,000 people in Yala, Wagai and Ugunja Divisions including parts of Butere/Mumias and Vihiga Districts; Provide equipment and make it operational.	To complete finishings on the building and equip it.
Yala Sub-District Hospital Amenity Ward Yala Division	Improved health services.	Increase number of hospital beds by 50.	Complete construction and equip it.
Siaya District Hospital Voluntary Surgical Contraceptive Unit (VSCU) Karemo Division	To expand Family Planning services.	To increase FP acceptance rate by 5-10%.	Complete and equip.
Ligega Health Centre-Laundry and Kitchen Ukwala Division	Improved patient care.	To equip and operationalise the laundry and kitchen.	Complete construction of kitchen and laundry.
Siaya District Hospital Mortuary Karemo Division	Expand body preservation facilities.	Increased body preservation capacity by 10.	Expansion and rehabilitation.
Siaya District Hospital-Sewerage System Karemo Division	To improve sanitation.	To cater for the increased number of patients.	Rehabilitation of the existing system.

B: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Siaya Medical Training Centre District wide	1	To provide better facilities for better service delivery.	Construct 1 dining hall, kitchen and hostels; Provide medical training.	Construct 1 dining hall, kitchen and hostels; Provide training facilities for up to 120 students. Justification: This is lacking and trainees do training outside the district more will be trained then.
Yala Sub-District Hospital Administration Block Yala Division	2	Provide an administrative wing for better service delivery.	To put up an office block which is none existence; 10 additional rooms.	Construct an administration block. Justification: There are more staff with limited office accommodation.
Yala Sub-District Hospital- Mortuary Yala Division	3	Provide preservation facilities for up to 10 bodies.	Provide preservation facilities for up to 10 bodies;	Construct a new mortuary. Justification: The old is too small without modern refrigeration equipment.

Ukwala Health Centre- In Patient Wards. Ukwala Division	4	Expand medical services.	Two wards of 20 beds.	Construct IPD of 2 wards. Justification: Inpatient demand cannot be met.
Ramula Health Centre expansion of Out Patient Department Ugunja Division	5	Improve medical facilities for better services.	Add 4 extra rooms.	Construct additional OPD space. Justification: The demand has out numbered the current facilities.
Kogello Dispensary Maternity Ward	6	Improve MCH/FP services	Add ward of 10 beds.	Construct maternity wing. Justification: Expectant mothers go far for services.
Health Facilities in underserved areas District wide	7	To improve accessibility to health services	Reduce average distance to a health facility from 6 km to 4 km.	Construct dispensaries for Curative, Preventive and promotional health service. Justification: There are many areas without health facilities and if they are there they are far and few.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Human Resources Development sector will play a key role in the development of the agricultural sector and also provide labour for the development and maintenance of infrastructure in the district. This will require a trained and well-informed human resource able to access and adapt to changing technologies in line with the growing globalisation process. Other sectors will contribute in improving the living standards of the people through provision of better services and facilities e.g. roads, health institutions, infrastructure, trade opportunities, information and communication facilities.

3.5 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

For Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of ICT to improve the quality of life and competencies. To promote an enabled 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 the Sector Vision and Mission

The district will endeavour to promote the establishment of more outlets providing Internet services and other communication services that contribute towards the development of ICT in the district. However its spread will depend on the expansion of both the Rural Electrification Programme and the telecommunication network respectively. The public sector, including educational institutions will also need to keep track of these developments.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Development of the district will be facilitated through access to new information about changing technology within the country and at the international level. With more people able to access the world through the Internet, globalisation is a reality that needs adaptation to avoid being left behind. While the level of adoption of ICT in the district is low due to its rural nature, the establishment of Internet stores is picking up and should enable more people to access these vital services.

While the take-off of ICT has been low in the district, the demand for the services is growing due to the growing demands of globalisation. The first step however will be to expand the REP and adoption of computer usage in educational institutions and public and private offices. The sector will play a vital role in facilitating other sectors such as human resource development, marketing, trade and industry.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To create an enabling environment for the growth of ICT in the district and to equip the public sector with IT and train its personnel.
Local Authorities	To promote the growth of ICT through faster licensing of outlets.
Private Sector	To play a leading role in investing in the sector.
Educational Institutions	To encourage IT adoption at an early age among students to raise computer literacy levels.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information Communication Technology	Create an enabling environment for the adoption of ICT in the district by the public and private sectors.	Lack of electricity in some areas and its slow pace of expansion; Lack of telecommunication services in some areas; Low awareness on the advantages of computer technology; Low computer literacy levels among the population.	Emphasize on the need for faster REP; Expansion of telecommunication services to all areas of the district; Create awareness on the advantages of computer technology from an early age; Enhance computer literacy among the population.

Use of ICT in the district's development process (Possible role and functions of DIDCS)	Address the two issues of expanded power supply and communication systems which are key ingredients in the ICT development; Re-organize the DIDC to be a resource centre for all the districts' IT data needs by seeking the participation of all stakeholders in the district; Promote capacity building on IT for public sector staff; Call for a standardised curriculum for training on IT.	Low computer literacy in the district; Low coverage of both power and telecommunication networks; Low investments in computer business in the district; Lack of qualified staff to man the DIDC; Lack of a clear policy on stocking of district specific resource material; Lack of equipment; Lack of policy on training of public sector staff on IT especially in the districts; Mushrooming of IT training institutions that offer sub-standard education.	Introduce computer education in schools to create an interest in computers at an early age; Encourage use of ICT in public and private offices; Create an environment for the spread of ICT bureaux in the district; Expansion of rural power and telecommunication networks within the district; Identify and train staff to man the DIDC; Use DIDCs for training of public sector staff on IT; Put in place a system of collection of resource material for the centre and stocking; Provide resources for acquisition of data storage and retrieval e.g. computers, internet, etc
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3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: DIDC

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Acquisition of Equipment for the DIDC Karemo Division	Promote access to information.	Acquire 2 computers and connect to the internet.	Acquire computers; Linkage with outside world.

3.5.7 Cross-sector linkages

The development of the ICT sector will result in the growth of the Agricultural and Rural Development sector and the Human Resource sector. It will facilitate linking the district with the rest of the country in terms of accessing information on possible new markets for district products and linking the district with training institutions in the country and across the world for wider access to information.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

“Prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans. 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 climate for economic growth and development”.

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district through the DDC will ensure that resources channelled for the development of the district by all stakeholders will be managed prudently while the administration of the district will be conducted in a fair and equitable manner.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The development of the district will depend on effective public administration and a secure environment that enables the population to actively engage in development activities, with law and order being upheld at all times.

During the PRSP consultative forums the people identified insecurity, governance issues and local authority reforms as some of the concerns that need to be addressed for faster development of the district. This indicates that the performance of this sector will to a large extent determine the performance of the other sectors.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To provide effective administration and security for accelerated development.
The Public	To assist in ensuring security for the people it to be able to go about their business without hindrance.
NGOs/CBOs	To participate in provision of civic education to the public.

3.6.5 Sub-Sector priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Management	To enhance accountability and Management of Public funds.	Staff shortages; Training deficiency; No scheme of service for accounts staff.	Improve scheme of service; Provide more training for staff; Recruit more staff.
Development Planning	Strengthen the DDC with resources to make it effective.	Weak DDC due to lack of resources; Low community participation; Donor reliance for most projects.	Encourage participatory development; Encourage use of local resources for development.
Legal Services	Establish community/Public legal centres to assist poor litigants.	Few lawyers available in the district.	Establish Legal Aid Centres.
Provincial Administration	Ensure orderly and good conduct of public administrators.	Political interference and patronage; Inadequate resources.	Clear scheme of service for administrators; Change recruitment procedures to ensure efficiency.
Penal Institutions	Improve welfare of inmates and staff.	Inadequate facilities for both inmates and staff.	Complete facility construction for inmates.
Local Governance	Improve Local Authority planning and provision of facilities and services.	Mismanagement of resources and corruption; Low/weak revenue base of the council.	Improve on LATF usage via LADPs; Train leaders on management.

	offenders.	No transport; Inadequate resources.	Provide good transport.
Prosecution	Faster prosecution of offenders.	No remand prison in the district; No office accommodation; Lack of transport.	Ensure early prosecution of offenders; Provide office accommodation; Provide transport.
Administration of Justice	Impartial and speedy administration of justice.	Case backlogs; Lack of remand prison in the district.	Upgrade Siaya GK Prison to accommodate remandees; Avail adequate transport.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Police Stations District wide	1	Increased security.	Akala Police Station; Sigomere Police Post; Ugunja Patrol base.	Provide Police station and police lines. Justification: There is insecurity in the district.
Upgrade Police Patrol Base to Police Posts District wide	2	For enhanced security.	Barr Ober; Sega; Ruwe; Luanda Kotieno; Kanyumba; Ramula and Nyadorera.	Provide necessary facilities for police posts. Justification: Officers are housed in congested manner.

B: New Project Proposals: Administration of Justice

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Court Exhibit Store and Prosecutor's Office Karemo Division	1	Avoid congestion by creating additional space.	Add 2-3 extra rooms at the Siaya Law Courts.	To construct a block of 2-3 rooms. Justification: This is a priority and necessity.

A: On-going Project/Programme: Penal Institutions

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mixed Prison Block at Siaya GK Prisons Karemo Division.	To ease congestion at the prison.	To accommodate 100 inmates in the block.	Complete construction of mixed block at the prison.

B: New Project Proposals: Penal Institutions

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Staff Housing at the Prison Karemo Division	1	Provide better housing for warders and improve morale.	30 no. grade 9 houses; 6 no grade 8 houses; 2 no. grade 6 houses.	Construct staff houses. Justification: This is a priority of the institution as staff is poorly housed.

Electrification of the Prison. Karemo Division	2	Increase security at the prison.	The entire prison compound.	Connect electricity to the prison. Justification: Darkness in the compound increased chances of insecurity.
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3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For the effective participation of the human resource in the development of the agricultural sector, provision and maintenance of physical infrastructure and general employment creation in industry and trade activities, good and orderly conduct of public affairs, assured security and upholding of law and order at all times are essential.

CHAPTER FOUR
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives an indication of how the projects and programmes identified in chapter three will be implemented over the plan period. It also defines the Monitoring and Evaluation tools that will be used to assess the Plan implementation rate over the same period.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

In order to improve the rate of project implementation during the plan period, Monitoring and Evaluation will need to be conducted at different levels with clearly defined roles to boost ownership and sustainability.

At the community level, the Locational Development Committees, Sub-locational Development Committees, Project Committees and other development partners will undertake monitoring and evaluation. Effective monitoring and evaluation at this level, will, in addition to ensuring sustainability of community-initiated projects, provide early warning signs of any possible breakdowns in implementation. At the community level, communities will be encouraged to prepare Community Action Plans against which they could actively participate in monitoring and evaluation of projects at this level. Capacity building will need to be undertaken for this purpose.

At the divisional level, the Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committees will be encouraged to actively take part in project implementation within the divisions to back up the community led committees.

At the district level the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) will be revitalized and its mandate widened to not only focus on public sector programmes but also on NGO and CBO funded projects. This partnership of all stakeholders in the development process in the district will be extended down to the locational level for wider ownership and sustainability.

In addition, the DMEC will work closely with the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee and Ministerial Monitoring and Evaluation Committees respectively to ensure that a co-ordinated approach is adopted to monitor public sector projects through reports and joint inspections.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

This section presents the implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix of the various sectors in the district. The matrix provides vital information on the project details.

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Rapid Multiplication of Resistant Cassava Varieties		2002-2008	Total Ha. planted; No. farmers trained.	Reports; Field visits.	MOARD/ CARE (K)	The Community to avail land and adopt new varieties; NGOs to provide financial and technical support; Research bodies to avail new disease resistant varieties; Ministry to provide extension services.
Cotton Production Campaigns		2002-2008	Total Ha. planted; Yield/Ha.; No. of farmers given seeds.	Reports; Field visits.	MOARD	Ministry to fund training and provide extension services; Community to re-adopt cotton growing; NGOs and other agencies to assist in market provision.
Jamaa Wazima Project -CARE (K)	7m	2002-2004	No. of farmers trained; No. of water points protected/st arted.	Reports; Reviews; Field visits.	CARE (K) MOENR MOARD	Community to avail land and contribute 30% of costs Ministries of Agriculture, Environment and Health provide technical services.
Maize Production Under Fertilizer Input Credit		2002-2008	Yield/Ha; No. of farmers trained.	Reports; Field visits.	MOARD	Community to provide land; Ministry and NGOs/other agencies to provide technical support to farmers.
Cassava Processing		2002-2008	No of processing plants started; Total yield.	Reports; Field visits.	MOARD	Ministry and NGOs to provide technical support; Community grow more cassava; Private individuals to invest.
Sweet Potato Processing		2002-2008	No of machines purchased; Total output.	Reports; Field visits.	MOARD	Ministry/Research bodies/NGOs to provide new varieties and technical support; Private individuals to invest; Community to grow more.
Groundnut Production for Marketing		2002-2008	Yield/Ha. ; No of farmers trained.	Reports; Field visits.	MOARD	Ministry and NGOs to offer technical services and assist in marketing; Community to avail land and grow more.
Small Community Rice Irrigation		2002-2008	Area under irrigation; Yield/Ha.	Reports; Field visits.	MOARD	Ministry to support community efforts; Community to avail land;

						LBDA to provide technical support and assist in market.
Kale Production		2002-2008	Yield/Ha; Area under Kale.	Reports; Field visits.	MOARD	Farmers to avail land; Government/NGOs /other agencies to assist in acquiring small cost effective technology and assist in marketing.
Mango Fruits Production		2002-2008	Area under mango; Total output; No. of plants.	Reports; Field visits.	MOARD	Ministry /NGOs to provide technical support to farmers; Private individuals to invest; Farmers to grow more mangoes.
Improved Banana Production		2002-2008	Yield/Ha; Area under banana.	Reports; Field visits.	MOARD	Farmers to avail land and grow more bananas; Ministry/NGOs/other agencies assist with marketing/ technical services.
Livestock Development Project (LDP)	2.0m	2002	No of exotic bulls purchased; No of dairy cows bought and served; Milk yield; Beef yield.	Reports; Field visit.	MOARD	Farmers to grow more nappier grass; Ministry/NGOs/other organisations to provide technical support.
Veterinary Office Block Completion	2.5m	2002-2005	Office block completed and in use.	Reports; Reviews; Visits.	MOARD	Government to fund completion.
FITCA (K)		2002-2004	Milk yield; No of birds Vaccinated; No of ox plough teams trained.	Reports; Field visit.	MOARD	Government/ Donor to fund; Farmers to avail oxen for training; Farmers adopt new methods of livestock husbandry.
Ahono Sinaga Water project	11 m	2002-2003	No. of homes connected with water	Reports; Field visits.	MENR	CDTF to fund; Community to cost share project implementation.
Water Points Supply	9m	1 yr	No of water points initiated and protected; No. of homes served.	Reports; Field visits.	AFRICA NOW/ CARE -K/ NDEREP/ MENR	Communities to identify point sources; Ministry/NGOs /other agencies to provide technical support and training.
Yala Swamp Irrigation Weir	68m	2 yrs	Weir completed; Area irrigated; Crop output.	Reports; Field visits.	LBDA	Donors to fund; LBDA to complete weir; Community to be given land for cultivation; MOARD to provide technical

Rehabilitation of Yala Fish Farm	2m	2002-2003	Rehabilitation completed; Fish stocked; Farmers served.	Reports; Field visits.	LBDA	Government to finance; Ministry /NGOs to give technical support; Community demand for fingerlings.
Rehabilitation of Stalled Water Projects	13.3m	2002-2008	Projects rehabilitated; No. of water consumers.	Reports; Field visits.	MENR	Donor/Ministry to fund; Ministry/NGOs to provide technical support and training; Community to run facilities after rehabilitation.
Rehabilitation of Existing Water Supplies	80.6m	2002-2008	Rehabilitation completed; No. of new consumers; Revenue levels.	Reports; Field visits.	MENR	GOK/NGOs to fund rehabilitation; Communities run the supplies.
Environment Education	1m	2002-2008	No. of trainings; No. of schools colleges environmental clubs started.	Reports; Field reports.	MOENR	Donors/Ministry/NGOs/other agencies to fund and provide technical services; Community to participate actively.
Wetlands Conservation and Sustainable Utilization	4m	2002-2008	No. of trainings; No. of wetland management committees formed.	Reports; Field visits.	MOARD/ MENR LBDA	Government/NGOs to fund and provide technical support and training; Communities to protect wetlands;
Solid Waste Management in Major Urban Centres	25m	2002-2008	No of towns with proper solid waste disposal	Reports Field visits	MENR/ Local Authorities	Donor to fund; Local Authorities to undertake process; Government to provide technical support; Public to participate.
Agro Forestry Afforestation	7m	2002-2008	No of sub-locations with free nurseries.	Reports; Field visits.	MENR	Donor to fund; Ministry/NGOs to provide technical support; Community to grow more trees.
Soil and Water Conservation	7m	2002-2008	No of trained farmers; Areas conserved.	Reports; Field visits.	MOARD	Donor/Government to provide fund and provide technical support; Community to conserve soil; NGOs/other organisations to assist.

Small Drainage Systems	14m	2002-2008	Acreage covered; Yields/Ha.	Reports; Field visits.	MOARD	Community to avail land; Government/Donor /NGOs/other agencies to fund and give technical support.
Restocking of Lake Kanyaboli with fish	2m	2002-2008	Total no. of fingerlings Stocked; Catch size.	Reports; Field visits.	MOARD	Government/ Donor to fund; LBDA to support restocking; Community to avoid over fishing.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Hydro Electric Power Generation	2.8b	2002-2003	Total MWs generated; Employment created.	Reports; Field visits.	Private Investors	GOK to provide enabling environment; Private sector to invest; Donor to fund; People to apply for connections.
Rural Power Supply	300m	2002-2008	No of centers supplied; No. of households connected.	Reports; Field visits.	KPLC/MEN-ERGY.	GOK/Donor agencies to fund; KLPC to implement; Communities to apply for connections.
Bus Park /Market Construction	55m	2002-2008	No. of bus parks constructed; Revenue generated.	Reports; Field visits.	Local Authorities	Donor/GOK to fund; local authorities to implement.
Telecommunications Services Expansion	30m	2002-2008	No. of installations completed; No. of exchanges automated; Regions newly covered; No. of individual connections.	Reports; Field visits.	Telkom/Mobile phone Companies.	Corporations/Private Investors to fund; Community to create demand for services.
Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Air Strips		2002-2004	Airstrips rehabilitated; No. of flights to the airstrips.	Reports; Field visits.	Kenya Airports Authority.	Government to fund; Local people to open up new tourist attractions.
Provision of Modern Sewerage System	100m	2002-2006	No. of urban centres with modern sewerage systems	Reports Field visits	Local authorities	GOK to guarantee loans to Councils; Local Authorities implement; Public to pay for services.
Rehabilitation and Expansion of Siaya Town Water Supply	75m	2002-2003	Rehabilitation completed; No. of new connections; Revenue generated.	Reports; Field visits.	NWC&PC	Donor to fund; Community to apply for connections.
Roads Activities	140m 425m	2002-2008	Kms. Maintained;	Reports; Field visit.	MORPW Local Authorities	Ministry to provide technical services;

	800m		Kms gravelled/ Graded; Kms tarmacked.			Local Authorities/Community to maintain rural access roads communally.
Physical Development Plans Provision	1 m	2002-2008	No. of plans revised/ produced; No. of urban centres with PDPs.	Maps produced reports.	MOL&S	Government to fund; Councils to use PDPs for proper urban planning and enforce them.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Costs Kshs.	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Entrepreneurship Training	0.5m	2002-2008	No. of trainings conducted; No. of businesses started.	Reports; Field reports.	MTI	Government to fund; Traders to enrol for training; NGOs/MFIs to supplement training.
Joint Loans Board Scheme	2.5m	2002-2003	No. volume of Loans disbursed; Repayment levels.	Reports; Field reports.	MTI	Local Authorities to contribute to the kitty; Traders to apply for loans and repay; Traders to use SACCOS as alternative source of loans.
Cotton Ginnery Rehabilitation	25m	2002-2008	No. of Ginneries rehabilitated; Quantity of cotton processed.	Reports.	MOARD/Private investors.	Farmers to grow more cotton; Government to create an environment for revival of cotton sector.

4.2.4 Human Resources Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
KEPI	5.6m	2002-2008	No. immunized; IMR.	Reports; Field visits.	MOH/ NGOs	Donor/Government to fund; NGOs /other agencies to supplement resources and technical support; Community to take children for immunization.
Global Alliance and Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI)	10m	2002-2008	Vaccines procured and distributed; % immunized.	Reports; Field visits;	MOH	Donors/Government/ NGOs to fund and also provide technical support; Community to take children for vaccination.
Community Based Distribution of Contraceptives	5m	2002-2008	No. of contraceptives distributed; FP	Reports; Field visits.	MOH/NGOs/ CBOs	Donors/Government/ NGOs to fund and provide technical support; Community demand and use

			acceptance rate.			contraceptives. GTZ to fund.
STI/ HIV/AIDS	35m	2002-2008	No. of trainings conducted; No. of condoms distributed; No. of STI cases diagnosed and treated; HIV prevalence rate.	Reports; Field visits.	MOH/NGOs/ CBOs	Donor/Government to fund and provide technical expertise; DACC/CACCs to coordinate; Community to actively participate.
Malaria Control Programme	5.6m	2002-2008	No. of malaria cases; No. of households with insecticide treated bed nets.	Reports; Field visits.	MOH/NGOs CDC	Donor/Government to fund; NGOs /Research Bodies/other agencies to provide technical support including research findings; Community to actively participate.
Micro nutrient Deficiency Disorders Control Program	7m	2002-2008	No. of vitamin A caps purchased; % of stunted/ under-weight.	Reports; Field visits.	MOH/NGOs	Donor/GOK to fund; NGOs/other agencies to contribute capsules and expert advice; Community to provide caps to children.
ECD Teacher Training	3.5m	2002-2008	No. of teachers trained; No. of trainings conducted.	Reports; Field visits.	MOEST	Donor/GOK to fund and offer training; NGOs to chip in; Community to cost share in the project.
ECD Project	2m	2002-2003	No. of sites supported; No. of teachers in-serviced.	Reports; Field visits.	Action Aid/ MOEST	Donor/GOK /NGOs to fund and offer technical advice; Community to contribute 25% of project cost.
Siaya Medical Training College.	32m	2002-2006	Facilities provided; College started; No. of students trained.	Reports; Field visits.	MOH	Donor/GOK to fund; Community to contribute through harambee.
Siaya District Hospital	8.5m	2002-2008	Facilities completed and in use; No. of patients served.	Reports; Field visits.	MOH	Donor/GOK to fund and offer health services; Community to contribute and also use the facilities.
Yala Sub-District Hospital	30m	2002-2008	Facilities constructed and in use; No. of patients served.	Reports; Field visits.	MOH	Donor/GOK to fund; MOH to offer services; Community to contribute and use facilities.
Ligega Health Centre	1m	2002-2004	Kitchen and laundry complete and in use; No. of	Reports; Field visits.	MOH	Government to fund and provide staff and services; Community to contribute in

			patients served.			construction and utilise facilities fully.
Ukwala Health Centre	1.5m	2002-2007	In-patient wards completed and in use; No. of in-patients admitted.	Reports; Field visits.	MOH	MOH to offer necessary services; Community to provide land and other facilities.
Ramula Health Centre	0.5m	2002-2008	No. of extra rooms constructed and in use; No. of patients seen	Reports; Field visits.	MOH	MOH to provide services and staff; Community to contribute towards facilities.
Kogello Health Centre	0.5m	2002-2008	Maternity ward constructed; No. of deliveries.	Reports; Field visits.	MOH	MOH to offer technical support and services; Community to provide facilities.
Static Health Facilities Construction	17.5m	2002-2008	No. of health facilities constructed	Reports; Field visits.	MOH	GOK to assist with staff and drugs; NGOs to chip in; Community to provide facilities.

4.2.5 Information and Communication Technology Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Acquisition of equipment for DIDC	2m	2002-2008	Equipment acquired and put in place; Data stored	Reports; Field visits.	MOFP	Donor/GOK to fund; DDC to assist in acquisition.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety Law and Order Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Upgrade and Construct Police Stations	100m	2002-2008	Police posts upgraded; Police stations constructed; Security enhanced.	Reports visits	OOP	GOK to fund and provide personnel & other facilities; Community to contribute towards providing facilities.
Upgrade and Construct Police Posts	5m	2002-2008	Police patrol bases upgraded and constructed; Security enhanced.	Reports; Field visits.	OOP	Government to avail staff and other facilities; Community to contribute towards facilities.
Construction of Siaya Court Exhibit Store and Prosecutors	0.5m	2002-2008	Store and office constructed and in use.	Reports; Field visits.	Judiciary	GOK to fund.

Office						
Construction of Mixed Prison Block	2m	2002	Block constructed and completed; No. of inmates housed.	Reports; Field visits.	MOHANHS	GOK to fund.
Construct Prison Staff Houses	30m	2002-2008	No. of houses constructed; No. of warders housed.	Reports; Field visits;	MOHANHS	GOK to fund.
Electrification of Siaya GK Prison	2m	2002-2008	Electrification completed.	Reports; Field visits.	MOHANHS	GOK to fund; KPLC to connect the institution.

4.3. SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following are some of the indicators that will facilitate an assessment of the impact and performance of the various sectors in the district over the Plan period.

Sector	Present Situation 2002	Mid-Term 2004	End Of Plan Period 2008
Health:			
I.M.R.	70/1000	55/1000	40/1000
Latrine Coverage	70%	75%	85%
Access to Potable water	48%	59%	70%
Malaria Incidence	52%	39%	26%
HIV Prevalence Rate	38.4%	31.4%	23%
STD Prevalence	27%	22%	17%
Immunization Coverage	43%	56.5%	70%
Stunting levels	23%	15.5%	10%
Doctor-Patient Ratio	1:96,000	1:73,000	1:50,000
Agriculture:			
Maize (bags/Ha.)	15	18	22
Sorghum (bags/Ha.)	12	15	18
Beans (bag/Ha.)	3	3.5	4
Cotton (tons/Ha.)	0.5	0.65	0.8
Sugarcane (tons/Ha.)	40	45	50
Robusta Coffee (tons/Ha.)	2	2.5	3
Education:			
Primary School:			
Enrolment Rates	97.4%	98.5%	100%
Drop-out Rates	8.35%	6.70%	5.0%
Secondary Schools:			
Enrolment Rate	24.9%	37.5%	50%
Literacy levels	62.7%	68.85%	75%
Absolute Poverty	58.02%	51.52%	45%