

# BONCHARI CONSTITUENCY STRATEGIC PLAN 2017/2018-2021/2022



## *Transforming Bonchari Through Economic Empowerment*

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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
CBD	Central Business District
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CUMFC	Constituency Uwezo Fund Management Committee
ECD	Early Child Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supplies Authority
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KeNHA	Kenya National Highway Authority
KPLC	Kenya power and Lightening Company
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NALEP	National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSDA	Private Sector Development in Agriculture
SMEs	Small Medium Enterprises
UN	United Nations

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## MESSAGE FROM THE MEMBER OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY



My mission as indicated in my election manifesto is to offer transformational leadership to the people of Bonchari that will impact directly on the lives of each one of us, creating an environment where all available Resources are harnessed, professionally managed and mobilized to empower the youth, women and the poor in the constituency;

I am committed to create Bonchari where every individual has equal opportunity in terms of growth, development, economic prosperity, proper education, economic empowerment, social stability and unity.

Through the prudential management of the CDF Fund, partnerships with other government agencies, the private sector and the people of Bonchari together we will establish projects that are designed to transform Bonchari and change the lives of our people. my leadership will invest in life changing projects in all sectors with a greater emphasis on our core objective of education.

We will also partner with sectors that were devolved through oversight, prioritization, and civic education. such partnerships will include health care, water and roads which are functions under the county government.

**Hon. John Oroi Oyioka**

**Member of National Assembly Bonchari Constituency**



## **FOREWORD**

The Bonchari NG-CDF strategic development plan 2017/18 – 2021/22 charts out the direction that the constituency will take in its future development. In preparing this first development plan, the constituency adopted a participatory approach where both internal and external stakeholders' views and comments were sought at various stages. This involved a number of stakeholders' consultative workshops/fora which involved community member forums at the ward level, as well as leaders forums.

The views and input from area professionals and business community were also incorporated. The planning team carried out a detailed assessment of the development challenges and opportunities in the area. Stakeholder forums were held which did SWOT analysis to examine the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the constituency. These analyses were useful in identifying the strategic issues that need to be addressed. This also helped in the formulating of the vision, objectives, strategies, and programmes for implementation.

The development plan details the strategies and activities that will be implemented in a period of 5 years. To this end specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time Bound programs and outputs, and their indicators have been developed. The achievements of the objectives of this development plan requires support and input of stakeholders including all government agencies, private sector, civil society, NGOs and development partners among others.

On behalf of Bonchari CDFC I register my views that the process through which this plan has been developed gives me the confidence that all stakeholders collectively own it and therefore will receive the necessary support in its implementation. In this connection, Our Patron, The Hon John Oloo Oyioka deserves special regards for his deep support, commitment and advice throughout all stages of preparation of this plan.

**Solomon Anthony Nyamao**

**Chairman Bonchari N-G CDFC**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

First and foremost, I would like to thank the Almighty God for enabling us to have the plan completed. I would like to sincerely appreciate our able and committed Member of Parliament, **Hon. John Oroo Oyioka** for the foresight, good leadership and the love he has for the people of Bonchari constituency. He has remained devoted to the vision that what we do today will make a big difference in transforming the lives of his constituents and that good leadership is measured by the good generated for all. This strategic plan could not have been completed without his unswerving commitment, valuable advice, guidance and visionary leadership.

I would also like to thank the Professionals in Bonchari constituency who sacrificed their time not only to attend the professionals' forums but also for providing great insights in regards to how Bonchari constituency can be transformed for the betterment of the constituents. I would like to extend our gratitude to the community, their insights and commitment to development in Bonchari constituency is highly appreciated.

I acknowledge the input of all other stake holders, Our consultants from COLLS LTD and Government representatives especially the Sub-County Departmental Heads for ensuring that our lead team got all relevant information that informed the backbone of this Strategic Plan.

Finally I am greatly indebted to the Bonchari Constituency Development Fund (CDFC) for not only financial support but also logistical support. I acknowledge the Bonchari CDF chairperson (Mr. Antony Nyamao), the CDFC and the constituency office manager (Mr. Paul Mogire) for their immense support.

**Salome Miruka**

**Fund Account Manager (Bonchari constituency)**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The key focus of the plan is to identify the major strategic entry points and interventions that will be used to spur development in the constituency. The plan seeks to contribute towards the Identification of how and where development programmes identified will be implemented. These include; expanded economic activities, improved economic and social infrastructure with special focus on Education, security, Youth, Gender, Sports And Unemployment, Energy, water, Environment and improved governance.

This strategic development plan sets out the vision, mission, core values and strategic objectives, targets and strategies for the constituency. Its aimed at addressing key development concerns in Bonchari constituency for the next five years. it will be the principal blue print to all development platforms in the Constituency. This will help in achieving the following; Improved quality of education, Curb insecurity, expanded access to ICT, Create employment opportunities and environmental conservation.

The main purpose of the NG-CDF 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.

In formulating this Plan, the performance of NG-CDF was reviewed outlining key achievements, challenges and lessons learnt. The assessment of both external and internal operating environment was undertaken. This involved undertaking strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) to determine what was feasible in the political, economic, social, technological, environmental and legal (PESTEL) setting. A further analysis of stakeholders who have a bearing in the effectiveness of the fund was done. The results of the SWOT, PESTEL and stakeholders analysis facilitated the formulation of Vision, Mission and Strategic Issues.

Bonchari NG-CDF derives its mandate from the NG-CDF Act of 2015 and is committed to the ideals of Transparency & Accountability; Professionalism & Integrity; Commitment & Teamwork; Neutrality & Objectivity; Timeliness & Excellence and Advocacy for Citizens participation.

Bonchari NG-CDF identified five strategic objectives that have to be achieved for successful implementation of this Plan that are in line with NG-CDF BOARD.

These are to;

- Improve the operational efficiency and effectiveness;
- Strengthen institutional capacity;
- Ensure efficient and effective project management;
- Enhance good governance; and
- Promote effective communication and appropriate partnerships.

The success of implementation of this strategic plan will depend on how effectively the planned activities and outputs are continuously monitored and the outcomes periodically evaluated. In that regard, a monitoring and evaluation mechanism has been put in place that clearly links the strategic objectives, outputs and outcomes.

This Plan is presented in five (5) chapters. The first chapter provides an insight into the historical background of the Board, its mandate as well as functions. It also gives the methodology and rationale for preparing this Plan. Chapter Two(2) describes NG-CDF linkage with Kenya's development agenda and the role it plays in overall development of the country and analyses Government initiatives.

Chapter Three(3) presents the situational analysis which highlights the key achievements of Bonchari constituency and CDFC it further analyses the key internal and external issues. These include SWOT, PESTEL and Stakeholder analysis. Chapter Four (4) describes the key strategic issues and objectives as well as strategies during the implementation period, Chapter five (5) deals with implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Plan. It provides a framework that will enable Bonchari NG-CDF execute its mandate. It highlights the structure , human resource capacity and needs, resource mobilization, risk management strategy, monitoring and evaluation framework. There is also a detailed annex that contains the Plan's implementation matrix.

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### 1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the background information in terms of location and size of the constituency, demographic features, administrative and political units, and strategic directions.

### 1.1 Constituency General Information

#### 1.1.1 Location and Size

Bonchari constituency is a cosmopolitan constituency located in Kisii County in the former Nyanza province. It lies within the South Nyanza Region and is approximately 300 km from the Kenya Capital (Nairobi) and 85 km to Isebania (Kenya Tanzania Border).

The constituency area is approximately 127 Sq. Km

#### 1.1.2 Demographic Features

Bonchari Constituency has an approximate population of 122,077 representing a population density of 908 persons per square kilometer. The population comprised male 58,135 female 63,942. this is according to 2009 population census. projections for Bonchari constituency indicate a figure of 148,432 with a population density of 844. The population was projected to reach 157,012 in the year 2017 with a population density of 893 persons per square kilometer. The rise in expected population could be explained by the high national population growth rate of 2.7% and increased immigrants who work in Kisii county headquarters but prefer to live in Bonchari constituency.

#### 1.1.3 Administrative and Political Units

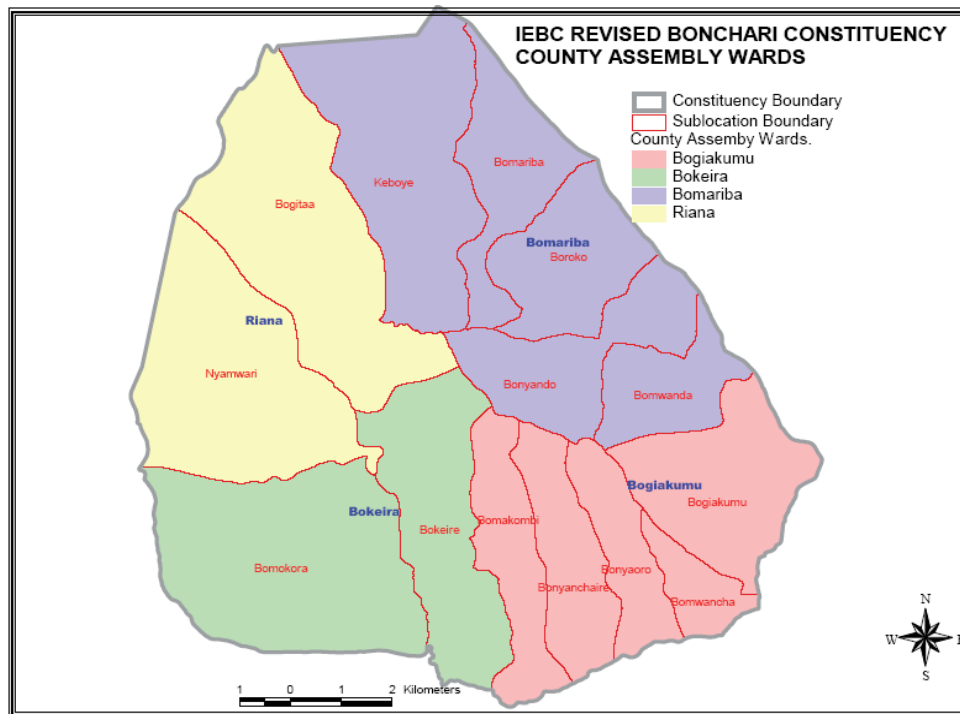
The constituency comprises of four wards namely; Bogiakumu, Bomariba, Riana and Bomorenda the following is a tabulation of the administrative and political units

**Table1 : Bonchari Constituency Administrative and Political Units**

WARD NAME	AREA IN SQ KM	POPULATION AS AT 2009 CENSUS	SUB-LOCATIONS
<b>BOGIAKUMU</b>	26.00	34,665	Bogiakumu, Bonyando Bomwanda.
<b>BOMORENDA</b>	27.20	20,491	Bonyanchaire, Bomakombi, Bonyaoro, Bomwancha, Bokeire
<b>RIANA</b>	31.30	20,763	Nyamwari, Bogitaa, Bomokora
<b>BOMARIBA</b>	42.50	38,696	Keboye, Boroko, Bonyakauga

**Table 2: NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS**

WARD NAME	NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTER AS AT 2017
<b>BOGIAKUMU</b>	14,338
<b>BOMORENDA</b>	14,532
<b>RIANA</b>	14,715
<b>BOMARIBA</b>	9,039



#### 1.1.4 Main economic activities

The main economic activities of Bonchari constituency are:

- subsistence agriculture
- commercial businesses

#### 1.1.5 Development Challenges facing the Bonchari constituency

Bonchari constituency being a semi urban constituency it has continuously faced the following development challenges

- High levels of unemployment and poverty.
- A rapid population growth rate, governance problems and insecurity.
- Major economic and social disparities.
- Threats emanating from climate change.
- High dependence on rain-fed agriculture and low agricultural productivity.
- High energy costs.
- High costs of finance.

- Low domestic savings and investments.
- Low per-capita income.

## **1.2 Background information on NG-CDFC**

The National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) formerly Constituencies Development Fund (CDF), is a fund established in 2003 through an Act of Parliament, the CDF Act 2003. The Act was later reviewed by the CDF (Amendment) Act 2007, and repealed by CDF Act, 2013 which was subsequently succeeded by the current NG-CDF (Amendment) Act 2016 . The Fund is domiciled within the ministry in charge of national economic policy and planning, currently the Ministry of Devolution and Planning.

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 by the communities

The Fund is managed by the National Government CDF Board at the National level, the NG-CDF committees at the constituency level and the Project Management Committees (PMC) at the community level

The NG-CDF Board is a body corporate falling under the Ministry of Devolution and Planning. The Ministry ensures budgetary provisions and offers policy direction to the Fund, The National Treasury finances the NG-CDF budgets and provides financial guidelines for effective and efficient management of the Fund, The National Government CDF committees develops project proposals in consultation with the Public (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 project Management committees and the NG-CDF committees collaborates for efficient project management through technical support of relevant government department within the sub-county

### 1.3 Composition of the NG-CDFC

Bonchari NG-CDF committee is constituted by the following members

NO	NAME	POSITION
1.	Fred Mapoa Asiago	Member
2.	Solomon Anthony Nyamao	Chairman
3.	Edinah Nyanchera Mokora	Member
4.	Sabina Nyamao	Member
5.	Mwendo Geoffrey Omwando	Member
6.	Helina Kemunto Morang'a	Secretary
7.	Salome Miruka	Fund Account Manager
8.	David Kenyaga	Copted Member

### 1.4 Mandate and functions of the NG-CDFC

- To prioritize and approve all project proposals from all wards in the constituency and any other projects which the Constituency Development Fund Committee consider beneficial to the constituency
- Consult with the relevant government departments to ensure that the cost estimates for the projects are as realistic as possible.
- Rank project proposals in order of priority provided that ongoing projects shall take precedence.
- Ensure preparation of reports and financial statements and submission to the Board.
- Ensure that projects proposed for funding comply with the Act.
- Monitor the implementation of projects.
- Undertake reallocations, resubmissions of projects and requisitions for funds.
- Responsible for preparation of strategic plan for the constituency.
- Recommend to the Board the removal of a member of the CDFC in line with Section 43 sub sections 10-15 of the Act.
- Ensure recruitment of competent staff in compliance with the Act.
- Responsible for responding to any audit queries.
- Ensure capacity building of the PMCs.
- Disburse funds to the PMCs and oversee the implementation of the projects.
- Receive returns from PMCs on project implementation.
- Ensure successful closure of all CDF projects.
- Ensure preparation of work plans and cash flow projections and submitted to the Board



### **1.5 Rationale for Strategic Planning**

Preparation of strategic plans is in conformity with the Government's reform agenda and commitment to improve service delivery through Result Based Management (RBM) tools. Bonchari NG-CDF has embraced the concept of strategic planning covering a five years period from 2017/18 to 2021/22 Financial Years. The Plan is aligned to the Kenya Vision 2030, Second Medium Term Plan (MTP II) and other relevant policies with the main purpose of reducing poverty at the grass root level.

The Plan builds on and learns from past gains and challenges and seeks to chart a strategic direction in ensuring a coordinated, efficient, effective and consultative approach in the administration of BONCHAR NG-CDF. It provides specific timelines within which the activities are to be completed. The strategies and activities provide ground for resource mobilization, utilization, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

### **1.6 The strategic planning methodology**

The Bonchari Constituency Plan 2017/18 - 2021/22 is as a result of an intense internal and external consultation and draws deeply from participatory and direct engagement with Bonchari constituency key stakeholders including the sub-county departmental heads and representatives, special interest groups and the Bonchari residents.

The consultative workshops also involved members of Bonchari CDFC, field officers and professionals . consideration was also given to:

- i. NG-CDF Act 2015;
- ii. Strategic Plan NG-CDF
- iii. The Second Medium Term Plan of Kenya Vision 2030;
- iv. Sustainable Development Goals;
- v. The Constitution of Kenya;

all these enabled us to define a direction and ensure that we remain focused, effective and efficient in managing the Fund.

### **1.7 Organization of the strategic plan**

This Plan is made up of Six (6) chapters. Chapter One is an introduction and gives background information on the history of the Board, its mandate as well as functions. It also gives the rationale and the methodology for preparation of this Plan.

Chapter Two describes NG-CDF linkage with Kenya's development agenda and the role it plays in overall development of the country.

Chapter Three presents the situation of various Focus Areas. It gives a brief overview of the key and maps out a detailed analysis of the key internal and external issues currently facing the organisation through SWOT, PESTEL and Stakeholder instruments.

Chapter Four discusses the strategic model that the Board has adopted in delivery of this Plan. It spells out the Board's Vision, Mission and Core Values. The chapter also highlights the identified strategic issues and objectives as well the strategies the Board will employ during the Plan period.

Chapter five (5) deals with implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Plan. It provides a framework that will enable Bonchari NG-CDF execute its mandate. It highlights the structure, human resource capacity and needs, resource mobilization, risk management strategy, monitoring and evaluation framework.

The Plan also contains a detailed annex of the implementation matrix which outlines the strategies, outcomes, output, timelines, performance indicators and the responsible persons.

## CHAPTER TWO: MACRO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT/GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

### 2.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses steps that the Kenyan government has undertaken in the fight for alleviating poverty. the government has consistently focused on pro-poor development approach and maintaining macroeconomic stability. it has adopted development goals such as Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and started various initiatives aimed at making Kenya a medium income country by the year 2030 which led to creation of a blue print called vision 2030. further it has also introduced public private partnerships that have been critical for reducing the funding gap.

### 2.2 Kenya Vision 2030

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the national long-term development blue-print that aims at transforming Kenya into an industrialized, middle-income country providing high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030 in a clean and secure environment. it is based on eight key sectors namely; macroeconomic stability, infrastructure, energy, science, technology, and innovation, continuity in governance reforms, enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor, land reform, Human resources development, security and timely justice. These sectors are anchored on three key pillars; economic, social and political governance as shown in figure 1.



**Figure 1: Thematic Overview of Kenya Vision 2030**

#### 2.2.1 Economic Pillar

the economic pillar seeks to improve the prosperity of all regions of the country and all Kenyans by achieving a 10% Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate per annum beginning in 2012. To achieve this target Kenya aims at increasing national savings, foreign investments and Overseas Development Assistance (ODA). Moreover, tourism, agriculture, wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, IT enabled

services also known as business process outsourcing and financial services are targeted as the key drivers of growth.

### **2.2.2 Social Pillar**

Social pillar of vision 2030 seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The pillar provides social interventions aimed at improving the quality of life of all Kenyans by targeting a cross-section of human and social welfare projects and programmes. The targeted key sectors are; education and training, , water and sanitation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth and vulnerable groups, equity and poverty elimination.

### **2.2.3 Political Pillar**

This pillar seeks to realize a democratic political system that is issue-based, people-centered, result-oriented and accountable to the public. The pillar is anchored on transformation of Kenya's political governance across five strategic areas; security, peace building and conflict management, transparency and accountability, democracy and public service delivery, electoral and political processes and rule of law.

## **2.3 Millennium Development Goals**

The MDGs were established in the Millennium Declaration that was adopted by 189 nations and signed by 147 heads of state and governments during the United Nations (UN) Millennium Summit in 2000. MDGs comprised of eight goals that were to be achieved by 2015. These goals were;

- eradicate extreme poverty and hunger,
- achieve universal primary education,
- promote gender equality and empower women,
- reduce child mortality
- improve maternal health,
- combat HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases,
- ensure environmental sustainability
- develop a global partnership for development.

These goals aimed at responding to world's main developmental challenges. Kenya being one of the signatories has made commendable progress in achieving a number of these goals but it lags behind in achieving some of the goals for instance, eradicating poverty and hunger. It would be vital for Bonchari constituency to fast track the achievement of these goals and the upcoming sustainable development goals.

## **2.4 Public Private Partnership**

Kenya has introduced Public Private Partnership (PPP) that seeks to accelerate the achievement of vision 2030 and the MDGs. PPP is a long-term, contractual partnerships between the public and private sector agencies, specifically targeted towards financing, designing, implementing, and operating infrastructure facilities and services that were traditionally provided by the public sector.

Through the PPP the government is able to reduce the funding gap, reduce sovereign borrowings, utilize efficiencies of private sector to increase the efficiency of public services and increase business opportunities for the domestic market.

## CHAPTER THREE: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

### 3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of the past performance, It also provides an insight into the operating environment **and conditions under which Bonchari Constituency** undertakes its operations and how they influence its performance. This involves assessing internal strengths and weaknesses to ascertain the capabilities of the constituency, as well as assessing external opportunities and threats. In addition, a Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental and Legal (PESTEL) analysis was done to assess how the parameters affects implementation of this Strategic Plan. It also maps out key stakeholders and their expectations.

Bonchari constituency is classified as poverty stricken constituency due to the following reasons: more than 50 % percent of its residents live below the international poverty line of 1.9 dollars per day, there is low access to improved water, accessibility to medical services is low, pupil transition rate is still low and food security is also a challenge

The following are the identified priority areas that can spur the constituency in growth :

- i. Education
- ii. Health
- iii. Enabling services
  - Security
  - Energy, water, environment and natural resources
  - Information Communication and Technology (ICT).
- iv. Social economic
  - Agriculture,
  - Youth, gender, sports and social services.

### 3.1 Review of Past Performance

This section presents the situation of various priority sectors .

#### 3.1.1 Education

Bonchari constituency has 98 Early Child Development (ECD) centers with pupil enrollment of 3,000 in 2017. For primary education, there are 98 primary schools comprising of 58 public and 40 private schools, with a total enrollment of 35 412 students in the year 2017.

Bonchari constituency has 34 secondary schools comprising of 33 public and 1 private schools. and the total enrollment is 11 000 students in the year 2017 .

For tertiary education, Bonchari constituency has no university campus/college, two (2) teachers training college (Private), no national polytechnics (TVET), and 6 technical training centers (polytechnics).

The transition rates from primary schools to secondary schools is 80 %, while The transition rates from Secondary schools to Universities for a grade of C+ and above is 30 %

The education sector continues to record poor performance faced by a number of challenges including very low transition rates, poor infrastructure in schools, very high levels of poverty, poor academic performance of students, increasing levels of alcohol and substance abuse especially among the boy child, lack of piped water in most of the schools necessitating students to collect water from running rivers and streams

Some of the education infrastructural projects in the constituency are stalled due to sufficient funds for completion. these include:

- i. Bogiakumu Primary School - Completion of Storey Tuition Block of 18 classrooms
- ii. Bogiakumu Secondary School - Completion of Storey science and computer lab
- iii. Ekerubo Primary School -Completion of Construction of storey tuition block of 12 classrooms)
- iv. Itierio Girls Primary School -Completion of Storey Girls Dormitory
- v. Nyakung'u primary school -Completion of Storey tuition block of 12 class rooms
- vi. Nyamokenye Secondary school - Construction of 300 capacity dormitory
- vii. Kirwanda Polytechnic -Construction of 2 storey bulding (classes, offices and equipments

There are efforts to address issues in the education sector through bursary to secondary schools and tertiary institutions. The Bonchari CDF, the county government and the national government have allocated bursary amounts to the needy. The Bonchari CDF has in the last two financial years (2015-2016 and 2016-2017) awarded bursary to about 5,000 applicants from across the four wards in Bonchari constituency up to a tune of Kenya Shillings 48 million. The beneficiaries include students in Secondary schools, universities and colleges, as well as special schools for people living with disability.

### **3.1.2 Health**

Bonchari constituency has only one (1) public hospital (Level 4), Five (5) private hospitals, two (2) public health centers six (6) public dispensaries and a few other dispensaries (mission, private and nongovernmental organization). On average, residents of Bonchari constituency travel for about 5 kilometers to a health facility. The constituency faces a number of health challenges for example, contraceptive acceptance is very low (at 44%), children vaccination coverage is relatively low at 60 percent with limited access to dental care. Just like nationally, the constituency loses children especially to under

5 diseases including Pneumonia, Diarrhea and Malnutrition. The most prevalent diseases in Bonchari constituency are Diarrheal Diseases, Neonatal diseases, Diseases, Nutritional Deficiencies, NTDs and malaria. The lifestyle diseases also known as Non Communicable Diseases have been on the increase due to bad lifestyle like food, lack of exercise and too much alcohol intake. The constituency still faces the burden of HIV/AIDs whose prevalence rate for 2017 was 4.8 percent as well as tuberculosis. The transmissions are now higher among both **married and single** people. There is no solid program for HIV/AIDS and there is need to set up one as well as strengthen community links. New antenatal care attendees and re-attendees were 1400 and 1200 respectively. During the year 2017, the total recorded deliveries for Bonchari was 1.250. Other challenges that face the health sector include; low awareness of preventive health care and high cost of health care services, insufficient medical supplies (lab equipments, re-agents, medicine,) from the County Government

Past efforts by the constituency office to partner with the Kisii County government have yielded little or no benefit to this sector which has led to some health projects stall or not kick-off. they include:

- i. Riontanchi health center - Construction of maternity Wing and wards
- ii. Oroche dispensary - Construction of maternity Wing and wards
- iii. Kiaruta Dispensary - Construction of maternity Wing and wards

### **3.1.3 Enabling Services:**

#### **i. Security**

Security is one of the foundations on which the economic, social and political pillars of the Kenya Vision 2030 are anchored. Improving security lowers the cost of doing business and the citizens enjoys a more secure living and working environment.

Security has been a major concern in the constituency with several criminal activities being reported. A report by Kenya Police Service in 2017 indicate that 212 crimes were reported. The top five crimes were: assault, obtaining by false pretence, defilement, robbery and burglary and creating disturbance. Bonchari Constituency has no law courts and no prison.

There is one police station, no police posts, No patrol base and 8 administrative posts in the constituency. In the last five financial years, the Bonchari CDF has not constructed any police posts or stations in the constituency.

Further, Bonchari constituency has one sub-county, three (3) divisions, Five (5) Locations and fourteen (14) sub-locations. out of the five locations only one chief's office is built and complete, the other three have



stalled and one is not yet started being built. out of the 14 sub locations, two offices are complete, and the other twelve have not been constructed,

To enhance security in the area, Initiatives such as community policing and Nyumba Kumi have been introduced to help improve security. The Nyumba Kumi initiative is yet to be widely adopted by the Bonchari constituents.

Security in Bonchari constituency continues to face challenges attributed to factors such as: high rate of youth unemployment, security personnel infrastructure such as stations and housing, poor education, drugs and substance abuse, illegal associations, high poverty rates, mistrust and fear of police by the community and the general perception that the police are not friendly, reliable, transparent and accountable in working with the community.

the security docket in Bonchari Constituency has seen need for the following developments to enhance efficiency:

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| i. Suneka police station    | - Construction of two storey police station            |
| ii. Suneka market           | - Installation of electricity high mast security light |
| iii. Ekerorano market       | - Installation of electricity high mast security light |
| iv. Bomwancha chiefs office | -Construction of chief's office                        |
| v. Nyamwari chiefs office   | - Construction of chief's office                       |
| vi. Kerina center           | - Installation of electricity high mast security light |

## **ii. Energy, water, environment and natural resources**

Bonchari constituency's main water resource comprises of streams and roof catchment. The constituency has approximately 600 households that have access to piped water while 2000 households accessed water from wells, springs and boreholes. However, 2800 households had roof catchment systems. This represents unexploited opportunities that Bonchari constituency could pursue to improve access to water to its residents. Additionally, about 700 of Bonchari households residents have flush toilets while 2200 have covered and uncovered latrines.

Out of the 98 primary schools and 34 secondary schools in bonchari constituency only 33 primary schools have water collection tanks and or access to improved water and only 12 secondary schools have wtaer storage tanks and or access to improved water. and even in the case of water collection tanks their capacities are not efficient.

The Kisii county sewer site is located in Bonchari constituency but Noteworthy is lack of sewerage system in Bonchari constituency and poor urban planning. current unfinished water projects include:

- i. Riamaoncha Bore hole
- ii. omwari Secondary School Borehole

Rehabilitating and equipping of boreholes, erection of water tanks, piping distribution are some of the notable efforts made in the water sector. However, more is needed to increase water coverage in the constituency which include:

- i. Ekerore Secondary School - Drilling and equipping of Borehole and tower installation
- ii. Nyasagati Secondary School - Drilling and equipping of Borehole and tower installation
- iii. Nyang'iti Secondary School - Drilling and equipping of Borehole and tower installation

Further Bonchari constituency has a number of quarry sites that were left without filling which pose a serious environmental risk to the communities around them. no effort has been made so far to find a solution for this risks.

For the last two (2) financial years (2015/2016 and 2016/2017) Bonchari NG-CDF has only undertaken one environmental activity (Tree planting) out of the several activities mandated by the institution that are aimed at enhancing environmental education, Awareness and Sensitization on environmental sustainability relevant to the institutional mandate.

As of 2017 data, the households that had electricity connection in Bonchari constituency were approximately 2000. However, a large number of the households use lantern and tin lamps main lighting fuel. Though residents of Bonchari constituency have opportunities for tapping into solar energy, only a few households used solar energy as their main source of lighting fuel.

The national government through the Kenya Power and Lightening Company (KPLC) has lowered the cost of power connection by more than half to Kenya shilling 15,000 and has come up with a loan facility that allows people to repay their power connection fee monthly. Bonchari constituents need to be made aware of this new development and should be encouraged to apply for power connection to increase rural electrification.

Further the ministry of energy through Rural Electrification Project has identified areas to increase electricity power supply by adding more transformers

### **iii. Information Communication and Technology (I.C.T)**

The constituency boasts of good electricity coverage providing opportunity for investments and economic growth. majority of the young generation are computer illiterate and the number of computer training colleges is very small

The greatest task is to train the farmers and business people so that they can buy and sell their products online. The government is taking the aspect of ICT seriously and this has led to Kenya

laptops to schools project development of digital content and rolling out computer laboratory for class 1 to class 8 in all schools throughout the country. This was in addition to the Kenya shillings 0.3 billion provided for the purchase of computers in the ongoing Economic Stimulus Projects.

The CDF Bonchari has also subscribed to the constituency innovation hub project that will see four (4) ICT centers established in the constituency

### **3.1.4 Social - Economic Empowerment**

#### **i. (Youth, Gender, Sports and Employment)**

According to the Youth Employment Marshal Plan 2009, the national unemployment rate is estimated at 40 percent of the labour force. The youth make up 67 percent of the total labour force. The Medium Term Plan (MTP) II (2013-2017) of Kenya Vision 2030 outlines the key flagships projects and key policies and programs to ensure youth and other vulnerable groups participate effectively in national development processes. These include: development of creative industry hubs, establishment of Biashara Kenya & Enterprise Parks to provide job opportunities for youth, develop incentive framework for employers who hire fresh graduates and have internship programmes for college students and integrate e-youth ICT platform that will establish a youth portal to enhance information access by youth.

Some of the specific interventions in the flagship include; implementation of 30% public procurement preference for all youth, implementation of the Uwezo Fund to expand access to finances and promote youth led enterprises at the constituency level, review of the youth enterprise development fund products and services as well as re-branding and re-launching and development and implementation of the youth leadership and entrepreneurship strategy.

More than 60% of the population in the constituency is composed of the youth. Majority of the youth are however unemployed or underemployed leading to high levels of crime, alcohol and drug abuse. Further, 56 % of the population in the constituency is composed of women and 44% men. The female gender has in the past been discriminated about but this is changing with the 30% gender rule of employment and opportunities for women. This rule has been extended to the procurement preferential scheme, where 30% of tenders are reserved for the youth, women and the disabled.

In terms of sports, the Sports Act (2013) was introduced in 2013 with the following objectives; harness sports for development, encourage & promote drugs free sports & recreation, establish sports institutions and provide administration & management of sports & sports facilities. Currently, the Bonchari CDF has a kitty that will be dedicated to engage the youth in sporting activities, fund the purchase of sports uniform for football for both male and female, jackets and helmets for motorbike operators among others. The CDF will also improve sanitary facilities at sports stadia in various wards.

The UWEZO fund initiative was introduced as a flagship programme for vision 2030 to assist the youth, women and persons living with disability to access finance for promoting businesses and entrepreneur skills at the constituency level and hence reduce the high unemployment rates thus raising overall growth. This would be important for achieving the first MDG of eradicating extreme poverty. In the last one year, Bonchari constituency has received UWEZO funds applications totaling to 300 groups. Of these, no group has yet received any funds. 30 groups have been vetted and are awaiting National Board approval. We also have the other initiatives of the government of Kenya which include the Youth fund and the Women Fund. During the last financial year no youth fund, or Women Fund disbursements have been done in Bonchari constituency.

## **ii. Agriculture**

The Government of Kenya has identified flagship projects to be undertaken under the agricultural sector in Vision 2030. These include: exploiting the 9.2 million ha irrigation potential; developing water resources for livestock, domestic and irrigation use; constructing roads; managing natural resources; facilitating sustainable exploitation of renewable sources of energy to support agricultural development; exploring the possibility of providing a livestock insurance scheme for producers in arid and agricultural areas; and improving technical capacity of communities.

In Bonchari constituency, the population is dependent on agriculture for income and majority of the constituents have very small pieces of land. The main crops grown in the area are staple foods for subsistence like maize, beans and potatoes among others. However, these are also grown for sale. Horticulture farming has not yet been exploited in the constituency. Further, Bonchari constituency rears various types of livestock such as; cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, pigs and chicken. In 2017, the constituency had approximately 14,000 heads of cattle, 1 500 sheep, 4,500 goats, 45 donkeys, 100 pigs and 100,00 chickens. However, there are still unexploited opportunities such a rearing of rabbits and fish and bee keeping.

Past efforts have seen a proposal of constructing a dairy farm and processing plant at Kisii South which has never taken off due to lack of funds.

The constituency has a fully fledged department of Agriculture, Livestock and fisheries under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries that support the farmers especially by training them on crop management, soil conservation, animal husbandry and agribusiness.

Some of the institutions that have collaborated with the department of agriculture, livestock and fisheries include:

NO	INSTITUTION	PROJECT	PERIOD
1.	European Union	Banana Value Chain	July 2018 -2021
2.	Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP)	Agricultural Value chain (bananas, horticulture, vegetables)	July 2018-2021
3.	National Agricultural Rural Inclusion Programme (NARIGP)	Cold rooms	Ongoing-2021
4.	National Agricultural Accelerated Input Access Programme (NAAIAP)	Farm input and crop insurance	Ongoing

### iii. Roads

Bonchari constituency has a fair coverage of classified roads of bitumen, gravel surface and earth surface. the following roads in Bonchari constituency are earmarked for tarmacking in the next four (4) years:

1.	NYAMIRA-BOGITAA-IGONGA-NYAGWEKOA-GESONSO
2.	NYAGWEKOA-NYABIEYO-RIANA
3.	ENTANKE JUNCTION-MOGUMO-IGONGA
4.	BOGITAA-RIANA-NYOTOIMA-CHISARO-IYABE
5.	MOTONTO-BOTORO-SUNKA
6.	NYAGWEKOA-ITIERIO
7.	SUNKA-NYANGOGI-KIABUSURA
8.	GESONSO-NYABIOTO
9.	BONYANCHA-IYABE
10.	RIAMAGETO-MWATA-OMWARI-RIANA
11.	ITIBO-MOTONTO-KIABUSURA-BITARE-EKERORANO-EKIENDEGE
12.	EKIENDEGE-NGERI-CHISARO-MWATA
13.	

other roads that are frequently maintained by funds from the Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KeRRA) and the County Government. The main Kisii-Isebania highway is under the national government.

The new Kisii- Isebania road traverses the constituency and its under construction. once the road will be complete its likely to boost trading activities as it cuts right across Suneka town.

Most of the road networks in the constituency are murram and earth roads and are not in good condition to enhance effective movement of goods and services and they worsen during the rainy season. The accessibility of markets by farmers to sell their produce and acquire inputs is hindered by the poor state of roads, especially when farmers cannot deliver their perishable produce to the market on time.

The road network therefore needs upgrading, regular maintenance and rehabilitation to make it passable throughout the year. Other problems in the roads sector include encroachment on the road reserves and inadequate funding.

Roads which have either or are planned for rehabilitation by KERRA include :

- i. ITIBO-RIAMASAGARA,
- ii. KERINA-NYAMAYA,
- iii. ITIBO-NYANGITI,
- iv. NYANGOGGE-BOTORO-ITIBO,
- v. BOKIAKUMU-NYAUNO-EKERORE,
- vi. MATONGO-IGONGA-RAGANGA
- vii. GESERO-NYAMERAKO-GESONSO
- viii. NYABIEYO-AIRSTRIIP PLAZA
- ix. SUGUNANA-KIAMBIRI-KERINA
- x. NYAMAONDE-METABURO-BONYAORO-MOTONTO

### **3.2 SWOT, PESTEL and Stake Holder Analysis**

#### **3.2.1 Introduction**

The three tools that are usually applied in undertaking a business environmental scan include; PESTLE, SWOT and Stakeholders Analysis. Their importance is to inform the deliberations on the strategic interventions that Bonchari constituency is expected to address within this strategic duration.

#### **3.2.2 PESTLE Analysis**

The PESTLE analysis focuses on understanding the political, economic, social-cultural, technological, legal and environmental issues affecting Bonchari constituency. it gives a bird's eye view of the whole environment from many different angles that one wants to check and keep a track of while contemplating on a certain plan. The following is a scan of the environment in which Bonchari constituency operates, which will inform the development of strategies during the implementation of the strategic plan.

**Table 3: PESTLE Analysis**

Aspect	Issues Identified
Political Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Devolution of some functions to the county government such as healthcare, roads and water comes with challenges. Therefore, cooperation with county government for development is paramount but instances have been noted of a lack of commitment at the county level to implement projects under their mandate.</li> <li>• The stalemate in devolving some employees has negatively affected service delivery to the constituents. For example, health workers.</li> <li>• Lack of political goodwill in the past has in most cases led to low project funding. However, the current Member of Parliament is development focused.</li> </ul>
Economic Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proximity to markets, for example Suneka.</li> <li>• Poor infrastructure increases the cost of production and discourages investment within the constituency.</li> <li>• Over reliance on agriculture sector that is prone to climate change negatively impacts on household farm income.</li> <li>• Limited natural resource base limits the constituency from generating more revenue.</li> <li>• High cost of energy and the tax regimes inhibits development of the jua-kali sector within the constituency.</li> <li>• Inflation caused by macroeconomic instability lowers the purchasing power of the constituents.</li> <li>• Economic crimes have led to misappropriation of resources and low fund allocation to constituencies.</li> </ul>
Socio-Cultural Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lack of major internet service provider in the constituency; it brings a challenge when constituents want to integrate ICT processes in their businesses.</li> <li>• High cost of modern technologies inhibits farmers from using new and improved technologies.</li> <li>• Low absorption of technologies by farmers and few investors willing to support start-ups or new local technologies.</li> <li>• High cost and inhibitive process of protection of Intellectual Property Rights limits innovations.</li> <li>• Inadequate capacity for technology management.</li> <li>• Dumping/counterfeit technologies negatively impact the constituencies.</li> </ul>

Legal Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of health and safety, and consumer protection laws.</li> <li>• Well defined procurement laws with 30 percent preferential procurement rule.</li> <li>• Alignment of the CDF act in the new Kenyan constitution.</li> <li>• High legal fees for licensing and opening companies.</li> <li>• Protracted disputes/conflict resolution systems.</li> <li>• High legal costs and low support for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and jua kali sector.</li> <li>• Poorly defined property rights and weak enforcement of contracts law.</li> </ul>
Environmental Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emerging opportunities for green technologies for example solar energy.</li> <li>• The value of land continues to rise.</li> <li>• Climate change and global warming have severely affected agriculture.</li> <li>• Low enforcement of construction laws by National Construction Authority (NCA) and National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA).</li> <li>• Waste management and its role on pollution affect the development of the constituency.</li> </ul>

### 3.2.3 SWOT Analysis

A SWOT analysis focuses on understanding the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that face an organization. SWOT analysis of Bonchari constituency will assist in identification of gaps that need to be addressed and opportunities that should be exploited. Additionally, there are obvious threats that would curtail development of Bonchari constituency. Table 4 presents the SWOT analysis for Bonchari constituency.

**Table 4: SWOT Analysis**

Aspect	Issues
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development oriented Member of Parliament.</li> <li>• Proximity to Kisii county Headquarters which increases accessibility to output and input markets.</li> <li>• Strong linkages and support from development partners such as financial institutions and other national government departments.</li> <li>• A large network of skilled workforce and qualified staff.</li> <li>• A wide network of social capital, for example women and youth groups.</li> <li>• Large number of entrepreneurs who operate SMEs</li> <li>• Favorable climatic conditions</li> <li>• availability of projects from Non-Governmental organizations</li> </ul>



Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate budgetary support from the county government.</li> <li>• Inadequate budgetary support from the National government.</li> <li>• Poor performance in national examinations and low transition rates from primary to secondary schools as well as from secondary to tertiary institutions.</li> <li>• Inadequate water supply in some areas.</li> <li>• Inadequate health facilities thus poor health standards.</li> <li>• Poor infrastructure (roads and electricity) in the interior regions of the constituency.</li> <li>• Increased land sub-division due to increased population growth and urbanization.</li> <li>• Low youth literacy and high unemployment rates.</li> <li>• Individualistic culture.</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proximity to Kisii County Headquarters creates high demand for housing.</li> <li>• Tap into benefits of devolution.</li> <li>• Feeding Kisii middle and low income class through value added agriculture.</li> <li>• Public private partnerships to reduce funding gap.</li> <li>• Networks and linkages that can be used to spur economic growth and development.</li> <li>• Social capital that can be used by women and youth groups to access finance from Women, youth and Uwezo funds.</li> <li>• Adoption of cheaper technology for infrastructural development.</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High unemployment Engagement of youths in crime.</li> <li>• Misalignment with county government.</li> <li>• Climate change and increased weather variability that affects rain-fed agricultural production.</li> <li>• Drug abuse and moral decay.</li> <li>• Increased insecurity.</li> <li>• Dumping of cheap products in the local market.</li> <li>• Increased rural-urban migration leading to increased land subdivision</li> </ul>

### 3.2.4 Stakeholders Analysis

Bonchari constituency has strong linkages with the private sector, community, government ministries and agencies. Bonchari constituency recognizes the important role played by each of this stakeholder and emphasizes on the need to build strong working relationships. However, each of this stakeholder as well as Bonchari constituency has certain expectations which are highlighted by the stakeholder analysis.

**Table 5: Stake Holder's Analysis**

Aspect	Stakeholders' Expectations	Bonchari Constituency's Expectations
Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide relevant information and Collaboration</li> <li>• Contribute to increased investment portfolio</li> <li>• Facilitate market linkages</li> <li>• Capacity building</li> <li>• Support Agri-Business</li> <li>• Catalyze enabling environment for business growth and capital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of quality business support services</li> <li>• Commitment in participation in Bonchari constituency's programmes and activities</li> <li>• Compliance to Bonchari constituency policies and guidelines on programmes and activities</li> <li>• Adherence to terms of engagement</li> <li>• Provide feedback</li> <li>• Grow, expand and be competitive</li> </ul>
Contractors and Suppliers of goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of business opportunities</li> <li>• Timely payments</li> <li>• Fair procurement processes</li> <li>• Provision of clear specifications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supply of goods and services as per specifications</li> <li>• Prompt and efficient delivery of goods and services</li> </ul>
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of quality and timely Services</li> <li>• Information exchange and linkages with other farmers, business, professionals</li> <li>• Facilitate market linkages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate and accurate information on constituents' needs and requirements.</li> <li>• Compliance to Bonchari constituency laws and Regulations</li> <li>• Provide support and feedback</li> <li>• Commitment in participation in Bonchari constituency's programmes and activities</li> </ul>
Government ministries and Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation and collaboration in relevant projects and programmes</li> <li>• Implement relevant policies, projects and programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support in day to day activities</li> <li>• Participation and collaboration in relevant projects and programmes</li> <li>• Sharing of resources and infrastructural support</li> </ul>
Research institutions and institutions of higher learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration in research and training</li> <li>• Dissemination of research outputs</li> <li>• Provide labor force</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration in research and training</li> <li>• Collaboration in commercialization of their</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• research outputs</li> <li>• Provide internships for students</li> </ul>
Project Implementation Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of policies and guidelines</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>• Provide support on resource mobilization</li> <li>• Provision of monitoring and evaluation reports</li> </ul>

## **CHAPTER FOUR: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK**

### **4.0 Introduction**

This chapter outlines the constituency framework objectives and strategies for the focus areas. It will elaborate strategic issues, objectives and planned strategies in relation to the following sectors: Education, social economic empowerment (Employment, Youth, gender and Sports) enabling services (environment, Security and ICT).

### **4.1 The constituency framework**

The following is the constituency's vision, mission, core values and the core objectives that will guide implementation in the next five years.

#### **4.1.1 Vision**

A truly developed constituency where every individual has an equal opportunity to prosper.

#### **4.1.2 Mission**

To transform the lives of the people of Bonchari constituency by professionally managing available resources as well as create an enabling environment for the economic empowerment and prosperity of all the constituents.

#### **4.1.3 Core Values**

- Transparency and accountability – We are open, accountable and delivering value for money in all we do.
- Participative democracy – We network with all stakeholders including the community to get their opinion, encouraging public participation in decision making
- Value of life – Effort is made to ensure everyone is able to access basic needs.
- Industrious – We put every effort in every aspect of the community in pursuit of results.
- Commitment – We serve with dedication for the benefit of everyone.
- Teamwork – We all work together towards a common goal.

#### **4.1.4 Core Objectives**

- To establish a firm foundation towards a developed and prosperous constituency that is secure and infrastructurally sound.
- Improve the operational efficiency and effectiveness;
- Strengthen institutional capacity;
- Ensure efficient and effective project management;
- Enhance good governance

- Promote effective communication and appropriate partnerships.

## **4.2 objectives and strategies for the focus areas.**

### **4.2.1 Education**

The following are the objectives and strategies in the education sector:

#### **a) Objectives**

- To be among the top performing constituencies in both academic and co-curriculum performance at all levels of education.
- To increase transition rates from primary to secondary schools from 80% to at least 95% and above and from 30% to at least 70% from secondary to tertiary institutions.
- To improve infrastructure in all schools to a modern and a child/student friendly learning environment.
- To create awareness on drug and substance abuse among students and pupils and absent parenting.
- To sensitize constituents on the importance of both boy child and girl child education.
- Create sustainable stakeholder support mechanisms for schools.
- Equip learners with the right and relevant modern knowledge, through use of technology

#### **b) Strategies**

- Support Training of additional ECDE teachers to improve performance of ECDE.
- Have an infrastructure upgrade for all primary and secondary schools in the constituency (these include: classrooms, dormitories, science and technical laboratories, computer labs ablution rooms, water tanks and boreholes).
- Upgrading and equipping of a technical institute/polytechnic in the constituency
- Introduce benchmarking, exchange programs, alumni associations' days and prize giving days.
- Introduce mentorship programs including educative forums on drug and substance use.
- Encourage more active participation of parents and schools' alumni on the development and mentoring support to schools.

### **4.2.2 Health**

health sector being a devolved function in our current constitution most of the activities here will either be through lobbying and soliciting for resources, petitions and partnerships with other stake holders.

The key objectives and strategies in the health sector are as follows.

#### **a) Objectives**

- To increase provision of healthcare for all in the constituency.
- To ensure availability of a health facility within 2 Km radius for every constituent.
- To reduce child and maternal mortality

- To improve access to preventive health care for all the constituents.
- To create awareness on the use of National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and private health insurance.

#### **b) Strategies**

- lobby and champion for Building of one health center/ dispensary in each Sub-location by the county government, National government or external financier.
- champion and petition the county government to upgrade and equip Lyabe hospital to a level 5 status
- lobby and champion for Upgrade and rehabilitation of all existing health facilities within the constituency by resources from the county government National government or external financier.
- support training of community health workers.
- lobby and advocate for the county government to ensure adequate drug supplies as well as staffing in all health facilities
- lobby and advocate for the county government to strengthen internship and attachment programs in the current and upcoming medical centers within the constituency.
- partner with the county government and other medical services and stake holders to Promote preventive health care and community health education.
- Hold sensitization meetings and barazas for residents on the need to have NHIF and other medical insurances.
- recruit more elderly people to the labour and social protection programme, where they get free medical insurance.

### **4.3 Enabling Services**

Enabling services include security, roads, water and environment, ICT and energy. The objectives and strategies of these sectors are discussed as follows.

#### **4.3.1 Security**

##### **a) Objectives**

- To curb insecurity within the constituency.
- To sensitize constituents on the need to secure their neighborhoods through Nyumba Kumi initiative.

##### **b) Strategies**

- Construct police posts and police housing.
- construct well equipped offices to administration officers (DCC, ACC, chiefs and assistant chiefs)
- Install street lights to cover key areas within the constituency.
- Promote adoption of Nyumba Kumi initiative.

- Encourage formation of youth groups and increased training to improve their skills and ensure they are more economically engaged.

#### **4.3.2 Roads**

##### **a) Objectives**

- To upgrade urban roads to bitumen standards and associated storm drainage.
- To ensure all roads within the constituency are accessible all year round.
- To ensure quality assurance by improving supervision of road works.
- To promote adherence to road safety regulations.

##### **b) Strategies**

- Lobby for upgrade to Bitumen standard for more kilometers of roads in the constituency
- Increase supervision of road works.
- lobby for timely maintenance of roads that are maintained by the county government.
- Upgrade roads to all weather roads

#### **4.3.3 Water, Sanitation and Environmental conservation**

##### **a) Objectives**

- To ensure each household in the constituency has access to clean safe water.
- To have increased water and environment conservation. To have improved sewerage system in the constituency.
- To increase enforcement of building codes, zoning and environment laws.
- use of technology to promote recycling.

##### **b) Strategies**

- Drill more boreholes and construct more water towers
- lobby and partner with the county government to provide piping to increase number of households with access to clean water.
- support planting of trees annually.
- To train constituents on water harvesting technologies and management.
- Training residents on rain water catchment technologies.
- Hold periodic environmental clean ups.
- lobby and advocate for use of modern technology in sewerage systems.
- Enforcement of building codes, zoning and environment laws.

#### **4.3.4 Information Communication and Technology (ICT)**

##### **a) Objectives**

- Increased use of ICT in communication amongst the constituents
- Promote computer literacy in the constituency
- increased use of ICT in innovation and capacity building

##### **b) Strategies**

- lobby and advocate for laptops in all public primary schools
- Increase the number of computer labs
- Provide funding through bursary for computer courses
- support at least constituency Innovation centers (CIH hubs)

#### **4.3.5 Energy**

##### **a) Objectives**

- To increase rural electrification
- Electrification of all public schools
- To promote use of alternative sources of green energy

##### **b) Strategies**

- Connect all public schools with electricity
- lobby for Reduction of electricity connection fees
- Create links with manufacturers and suppliers of alternative energy sources.

### **4.4 Social - Economic Empowerment**

#### **4.4.1 Youth, Sports, Gender and Employment**

Social and economic empowerment includes; youth, gender, sports, and employment.

The objectives and strategies are outlined as follows.

##### **a) Objectives**

- To have a sporty constituency with improved sporting environment where other sports not only football are encouraged, for example, athletics.
- To have improved partnerships with sporting bodies and national clubs so as to professionally train the youth.
- To have a morally upright and economically engaged youth.
- To ensure there is gender equality, youth representation and consideration for persons living with disability in all facets of development.
- To have increased employment opportunities.
- Increase the number of skilled labour amongst the youth.
- Create a conducive and investor friendly environment in the constituency.
- Produce youths whose training is relevant and marketable in the job market
- Increased use of ICT in communication amongst the constituents
- Promote computer literacy in the constituency
- increased use of ICT in innovation and capacity building

##### **b) Strategies**



- Develop and equip sports facilities.
- Link youth sports clubs with national clubs.
- Support youth sports clubs with basic requirements.
- Hold annual competitive sports activities.
- Ensure compliance with Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) requirements (30% access to government tenders and contracts by the youth, women and special interest groups/persons living with disability).
- Hold mentorship sessions for the youth
- support Rehabilitation of alcohol addicts
- Encourage formation of youth and women groups and offer training on entrepreneurship promoting self employment.
- Establish a database of professional's and job seekers and link job seekers. with available opportunities and potential employers.
- Provide bursary support for those acquiring short term technical craft courses.
- Increase the number of computer labs
- Provide funding through bursary for computer courses
- support at least 4 constituency Innovation centers (CIH hubs)

#### **4.4.2 Agriculture**

##### **a) Objectives**

- To increase food security within the constituency
- To improve productivity of land and livestock
- To improve markets for agricultural produce by linking farmers with markets
- To reduce wastage of agricultural produce
- To improve capacity of farmers and extension services
- To enhance production of horticultural crops.
- Promote fish farming, poultry, pigs and dairy cattle rearing.

##### **b) Strategies**

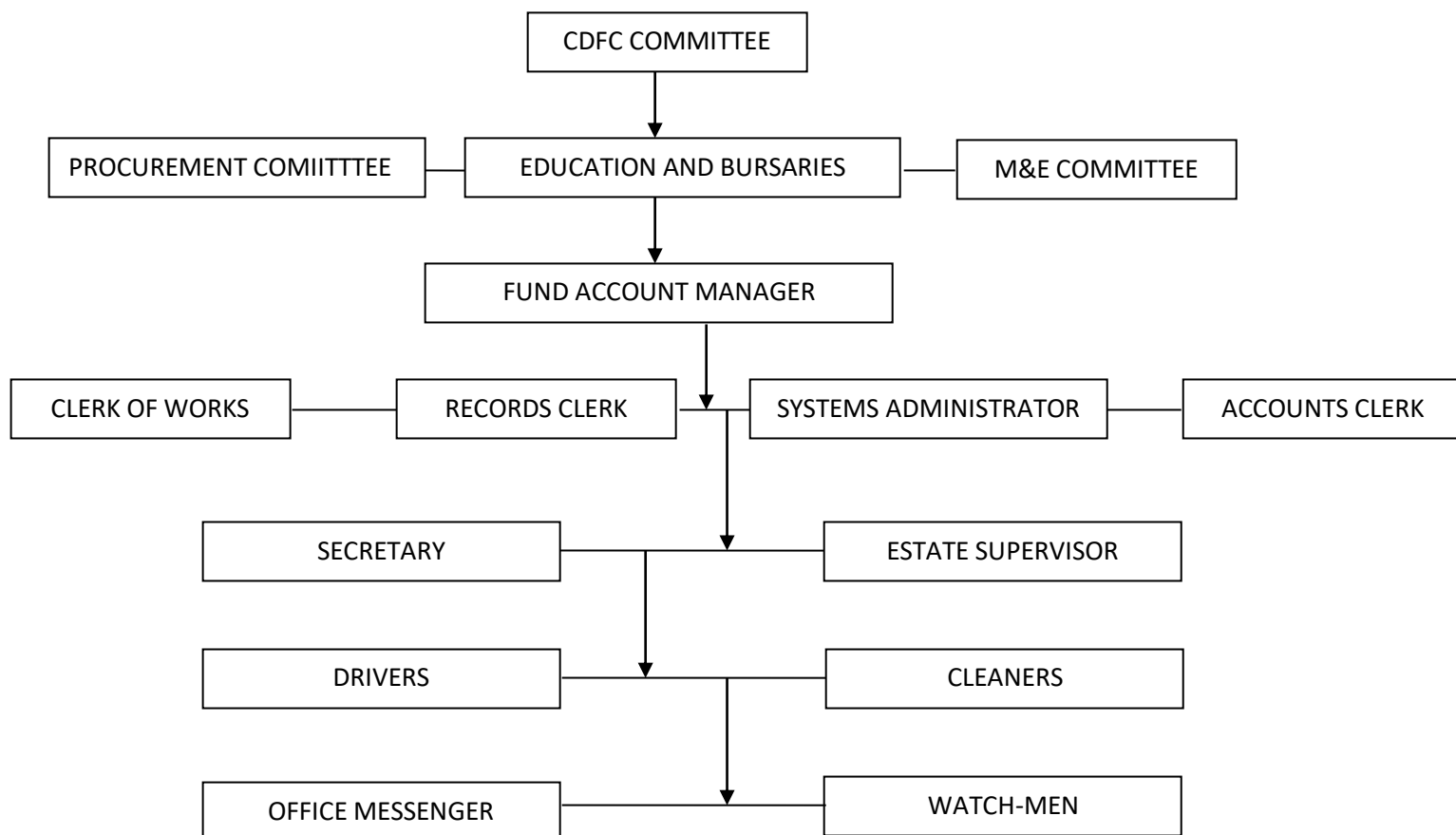
- Link farmers to markets through meeting with relevant stakeholder representatives and e-marketing.
- Encourage formation of marketing groups.
- Build storage facilities for various types of agricultural produce.
- lobby for increase of the number of trained extension officers.
- Train more farmer groups.
- support and partner in training groups about modern farming technologies.
- support and partner with groups to enhance agribusiness.
- support and partner with groups to build capacity and raise capital for agri-business

## CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 5.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the framework that will enable Bonchari NG-CDF execute its mandate along the identified strategic objectives and strategies. It spells out the structure, as well as other key operation areas including staff establishment, resource mobilization, risk management and monitoring & evaluation.

### 5.1 Structure of the NG-CDF



### 5.2 Staff establishment

For Bonchari NG-CDF to achieve its strategic objectives, it is imperative that adequate staff capacity in terms of numbers, skills and competences be in place. A major strategic focus of this plan will be to ensure adequate staffing, continuous capacity building and providing the necessary environment for productive service delivery.

### 5.3 Resource mobilization

Bonchari NG-CDF receives its funds mainly from the NG-CDF BOARD but it will endeavor to seek partnership with other development partners for the attainment of the Planned objectives. This will entail putting strategies in place to mobilize resources including finance, human capital and technological innovations necessary for implementation of the Plan.

## 5.4 Risk management

**BONCHARI NG-CDF** considers risk management to be fundamental to good management practices and a very significant aspect of corporate governance. Effective management of risk will thus provide essential contribution towards achievement of the institutional objectives.

**Thus**, risk management must be an integral part of the decision making and routine management, and shall be incorporated within the strategic and operational planning processes at all levels across the **Organisation**. This will be achieved through the following strategies:

- a. Continual risk assessments on all new and ongoing ventures and activities, including projects, processes, systems and commercial activities to ensure that they are all aligned with the BONCHARI NG-CDF's objective.
- b. Identifying, analyzing and reporting to the appropriate management levels, any risks or opportunities arising from these assessments.
- c. Maintaining of a strategic risk register by the BONCHARI NG-CDF management.
- d. Maintaining of operational risk registers by all committees and departments.
- e. The BONCHARI NG-CDF management to provide all staff with adequate guidance and training on the principles of risk management and their responsibilities to implement risk management effectively.
- f. BONCHARI NG-CDF to regularly review and monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the risk management process, including the development of an appropriate risk management culture.

Further the NG-CDF BOARD has embarked on implementation of Enterprise Risk Management in line with ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard. It recognizes the effects of both positive and negative uncertainties in attainment of its objectives and therefore Bonchari NG-CDF will also adopt an integrated performance and risk-based approach, to increase the likelihood and impact of positive events and decrease the likelihood and impact of negative events. This will be in compliance with the requirements of *Mwongozo* and National Treasury circular No 3/2009 of 2009 on risk management and the Board's risk management strategy.

## 5.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

During the implementation of the strategic plan, a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Committee will need to monitor and evaluate the activities, inputs, outputs and outcomes to ensure that the strategic plan objectives are delivered as expected. There is need therefore to design an effective M&E framework. An independent and ad hoc M&E team will be formed to oversee monitoring and evaluation.

Monitoring is an important management tool for this strategic plan because it will help the management to pursue progress and make decisions aimed at improving performance of the projects; allow managers to

determine whether the projects are on course and likely to achieve the intended objectives; and ensure accountability of all parties involved in the projects.

Through the process of monitoring, management will assess the delivery and use of resources in accordance with the implementation plan, the achievement of the intended outputs on a timely, cost effective manner and the overall efficiency with which the activities are implemented.

Evaluation on the other hand will achieve five main purposes:

- Enquire into the feasibility of projects;
- Assess the overall impact of the projects;
- Help to avoid the possibility of wasting money by guiding selection of the most effective alternatives;
- Ensure that the constituency does not continue with a strategic plan that is unlikely to produce the intended outcomes;
- Help to detect and correct some of the factors that reduce the positive impact of the strategic plan.

The monitoring reports shall include the following:

- The specific project name and its geographical location
- The objectives and expected benefits
- Funding to date
- Performance indicators – These will be developed and regularly reported to help in tracking progress.
- Percentage of work done and remaining work
- Expected completion dates
- Challenges and mitigation strategies

#### **5.5.1 The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**

A clear framework is essential to guide monitoring and evaluation. It should explain how the programme is supposed to work by laying out the components of the initiatives and the order of the steps needed to achieve the desired results. A framework increases understanding of the goals and objectives of the strategic plan, defines the relationships between factors key to implementation, and articulates internal and external elements that could affect the success of the Plan.

In line with the main fund provider (The NG-CDF BOARD) BONCHARI NG-CDF will apply both quantitative and qualitative techniques to monitor the planned performance of its respective functional areas. The key players in M&E as envisaged in NG-CDF Act 2015 include NG-CDF Board, CDFC, PMCs and citizens. The constituency Member of National Assembly through the oversight sub-committee plays oversight through

review of the Fund activities executed by NG-CDFC. Further the NG-CDFC is charged with responsibility of supervising the PMCs.

The Bonchari NG-CDF will encourage effective participation of these actors for efficacious monitoring and evaluation of the programmes. It will also develop mechanisms for periodic review and reporting of performance at all levels.

### **5.6 Communication Strategy**

Communication is important prior, during and after the implementation of the projects. The CDF and constituency office communication centre will be in charge of relaying information to the constituents. The affected communities will be informed of the intention to commence a certain project and how it will benefit them. They will also be informed of what is expected of them during the implementation period. After completion of the project the community will be informed of its completion and how they will use the products/services to improve their lives.

For the constituents of Bonchari, the main communication channels will be through religious centers/churches, notice boards, billboards, constituency website, official social media platforms, CDF oversight team, public participation forums and newsletters.

The constituents will be expected to channel their complaints and compliments to their chiefs, assistant chiefs and ward administrators, official social media platforms and directly to the constituency office and CDF offices.

## ANNEX 1: IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Implementation matrix outlines the strategies, outcomes, output, timelines, performance indicators and responsible persons.

### Education Implementation Matrix

**Table 6:**

Strategy	Outcome	Output	Time Frame	Responsible Persons/Bodies	Performance Indicators
Infrastructure upgrade for all primary and secondary schools (classrooms, dormitories, science and technical laboratories, computer labs ablution rooms, water tanks and boreholes)	Improved student learning environment	All primary and secondary schools	2018-2022	Bonchari CDF External Financier National Government	Number of primary and secondary schools renovated and upgraded
upgrading and equipping a technical institute/polytechnic	Increased transition rates to tertiary education	One technical institute	2018-2022	Bonchari CDF External Financier National Government	Number of technical institutions
Support mentorship programs and educative sessions on drug and substance abuse	Improved school performance	All primary and secondary schools	2018-2022	Ministry of Education, Directorate of youth affairs, Bonchari CDF Religious institutions and the community	Number of students Mentored, Number of educative sessions held
Support benchmarking, exchange programs, alumni associations' and prize giving.	Improved school Performance, and teacher motivation	All primary and secondary schools	2018-2022	Ministry of Education, Bonchari CDF, National Government	Number of benchmarking, prize giving exchange programs sessions, held
Build public libraries in central locations	Improved performance	One public library in Suneka town	2018-2022	Ministry of Education, Bonchari CDF, National Government	Number of public libraries

**Table 7: Health Implementation Matrix**

Strategy	Outcome	Output	Time Frame	Responsible Persons/Bodies	Performance Indicators
Build one health center/ dispensary in each Sub-location	Increased access to healthcare	One health centre/Dispensary in each sub-location	2018-2022	Kisii County Government/National Govt, / external financier	Number of new and equipped health centers
Upgrade Iyabe hospital to level 5 status	Increased access to healthcare	One level 5 public hospital	2018-2022	Kisii County Government	Number of level 5 hospitals
Upgrade and rehabilitation of all existing health facilities	Increased access to healthcare	Upgraded health Facilities/Better health care services	2018-2022	Kisii County Government/National Govt, / external financier	Number of upgraded health facilities
training of additional community health workers.	Increased technical know how	50 community health workers to be trained per ward	2018-2022	County government, Ministry of Health	Number of community health workers trained
adequate drug supplies and staffing	Increased access to healthcare	Sufficient Access to drug supplies and medical care	2018-2022	Kisii County Government Ministry of Health	Number of health facilities with adequate equipment, drug supplies and personnel
Promote preventive health care and community health education	A healthier population	One public education meeting per year	continuous	Community health workers, Ministry of Health, County government and the Community	Number of training sessions
Hold sensitization meetings and barazas for residents on the need to have NHIF and other medical insurances.	Increased uptake of NHIF	20% increase in uptake per year	continuous	Community health workers, County government, Ministry of Health and the private insurance sector	Percentage of population using NHIF and private health insurance
recruit more elderly people to the labour and social protection programme.	Increased access to affordable healthcare	10% increase in uptake per year	continuous	National Government local administration NG-CDF	Percentage of population using the social protection health programme

## Enabling Services

**Table 8: Security Implementation Matrix**

Strategy	Outcome	Output	Time Frame	Responsible Persons/Bodies	Performance Indicators
Construct police Station and Police posts	Improved security	1 Police Station and 2 police posts in the constituency	2018-2022	National government, Bonchari CDF	Number of police Station and posts constructed/ Completed
construct well equipped offices to administration officers	Improved security	3 chiefs' offices and 12 assistant chiefs' offices	2018-2022	Bonchari CDF	Number of Chief and assistant chiefs' offices constructed/ Completed
Install street lights to cover key areas within the constituency	Improved security	20 flood lights in 20 shopping centers within the constituency, street lighting to major roads leading to public institutions	2018-2022	National Government, Bonchari CDF, County Government	Number of flood lights and Street lights in the constituency
Support Civic Education programs	Improved awareness	Public meetings equipments(chairs, tents, Public Address systems, overhead projector)	2018-2022	BONCHARI CDF	Number of Equipments acquired and maintained
Promote adoption of Nyumba Kumi initiative	Improved security	Formation of nyumba kumi in all villages	continuous	Local administration, National government	households participating in Nyumba Kumi initiative Install street



**Table 9 Roads Implementation Matrix**

Strategy	Outcome	Output	Time Frame	Responsible Persons/Bodies	Performance Indicators
Lobby for upgrade of roads to bitumen standards	Increased accessibility and better quality roads	Increased kilometers of roads upgraded	2018-2022	County government	Number of roads upgraded to bitumen standards in kilometers
Upgrade roads to all weather roads	Upgrade all other roads in Bonchari constituency	Upgraded Bonchari urban roads	2018-2022	National government, County government and KeRRA	Number of upgraded roads in Bonchari constituency in kilometers.
Increase supervision of road works	Efficient and timely completion of road works	Properly supervised road works	2018-2022	Ministry of roads, KeNHA, KeRRA and County government	Number of supervisors, monitoring and evaluation tools

**Table 10: Water, Sanitation and Environmental Conservation Implementation Matrix**

Strategy	Outcome	Output	Time Frame	Responsible Persons/Bodies	Performance Indicators
Drill 10 boreholes	Increased access to water	10 boreholes in 5 sub-locations	2018-2022	Bonchari CDF/National Govt, / external financier	Number of boreholes drilled
Plant more trees	Improved water and environment conservation	500 000 trees planted in the whole constituency	2018-2022	Bonchari CDF	Number of trees planted
Enforcement of building codes, zoning and environment laws	Improved environmental safety and protection	All new buildings to abide by all the bylaws	2018-2022	County government	Number of buildings that abide by all the bylaws
Training residents on rain water catchment technologies.	Improved water access	Installed rain water catchment technologies	2018-2022	Ministry of Water and Irrigation and the County government	Number of rain water catchment technologies installed
Use of technology in creating an Efficient sewerage system	Improved sewerage Systems, environment conservation	All urban centers to be connected to sewerage Systems, the current sewerage plant be turned to recycling plant	2018-2022	county government, National government	Number of urban centers with sewerage systems, status of the available sewerage plant
Hold annual environmental clean ups	Improved environmental safety	All shopping centers consistently cleaned	2018-2022	Bonchari Constituency office, the youth and Bonchari CDF	Number of urban centers consistently cleaned
Provision of piped water to households	Increased access to water	Provide 50% of households in Bonchari constituency with piped water	2018-2022	County government	Number of households connected to piped water
Pollution control (Developing and implementing mechanisms for proper waste disposal) undertaking clean ups and proper waste management initiatives	Improved environmental safety	Erecting waste bins in selected areas to curb pollution. Sensitizing Members of the community and institutions on how to carry out proper waste management, water conservation and soil erosion prevention methods.	2018-2022	Bonchari Constituency office, the youth, General public, directorate of youth affairs and Bonchari CDF	Number of waste bins erected, number of sensitization programs implemented in the following areas (proper waste management, water conservation and soil erosion prevention methods)
Climate change adaptation and mitigation initiative	Increased consumption of renewable energy, Reduced pollution, less global warming,	Installation of solar panels for generation of electricity, Building of energy saving Jikos and rain water harvesting structures. (gutters and water tanks)	2018-2022	Bonchari CDF	Number of energy saving devices, renewable energy and water harvesting structures installed

**Table 11: ICT Implementation Matrix**

Strategy	Outcome	Output	Time Frame	Responsible Persons/Bodies	Performance Indicators
Strategy	Outcome	Output	Time Frame	Responsible Persons/Bodies	Performance Indicators
Provide laptops in all public primary schools	Increased use of ICT in communication and learning	All public primary schools with access to laptops	2018-2022	National Government	Number of public schools with access to laptops
Increase the number of computer labs	Increased computer literacy	More secondary schools and polytechnics with computer labs	2018-2022	Bonchari CDF and national Government	Number of computer labs
Provide funding through bursary for computer courses	Increased computer literacy	Increased bursary funding for computer courses	2018-2022	Bonchari CDF	Number of bursary awards to students pursuing computer courses
Build constituency Innovation centers (CIH hubs)	Increased computer literacy	Increased access to ICT infrastructure and affordable service	2018-2022	National government and Bonchari CDF	Number of constituency Innovation centers (CIH hubs)

**Table 12: Energy Implementation Matrix**

Strategy	Outcome	Output	Time Frame	Responsible Persons/Bodies	Performance Indicators
Connect all public schools with electricity	To enhance use of electricity in public schools	All public schools connected to electricity	2018-2022	National Government	Number of public schools with electricity
Reduction of electricity connection fees	Increased rural electrification	More households connected to electricity	2018-2022	National Government	Number of households connected to electricity
Create links with manufacturers and suppliers of green energy like solar energy	Promotion of alternative sources of energy	More households using alternative sources of energy	2018-2022	National Government, Bonchari Constituency office, the Community	Number of households using alternative sources of energy

## Social-Economic Empowerment

**Table 13: Youth, Sports and Gender Implementation Matrix**

Strategy	Outcome	Output	Time Frame	Responsible Persons/Bodies	Performance Indicators
Develop and equip sports facilities.	Improved sporting facilities	Develop one new stadium in the constituency	2018-2022	Kisii County government National government	Number of stadiums developed and number of sports equipment bought
Link youth sports clubs with national clubs.	Improved sport performance at the constituency level	At least one football match with national club per year	2018-2022	Kisii County government and National government (Ministry of Sports and youth) and Bonchari Constituency office	Number of sports activities conducted jointly with national clubs
Hold annual competitive sports activities.	Developed youth talents	One sporting tournament per year	2018-2022	Kisii County government and National government (Ministry of Sports and youth) and Bonchari Constituency office	Number of competitive sports activities.
Ensure compliance with Access to Government Procurement Opportunities	Economically engaged youth and increased employment opportunities	30% of tenders and contracts awarded to youth, women and special interest groups	2018-2022	All institutions	Percentage of government tender given to youth, women and special interest groups
Hold mentorship sessions for the youth	Have a morally upright youth		2018-2022	National government, (Department of Youth), Religious institutions	Number of youth mentored per year
Rehabilitation of alcohol addicts	Have a morally upright youth and reduce insecurity	All alcohol addicts targeted	2018-2022	National government, county government, religious institutions and the community in general	Number of alcohol addicts rehabilitated

Strategy	Outcome	Output	Time Frame	Responsible Persons/Bodies	Performance Indicators
Support Training of all Bonchari Students through bursaries	Increased professionalism and capacity building	All Bonchari students in Higher Institutions of learning	2018-2022	Bonchari CDF	Number of Professional trainees funded with bursaries
Hold annual competitive sports activities.	Developed youth talents	One sporting tournament per year	2018-2022	Bonchari CDF, Sports federations and associations	Number of competitive sports activities.
Ensure compliance with Access to Government Procurement Opportunities	Economically engaged youth and increased employment opportunities	30% of tenders and contracts awarded to youth, women and special interest groups	2018-2022	Bonchari CDF	Percentage of government tender given to youth, women and special interest groups
Support youth sports clubs with basic requirements	Developed youth Talents and socially engaged youths	At least 10 sports clubs supported with sporting gear each year	2018-2022	Bonchari CDF, Sports federations and associations	Number of sports clubs supported with basic requirements
Hold mentorship sessions for the youth	Have a morally upright youth	At least 100 youths involved in mentorship programs per year	2018-2022	National government, (Department of Youth), Religious Institutions Bonchari CDF	Number of youth mentored per year
Develop and maintain an interactive website	Interactive mode of internal and external communication	A dynamic interactive Bonchari NG-CDF website	2018-2022	Bonchari CDF	A well designed and maintained website
Build constituency Innovation centers (CIH hubs)	Increased computer literacy	Increased access to ICT infrastructure and affordable service	2018-2022	National government and Bonchari CDF	Number of constituency Innovation centers (CIH hubs)

**Table 14: Agriculture Implementation Matrix**

Strategy	Outcome	Output	Time Frame	Responsible Persons/Bodies	Performance Indicators
Link farmers to markets through meeting with relevant stakeholder representatives and e-marketing.	Increased value chain integration	farmers selling their produce directly to the end consumer	Continuous	National and County government through their Ministries/ departments of agriculture, Bonchari CDF	Number of farmers selling their produce directly to the end consumer
Encourage formation of marketing groups.	Increased value chain integration	Formation of at least one cooperative	2018-2022	Ministry of Agriculture	Number of cooperatives formed
Intensify farmers' training	Increased agricultural production, improved farmers' capacity	20 farmer groups trained by 2021	2018-2022	County government through its relevant ministry	Number of farmers trained
Increase number of trained extension officers	Increased agricultural production	Additional 5 trained extension officers per year	2018-2022	County government	Number of extension officers
Capacity building and financing agribusiness	Increased agricultural Production and self sustenance	20 farmer groups financed 2021 engaging in agri-business	2018-2022	Bonchari CDF/ uwezo fund	Number of groups financed engaged in agri-business

## ANNEX II: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

The following are the outcome indicators to be monitored

SECTOR/ SUB-SECTOR	OUTCOME INDICATOR	BASELINE SITUATION 2016/17	ANNUAL TARGET					TOTAL TARGET
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
Education	No. of public primary schools	58			1			1
	Primary School Class rooms	1 030	25	25	25	25	25	125
	Number of Secondary Schools	34				1		1
	Secondary School Class rooms	401	15	15	15	15	15	75
	Secondary school science labs	28	4	4	4	4	4	20
	Secondary school computer labs	5			1	1	1	3
	Secondary and primary School toilets and pit latrines	92	4	4	4	4	4	20
	Water Tanks for primary schools	12			5	5	5	15
	Water tanks for secondary schools	25			5	5	5	15
	Technical Training institutes	0			1			1
	Teachers training College	0						
	Medical Training College	0					1	1
	Benchmarking, exchange programs, Alumni associations' and prize giving.	0		1		1		2



SECTOR/ SUB-SECTOR	OUTCOME INDICATOR	BASELINE SITUATION 2016/17	ANNUAL TARGET					TOTAL TARGET
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
Health	Number of health centers/ dispensary built	14				1	1	2
	Number of maternity wings built	5			1	1	1	3
	Number of community health workers trained.	125		50	50	50	50	200
	recruit more elderly people to the labor and social protection programme.	2 500		200	200	200	200	800
	Promote preventive health care and community health education	0	14	14	20	20	20	88
	adequate drug supplies and staffing		All medical facilities	All medical facilities	All medical facilities	All medical facilities	All medical facilities	All medical facilities
WATER, SANITATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION	Number of trees planted	18000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	50000
	Erecting waste bins	0	4	4	4	4	4	20
	Sensitizing Members of the community and institutions on how to carry out proper waste management, water conservation and soil erosion prevention methods.	0		1	1	1	1	4
	Building of energy Saving Jikos	0	4		4		4	12
	Drill boreholes		1	2	2	2	2	9

SECTOR/ SUB-SECTOR	OUTCOME INDICATOR	BASELINE SITUATION 2016/17	ANNUAL TARGET					TOTAL TARGET
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
SECURITY	Installation of High Mast solar panels	0	4		2	4		10
	Installation of High Mast Electric Flood Lights	0			2		2	4
	Number of police stations	1			1		1	2
	Number of police posts	0				2	1	3
	Number of assistant chiefs' offices	1	3	2	3	2	3	13
	Number of chiefs' offices	0		2		2	1	5
	Units of Public meetings equipments							
	• chairs,	0			1000			1 000
	• tents,	0			4			4
	• Public Address systems,	0			1			1
	• overhead projector	0			1			1

SECTOR/ SUB-SECTOR	OUTCOME INDICATOR	BASELINE SITUATION 2016/17	ANNUAL TARGET					TOTAL TARGET
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
<b>SOCIAL- ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT</b>	Sporting tournaments	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
	30% of tenders	0						In Full
	Support youths with sporting gear each year	0	10	10	10	10	10	50 Teams
	Bursaries to:							
	• Secondary School Students	800	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	7 500
	• University and tertiary Institutions students	500	1 000	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	7 000
	Payment of NHIF for elderly and PWD	0	0	200	200	200	200	800
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	Mentorship programs and educative sessions on drug and substance abuse	0			1		1	2
	ICT:							
	• Number of constituency Innovation Hubs	0	4			2		6
	• A dynamic interactive Bonchari NG-CDF website	1	1					1
	Construction of a dairy processing plant	0		1				1
	Encourage formation of marketing groups.	4	4	4	4	4	4	20
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	Number of farmers' training workshops	1	2	2	2	2	2	10
	number of trained extension officers	14	20	20	20	20	20	100
	Capacity building and financing agribusiness	2	50	50	50	50	50	250
	Link farmers to markets through meeting with relevant stakeholder representatives and e-marketing.	0	100	100	100	100	100	500

SECTOR/ SUB-SECTOR	OUTCOME INDICATOR	BASELINE SITUATION 2016/17	ANNUAL TARGET					TOTAL TARGET
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
ROADS	Lobby for upgrade of roads to bitumen standards	12	6					6
	Upgrade roads to all weather roads	0	6	8	8	8	8	38
	Increase supervision of road works	0	continuous	continuous	continuous	continuous	continuous	continuous
ENERGY	Public schools connected with electricity	88		3		1		4
	Increased number of Electric transformers	24	4	4	4	4	4	20
	Create links with manufacturers and suppliers of green energy like solar energy	continuous	continuous	continuous	continuous	continuous	continuous	continuous

[illegible]



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