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Acronyms and Abbreviations

NGCDF	National Government Constituencies Development Fund
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
CPC	County Projects Committee
MP	Member of Parliament
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plans
NDP	National Development Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	Constituencies Development Fund Committee
PMC	Project Management Committees
AP	Administration police
NG	National Government
ACC	Assistant County Commissioner
ACO	Assistant Chiefs' Office
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
MoE	Ministry of Education
MTEP	Medium Term plans
FAM	Fund Account Manager
NG-CDFB	National Government-Constituency Development Fund Board

FOREWARD



Turkana South Constituency is endowed with great opportunities and potential to transform the economy of the region and uplift the living standard of the constituents. As people of Turkana South constituency, we believe in hard work, passion, dedication and seizing any economic opportunities that presents itself and aimed at improving the lives of everyone in the constituency. whereas Turkana South constituency has its share of challenges in education,

security, sports, environment, social services, roads and installation of electricity, the 2018/2022 strategic plan has been prepared based on the opinions from different stakeholders at the grassroots to address the identified challenges.

Turkana South Constituency strategic plan 2018-2022 is aimed at making Turkana South constituency the most competitive constituency not only in the county but also countrywide. This strategic plan is aligned to Global, Regional and National Development agendas. Globally, the strategic plan recognises the need to actualise the sustainable development goals (SDGs) in the area of accessing quality education and eradicated poverty among the people across the world. Regionally, the plan acknowledges the aspiration of agenda 2063 of 'The Africa We Want' by reducing poverty and inequality of income and opportunities among the people. Nationally, the strategic plan is aligned to the National Development agendas namely; the Kenya vision 2030 along with their Medium Term Plans (MTPs) and the Big four agenda.

The strategic plan is thus expected to play a pivotal role in enabling both the National Government and County government in achieving their medium and long term development goals in various sectors that affects the residents of the Turkana South constituency. This would be realised through the implementation of strategic projects and efficient utilisation of both human and financial resources. Towards this effort, the strategic plan has identified and chosen to pursue the implementation of various activities in the following strategic themes: Education, Security, Sports, Environment and Social Services.

Finally, this strategic plan has invaluable inputs from a cross section of the stakeholders namely; The NG-CDFB, NG-CDFC, County Project Committee (CPC), community leaders representing various interest groups and the consultants. On behalf of the great people of Turkana South constituency, we express our deep gratitude for their resilience and commitment toward realisation of this noble document that would be our sign post for the next five years as we endeavour to serve our people with integrity, dedication and professionalism.

*Hon. James Lomenen Ekomwa
MP Turkana South Constituency*

PREFACE



The National Government Constituency Development Fund Committee (NG- CDFC) was established pursuant to NG-CDF Act, 2015 with its operation at the constituency level. As the mandate of the committee, we consider the project proposals from all wards and prioritise them based on the urgency and benefit to the constituency. Therefore, we are pleased to present Turkana South Constituency Strategic Plan 2018/2022 outlining our vision, strategic objectives, and priority areas of focus, resource mobilisation strategies and the management structure that will spearhead the implementation of various projects with aim of positively transforming the lives of constituents.

We are devoted to offer sound leadership anchored on the tenets of servant hood to effectively, efficiently and equitably distribute resources across the entire constituency. Moreover, we shall ensure all the core values of our constituency are upheld in all level of project management and implementation to benefit all. This strategic plan anticipates collaborating with various key stakeholders to deliver our mandate to the constituency. We intend to work closely with the National Government, County Government of Turkana, Private actors and the Community to enhance service delivery to residents of Turkana South constituency.

This strategic plan is a result of concerted and consultative effort from diverse stakeholders. Therefore, we would like to acknowledge the critical role played by the National Government Constituency Development Fund Committee for their unwavering commitment. Also, we appreciate the contribution of civil society, professionals, and religious leaders for their valuable contribution. For people of Turkana South Constituency, we are indeed grateful for your support and opportunity provided to us to serve you with integrity and diligence.

Rev. Peter Emeri Lodio
Chairman Turkana South
NG-CDF Committee

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2018-2022 strategic plan, is our constituency blue print prepared through a collaborative effort of able stakeholders. During the development process of this document, the strategic plan committee did receive much support from various stakeholders. To begin with, we would like to acknowledge our Area Member of Parliament for his guidance and leadership offered from the onset to the completion of the strategic plan.

Moreover, we do have the pleasure to sincerely extend my gratitude to the National Government Constituency Development Committee for their steadfast cooperation and commitment towards realisation of the strategic plan for 2018-2022. We appreciate the work of the Fund account manager, the chairman and the NG-CDF committee members for their immense commitment. In addition, we give much appreciation to the area professionals, religious and local leaders for their insightful information that ensured the strategic plan is all inclusive and reflecting constituency realities and the aspirations. We give thanks to the government officials at both National and County government level for providing resourceful information during strategic plan development process.

To conclude, our gratitude is directed to the consultants for their technical input in the development of the strategic plan. We are also indebted to the people of Turkana South constituency for their participation in development and foreseeable commitment to ensure the overall goal of the plan is realised.

Fund Account Manager
Turkana South Constituency

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The strategic plan presents itself as the constituency's blue print for socio-economic development of the entire Turkana South constituency. The plan paints a picture of a desired outcome in the next five years. For successful implementation, it would require a collaborative effort from all the stakeholders. The identified projects are in line with; Vision 2030, Big four Agenda, Medium Term Plans (MTPs) National Development Plan (NDP), County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and Board's Strategic Plan.

The constituency is endowed with amazing natural resources in the form of extractive minerals such as Hydro carbons which form oil deposits and also gases potentially for supporting national economic growth if fully exploited. However, the constituency faces a number of challenges in education, security, infrastructure and social services. In education, the schools are insufficiently equipped in terms of learning material, teachers, sanitary facilities, and transport among others. Security on the other hand, is a major concern in the constituency and particularly in Kainuk and Katilu wards where cases of insecurity is rampant. Depleting forest cover in the region is another concern that could likely to alter the climate in the region. Other issue involve poor road networks and electricity connection to both schools and villages in the constituency. To counter these challenges, the strategic plan outlines strategic programmes to ensure they are addressed in time.

The strategic plan has five chapters. Chapter one provides the background information of the constituency in terms of composition of the National Government Constituency Development Fund committee (NGCDFC), roles of NGCDFC, rationale for preparing the strategic plan, the strategic planning methodology and organisation of strategic plan. Chapter two describes the linkages of the strategic plan with Kenya Vision 2030 along with its Medium Terms Plans (MTPs). The chapter further describes the regional and global development agendas such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2063; The Africa we want. The chapter describes also the Kenya Development Agenda and Constituency Development Agenda. Chapter three focuses on the situation analysis and identifies Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats that could affect the implementation and achievement of the desired outcomes of the strategic plan.

The chapter describes the position and size of Turkana South constituency, provides the situational analysis of the thematic areas, stakeholder analysis, SWOT analysis and PESTEL analysis. Chapter four highlights the strategic model in terms of vision, mission, core values, and strategic goals and provides strategic objectives and strategies. Chapter five focuses on the current organisation structure of NGCDFC, staff establishment, resource mobilisation, risk management, monitoring and evaluation (M & E) and implementation

COMMITTEE MEMBERS



Peter Emeri Lodio
Chairperson, Male Adult



Sunday Ekiru Collins
NGCDFC Secretary, Male Youth



Rosephella A. Eyanae
Female Adult Constituency
Office Nominee



Margret Lomulen
Female Adult



Sarah Lemuya Akorita
Female Youth



Sylvester L. Losike
Male Const. Nominee



Paul Ipolot
PWDS Rep.



Peter A. Modo
Co-opted by the board

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

Turkana County is situated in the North Western part of Kenya. The county is administratively divided into 6 (six) sub-counties, 30 wards, 56 locations that are further sub divided into 156 sub locations. The settlement patterns in the county are determined by various factors such as soil fertility and infrastructure. Katilu location in Turkana South constituency has the largest number of people owing to the farming activity practised along the Turkwel River. The turkana people are traditionally pastoralists and the only notable migration pattern is rural to rural movement in the form of nomadism. Rainfall in the county follows a fairly erratic pattern varying significant both over time and space. The county, however, experiences both short and long rains. The driest months are February and September. The long rains seasons falls between the months of April to June. Short rains occur during the months of October, November and December. The county population during the Kenya Population and Housing census of 2009 stood at 855,399. The county population average growth rate is 6.4% per annum. The figure is projected to increase to 1,256,152 people in 2015 and 1,427,797 by 2017. Assuming constant mortality and fertility rate.

1.1 Background

Turkana South's is an electoral Constituency in Kenya; it is one of the six constituencies in Turkana County. The constituency's climatic conditions are characterised by arid and semi-arid areas. The constituency had three (3) main trading centres namely; Lokichar, Katilu and Kainuk. The constituency lies on the southern part of the county with its administrative boundaries touching west pokot county on the south.

The constituency has five (5) wards with a total population projected to 226,860 in the year 2017 as per the national population census data at the Kenya Bureau of statistics.

The Turkana South Constituency Strategic Plan has been developed through broad consultations with residents, representing all sectors of the economy. It sets out many ambitious goals, and an action plan to achieve them. The plan builds on a number of key initiatives that the National and county Governments have already began and sets out numerous new measures designed to foster strong, growing and healthy rural community in Turkana South. The development of the strategic plan takes cognizant of the county and the national programs and plans envisioned in the County integrated development plan 2017 and the national medium term plan III 2018-2022.

The plan is also intended to align itself to national vision 2030 plan, the constitution of Kenya and the global development agenda currently envisioned through sustainable development goals.

The plan is also intended as a guide to other development partners in the Constituency to carry out these activities as a part of the development team. Hopefully, this plan will serve as a call to action and other groups will become involved to address the issues identified in this plan.

1.2 Composition of NGCDFC

The National Government Constituencies Development Fund Committee (NG-CDFC) is established under section 43 (1) of NG-CDF Act 2015. The committee comprises of ten persons with the following criteria of selection:

- i. One National Government official responsible for co-ordination of the national government functions
- ii. Two men nominated in accordance to section 43 (3) of the Article, one of whom is a youth as the date of the appointment
- iii. Two women also nominated in accordance to section 43 (3) of the Article, one of whom is a youth as the date of the appointment
- iv. One person with disability nominated by a group that is registered that would represent persons with disabilities in the constituency
- v. Two persons nominated by the constituency office as established under regulation made pursuant to the Parliamentary Service Acts
- vi. The officer of the Board that is seconded to the constituency committee by the Board who shall be an ex-official member without a vote
- vii. One member who is co-opted by the Board in accordance with regulations that are made by the board

1.3 Role of NGCDFC

The NG-CDFC was established in NG-CDF Acts 2015 under section 43(1), has its mandate and operation in the constituency level. The Key roles of NG-CDFC include:

- i. Building the capacity of the project management committee (PMC) as well as sensitizing the community on the operation of the NG-CDF
- ii. Considering the proposals from the wards within the constituency and any other project considered beneficial to the constituency by NG-CDFC
- iii. They ensure proper submission of the project proposals to the Board including detailed information on budgets, procurement and work plan.
- iv. Ranking the project proposal based on the priority but ensures the on-going projects take precedence
- v. Conducts consultation with relevant government departments to ensure projects cost estimates are realistic
- vi. Ensure that projects are adequately funded and completed within three years
- vii. In case of land purchase for projects, they ensure that legal documents are dully verified
- viii. Ensure all approved projects meet the funding requirements of section 24 of the NG-CDF Act 2015
- ix. They monitor the implementation of the projects in line with M & E framework stipulated by the Board.

1.4 Rationale for the Strategic Plan

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 provides for a two tier government at the National Level and at the County Level. It also provides for specific functions to be undertaken by each level of government. The National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) is a Fund under the National Government and is therefore earmarked for implementation of National Government Functions at the Community Level. The constitution also provides for participation of residents in matters that affect them. At the constituency level, the NG-CDF is the key resource in facilitating development that was introduced to address inequalities around the country. A strategic planning process enhances transparent utilization of funds, active involvement of communities in setting development priorities and monitoring and evaluation of project implementation. Citizen participation in decision making in issues affecting them has been identified as the best method of raising the standards of living as well as alleviating poverty. Participation has enhanced establishment of elaborate systems of checks and balances to curb misuse of resources and improved service delivery.

Turkana South Constituency strategic plan will

- i. Provide better awareness of community needs, resources available and therefore design projects that are relevant to the needs in an all-inclusive and participative manner.
- ii. Provide a platform to disseminate the key constitutional provisions as well as raise community awareness on the functions of the National Government and those of the County Government.
- iii. Plug the community leaders to development initiatives within standard of accountabilities of the funds allocated and.
- iv. Create a significant and enduring public value and enhance continuous learning.



CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Linkages with other development plans

2.1 Introduction

This chapter explores the linkage of the strategic plan with Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plan, Regional and Global Development Agendas, Kenya Development Agenda and Constituency Development Agenda

2.2 The Big Four Development Agenda

The Big Four's development agenda was unveiled to define the government's priorities and development path for 2018-2022 planning cycle. The Big Four Agenda is aimed at accelerating economic growth focusing on the food security and nutrition, manufacturing, provision of universal health coverage and affordable housing. In food security, the government intends to increase maize production from 40 million bags to 67 million bags and potatoes from 1.6 million to 2.5 million by 2022. On affordable healthcare, the government hopes to have a 100% universal health coverage by 2022 from the current 36%. The government intends to build 500,000 affordable homes that would provide 350,000 jobs to the citizen raising the contribution of real estate GDP. The government plans to create 1.3 manufacturing jobs and increase export 30% annually by 2022.

The big four agenda is in line with the strategic objectives of the constituency priorities and projects. Moreover, County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) particularly for Turkana County Government provides other areas of intersection with the strategic plan based on their objectives and projects.

2.3 Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans

The Medium Term Plans of the Vision 2030 identifies key policy action, programmes and projects that government has been implementing based on its priorities since the inception. The theme of the MTP is transforming Kenya. The second MTP (2013-2017) which builds on the success of the first MTP (2008-2012) focused to increase the scale and pace of economic transformation through the infrastructural development with the strategic emphasis on the priority sectors under the economic and social pillars of vision 2030. The third MTP is pegged on the rapid economic growth on a stable macro-economic environment, diversification and commercialisation of agriculture, modernisation of infrastructure, food security, higher contribution of manufacturing to GDP, wider access for Kenyans to better quality of education and health care, job creation for youths, provision of better housing, water and sanitation, reduction of poverty and inequality.

The National Government Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF) is guided by the National Development Agenda as outlined in the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans. The vision is anchored on the three pillars namely; economic, social and political. These pillars are supported by identified enablers.

2.4 Sustainable Development Goals

In 2015, the world leaders at general assembly adopted 2030 agenda for 17 Sustainable Development Goal. The commitment of the Sustainable Development Goals was end extreme poverty, fight inequality and injustices, and combat climate change. SDGs emphasises on a concerted effort to a prosperous, equitable and sustainable world. The 2030 agenda includes a dedicated goal on education (SDG 6) that endeavours to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunity for all. Goal 1 emphasise on the need to eradicate poverty for all people irrespective of where they are. Goal 2 emphasis on the need to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Goal 7 emphasise on the need to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Turkana South constituency is committed to implement government projects to facilitate the achievement of SDGs meant to address main development Issues facing the world. The strategic plan therefore, will direct its resources towards education, environmental conservation, security, infrastructure and facilitating rural electrification to promote social and economic development in the constituency.

2.5 Constituencies Development Agenda

The Nation Government Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF) is established in under NG-CDF Acts 2015. The purpose of NG-CDF is to ensure equitable distribution of development resource across all regions in the country, controlling the region imbalances that have been in existence due to bad governance and politics and targeting development programs as well as projects at constituency to reduce poverty and improve the living standard of the constituent. Turkana South Constituency does receive part of 2.5% of the Government of Kenya annual revenue allocated to the 290 constituencies. The NG-CDFC (amendment) Act 2016 outlines the areas of focus which are in line with the strategic plan. These areas include: Education, security, sports, environment and other residual function of the national government.

The National government constituencies development fund formerly Constituencies development fund, is a fund established in 2003 through an Act of parliament, the constituencies development fund Act 2003. The Act was later reviewed through the enactment of the CDF (Amendment) Act 2007, and repealed by CDF Act, 2013 which was subsequently succeeded by the current NG-CDF Act, 2015. The main purpose of the Fund is to enhance infrastructural and socio-economic development at the grass root level in order to reduce poverty by dedicating a minimum of two and half per cent (2.5%) of all National Government's share of annual revenue towards community projects identified at constituency level. All constituencies including Turkana South Constituency annually receive equal amount of fund allocation as defined by the NGCDF Act 2015 (amended 2016).

The National Government Constituencies Development Fund Act 2015 (amended 2016) provides for the NG-CDF to implement projects that are listed as National Government Functions under the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution. These functions are mostly cut across counties and are therefore implementable at the National Level. There are functions however, that the National Government is required to implement at the community level in order to ensure inclusivity and equal benefits for all Kenyans.



Turkana South NG-CDFC meeting in progress

These functions include: supporting Universities, tertiary educational institutions and other institutions of research and higher learning and primary schools , special education, secondary schools and special education institutions; promotion of sports and sports education; protection of the environment and natural resources with a view to establishing a durable and sustainable system of development, including, in particular Water protection; and Disaster management. This is in addition to supporting security efforts at the community level. The National Government CDF Amendment Act 2016 therefore restricts the implementation of projects to these 6 key areas which then form the strategic areas of focus for the Turkana South Constituency NG-CDF.

Turkana South NGCDFC embarked on the process of developing a strategic plan that will guide the implementation of its activities for the next five years. The strategic planning process enhances transparent utilization of funds, active involvement of communities in setting development priorities and monitoring and evaluation of project implementation. Citizen participation in decision making in issues affecting them has been identified as the best method of raising the standards of living as well as alleviating poverty



CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Situation Analysis

3.1 Introduction

The situation analysis seeks to determine the current position of the constituency. It also identifies various contributing factors that play a role in the operationalization of the objectives. The strategic plan applied SWOT analysis model in trying to determine the existing strengths, weaknesses, opportunities to explore and the timelines required to execute the same. The plan will also utilise the PESTEL model of analysis to identify the political, economic, social, technological, environmental and legal factors that may influenced or perhaps hindered the realization of some goals. The Plan sets out 5 Key goals intended to focus on existing and new efforts to develop the rural economy of Turkana South constituency. The Goals are defined here.

Goal 1: To improve population services, livelihood and resilience of community through provision of water, health, food security enhancement initiatives and sanitation services.

Goal 2: To invest in education, skills and the development of human resources in the constituency.

Goal 3: To increase productive related investments in areas of livestock, irrigation farming, and small scale farming in order to stimulate growth and provide employment opportunities.

Goal 4: To create a sound environment for Turkana South businesses to grow, for new ones to be formed and for new sectors to emerge.

Goal 5: To make effort geared towards making community more secure, adoptable and more resilient

Strategic Plan shall be guided by its Vision An empowered and self-sufficient constituency with a high quality of life and its mission to promote equitable development in Turkana South constituency by supporting projects in all the wards while at the same time ensuring prudent utilization of funds allocated. The implementation of this five year strategy shall be guided by the core values as enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya including Democracy and participation of the people; Equity, inclusiveness, non-discrimination and protection of the marginalized; Good governance, integrity, transparency and accountability; and Sustainable development.

The strategic areas of focus are;

i) Education Infrastructure with key interventions including renovation of classrooms; Sanitation facilities; Additional Classrooms and construction of Labs, offices and other learning infrastructure;

ii) Education Bursaries. Supporting children from needy communities will not only improve enrolment and retention in secondary schools but also increase the pool of qualified youth in the constituency.

iii) Security with interventions recommended include the upgrading of posts, the construction of a police station, providing additional police posts, additional AP posts, supporting the administration

with equipment to increase patrols including motor bikes for chiefs, provide solar powered high mast security lights as well as training community members and elders on community policing initiatives such as nyumba kumi.

iv) Environment with interventions including all public and secondary schools provided with rain water harvesting structures; schools with large populations supported to drill boreholes to provide water and help improve sanitation hence reduce pollution and working with stakeholders through CSR to undertake various environmental protection and conservation programmes including public education and awareness.

v) Sports including identification of sports centers and schools that are keen on promoting sports and providing the same with sporting equipment and organizing various sporting activities to promote sporting talents.

vi) Cross Cutting issues shall also be addressed including the internal capacity of the officers and the committee members in areas of social audit, communication, monitoring and evaluation of project proposals, partnerships and linkages with the National Government MDAs, County Government, Civil Society Organizations, Religious institutions and other NG- CDFCs and youth empowerment needs to be addressed by strengthening the capacity of the youth to participate in local development.

The findings and conclusions presented herein are those of the Focused Group Discussions workgroup and do not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of all the people in Turkana South. The strategy brings a government wide focus to Turkana South issues, in an effort to ensure that the needs and inspirations of the residents are taken in account in all the government policies

3.2 Methodology

This strategic plan was prepared through a highly participatory and consultative process. The process was spearheaded by the Strategic Planning Committee of the NG-CDF Committee under the able guidance of the Patron, the Hon Member of Parliament.

Consultation methods employed included:

- i. Review of the key documents: Kenya Vision 2030, NG-CDF Act 2015, County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), the Medium Term Plan and the Big Four Agenda
- ii. Sensitization and consultative workshops with the committee and the representatives from the various wards;
- iii. Collection and review of data on different thematic areas including education and security activities among others;
- iv. Meetings with stakeholders with a view to identifying pertinent strategic issues;
- v. Drafting of final draft strategic plan based on the collected data;
- vi. Validation of the strategic plan by stakeholders;
- vii. Production of final Strategic Plan incorporating comments from stakeholders.

3.3 Where we are and what we want for Turkana South

The Challenges facing Turkana Communities are not unique to Turkana. Across Kenya, many rural communities are witnessing an improvement in quality of life. It is the believe that, through its resource endowment and the geographical location, Turkana south constituency stands a chance to benefit from the programs being initiated both from the county and the national government hence improving the livelihoods of the locals. The Strategic Plan will play a role in accommodating and increasing stakeholder engagement for the purpose of achieving a common goal.

Poverty is complex and multidimensional in nature and manifests itself in various ways. In Turkana County, the poverty incidence has been quite high with about 90.8 percent of the population living below the poverty line. Food poverty is the most prevalent type of poverty in the county. Other manifestations of poverty are lack of access to amenities such as health, education, safe drinking water and sanitation, conflicts over natural resource use and insecurity.

The main causes of poverty include; drought, high illiteracy levels, retrogressive traditional culture of cattle rustling, poor infrastructure and proliferation of illegal arms. This deprives the community of their livelihood and brings about livestock theft, destruction of property, reduced economic activities, collapse of education facilities and low investment in the area. Other causes of poverty are lack of employment opportunities, poor marketing outlets, ignorance and slow uptake of new farming technology and methods due to lack of affordable economic activities for the larger population, there is low saving hence low investment by the local community.

Poverty remains one of Kenya's major development challenges, which puts pressure on the limited resources leading to environmental degradation, insecurity, low economic activities, illiteracy and poor health. All these tend to slow down the economic growth culminating into high poverty levels. According to the Small Area Estimates Study 2014, 45.2 per cent of Kenya population lives below the poverty line. However, progress has been realized over the last two decades. For instance, in 1990 the proportion of people living below poverty line was 48 per cent which rose to 56 per cent in 2001 before declining to 45.9 in 2006 and then 45.2 in 2014. However, the goal one target for MDGs goal one was to reduce by half the populace living below poverty line by the year 2015. While this is the situation nationally, there is much more disparities between and within the constituencies.

From various visits made and various consultative meeting held, the following Issue Summary provides a list of major development issues facing Turkana South. All FGDs and technical deliberations with a number of heads of departments characterized these issues as major challenge. These issues are summarized in a five major Challenge Summary Brief.

- i. Insecurity from the neighbouring communities.
- ii. Poor population health services, Debilitating poverty and inadequate safe and clean water and sanitation infrastructure services
- iii. Low literacy levels, low skills and under-developed human resources.
- iv. High unemployment and underdeveloped productive sectors – livestock, irrigation farming.
- v. Unfriendly business and private sector investment environment.
- vi. High Vulnerability to disasters, drought and emergencies.

The strategic plan will therefore seek to achieve the following objectives:

1. Improve education infrastructure.
2. Provide education bursaries
3. Improve security in the constituency
4. Promote environmental protection and conservation.
5. Enhance the participation of youth in sports.
6. Effectively address cross cutting issues.

To achieve these objectives, several projects as proposed by the community members and other key stakeholders shall be implemented in a period of five years between 2018 and 2022. The implementation of the projects is expected to cost approximately KES 578 million over the period. Monitoring and Evaluation will be done to ensure timely implementation of the Plan in pursuit of broad indicators of the Strategy. Monitoring and Evaluation will be done through periodic review meetings to consider progress made.

PMCs will monitor projects administered within their respective jurisdictions. They will submit status reports indicating progress made, any deviations, their causes and corrective measures taken which Monitoring and Evaluation Sub Committee will consolidate and present to the Committee. The reports will then be submitted to the NG-CDF Board and to Parliament through the relevant committee.

Secondly, the community reported that 90% of all children not attending school, had at one point, been to school. Even the 7% of children who had never been to school cited various school access barriers to their non-enrolment but food, school access, child labour and lack of fees were major factors.

Many primary and secondary schools lack adequate infrastructure to support student retention. Many student faced exclusion due to schooling costs, coupled with the numerous other factors such as foods. These children are engaged in the various labor sectors, ranging from domestic work working in taking care of animals, rearing younger siblings, child domestic workers girls migrating to bigger towns for employment as house helps, all through to working on Lodwar, Lokichar and Kainuk towns on sex for money. School failure, then, is directly linked to the supply of child labor.

From findings of this report, education emerges as a powerful intervention against child labor.

Though many children were said to be dropping out, or combining schooling and work, some schools have demonstrated capacity to retain vulnerable children, by addressing their various special needs like fees. However, the number of student classified as vulnerable is too high and this makes education be the third most prioritized item by the constituents particularly support to secondary students for students from Turkana.

The community considers education and training as one of the most important instruments to improving their economic status and livelihood. As a consequence, they feel that school going children should be supported by NGCDF and County Government.

Guaranteeing that many Turkana children have access to quality education is one of the key aspirations by Turkana South constituents. Good health, nutrition and meals at school are crucial in attempting to reach this goal. Healthy children are, after all, better pupils and important change agents in their communities.

3.4 Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder analysis is an important process to understand the stake holders by the power of involvement and interest. In other words, the analysis helps to identify key stakeholders with vested interest in various issues concerning which the strategic plan is about. The NG- CDFC did interact with various stakeholders across the constituency. The analysis provided significant information and opportunities to help the committee to effectively and efficiently respond to emerging issues. Consideration of interaction was given to both external and internal stakeholders.

STAKEHOLDERS	EXPECTATION OF STAKEHOLDERS	NG-CDFC EXPECTATIONS	LEVEL OF INTERACTION (With Lowest-1 and	
			Stakeholder	NG-CDF
NG-CDF BOARD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance • Output • Keen observance to procedures, policies & processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership • Policy guidelines and procedures • Good governance 	5	5
Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job security • Proper remuneration • Favourable working environment • Training and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment • Output • Professionalism and Integrity 	5	4
County Government of Turkana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration • Representation in the county projects committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing information • Harmonizing projects • Political good will • Technical support 	4	4

GoK/ Ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency & accountability • Productivity • Efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding • Technical support and advice • Good governance • Policy guideline 	5	4
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration, partnerships & technical support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collaboration, partnerships & technical support 	4	3
Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracts • Empowering communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships • CSR initiatives 	5	4
Civic bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation & involvement in development projects • Partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation in the project cycle • Active participation in development projects 	4	4
Learning institutions and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service delivery • Project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service delivery • Project implementation 	5	4

3.4 SWOT ANALYSIS

Completing a comprehensive analysis of our Turkana South's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, referred to as a SWOT analysis, is a critical step in understanding the constituency's potential for successful development intervention for the next five years. The purpose SWOT analysis is to take a critical look at your community's assets and circumstances and realistically consider them in comparison to that of other constituencies. A SWOT analysis was undertaken by engaging with economic development stakeholders, including elected officials, civil servants, representatives from local business in Lokichar, Kainuk and Katilu and Civil Society/Community Based/Non-Governmental organizations, as well as representatives from within key sectors in the constituency such as farming and livestock.

The chapter reviews the constituency's performance in the recent past. Based on the internal review and the analysis of the current environment in terms of its Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental and Legal Today, some of Turkana South's major development challenges include illiteracy, persistent and increasing poverty, insecurity, lack of sufficient water and declining productivity productive sectors, 90% unemployment, deficient infrastructure and the overall unfavorable environment for doing business. These are challenges to which the constituency strategic plan will be endeavoring to address.

The Government Vision 2030 Project envisages a globally competitive and a prosperous nation with growth in GDP for the next 20 years and achieving by 2030. It's for this reason that the strategic plan is developed in mind of the vision 2030, Millennium Development Goals and other sectoral plans because Turkana South will play a fundamental role in achieving these national development and international goals.

Table 2: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis

SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dynamic and committed political leadership - Potential for huge oil discoveries - Huge water aquifers yet to be exploited. - Unexploited livestock industry - Unexploited natural resources (land, water, oil, minerals, livestock, River Turkwel) - Huge potential for irrigation - Ready human resources and labour - Good political will and supportive government - Indigenous knowledge systems - Responsive constituents ready to work - High level of stakeholders participations in development matters - Opportunities for tourism on Turkana South Wildlife Game Reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low and underdeveloped skilled human capacity - Underutilization of the resource - Underdeveloped farming sectors - Underdeveloped livestock industry - Poor and harsh infrastructure (water, irrigation canals, roads, etc) - High levels of illiteracy close to 80% adult illiteracy - A relatively poorly developed communication infrastructure - Expensive source of energy since it depends on diesel - High cost of doing business - Fragile ecosystems that is being pushed to the limits - Low and declining land fertility - Bad road networks
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - County Government and devolution of the resources for development. - Increased government and donor interest based on the discovery of Oil - Heightened interest on irrigated agriculture by the National Government - Crop farming using the drought tolerant crops - Existence of National Land Commission that protects community land - Heavy interest by private investors in Turkana South - Potential for exploration of extractive mineral resources - Great Interest in Turkana South Professionals in development activities - Great interest by donors in the region due to the discovery of Oil and other mineral resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unpredictable weather conditions - Vulnerability to climate change - Unfavourable macroeconomic environment due to slowing economic growth - Unpredictable donor funding - Insecurity from neighbouring waring communities - Unpredictable livestock and crop diseases - Unsustainable partnerships - Urban-rural migration effects - Lack of resources (Human Resources, receding funding allocation to development)

3.5 PESTEL ANALYSIS MODEL

This seeks to identify the Political, economic, social, technological, and environmental and legal issues that may affect the implementation of the strategic plan.

Table 3; PESTEL Analysis

PESTEL AREA	ISSUES	IMPLICATION ON THE STRATEGY
Political	Political interference, Patronage, change in the governing regime, election cycles.	Delayed implementations of projects, skewed allocation of resources
Economic	Inflation, Low revenue, recession, unpredictable market trends, Increased security affects business negatively, economic crimes as a result of resource misappropriation	Prolonged implementation of projects, high costs, fewer projects
Social	Increased un employment, high poverty levels, increased early marriages, cultural beliefs, increased number of school drop outs, criminal activities, The increased prevalence of the HIV/AIDS in the constituency affects labour force in the area	Low impact of projects, no ownership of projects, need for enhanced security structures, establishment of technical training institutions.
Technological	Low level of computer literacy, poor network coverage, poor internet connectivity.	Increased internet access through innovation hubs, enhanced computer training.
Environmental	Deforestation, soil erosion, poor rainfall	Increased campaign on tree planting in educational institutions, implementation of projects on land reclamation and catchment areas.
Legal	Change in legislation (call for referendum), numerous court cases on constitutionality of the fund	Delayed disbarment, reviewed/ reduced allocation



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CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Strategic Model

4.1 Introduction

The strategic model present the vision, mission and the core values of Turkana South constituency development fund committee towards realization of the strategic goal.

Our Vision

Equitable socio-economic development across the Constituency

Our Mission

The mission of NGCDF Turkana South and other development stakeholders will be:

- Enable easy access to Water, food security enhancing initiatives, population health services to improve livelihood and healthy of Community;
- Advance education access, training and skills improvement for all Turkana children and youths respectively in the constituency
- Help the constituents reduce extremely poverty by enhancing constituents' existing productive systems (livestock, fishing, and irrigated farming) to strengthening food security and livelihood income.
- Facilitate opportunities that provide business prospects to the locals; markets to locally produced products and capacities to trade with the rest of Kenyans
- Reduce and manage risk of disasters and improve resilience to impacts of droughts through adequate preparedness.
- Mainstream gender equality and promote women empowerment

Our Core Values

- Transparency and Accountability
- Professionalism and Integrity
- Teamwork and Commitment
- Objectivity and Neutrality
- Advocacy and Citizen Participation

4.2 Strategic Issues

The NGCDF Act 2015 provides for the fund to implement projects that fall under the national government functions as spelt out in the fourth schedule of the constitution.

These functions mostly cut across counties and are therefore implementable at the National Level. The National Government has therefore established specialized Ministries, Departments and Agencies that are responsible for the implementation of these functions. There are functions however, that the National Government is required to implement at the community level in order to ensure inclusivity and equal benefits for all Kenyans. These functions include: development of Universities, tertiary educational institutions and other institutions of research and higher

learning and primary schools , special education, secondary schools and special education institutions; Promotion of sports and sports education; Protection of the environment and natural resources with a view to establishing a durable and sustainable system of development, including, in particular—Water protection; and Disaster management. This is in addition to supporting security efforts at the community level. The NG-CDF Amendment Act 2016 therefore restricts the implementation of projects to these 6 key areas which then form the strategic areas of focus for Turkana south NG-CDFC. The strategic areas of focus are therefore listed as:-

4.3 Education Infrastructure

A rapidly growing economy requires an educated and resourceful labour force. Access to education promotes access to opportunities and enhances response to situations. It further ensures diversity to households’ income sources and mitigates them against the effects of over reliance on one source of income.

In order to reach to many people and improve the education enrolment and standards, the education sub sector has been reaching out to other sectors to have a wholesome approach in addressing the various development challenges. This has been in the implementation of the Water and Sanitation Hygiene (WASH) programme which is a jointly funded programme between the GOK and UNICEF. In the process of drilling water and constructing sanitation facilities to schools, the community is also allowed to benefit from the programme by accessing water piped to the village. This in turn enables the community to send healthy children to school as a result, enrolment in both primary schools and ECDS has increased. However, access to education is still low due to the average long distance to the nearest educational facility by most of the children.

The number of staff in educational facilities is low compared to the schools’ population. This affects the quality of learning on the pupils and students.

This sector requires the effective utilisation of resources for expansion of existing education facilities, establishment of new institutions and improvement of service delivery. There is thus great need to strengthen collaboration with other stakeholders and the community.

Role of stakeholders in the education sector.

Table 3: role of stakeholders

STAKEHOLDER	Role
GOK/Line Ministries	Support for FPE and FDSE, SFP and provision of bursaries; provision of trained personnel; formulation of policies; support to development of physical facilities; research on education development.
Donors, NGOs, NGCDF, FBOs	Capacity building of the community; Advocacy and awareness campaigns; Support government initiatives such as provision of furniture and textbooks; Child rehabilitation programmes

Community	Cost sharing for physical facilities construction; Management of projects; Provision of unskilled labour Seeking services, giving feedback on projects implementation status, contribution for construction of facilities, participate in identification of programmes and projects.
PTAs/BOGs	Management and administration of institutions

There are 338 primary schools and 32 secondary schools in the county. Turkana South Constituency has 111 primary schools and 11 secondary schools 1 being privately managed. There are also two polytechnics namely Kakuma Women Home Crafts and Lodwar Youth Polytechnic. The County has two colleges: Kenya Medical Training College and ECD Teachers Training College. There is one university college and two campuses: Turkana University College, Kabyanga University Campus in Lodwar town and University of Nairobi Campus in Lokichoggio Town. The Ministry of Higher Education, through the Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP) is constructing a Technical Training Institute in Lodwar. The constituency development fund of Turkana south has managed to fully establish some secondary from ground to full operation, this is by constructing classrooms and equipping them with desks, building of teachers quarters, dormitories and equipping them with beds and mattresses, construction of dining halls and drilling of boreholes among other initiatives. Currently, all secondary schools have been bought buses to ease transportation of students and teachers to various engagements.

4.4 Primary Education

There are 338 primary schools in the County out of which 111 are in Turkana South Constituency. The Turkana South constituency Development fund has in one way or the other been assisting in the improvement of leaning condition in these schools by; constructing additional classes and equipping them with adequate desks, building of laboratories, construction of dormitories, drilling of boreholes to enhance supply of clean and safe drinking water among other initiatives. Ministry of Education and Faith Based Organizations like Diocese of Lodwar are taking measures in ensuring that basic primary education is accessible to as many children as possible. Among them are establishing more schools, improving the learning conditions through school friendly programmes such as School Feeding Programme and, supporting volunteer teachers.

4.4.1 Literacy

The literacy levels in the county are still low and are estimated to be 46 percent. This has increased due to more effort being put by the government and non-state actors to bring the illiteracy levels down through increasing enrolments in Adult Education Programme and increasing access to basic primary education as well.

The county has two university campuses and two colleges. The colleges are the Kenya Medical Training College and the ECD Teachers College at the Turkana Resource Education Centre. Mount Kenya University has a satellite campus in Lodwar which is a branch of the institution's Eldoret campus while the University of Nairobi has a campus in Lokichoggio. The Ministry of Higher Education is also constructing a Technical Training Institute in Lodwar which shall start operating as a campus of Kisumu Polytechnic.

Children in Turkana (6-13 age group) are less likely to access primary education with only 50 percent enrolled (53.2% boys, 46.6.8% girls), compared with the national average 92.5 percent(94.6% boys 90.5% girls), This results in a minimum transition rate to the secondary schools. Likewise, only half of pre-school age children in Turkana (4-5 age groups) attend Early Childhood Development and Education (ECDE). The poverty levels in the county very high at 94.9 percent compared to the country which is at 45.9 percent. The estimated deprived child population in the county is at 76 percent. The availability of WASH facilities in the county is at 43.7 percent compared to the country which is at 54.1 percent. The overall school attendance for the children is at 39 percent which is far much below the country’s school attendance of 70.9 percent

4.5 Education Bursaries

Since its inception, the NG-CDF has been at the forefront of supporting children from needy families’ access secondary education. Despite the introduction of free day secondary education, the participation of most children from needy families still remains a challenge as there are other incidental costs that are to be borne by parents. Students in boarding schools still have to pay boarding fees. With minimum income and meagre resources, the number is bound to increase as more families are being pushed into poverty in the predominantly pastoralist community. There is also an increase in the number of students from needy families seeking to pursue tertiary education; there is more demand for bursary support. Supporting children from needy communities will not only improve enrolment and retention in secondary schools but also increase the pool of qualified youth in the constituency. Currently the Turkana South Constituency development fund pays bursary for nearly 85% of the applicants from the constituency hence the biggest sponsor besides the allocation from other agents including the County government, charity organization, Tullow oil fund among others.



Inspection of completed classroom funded by Turkana South NG-CDF



A school bus funded by Turkana South NG-CDF

4.6 Security

Turkana community's main economic activity is pastoralism and equally to the residents of neighbouring West Pokot county who live at the border. Turkana South constituency being at the border of the neighbouring West Pokot County has had its share of challenges with frequent insecurity cases emanating from raids caused by cattle rustlers. The vice has continued for quite long time with a huge loss of lives and livestock. This has led to increased poverty and rendered some family impoverished.

There is one police station in the constituency which is situated at Lokichar centre, an upcoming peri urban. Other small towns such as Katilu, Kainuk Lobokat, Loyapat and Juluk have administration police camps which provide security to the residents. Additionally, due to the persistent raids necessitated by cattle rustling, the government set up an anti-stock theft unit at Kainuk area to act as quick response measure to cases of raids. However, with the presence of the security personnel in the constituency, there has been a continued incidence of insecurity which includes raids from the neighbouring community, highway robberies along the Kitale-Lodwar road. That is attributed to inadequate security personnel, poor road network within the constituency to allow easier access to places, inadequate tools of work e.g motor vehicles, houses.

Turkana South Constituency has so far intervened in the security by grading various roads to allow easier movement of vehicles. The fund has also facilitated construction of chief offices in various locations. Various administration police quarters have been constructed with the aid from the fund. The fund has also helped in equipping the sub county commissioners' offices in Lokichar with the necessary facilities to enhance its operations.

Key interventions that have been recommended and envisaged by the strategy include the upgrading of Kainuk police post to a police station, the construction of adequate police quarters at Katilu, Nakwamoru, Juluk and Lobokat which border the neighbouring community. This is only attainable through partnerships with the National Government’s Ministry of Interior. Other interventions geared towards improving security in the constituency include providing additional police posts, additional AP posts, supporting the administration with equipment to increase patrols including motor bikes for chiefs, provide solar powered high mast security lights as well as training community members and elders on community policing initiatives such as nyumba kumi initiative.



Renovation of police station funded by Turkana South NG-CDF

4.7 Environment

The environment is the bedrock of economic and social development in Kenya. Access to natural resources is crucial for sustaining rural livelihoods, facilitating economic activities and social services as well as for supporting the informal urban economic activities. Consequently, environmental considerations need to be incorporated into policy and planning frameworks of all sectors of the economy.

Turkana County in the early eighties and nineties had a favourable climate. The rains were regular and adequate and during the long rains period, the County would record rainfall ranging between 750mm to 1000mm annually. This has however changed over the recent times and currently the



Inspection of completed classroom funded by Turkana South NG-CDF

county receives a maximum of 500mm annually. This may have been caused by human activities in forests and water catchment areas. Others causes could be reduction of water levels in Lake Turkana due to the damming of river Omo.

The county is prone to climatic shocks and has a fragile ecosystem. The soils are loose and are easily washed away by flash rains and heavy winds. Charcoal burning activities, deforestation, overstocking and the effects of increasing aridity due to climate change do contribute to environmental degradation.

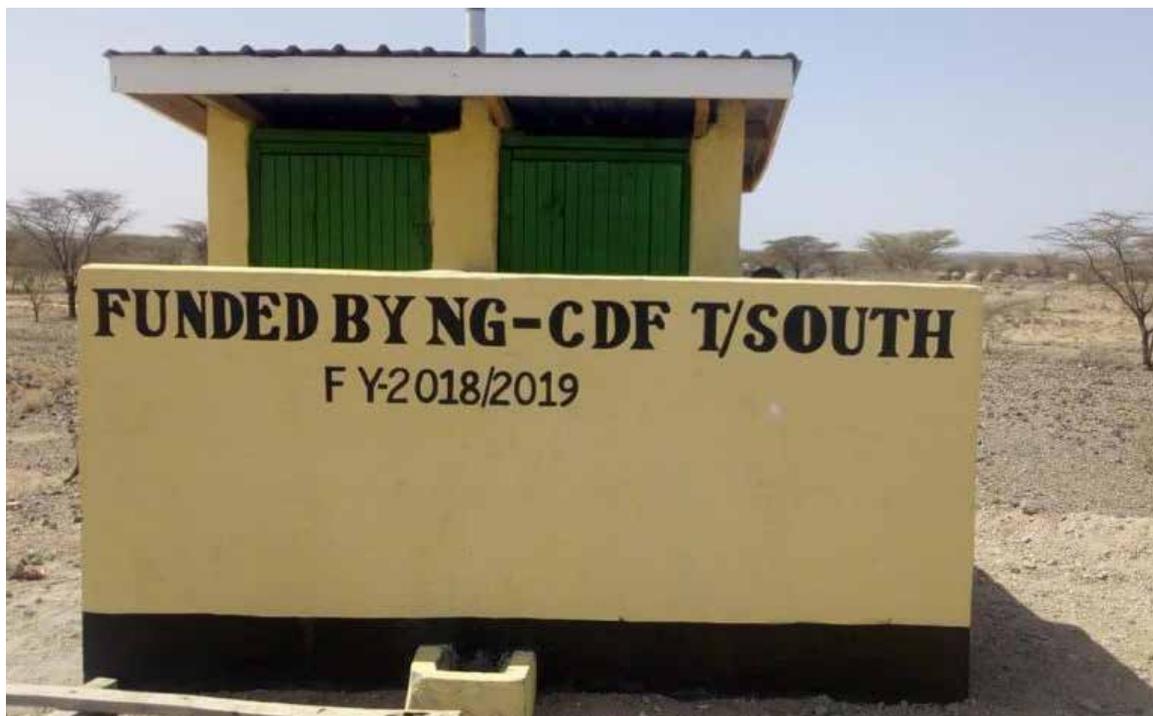
Turkana South constituency has slightly favourable environmental conditions which include good vegetation along river Turkwel. The constituency equally receives relatively enhanced rainfall compared to other areas within the county. This is attributed to its proximity to neighbouring county of West Pokot which on highland. The vegetation in the constituency consists of grassland savanna with scrubs spreads all over.

Erratic climatic conditions have however led to acute environmental degradation that is characterized by charcoal burning for economic purposes as source of livelihood, soil erosion; frequent floods have often washed away the weak vegetation leading to emergence of plains. Farming along river Turkwel in areas such as Kainuk, Juluk, Nakwamoru, and Katilu in the constituency has loosened the soil at the banks of the river making them prone to flooding and erosion.

In response, the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) has issued guidelines that can help mitigate the effects of climate change. According to NEMA, Climate change is the worst challenge of our time and is characterized by unpredictable weather patterns such as increased rainfall, temperatures, drought and hunger. On the other hand, Climate mitigation is any action taken to permanently eliminate or reduce the long-term risk and hazards of climate change to human life, property. Climate change adaptations entail how individuals, groups and natural systems can prepare for and respond to changes in climate or their environment.

MDAs including NG-CDFCs should take action to promote mitigation and adaptation to climate change. This includes Compliance to Climate Change Act, (2016) that involves a) climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives such as installation of energy saving devices, renewable energy and water harvesting; b) measures to control greenhouse gases which include measures to control greenhouse gases emissions; adoption of cleaner production technologies; adoption of green technologies; application of clean energy and use of solar devices, biogas and wind energy; and; c) Mitigation and adaptation initiatives such as rain water harvesting structures in place; water conservation initiatives and vulnerability mapping. In addition, MDAs are expected to undertake environmental education and awareness as well as promote environmental protection and conservation through partnerships with stakeholders especially through CSR activities.

For this planning period, the Turkana South NG-CDFC will ensure that all public primary and secondary schools are provided with rain water harvesting structures. Schools with large populations will be supported to drill boreholes to provide water and help improve sanitation hence reduce pollution. Additionally, the Committee will work with stakeholders through CSR to undertake various environmental protection and conservation programmes including public education and awareness.



Construction of pit latrines in schools funded by Turkana South NG-CDF

The CDFC will also initiate tree planting projects in a number of schools to promote afforestation. Additionally, the CDFC will assist in the purchase of solar panels for tapping of solar energy for lighting in order to reduce costs associated with electricity and fuel generator maintenance. The solar power will also promote utilization of green energy hence environmental conservation.

4.8 Sport

Turkana South constituency has a large population of youth who are unemployed and not actively engaged. This has been necessitated by the rapid growth of the area as a result of the discovery of oil. These young people however possess numerous talents in various fields notably athletics, volleyball and football. However, due to the perception that sport is mainly a part time activity, there have been little investments in sports in the area. Sports, besides being an activity that keeps the youth busy, can be a source of livelihood for many youth if promoted well.

The key interventions proposed include identification of sports centers and schools that are keen on promoting sports and providing the same with sporting equipment. Various sporting activities to promote sporting talents shall also be organized and undertaken on a periodic basis.



Turkana South NG-CDF football tournament.

4.9 Cross Cutting Issues

To effectively undertake its functions and realize its vision there are a number of crosscutting issues that the Turkana South NG-CDFC needs to address. First is to address the internal capacity of the officers and the committee members in areas of social audit, communication, monitoring and evaluation of project proposals. The office also requires equipment that the committee can utilize to effectively discharge its mandate and realize its vision. Secondly, partnerships and linkages with the National Government MDAs, County Government, Civil Society Organizations, Religious institutions and other NG-CDFCs need to be enhanced to leverage on the scarce resources as well as reduce duplication and wastage. Finally, youth empowerment needs to be addressed by strengthening the capacity of the youth to participate in local development

4.10 Strategic Objectives

The strategic plan will therefore seek to achieve the following objectives:

1. Improve education infrastructure.
2. Provide education bursaries
3. Improve security in the constituency
4. Promote environmental protection and conservation.
5. Enhance the participation of youth in sports.
6. Effectively address cross cutting issues.

4.11 Implementation Framework

The implementation of the strategic plan will be undertaken by way of initiating projects that will be implemented annually in each ward. The projects identified by the community seek to support the achievement of the various objectives listed. The projects will be implemented as per the NG-CDFCs structure. At the beginning of every financial year, Turkana South NG-CDF committee shall prioritise projects based on the amounts allocated by the NG-CDF Board. The Implementation Matrix provides a snapshot of prioritised projects, but will be revised annually based on resources available.

The implementation of the proposed strategic plan is five financial years, 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/2023. The strategic plan is cognisant on the fact that the identified projects will demand huge amount and therefore put much emphasis on resource mobilisation and prioritization.



Construction of school dormitory funded by Turkana South NG-CDF



An administration block funded by Turkana South NG-CDF



CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 Resource mobilization and partnership with other stakeholders.

5.1 National Government.

Besides provision of NG-CDF for the purpose of facilitating development at the grass root levels, national government is mandated to implement some of the major project as captured in the National Development Plan (NDP). Since their projects are aimed at improving all facets of the constituents, the constituency committee will strive to align the projects with that of the state. The committee endeavours to collaborate with the state agencies to meet the overall goals of transforming the constituency. At some stage, the constituency will have to co-fund with the other state agencies on certain projects that benefit the community i.e National Technical training colleges.

5.2 County Government

Some of the projects and programmes identified in the strategic plan are under the mandate and responsibility of the county government of Turkana as captured in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). Similarly, the constituency will endeavour to align and work closely with the county government for the realisation of the desired outcome in the constituency.

5.3 Public-Private partnership

Private sectors can play a critical role in not only mobilising resources both locally and internationally but also important in creating wealth, employment opportunities, income and advancing creativity and innovation for development. Therefore, the NG, CDFC will seek and scout for private investors whose goal are aligned with those identified in the strategic plan to invest by providing the most required services to the people.

Turkana South constituency will specifically engage private entities like Tullow Oil Plc which does oil exploration in the constituency to partner in various projects that they implement through their corporate social responsibility initiative.

5.4 Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation will be done to ensure timely implementation of the Plan in pursuit of broad indicators of the Strategy. Monitoring and Evaluation will be done through periodic review meetings to consider progress made. PMCs will monitor projects administered within their respective jurisdictions. They will submit status reports indicating progress made, any deviations, their causes and corrective measures taken which Monitoring and Evaluation Sub Committee will consolidate and present to the Committee. The Fund Account Manager through the Chairman will then submit the attendant reports to the NG-CDF Board on quarterly basis. The Plan will inform the annual budget and be reviewed annually to guide the activities of the Committee for the subsequent year. The strategic plan will use the following M & E strategies and approaches:

Table 4: Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy

Monitoring and Evaluation strategies description	
Monitoring and evaluation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To track the project progress, performance indicators shall be developed on output and outcome areas • Regular reporting of the indicator by those implementing and supervising the projects
Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop standardised data collection procedure for purpose of analysis • Data collected will provide useful information for decision making on progress of the projects activities
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The analysed data will be compiled to inform if the project heads towards the right direction or adjustment are required to achieve intended results.
Annual work plan (AWP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constituency manager shall develop of Annual Work Plans to act as references tool for monitoring progress in the future
Field visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field visits need to be well planned • Purpose is to observe the progress of the projects • Key emphasis on the output, outcome and results • Report made compiled and made available to the stakeholders • Joint project will demand joint visits

5.5 Risk Management

Risk management is an important process of identifying, analysing and responding to a number of risk factors throughout the life of a project in the best interest of its objectives. The significant aspect of risk management is to control any possible future event that would deter the implementation success.

A strong risk management system would be put in place to identify risk, quantify risk and predict the impact of the risk on the priority projects in the strategic plan.

5.6 Risk Analysis

The risk analysis process is essential in mitigating the impact on the project implementation as well as its success. The implementation of the projects and activities identified in the strategic plans, are likely to face potential risks that should be mitigated if their objectives are to be achieved. The risk should be classified into political, environmental, operational, socio-economic and technological.



IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Strategy I: Education**Outcome:** Increase access to quality education

Programme/activity	Expected output	Key performance indicator	T
• Construction of classrooms and equipping with desks and furniture across all wards in the constituency	• Built class rooms	• Number of class rooms constructed	
• Construction of pit latrines	• Constructed Toilets	• Number of toilets constructed	
• Building administration block	• Built administration block and staff rooms	• Number of administration block and staff rooms	
• Construction of staff houses	• Constructed staff houses	• Number of staff house constructed	
• Purchase of school buses	• Purchased school buses	• Number of school buses purchased	
• Bursary for needy and performing pupils / students	• Pupils/students on bursary	• Number of pupils/pupils on bursary	
• Construction of library	• Constructed twin library	• Number of library constructed	
• Construction of dining hall	• Constructed of dining hall	• Number of dining hall constructed	
• Construction to completion of Aroo teachers training college	• Completed teachers training college	• Number of constructed teachers college	
• Purchase of double deck beds for secondary schools	• Purchased beds in schools	• Number of purchased beds in schools	
• Construction to completion of food stores/kitchen for both primary and secondary schools	• Constructed food store and kitchen	• Number of food store and kitchen constructed	
• Improving playing grounds	• Improved playing ground	• Number of playing grounds improved	
• Construction of disability friendly washrooms	• Washrooms for persons living with disability	• Number of washrooms constructed	
• Construction of perimeter fence	• Perimeter fence constructed	• Number of perimeter fences constructed	
• Construction and equipping of laboratories	• Complete and equipped laboratories	• Number of laboratories constructed and equipped	



Total target	Annual target					Responsibility	Cost Estimate
	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23		
54	19		5	10	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGCDF Specific line ministries • NGOs, • Institution 	400,000,000
25	5	5	5	5	5		
4		2		1	1		
5	1	1	1	1	1		
5		3	2				
3000	1,200	500	500	500	300		
4		1	1	1	1		
4		1	1	1	1		
1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
400	80	80	80	80	80		
3		1	1	1			
5	1	1	1	1	1		
5	1	1	1	1	1		
10	2	2	2	2	2		
3		1	1	1			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of domitories for the visually impaired and physically handicapped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete and equipped laboratories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of laboratories constructed and equipped
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of domitories for the visually impaired and physically handicapped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete domitories for visually impaired and physically handicapped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of domitories constructed for the visually impaired and physically handicapped
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase assistive devices for PWDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchased assistive devices for PWDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of purchased assistive devices for PWDs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of ramps and drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed constructed ramps and drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of constructed ramps and drainage

Strategy II: Security

Outcome: To improve security and safety of residents in the Constituency

Programme/activity	Expected output	Key performance indicator	T
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To construct police posts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed police posts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased capacity of cells 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of motor vehicles for Kenya Police reservists / police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of motor vehicle for police reservists/police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of motor vehicles purchased 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To construct chiefs' offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed chiefs' offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of chiefs' offices 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To build a holding cells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed police cells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of police cells constructed 100% 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To fence DCC's compound 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fenced DCC's compound 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of DCC's compound 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erection high light mast lights in markets and social grounds to improve security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High mast light erected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of high mast lights installed in markets and social grounds 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of chiefs houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of constructed and complete chiefs houses 		

3		1	1	1			
4		1	1	1	1		
500		125	125	125	125		
54	19	10	5	10	10		



Total target	Annual target					Responsibility	Cost Estimate
	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23		
4	1		1	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Internal Security • County Government of Turkana • Local communities NGCDF 	150,000,000
2			1		1		
15	3	3	3	3	3		
5	1	1	1	1	1		
1					1		
3		1	1		1		
3		1	1	1			

Strategy III: Environment, sport and social services
Outcome: Enhanced tree coverage within the constituency

Programme/activity	Expected output	Key performance indicator	T
• To initiate a biogas pilot projects	• Constructed police posts	• Increased capacity of cells	
• To drill boreholes in boarding primary and secondary schools	• Presence of boreholes	• Number of borehole	
• To secure water catchment areas	• Secured water catchment area	• Reduced floods in swampy areas	
• Construction of dais and pit latrines in the stadium	• Dais and pit latrines constructed in the stadium	• Increased tournaments in the constituency Increased rainfall	
• Hold sports tournaments in the five wards in the constituency	• Fenced DCC's compound	• Number of DCC's compound	
• Erection high light mast lights in markets and social grounds to improve security	• Tournament towards end year annually	• Number of tournaments held annually	
• Facilitation of Cross Border Sports activities to foster peace - To organize Community cross border peace Forums and schools competition within the Constituency	• Cross Border Sports activities organized and held		

Strategy IV: Rural Electrification
Outcome: Enhanced connectivity and proper lighting

Programme/activity	Expected output	Key performance indicator	T
• To facilitate electrification of boarding primary and secondary schools	• Schools with power	• Number of school with power connection	



Total target	Annual target					Responsibility	Cost Estimate
	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23		
2		1	1			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible ministries, • County Government, • NGOs • Local communities • NGCDF 	30,000,000
10		2	3	3	2		
15		3	4	4	4		
3		1	1		1		
1					1		
5	1	1	1	1	1		
2	1		1				



Total target	Annual target					Responsibility	Cost Estimate
	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23		
35	7	7	7	7	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line Ministries • County Government • REA 	20,000,000



