



# **RARIEDA NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND**

## **Strategic Plan 2022 - 2027**



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DEVELOPMENT FUND**

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# List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

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ECDE	Early Childhood Development and Education
FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JOOUST	Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology
JSS	Junior Secondary Education
KRA	Key Result Area
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NG-CDF	National Government Constituency Development Fund
NG-CDFC	National Government Constituency Development Fund Committee
PESTEL	Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environment & Legal
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TTC	Teachers Training College

# Acknowledgement

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**Afrisol Consultant Ltd** would like to thank the Rarieda National Government Constituency Development Fund for giving us the opportunity to facilitate the development of their five year strategic plan 2022-2027. Specifically, we would like to acknowledge the support our team received from the following offices- Rarieda-NG-CDF committee members, the Rarieda NG-CDF Fund Account Manager’s Office, the Deputy County Commissioner Rarieda, and Police Department. The officers from these departments provided our team with relevant documents, conducted mobilization of stakeholders and reviewed the draft reports. We would also like to acknowledge the contribution of community stakeholders who actively participated during stakeholder consultative meetings. The community stakeholders were very instrumental in project identification, project prioritization and strategic plan validation. Finally, we would like to thank the Rarieda Area Member of Parliament **Hon. (Dr.) Otiende Amollo, SC, EBS** for his insightful strategic direction and timely feedback on the draft Rarieda National Government-Constituency Development Fund Strategic Plan.

# Forward by the area Member of Parliament



It is my singular pleasure and delight to present the Rarieda Constituency NG-CDF Strategic Plan covering the years 2022 to 2027. Without doubt, the NG-CDGF has emerged as a vital instrument for enabling development, empowering groups and communities, enabling enhancement of Security in societies, and for sustaining learning by children, youth and adults in various stages and institutions.

As has been previously observed, our vision and practice in Rarieda has been underpinned by the trinity of Equity, Inclusivity and Rationality. Thus, we have endeavoured to effect change, in an orderly manner and cost, to every single Primary and Secondary Schools in Rarieda Constituency. We have enhanced Security Coverage by constructing/improving Police posts and Chiefs Offices. We have focussed on developing at least one Tertiary Institution for each of our five (5) Wards while endeavouring to ensure the widest and most equitable distribution of Bursary Funds across Institutions of Learning.

As we move to the second phase of our leadership, we commit to better the foregoing while endeavouring to broaden the focus on new areas including youth and talent development and environmental matters.

We are conscious that success of this Strategic Plan will require dedication and collaboration of the NG-CDF Board, Committee and Staff; Heads of Institutions; National and County Government Administrations, and most importantly, the Constituents of Rarieda. We simultaneously recognize the importance of partnerships with Donors, Well-wishers and other Partners, and commit to sustain such collaborative efforts.

All these, we intend to do against a backdrop of digital transformation, public consultation, openness and accountability, and adherence to the broad framework captured in this Strategic Plan.

I thank all who have contributed to, or participated in the development of this Strategic Plan. Above all, I thank God, and the Peoples of Rarieda who have accorded me this opportunity to serve them a second time.

God Bless All.

**Hon. (Dr.) Otiende Amollo, SC, EBS**  
**Member of Parliament for Rarieda Constituency.**

# Chairman's Statement



This document is the Strategic Plan for Rarieda constituency. The strategic Plan is a legal framework that will lead Rarieda towards the next level of inclusive excellence for a period of five years. In it, there is an assurance that Rarieda will remain Strategic in its Development agenda and be able to maintain the best practices in service to its constituents. We are aware that in order to flourish, everyone needs to work to ensure the team's goals are met. This document has planned development execution review and also provides a framework for planning and implementation of the Bottom Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) on Rarieda NG-CDFC strategy. The review of the strategic plan is based on the government's Vision 2030 to be implemented in a five year period, Medium Term Plans and in line with values espoused in The Kenyan Constitution 2010.

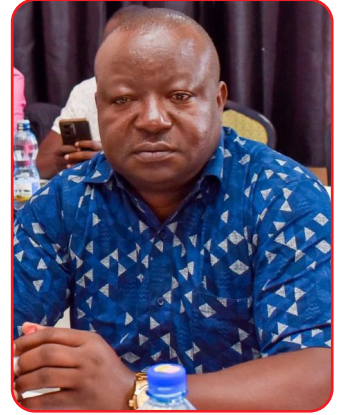
It lays emphasis on our goals and targets of having a Constituency with sustainable development activities and a managerial structure governed by The NG-CDF Board Regulations. The Plan is a culmination of a robust and all-inclusive consultative process that involved all the Key Stakeholders, the Rarieda NG-CDFC members and Constituency Staff. In the Plan is a comprehensive and progressive roadmap for the next five years that articulates results-oriented objectives and strategies that the Rarieda NG-CDF endeavours to achieve, emphasizing The NG-CDF Regulations and principles while safeguarding the gains already made through the 20yrs of the funds existence.

Further, the Plan has incorporated a robust implementation framework with clear indicators, targets and a monitoring and evaluation plan to guarantee accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness in delivering the commitments. Finally, on behalf of the entire Rarieda NG-CDFC, I wish to express my gratitude to all those who participated or supported us in this process. We have enjoyed tremendous goodwill from the Area Member of Parliament Dr. Paul Otiende Amollo, we value the support, goodwill, and commitment of our esteemed stakeholders as we embark on the implementation journey.

**Chairman Michael Omino Hamisi**  
**NG-CDFC - Rarieda**

# Fund Account Manager's Statement

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Kenya's long term development blue print, Vision 2030 envisages a nation that is globally competitive and prosperous offering high quality of life to its people by the year 2030. These include poverty and inequalities across the country and specifically at the constituency level. It is for this reason that the government has made a commitment to reduce inequalities across the country by setting up a National Government Constituency Development Fund to facilitate socio-economic development at the constituency level.

This strategic plan is as a result of an intensive participatory process. The Plan takes into account new mandate of the Board under the NG-CDF Act, 2015 and aligns to Kenya's development agenda as outlined in its policy documents. I am glad to note that the performance of the NG-CDF over the years has been significantly successful and wish to commend the management and all stakeholders for this worthwhile achievement.

Through efficient management of the fund, various sectors have performed well particularly education through bursaries and infrastructure development and security. This plan provides the strategic direction for Rarieda Constituency in the next five years by identifying measures which will support realization of the constituents' vision. It assesses the NG-CDF's strength, weakness, threats and opportunities and identifies strategic objectives that culminate into a series of strategic events.

The demand for and expectations of constituents across the constituency is high in regard to the NG-CDF support in provision of services aimed at improving their living standards.

I wish to call upon all stakeholders, well-wishers and friends to support the NG-CDF during the implementation of this Strategic Plan. Their continued support and commitment to the cause of enhancing development at the grass root through technical expertise and ownership shall remain important ingredient in the fulfillment of the Rarieda NG-CDF mandate.

This is the right time for each one of us to translate this strategy into action for tangible results.

**Kennedy Chacha**

**Fund Accounts Manager, Rarieda Constituency**

# Executive Summary

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The National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) is established under the NG-CDF Act, 2015 as amended in 2022. The main purpose of the Fund is to address socio-economic development of the people at the constituency level in order to reduce poverty and enhance regional equity. The Fund is domiciled within the ministry in charge of National Economic Policy & Planning, currently The National Treasury and Planning. The main mandate of the Board is to approve project proposals submitted by various constituencies, timely and efficient disbursement of funds to Constituencies with respect to approved project proposals, to ensure efficient management of the Fund and to encourage best practices in the implementation of the projects. The Fund is administered by the National Government Constituencies Development Fund Board (NG-CDFB) at the National level and managed by National Government Constituency Development Fund Committee (NG-CDFC) at the Constituency level, and the project Management Committees (PMC) at the constituency level.

The function of Rarieda National Government Constituency Development Fund Committee includes: build the capacity of project management committees and sensitize the community on the operations of the fund; consider all project proposals from all wards in the constituency and any other projects which the NG-CDF committee considers beneficial to the constituency; ensure that all proposed projects that are approved for funding meet the requirements of section 24 of the Act; ensure that project proposals submitted to the board include detailed budget proposals, procurement plans and work plans; consult with relevant government departments to ensure that cost estimates for projects are realistic; ensure that the participating constituencies enter into negotiations for effective implementation of such projects; rank projects proposals in order of priority while ensuring that on-going projects take precedence; ensure that all projects receive adequate funding and are completed within three years; and monitor the implementation of projects in accordance with the monitoring and evaluation framework prescribed by the board.

Over the past 5 years, the Rarieda NG-CDF has been implementing 2017-2022 strategic plan. During the past 5 years, significant strides have been made in delivering socio-economic development to the people of Rarieda. The development of this strategic plan will ensure that the development pace is not interrupted. The development of the plan was very participatory and involved consultations with different key stakeholders. The draft document underwent numerous reviews and validation stages. The plan is also aligned to national and international development agenda. The plan will pursue the following key pillar: Infrastructural Development of Learning Institutions; quality education and learning; skills and competencies development; developing and nurturing youth talents; enhanced adap-

tive capacity and resilience to climate change; partnership and collaboration; strengthening security sector; and digital transformation. The implementation of this plan will ensure that Rarieda NG-CDF is strengthened to deliver services and prosperity effectively and efficiently to the citizens of Rarieda. An implementation matrix is annexed and will act as the tool to guide implementation, and monitor the progress of the Strategic Plan.

# Chapter I: INTRODUCTION

## 1.0 Background

### 1.1 Position and Size

The Rarieda Constituency was founded in the middle of 1980s. It was hived out of the old and larger Bondo Constituency in 2007. It is no. 237 with reference to the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) and among the six constituencies of Siaya County which include Gem, Bondo, Alego Usonga, Ugenya, and Ugunja. It covers a total area of 644 Sq.km of which 399.9 or 62% is land surface while the remaining 244.4sq. or 33% is covered by Lake Victoria waters. It lies on the latitude 0°26° and longitude 34° 10°E. The constituency borders Bondo Constituency towards North West, Gem Constituency towards the North, Seme Constituency towards the East and Rachuonyo, Homabay and Mbita across the lake. To the West the constituency shares a boundary with the Republic of Uganda.

### 1.2 Administrative and Political Units

The constituency is made of two divisions (Rarieda and Madiany) and have 5 electoral wards namely East Asembo, West Asembo, North Uyoma, South Uyoma and West Uyoma. In total it has 23 sub locations as shown in the Table 1 below:

*Table 1: Wards & Sub-locations in Rarieda Constituency*

Wards	Size	Sub-location
North Uyoma	73.9	Masala, East Katwenga, West Katwenga, Ragengni, Ochieng'a
South Uyoma	57.8	Ndigwa, Lieta, Naya
East Asembo	78.5	Omia Malo, Omia Diere, South Ramba, North Ramba, Omia Mwalo
West Asembo	101.1	Nyagoko, Siger, Memba, Mahaya, Akom
West Uyoma	92.1	Nyabera, Kokwiri, Rachar, Kobong, Kagwa

Source: Siaya County Integrated Development Plan

### 1.3 Population and Settlement Patterns

According to 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, Rarieda constituency had a total population of 152,570 people. Specifically, the constituency had 72,569 males, 79,999 females, and 2 intersex. The constituency had an average population density of 379 persons per square kilometre. Of the two

divisions, Rarieda has a higher population density of 427 persons per square kilometre compared to Madiany 340. Of its sub locations, Central Asembo is the most populated with a density of 470 persons per square kilometer while Rachar is the least populated with 276 persons per square kilometre. Ndori, Aram, Nyilima and Asembo Bay, Ragengni, Ndigwa, Luanda Kotieno, and Madiany are some the key markets centres found in the constituency. In the last general election, there were 84,849 registered voters in the constituency. There are large nuclear settlements along major fish landing beaches such as Misori, Luanda Kotieno and Kamariga etc.

## 1.4 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Rarieda has the largest portion of the waters of Lake Victoria of Lake Victoria running all the way from its west boundary with Bondo to the east where it borders Seme constituencies respectively. It is also the home to some eight seasonal rivers as well thirty water pans. The area is fairly flat with a few scattered hills, the main ones being Rambugu hills in Rarieda and Naya in Madiany division. A few lowlands such as Uyoma plains also exist.

The altitude of the constituency ranges from 1,140 metres to 1,350 metres above sea level. While its agro ecological zones range from LM2 to LM5, LM3 to LM5 dominates. The soil type ranges from black cotton soil found mostly in Madiany Division to Sandy loams and red volcanic soils more common in the Rarieda part of the constituency. The different soil types have a direct influence on fertility with Madiany having more fertile and moderately deep perosseous soils while Nyandiwa valley in East Asembo has valley soils of low fertility.

Climatically, the constituency has a modified equatorial climate with strong influence from local relief and the breeze from Lake Victoria, which influences rainfall amounts and distribution. Its climate is warm, dry and humid. The average atmospheric temperature is 25°C with evapo-transpiration being in the range of 200mm to 2200mm annually. Though the temperatures vary, the local residents consider the months of September to March to be the hottest whereas April to June is considered to be the coldest.

The rainfall ranges from 800mm to 1600mm with a mean annual rainfall of 900mm. The constituency experiences sporadic flooding during the rainy seasons when the seasonal river Mawira-Ndati bursts its banks and around Aram market due to its swampy nature. The rainfall pattern is bi-modal with long rains occurring between April and June while the short rains occur between October and November.

## 1.5 Sector Profiles

### 1.5.1 Education

The Rarieda NG-CDF predominantly focuses on education, security, and environment sectors. Presently, Rarieda constituency has 134 ECDE centres, 120 primary schools, 48 secondary schools, 102 junior secondary schools, and 2 special schools. The primary and secondary schools are distributed as shown in the following Figures 1 & 2:

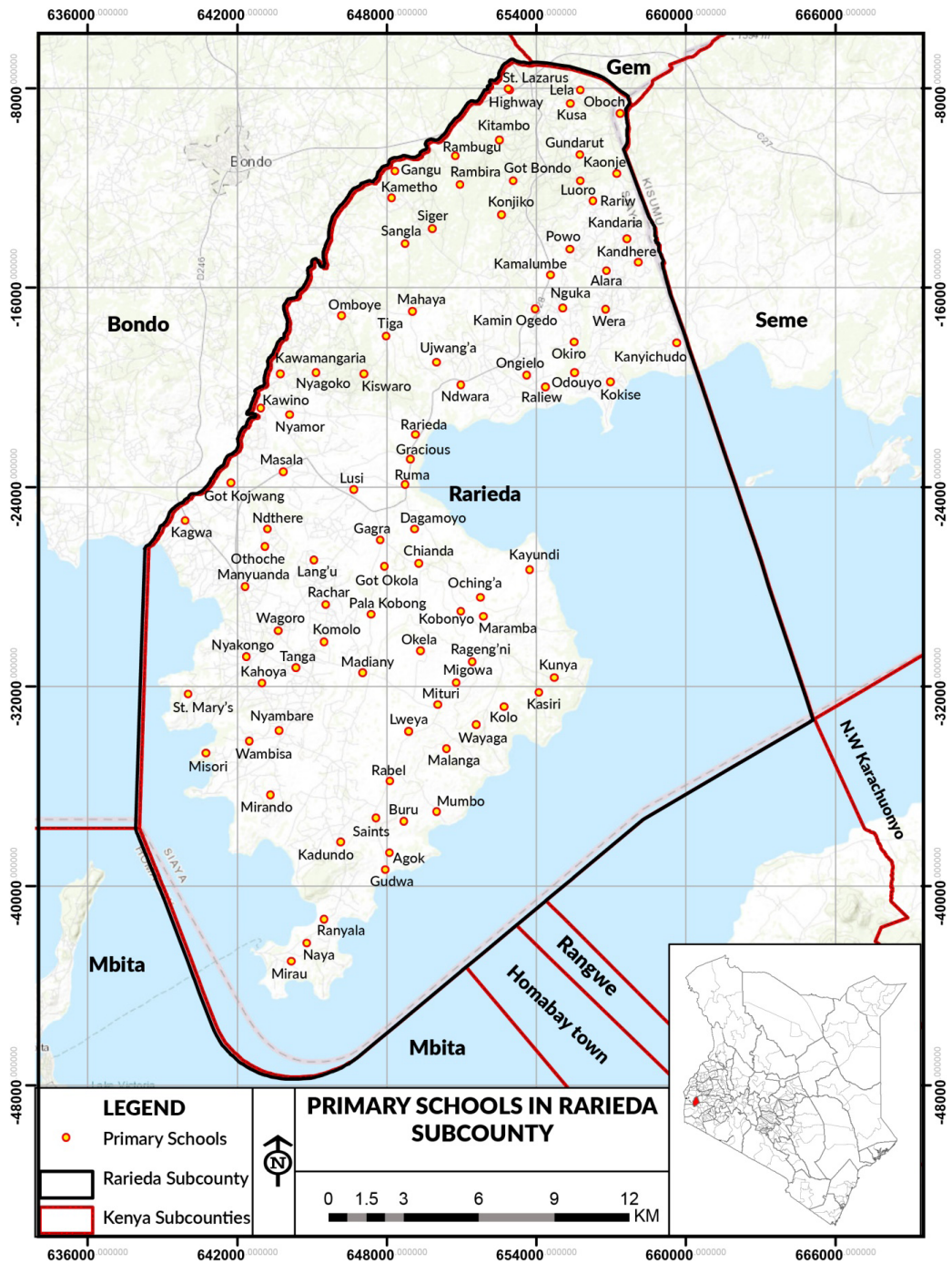


Figure 1: Distribution of primary schools in Rarieda Constituency

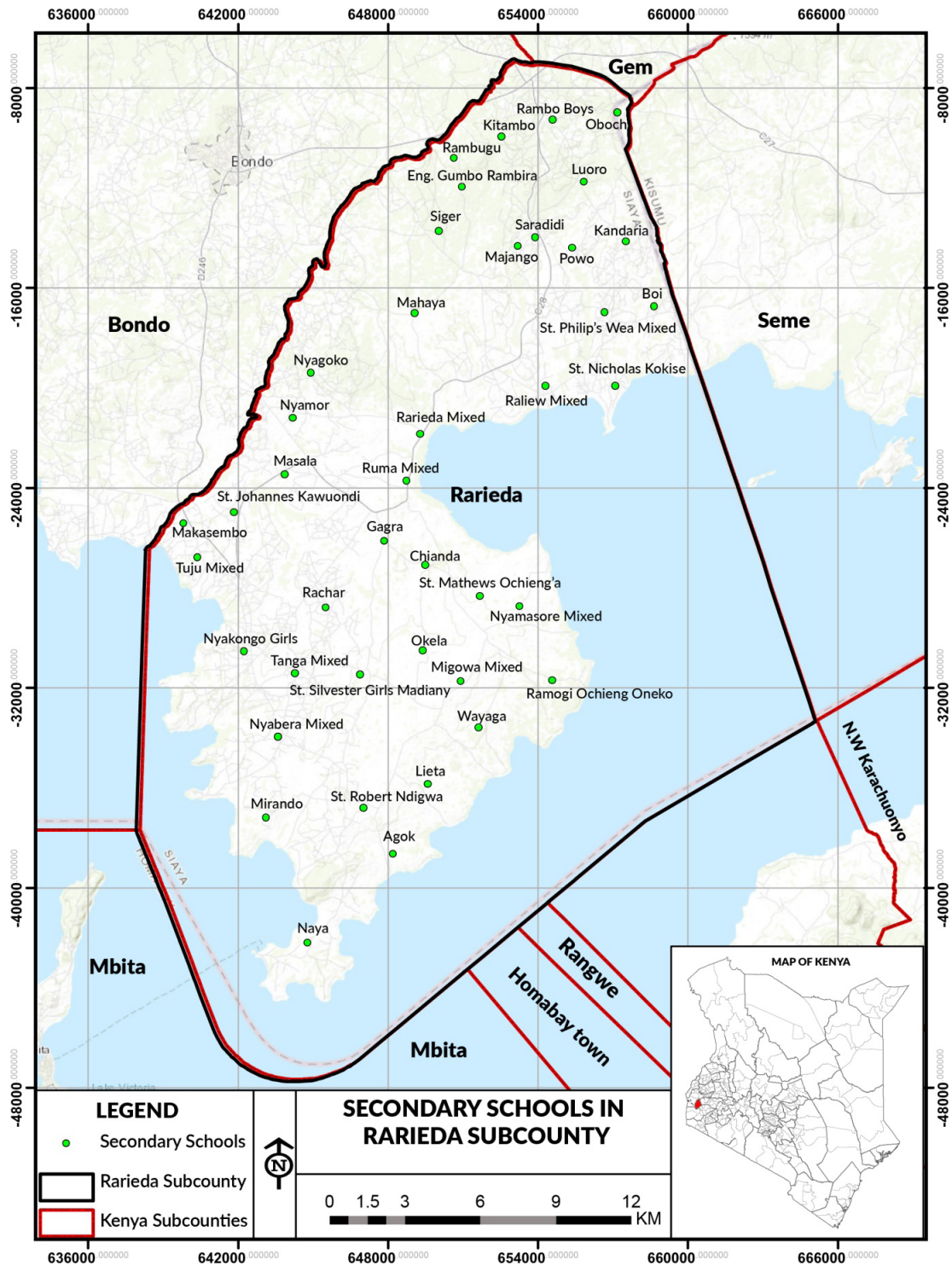


Figure 2: Distribution of secondary schools in Rarieda Constituency

The constituency has 2 Technical Vocational Centres (TVC), 6 Vocational Training Centres, 1 Kenya Medical Training Collage, and 1 proposed Diploma Science Teachers College under construction. The total enrolment is indicated in Table 2 below:

**Table 2: Population of students in ECDE, Primary and Secondary Schools**

Education Level	Girls	Boys	Total
ECDE	4757	4623	9380
Primary	16,441	16,940	33,381
Secondary	10,357	10,830	21,187
JSS	2416	2441	4857
Special schools	121	121	242

Source: Ministry of Education and Teachers Service Commission, Siaya







## 1.5.2 Security

The main types of crime in Rarieda include: cattle theft, house breakage, gender based violence, rape, vandalism, crop theft, and shop breakage. Average crime rate per month is estimated to be 30%. Presently, there are 2 main administrative divisions, 1 location and 5 sub-location are operating without offices. The numbers of security installations in Rarieda constituency are shown in Table 3 below.

*Table 3: Security Installations in Rarieda Constituency*

Security Unit	Number
Number of Police Divisions	1
Number of police stations	2
Number of police posts	9
Number of patrol bases	0
Number of law courts	1
Number of prisons	0

Source: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government

The police posts and other administrative units in Rarieda constituency are distributed as indicated in the figure below:

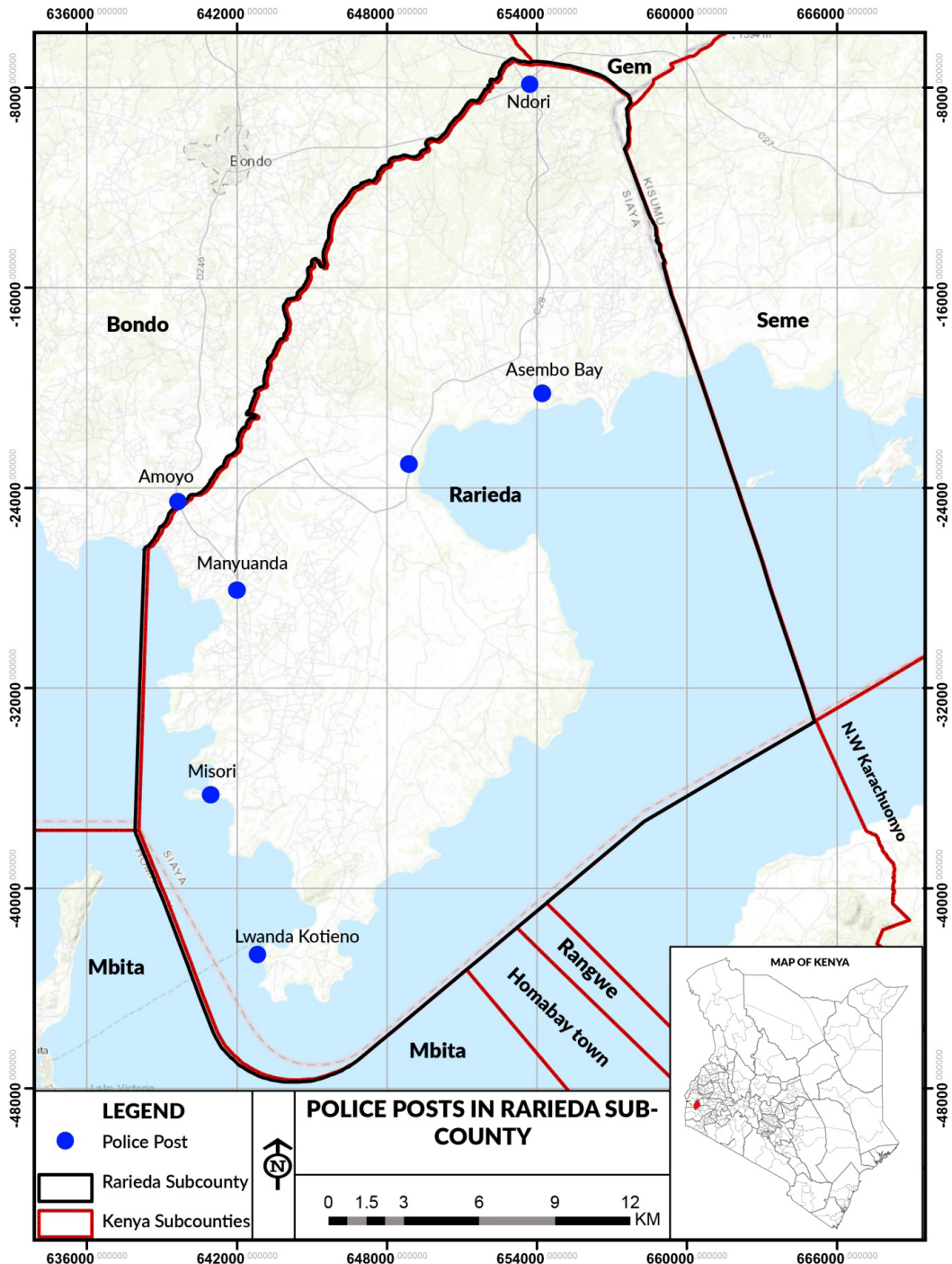


Figure 3: Security Units in Rarieda Constituency



### 1.5.3 Youth and Sports

While the county Government is mandated among other things to: establish and manage sports academies; identify and develop sports talent at the County level; develop and manage county sports facilities; facilitate preparations and participation of inter and intra sports and raise awareness for sports development at county level, the Rarieda NG-CDF recognises the important role of sports in talent identification and development.

Presently, there are 764 youth groups involved in various economic activities. Out of all these groups 22% are involved in sports. The table 4 below gives an overview of registered sporting clubs in Rarieda Constituency.

*Table 4: Sporting Clubs in Rarieda Constituency*

Sport	Number of Clubs
Soccer	88
Volleyball	48
Basketball	2
Handball	3
Hockey	2
Netball	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>

Source: Ministry of Social Services







#### **1.5.4 Environment and Climate Change**

The main human activities contributing to environmental degradation in Rarieda include unsustainable land use practices, poor soil and water management practices, deforestation, overgrazing, gold mining and pollution. The environmental degradation directly contributes to negative impacts on climate change. The Rambugu and Naya Hills are particularly fragile and highly susceptible to erosion and exploitation. Presently, there are 1 protected river, 18 unprotected rivers, and 12 un-renovated quarry sites.

The pollutions of rivers, air, noise within market centres also negatively affects the quality of human settlement. The majority of in-land residents use water from water pans, open pans, boreholes, shallow wells, ponds and streams, which are generally saline and fluoridated. It was estimated that 36% of children living in this area, who consume water from ground sources from the area could be at the risk of dental fluorosis. The constituency also lack solid waste management sites.

### **1.6 Social Cultural Issues**

The inhabitants of Rarieda constituency are predominantly Luo speakers and practice Luo culture and tradition. While the constituency is socio-culturally homogenous two sub-clans are discernible Asembo and Uyoma. The community practices semi- patriarchal laws which seem to favour men over women's

empowerment. At the social and political levels the community has demonstrated a deeper sense of brotherhood, sisterhood and a spirit of togetherness in most undertakings. However, the community also practices some cultural practices which could be fuelling the spread of some diseases such as HIV and AIDS.

## 1.7 Poverty Levels and Main Economic Activities

In 2022, 18% of Kenyan population lived below 1.90US\$. In addition, females faced higher unemployment and poverty rates than their male counterparts. Poverty is more pronounced in rural areas than in market centres and townships. The Rarieda population still face constrained access to education, water, sanitation, health services, energy and adequate housing. In 2022 it was estimated that about 34.2% of the population was poor. Development planning should focus on improving food security, generation income, employment and reduction of poverty.

The main food crops grown in Rarieda include: - maize, sorghum, beans, cassava and sweet potatoes. Over the years cotton production has declined because of marketing problems. The vegetables produced include; tomatoes, onions, avocado and kales while fruits are mangoes, pawpaw, bananas, oranges and watermelon. Some of the emerging crops include: irrigated rice, palm oil, chilli, passion fruits and grain amaranth.

The people of Rarieda are also involved in livestock keeping. The livestock varieties comprise local breeds. Fishing is also a major economic activity in the constituency. Fishing is a major source of food, income and employment. Common fish harvested include Sardines, Nile Perch and Tilapia. Other economic activities include business or trade, transport (Boda Boda) and construction.

## 1.8 Major Development Challenges

- High population growth
- Increased unemployment rate among the young population
- Pressure on limited natural and economic resources
- High dependency rate
- Increased aging population
- Increasing population of school going population
- Increasing poverty levels

- Erosion of local culture
- Unmapped cultural heritage sites
- Unprotected cultural sites
- Low investment in cultural and heritage conservation
- Undeveloped agriculture and fishing sector
- Environmental degradation

## 1.9 Mandate of Rarieda NG-CDF

The National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) is established under the NG-CDF Act, 2015 as amended in 2022. The main purpose of the Fund is to address socio-economic development of the people at the constituency level in order to reduce poverty and enhance regional equity. The Fund is domiciled within the ministry in charge of National Economic Policy & Planning, currently The National Treasury and Planning. The main mandate of the Board is to approve project proposals submitted by various constituencies, timely and efficient disbursement of funds to Constituencies with respect to approved project proposals, to ensure efficient management of the Fund and to encourage best practices in the implementation of the projects.

The Fund is administered by the National Government Constituencies Development Fund Board (NG-CDFB) at the National level and managed by National Government Constituency Development Fund Committee (NG-CDFC) at the Constituency level, and the project Management Committees (PMC) at the community level. The function of Rarieda National Government Constituency Development Fund Committee includes:

- i. Build the capacity of project management committees and sensitize the Community on the operations of the Fund;
- ii. Consider all project proposals from all wards in the Constituency and any other projects which the NG-CDF committee considers beneficial to the Constituency;
- iii. Ensure that all proposed projects that are approved for funding meet the requirements of section 24 of the Act;
- iv. Ensure that project proposals submitted to the Board include detailed budget proposals, procurement plans and work plans;

- v. Consult with relevant government departments to ensure that cost estimates for projects are realistic;
- vi. In considering joint projects, ensure that the participating constituencies enter into negotiations for effective implementation of such projects;
- vii. Rank projects proposals in order of priority while ensuring that on-going projects take precedence;
- viii. Ensure that all projects receive adequate funding and are completed within three years;
- ix. Where a project involves purchase of a parcel of land or a building, ensure that the ownership thereof is duly verified and ownership documents authenticated with relevant government agencies;
- x. Monitor the implementation of projects in accordance with the monitoring and evaluation framework prescribed by the board;

## 10.0 Global, Regional and National Development Plans

This strategic plan is aligned to existing global, regional and national development framework and agendas. In addition, the strategic plan is aligned to the Siaya County CIDP. Table below gives highlights of specific areas of linkage with these frameworks.

*Table 5: Linkages with other development agendas*

Development Agenda	Specific areas of linkage
<b>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</b>	The Rarieda NG-CDF will play a key role in the achievement of SDGs through integrating the SDGs into its development planning process, availing adequate resources to the sectors with programmes addressing SDGs. The fund will particularly ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls and ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all as enshrined in goal 4, 5, and 6.
<b>The Agenda 2063 “The Africa We Want”</b>	One of the key areas of intersection between the Agenda 2063 and Rarieda NG-CDG is found in aspiration number one. The agenda argues that the driver of Africa’s prosperity will be its world class human capital developed through quality education focused on achieving 100 per cent literacy and numeracy, and clear emphasis on Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM).

<b>Development Agenda</b>	<b>Specific areas of linkage</b>
<b>East Africa Vision 2050</b>	Under East Africa Vision 2025, the Rarieda NG-CDF are all committed to universal access to primary education, post primary education and raising secondary enrolment and completion rates.
<b>Kenya Vision 2030</b>	The Rarieda NG-CDF will support the government in fulfilling the Kenya Vision 2030 under the social pillar which seeks to reduce illiteracy by increasing access to education, improving the transition rate from primary to secondary schools, and raising the quality and relevance of education.
<b>Bottom Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA)</b>	The Rarieda NG-CDF will support the implementation of BETA by fencing of schools not only for the security of the school but students/pupils Agricultural projects, provide tanks for harnessing clean water to promote the health of learners, build digital hubs to promote the digital superhighway and creative economy, support affordable housing model to create jobs for youths through projects etc
<b>Siaya County Integrated Development Plan</b>	The implementation of Rarieda NG-CDF strategic plan will augment the county government in fulfilling its development agenda when it comes to security, education, environment and youth.

## 10.1 Methodology

This plan was developed through in-depth analysis of available data from both county and national government sources. The review focused on the NG-CDF mandate, the achievements of the previous strategic plan, challenges in the implementation of the previous plan, population and size, settlement patterns, levels of poverty, educational attainments, security, environment, including global, regional and national development blueprints. It was also a highly participatory process involving a wide range of stakeholders from government; civil society including non-governmental organizations, faith-based organizations, and private sector and development partners. The development of this strategic plan adopted a phased-based approach where output or results of initial phase informed the inputs of successive phases as outline in Figure 4 below.

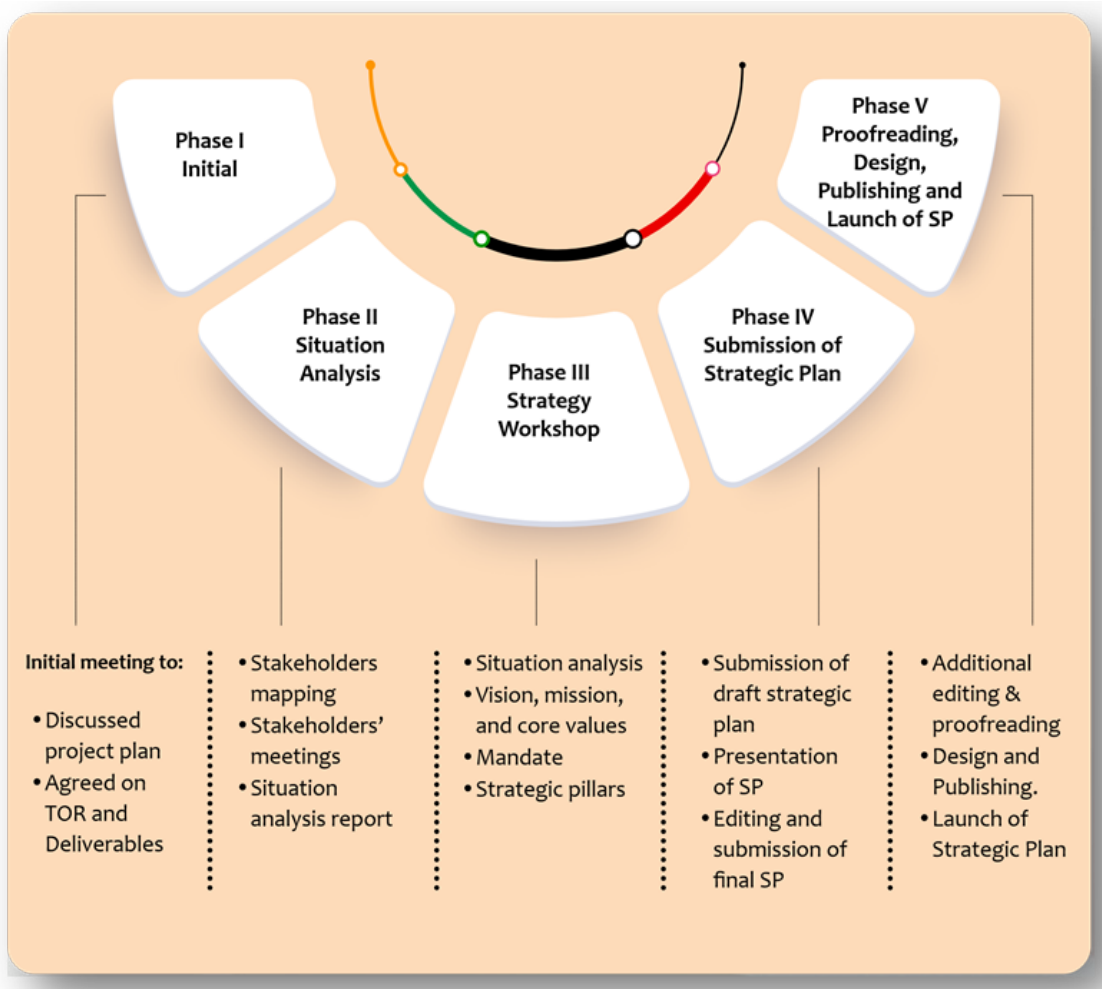


Figure 4: Methodology for Development of Strategic Plan

# Chapter II: PERFORMANCE REVIEW

## 2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews the implementation of the previous strategic plan. It specifically highlights key achievements, challenges, emerging issues and lessons learnt during the implementation of the previous plan. The chapter also gives outline of all the on-going NG-CDF projects in Rarieda constituency.

## 2.1 Implementation Review of the Previous Strategic Plan

The Rarieda NG-CDF 2017-2022 draft strategic plan was anchored on eight (8) strategic goals. These goals were to: improve quality of life (through poverty reduction) and sustainable social – economic development; increase agricultural productivity of food crops, cash crops and livestock; improved health; efficient communication and logistics; provision of energy as an accelerator for development; development of our youth’s potential in education and extra-curriculum activities; improved provision of clean water and proper sanitation; creation of job opportunities for all with emphasis on youth and women empowerment; and environmental conservation. However, the plan lacked corporate-level targets and activities as expected of a strategic plan, making it challenging to estimate the achievement level. The financial resource envelop is indicated in the table below:

*Table 6: Total Funding Over the Last 5 Years.*

S/NO	SECTOR	FUNDING(KSHS)				
		2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
1.	Education ( Primary Schools Projects)	15,700,000	32,759,747	24,400,000	35,350,000	27,563,969
2.	Education (Secondary Schools Projects)	11,566,349	19,360,000	14,304,675	29,200,000	21,233,026
3.	Education (Tertiary Institutions Projects)	32,300,000	16,000,000	35,800,000	13,200,000	21,233,026
4.	Security	2,300,000	6,250,000	6,975,865	9,620,000	7,962,970
5.	Sports	2,180,817	2,747,354	2,741,777	2,741,777	1,648,900
6.	Environment	2,180,817	2,347,354	2,240,000	1,890,000	2,902,332

S/NO	SECTOR	FUNDING(KSHS)				
		2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
7.	Bursary	27,260,218	34,341,931	31,096,354	21,996,354	35,065,050
8.	Cumulative funding per sector over the past five financial years (KSHS)	93,488,201	113,806,386	117,558,671	113,998,131	117,609,273
<b>TOTAL FUNDING OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS</b>				<b>KSH 556,460,662.00</b>		

## 2.2 Key Achievements

Notwithstanding the lack of corporate targets, some achievements have been reported. Below are some of the strategic achievements realised in the last five (5) years. The Rarieda NG-CDF has:

- a) Established the Masala Medical College in Rarieda Constituency. The college has been financed solely through Rarieda NG-CDF. The establishment of this institution will significantly improve the provision of health services in medical facilities such as Madiany Sub-County Hospital, Masala, Manyuanda, Nyakongo, K'Opiata, Okela, Ong'ielo, Lwak, Mahaya and Nyagoko health centres.
- b) Established the Rarieda Technical Vocational Centre (TVC) in Mahaya. The establishment of this institution has significantly enabled young men and women from Rarieda to acquire necessary skills which will increase their chances of finding gainful employment. Presently, the institution has student population of 680 taking various courses such as Electrical Installation, Mechanical Technology (Production), Building Technician, Plumbing, Land Surveying, ICT, Hair Dressing, Fashion Design Technology, Community Health and Supply Chain Management.
- c) Established the Nyakongo Kisumu National Polytechnic School of Agriculture. The school of agriculture has addressed the lack proper agricultural training and practices among small holder farmers and revamped Madiany Cotton Ginnery in Rarieda constituency. This polytechnic will not only deliver technical agricultural education but also provide a hands-on environment for kinesthetic learning, all the while solving challenges such as youth unemployment and food scarcity. Presently, the institution has 126 students taking driving and plant mechanics.
- d) Established the Rarieda Diploma Science Teachers Training College. The establishment of the Rarieda TTC also answers to the gap in this educational profession. The Teacher's Training Institute will fill the absence created by the conversion of Kenya Science Teacher's College to a Campus of the University of Nairobi. Additionally, Rarieda TTC might be used for retraining and servicing of

educational needs at specific lower secondary school levels on a need basis. The college will also serve as a NYS Regional Training Center in Rarieda Constituency.

- e) Provided initial funding for the establishment of Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology (JOOUST) - School of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences. The school will accrue benefits to the people of Rarieda Constituency in sustainable fisheries management, efficient management of aquaculture resources leading to increased fish production and enhanced food and nutritional security, which in turn will lead to improved livelihoods.
- f) Funded the infrastructure development in 48 public secondary schools and 120 public primary schools in Rarieda Constituency. These schools have used the funds to purchase buses, water tanks, construct laboratories, libraries, classrooms, ablution blocks, and gates, renovate classrooms, and fencing. The acquisition of school buses has enabled Rarieda Constituency students make academic tours as well as other co-curriculum activities such as Science Congresses, Symposia, Sport travels and Drama/Music Festivals. The total number of funded infrastructure projects in the last five years are shown in the Table 18 below:

*Table 7: Total Funded Projects in the last 5 years*

S/NO	PROJECT	FUNDING(KSHS)				
		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23
1.	Renovated Classrooms	31	93	20	59	12
2.	New Classrooms	26	18	12	15	5
3.	Buses	1	1	1	0	1
4.	Libraries	0	0	0	0	1
5.	Dormitories	2	1	0	0	1
6.	Administration Blocks	2	6	2	1	6
7.	Science Laboratories	8	5	2	1	7
8.	Teachers Staff Houses/Quarters	2	0	1	0	0
9.	Fencing & Gate Installation	3	12	7	16	3
	<b>Pit Latrines (Doors Constructed)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>10</b>

- g) Established education sponsorship through scholarships and bursaries to bright and needy students in secondary schools and universities. The sponsorship has enabled needy students to access to secondary, tertiary and university education. The bursary awarded to PwD has nearly doubled from 408,000/= in FY 2017-18 to 700,000/= in FY 2021-2022. The total number of bursary

beneficiaries in the last 5 years are as shown in Table 8 below:

**Table 8: Bursary beneficiaries in the last 5 years**

S/NO	PERIOD					
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
1.	3863	7084	7905	5407	6149	7259

- h) Established Ramba community clinic. This community dispensary was funded by the Rarieda NG-CDF up to Ksh 1.4 Million. The facility has supported medical treatment of people requiring long-term medical care around Ramba in East Asembo Ward. The Community Dispensary now provides healthcare services to people previously lacking access to primary health care in Ramba and surrounding.
- i) Reforesting Rarieda through Schools. Each student is assigned a number of trees for which they are responsible until they leave school. Under this arrangement, the Rarieda NG-CDF is responsible for procuring the seedlings while school children own, water, and weed the trees to allow them grow under optimal conditions. Tree planting in schools serves to raise awareness and inculcate in the younger generations the good practice of caring for the environment. The planting of trees in schools has restored forest cover and addressed challenges brought about by climate change. Total number of funding for reforestation are indicated in Table 20 below:

**Table 9: Total Funding for Reforestation in the last 5 years**

S/NO	FINANCIAL YEAR	FUNDING TOWARDS AFFORESTATION
1.	2018/2019	680,817.00
2.	2019/2020	0.00
3.	2020/2021	0.00
4.	2021/2022	200,000.00
5.	2022/2023	0.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>880,817.00</b>

- j) Supported the provision of security services in the constituency. This initiative has seen the construction and/or renovation of local administration offices, construction of pit latrines, fencing of police stations, installation of water tanks, and purchase of furniture. These have resulted into significant improvement in security provision in the constituency. In addition, the Rarieda NG-CDF has acquired community land and establishment of Law Court at Madiany. The establishment of Law

Courts in Rarieda Constituency is a significant work of expanding access to justice for our people. The proximity of the court removes the previous impediments for thousands. The total number of security projects funded in the last 5 years are indicated in the Table 21 below:

*Table 10: Total number of security projects funded in the last 5 years*

S/NO	FINACIAL YEAR	NO OF SECURITY PROJECTS FUNDED
1.	2018/2019	4
2.	2019/2020	8
3.	2020/2021	6
4.	2021/2022	17
5.	2022/2023	9
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF SECURIT PROJECTS FUNDED OVER THE PAST FIVE FINACIAL YEARS</b>		<b>44</b>

- k) Reduced Human- Animal Conflicts through construction of KWS sub-regional headquarters at Owimbi. The KWS officers have since set up bait traps at Rabolo & Kunya Beaches to trap the wandering crocodiles in human- animal conflict prone areas.
- l) Supported youths through Bodaboda Training and Licensing. This initiative has seen the training of over 1000 bodaboda operators on road safety and licensing. Through these trainings, bodaboda operators have undertaken short-courses resulting in award of certificates and operation licenses. The trainings have reduced road accidents as operators are imbued with skills and the discipline to comply with traffic laws and road codes.
- m) Promoted talent development through Rarieda NG-CDF annual Sports Tournament. Finalist Teams were awarded: Trophies (for Champions); Full Set of Uniforms (2 Sets for Champions), Boots or Rubbers, Balls and Cash Awards. The tournaments have been used by the Rarieda NG-CDF to create awareness of environmental degradation, specifically addressing climate change issues which result from burning of fossil fuels especially at local levels where the impoverished are forced by circumstances to eke out life through environmentally unfriendly means.
- n) Construction of Community halls. These halls have provided the community members a venue to hold meetings and other community engagements. The halls have also been used by the school children during music festivals, drama, and other school tournaments.

## 2.3 Pictorial of Development Projects





## 2.4 Constraints and Challenges

During the 2017-2022 strategy implementations, Rarieda NG-CDF encountered a number of challenges ranging from the COVID-19 pandemic, financial constraints, and poor completion of infrastructural developments in the constituency. The following summarizes the main challenges faced in the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2017-2022:-

- a) Unpredictable flow of budgetary resources from the national treasury to the boards and finally to the constituency;
- b) Weak M&E systems including lack of corporate targets and a clear implementation matrix in the previous strategic plan;
- c) The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic which required social distancing, closure of schools and all learning institutions, and budgetary allocation to support COVID 19 containment measures;
- d) High inflation which significantly increased the cost estimates for infrastructural development such as construction of classrooms, laboratories, boarding facilities and renovations;
- e) Lack of capacity by local constructors leading to poor completion of some infrastructures in

schools and other learning institutions.

- f) The introduction of competency curriculum has seen increased demand for JSS classrooms and JSS science laboratories

## 2.5 Emerging Issues

- Most of the learning institutions lack adequate land for expansion
- The community members have not allocated enough land for building public utilities;
- The community members demand for land compensation when it comes to building public utilities;
- There is a sharp increase for the number of students seeking bursaries and scholarship for the CDF.

## 2.6 Lessons Learnt

During the 2017-2022 Strategic Plan implementations, the following are some of the valuable lessons learned which will inform the 2022-2027 Strategic Plan.

- The strategic plan should be simpler to understand and implement at the constituency level;
- There is need to review and revamp the performance management process and link it up to the annual planning and strategic plans;
- There is need to strengthen and in-built monitoring and evaluation in strategic plan.

## 2.7 On-Going Projects

The following Table 11 below summarizes the list of on-going projects implemented by Rarieda NG-CDF.

*Table 11: On-Going Projects*

FY	Project Name	Scope
21/22	Mirando Ongalo Secondary School	Construction of a 300 capacity dining hall
21/22	St John Oboch Secondary School	Construction of 60 student's pax library
21/22	Rambugu Secondary School	Construction of 60 pax laboratory block
21/22	Saradidi Mixed Secondary School	Construction of a 50 bed Capacity Girls Dormitory
21/22	St Roberts Ndigwa Mixed Secondary School	Construction of 50 bed capacity Girls Dormitory

# Chapter III: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONSTITUENCY

## 3.0 Introduction

Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threat (SWOT); Political, Economic, Socio-cultural, Technological, Legal and Environmental (PESTLE) and Stakeholder analysis were undertaken to understand the operating environment of the Rarieda NG-CDF.

## 3.1 SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis was undertaken to identify the internal strengths and weaknesses as well as external threats and opportunities as shown in Table below. The SWOT Analysis summarizes the internal and external factors likely to influence Rarieda NG-CDF operations. Rarieda NG-CDF will purpose to minimize the effect of its weaknesses and while at the same time enhancing the strengths and exploiting the opportunities.

*Table 12: SWOT Analysis per Sector*

SECTOR	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of learners</li> <li>• Very supportive parents</li> <li>• Availability of land</li> <li>• Availability of role models</li> <li>• Highly trained teachers</li> <li>• Availability of education bursaries and scholarships</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under staffing in most schools</li> <li>• Poor infrastructure in schools</li> <li>• High poverty levels</li> <li>• Delayed funding for most school projects</li> <li>• Mismanagement of existing resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supportive Rarieda NG-CDF</li> <li>• Supportive ministry of education</li> <li>• Availability of education partners such as Plan Kenya</li> <li>• Favorable climatic condition</li> <li>• Existing TVET institution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drug and substance abuse</li> <li>• Increasing school drop out</li> <li>• New education system under CBC</li> <li>• Decreasing budget allocation for schools</li> <li>• New university funding model</li> </ul>

SECTOR	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<b>Security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of security personnel</li> <li>• Presence of Community Policing Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor cooperation with security personnel by the general public</li> <li>• Inadequate houses for security officers</li> <li>• Inadequate administrative offices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of additional police posts</li> <li>• On-going police reform</li> <li>• Availability of other devolved funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New crime techniques.</li> <li>• Youth unemployment</li> <li>• Increasing consumption of illicit brews and drugs</li> <li>• Corruption among security agents</li> </ul>
<b>Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of NEMA, forests and fisheries department</li> <li>• Existence of CBOs and other interest groups</li> <li>• Existence of hill tops and forests.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of environmental knowledge.</li> <li>• Lack of solid waste management site</li> <li>• Land fragmentation</li> <li>• Planting of eucalyptus trees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County government department of environment</li> <li>• National government commitments in addressing climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-compliance with building regulations</li> <li>• High rate of environmental degradation</li> <li>• Poverty and charcoal burning</li> </ul>
<b>Youth &amp; Sports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing talent and passion</li> <li>• Qualified trainers and coaches</li> <li>• Sports is high priority under CBC</li> <li>• Existing role model for sports men and women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate sporting facilities</li> <li>• Lack of talent nurturing centres</li> <li>• Unmotivated trainers and coaches</li> <li>• Lack of sports bus for mobility</li> <li>• Lack of investment in other sporting events</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proximity to the lake for marine sports</li> <li>• Availability of NG-CDF budget</li> <li>• Availability of well-wishers in sports</li> <li>• Support from the ministry of education</li> <li>• Existing Siaya County government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sports in personation</li> <li>• Insecurity</li> <li>• Drug abuse</li> <li>• Lack of proper documentation such as birth certificate</li> <li>• High unemployment rates in the area</li> <li>• Weak sporting clubs</li> </ul>

## 3.2 PESTEL Analysis

As part of the external analysis, Rarieda NG-CDF objectively assessed the in-country as well as global factors and possible changes likely to impact on Rarieda NG-CDF strategic direction and operations during the implementation period. PESTEL analysis focused primarily on external factors that are essentially beyond the control of Rarieda NG-CDF yet they have influencing effects on day-to-day operations. PESTEL analysis covered the Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, and Legal environment perspective of issues as summarized in Table 13 below.

*Table 13: PESTEL Analysis*

Factor	Issues
<b>Political</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The on-going bipartisan talks between Kenya Kwanza Government and the opposition aimed at resolving a bitter political feud following a spate of deadly protests over electoral reforms has already listed NG-CDF as agenda item.</li> <li>b) The new government shift of focus to the implementation of Bottom Up Economic Transformation Plan 2022-2027 and the need for digital transformation.</li> <li>c) The current demand by the members of the County Assemblies to implement Ward Development Fund.</li> </ul>
<b>Economic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Inflation in Kenya has remained stubbornly high, at an annual rate of 7.3 per cent last month, and public debt, already an eye-watering 67 per cent of GDP.</li> <li>b) Increased inflation and energy costs have continued to increase the cost of doing business.</li> <li>c) Change in new government policy and priorities may lead to budget cuts for government agencies.</li> <li>d) The War in Ukraine has disrupted critical global value chains resulting in price increase for fuel, energy, wheat, fertilizer which are critical inputs for Kenya's Economy</li> </ul>

Factor	Issues
<b>Social</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Negative value systems such as inequality, poor work ethic, corruption, and balkanization of the country through tribalism.</li> <li>b) Increased public awareness and citizen participation in governance and management of public affairs.</li> <li>c) Social reforms, especially in the implementation of universal healthcare coverage and other social protection programs.</li> <li>d) High population growth has led to over stretching of education, security and other social amenities.</li> <li>e) New university funding is likely to put a lot of pressure for provision of bursaries to university students.</li> </ul>
<b>Technological</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Information Communication Technology (ICT) becoming a vital means in accelerating economic development and facilitating service delivery.</li> <li>b) The demand by the new government for full Automation of government services through e-citizen.</li> <li>c) Availability of 5 G technology and improved network coverage in the country promoting sharing of information amongst governments and stakeholders.</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Global and national attention on environmental issues such as climate change and disaster management with many funds created to address these problems.</li> <li>b) Emerging prominence of Green and Blue economy in global and national conversations.</li> <li>c) Slow uptake of technologies that support environmental protection like the solar energy.</li> </ul>
<b>Legal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Continued calls by a section of the political class to amend some sections of the constitution are likely to affect the operations of NG-CDF.</li> <li>b) Weak execution of legal frameworks in the management of public affairs especially accountability for funds.</li> </ul>

### 3.3 Stakeholders Analysis

The objective of stakeholder analysis was to leverage the knowledge and wisdom of selected devolution stakeholders to help guide the strategic planning process to a successful outcome, and to secure willingness of the stakeholders to support implementation of the strategic plan. This section therefore reflects the feedback from the various stakeholders on their views and perceptions as well as expectations from Rarieda NG-CDF:

*Table 14: Stakeholders Analysis*

Stakeholder	Stakeholder Expectation	Rarieda NG-CDF Expectation
<b>Ministry of Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting infrastructure development in schools</li> <li>Provision of education bursaries and scholarships</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prudent use of NG-CDF given to PMCs</li> <li>Good academic results</li> <li>Improved livelihoods in the constituencies</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Interior and national administration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting construction of administrative offices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing adequate information and prudent use of NG-CDF</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved environmental management strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing adequate information and prudent use of NG-CDF</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Youth Affairs, Sports and The Arts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skill improvement and exposure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing adequate information and prudent use of NG-CDF</li> </ul>
<b>Rarieda Community Members</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of quality and timely services</li> <li>Timely and regular Information on project progress</li> <li>Equitable distribution of projects</li> <li>Involvement in project planning, implementation and monitoring processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate and accurate information on project needs.</li> </ul>
<b>County Government of Siaya</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaboration in supporting development projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good working relationship in development projects</li> </ul>

Stakeholder	Stakeholder Expectation	Rarieda NG-CDF Expectation
<b>Contractors and suppliers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of competitive and fair business opportunities</li> <li>• Timely payments</li> <li>• Fair transparent procurement processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing adequate information and prudent use of NG-CDF</li> </ul>
<b>Project Management Committees</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of policies and guidelines</li> <li>• Timely disbursement of funds</li> <li>• Provision of relevant information</li> <li>• Capacity building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation and Supervision of various projects in the constituency</li> <li>• Prudent utilization of project funds</li> <li>• Provide support on resource mobilization</li> </ul>

### 3.4 Strategic Issues

The strategic issues identified below are anchored on promoting the implementation of flagship projects, augmenting the national government agenda, and fulfilling the mandate of Rarieda NG-CDFC

- Infrastructural Development of Learning Institutions
- Quality Education and Learning
- Skills and competencies development
- Enhance adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change
- Partnership and collaboration
- Strengthening security sector
- Digital transformation





# Chapter IV: STRATEGIC MODEL

## 4.0 Introduction

The Strategic Model presents the Vision, Mission, Core Values, Strategic goals, objectives, strategies and key activities that will drive the Rarieda NG-CDF towards attainment of its goals and objectives.

## 4.1 Vision and Mission

*Vision: to be the constituency with the best infrastructure, empowering community members to exploit their full socio-economic and political potential.*

*Mission: to embrace diversity and inspire stakeholders to identify, mobilize and utilize available resources to spur socio-cultural and economic development.*

## 4.2 Core Values

In furtherance of its mission, Rarieda NG-CDC is committed to practicing and fostering the following values in all aspects of its dealings:



Figure 5: Core Values

### 4.3 Key Result Areas

This segment summarizes the strategic focus of Rarieda NG-CDF. The strategic matrix below provides the strategic objectives and the associated strategies. In addition to this strategic matrix, the implementation matrix as provided as appendix and will guide the execution of this strategic plan:

*Table 15: Key Result Areas*

Key Result Area	Objective	Strategies
<b>Infrastructure Development in schools</b>	To improve the teaching and learning environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of classrooms (complete with whiteboards), dormitories, ablution blocks and office blocks in primary, secondary and tertiary institutions</li> <li>2. Renovation of existing classrooms, dormitories, ablution blocks and office blocks in primary, secondary and tertiary institutions</li> <li>3. Construction of Safi Pit Latrines in learning institutions</li> <li>4. Roof water catchment in in primary, secondary and tertiary institutions</li> <li>5. Ground levelling in learning institutions</li> <li>6. Fencing and gating all learning institutions</li> <li>7. Construction of science laboratories in primary and secondary schools</li> </ol>
<b>Quality Education and Learning</b>	To support bright and needy learners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of NG-CDF bursaries in post primary education</li> <li>2. Provision of NG-CDF scholarships in secondary education</li> <li>3. Lobby other development partners to support needy learners</li> <li>4. Collaborate with the county government of Siaya in supporting needy students</li> </ol>
<b>Skills and competencies development</b>	To improve on skill gap in the constituency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of additional facilities in existing TVET institutions</li> <li>2. Provision of bursaries to students in tertiary institutions</li> <li>3. Buying land for expansion of existing tertiary instructions</li> <li>4. Training youth in Boda Boda sector</li> <li>5. Lobby for the establishment of additional centres for skill development</li> <li>6. Provide opportunities for internship to new graduates from TVETs</li> </ol>
<b>Nurturing sporting skills in learning institutions</b>	To improve sporting skills in learning institutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Procure school buses in secondary schools and tertiary institutions</li> <li>2. Procure constituency bus to support learners in primary schools</li> <li>3. Support sporting tournaments in schools</li> <li>4. Support training of sportsmen and women</li> </ol>

Key Result Area	Objective	Strategies
<b>Enhance adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change</b>	To promote environmental protection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Procuring seedling</li> <li>2. Planting trees in schools</li> <li>3. Planting trees during NG-CDF events</li> <li>4. Conduct ESIA for all major NG-CDF Projects</li> <li>5. sensitizing the community on environmental protection</li> </ol>
<b>Partnership and collaboration</b>	To promote partnership in service delivery	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Work with KERRA to improve on roads in the constituency</li> <li>2. Partner with county government of Siaya in service delivery under devolved functions</li> <li>3. Work in partnership with neighbouring constituencies in service delivery in road sector</li> <li>4. Partner with other development partners in constituency development</li> <li>5. Work with national government in service delivery to constituents</li> </ol>
<b>Strengthening security sector</b>	To improve on security provision	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of police posts and police stations</li> <li>2. Construction of national administrators offices</li> <li>3. Procuring land for establishment of national administration offices</li> <li>4. Construction of modern latrines in police posts</li> <li>5. Provide roof catchment water within police posts</li> <li>6. Fencing police posts</li> <li>7. Provision of motorbikes to national administration</li> <li>8. Procure security boats for security staff</li> <li>9. Installation of solar security lights in markets</li> </ol>
<b>Digital Transformation</b>	To promote digital economy for socio-economic development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish village digital hubs in all wards</li> <li>2. Lobby for digital training for out of school youths</li> <li>3. Construct ICT labs in secondary and tertiary institutions</li> <li>4. Lobby for increased internet connectivity in the constituency</li> <li>5. lobby for the installation of internet hotspots in Rarieda constituency</li> </ol>

# Chapter V: IMPLEMENTATION AND COORDINATION FRAMEWORK

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## 5.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the actions that Rarieda NG-CDF will take to actualize the strategic plan. The chapter also addresses the critical human and financial resources and organizational structure of the Rarieda NG-CDF. These actions are also detailed in the implementation matrix which is the guide to daily, monthly, and annual activities and performance.

## 5.1 Structure of the constituency

Rarieda has in place National Government CDF Committees (NG-CDFC). The mandate of the committee is to develop project proposals in consultation with wananchi through periodic ward level open forums, submits them to the NG-CDF Board for approval and facilitates the PMCs in the planning, implementation, and sustenance of the projects once completed.

The NG-CDFC establishes Project Management Committees for project implementation. The project Management committees and the NG-CDF committees collaborates for efficient project management through technical support of relevant government department within the sub-county. The Rarieda NG-CDF advocates for community participation in project formulation and implementation for ownership and sustainability.

These committees will be very instrumental in guiding the implementation of this strategic plan. All their action plans will be aligned to this strategic plan in-term of objectives, strategies and activities. Each Committee will translate the strategic objectives into their respective plans. In addition, the committee action plans will inform individual annual performance plans, and which shall form the basis for staff performance appraisal.

## 5.2 Staff Establishment

The Rarieda NG-CDF will continue to improve on human resource capacity through recruitment, training and development to meet the needs of operations, support services and service delivery. The CDF current structure is outlined Table 16 below:

*Table 16: Staff Establishment*

DESIGNATION	ESTABLISHMENT	IN-POST	VARIANCE
Fund Account Manager	1	1	0
Procurement Assistant	1	1	0
Clerk of works	1	1	0
Account Assistant	1	1	0
Secretary	1	1	0
Field Officer	2	2	0
Clerical Officer	1	1	0
Office Assistant	1	1	0
Grounds man	1	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>

### 5.3 Financial and Resources

The resources required for implementation of this strategic plan revolve around human capital and budget. For each of the activities to be undertaken successfully, there is a need to project staffing requirements as well as cost projections on an annual basis. The implementation of the Strategic Plan will largely depend on the financial resources that the Rarieda NG-CDF will be able to receive from the National Government and Development partners.

At the organizational level, the Rarieda NG-CDF will re-engineer internal controls and processes to realize cost-saving measures, and more importantly institute partnerships and alliances with various stakeholders. The estimated cost of implementing this strategic plan is **Kshs. 500,000,000.**

### 5.4 Business process re-engineering

During the implementation of this strategic plan, the Rarieda NG-CDF will bring on boards varied strategies to achieve dramatic improvements in critical aspects like quality, output, cost cutting, service delivery, and speed of project implementation. Some of these strategies will include timely development of action plans, staff capacity development, benchmarking with best performing NG-CDFs, use of technology in project management, and using current market survey reports.

## 5.5 Risk management and mitigation measures

This strategic plan development process conducted internal and external environment scanning and identified the following as possible risk areas that will require risk management instituted for successful implementation of the plan.

*Table 17: Risk Analysis*

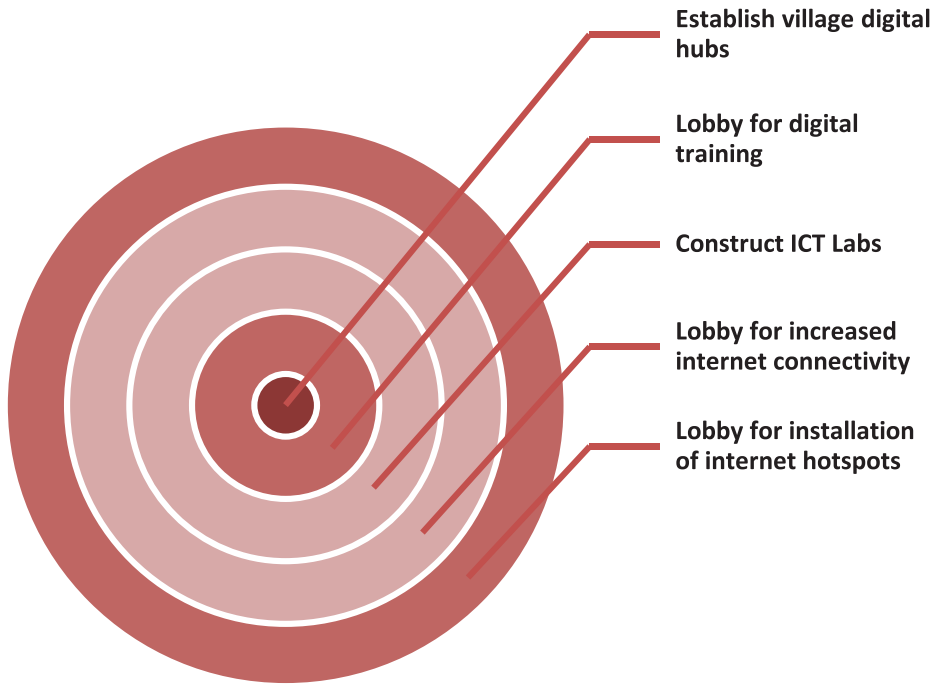
Risk Domain	Risk Description	Probability	Mitigation
Financial Risk	Slow disbursement of funds to NG-CDF and rising inflation	Medium	Proper budgeting and timely submission of project proposals for approval by the board.
Operational risks	Inadequate human, physical and other resources	Medium	Improve staff welfare and ensure structured succession plan.
Communication Risk	Negative publicity leading to low public confidence in the CDFC	Medium	Timely sharing information with key stakeholders.
Technological Risk	Data insecurity & Unauthorized access to CDFC data	Medium	Regular data and systems back up
Unemployment Risk	High demand for employment against limited job vacancies leading to unrealistic expectations	High	Implementation of internship and volunteerism programmes
Legal Risk	On-going bipartisan talks may affect the NG-CDF legal framework	Low	Pro-active policy advocacy and lobbying
Education Risk	Requirements for the implementation of CBC in Kenya	High	Put priority in supporting implementation of CBC in primary and secondary schools
Capacity Risks	Some of the NG-CDF suppliers lack adequate capacity to implement projects	Medium	Compliance with procurement regulations, adhere to government procedure and board circulars.

## 5.6 Digital transformation

This strategic plan will support the national government digital transformation agenda as articulated in the Kenya National Digital Master Plan 2022-2023, Digital Economy Blueprint, Bottom Up Economic

Transformation Agenda 2022-2027, and the Africa Union Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa 2020-2030. The Rarieda NG-CDFC will collaborate with other partners to establish village digital hubs, lobby digital training for youths, and construct ICT labs in learning institutions, lobby for increased internet connectivity and lobby for the installation of internet hotspots in Rarieda constituency.

*Figure 6: Digital Agenda*



# Chapter VI: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

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## 6.0 Introduction

The successful implementation of this strategic plan will depend on how effectively and efficiently the planned activities and outputs are monitored and evaluated. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is an important management tool that the Rarieda NG-CDF will use to ensure that implementation of this Strategic Plan is on course. This section outlines the monitoring and evaluation plan for the strategic plan.

## 6.1 Monitoring

Monitoring will involve routine data collection and analysis on the success of implementing this strategic plan. The strategic plan will be implemented through the annual work plans prepared and approved by the Fund Account Manager. Annual Work Plan (AWPs) will be prepared every year on the basis of intended outcomes, strategies and budgets, reflecting achievements and lessons learned of the preceding year.

The work plans will be developed and linked to the individual staff annual performance contracts. Monitoring will be done on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis to track progress. Monitoring implementation will entail the following:

- a) Developing AWPs with indicators and targets;
- b) Developing an M&E work plan to track progress on indicators;
- c) Convening monthly progress review meetings;
- d) Developing quarterly progress;
- e) Developing annual statutory reports;
- f) Compliance with service charter.

## 6.2 Evaluation and Learning

The Strategic Plan will be subjected to independent mid-term and end-term reviews to measure the achievement of intended results. These will include mid-term and end term evaluations to inform necessary adjustments and assess the progress and achievements of the proposed outcomes and impact results as indicated in the implementation matrix.

The strategic plan evaluations will include conducting actual measurement of performance against the set targets at the outcome level and establishing the variances and recommending appropriate corrective actions. This will also include documenting lessons learned to inform the next cycle of strategic planning.

### 6.3 Review of the Strategic Plan

The mid-term review shall be undertaken two and half years into implementing the Strategic Plan to inform evidence-based adjustments. The end-term evaluation shall be conducted at the end of the strategic plan period by an independent expert to assess the progress and achievements of the proposed outcomes and impact results.



# Annex I: IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Key result area	Strategic Objective	Strategy	Key activities	Expected Output	Output Indicator	Target for 5 years	Target					Budget (mn)					Responsibility
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Infrastructure Development learning institutions	To improve teaching and learning environment	Infrastructure improvement	Construction of classrooms	Completed classrooms	Number of classrooms constructed		24	27	30	33	35	14	39	45	59	70	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Renovation of classrooms	Renovated Classroom	No of classrooms renovated		12	34	40	40	40	6	20.2	28	28	32	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Construction of administration blocks	Administration blocks	No. of Administration blocks		5	1	2	2	2	7	1.5	9	9	9	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Construction of Dormitories	Dormitories	No of Dormitories		1	2	3	2	1	3	4.4	15	10	5	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Renovation of administration blocks	Renovated administration blocks	No. of Renovated administration blocks		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Construction of pit latrines	Pit latrines	No. of Pit latrines		9	36	50	50	50	2	4.0	5	5	5	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Fencing of schools and Gate Installation	School Fence	No. of Fences		3	4	10	10	10	3.5	6.1	25	25	25	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Construction of science laboratory	science Laboratory	No. of science Laboratory		7	2	2	2	2	10	4.5	10	10	10	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Construction of Library	Library	No. of Libraries		0	1	1	0	1	0	2.1	0	5	0	Rarieda NG-CDF

Key result area	Strategic Objective	Strategy	Key activities	Expected Output	Output Indicator	Target for 5 years	Target					Budget (mn)					Responsibility
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
			Construction of computer laboratories in schools	computer laboratories	No. of computer laboratories in schools		0	0	1	1	1	0	0	5	5	5	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Equipping of science laboratories	Science laboratories	No. of science laboratories equipped		0	0	2	2	2	0	0	10	10	10	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Construction of Staff houses in schools	Staff houses	No of Staff houses		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Purchase of school buses	school buses	No. of school buses		1	0	1	1	1	2	0	10	10	10	Rarieda NG-CDF/PTA
			Construction of school dining halls	Dining Hall	No. of dining halls constructed		0	2	1	1	1	0	5.6	5	5	5	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Construction of school halls	A school hall	Number of school halls constructed		1	0	0	0	0	3.5	0	0	0	0	Rarieda NG-CDF
Quality Education and Learning	To ensure 100% transition, retention and performance of students in secondary schools	To provide educational support to vulnerable learners	Provision of secondary schools' bursaries	Students provided with Scholarship	No. of students		5,818	6,634	7,000	7,000	7,500	25.8	31.5	30	40	35	Rarieda NG-CDF
Skill and competency development	To improve on the skill gap in the constituency	To train out of school youths	Provision of bursary to learners in TVETS	Learners provided with bursary	No. of learners		800	1,723	1,800	1,000	2,000	5	9.8	12	15	10	Rarieda NG-CDF
		To train students in higher institutions	Provision of bursary to learners in universities	Learners provided with bursary	No. of learners		631	1,170	1,200	1,400	1,600	4.2	6.8	12	9	15	Rarieda NG-CDF

Key result area	Strategic Objective	Strategy	Key activities	Expected Output	Output Indicator	Target for 5 years	Target					Budget (mn)					Responsibility
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
			Completion of Mahaya Technical Training Institute	Technical Training Institute	No. Technical Training Institute		1	0	1	1	1	2.6	0	10	5	5	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Completion of administration block and students hostel at Rarieda KMTC	KMTC College	No of students in Rarieda KMTC		0	0	1	0	0	0	12	6	0	0	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Purchase of furniture	Furniture	No. of furniture procured		0	1	120	200	200	0	0.6	1	1	1	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Training of Boda Boda operators on safety and compliance	Trained Boda Boda operators	No. of Boda Boda operators		100	0	200	100	400	1.4	0	2	1	4.5	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Providing internship opportunities for TVET graduates	Internship opportunities	No of internship opportunities		3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	Rarieda NG-CDF
Strengthening Security sector	To improve on provision of security	To support local administration and national police service	Construction of national administration offices	National Administration Offices	No. of National Administration Offices		7	1	2	2	2	7	1	4	4	4	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Construction of police posts	Police Posts	No. of Police Posts		1	0	1	1	2	7	0	3.5	3.5	7	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Renovation of chief office	Police Posts	No. of Police Posts		1	0	1	0	0	0.2	0	1	0	0	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Construction of staff houses for police	Staff houses	No. of staff houses		0	0	1	0	2	7.2	0	3	0	6	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Purchase of office furniture administrative staff	Purchased Furniture	Number of furniture		1	0	1	0	1	0.4	0	0.6	0	0.6	Rarieda NG-CDF

Key result area	Strategic Objective	Strategy	Key activities	Expected Output	Output Indicator	Target for 5 years	Target					Budget (mn)					Responsibility
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Digital Transformation	To promote digital economy for socio economic development	To promote digital skills for employment creation	Construction of digital hubs	Digital hubs	No of digital hubs		0	0	1	1	1	0	0	10	0	10	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Maintenance of digital hubs	Digital hubs	No of digital hubs		0	2	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	1	Rarieda NG-CDF
Social protection to vulnerable households	To promote the health and wellbeing of vulnerable community members	To increase access to health services for the vulnerable community members	Subscription of social health insurance fund for the vulnerable community members	Social health insurance fund beneficiaries	No of vulnerable community members		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rarieda NG-CDF
Partnership and collaboration	To promote partnership in service delivery	To strengthen collaboration between NGCDF and other national government agencies	Collaboration with KERRA to improve road networks	Improved road networks	Km of roads							0	0				KERRA
Enhance adaptive Capacity and resilience to climate change	To Improve adaptation to climate change effects and impacts	To enhance resilience to climate change effects and impacts among households	Provision of support Tree nurseries groups	Tree nurseries supported	No. of tree nurseries supported		0	9	2	2	2	0	0.45	0.5	0.5	0.5	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Provision of roof water catchment in schools	Water Tanks and Gutters	No. of water tanks		11	9	20	15	15	1.7	1.4	4	3	3	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Grassroots sensitization on environment and climate action	Celebration of calendar days	No. of Grassroots sensitization campaigns		0	0	2	2	2	0	0	3	3	3	Rarieda NG-CDF
			Solar installation in learning institutions	Solar lighting	Number of solar lights installed in schools		1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	Rarieda NG-CDF

Key result area	Strategic Objective	Strategy	Key activities	Expected Output	Output Indicator	Target for 5 years	Target					Budget (mn)					Responsibility
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Improve on NG-CDF Administration	To guide the implementation of development projects	To develop five year strategic plan	Stakeholder consultation in the plan development	Strategic Plan 2023-2028	Final Strategic Plan		1	0	1	0	1	4.0	0	2.0	0	2.0	Rarieda NG-CDF
	To improve on the working environment at the NG-CDF	Establish community meeting halls	Construction of community halls and NGCDF offices	Community Halls	Number of community halls constructed		1	0	0	1	0	4.0	0	0	5	0	Rarieda NG-CDF and Partners
	To improve on the working environment at the NG-CDF	Procurement of office furniture	Purchase of office furniture	Staff furniture	Number of furniture purchased		0	1	1	1	0	0	0.6	1.2	0.8	0	Rarieda NG-CDF

## Annex II: OUTCOME PERFORMANCE MATRIX

Key Result Area	Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline		Target	
			Value	2023/24	Midterm period target	End of plan period target
		No of classrooms	149	2023/24	100	149
		No. of classrooms renovated	166	2023/24	100	166
		No. of Administration blocks	12	2023/24	7	12
		No. of Dormitories constructed	9	2023/24	4	9
		No. of Renovated administration blocks	1	2023/24	1	1
		No. of Pit latrines	192	2023/24	100	192
		No. of Schools fenced	37	2023/24	25	37
		No. of science laboratories	9	2023/24	5	9
		No. of libraries constructed	1	2023/24	1	1
		No of computer lads constructed	1	2023/24	1	1
		No. of science labs equipped	3	2023/24	2	3
		No. of staff houses	1	2023/24	1	1
		No. of school buses procured	2	2023/24	1	2
		No. of school halls constructed	1	2023/24	1	1
		No. of dining halls constructed	2	2023/24	1	2
No of Staff houses	8	2023/24	2	8		
Quality Education and Learning	Improved transition, retention and performance of students in secondary schools	No. of students provided by bursaries in universities	5401	2023/24	3000	5401
		No. of students provided with bursaries	34,452	2023/24	24,000	34,452

Skill and competency development	Improved skills and talent development	No. of TVET learners provided with bursaries	2523	2023/24	1600	2523
		No. Technical Training Institute	1	2023/24	0	1
		No of administration blocks completed at KMTC	1	2023/24	0	1
		No. of licensed Boda Boda operators	400	2023/24	250	400
		No. of internship opportunities provided to youths	15	2023/24	9	15
Strengthening Security sector	Improved security in the constituency	No. of National Administration Offices	12	2023/24	6	12
		No. of Police Posts	7	2023/24	3	7
		No. of renovated police posts	1	2023/24	0	1
		No. of new staff houses constructed	3	2023/24	2	3
Digital Transformation	Improved digital economy for socio economic development	No of digital hubs constructed	3	2023/24	1	3
		No of digital hubs maintained	3	2023/24	3	3
Social protection to vulnerable households	Improved health and wellbeing of vulnerable community members	No of vulnerable community members recruited in SHIF	500	2023/24	300	500
Partnership and collaboration	Improved service delivery to constituents	Km of roads constructed	500	2023/24	300	500
Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Improve adaptation to climate change	No. of tree nurseries supported	12	2023/24	6	12
		No. of Grassroots sensitization campaigns	2	2023/24	0	2
Development of five year strategic plan	Improved implementation of development projects	No. of strategic plans developed	1	2023/24	1	1

# Annex III: RARIEDA CONSTITUENCY FACTSHEET

Constituency	Rarieda		
IEBC Code	237		
County	Siaya		
GENERAL INFORMATION			
Total Area (Km2)	644		
Gazetted Forests (Km2)	0		
National Parks/Reserves (Km2)	0		
Arable land (Km2)	399.9		
Non-arable land (Km2)	244.4		
Total urban area (Km2)	50		
Number of towns	3 (Ndori, Aram, and Luanda Kotieno)		
Neighbouring Constituencies	Seme, Bondo, Gem, Rachuonyo, Homabay and Mbita across the lake		
Notable physical features	Rambuğu and Naya forests		
ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS			
Wards	Area in Km2	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
North Uyoma	73.9	2	5
South Uyoma	57.8	1	3
East Asembo	78.5	2	5
West Asembo	101.1	3	5
West Uyoma	92.1	2	5
TOTAL	403.4	10	23
TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE			
Lowest Altitude (metres above sea level)	1,140		
Highest Altitude (metres above sea level)	1,350		
Highest temperature (0c)	28.15°C (82.67°F)		
Lowest temperature (0c)	17.36°C (63.25°F)		
Annual rainfall:	900mm		
High (mm)	1600mm		
Low (mm)	800mm		
Average relative humidity (Percentage)	73.84%		
Wind speed (Km)	11km/hr		
DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION			
Male population (2023)	80,902		
Female population (2023)	78,969		

Intersex population (2023)	2			
Total Population (2023)	159,856			
Population density (persons per Km2)	397			
Crude birth rate	26.6			
Crude death rate	15.5/1,000 Population			
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	39/1000 live births			
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	24/1000 live births			
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	41.8/1000 live births			
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	11/1,000 live births			
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	U5MR 67/1000 live births			
Average Life Expectancy	Male-53.4, Female 61.6			
Number households	37,006			
Average household size	4.1			
Number of widows				
Number of orphans				
Number of PWDs	2373			
Infant population (1 year and below)	Male	3400		
	Female	3534		
	Total	6934		
Population (under 5 years)	Male	9291		
	Female	9381		
	Total	18,672		
Pre-school population (3-5 years)	Male	15401		
	Female	15353		
	Total	30754		
Primary school age group (6-13 years)	Male	28648		
	Female	28766		
	Total	57414		
Secondary School age group (15-30 years)	Male	17137		
	Female	22601		
	Total	39738		
Youthful population (14-18 years)	Male	9890		
	Female	9565		
	Total	19455		

Youthful population (15-30 years)	Male	17137			
	Female	22601			
	Total	39738			
Labour force (18 - 60 years)	Male	30120			
	Female	35315			
	Total	65435			
Aged Population (65+)	Male	3523			
	Female	5578			
	Total	9100			
Eligible Voting population per ward (18 years and above)	Male	34718			
	Female	42466			
	Total	77184			
Urban Population	Male	1525			
	Female	2015			
	Total	3540			
Rural Population	Male	61,481			
	Female	68,399			
	Total	129,880			
Distribution of population age 3 years and above by school attendance					
Gender	At school/ learning insti- tution	Out of school/ learning institution after com- pletion	Out of school/ learning institution before completion	Never been to school/learn- ing institution	
Male	35353	15433	11492	3842	
Female	34323	15372	16785	7088	
Total	69,676	30,805	28,277	10,930	
Distribution of population age 3 years and above currently attending school/learning institution by education level					
Gender	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	Middle level/ TVET	University
Male	7566	34969	14810	2983	1664
Female	7681	39852	15277	2584	852
Total	15247	74821	30087	5567	2516
Population of Age 5 years and above in the Labour Force					

Gender	Working	Seeking work/ No Work available	Person outside the labor force
Male	27352	2035	33591
Female	34258	1708	34415
Total	61610	3743	68006
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
Pre-school			
Number of ECDE centres	134		
Total enrolment	Male	4757	
Female	4623		
Total	9380		
No. of ECDE teachers	302		
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:31		
Primary School			
Number of primary schools	Day	120	
	Boarding	1	
	Day % Boarding	1	
	Total	122	
Total enrolment	Male	16940	
	Female	16441	
	Total	33,381	
Total Number of teachers	906		
Teacher/ pupil ratio	1:37		
Dropout rate (percentage)	1.5%		
Secondary School			
Number of Secondary schools	Day	30	
	Boarding	6	
	Day & Boarding	12	
	Total	48	
Total enrolment	Male	10830	
	Female	10357	
	Total	21,187	
Total Number of teachers	572		
Teacher/student ratio	1:38		
Dropout rate (percentage)	3%		

Special School					
Number of special schools		Day	1		
	Boarding		0		
	Day & Boarding		1		
	Total		2		
Total enrolment		Male	121		
	Female		121		
	Total		242		
Total Number of teachers		9			
Teacher/ pupil ratio		1:27			
Dropout rate (percentage)		1%			
Tertiary Institutions					
Number of TTIs		2			
Number of TVETs		6			
Number of KMTCs		1			
Number of Teachers Training Colleges		1			
ENVIRONMENT					
Number of Rivers		Protected	1		
	Not protected		18		
	Total		19		
Number of quarry sites		Renovated	0		
	Not Renovated		12		
	Total		12		
Number of solid waste management sites		0			
Number of EIAs endorsed		16			
Number of environmental audits executed		0			
Number of trees planted in the last 2 years					
YOUTH AND SPORTS					
Number of operational ICT hubs (centres)		0			
Number of registered youth groups		764			
Number of registered sports clubs		Soccer	88		
	Volleyball		48		
	Basket ball		2		
	Netball		22		

	Handball	3			
	Baseball	0			
	Hockey	2			
	Rugby	0			
	Athletics	0			
	Swimming	0			
	Badminton	0			
	Golf	0			
	Softball	0			
SECURITY					
Number of sub-counties		1			
Number of Police Divisions		1			
Number of police stations		1			
Number of police posts		10			
Number of patrol bases		0			
Number of law courts		1			
Number of prisons		0			
Average number crime rate per month		30			

