



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

---

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER  
MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

**LUGARI**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**2008—2012**

**KENYA**  
**VISION 2030**

**Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya**

**June 2009**

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## **DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION**

### **Vision**

A food secure district, enjoying sustainable utilization of human and natural resources for socio-economic development.

### **Mission**

To mobilize and empower the Lugari community to utilize available natural resources for sustainable development.

## FOREWORD

The national launch of the Kenya Vision 2030 and its first five-year implementation framework, the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012 by His Excellency the President and the Rt. Honourable Prime Minister provided the frameworks and development anchorage for the preparation of the 8<sup>th</sup> series of the District Development Plans (DDPs) for the 148 Districts as of October 2008. The DDPs will be instrumental for the actualization of the desired aspirations contained in the key national development blueprints and our affirmations to international ideals espoused in the MDGs at the local level. This will be done through the multifaceted interventions in partnership with our supportive development partners and enhanced roles of the private sector through the Public Private Partnership arrangements. It is our firm belief that this will ultimately lead to the realization of the high quality of life as envisioned for all Kenyans, including those in the diaspora.

For us to be in tandem with Results Based Management, the driving force for the public service delivery, my ministry has signed and will uphold a Performance Contract geared towards realization of DDPs during the planning period. The main focus, as a departure from the past, will now be to activate periodic reviews of DDP implementation. This will also include mid-term evaluation for necessary development reorientations.

After requisite publication of the plans, my ministry will hasten the dissemination to lower levels including the constituencies. This will be an opportune time to reinforce ownership of the plans and apportion responsibilities towards their implementation.

I wish to register my appreciation to all those who have been relentless in the technical backstopping of the entire DDPs preparation process through the consultative forums organized by the District Planning and Management Units in each of the districts. Their contributions has enabled us to take stock of the district development needs and challenges and document the critical district specific alignments and interventions necessary for spurring district growth and development.

In particular, technical support was provided by Line Ministries, Parastatals, Semi Autonomous Government Agencies and Regional Authorities through their field level staff. We thank them for their tireless and magnanimous support towards the successful completion of the DDPs across all the 148 districts. The DDPs preparation process faced a number of challenges that were finally surmounted through the sheer determination and commitment of those involved. It was indeed a learning process for all.

Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councillors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives in the diverse consultative forums that were instrumental in the DDP preparation processes. They passionately and in a participatory manner gave their opinions on the desired vision and future of their districts that spurred the inspiration of those involved.

To realize the envisaged benefits from the Plans, critical leadership from the political front will be a key ingredient to inculcate ownership and responsibility toward the actual implementation of planned programmes and projects, as well as the mobilization for the general collective will for participation by the citizenry.

District level planning remains a key tenet in the planning process in rural areas, especially at this time when we have growing resource availability at devolved levels. The main strategy to be adopted is currently under review to ensure that it gives a constituency focus hence building an effective, bottom-up public service delivery system.

As a build up to the previous plans, the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System is being cascaded to sub-national level so that communities and stakeholders will be more actively and fully involved in the entire programmes/project planning process: from initiation, selection, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. This inevitably will require sustenance and enhancement of the existing capacity building initiatives at both the national and sub-national level for participatory planning and development.

Structured plans are underway to revamp the District Information Management Systems across all the districts to realize dynamic District Information and Documentation Centres. The District Planning and Monitoring Unit will play a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Directorate through the Office of the District Development Officer in collaboration with development partners.



**Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, EGH, MP,  
Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030**



## **PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The 8<sup>th</sup> District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2008-2012 was prepared by the District Planning and Monitoring Unit in close collaboration with members of the various Sector Working Groups (SWGs). Considerable effort was made by members of the District Sector Working Groups (DSWGs) who produced sectors draft plans that formed the basis for this final document. The office of the District Commissioner and the District Development Committees provided overall oversight and the subsequent approval of the Plan.

The DDP is a product of broad-based and participatory consultations among a cross-section of stakeholders undertaken in each of the 148 districts as at October 2008. Other development actors in the district were involved in detailed discussions and preparations of the material content that formed integral parts of the final DDPs.

In each of the districts consultations were conducted at the constituency as well as at the district levels. The plans have been prepared in the backdrop of the Kenya Vision 2030, the First Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 and in line with the Millennium Development Goals. The theme of the Plan emphasizes progress towards attainment of "*A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya*" and an underlying awareness of the rapid changes taking place in the global environment.

The DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives which are further translated into short term strategies, programmes and projects to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the financial reforms to strengthen financial discipline, accountability and efficient and effective delivery of services to the people. The Rural Planning Directorate (RPD) of the Ministry provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for formulation of District Planning Handbook and related guidelines; editing, production and the ultimate publication of the Plans.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

Chapter One provides background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning for development.

Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.


Chapter Three forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of MTEF Sectors. It indicates priorities, strategies, programmes and projects proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two.

Chapter Four introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 8th DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 5-Year Plan, instruments to be used as well as a summary of performance indicators.



We are grateful to the Millennium Development Goals Unit, Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) project and GTZ-PFM Project for the supplementary financial support for the DDPs editorial, technical assistance and subsequent publication.

To all that were involved I salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater challenge lie in the actual implementation of the DDPs towards the achievement of our stated long-term national development strategy the Vision 2030, which our ministry is privileged to champion.



**EDWARD SAMBILI, CBS  
PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING,  
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030**



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AN ACRONYMS

ART	-	Anti-retroviral Therapy
ATM	-	Automated Teller Machine
AP	-	Administration Police
ANC	-	Antenatal care
BOG	-	Board of Governors
CBO	-	Community Based Organizations
CCI	-	Charitable children's Institutions
CDF	-	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	-	Community Development Trust Fund
CMR	-	Child Mortality Rate
CFA	-	Community Forest Association
CACC	-	Constituency Aids Control Committee
DTC	-	District Technical Committee
DEC	-	District Environmental Committee
DDC	-	District Development Committee
DIDC	-	District Information and Development Centre
DPMU	-	District Planning and Management Unit
DAEO	-	District Adult Education Officer
DEAP	-	District Environmental Action Plan
DYO	-	District Youth Officer
DRC	-	District Roads Committee
DCO	-	District Children's Officer
FTT	-	Full Time Teachers
FBO	-	Faith Based Organization
KNBS	-	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPLCo	-	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KRB	-	Kenya Roads Board
KEMSA	-	Kenya Medical Suppliers Agency
LWAAP	-	Lugari Women Against Aids Programme
LATF	-	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LASDAP	-	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MOA	-	Ministry of Agriculture
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goal
MOYAS	-	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MOE	-	Ministry of Education
NNMR	-	Neo-Natal Mortality rate
NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
NCPB	-	National Cereals and Produce Board
NAAIAP	-	National Accelerated Agricultural Input Access Programme
NALEP	-	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NEMA	-	National Environment Management Authority
NACC	-	National Aids Control Council
PMTCT	-	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PLWAs	-	People living with HIV/AIDS
PNMR	-	Post – Neonatal Mortality Rate

- PTT - Part time Teachers
- PMC - Project Management Committee
- STI - Sexually Transmitted Infections
- SDCPC - Smallholders Dairy Commercialization Programme
- TOWA - Total War Against Aids
- TBA - Traditional Birth Attendants
- U5MR - Under 5 Mortality rate
- VCT - Voluntary Counselling and Testing
- WKDDP&FM - Western Kenya Community Driven Development Project and Flood Mitigation

Development plan objectives, it is important to ensure that the project is well planned and that the community is fully involved in the process. The project should be designed to meet the needs of the community and to be sustainable in the long term.

This is the main objective of the project. The project should be designed to meet the needs of the community and to be sustainable in the long term. The project should be designed to meet the needs of the community and to be sustainable in the long term.

Monitoring and evaluation is the process that provides feedback on the progress of the implementation of the project. It is a process that allows the project manager to track the progress of the project and to identify any problems that may arise. The project manager should use the information gathered from monitoring and evaluation to make adjustments to the project as needed.

Participatory monitoring and evaluation at all levels from the project level, community, sub-location, location, division and district levels. The project manager should involve the community in the monitoring and evaluation process. This will help to ensure that the project is meeting the needs of the community and that the community is fully involved in the process.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The District Development Plan for the period 2008-2012 has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 2008-2012 Medium-Term Plan, which is "A globally competitive and prosperous Kenya". Chapter One of the DDP gives an overview of the 2002-2008 Development Plan including the achievements and the constraints encountered during its implementation. It discusses the main challenges and other cross cutting issues that are likely to affect development and ultimate attainment of the Development plan objectives. It also shows linkages between this plan, the National Development Plan and other policy documents such as vision 2030 and MDGs.

Chapter two gives an overview of the 2002-2008 Development Plan including the achievements and the constraints encountered during its implementation. It discusses the main challenges and other cross cutting issues that are likely to affect development and ultimate attainment of the Development plan objectives. It also shows linkages between this plan, the National Development Plan and other policy documents such as vision 2030 and MDGs.

This is the translation of District strategies into specific sector priorities and strategies that cumulatively lead to an improvement in the living standards of communities. The sectors are in line with MTEF process, and includes Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure, Human Resource Development, Special Programmes: Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Public Administration, Trade, Tourism and Industry; Environment, Water and Sanitation; and Research, Innovation and Technology. For each of the sectors, the vision and mission statement is presented followed by importance of the sector and the role of stakeholders

Monitoring and evaluation is the process that provides feedback on the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of development programs aimed at the achievement of the overall policies. It is a process that uses various tools and indicators which enable the community and other stakeholders assess the progress of implementation of development activities in the district. Monitoring involves continuous collection of information on day to day project activities so as to take stock on the progress of ongoing activities against an implementation schedule and determine strategy adjustments necessary to return the implementation on course where necessary. While evaluation entails assessment of the degree to which activities undertaken during the time under review conform to agreed relevance or whether the objectives of the project/program have been achieved and to what extent..

Participatory monitoring and evaluation at all levels right from the project level, community, sub- location, Location, Division and District levels are the recommended structures of monitoring to be adopted. The monitoring process will require both human and financial resources. The district monitoring and Evaluation committee will incorporate the technical staff from all actors, i.e. government, NGOs and private sector who will adopt a criterion for monitoring all district proposed projects at the inception, progress and completion stages.

**CHAPTER ONE:**  
**DISTRICT PROFILE**



## **0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter gives an overview of the 2002-2008 Development Plan including the achievements and the constraints encountered during its implementation. It discusses the main challenges and other cross cutting issues that are likely to affect development and estimate attainment of the Development plan objectives. It also shows linkages between this plan, the National Development Plan and other policy documents such as vision 2030 and Millennium Development Goals

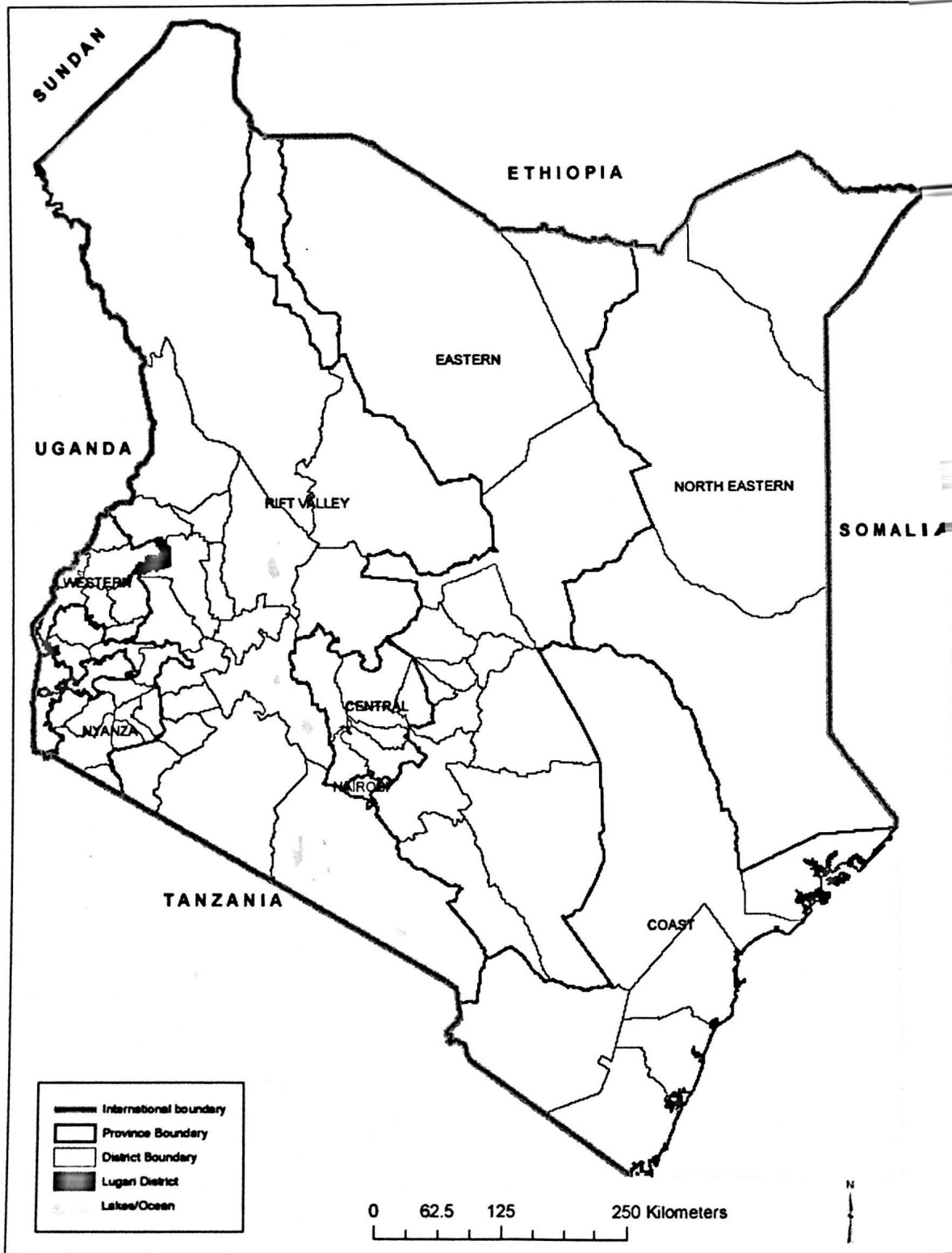
## **1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF THE DISTRICT**

### **1.1 Position and size**

Lugari District was carved out of the larger Kakamega District in 1998. It is one of the districts that make up the Western Province. It borders Kakamega North and Bungoma South to the South, Bungoma East and Bungoma North to the West, Eldoret West to the East and Trans-Nzoia East to the North.

The district lies between longitude 34° 28' and 35° East and between latitudes 0, 25' and North of the Equator. The District occupies an area of 670.2 km<sup>2</sup>, with Nzoia, Turbo and Lugari Forests constituting 83.9km<sup>2</sup>.

Map 1: Location of Lugari District in Kenya



Source: KNBS

### 1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units.

The area and administrative units of the district are as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units**

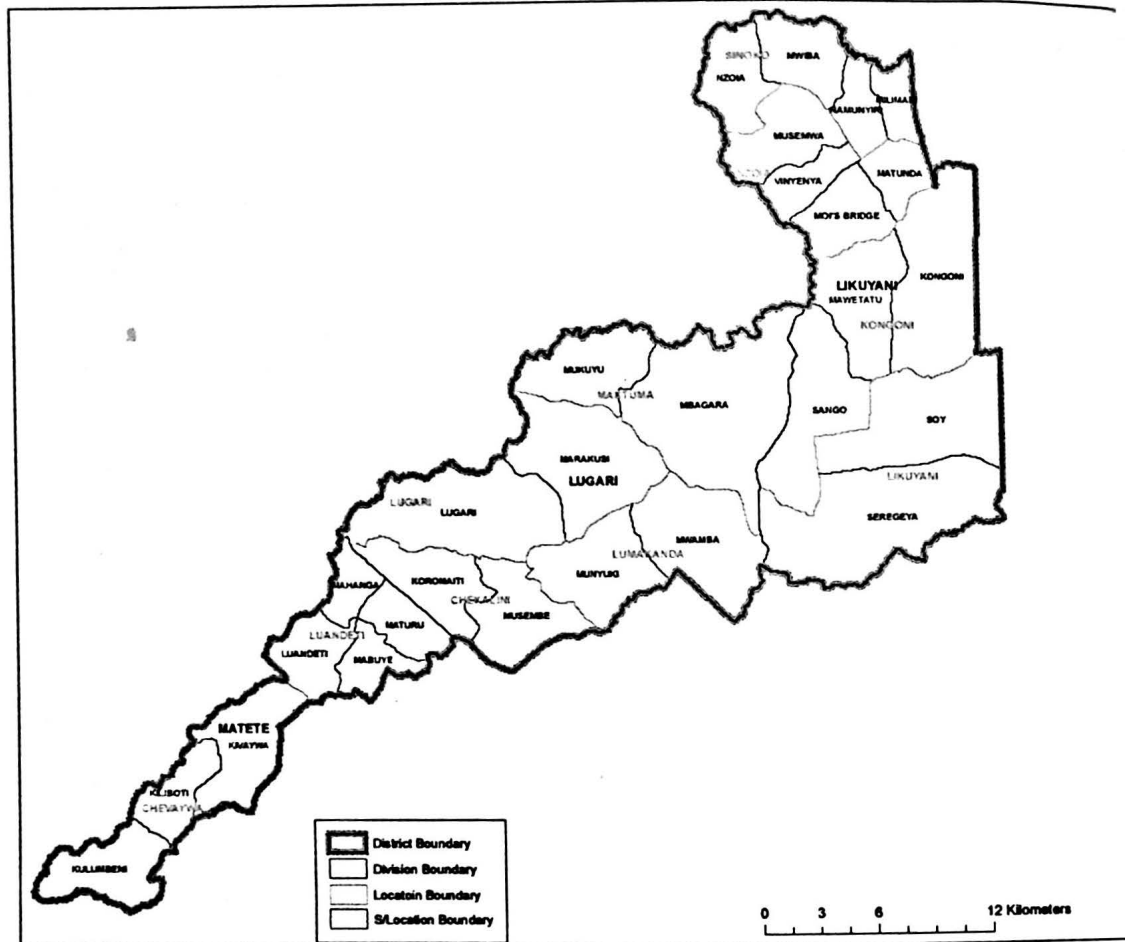
Division	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations	No. of wards	Eligible voters
Likuyani	302.0	4	13	5	40,445
Lugari	266.3	4	8	6	6,113
Matete	101.9	2	7	3	22,527
<b>Total</b>	<b>670.2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>105,912</b>

*Source: KNBS, Lugari, 2008*

Administratively, the district is divided into three divisions, namely, Likuyani, Lugari and Matete. These are further sub-divided into 10 locations and 28 sub-locations. Likuyani Division is the largest while Matete is the smallest. Initially the political set-up in Lugari District was such that Matete Division was under Malava Constituency in Kakamega District whereas administratively it was under Lugari District.

Lugari is a one constituency district and has one Local Authority (Lugari County Council) with 14 civic wards. At the start of the plan period, it had 105,912 eligible voters.

**Map 2: Lugari District Administrative Boundaries**



### 1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

About 90 per cent of the district's population lives in rural areas. The types of houses in the district are iron sheet roofed with mud walls. Only about 2 per cent of the population can afford permanent houses. There are 11 settlement schemes in the district. The average land parcels in the schemes are 2.5 ha. Lugari district has only two towns; Lugari and Lumakanda. Other urban centres are Kipkarren and Matunda which are located on the boundary of Uasin Gishu and Lugari districts.

## 1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

Lugari District lies between altitudes 1,300m and 1,800m above sea level. It is hilly and rocky towards the east which gradually falls into a plain as it progresses to the south.

One of the main rivers in the district is River Nzoia. It originates from the Cherengani Hills in Trans-Nzoia District. This river forms the northern part of the boundary with Bungoma District. Another river, the Kipkarren River, enters the district shortly after the Kipkarren river bridge at Kipkarren market. It flows down south to join River Nzoia shortly after Lugari Railway station.

General climate and rainfall pattern of Lugari District are of equatorial type. Temperatures vary between 6°C and 23°C in the high altitude areas and between 18°C and 24°C in low altitude areas. The rainfall pattern is bimodal with long rains occurring in March to September while the short rains are experienced in October to November. December to February is normally a period of dry spells. The average annual rainfall is between 1000mm and 1600mm.

The district is prone to natural calamities such as lightening and stormy winds. The long rains are usually accompanied by storms which vocationally blow off roofs. Mostly affected by storms are within a period of two month in 2007 eight schools had their roofs blown off. Lightening also causes loss of lives and property such as computers. This makes it mandatory for any building constructed in the district to have lightening arrestors.

### a) Soils

**Type:** The dominant soils in the district are those developed from granite and feldspar guises and those from undifferentiated basement system rocks which have low natural fertility

### b) Characteristics of the soils:

Well drained deep red to dark, sandy loams to sandy clays- not very fertile but deep and well drained.

**Distribution:** A long river Nzoia there is a complex of imperfectly drained and poorly drained very deep- dark grey to dark grayish brown sandy to clay in higher areas while some perches of regosils lithosoils are found around Mwamba characterized by being shallow and rocky.

### **c) Agricultural Ecological Zones (AEZ)**

There are two agricultural zones in the district i.e. Upper Medium (UM<sub>3</sub>); covers central and northern parts of the district. Here intensive maize, beans and sunflower production is practiced. The second AEZ is Lower Medium (LM<sub>2</sub>); cover small portion of the southern part of the district, where economic activities are maize, sweet potatoes, and sugar cane farming (Matete and some parts of Lugari divisions).

### **d) Land use**

The largest proportion of land is under crop production and livestock rearing accounting for 484sq km, gazzeted forest accounts for 83.9sq km, while the rest of it is under urban development, transport and telecommunication network, public institutions, industries, quarries and mining, wetlands, catchments, hills and rocks.

### **e) Land Use and Land Degradation**

The main processes through which soil is degraded in the district are: Soil erosion, overgrazing, excessive use of agro-chemicals, forest fires, over cultivation without adequate fallow periods to allow for regeneration. Riverbank cultivation along rivers Nzoia, Kipkaren, smaller tributaries, wetlands and hills have significantly contributed to the degradation of the water resources in the district.

The soil conservation structures (terraces, Cut-off drains) have been destroyed or mismanaged due to pressure on land in expanding agricultural land. As a result this has led to soil erosion hence loss of soil fertility, sheet erosion, deep gulleys, siltation and eutrophication of the water bodies.

Similarly the roadside drainage waterways have been mismanaged and interfered with, leading to road damage, deep gulleys, siltation and land degradation. Also the designing and location of the roadside drains have contributed to the further degradation of land in the district.

Burning during land preparations for planting has lead to land degradation by killing of micro-organisms and destroying soil structures, exposing it to agents of erosion.

## **1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS**

Table 1.2 below shows that the total population of the district as per the 1999 census stood at 214,842 people. The projected population as at 2008 [Beginning of the current plan period] was 287,177 and is expected to reach 308,219 and 333,141 by the years 2010 and 2012 respectively. The high population increase will have negative effects on the development of the district. This is because of inadequate socio-economic facilities to cater for increased population. In addition, this will cause more sub-division of land to un-economical units thus affecting agricultural activities.



**Table 2: Population Projection by Age Cohorts**

Age Cohort	1999 Census			2008 Projections			2010 projections			2012 projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	19,610	19,411	39,021	21,554	21,529	43,083	22,035	21,973	44,108	23,847	23,775	47,617
5-9	16,636	16,513	33,149	22,113	22,086	44,199	23,052	23,014	46,066	24,942	24,901	49,843
10-14	16,905	16,730	33,635	21,990	22,052	44,042	23,298	23,369	46,667	25,208	25,285	50,493
15-19	13,103	13,100	26,203	18,457	19,064	37,521	19,695	20,299	39,999	21,310	21,963	43,273
20-24	8,803	10,330	19,133	11,900	13,595	25,995	12,778	14,401	27,179	13,826	15,582	29,408
25-29	6,396	7,703	14,099	8,957	10,844	19,801	9,646	11,508	21,154	10,437	12,452	22,889
30-34	5,050	5,859	10,909	7,089	8,905	15,994	7,580	9,522	17,102	8,202	10,303	18,505
35-39	4,438	5,193	9,631	5,906	7,365	13,271	6,334	7,904	14,238	6,853	8,228	15,081
40-44	3,524	3,955	7,479	5,431	6,183	11,614	5,919	6,667	12,586	6,404	7,214	13,618
45-49	2,711	2,921	5,632	4,393	4,932	9,325	4,775	5,297	10,072	5,167	5,731	10,898
50-54	2,010	2,240	4,250	2,888	3,387	6,275	3,040	3,543	6,583	3,290	3,752	7,042
55-59	1,451	1,838	3,289	2,293	2,804	5,097	2,397	2,934	5,331	2,591	3,175	5,766
60-64	1,358	1,539	2,897	2,162	2,857	5,019	2,292	3,084	5,376	2,480	3,337	5,817
65-69	1,029	1,197	2,226	1,775	2,295	4,070	1,886	2,486	4,372	2,041	2,690	4,731
70-74	806	697	1,503	1,349	1,581	2,930	1,434	1,702	3,136	1,719	1,842	3,561
75-79	536	541	1,077	886	717	1,603	938	733	1,671	1,015	793	1,808
80-84	340	369	709	1,010	1,425	2,435	1,048	1,531	2,579	1,134	1,657	2,791
<b>Total</b>	<b>105,244</b>	<b>110,676</b>	<b>215,920</b>	<b>140,153</b>	<b>151,621</b>	<b>291,774</b>	<b>148,994</b>	<b>160,818</b>	<b>309,814</b>	<b>161,381</b>	<b>173,604</b>	<b>334,988</b>

Source: KNBS 2008 Lugari District

**Table 3: Population Projection for Special Age Groups**

Age group	1999 Census			2008 Projections			2010 projections			2012 projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	4,830	4,771	9,601	7,008	6,922	13,930	7,612	7,518	15,130	8,268	8,167	16,435
Under 5	19,610	19,411	39,021	28,451	28,162	56,613	30,904	30,590	61,494	33,568.55	33,227.90	66,796.45
Primary school age (6-13)	27,122	26,986	54,108	39,350	39,153	78,503	42,742	42,528	85,270	46,427.65	46,194.85	92,622.50
Secondary age (14-17)	11,741	11,606	23,347	17,034	16,839	33,873	18,503	18,290	36,793	20,098	19,867	39,965
Youth population. (15-29)	28,302	31,133	59,435	41,061	45,169	83,317	44,602	49,063	93,665.81	48,447	53,293	101,741
Reproduction female (15-49)		49,061	49,061		71,180	71,180		77,317	77,317		83,983	83,983
Labour force (15-64)	48,844	54,678	103,522	70,865	79,329	150,194	76,975	86,169	163,144	83,611	93,598	177,209
Age population 65 & above	2,909	2,975	5,884	4,220	4,316	8,536	4,584	4,688	9,272	4,979	5,093	10,072

Source: KNBS, Lugari District, 2008

### The Under 5 Age Group

Table 3 above shows that the under 5 years age group stood at 39,021 in 1999. This group was expected to have 56,613 persons by 2008. Furthermore, this group is projected to reach 61,494 and 66,796 by 2010 and 2012 respectively. This implies that there will be an additional 10,183 children of this age group by the end of the plan period (2012). Therefore deliberate measures should be put in place to cater for these children's requirements such as, among other things, immunization, classrooms, teachers for ECD, etc.

### The Primary School Age Group (6-13)

The primary school age (6 – 13) was 54,108 in 1999 and is expected to rise to 92,623 by the end of the plan period with current population of 78,503. This shows a steady rise in the number of primary school going population. In 2008 the enrolment of this category by sex was 39,350 males and 39,153 females. This shows that there is no marked disparity in the enrolment of boys and girls at this level.

With free primary education in place, this figure is expected to increase further over the years. This therefore calls for sufficient institutional capacity to enroll all primary school going children up to the end of the plan period. This will involve increasing teaching staff and adequate provision of teaching and learning resources.

### Secondary School Going Age (14-17 years)

In 1999 this age group had a population of 23,347. This population is expected to increase to 39,965 by the year 2012 with a current population of 33,873. This indicates a very low transition rate between primary and secondary education. Access to secondary education is limited due to the high cost of education especially in boarding schools. Increasing the number of day schools offering bursaries to bright and needy children and

the government's proposal to waiver tuition fee in secondary schools is a sure way of promoting this much needed access.

### Youth

The youthful population (aged 15-29years) in 1999 was 59,435. In the year 2008 the projection was 86,231 while by the end of the plan period the figure is projected to reach 101,741. This calls for more development programmes that will address the special needs of the group, to reduce the unemployment and dependency. With the creation of ministry of youth, more attention is expected to be given to the Youth during this plan period to enable them become productive thus become independent. There's also need for putting up more colleges and youth polytechnics in the district to take care of those who do not qualify to the Universities.

### The Reproductive Age (Female)

This group represents 22.8% of the district population .The group is estimated to grow to 77,317 and 83,983 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. Reproductive health issues remain critical in the district as women face many challenges. There is, therefore, need to increase the number of health facility deliveries through reduction of cost of health care and improving access by constructing and equipping the facilities, recruitment of staff and improvement of Health infrastructure.

### Labour Force

The labour force (15-64) in the district in 1999 was 103,522 comprising 48,844 males and 54,678 females. During the plan period the projected labour force is 150,194 in 2008 and by the end of the plan period, 2012 it is expected to be 177,209. The rate of unemployment in the district is very high. This implies that the majority of the labour force is not gainfully employed. This high unemployment is bound to increase during the plan period if corrective measures are not put in place.

### Aged Population (65 years+)

This age group of senior citizens was estimated to be 8,536 in 2008 and is projected to reach 9,272 and 10072 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. This shows a very significant increase of 1,536 elderly persons during the plan period. This situation requires the district to start developing programs that will address the needs of the elderly.

**Table 4: Population Projection by Urban Centres**

Urban Centres	1999 Census			2008 Projections			2010 projections			2012 projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Lugari.	1,392	1,377	2,769	2,019	1,997	4,017	2,194	2,170	4,364	2,383	2,357	4,740
Lumakanda.	5,643	5,743	11,386	8,187	8,332	16,519	8,893	9,051	17,944	9,660	9,831	19,491
Total.	7,035	7,120	14,155	10,207	10,330	20,537	11,087	11,221	22,308	12,043	12,188	24,231

*Source: KNBS 2008 Lugari District*

Table 4 above shows that Lugari district has only two urban centres. Lumakanda has the highest population than Lugari town. This is because it houses the district headquarters of

Lugari district. Therefore most of the people living in Lumakanda are employed by government or are job seekers. Also the housing facilities in Lumakanda are better than Lugari town. Availability of electricity and proper infrastructure are some of the factors leading to the high population in Lumakanda.

**Table 5: Population Distributions and Density by Administrative Divisions**

Division	1999 Census		2008 Projections		2010 projections		2012 projections	
	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )
Likuyani	91,210	302	125,168	414	133,588	442	144,591	479
Lugari	80,132	301	102,695	410	116,128	436	125,631	472
Matete	44,578	437	57,511	564	60,098	590	64,766	636
<b>Total</b>	<b>215,920</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>291,774</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>309,814</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>334,988</b>	<b>550</b>

*Source: KNBS 2008 Lugari District*

From table 5 above, Matete division has the highest population density followed by Likuyani and Lugari Division respectively. However, as regards population size, Likuyani Division accounts for the largest share (42.9%) of the population followed by Lugari Division (37.5%) and Matete Division (19.3%) respectively.

The poverty level in Lugari District is about 57.3 %. The division with the highest incidence of poverty

Matete. There are pockets of the poor in Lugari and Likuyani Divisions. The poor are mainly the squatters, landless and households headed by children and women.

## **1.4 SECTOR PROFILE**

This section gives a brief introduction to sectors characteristics, main issues and potentials that are available for the sector. The sectors discussed include; (i) Agriculture and Rural Development, (ii) Trade, Tourism and Industry, (iii) Physical Infrastructure, (iii) Environment, water and Sanitation, (iv) Human Resource Development, (vi) Research, Innovation and Technology, (vii) Governance, Justice, Law and Order, (viii) Public Administration and (ix) Special Programmes

### **1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development**

The economy of the district is predominantly dependent on agriculture development and therefore the backbone of the livelihood of the people. It's the leading sector in terms of food security, employment, income earnings and the overall contribution to the socio-economic well being of the people. Majority of the people in the district depend on this sector for the survival, with 84% directly or indirectly employed in the sector. Maize, beans and dairy farming are the main agricultural activities in the district which are taken both as cash and food crops.

### **1.4.3 Human Resource Development**

The sector is responsible for the Human Resource Development, coordination and supervision of preventive and curative services to the citizens. The district has 170 primary schools with total enrolment of 82,159 pupils in 2008. There are 54 secondary schools with a total enrolment 12,625 students as of the beginning of the year 2008. Since introduction of Free Primary Education, remarkable improvement in enrolment has been observed.

The health sub sector in the district aims at ensuring that access to basic primary health care services is guaranteed to the poor. The fee waiver provision and exemption in government health facilities ensures that there is equitable access to health care services by the poor. The district has 1 level four hospital which is not well staffed and equipped; 2 level three health facilities and with 20 dispensaries spread across the district with a total combined bed capacity of 80. Most prevalent diseases in Lugari include Malaria, Diarrhea, stomach-ache and flu although there has been a marked improvement in disease surveillance through effective implementation of various programmes.

### **1.4.4 Special Programmes**

Departments representing in the sector in the district comprise of Gender, Youth and Sports, Western Kenya Community Driven Project and Flood Mitigation (WKCDP&FM).

The District Youth Office was established in the year 2007. The department is responsible for disbursement of the Youth Enterprises Development Funds which is a revolving fund, aiming at empowering the youth in the age bracket of 18-35 years to participate fully in economic development.

Gender and Social Services sub-sector is charged with mobilizing individual groups and communities to attain full participation for sustainable social-economic development. The sub-sector focuses on activities like; capacity building the women groups and CBOs on income generating activities. The department is also responsible for disbursement of the Women Enterprise Fund.

### **1.4.5 Governance, Justice, Law and Order**

The sector in the district comprises of Provincial Administration, Children's Department, Prison Department, Law Courts, Registrar of Persons, Civil registrar and Probation Department. This sector ensures good governance and accountability in public resources, rehabilitation of all categories of offenders, issuance of Identity Cards, death and birth certificates. The Children Department coordinates and implements programmes aimed at safeguarding the rights and wellbeing of the child through its technical arm called Area Advisory Council. It also deals with rehabilitation and reintegration of child offenders and children in need of care and protection.

The absence of a law court and GoK prison in the district is a challenge in the administration of law, order and justice and the Government should consider constructing one within the district.



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#### **1.4.6 Public Administration**

Lugari county council which receives LATF and generates revenue from levies such as insurance of licenses, rates in order to delivery services to the communities of Lugari.. The services they provide ranges from maintenance and construction of unclassified roads, provision of open air and livestock markets, and maintenance of market centres and provision of bursary assistance to bright and needy students. The District Planning Office is charged with offering technical development services, carrying out regular monitoring and evaluation of all development projects and acting as over sight board for CDF implementation to communities. The District Treasury is another department found in the sector charged with facilitating disbursement of funds to various government agencies for smooth running of services delivery to mwananchi in the community

#### **1.4.7 Trade, Tourism and Industry**

This sector plays a crucial role in the economical development of the district. There exists potential for marketing agricultural produce to the food deficit areas so as to boast the income of the people. The region can serve as a major tourist attraction, because of the existence of a rich cultural heritage of the inhabitants, Mawe tatu, Kipkarren and Nzioa Rivers. Absence of major commercial banks, micro-credit institutions and agro-processing industries are great potentials which can be exploited by local and external investors.

#### **1.4.8 Environment, Water and Sanitation.**

The district is endowed with adequate distribution of water as a result of availability of numerous springs which are common in the area. Main critical issues to be addressed include encroachment of water catchment areas as a result of human settlement, and weak water resource conservation and management practices.

#### **1.4.9 Research, Innovation and Technology**

This is an emerging sector. It is gaining acceptance in the district though not exploited. The sector has been identified as crucial in providing enabling environment for conducting business and investment. Despite the sector being new, the district is anxious to embrace it just like the rest of the country in order to make communication more efficient. Up-coming of e- government has not been operationalized in all departments in the district. Civil servants and the general public are anxiously waiting to see this operationalized.

The mobile phone services offered by the Safaricom, Orange, Zain and Telkom wireless have poor network coverage in the area. Cybercafé and Courier services are absent. This implies that access to internet is still a big challenge to the majority. This implies that this is a fertile but uncultivated field.

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics falls under this sector and it is charged with carrying out sample surveys and periodic census. These surveys should be able to inform investors on the peoples' needs so that they can invest on need basis

## 1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The information provided in this sheet describes the District at a glance. It will facilitate measurement of achievements at the end of the plan period, since this is acting as baseline data.

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
<b>District Area:</b>	
Total Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	670.2
Water Mass (km <sup>2</sup> )	16.1
Gazetted Forests (km <sup>2</sup> )	83.9
National Parks/Reserves	Nil
Arable Land (km <sup>2</sup> )	484
Non-Arable Land (km <sup>2</sup> )	186.2
Total urban areas( KM <sup>2</sup> )	10
No. of towns	2
<b>Topography and climate</b>	
Altitude: Highest (meters above sea level)	1800
Lowest (meters above sea level)	1300
Temperature range [annual temperature in degrees (C):] Highest	28
Lowest	22
Rainfall [MM]:	
High	1800
Low	1300
Average relative humidity	67
Wind speed [Kilometers per hour]	83
<b>Demographic profiles</b>	
Total Population	313,268
Total Male population	152,735
Total female population	160,533
Sex ratio [male per female]	95:100
Projected population:	
Mid plan period.	340,274
End of plan period.	369,613
Infant population:	
Female.	6,922
Male.	7,008
Total.	13,930
Population under five:	
Female.	28,162
Male.	28,451
Total.	56,613
Pre-school population:	
Female.	17,913
Male.	17,843
Total.	35,756
Primary school age group:	
Female.	39,153
Male.	39,349
Total.	78,502

<b>INFORMATION CATEGORY</b>	<b>STATISTICS</b>
Secondary School age group: Female. Male. Total.	16,839 17,034 33,873
Youths population: Female. Male. Total.	19,006 19,010 83,317
Labour force: Female. Male. Total.	79,330 70,865 150,195
Reproductive age group [female]	71,180
Aged population: Female. Male. Total.	4,316 4,221 8,537
Eligible voting population: Likuyani Lugari Matete Total	38,826 38,693 56,233 133,752
Registered Voting Population. Likuyani Lugari Matete Total.	52,575 42,940 22,312 117,827
Total Registered voters: Female. Male. Total.	52,879 59,629 112,508
Urban Population: Female. Male. Total.	10,330 10,207 20,537
Rural Population: Female. Male. Total.	150,203 142,528 292,731
Population density: Highest Lowest District	634.1 436.7 467.4.
Crude Birth rate Crude Death rate	74/1000 33/1000
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)	130/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	114/1000
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	184/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	107/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	184/1000
Life expectancy Female: Male: Average Total number of households Average household size	52 48 50 62,653 5

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Female headed households	26,440
Children needing special protection:	47,800
Children in labour	6,340
Orphans	45,000
Physically disabled persons (No.)	2,978
Distribution of Population by disability type (%): Missing:	
Hand:	7.1
Foot:	0.0
Lame	41.7
Blind	9.2
Deaf	0.0
Dumb	0.0
Mental	17.2
Paralyzed	7.3
Other	17.5
Child- Headed households	200
<b>Poverty Indicators</b>	
Absolute poverty:	
Percentage	57.27
Number	179,408
Contribution to national poverty	5.67
Urban poor:	
Percentage	30
Number.	93,980
Rural poor:	
Percentage	57.27
Number	179,408
Food poverty:	
Percentage	51.
Number	159,765
Sectoral contribution to household income [%]:	
Agriculture	
Rural self-employment	84
Wage employment	9.5
Urban self-employment	4
	2.5
Number employed per Sector:	
Agriculture	263,145
Rural self-employment	27,760
Wage employment	12,530
Urban self-employment	7,831
<b>Crop farming:</b>	
Average farm size (Small scale acres)	2
Average farm size (Large scale acres)	10
Percentage of farmers with title deeds	41.3
Total acreage under food crops [ha]	57,482.6
Total acreage under cash crops [ha]	1,029.7
Total acreage under soil/land conservation	2,956
Total acreage under farm forestry	786
Total acreage under organic farming	1,573
Main storage facilities & capacities in tones.	
On-farm granaries.	26,000
Off-NCPB stores.	160,000

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
<b>Livestock farming:</b>	
Main livestock breed and proportion of households owning.	
Cattle.	54.5
Sheep.	30.8
Goats.	10.5
Pigs.	1.4
Chicken.	92.3
Other poultry.	5.6
Donkeys.	1.4
Other animals.	12.6
Land carrying capacity [acre/cow]	0.26
Total Number of Ranches	0
Beekeeping apiaries.	
No. of groups.	63
No. of farmers.	1634
Bee hives	4930
Milk production:	
Quantity [litres/year]	22.603.000
Value [Kshs/year]	460.730.000
Beef production:	
Quantity [Kg/year]	778.650
Value[Kshs/year]	133.000.000
Mutton Production:	
Quantity[Kg/year]	106.760
Value[Kshs/year]	12.811.200
Egg production:	
Quantity [eggs/year]	8.347.495
Value[Kshs/year]	41.737.475
Poultry meat Production:	
Quantity[Kg/year]	1.300
Value[Kshs/year]	390.000
Honey Production:	
Quantity [Kg/year]	12.550
Value [Kshs/year]	1.882.500
Pork Production.	
Quantity[Kg/year]	116
Value[Kshs/year]	455.000
<b>Fisheries production:</b>	
Fishermen (No.)	253
Fish farm families (No.)	179
Fish ponds	279
Area of fish ponds [M <sup>2</sup> ]	36.000
Main species of fish catch:	Oreochromis, niloticus, claries [omena], tilapia.
Fishing Effort [hrs]	4
Landing beaches (No.)	0
Fishing gear (No.):	
Fishing nets:	40
Hooks:	530
Traps:	143
Motor Boats:	0
Dhows	0
Canoes.	0

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Fish harvest: Weight [Kg/year] Value [Kshs/year]	54,025 7,023,250
<b>Wildlife Resources</b>	
Animal types	0
Wildlife estates-private, game management, ( National parks/Reserves)	0
Staff of KWS, camps	0
Poaching control measures	0
<b>Forestry</b>	
Number of gazetted forests	3
No. of Non-gazetted forests	0
Size of gazetted forests	83.9
Size of non-gazetted forests	0
No. of people engaged in forestry	17,360
Seedlings production	900,000
Farms engaged in farm forestry	1,900
Average no. of trees per farm	84
Community Forest Associations (CFA) established	2
Quantity of timber produced [cubic meters]	44.110.03
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>	
EIAs endorsed (No.)	0
Environment Audits executed:	2
Solid waste management sites:	0
Hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected:	3
Rivers, lakes and wetlands protected:	14
Number of coastal sites protected:	0
Number of quarry sites renovated:	0
Number of climate change adaptation projects/Programmes	7
<b>Mines, mineral, Quarrying and estimate quantities</b>	
Quarrying: [annual harvest in tones]	25,572
Sand [annual harvest in tones]	278,000
Ballast [annual harvest in tones]	51,968
Murram/gravel [annual harvest in tones]	592,941
Hardcore [annual harvest in tones]	148,920
No. of people involved	80,271
<b>Cooperatives</b>	
No. of cooperative societies	25
Active cooperative societies	12
Dormant cooperative societies	8
Collapsed societies	5

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Total registered membership by type:	
<u>Type</u>	
SACCO	78
Coffee societies	2094
Multi-purpose societies	4297
Others	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>6485</b>
Total turn-over	2,342,772
<b>Health</b>	
Number of health posts:	
Hospitals (Public)	
Provincial	0
District	1
Sub-district	2
Hospitals (Mission/NGO)	0
Hospitals (Private)	0
Nursing homes (Private)	2
Health centres (Public)	4
Health centres (Private)	0
Dispensaries (Public)	20
Dispensaries (Mission/NGO)	0
Private clinics	14
<b>Beds capacity:</b>	
Public Health Facilities	
Provincial Hospitals	0
District Hospitals	38
Sub-district Hospitals	42
<b>Total (Public facilities)</b>	<b>80</b>
Mission/NGO Health facilities:	
Hospitals	15
Health Centres	0
Dispensaries	0
Clinics	0
<b>Total Mission facilities</b>	<b>15</b>
Private health facilities:	
Hospitals	0
Health Centres	0
Nursing homes	18
Dispensaries	0
Clinics	28
<b>Total (Private Health) facilities</b>	<b>46</b>
Community distribution by Distance to the nearest Health facility (%)	
0 – 1 KM	27.1
1.1 – 4.9KM	51.5
5KM and more	21.4
Average distance to health facility [km]	5.7
Doctor/population ratio	140,956
Nurse/ population ratio	1,762
HIV prevalence %	5.3
Children vaccination %	93
Contraceptive acceptance %	35
Antenatal care (ANC) %	64



INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
<b>Place of Delivery (%):</b>	
Hospital	21.7
Health Centre	2.6
Dispensary/clinic	4.8
Maternity home	0.0
At home	65.1
Health facility deliveries [%] of those who visited clinics.	64
<b>Delivery Assistant (%):</b>	
Doctor	12.4
Midwife/nurse	17.0
TBA	20.0
Trained TBA	22.6
Self	18.7
Other	8.2
<b>Morbidity Rates (%):</b>	
Male	25.6
Female	30.7
Total (District	28.2
<b>Malaria Control:</b>	
Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (%):	
Untreated net.	35.7
Treated net.	31.9
<b>Five most prevalent diseases (%):</b>	
Malaria/fever	31.2
Diarrhoea	3.6
Stomach-ache	4.6
Flu.	29.9
Headache.	12.5
<b>Education</b>	
<b>Pre-school:</b>	
No. of ECD centres	428
No. of ECD teachers	507
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:31
Total enrolment.	
Boys:	7703
Girls:	7577
Total.	15280
Gross enrolment Rate[%]	16.5
Net enrolment Rate [%]	24.2
Drop-out rate [%]	0.9
Average years of attendance	
Boy.	3
Girl.	3
Completion Rate [%]	99
Retention Rate[%]	99.1
Transition Rate[%]	105.9
<b>Primary school:</b>	
Number of primary schools	
Public.	121
Private.	46
Total.	167
Number of teachers	1689
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:49

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Total enrolment. Boys. Girls. Total. Gross enrolment Rate [%] Net enrolment Rate [%] Drop-out rate[%]	39,892 42,267 82,159 72.9 67.6 39.6.
Average years of attendance. Boys. Girls.	10 11
Completion Rate[%] Retention Rate[%] Transition Rate[%]	62.2 63 55.04
Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%): 0 – 1KM 1.1 – 4.9KM 5KM and more	16.1 10.9 73.0
Secondary schools: Number of secondary schools. Public [registered] Public [unregistered] Private. Total.	40 7 7 54
Number of teachers. Public [registered] Public [unregistered] Private. Total.	477 35 70 582
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:22
Total enrolment Registered public –Boys: Girls: Total: Unregistered public –Boys: Girls: Total: Private school – Boys: Girls: Total: Grand total:	5811 5776 11,195 140 160 300 235 180 415 12,625
Gross enrolment Rate[%]	34
Net enrolment Rate[%]	25.8
Drop-out rate[%]	37.8.
Average years of attendance. Male. Female. Average.	16 20 18
Completion Rate[%]	61
Retention Rate[%]	62.15

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Communities distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school:	
0 – 1KM	1.4
1.1 – 4.9KM	30.6
5KM and more	37.9
<b>Tertiary institutions:</b>	
Public Universities (No.)	0
Private Universities (No.)	0
University Campuses/colleges (No.)	0
National Poly techniques	0
Science & Technology Institutes (No.)	0
Other Public Colleges (No. by type)	0
Youth Poly techniques	0
Private Accredited colleges by type	4
Private Non accredited college by type	0
<b>Literacy: (Population aged 15+)</b>	
Ability to read:	
Can Read (%)	90.4
Cannot read (%)	9.4
Ability to write:	
Can write (%)	90.4
Cannot write (%)	9.4
Ability to read and write:	
Can read and write (%)	90.4
Cannot read & write (%)	9.4
<b>Water and sanitation</b>	
Households with access to piped water	2,500
HH with access to potable water	31,731
Number of permanent rivers	2
No. of shallow wells	543
No. of protected springs	210
No. of un-protected springs	367
No. of water pans	6
No. of Dams	43
No. of Bore holes	8
HH with roof catchment's systems	12,204
Mean distance to nearest water point [KM]	3
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:	
0	1.3
1 - 4	45.7
5 - 14	33.9
15 - 29	10.4
30 - 59	7.5
60+	1.2
Households with Latrines [%]	90
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%):	
Flush toilet	1.0
VIP Latrine	9.6
PIT Latrine	85.1
Uncovered Pit Latrine	3.1

<b>INFORMATION CATEGORY</b>	<b>STATISTICS</b>
Covered Pit Latrine	82.0
Bucket	0.0
Other	0.1
None	4.3
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):	
Collected by local Authority	0.2
Collected by Private firm	1.0
Garbage pit	28.6
Burning	10.8
Public garbage heap	4.7
Farm Garden	54.5
Neighbourhood Community group	0.1
<b>Energy</b>	
Trading centres with electricity	9
Trading centres without electricity	45
Health facilities with electricity	4
Health facilities without electricity	23
Secondary Schools with electricity	13
Secondary Schools without electricity	32
HH distribution by main cooking fuel:	
Firewood	86.0
Grass	0.3
Paraffin	0.6
Electricity	0.2
Gas (LPG)	0.1
Charcoal	1.2
Biomass Residue	9.1
Other	2.6
HH distribution by main lighting fuel	
Grass	1.1
Paraffin	94.0
Electricity	1.8
Solar	3.1
Households distribution by cooking appliance type:	
Traditional stone fire	97.4
Improved traditional stone fire	0.1
Ordinary Jiko	1.1
Improved Jiko	0.4
Kerosene Stove	0.9
Gas Cooker	0.1
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using improved wood-fuel cooking stoves.	630
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using LPG.	67
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using kerosene.	804
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using solar energy.	30
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) that have established woodlots.	17

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
<b>Transport &amp; Communication.</b>	
Road length:	
Bitumen surface. [KM]	52.3
Gravel surface. [KM]	53.9
Earth surface. [KM]	258.1
Railway line length [km]	20
Railway Stations	1
Sea/Lake Ports	0
Airports	0
Number of Telephone connections	164
Mobile network coverage [%]	85
No. of Cyber cafes	64
No. of private courier services	1
Number of Post offices	8
Number of Sub-post offices	3
Licensed stamp vendors	0
Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office:	
0 – 1KM	0
1.1 – 4.9KM	23.4
5KM and more	76.6
<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade &amp; Industry</b>	
Trading centres (No.)	54
Registered Retail traders (No.)	3,000
Registered wholesale traders (No.)	5
<b>Industry</b>	
Manufacturing industries	0
Bakeries	0
Juan Kali Associations	174
Juan Kali Artisans	4,066
<b>Tourism</b>	
Hotels by category:	
Five Star	0
Four Star	0
Three Star	0
Two Star	0
One Star	0
Unclassified hotels	7
Bars and Restaurants	13
Hotel Bed capacity by category.	
Unclassified hotels.	340
<b>Financial Services.</b>	
Commercial Banks	0
Micro-finance Institutions	0
Building Societies	0
Village banks	0
Insurance Companies/branches	0

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
<b>Housing</b> HH distribution by main wall materials [percentage]: Stone Brick/Block Mud/Wood Mud/Cement	1.1 13.3 83.6 1.9
HH distribution by main floor materials [percentage]. Cement Earth	19.7 80.3
HH distribution by main Roofing materials [percentage]: Corrugated Iron Sheet Tiles Asbestos Sheet Grass	84.1 0.9 0.2 14.8
Government houses by category. LG MG HG	49 56 3
<b>Community Development and social welfare sector</b>	
No. of registered youth groups	3,800
No. of active youth groups.	368
Youth groups activities [percentages]. Horticulture Brick making Poultry Cereals Agro-forestry Garments Bodaboda	14.9 24.5 26.6 5.4 12.2 5.4 10.9
No. of self help groups/projects. No. of women groups/projects.	5,900 5,600
No. of adult literacy classes. Full time teacher's classes.[FTT] Part time teacher's classes. [PTT] TOTAL	11 26 37
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Bodaboda	10.9
No. of self help groups/projects.	5,900
No. of women groups/projects.	5,600
No. of adult literacy classes.	
Full time teacher's classes.[FTT]	11
Part time teacher's classes. [PTT]	26
TOTAL	37
Enrolment of learners.	
FTT Male	192
Female.	249
TOTAL.	441
PTT. Male.	244
Female.	415
TOTAL.	636
Attendance of learners.	
FTT. Male	111
Female.	116
TOTAL.	227
PTT. Male.	177
Female.	208
TOTAL.	341
<b>SECURITY</b>	
No. of police patrol bases	5
No. of police stations	3
No. of prisons	0
No. of law courts	0
No. of regular police	300
No. of administration police	150
Crime rate by type [percentage],	
Assault	54
Rape/defilement.	10
Murder	6
Breaking/burglary.	30
Chief camps with APS	10
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	
No. of people counseled and tested per VCT sites registered by NASCOP.	
Mautuma sub-district hospital	12,683
Lumakanda District hospital.	1313
Likuyani sub district hospital.	522
S.A.R.C	783
Matete health centre	320
No. of trained counselors at each.	
Mautuma sub-district hospital.	3
Lumakanda District hospital.	2
Likuyani sub district hospital.	3

<b>INFORMATION CATEGORY</b>	<b>STATISTICS</b>
S.A.R.C	8
Matete health centre.	2
No. of home based care centres	6
No. of institutions offering ARVs.	3
No. of youth clubs/friendly corners.	5
None registered VCT sites [by NASCOP].	2
No. PMTCT sites.	9

**CHAPTER TWO:**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS**

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives an overview of the 2002-2008 Development Plan including the achievements and the constraints encountered during its implementation. It discusses the main challenges and other cross cutting issues that are likely to affect development and ultimate attainment of the Development plan objectives. It also shows linkages between this plan, the National Development Plan and other policy documents such as vision 2030 and MDGs.

## 2.1 REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF 2002-2008 PLAN

Lugari District was formed in 1998, and therefore the 2002 – 2008 plan was its first Development plan. The government and development partners used approximately Ksh.871, 920,235 on development projects during the plan period which was inadequate for its priority projects. The department of Education received the highest funding of Kshs 385,278,270.00 followed by Agriculture Kshs 137,100,493.00 then Constituency Development Fund was third with Kshs. 156,297,143.

The CDF was a noble idea because it has changed the image of Lugari district, e.g. 92% of classrooms in Lugari were mud walls but currently the situation has reverted and now classrooms are permanent. These funds gave the community the mandate to identify their felt needs, implement, and monitor their progress. During the CDF project implementation, Education sub-sector received the highest share of the fund. This was used in the construction of classrooms and buying of textbooks for schools.

The improvement of physical infrastructure remained the district's priority, but this was not achieved as planned due to funding spread too thinly. The district remained predominantly an agricultural area due to adequate rainfall and fertile soils. The marketing of the farm produce improved steadily during the period but lack of agro-based industries was a major hindrance. During the end of the plan period, farmers experienced shortage of raw materials and those that were available attracted very high prices due to post election violence. Production of coffee, sunflower and milk went down because most of the active cooperative societies collapsed thus adversely affecting the prices of the produce.

The production of maize, beans and cowpeas did not change much because rainfall and fertile land remained constrained. Agricultural production of maize in the district remained high but prices were poor implying that majority of the population (90 %) that engaged in maize farming experienced low incomes. The district lacked major active NGOs and development partners engaged in the productive, tertiary and service sectors in order to improve social-economic well being of the community. However, here exist great potential for investors and donors to direct their efforts and resources to the district.

In the agriculture and rural development sector, about 20 projects were implemented with a completion rate of about 70%. Other projects are ongoing and are recurrent in nature. In the physical infrastructure and services sector, major achievements were in the road sector where about 100 kms were graveled and several kilometers graded. This was done from joint effort of the Roads Board, CDF and the Ministries Roads and of Local Government allocation. In Health and Education sub sectors new physical facilities were constructed i.e. about 250 classrooms were constructed and 25 new dispensaries done.

This was achieved from joint efforts of the community, development partners and government departments.

This was aimed at improving the social welfare of the communities. The energy sector, i.e. Rural Electrification had the lowest implementation rate. About twenty-nine social centres were planned to be connected to the grid but only six centres were connected. This was caused by the long time taken by the KPLC to effect the project proposals. In water sub sector, there, were twenty four projects that were proposed; sixteen projects were implemented while eight of them are still ongoing. The public safety, law and order: proposed to do about twenty projects and achieved fourteen projects. Others were not achieved due to inadequate funding. This sector had other constraints, where probation and children's services were not available from the start of the plan period. In January 2008 the government posted officers.

**Table 6: Projects/Programmes implementation Status 2002-2008**

Department	No. of projects in the previous plan.	No. of projects completed.	On-going projects.	Total project cost [Kshs]
Livestock	3	2	1	19,291,294
Water	9	5	2	36,000,000
Health	8	3	5	22,090,000
Agriculture	3	1	2	137,100,493
Veterinary.	5	3	2	3,272,500
Fisheries.	4	0	0	0
Energy.	3	0	3	2,758,965
Roads.	12	5	7	28,216,433
Trade.	4	2	1	71,000,000
Industry.	5	0	0	0
Education.	11	7	4	385,278,270
Education & training.	9	5	4	
Information communication technology.	2	0	0	0
Prosecution.	2	1	0	0
Civil registration.	6	3	3	550,000
Governance.	7	5	2	
Probation.	3	1	2	3,000,000
Children's. culture and sports	2	0	0	0
Totals	98	43	38	1942462392

## 2.2 CONSTRAINTS

During the previous plan period, all sectors experienced more or less the same constraints. Most departments in Lugari district lack office space; this has resulted in officers working in congested rooms. Offices are shared between more than one department. They lack transport facilities. This has made it difficult to carry out monitoring and evaluation of projects being carried out.

The poverty levels are also impacting negatively on the communities. This is due to population increase and diminishing resource base. Population increase has led to farmers sub-dividing their pieces of land to small non-economical portions. This is not sufficient to sustain the communities solve their basic needs. This has resulted to dependency syndrome of handouts from politicians.

Post election violence also delayed project implementation. Several project management committees (PMCs) were displaced thus delaying the progress of planned activities. Lack of a court of law and a prison within the district has made it difficult to curb insecurity. This is because most cases are referred to Eldoret and Kakamega and some witnesses lack fare to attend court proceedings, leading to most cases being defeated in the courts due to lack of enough evidence.

Unfavorable weather conditions have destroyed most of the crops or structures in the district. Lugari district being on a highland, experiences storms, lightening and hail stones which destroy properties. During the previous plan period roofs of 50 classrooms were blown off by strong winds thus undermining efforts of CDF and development agencies.

There is poor rural infrastructure i.e. lack of better road networks, telephone, electricity, enough health facilities and cybercafés in the district. This has lead to increased costs of maintaining the little available transport facilities. The community is faced with high cost of traveling and inadequate transport on our roads. The district experiences frequent power fluctuations which implies access to ICT is a big challenge

Inadequate funding of projects/ and programmes led to delayed implementation. Most sectors lacked enough funds to carry out activities as planned in the previous plan. This lead to the total implementation rate declining.

### **2.3 LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE PREVIOUS PLAN**

The main lessons learnt were that development should involve all stakeholders in the district through networking and collaboration, capacity building for the community, resource mobilization by all stakeholders, harmonization of resources and efforts, sharing of ideas, experiences and resources, joint action plans by all stakeholders, community participation in development projects, timely and adequate disbursement of funds by the government and other development partners.

The level of infrastructural development over the plan period did not match with the growing population of the district. Construction of most office space at the district headquarters did not take place. This was because the site where the district headquarters is supposed to be constructed has not been in dispute. This is a matter of concern and will be tackled during this plan period. The district also faced a lot of natural calamities; for example heavy rains destroyed some projects and delaying implementation.

### **2.4 LINKAGES OF THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN WITH MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

Like the Medium Term Plan, this eighth District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012 is the first in a series of plans undertaken to actualize Vision 2030 at the district level. This



will be accomplished Vision 2030 is Kenya's new long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a globally competitive and prosperous nation offering a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars: economic, social and political. The Economic Pillar aims at providing prosperity for all Kenyans through an economic development programme meant to achieve sustainable growth at an average rate of 10% per annum over a period of 25 years, while the Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment based on the transformation of eight selected social sectors namely, education and training, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issues based, people-centred and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

The Vision will be implemented through a series of five-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) with the first phase of the implementation of the MTP covering the periods 2008-2012. Both Vision 2030 and the MTPs are expected to contribute immensely towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The latter are eight internationally accepted development goals that are time bound standards for measuring the progress on poverty alleviation and development commitments by the international community by 2015.

Like the Medium Term Plan, this eighth District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012 is the first in a series of plans undertaken to actualize Vision 2030 at the district level. This will be accomplished through programmes and projects selected through a consultative process representing the district's medium term priorities towards achieving Vision 2030, the MDGs and other government policies. These projects are prepared in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and therefore provide the link between planning, budgeting and implementation at the district level.

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will also continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; Vision 2030 is Kenya's new long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a globally competitive and prosperous nation offering a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars: economic, social and political. The Economic Pillar aims at providing prosperity for all Kenyans through an economic development programme meant to achieve sustainable growth at an average rate of 10% per annum over a period of 25 years, while the Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment based on the transformation of eight selected social sectors namely, education and training, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issues based, people-centred and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

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## **2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSSCUTTING ISSUES**

### **2.5.1 Major Development Challenges**

As the country moves towards achieving Millennium Development Goals by 2015 and Vision 2030, Lugari district is faced with challenges of providing and maintaining quality physical infrastructure. Improving existing infrastructure can provide an enabling environment for investors to start small-scale industries and improve transportation of farm produce to the market thus creating employment and enhancing incomes of the people in the district. This also entails improving communication facilities and electricity connectivity to enable farmers start agro-based industries which can lead to value addition on agricultural produce which would then attract good prices.

The other challenge facing the district is lack of credit facilities both for farmers and entrepreneurs. The district has no banking and micro financial institutions. Therefore, farmers have to go to Eldoret or Webuye to get the services. Most farmers in Lugari district still do not own title deeds, therefore, they lack collateral to facilitate access to the available credit facilities

The extension and advocacy services are inadequate. People in the rural areas are least informed on various key issues in Agriculture, Law, Order, Civil rights e.t.c. The major challenge is how to intensify extension services in order to educate the population on issues affecting them. Therefore, there is need to sensitize NGOs, CBOs and FBOs to take up extension services to the people.

Increase in prices of farm inputs is also a major setback because it is eroding into the farmer's profit. Therefore, this has increased the cost of production against constant price of the produce. The land use is another concern in the district. The district has 11 settlement schemes with sub-division of land into un-economical portions. This should be controlled. Through extension services, the population needs to be educated on land use and tenure. There is need for the government to develop a land use policy and enforce existing Land laws.

**Poverty:** According to KNBS report of 2008, 175,975 persons or 57.27 percent of the total population in Lugari are living below the poverty line. The causes of poverty in the district include the poor state of roads, poor marketing systems, high cost of farm inputs and low prices of farm produce, among others.

People in Lugari define poverty as a socio-economic condition characterized by inability of the individual to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, proper shelter, access to education and health services. The table below outlines the causes and remedial measures to mitigate poverty in Lugari district.

## 2.5.2 Crosscutting Issues

### a) HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is one of the major challenges to development, i.e. the infected use the little available resources to treat opportunistic infections. The infection also makes the economically productive persons weak thus impacting negatively on development. During our joint HIV/AIDS Programmes (JAPR) workshop held on 25/6/07, it was evident that the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS in Lugari had reduced from 6.2% in 2005 to 5.3% in 2007. But women remained highly hit at 7.6% while male prevalence was approximately 3.9%.

The age bracket that was more vulnerable was 25-29years. This is the more productive age bracket. It also came out clearly that factors leading to high infections were the proximity to the international highway of Eldoret-Malaba and the high incidences of poverty. During the plan period, the district was able to establish five VCT sites, nine PMTCT sites and twelve STI clinics. There were measures put in place to support the orphans, widows and widowers. This was implemented by civil society organizations which received funds from either the government or NGOs.

The community will be sensitized to support and care for those infected. The infected will be counseled and encouraged to form support groups and start income generating activities. There will be increased supply of condoms, training of more health workers in VCT, increased supply of ARVs drugs, increased ART centres, increased funding to more organizations to enable them supply the infected people with food supplements, and to start income generating activities for the affected.

## SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Decentralized NACC structures in the district (DTC, CACCs) Support from the stakeholders Community participation in HIV/AIDS activities Support Programme for OVCs Widespread awareness and advocacy.	Inadequate health facilities; Irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities; Inadequate CHWs and VCT staff; Shortage of ARV drugs; Poor adherence to ART.	KNASP strategic plan BCC campaigns; TOWA Project; VCT/ARV sites; CCC and post-exposure prophylaxis; Free ARVs.	Stigma towards usage of condoms due to social-cultural and religious barriers; Abuse of HIV/AIDS drugs; Misappropriation of project funds; Drug and subsistence abuse.

## b) Gender Inequality

Despite sensitization, a few communities in Lugari still have many beliefs that hinder the advancement of women for example relating to land ownership, control and access to productive resources, sharing of household chores and selling of the farm produce.

Women generally have a heavy workload and work for longer hours than men. Women till the land but men get the proceeds. When the income of the households is not properly utilized, this discourages the women and the family may lapse into poverty.

The leadership positions in the district are skewed towards males and therefore women are not involved in decision making on issues affecting the district. There is need to sensitize women to take up more leadership roles in the district. There are many gender imbalances in the district namely distribution of workload; control of family income and resources; access to resources both for women and poor males; and level of participation in development projects. The determinants of gender disparities in the district may include culture, environment, economy, and government policies among others. The gender concerns in the district include heavy workload for women and girls, and discrimination on land ownership by women as well as discrimination in access to credit facilities by women and youth. These disparities if not corrected will continue to affect development in the district. They will determine the way resources and opportunities are targeted. They will also influence the ability and incentive to participate in development.

To correct the above disparities, a number of measures will be put in place during the plan period. These include the empowerment of women, girl child education and creation of awareness on gender equality. The poor males will also be empowered through land allocation and employment, mainstreaming gender in development will be a key factor in project/Programmes issues.

## SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Widespread campaigns and sensitizations against gender inequality; Support from Ministry of gender, culture and social services; Promotion of IGAs.	Inadequate data on gender issues; Inadequate financing of gender programmes; Inadequate sensitization and trainings on gender issues; Resistance of communities to change.	Affirmative action; Promotion of girl child education; Women and youth enterprise funds.	Low education levels for women; Discriminative social-cultures practices.

## c) Information Communication and Technology

Kenya as a country is at the forefront in Africa in improving the quality of life and competencies through I.C.T. But up to now Lugari district lacks a DIDC (District Information and Documentation Centre). This has delayed installation of Internet and E-mail facilities. However, availability of mobile phones connectivity has made



communication easier. There are no ATM facilities within the district. Lack of electricity network within the district also is an impediment to development of I.C.T.

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Strong support from stakeholders; Favourable investment environment; Literate population	Inadequate funding; Inadequate technical personnel.	Strong ICT and e-government policy. Liberalized ICT market; Zero-rating of computer hardware and software.	Low electricity coverage Dynamic ICT technologies; Lightening : Theft of cables; High cost of the ICT equipments.

#### d) Concerns of the Physically Challenged

The concerns of the physically challenged have not been well addressed in the District. The district has not targeted any project to address these concerns including access to buildings. They are generally left out of development. The physically challenged have not yet formed an association that can unite them so that they can speak in one voice on matters that affect them. During this plan period there will be more forums for sensitization as well as encouragement and assistance to the physically challenged to enable them form groups that will improve their bargaining power.

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Formation of physically challenged groups; Support from stakeholders; Establishment of special units in schools. Formation of DAAC	Inadequate funding of disability groups and programs; Inadequate technical personnel; Unclear structures at District level for physically challenged; Inadequate special units schools; Inadequate facilities and equipment in special schools.	National fund for people with disabilities; Mainstreaming of people with disabilities in development programs.	Weak legal environment for the physically challenged; Weak structures to advocate for the physically challenged; Widespread stigmatization from parents, guardians, community and employees.

#### e) Environment and Disaster Management

Lugari District has a disaster management committee but there is still lack of disaster preparedness. The district has three (3) forests namely Turbo, Nzoia and Lugari which are usually prone to fires especially during the dry seasons between November and March. Sizable acreages of the forests were burnt down during post elections violence. Due to lack of fire fighting equipment in the district, containing the fires proved to be quite a daunting task.

The District also experiences heavy rains which are often accompanied by thunder, lightning and flooding of Rivers Nzoia and Kipkarren. These often lead to loss of lives and destruction of property which at times affects schools and other public utilities.

Dealing with emergencies of the above mentioned nature is a major problem in the District due to lack of funds. However through emergency funds from the CDF, the District has been able to satisfactorily handle some of the situations like rebuilding destroyed infrastructure. There is need for the community to be sensitized on precautionary measures that can be taken like installation of lightning arresters, proper agricultural practices and the importance of maintaining optimum forest cover.

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Operational and effective District Environmental office; Existence of District Environment Committee Existence of DEAP Support from stakeholders	Inadequate funding; Inadequate technical staff. Encroachment of wetlands and catchments Weak law enforcements Disjointed legislations touching on conservation	Agro-forestry; Ministry of environment and natural resources; Devolved funds to support conservation efforts. Strong parliament Act (EMCA 1999)	Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources; High population growth rates; Poor land use management techniques; Over reliance on wood fuel.

### f) Youth Concerns

The youth concerns include lack of adequate entrepreneurial skills, training and capital. The land tenure system based on traditional ownership denies them necessary collateral for securing loans. They are also not involved in planning development, property ownership and recognition rights. Youth also feel that they are not appreciated for their efforts and are viewed as criminals and suspicious persons by the larger community. Resources for development are inaccessible to them, expensive and uncertain caused by poor infrastructure like electricity, poor road network and ICT.

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Operational and active District Youth Office; Trainings and sensitization programs on available youth development opportunities; High youth literacy levels; Provision of tools and equipments to the youth through Kazi kwa Vijana Programme Existence of organized and registered youth groups.	Inadequate and delay of funding of youth programs; Inadequate youth personnel; Limited involvement of youth in decision making; Discrimination against youth who are physically challenged. High HIV prevalence Drug and subsistence abuse	Youth Enterprise Fund; Rehabilitation of Youth polytechnics; Constituency Community Sports Activities Formation of youth councils.	High youth mobility; Widespread youth Unemployment; Peer pressure; High expenditure on unproductive expenditure Drug Abuse.



## 2.6 ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND CAUSES

### i) Agriculture and Rural Development

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/Problems.	Causes.	Development Objectives.	Immediate Objectives.	Strategies.
Low prices of Agricultural products.	Most products sold in raw form	To add value through processing	Acquisition of value addition processing machines.	Collaboration with donors to fund purchasing of the processing machines.
Lack of ready market	High competition from competitors	Intend to capture good share of existing market.	Promotion of products and good public relations Product advertisement.	Training of management committees and members on marketing skills.
Poor governance	Inadequate leadership skills	Training the management committees	Conduct seminars and workshops.	Increase management skills awareness.
Mismanagement by co-operative management committees	Dishonesty	Enforcement of Co-operative Act and Rules.	Intensify extension services by the Ministry staffs.	Training ministry staffs on ethics and governance issue and other legislations.
Declining of quality dairy cattle	High cost of A.I services. A.I services not close to farmers.	Increase A.I services by 25% by 2010.	To input skills to farmers 10% on breeding.	Group approach to use A.I delivery.
Poor management of livestock.	Lack of technical skills by farmers.	To increase extension staff by 10% by 2010. To increase the capacity of the markets.	To at least reach out to 10% livestock farmers.	Increase facilitation of livestock extension officers to reach as many farmers as possible.
Low investment in livestock related enterprises.	High interest on loans. Loans not tailored to livestock farm needs.	To formulate loans policies that are conducive to farmers.	To have easier borrowing conditions for loans to farmers.	Establish groups to attract loans for establishment of poultry and bee keeping.
Poor community participation in conservation of forests.	Lack of community awareness and alternative source of energy.	Integrate communities adjacent to the forest to conserve them.	Formation of community forest association in all forest stations.	Mobilize groups and assist them in registration by CFAs.
Lack of transport facilities.	Limited/lack of funds	Improve effectiveness and efficiency in field work.	Procure transport facilities for departments that do not have.	Procure motor vehicle and motor bikes.

## ii) Human Resource Development

### Education

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/Problems.	Causes.	Development Objectives.	Immediate Objectives.	Strategies.
Low transition rate	Forced repetition. Parental ignorance. Child labour/farming.	To increase the transition rate from 50% to 70%	Increase awareness to the public.	Enforce government policy on access and transition conduct/sensitization. Use of provincial administration.
High number of untrained ECD teachers.	Inadequate funding. High number of school leavers with low KCSE grades	To improve quality of teaching and learning in the District.	To ensure all ECD teachers are trained.	Conduct short courses and in service regularly. Enroll for KNEC proficiency.
Shortage of teachers in the District.	Lack of funding. Freeze of teachers' employment.	To ensure effective implementation of the curricular.	To ensure each school is well staffed.	Recruit teachers according to staffing norms.
Inadequate teaching/learning resources	Inadequate funding. Poor fees payment.	To improve the quality of teaching and learning in the District.	To equip all schools with teaching/learning resources.	Solicit for funds from MOE, donors and parents.
Poor working, learning and teaching infrastructure.	Inadequate funding. Poor fees payment. High enrolment rate.	To improve infrastructure by 50%.	Reduce congestion in schools and working space.	Construct divisional offices, special education assessment and resource centres, teachers' advisory centres and classrooms.

### Health

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/Problems.	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Poor health infrastructure	Lack of funds. Lack of space.	Expand health services. Improvement of infrastructure.	To construct more rooms for mortuary, VCT & X-rays and wards.	Source for funds from CDF/GOK stakeholders.
Lack of specialized equipment	Lack of funds.	Reduce surgical referrals.	To equip available facilities with x-ray and VCT equipments.	Procure specialized equipment from GOK/partners.
Lack of staff	Retirements without replacement. Expansion of services Lack of employment.	To offer quality health care services.	Employ more voluntary staff and call on retired staff in time of need.	Request for more CHW.

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/Problems.	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Poor referral system	Few ambulance available	To provide quality service to all emergencies	Procure one ambulance per facility.	Procure more ambulances. Develop referral tool.
Lack of functional community units	Lack of funds. Lack of community mobilization and involvement.	Communities participate in their health care.	Continuous sensitization of the community to take care of their hygiene.	Source of funds. Community mobilization and involvement..
Stigma among PLWAS	Negative attitude towards PLWHS.	Community accept PLWAS and take care and support of OVC.	Continuous sensitization of the community to take care of PLWAS.	Community mobilization. Supportive counseling to PLWAS and OVC.
Low hospital deliveries	Lack of information on dangers of home delivery.	Increase number of skilled deliveries.	Train more HCW.	Community mobilization. Training HCW on EOC.
Poverty	Ill health. Lack of employment. Lack of knowledge.	Improve live hood of the community.	Mobilize and sensitize the community to mobilize resources at their disposal.	Community mobilization on IGA. Provide health care to community.
Lack of capacity	Lack of funds.	Provide quality health care services.	Mobilize and sensitize the community to mobilize resources at their disposal.	Training. Source of funds.
Poor nutrition	Lack of knowledge on good nutrition.	People live a healthy life and prevent disease.	Community mobilization on good nutrition.	Community mobilization on good nutrition. Start demonstration gardens.

### iii) Special Programmes

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
High rate of unemployment.	Lack of funds for small businesses. Land ownership and utilization. Traditions/ cultures.	Empower youths to be self-reliant 60% by 2010 Sensitize parents on need to provide space for youths economic activities. Discourage retrogressive cultures	Increase funds to be loaned to youths for business	Capacity building through seminars to manage funds. Increase campaigns against retrogressive cultural practices by partnering with stakeholders.

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Increase use of drugs and substances abuse by youths.	Peer influence. Hand outs. Idleness. Laxity in law enforcers.	Decrease abuse of drugs and substance use by 40% before 2012	Mount peer counseling campaigns/sessions. Inculcate a sense of responsibility through sensitization meetings. Mount joint community policing campaigns and awareness.	Increase funds support to youths to engage in meaningful activities. Discourage them against handouts by providing tangible activities. Recognizing youth's contribution in community.
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	Peer influence Drugs/substance use. Irresponsible sexual behaviour.	Reduce the prevalence rate of HIV/Aids.	Collaborate with lead agencies and stakeholders in awareness campaigns. Increase awareness on condom use. Education on safe motherhood	Increase the supply of condoms and funds for mobile VCTs. Involve youth groups to get funds from CACC to enhance campaigns against HIV/AIDS.
Shortage of adult literacy centres. Poor learning environment for adult learners Unreliable data to address illiteracy. Inadequate teaching/learning materials. Public apathy towards literacy Programmes	Low number of adult teachers. No funding to construct proper learning centres. Poor information on what adult literacy really is. Inadequate funds to purchase teaching and learning materials.	Increase funding for construction of more adult literacy classes.	Expand access and increase participation in ACE classes. Improve quality and efficiency of ACE Programmes. Improve literate environment.	Increase the number of learning centres to at least two centres per every sub-location. Recruit more adult education teachers. Provide more teaching/learning materials. To carry out a baseline survey to obtain reliable data on illiteracy in the district. Disseminate policies on ACE Programmes. Mobilize resources from other department, NGOs & FBOs. One CLRC for every location. Training of adult teachers.

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
High poverty levels.	Population increase. Diminishing resource base.	Reduce the incidence of poverty from 57.27% to a minimum of 20% by 2012.	Community prioritized investment projects to improve livelihood. Build demand and capacity for local level development at the community and district levels. Empower communities to manage their development in a sustainable and socially inclusive manner	To strengthen the decentralized district level system and structures designed to support development of the communities within the project area. To provide proven and appropriate technology packages through technology training and adoptive action research To train and transfer skills to communities, enabling them to manage and sustain investments. To implement appropriate community development interventions, enabling communities address complex vulnerability problems so as to move beyond survival and subsistence to sustainable development. To empower communities by strengthening existing and new safety net approaches to protect the most vulnerable members.
High incidences of malaria infections	Poor drainage.	Reduce the incidence of malaria infection by half by 2012.	Reduce incidence of malaria infection.	Promoting the use of information, education & communication (IEC). Scaling up the use of insecticide treated mosquito nets. (ITN) and retreatment. Promoting indoor residual spraying. Piloting the use of community owned resource persons (CORPS). Promoting source reduction and larvicidal measures.

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Recurrent flooding associated with the river Nzoia basin.	Poor land use methods. Deforestation. Poverty that leads to encroachment on forests and water catchment areas.	To reduce community's vulnerability to adverse outcomes associated with recurrent flooding.	Training & awareness creation. Increasing the percentage of households adopting recommended land use practices. Increasing number of appropriate soil and water conservation projects.	River bank protection measures. Introduction of sustainable land use practices. Improved water management including check dams, and small-scale regulating mechanisms. Management of inland water systems. Improved management of terrestrial diversity. Supporting alternative nature – based livelihood activities so as to eliminate destructive activities such as charcoal burning.
Shortage of adult literacy centres, learning materials and poor learning environment for adult learners.	Inadequate funding to construct proper learning centres. Low number of adult teachers.	To initiate 60% increase in funding to address the shortage by 2012.	Intensify campaigns on adult literacy. Disseminate policies of ACE Programmes.	Increase number of learning centres to at least two per every sub-location, recruit more adult teachers.
Lack of proper infrastructure at the district and division [offices and office equipments].	Political unrest and inadequate funding.	Improve infrastructure by 50% by the end of planning period.	Construct offices at the district headquarter and all divisions.	Mobilize funds and construct offices.

#### iv) Physical Infrastructure

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Inadequate accommodation for Civil servants	Lack of GOK houses. Lack of funds to maintain the dilapidated houses in forest stations.	Increase accommodation for civil servants to 70% by 2010.	Increase funding to build new accommodation for Civil servants and refurbish the existing ones,	Send budget proposals to headquarters for funding.
Insufficient data on existing housing stock and new housing development.	Lack of project planning. Lack of monitoring and evaluation.	Establishment of housing data base. Capacity building in data gathering and storage.	Assess data resource/requirement. Acquire computer and printer. Train personnel	Database established updated. I.C.T. system installation Personnel trained.



Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Inadequate farm produce to satisfy the food and cash needs of the farmer.	Overdependence on rain fed agriculture. High population density on small plots Over reliance on monoculture.	Increasing utilization of land through irrigation and drainage.	Avail funds to promote awareness of irrigated agriculture. Introduce intensive land use methods which can maximize farm yields. Promote diversification of enterprises at the farm.	Organize trainings and tours to those sites where irrigation has been developed. Prepare the communities to be in a position to initiate individual and group irrigation projects. Support financially those projects which the farmers cannot afford to.
Very low level of utilization of available resource to increase yields.	Lack of funds to invest in modern agricultural technologies. Limited knowledge to enable the farmers identified and use the various resources within their reach.	Mobilizing resources and promoting efficiency in their use.	Provide funds to develop small scale gravity fed schemes. Capacity building for the beneficiaries on how to maximize utilization of the resources at their disposal.	Capacity building of the communities to be able to identify the available resources for irrigation development. Fund the construction of the infrastructure of group irrigation projects.
Lack of equipment used to maintain infrastructure.	Lack of funds and high costs of procuring the equipments.	To reduce costs of improving infrastructure by half.	Provide funds for purchase of a grader.	Procure through LATF funds.
Lack of proper dumping sites.	Lack of proper market planning.	Improve waste management district wide.	Construct dumping sites.	Purchase land for construction.
Poor roads.	Limited funding and a lot of rains.	Improve the infrastructure to be accessible during all weather.	Increase funding to improve roads.	Purchase equipment for roads improvement and perform routine maintenance.
Low quality and quantity water.	Lack of piped water and roof catchments.	Increase households accessed to clean water by 70% by the end of planning period.	Increase the volume of water pumped.	Construct water tanks and springs to supplement piped water.



v) Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/Problems.	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Child neglect.	Poverty. Marital problems. Lack of awareness on the rights of children by many parents and caregivers. Socio-cultural issues (where fathers pay wealth before they get their children – not clear.	To facilitate & promote alternative care services for children district wide by 2010	Create awareness of children's rights. Provide guiding & counseling for parents & children. Encourage parents/guardians to start income generating activities to support their families.	Increase awareness on the rights of children at all levels in the district.
Orphans	HIV/AIDS. National causes/diseases. Migration from other districts because Lugari is a settlement scheme.	To facilitate establishment of care, protection and empowerment centre for vulnerable children in Lugari by 2012.	Provide guidance and counseling. Distribute developed IEC materials on foster care.	Increase awareness of foster care as an alternative care system.
Child labour	Poverty. Caregivers/parents ignorance on the right of children. Death of parents or guardians where children are left to take care of themselves.	To facilitate establishment of care, protection and empowerment centre for vulnerable children in Lugari by 2012.	Carry out campaigns on stop violence against children. Undertake rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of children whose rights have been violated.	Identifying and placing victims of child labour. Increase participation in child labour forms / issues.
Insecurity.	Poverty, unemployment,	To reduce insecurity by half by 2010.	Sensitize the communities on the need to give information and help in community policing.	Increase police patrol bases. Sensitize the community to assist the police in keeping peace.
Lack of proper infrastructure at the district and division [offices and office equipments].	Political unrest and inadequate funding.	Improve infrastructure by 50% by the end of planning period.	Construct offices at the district headquarter and all divisions.	Mobilize funds and construct offices.
Construction of offices and computerization.	Political unrest and inadequate funding	Political unrest and inadequate funding	Construct offices and computerize at the district headquarter and all divisions.	Mobilize funds and construct and computerize offices

vi) Research, Innovation and Technology

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/Problems.	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Lack of a DIDC at the district.	Lack of funds to put up the DIDC.	To construct a DIDC by 2010 at the district.	Request for funds to construct a DIDC.	Solicit for funds. Contract the works.
Poor mobile network coverage.	Harsh weather conditions.	Install powerful busters by 2010.	Improve network coverage.	Request celtel & safaricom to improve the coverage
Poor telkom line connection.	Poor infrastructure and low funding.	Increase electricity coverage by 2012 to all locations.	To increase network coverage.	Approach telkom to increase network coverage.
Lack of internet connection district wide.	Lack of electricity network coverage. Poverty.	Increase ICT adoption and its technology by 2012.	Increase electricity coverage. Construct a digital village at every division.	Increase funding in ICT technology.

**CHAPTER THREE:**  
**DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES**



### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

This is the translation of District strategies into specific sector priorities and strategies that cumulatively lead to an improvement in the living standards of communities. The sectors are in line with MTEF process, and includes Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure, Human Resource Development, Special Programmes; Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Public Administration, Trade, Tourism and Industry; Environment, Water and Sanitation; and Research, Innovation and Technology. For each of the sectors, the vision and mission statement is presented followed by importance of the sector and the role of stakeholders.

### **3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

This sector covers sub-sectors like Agriculture, Livestock Development, Cooperative Development, Lands, Forestry and Wildlife and Fisheries Development among others. This is a major sector in the district since majority of the people depend on agriculture and livestock production and informal Sector for their livelihood. Agricultural production however varies over the years depending on the amount of rainfall received per year. During the consultations to guide the preparation of this plan, the district prioritized the areas of intervention as food security, livestock production, small scale industries and land settlement. This section therefore presents the priority actions the sector will undertake during the plan period. Under the Medium Term Plan it is addressed under land reforms and ARD.

#### **3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

##### **Vision**

An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

##### **Mission**

To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable cooperatives sub sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife.

#### **3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

According to the vision 2030 and the MDG goals, the Agriculture and Rural Development sector, will endeavour to ensure food security is enhanced and more is produced for export in Lugari district. In the agriculture and rural development sub-sector the district recognizes that there is need to diversify crop production particularly in food crops to meet the increasing demand for food in the district. This will be done through collaboration with other stakeholders both from within and outside the district through exchange programs. Milk production will be improved by putting mechanisms in place that control diseases that attack livestock frequently. The fisheries sector will mainly focus on improving the yields by introducing quality fingerlings, educating farmers and training them in better skills.

### 3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The district will lay emphasis in creating an enabling environment for agro-business for employment and income generation so as to uplift the well being of the residents of Lugari.

### 3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders.	Role.
Co-operative members	Patronage-Producers of products to be marketed through the co-operative societies.
Co-operative Societies	Market members produce and generate savings, Provide members with credit.
Other Government Departments	They assist in networking and collaboration in promoting co-operative development. Help in enforcing existing regulations governing the sector.
NGOs	Provide technical assistance and financial support.
Ministry Staff (MOCD & M)	Implementation of government regulations and policies.
County council.	Provision and management of livestock markets and also help regulate livestock industry.
Agro-vet shops	Provision of high quality products to supplement veterinary services.
Private veterinary practitioners.	Supplement and complement veterinary services.
Farmer.	To keep high quality, health livestock and crops to increase food security.
NCPB	Facilitate storage and marketing of the cereals.

### 3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Forest	<p>Increase establishment of plantations within forest estates.</p> <p>Integrate community participation in forest management &amp; conservation.</p> <p>Protect farm forestry, commercial tree farming and efficient utilization and marketing of forest resources.</p> <p>Create awareness of forest values and products.</p> <p>Develop appropriate technologies in forest management and information.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of degraded areas and catchments protection.</p>	<p>Lack of adequate extension front liners.</p> <p>Slow adoption of tree farming as a result of tree-land conflicts.</p> <p>Lack of adequate resources in reforestation of cleared areas.</p> <p>Lack of fire fighting equipments.</p> <p>Inadequate investments in efficient technologies and energy saving mechanism.</p> <p>Low pricing of tree products disposed locally.</p>	<p>Encourage farmer/CBOs and institutions to aggressively take up tree farming.</p> <p>Collaborate with sector stakeholders in addressing participatory issues with communities in forests.</p> <p>Fast tracking formation of community forest associations (CFAs) within the forest stations.</p> <p>Training CBOs and individuals on environmental and forest related issues.</p> <p>Advocacy and introduction of technologies in utilization of tree products.</p> <p>Sensitization and awareness campaign towards protection and policing of forest areas within the adjacent community areas.</p>
Co-operative	<p>Enhance management skills.</p> <p>Improve product quality.</p>	<p>Inadequate management and leadership skills.</p> <p>Inadequate funds to</p>	<p>To train members and management committees on good governance.</p>

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		purchase value addition machines and equipments.	Collaborating with donors and other stakeholders to acquire the machines and equipment. Training members on value addition.
Land and Settlement	Ensure a dynamic equilibrium of agricultural land through sustainable land use practices and environmental conservation. Promote the development of irrigation & water harvesting schemes, soil & water conservation projects, reclamation of degraded lands and marsh land, farm forestry protection and riverbanks preservation.	Inconsistency between the current laws governing environmental protection and the agricultural extension policy reforms the agricultural sector has undertaken thus leading to poor enforcement. Poor operation and maintenance of the land development and conservation structures by the land users/farmers leading to destruction and poor sustainability.	Promote the establishment of water ponds, pans and dams and farm irrigation systems with the aim of increasing production capacity of agricultural lands. The Ministry of Agriculture will continue to promote the adoption of soil & water conservation measures on agricultural lands. This will focus on agro-forestry, river bank protection, water harvesting systems and soil conservation measures. Enhance the participation of the land-users/farmers in order to ensure sustainability of the established land development and conservation structures. Promote conservation of agriculture through capacity building of both farmers and extension personnel. Strive to harmonize the implementation and enforcement of environmental rules through the District Environmental committee. (DEC).
Agricultural extension, Advisory support services and Technology application.	Strengthening the field offices (divisions & Locations) through provision of functional facilities and capacity building so as to improve delivery of extension services to the farming community. Developing and strengthening a functional extension delivery system for up-scaling technology transfer through community action plans (CAPS). Establishing strong links and utilizing the institutions of training and re-training to provide appropriate skills for addressing the continuously changing requirements of the agricultural sector.	Low extension staff to farmer ratio caused by inadequate agricultural extension personnel. This has resulted into low relative extension farmer outreach. Deficient, bulking or non functional working tools (old motorcycles/vehicles, farm planning tools, absence of telephone connection, poor and congested office space e.t.c. High turnover of senior personnel which leads to loss of institutional memory, lack of continuity and change of priorities. Non-existent of limited district specific research directed towards addressing the emerging	Encourage and support the private sector to participate in agricultural development at all levels of the supply chain i.e. from farming and research to extension, processing and marketing. This will complement the services offered by public extension (MOA) and raise the level of farmer outreach. Strengthen research-farmer-extension linkages to ensure demand-driven research and effective application of research technologies at the farm level. Provision of capacity building, empowerment and technical back-up to the extension personnel and strengthening institutional linkages between research and extension services. The district headquarter will establish a repair and maintenance plan for the extension vehicles and



Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		dynamics of the farming systems in Lugari district.	motorcycles in order to increase transport availability for extension service delivery throughout the plan period. The district will also strive to complete the construction of the divisional offices and equip them in order to create an enabling working environment for efficient staff performance. The district will strengthen linkage with organizations that provide support services such as affordable credit, market information and appropriate technologies. This will enable farmers to implement the recommendations given by the extension service personnel.
Crop development, food, and Nutritional security.	Introduction of new crops in order to diversify crop production in the district. Promote the increase in capacity for agricultural production especially through intensive application of appropriate technologies, expanded use of irrigation systems in crop production and demand –driven high yielding crop varieties. Promote food and nutritional security initiatives. These food security initiatives will be scaled up, seed bulking for the disappearing crops (sorghum, millet, cassava, sweet potatoes, green grams and beans) and mechanisms to monitor food balances of critical crops will be put in place. Increase campaigns to reduce harvest and post-harvest crop losses through training and dissemination of appropriate post-harvest preservation technologies. The district will also enhance surveillance and control of pests in efforts to ensure strategic food security.	Low and declining natural fertility of soil. Declining overall mean yield productivity due to inadequate utilization of inputs and inappropriate agricultural practices. Sub-division of land into un economical units. Low application of superior technologies such as high yielding crop varieties. High cost of inputs and productive resources such as credit and irrigation infrastructure. High post harvest crop losses due to high incidences of pests e.g. the grain borers, and poor post – harvest crop management practices. Inappropriate farming systems i.e. predominance of maize-based monoculture thus leading to poor cropping diversity.	Promotion of food and nutritional security through up-scaling of food security initiatives such as seed bulking of orphaned crops (sorghum, millet, cassava, sweet potatoes e.t.c.) Establishing mechanisms to monitor food balances of critical crops such as maize, beans, and sweet potatoes. Early warning system will also be put in place to help provide information of impending food deficits. Promote the use of soil fertility enhancing technologies including organic and in organic sources of fertility. Intensification of agricultural extension services to farmers to improve adoption of new farming technologies. Promote adherence to economical sizes of agricultural land. Encourage enterprise diversification by farmers.
Agricultural Marketing and Product	Promote expanded access for Lugari district's agricultural products in	Poor and low density of rural infrastructure leading to exploitation	Improve access to market information by farmers. Promote the development of

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Development.	the traditional and emerging markets. Promote increased value addition and diversification of the existing range of agricultural products. Adoption of a value chain approach in agricultural development.	of farmers. Farmer's low adoption of high value crops due to poor research linkages. Farmers continue to grow low value crops such as maize which attract very low prices in the local markets. Farmers low capacity for on-farm processing and value addition of agricultural products. Poor networks of market and marketing information.	marketing infrastructure and market support services. Facilitate the linkages between marketing organizations and farmers with the objective of achieving favorable trading norms and expanding markets for agricultural products. Promote value addition of agricultural products as a strategy for developing markets and products. Promote the growing of high value crops and diversify crop enterprises.
Agricultural Information & Management.	Promote and ensure availability of timely, accurate and relevant agricultural information for use by farmers in the district. Promote the generation of data and information on production systems and production resource base for distribution to farmers.	Poor availability and accessibility of agricultural information to farmers and other end users. Weak and inadequate information framework and infrastructure to collect process and disseminate agricultural information.	Development of I.C.T infrastructure and information delivery mechanisms to improve access and flow of agricultural information. Promote the development of information products and distribution mechanisms.
Agricultural Inputs and Credit.	Facilitate accessibility of affordable credit and inputs to farmers.	Lack of user-friendly credit to finance procurement of inputs and capital investment such as value addition technologies and generation development. Most financial institutions consider farming as a risky business. High costs of farm inputs and credit.	Enhance access to appropriate credit packages through partnerships with credit institutions and promoting mobilization of financial resources through community based lending systems. Improving access to key agricultural inputs through collaboration with other stakeholders to develop appropriate packages for small scale producers.
Disease control.	Tick and pest control. Vaccination.	Understaffing. Low funding. Insufficient transport and vaccines.	Rehabilitation of dips, regular and strategic vaccination, quarantines. Control of livestock movement, surveillance of livestock markets and their routes.
Veterinary and animal health.	Safety and quality assurance of animal food and products.	Understaffing. Low funding. Insufficient transport.	Encourage all households to eat only inspected meat. Condemnation and disposal of all infected animal products.
	Produce high quality hides and skins. Modern drying and preservation of hides and skins. Upgrade existing livestock.	Poor drying and preservation methods. High cost of AI. Poor marketing systems for livestock products.	Train flayers and bandamen on correct flaying and drying methods. Create awareness for farmers to appreciate the importance of AI.

### 3.1.6 Projects and Programmes

#### A. On-Going Projects: Agriculture

Name of Project Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
National Agriculture & Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) (District wide)	Promote private sector participation in agricultural extension. Promote pluralistic, efficient and demand driven extension services. Enhance the contribution of agriculture to social and economic development and poverty alleviation.	Carry out extension services in 3 focal areas covering 18,000 farm families every year. Sensitize and train 10,440 farmers in appropriate technical packages of agriculture & livestock annually. Farm and operationalize 72 farm enterprise groups every year to enhance commercialization of agricultural activities.	Carry out broad based surveys to determine the farmers' constraints & priorities. Carry out participatory analysis of poverty & livestock dynamics to isolate the vulnerable members of the society & address their problems. Promote farm business opportunities and farm farmers' enterprise groups. Conduct farmer empowerment trainings on various technical aspects of agriculture. Conduct staff capacity enhancement trainings. Facilitate the formation of farmer development committees (FADCs) to enhance projects sustainability at the grassroots.
Orphan crops revival and development (District wide)	Promote the revival and development of the disappearing traditional crops (Sorghum, Beans, cassava & sweet potatoes.)	Revive the growing of at least 4 orphan crops per year. Bulk and make available at least 6 tones of seed for each of the 4 orphan crops. Involve at least 300 farmers per year in bulking of the orphan crop germ plasm. Increase the land area under orphan crops by at least 10% annually.	Procure the seed/cuttings of the orphan crops and distribute to farmers for bulking. Train 300 farmers on seed bulking technology. Provide extension and participatory monitoring services to the farmers involved in seed bulking. Institute seed recovery plan and re-distribute to new farmers. Carry out impact monitoring & evaluation to determine the changes in the area under the orphan crops.
National Accelerated Agricultural inputs Access programme. (NAAIAP) Lugari & Likuyani)	Improve the access of basic agricultural inputs to resource poor farmers for increased agricultural productivity.	Purchase and supply seed & fertilizers to at least 1000 resource poor farmers per year. Carry out baseline surveys in Likuyani & Lugari divisions. Conduct impact evaluation.	Conduct baseline survey to determine the initial status of the farmers participating in the programme. Identify, train and accredit farm inputs stockiest for the supply of the farm inputs. Identify and recruit 1000

Name of Project Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
			farmers to participate in the programme. Introduce and administer input vouchers to facilitate acquisition of farm inputs by farmers. Conduct impact evaluation to determine the changes in productivity.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya Programme. (JMK)  (District wide)	To reduce the incidence of extreme hunger and poverty.	Facilitate the development of at least 15 project proposals for farmer groups per year. Facilitate the acquisition of grant funds from the NMK secretariat for at least 10 groups every year. Train 15 farmer groups on group dynamics and technical aspects of farm enterprises.	Constitute inter-departmental committees at District & divisions to evaluate & approve group proposals. Conduct trainings for farmer groups on technical aspects of agricultural projects. Carry out supervision & backstopping visits to funded groups. Promote on farm processing & value addition in group enterprises. Carry out networking of groups and linkage to markets for their products.
Safe use of Agricultural chemicals project  (District wide)	Promote safe use of agricultural chemicals among farmers, stockists and extension personnel.	Train 400 farmers per year. Train all the farm inputs stockists (150) in the district.	Carry out practical training sessions for farmers, stockists and extension staffs. Conduct routine surveillance on safe use of chemicals.
Soil fertility Improvement through conservation Agriculture.  (Likuyani & Lugari) divisions	Promote cheap and moisture conserving techniques of land preparation.	Conduct 10 farmers' awareness and mobilization meetings. Carry out 2 farmers' field days on conservation agriculture. Establish & manage 2 demo sites per year.	Awareness creation and mobilization campaigns. Conducting on-farm demonstrations. Mounting farmers' field days. Staff & farmer trainings.
Up scaling of sunflower and Soya beans production for processing.  (Matete & Lugari divisions.)	Promote value addition & processing for increased income generation & poverty eradication.	Conduct 4 farmers' mobilization meetings. Facilitate formation of at least 6 farmers' enterprise cluster groups. Conduct 4 farmers' field days and 10 demonstrations on agro-processing. Conduct 9 farmers' trainings sessions. Link farmer groups to markets.	Conduct farmers' trainings and capacity building. Facilitate formation of farmer groups. Mount farmer field days. Establish agro processing demonstrations. Carry out market surveys and linking of farmers to markets.

Name of Project Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Processing and marketing of sweet potatoes  (Likuyani and Lugari divisions)	Promote on-farm processing and value addition for increased income.	Conduct 10 farmers' mobilization meetings. Formation of 4 marketing groups. Mount 4 farmers field days Establish 4 demonstration sites on agro-processing. Train 80 farmers.	Facilitate formation of marketing groups. Carry out awareness creation and farmers mobilization. Conduct farmers field days. Conduct farmers' trainings. Source market information.
Production and processing of irrigated horticultural products  (Matete division)	Promote production of high value crops to increase income.	Form and train 2 enterprise groups on commercial vegetable production. Increase by 4 acres the land area under irrigated horticulture. Train 20 farmers on operation and maintenance of irrigation systems. Conduct 4 farmers meetings. Conduct 4 field days and demonstration.	Conduct farmers and staff trainings. Organize on-farm demonstrations and field days. Conduct farmers' awareness campaigns. Facilitate formation of horticultural enterprise groups. Link farmers to markets.

### B. New Project Proposals: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Mushroom production and Marketing  (Lugari division)	1	Income generation and poverty eradication.	Form 4 farmer enterprise groups. Conduct training to 80 farmers per year on mushroom growing. Conduct market surveys and link farmers to the markets. Facilitate the on-farm processing and packaging of the products.	Farmer sensitization and mobilization. Farmers training on mushroom growing. Formation of farmer groups. Construction of mushroom houses. Marketing information and networking.
Promotion of production and processing of Grain Amaranth  (Lugari and Matete divisions)	2	Income generation, poverty reduction and increasing cropping diversity.	Increase the area under grain Amaranth from the current 10 acres by at least 5 acres per year in each division. Increase the number of farmers growing the crops by 50 per year. Form 10 farmer	Farmer mobilization to increase the land area put under Grain Amaranth. Train farmers on grain Amaranth agronomy. Form farmers groups to facilitate processing and marketing. Conduct field days and demonstrations.



Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
			groups to perform processing, value addition and packaging of the product.	
Soya beans production processing and value addition.  (Matete and Lugari divisions)	3	Promoting cropping diversity and income generation.	Awareness creation and mobilization meetings – 10 per year. Facilitate the formation of 6 Soya beans enterprise groups. Train at least 120 farmers on Soya beans production and processing. Increase the number of acres put under Soya beans by 40 acres per year.	Farmer sensitization and mobilization Farmers' trainings. Formation of Soya beans common interest groups. Farming of marketing groups. Value addition and marketing

#### A. On-Going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Production

Project name location/Division.	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities.
Small holders' diary commercialization programme [SDCP]. All divisions.	To increase income of the poor rural households that depend substantially on production and trade of dairy products for their livelihood.	All Dairy farmers in Lugari district.	Organization and enterprise skills development. Technical support to dairy producers. Development of the milk market chain. Support to policy & institutions Programme management and coordination.

#### B New Projects/Programmes: Livestock Production

Project name Location/Division.	Priority Ranking	Objectives.	Targets.	Description of Activities.
Bee keeping. District wide.	1	Increase income generation by creating 40% employment opportunities to reduce poverty to poor rural households.	Youth groups and individual farmers.	Training of the groups. Demonstrations. Acquisition of hives and equipment.
Local poultry production. District wide.	2	Increase income generation by creating 40% employment opportunities to reduce poverty to poor rural house holds	Youth groups and individual farmers	Training on production, management, & housing.



## A On-Going Projects/Programmes: Veterinary Department

Project name location/Division.	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities.
Livestock disease control district wide. Especially ticks.	Reduce tick borne disease. Increase farmers' income.	Farmers in Lugari district.	Train farmers. Train on dip management.
Vaccination.	Control livestock against black quarter anthrax, Newcastle, etc	All livestock vaccinated.	Routine vaccinations against common disease.
Livestock food safety and quality assurance.	The public to consume safe and quality livestock products.	All meat products.	Meat inspection. Milk hygiene. Hides & skins improvement.
Upgrade low breed in cattle.	Indigenous breeds are upgraded.	54.5% of livestock population.	Use high quality breed bulls and artificial.

## B New Project Proposals: Veterinary Department

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives.	Targets.	Description of Activities.
Livestock, diseases and pest control.	1	Reduce disease and pest control through surveillance, vaccination and tick control. Increase livestock productivity and profitability.	All farmers with cattle in the district.	Quarantine. Vaccination. Rehabilitate dips.
Veterinary public health.	2	To ensure safe and high quality food and products assurance.	All consumers of meat and butcheries.	Encourage households to eat inspected meat.
Office improvement.	3	Staff at the district headquarters and all divisions to have houses to deliver service promptly	To have 5 house units to accommodate veterinary staff.	Source for funds. Procurement of the works.
Buy 2 double cabin pickups.	4	For effective and efficient transport system.	2 double cabin and 4 motor bikes.	Procurement of the 2 vehicles and 4 motorbikes.

## A. On-Going Projects: Co-operatives

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of activities.
Education training and information-District wide	To empower cooperatives with knowledge for proper and effective management	To conduct training annually	To conduct training for information dissemination
Value addition	To improve products by value addition	Ensure all dairy cooperative societies process the milk before sale	Purchase processing plant for milk and install them.

## B. New Project/Programmes: Co-operatives

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Purchase of Lap top computers at District Headquarters.	1	This will enhance efficiency in correspondence and data storage.	1 Lap top and 1 desktop.	Purchase 1 laptop and 1 desktop computer.
Purchase of 1 new vehicle and motor bike at the District Headquarters.	2	To enable efficient traveling for officers to reach members in the three divisions during field visits and other extension services.	Purchase 1 motor vehicle and 1 motor bike.	Purchase 1 motor vehicle to replace the old one and 1 motor bike.

## A On-Going Projects/Programmes: Forest Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities.
Divisional Nurseries Private Nurseries	To ensure availability of seedlings of different species for planting on farm lands. To provide adequate seedlings for purposes of rehabilitation protection of catchments areas. Enhance on-farm tree planting by ensuring there is adequate self production by individuals/CBOs.	To raise 700,000 seedlings sufficient for farmers. To improve the standard of livelihood and rural economies. To rehabilitate degraded areas and protect catchment fragile areas. Raise awareness in tree activities.	Raise adequate seedlings of various species within the reach of farmers' institutions e.t.c. Carry out sensitization and awareness within communities/institutions. Create alternative sources of tree planting other than the institution nursery.
Seedling production in forest station nurseries (Nzoia, Lugari, Turbo)	To provide sufficient seedling for re-a forestation activities within the stations.	To raise 400,000 seedlings of cypress, eucalyptus and pine species for planting in the forest plantations.	Raising adequate seedlings for planting using permanent and casual labour.
Plantation re-a forestation in Lugari, Nzoia & Turbo stations.	To replant areas clear felled and existing as backlogs in the respective stations. To increase production in prepared areas.	To replant 200 Ha. of areas cleared and felled in the station by use of casual labour.	Preparation of sites for planting and actual planting.
Rehabilitation of degraded areas and catchments protection in the Division.	Identify and rehabilitate critical focal areas that have been adversely affected by erosion, overgrazing and unsustainable land use practices. Ensure water sources and fragile ecosystems are adequately protected.	To mobilize focal community farmers in tree planting within the identified areas. Farmers to own the process and insure protection of planted areas	Mobilization of farmers. Sensitization/awareness campaign. Planting trees. Monitoring activities of planted sites.

## B New Projects/Programmes: Forest Department

Project Name Location/Division.	Priority Ranking	Objectives.	Targets.	Description of Activities.
Community participation in conservation and management of forests in all stations.	1	Integrate forest adjacent communities in the conservation and management activities in forest. Improve the livelihoods of communities living adjacent to forest areas. Foster positive interaction between communities and the managers of forest areas.	Formation of 3 community forest associations in all forest stations in the district [Nzoia, Lugari & turbo]	Mobilization of different groups within communities. Awareness creation. Creation of CFAs and election of officials. Registration of CFAs with the registrar of societies. Working out modalities of community participation.

### 3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Agriculture and Rural development Sector plays a significant role in the overall national economy through revitalizing agriculture for food security; revitalizing cooperatives to mobilize domestic savings, revamping the livestock and fisheries sub-sector, sustainable development of forestry and mining, reforming land management systems, revitalizing Regional Development Authorities to create regional balance in development and protecting, conserving and sustainable management of wildlife and other natural resources.

### 3.1.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Enhance training on Programme-Based Budgeting; Strengthen monitoring and evaluation for the sector programmes; Enhance capacity in the sector Ministries through recruitment of necessary staff, procurement of appropriate equipment, provision of office space and staff training; Realign the sector's budget towards the flagship projects/programmes identified in the Vision 2030; Enhance adoption of use of ICT in the sector Ministries Develop a clear strategy of funding and restructuring of parastatals which are taking a huge share of the sector's budget; Fast tracking the completion of policies, legal and institutional frameworks in the sector ministries; and, Strengthen existing institutions

## 3.2 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

The sector comprises of Water and Environment and Mineral Resources. . In the Kenya's Vision 2030, this sector has been recognized as an enabler for sustained development of

the economy, particularly in development of agriculture, conservation of environment and adoption of clean technology to minimize environmental pollution.

### 3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

#### Vision

To ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all

#### Mission

To promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development

### 3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Water availability and accessibility both for domestic and livestock use shall continue to remain a priority during the plan period. This shall be achieved through harnessing roof catchment water, scaling up of water supply and rehabilitation of existing water facilities. Efforts to improve waste disposal shall be given a top priority for both solid and liquid waste.

### 3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Water sub-sector is crucial in the district as it promotes and supports water resource management and development which avails water resource for domestic, industrial and livestock use. Management of waste disposal is critical in order to minimize water borne diseases

### 3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
NEMA	Regulate the usage of natural resources through conducting of EIA
NZUWASCO	Water service provider within Lugari
Lake Victoria North Water Service Board	Offer technical advice, regulate and license water service providers.
Kenya Women Finance Trust fund	Build capacity of communities on water harvesting skills, provide water tanks.

### 3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Major water works	Enhance operational capacity of water supply to meet the increase water demand; Provide water for both domestic and livestock use; Ensure reliable and safe water to consumers and increase safe water coverage in the district.	Inadequate funding; Most water supplies operating below capacity.	Undertake affordable projects; Complete all the incomplete water projects; Increase pumping and piping.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Environment	Integration of environmental concerns in all development projects; Conservation measures on catchment areas : Establishment of tree nurseries; Enhancing agro-forestry in farming practices.	Inadequate Staffing, Inadequate funding; Lack of logistical support.	Mobilization, sensitization of development agents; training of stakeholders; Re-afforest all catchments areas; Collaboration and networking among stakeholders.
Irrigation	Promote irrigation to supplement rain fed agricultural production.	High cost of pumping water for irrigation; Insufficient funds.	Enhancement of extension services through field days, demonstration, and extension tours and follow up visits.

### 3.2.6 Projects and Programmes

#### A. On-Going Projects/Programmes: Water

Project Name Location/Division.	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities.
Lumakanda water supply projects Lumakanda Location of Lugari Division	Supply adequate portable water to residents of Lumakanda District headquarters and the surrounding areas.	Construction of intake works on Murgusi River. Installation of raw water rising main. ) (Not clear what this is) Reconstruction of treatment works. Installation of rising mains and distribution lines. Metering	Construction of intake weir. Reconstruction of intake pump house. Electrification in intake pump station. Installation of 2 raw water-pumping sets. Acquisition of intake pump station compound. Installation of rising mains, distribution lines and metering.
Saisi Wabuge water supply project. Nzoia Location of Likuyani Division.	Supply adequate portable water to Saisi Wabuge school and the surrounding community.	Drill 1 Borehole. Install 1 submersible pumping set and generator. Construct 1 steel water tower. Install rising mains and distribution line. Construct 1 power/pump House.	Drilling of 1 Borehole. Installation of submersible pumping set and generator. Construction of steel water Tower with plastic tank. Installation of rising mains and distribution lines. Construction of power/pump house.
Mautuma Location of Likuyani Division	Supply adequate portable water to Mautuma Health centre and the surrounding community.	Cleaning 1 borehole. Installing submersible pumping set and generator. Rising mains, distribution lines and meters.	Cleaning of borehole. Installation of submersible pumping set and generator. Repairs on rising mains and distribution lines. Installation of new rising mains, distribution lines and metering.
Musembe water supply project. Chekalini Location of Lugari Division	Supply adequate water to residents of Musembe Location	Drill 1 No. Borehole. Power/Pump House. Installing submersible pumping set and Generator. Rising mains,	Drilling of 1 No. Borehole. Construction of Power/Pump house. Electrification of intake. Installation of submersible pumping set and generator.



Project Name Location/Division.	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities.
		distribution lines and meters.	Installation of rising mains, distribution lines and metering.
St. Ann Mabusi water supply project.	Supply adequate portable water to residents of St. Ann Nzoia Secondary school and Mabusi Trading centre	Construct intake springs. 50M <sup>3</sup> underground tank. 1 No. pump house. 1 No. Diesel operated pumping equipment. Rising mains distribution lines and meters.	Construction of intake spring. Construction of 50 M <sup>3</sup> underground tanks. Construction of Pump house Installation of Diesel operated pumping equipment. Installation of rising mains, distribution lines and meters.
Soy water supply project Likuyani Location of Likuyani Division.	Supply adequate portable water to residents of Soy Township and the surrounding areas.	Reconstruction intake works. Install raw water gravity mains and repair clear water rising mains and distribution lines. Metering. Install new pumping equipment.	Reconstruction of intake works. Installation of gravity raw water mains. Rehabilitation of treatment works. Installation of 2 new pumping sets with control panels. Repairs of rising mains and distribution lines and metering.

### B New Project Proposals: Water

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Matete gravity water supply scheme Matete Location of Matete Division.	1	Supply adequate portable water to residents of Matete Division.	Carry out investing actions, planning and design. All residents of Matete location to have piped water.	Carry out investigations, planning and design. Construct intake springs. Install pipelines and metering. Construct storage tanks and communal water points and kiosks.
Lugari water supply project Matete Location of Matete division.	2	Supply adequate portable water to residents of Lugari area of Matete Division.	All communities in Matete location.	Carry out investigations, planning, and design. Construct intake works on Nzoia River. Construct full treatment work. Construct pump house, install 2 pumping sets. Install rising mains, distribution lines and metering. Construct storage tanks.
Makhukhuni water supply project Matete Location of Matete Division.	3	Supply adequate portable water to students of Makhukhuni school	All residents of Matete location to have piped	Carry out investigations, planning and design. Drill 1 borehole. Construct



Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
		and the surrounding community.	water.	pump/powerhouse, install borehole pump and generator. Install rising mains, distribution lines and metering. Construct storage tanks.
Lumakanda water supply project Lugari Location of Lugari Division.	4	Supply adequate water to residents of Lugari and Matete Divisions.	All residents of Lugari location to have piped water.	Carry out investigations, planning and design. Construct new intake works on Kipkarren River. Construct treatment works. Construct storage tanks. Install rising mains and distribution lines. Metering.
Sikulu water supply project Likuyani Location of Likuyani Division	5	Supply adequate water to residents of Sikulu school and surrounding areas.	All residents of Likuyani location to have piped water.	Carry out investigations, planning and design. Drill 1 borehole. Construct pump/power house, install borehole pump and generator. Construct storage tanks, install rising mains and distribution lines. Metering.
Mautuma Panpaper water supply project.	6	Supply adequate portable water to residents of Mautuma Location	All residents of Mautuma location to have piped water.	Carry out investigations, planning and design. Construct intake works on Nzoia River. Construct treatment works. Install rising mains and distribution lines. Construct storage tanks. Metering.
Sambarao water supply project Likuyani/Nzoia Locations of Likuyani Division.	7	Supply adequate portable water to residents of Likuyani Division.	All residents of Likuyani/Nzoia location to have piped water.	Carry out investigations, planning and design. Construct treatment works. Install rising mains and distribution lines. Construct storage tanks. Metering.
Sango water supply project Likuyani Location of Likuyani Division.	8	Supply adequate portable water to residents of Sango area.	All residents of Likuyani location to have piped water.	Construct intake works on Sango Dam. Construct treatment works, installation of rising mains and distribution lines. Metering. Construction of tanks.
Acacia Sinoko water supply project Sinoko Location	9	Supply adequate portable water to residents of Sinoko area	All residents of Sinoko location to have piped water.	Construct intake works on Nzoia River. Construct treatment works. Install rising mains and distribution lines. Construct storage tanks. Metering.

## A. On-Going Projects/Programmes: Irrigation and Drainage

Project Name Location/Division.	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Construction of Mwamba Irrigation Scheme	Increase utilization of land through irrigation and drainage	All farmers in Lugari division.	Community mobilization meetings. Training of farmers. Detailed investigation & Design [HA]. Construction of the Mwamba Irrigation Scheme.

## B. New Project Proposals: Irrigation and Drainage

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Construction of irrigation scheme at least in all division.	1	Increase utilization of land through irrigation and drainage.	All farmers in the District.	Community mobilization meetings. Training of farmers. Detail investigation & Design [HA] Construction of irrigation schemes.

## A. On-Going Projects: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description Of Activities.
Community mobilization.	To have schools, CBO's and general resource users informed on environmental issues and sustainable development at household community, and the district.	Entire rural and urban communities.	Holding barazas for public sensitization, awareness creation and popularization of environmental management policies and legislation. Formation of community based environment management groups.
Wetlands management and conservation.	Integrate wetlands management and ecotourism. Establish fish ponds beekeeping and indigenous tree planting.	Open springs and water courses. Open hills and deforested areas. All un reclaimed wetlands or those converted to environmentally unfriendly uses conserved. All users of wetlands to participate in conservation.	Afforestation and reforestation; formation of communal groups to manage wetlands resources. Enforcement of regulation and by-laws development of alternative options.
Urban waste management	Initiate community clean ups and compositing of all	Local markets. Schools. Lugari county council.	Develop and promote waste recycling technologies.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description Of Activities.
	organic waste. Encourage the local authority to develop landfills as dumpsites.		Discourage use of non biodegradable products. Enforcement of relevant regulations and bylaws.
Disaster management.	Improve incidents reporting mechanism. Capacity building for the community in disaster preparedness, e.g. issues of fire.	Community neighboring highway, forest and river Nzoia. Red cross, police, community.	Undertake surveillance and gather data on disaster occurrences, build capacities to mitigate disasters. Hold barazas to enhance community co-existence and disaster management
Group nurseries.	To boost employment opportunities, rural income and conserve environment.	To establish 80 group nurseries. To raise 4 million seedlings annually.	Raise enough seedlings for planting.

### B New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities.
Agro-forestry plots. All divisions	1	Increase vegetation cover, fuel wood supply and fodder.	To establish one 5 acre plot per division per year.	Introduce agro-forestry in farming activities. Justification. To conserve soil erosion.
Rural waste management. District wide.	2	Improve household waste management practice.	All households in the district to have efficient waste re-use and waste recycling practices by mid plan.	Digging of compost pits. Sensitization and awareness creation on waste re-use and waste re-re-cycling.
Formation of environment conservation policy.	3	Improve environment conservation and law governing waste disposal.	Have a district environment policy by 2010.	Stakeholders' forums and sensitization workshops.

#### 3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Adequate and reliable water supply is a key input to poverty reduction. Water resources both underground and rain fed are important for food security and rearing of livestock. Therefore, for any meaningful development to take place, the sector must be closely linked to the other sectors such as; Public Administration, Law and Order Sector to ensure maintenance of security for the implementation of the sector activities. The Education and Health Sectors to provide both skilled and healthy manpower.

### **3.2.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues**

A number of water projects have been proposed in order to improve accessibility and availability of this important resource. Efforts shall be made to scale up spring protection in order to improve and provide clean and safe drinking water to the people of Lugari thus minimizing water borne diseases, as well as availing water for industrialization and livestock use.

## **3.3 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

### **3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

#### **Vision**

To have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development.

#### **Mission:**

To provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labor market.

### **3.3.2 District Response to Vision and Mission**

#### **Education**

The district recognizes that this sector plays a critical role in preparing individuals to cope with changing circumstances in economic development. Emphasis on education will be laid on promotion of girl-child education and establishment of unified scheme of work in the district. Provision of better physical facilities by PTAs and CDF will be the core priority. This will be geared towards soliciting funds from the local decentralized initiatives. Technology oriented knowledge and skills for the youth will be emphasized through vocational training. Greater measures will be taken to eliminate negative cultural practices such as Female Genital Mutilation. Combined efforts will be made to support education at all levels to ensure sustainability.

#### **Health**

The district recognizes that this sector plays a critical role in preparing individuals to cope with changing circumstances in economic development. Efforts to contain HIV/AIDS pandemic will be promoted through the Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan, in the Total War against HIV/AIDS (TOWA) project. The provision of health services will lay emphasis on preventive, promotional and rehabilitative services, with provision of adequate staff and drugs. Five more health facilities will be constructed in the plan period. Population control through programmes in reproductive health will be pursued to ensure that the district's meagre resources are properly used.

### 3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector prepares human resources for taking part in the labor force thereby alleviating poverty in the district; education is the basis for a brighter future society. For efficient and effective management of institutions in the district, people should be educated. In order to raise economic growth, education and training play a crucial role in imparting the skills needed for skilled labor, which can be achieved through an informed community. Ignorance has immensely contributed to poor agricultural production and unemployment.

#### Health

This sector prepares human resources for taking part in the labor force thereby contributing to the alleviation of poverty in the district. HIV/AIDS is claiming a high percentage of the productive persons in the district. It has led to increased poverty in the district, and there is need for interventions that will reverse the trend that is depleting the human resource.

The sector contributes to a healthy human resource, which is a prerequisite for the growth of the district's economy.

### 3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders

#### Education

Stakeholders.	Role.
Ministry of Education	Provide guidance on policy issues; Provide funds for construction of labs; Provision of technical services and advice; Create enabling environment to the field officers by providing requisite materials and support.
Publishing houses of Longhorn, Macmillan, KLB, JKF etc.	Capacity building through funding seminars and workshops; Provision of teaching and learning resources.
Parents/Community	Provision of funds for construction of physical infrastructure; Provide opportunity for the children to attend school thus increasing enrollment, transition and completion rates
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	Provision of funds for capacity building; Sensitize communities on importance of education.

#### Health

Stakeholders.	Role.
NGOs	Offer VCT services. Administering ARVs Promote PMTCT and follow up on ART defaulters.
CBOs	Improve livelihood of the affected and infected. Mobilize the communities and help in condom distribution. Home based care and care for orphans and vulnerable children.
Children's department	Help monitor organizations dealing with OVCs and care

Stakeholders.	Role.
	for the children.
Planning department	Assist in the implementation of HIV/AIDS issues. Assist in community mobilization and sensitization.
Information department	Help in dissemination of information to the community.
Youth department	Peer counseling Community sensitization

### 3.3.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education.	To increase transition rate from 50% to 70% in the district.	Negative attitudes towards education. Child labor/farming. Forced repetition. Parental ignorance.	Enforce government policy on access and transition. Conduct awareness, sensitization meetings/campaigns. Encourage parents to take children to school. Use provincial administration to curb child labor.
	To improve the quality of teaching and learning in schools.	Inadequate inspections/assessments. Inadequate funding. Shortage of personnel.	Regular assessments/inspections. Solicit for funding from NGOs and partners. Utilize other education officers.
	To ensure that all students prepare well in sciences to enable them perform well in KCSE	Shortage of science teachers Lack of standard laboratories. Inadequate science apparatus.	Recruit more science teachers. Construction of standard laboratories. Purchase more science apparatus. In-service through SMASSE.
	To increase the number of trained ECD teachers.	High number of school leavers. Inadequate funding. High number of school leavers with low qualifications. Lack of adequate infrastructure.	To conduct short courses and in-service regularly. Encourage more school leavers to sit for KNEC proficiency.



Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Medical Services, and Public Health and Sanitation	Advocacy; Home based care; Prevent mother to child transmission; Reduce AIDS impact on society; Mitigation of socio-economic impact; Monitoring and Evaluation of HIV/AIDS activities.	Lack of trained HIV/AIDS counsellors; Lack of voluntary counselling and testing sites; Inadequate screening health facilities; Lack of inter sectoral collaboration; Slow change in attitude and behaviour.	Prevent mother to child transmission; Increase efficiency and effectiveness in programme management and coordination; Advocacy; Provide Home Based care for infected; Enhanced monitoring and evaluation; Promote inter-sectoral collaboration of stakeholders; Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in our activities; Voluntary Testing and Counselling in the entire districts; Continuation of support for infected and affected.
	Completion of wards; Provision of adequate staff and equipment; Provision of adequate drugs; Prevention and control of communicable diseases; Insect vectors and vermin control; Improvement of environmental sanitation; Health education; Improve of nutritional status; Protection of springs.	Poor infrastructure and difficult terrain in the district; High poverty level in the district; Beliefs, taboos and customs among the community hinder development in health sector; High incidence of communicable and preventable diseases High prevalence of malaria in the district; Poor and low environmental sanitation status.	To promote community resource persons to take key roles in disease control and prevention; To integrate disease control with income generating activities; Promote malaria control activities; Enhance food security to reduce malnutrition; Vitamin A supplementation during immunization; Involve all stakeholders in health care provision and infrastructure.

### 3.3.6 Projects and Programmes

#### A. On-Going Projects/Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division.	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities.
Construction of classrooms in both primary and secondary schools.	To ensure all students learn under a safe environment for quality education	All students to learn in the classrooms.	Putting up standard classrooms as per the Ministry's guidelines.
Equipping of laboratories in all secondary schools.	To ensure that students are adequately prepared to perform	Ensure all the schools have standard laboratories.	Soliciting for funds from MOE and parents. Constructing standard

Project Name Location/Division.	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities.
	well in KCSE.		laboratories as per MOE guidelines.
Recruitment of teachers in the district.	To ensure effective implementation of the curriculum in the schools.	Understaffed schools	Provide the Curriculum Based Establishment and Staffing position. Recruit teachers according to staffing norms.

### B New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives.	Targets.	Description Of Activities.
Special Education Assessment and Resource Centre	1	To cater for the needs of less privileged children in the society.	All children with SNE	Sourcing for funds from MOE and well wishers. Sensitizing and mobilizing the public. <b>Justification</b> There is no assessment centre in the district.
Divisional Education Offices	2	To improve service delivery in the field offices	Construct the offices by 2010	Source for funds from MOE and other development partners. <b>Justification</b> The AEOs lack office space.
Teachers Advisory Resource Centre	3	To ensure that teachers and learners access teaching and learning resources easily	Construct the TRC by 2010. Provide all current reading reference materials.	Source for funds from MOE and other development partners. <b>Justification</b> The district lacks policy and legal documents.
Constructing and equipping of laboratories.	4	Improve learning infrastructure.	All secondary schools in the district.	Source for funds from MOE and other development partners.
Construction of classrooms.	5	Decongest overcrowded classrooms	All schools.	Source for funds from MOE and other development partners.
Capacity building.	6	Increase awareness creation	All students and the community.	Source for funds from MOE and other development partners.

### A. On-Going Projects/Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/Division.	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities.
Infrastructure & equipment: Lumakanda district hospital. Likuyani Sub-district hospital Mautuma Sub-district hospital.	Expand health care services.	X-ray, maternity. Theater equipment Specialized clinics.	Sourcing funds and provision of equipment

Project Name Location/Division.	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities.
Infrastructure & Equipment: Dispensaries.		Put up laboratories Laboratory equipments Incinerators	Source funds and build. Procure equipments Put up incinerators.
Malaria control	Reduce malaria cases in the community.	ANC mothers Under fives.	IRS LLITNS distribution Provide IPT.
HIV/AIDS & TB control	Reduce prevalence of HIV in the community.	ANC mothers Community Long distant truck drivers	Provide VCT services (construct 3 more VCTs). Mobilize community on ART uptake.
KEPI	To increase immunization coverage.	Children under 1 year and pregnant mothers.	Expand sites
Malezi-bora weeks.	Improve health of the child and the mother	Under five children. Women of reproductive age.	Scaling up EPI, Nutrition & RG services.
IMCI	To improve the quality in under five years.	Children under five years.	Train 50% HCW on IMCI
Disease surveillance	Early detection and prevention of outbreaks	Community	Weekly reporting of cases.

## B. New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Malaria control programme. District wide.	1	To reduce morbidity & mortality due to malaria.	All community members.	Training, distribute ITN nets.
Expanded immunization programme.	2	To reduce morbidity & mortality from immunizable conditions.	All under one year old.	Training, equipment, logistics, monitoring & evaluation.
HIV/AIDS/TB control.	3	To reduce prevalence and mortality from HIV/AIDS/TB.	All communities.	Increase VCT, PMTCT & ART intake. Advocacy. Blood safety.
Reproductive health.	4	To reduce mother mortality rate.	Women of reproductive health.	Training & sensitization.
Integrated management of childhood infections.	5	To improve cases of childhood illness.	The under five yrs..	Training, M&E.
Infrastructure improvement & equipment.	6	To expand services.	All.	Construction of maternity, X-ray, VCT & mortuary. Renovations & equipments.
Communicable disease control.	7	To reduce the burden of communicable diseases in the community.	All population.	Sanitation improvement. Safe water. Public law regulations & enforcement. Surveillance.

### **3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

Provide appropriate manpower training on environmental management, as well as provide a basis for mindset towards positive environmental behaviour. Empower the youth with relevant knowledge, skills and attitudes, inculcating a culture of responsibility, hard work and accountability. Develop relevant human resources capacity to transform the construction industry, and to benefit local entrepreneurial management in the sector. To realize the objective of this sector, there will be need for other sectors to contribute. Public Administration will be crucial for good governance in provision and management of educational and health institutions. Financial resources will be required to put up structures. Availability of land will also be critical for the construction of new structures

### **3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues**

Even though the Sector has made progress in mitigating the impact of the HIV/AIDS scourge, many hurdles still exist. some of which are: (i) High prevalence of HIV/AIDS, which has led to increased number of orphans in education institutions; (ii) Absenteeism – many children who cannot regularly attend school because they have to offer care and support to the infected relatives, leading to poor performance in school; (iii) Absenteeism and high mortality and morbidity rates on the part of infected and affected teachers and administrative staff; (iv) Stigmatization of the infected; and (v) Limited access to ARVs for the infected. The HIV/AIDS workplace policy is being developed and regularly reviewed to address most of the said challenges. Nevertheless, there is need for more support to intensify AIDS prevention and advocacy activities at all levels.

## **3.4 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES**

### **3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

#### **Vision**

To provide sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans

#### **Mission**

To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups

### **3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

The sector aims to implement strategies that spur economic growth and address the social economic needs of the community. The foremost task will be to mobilize community resources especially participation to promote participatory projects and programmes for sustainability.

The gender and children's affairs subsector will promote the development of the community through mobilization of local resources to improve standards of living. This will be pursued through enhancement of women's capacity to manage viable and sustainable projects especially in agriculture and small-scale trade. Creation of awareness of the need for self-reliance will be undertaken alongside encouraging support and development activities and capacity building for other organization like NGOs.

Sports will aim at making sport activities within the district more attractive and take advantage of the gatherings to disseminate information on HIV/AIDS. Use of sports as leisure will improve the general well being of the human resources. Sports activities will therefore be popularized as a vehicle for social integration and economic development.

Equally efforts shall be geared towards environmental conservation by the relevant authorities and WKCDD&FM. Disaster preparedness will also be inculcated in the day to day life style of the communities of Lugari, through enhanced capacity.

### **3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

The strategic objectives of the sector are promotion of best training practices, management of environmental disasters, facilitation and empowerment of vulnerable groups including women and youth. The special programmes sector plays an important role in provision of highly skilled labour which is critical for economic and development activities to take place. Capacity development and development of manpower and establishment of well trained workforce is therefore facilitated by the sector.

The sector is important in capacity building and creating a sense of pride and self-reliance among the various groups, which are categorized as disadvantaged and vulnerable. It promotes the empowerment of women, the disabled and the youth to realize their potential and apply the same towards contributing to economic growth and poverty reduction. It addresses the needs of the disabled through vocational rehabilitation centres, which impart self supporting skills to them.

It supports and also carries out gender sensitization to enhance the understanding of the community on the importance of integrating gender concerns in the planning and implementation of all development programmes and projects and the important of reducing gender inequalities. It also promotes self-sufficiency among women and promotes local resource mobilization through self-help movements. These activities promote good leadership in project management in an effort to supplement external resources. The community based nutrition programme has managed to improve the nutritional status of children through use of cheap food available within the community

A healthy weight, stamina and general body fitness increases productivity. The sub-sector seeks to promote the productivity of the labour force by encouraging development of sports facilities and improving the general administration and management of sports bodies. Sports are also used to facilitate positive interaction and integration and particularly in disseminating information on HIV/AIDS.



### 3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders.	Role.
1. ANASS	Providing self-employment skills to youths in solar technology.
2. NEMA & KFS (Lugari) (a) Evergreen movement.	Environmental conservation to enhance opportunities for youths to earn a living through tree planting, mass cleanups..
3.Co-operatives Development	Training and capacity building of young entrepreneurs
4.Health (a) APHIA II (b) AMPATH (c) Lugari women Against Aids Programmes (LWAAP)	Training of peer counselors, provision of IEC materials, VCT services to youth, awareness campaigns on HIV/AIDS scourge.
5.All other departments: Security; Water; Lands.	Collaboration on particular areas affecting youths. Coordinate implementation of development activities.
6.Community	Mobilize local resources for development through fund raising.
7.NGOs	Assist in community sensitization and mobilization. Provision of loans for small scale projects.
8. Department of gender	Counselling, capacity building and mobilization of the community to start groups.

### 3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Youth fund (Empowerment)	Advance loans on commercial terms to youth	Inadequate funds in the C-YES component. Stringent conditions in the financial institutions.	Ensure geographical balance, gender and disability in distribution. Encourage youths not to fear applying for loans.
I.C.T	Establish digital villages for youth to access information.	Lack of infrastructure such as telecommunication and electricity	Liaise with the CDF committee to allocate funds to establish a centre. Acquire computers for startup. Liaise with the Local Authorities to provide land.
Youth & Health	Mobilize the youth to participate in national public Health campaigns. Youth seminars on HIV/AIDS. Counseling, training, and mentoring youth on sexual and reproductive health. Formation of youth health clubs.	Poverty levels. Poor infrastructure Inadequate VCT centers and personnel. Inadequate funds for training and IEC materials preparation. Cultural hindrances.	Establish mobile VCT centers. Organize seminars on HIV/AIDS. Collaborate with all stakeholders especially religious organizations. Promote condom use.



Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Environment	Mass tree planting. Organize events for youth involvement in environment issues. Mass clean-ups. Waste management. Soil conservation.	Weak laws on environmental conservation. Lack of tools and equipment, transport means, storage facilities and funds	Partner with NEMA and green belt movement to sensitize youths on environment. Well wishers to donate tools and kits. Recognizing youth who excel in environmental conservation.
Youth Crime, Drugs and Substances Abuse	Peer group counseling on effects on drugs. Awareness on role of community policing Organize social support groups	Lack of openness by users of drugs. Structures of the drugs liaison body (NACADA) are weak Stigma	Involve ex-drug addicts to sensitize youth on effects. Organize discussion sessions. Youth support groups.
Leisure and Recreation	Sporting activities. Performing Arts. Visual Art. Community service/volunteerism. Training registered groups.	Lack of funds. Lack of transport Poor physical facilities (playgrounds, social halls e.t.c.) Apathy by youths.	Collaborate with live ministries. Mobilize and source for funds from sponsors. Enhance IGAs by the youth.
Adult literacy & education.	Expand access and increase participation in ACE classes. Improve quality and efficiency of ACE Programmes. Obtain reliable data for improving literacy programmes.	Inadequate learning centres. teachers & learning materials. Lack of proper legislative frame work to adequately address. Lack of transport means to adequately supervise ACE.	Increase learning centres, recruit more teachers. Provide more teaching and learning materials. Encourage the participation of NGOs & FBOs in provision of adult literacy. Construct one community learning resource centre in each location.
Gender and Social Services.	Capacity building of community development groups on management of projects. Counseling of vulnerable groups i.e. PLWHAs, widows' e.t.c. Monitor and Evaluate programmes.	Lack of funds. Skelton staff. Lack of transport facility to carry out field activities. Social -cultural attitudes and practices which act as a barrier towards gender equity. Lack of office space.	To educate, mobilize and sensitize the community to form groups, identify projects and solicit for funds. The ministry to provide enough funding to procure a vehicle, construct an office and to post trained staff. Provide gender education through public barazas development groups and meetings.

### 3.4.6 Projects and Programmes

#### A On-Going Projects/Programmes: Adult Literacy Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Adult continuing education [ACE] district wide. Both basic literacy & post literacy Programmes.	To expand accessibility of adult literacy classes from 37 to 50 by 2012. To reduce illiteracy levels by 40% by 2012. To provide adequate learning & teaching materials to all centres by 2010.	All illiterate adults in the district.	Teaching in the 37 literacy centres. Collaboration with NGOs & FBOs in dissemination of adult literacy legislative frame work on NFE, BLP&PLP.
CLRCS Majengo/Musembe.	To improve & diversify ACE learning environment & activities.	Post literacy members of the community. Youth out of school.	Construction work. Books/material mobilization. Campaigns& sensitization campaigns.

#### A On-Going Projects/Programmes: Gender and Children's Affairs

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Small scale dairy commercialization programme.	To improve incomes of groups.	All groups in seregeya location.	Mobilize, sensitize and build capacity of groups on organizational enterprise, technical skills and management of dairy activities.
Community development programme.	Improve living standards of members of the community.	All self help groups in the district.	Registering of Groups and their Capacity building on management skills of projects. Provision of self help grants to boost their capacities.

#### B New Projects/Programmes: Gender and Children's Affairs

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Women Development Programmes. District wide.	1	Empower women groups by engaging them in development activities so as to improve their living standards.	All community members in the district.	Train, start IGAs and provide small start off loans.
Office construction at the district headquarters.	2	Provide enough working space.	To construct enough space for seven officers.	Mobilize funds, and construct offices.

## A On-Going Projects/Programmes: Youth Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities.
Seedling production Youths groups in Matete- World star Environment group. Evergreen movement Youth Group Lugari.	To ensure sufficient seedlings are ready for planting every year before the end of rains.	Ensure annual tree planting in public places is achieved.	Raising seedlings in the nurseries in various sites by youths.
Youth Counseling on HIV/AIDS	To ensure that 60% youths are fully engaged and are well guided in initiatives for safe/healthy living by 2012.	Organize at least 2 sessions per division per week. Train peer educators and counsellors.	Load peer counsellors to move in various identified areas for meetings with youths. 1 seminar per month in every division.

## B New Project Proposals: Youth Department

Project Name Location/Division.	Priority Ranking	Objectives.	Targets:	Description Of Activities.
Construction of workshops at Mautuma Youth Polytechnic	1	To enhance efficient and effective training of youths in various skills by 2011.	Youths who have completed class 8 and form 4 will enroll for various trades. Increase no. of trades offered.	Construction and equipping of the workshops. Justification- The existing structures are dilapidated.
Youth Empowerment Centre (District level)	2	Enhance access to information, I.T. literacy and facilitation of technology adoption by 2012	Ensure adoption of I.T. technology. Access of information on careers and employment through internet. Income generating.	Acquire computers for the centre. Sensitize youth on the need for the empowerment centres. Start I.T. training programmes for youth justification: No single computer centre.

## A. Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Western Kenya Community Driven Development and Flood Mitigation Project (WKCDD & FMP)

Project Location/Division.	Name	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities.
Training of the community. Likuyani & Matete divisions.		Enhance the capacity of communities in project cycle management.	4,000	Training on project design, planning, implementation and evaluation. Training in financial management, group dynamics and procurement procedures.

Project Name Location/Division.	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities.
Community and youth micro-projects financing. Likuyani division.	Support community on prioritization of investments to improve their livelihoods.	300 households.	Developing community action plans. Desk and field screening of proposed projects.
Irrigation projects. Lugari division.	Boost household income by supporting horticultural production through continuous supply of water.	120 households.	Community sensitizations. Consultancy works on water abstraction and environmental impact assessment. Civil works relating to water abstraction from Nzoia river.
Integrated malaria control. Lugari district.	Reduce incidences of malaria infection.	300 households.	Scaling up use of insecticide treated nest & retreatment. Promoting indoor spraying.
Soil conservation & tree planting projects. District wide.	Enhance land use management aimed at mitigating flooding in the lower catchments of Nzoia.	500 households.	Developing tree nurseries. On farm tree planting and agro forestry.

### B. New Projects Proposals: Western Kenya Community Driven Development and Flood Mitigation Project (WKCD & FMP)

Project Name Location/Division.	Priority Ranking	Objectives.	Targets.	Description Of Activities.
Road rehabilitation District wide.	1	Enhance market access and reduce production costs on farm produce.	5 km.	Civil works and gravelling.
Cattle sell yard rehabilitation. Matete & Likuyani.	2	Improve income to livestock farmer.	3,000	Civil works. Improvement on drainage system.
Development of a resource centre for children with special needs. Lugari.	3	Enhance capacity on management of children with special needs.	300	Stakeholders capacity building. Civil and building works.

#### 3.4.7 Cross Sector linkages

Sports department is closely linked with Lugari Town Council as regards the ownership of stadia and education as regards school playground. Special programmes sub sector through its various programmes collaborates with other subsectors in disaster risk reduction and management. It's linked with the provincial administration and internal security, water, health, roads and public works etc.

Youth Affairs is linked with gender, culture and social services in mobilization, registration and capacity building of youth groups in the district. The sub sector works closely with the environment and natural resources sub sector in protection and conservation of the environment. This collaboration is geared towards enhancement of tree cover district wide.

### **3.4.8 Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues**

This sector will strive to mainstream issues of Gender, Youth, HIV/AIDS, Public records management, disaster risk reduction and management, and labour. Mainstreaming of these issues will play an important role in intersectoral and intra-sectoral activities prioritization and resource allocation. The sector priority is to continue addressing crosscutting issues and above all strive to instill measures towards socio-economic development. Empowerment of the women involves capacity building of which literacy and continuing education plays a critical role. Adult education targets members of the society who did not get the chance to benefit from the formal education while library services provide reading materials and facilities hence promoting a reading culture among the community members. Our subsector therefore supplements the goals of the education sector.

## **3.5 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR**

### **3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

#### **Sector Vision**

“To modernize and expand Kenya’s Physical Infrastructure to World Class Standards.”

#### **Sector Mission**

“To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities”

### **3.5.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission**

The physical infrastructure is very vital for sustained development, opening up of the district to the wider nation as well as boosting performance of other sectors. Poor physical infrastructure has been identified as a major setback in development in the district and hence the overall strategy is to provide physical infrastructural facilities through rehabilitation, improvement, effective management and expansion of the existing facilities.

In the plan period, the road network will be maintained and improved through gravelling, grading and upgrading to bitumen standard. As for power and telephone services, the focus over the plan period will be to expand the coverage to cover all the divisions targeting market centres, institutions and main community projects. This will be based on public demand in line with the business policies and set strategies. Building and construction sector has not been adequately addressed. Electricity supply will also be increased.

### **3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

This is the sector that deals with the transportation of farm produce and other goods to markets. It facilitates the exploitation of natural resources and eases communication. The strengthening of small-scale industries relies on the sector, and will also play the leading role in opening up of the district to the outside world.



The households who depend on firewood/charcoal are 88 per cent of the population. All divisions are under mobile service coverage, which opens up the district to the outside world and markets. The district has a total of 280 Km of classified roads. These are important for the transport of agricultural inputs and produce.

### 3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders.	Role.
Central Government	Funding, human resource, monitoring and evaluation
European Union	Funding, monitoring and evaluation
CBOs, NGO's, Youth groups	Mobilization, feedback
Community	Revenue, identification of projects, Monitoring and evaluation, feedback,

### 3.5.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Local government	Improve service delivery. Increase local development. Improve infrastructure. Improve local governance. Improve environment.	Limited resources non remittance of CILOR (Contribution in Lieu of Rates by the Government). Bloated workforce. Lack of enough skilled personnel. Political interference.	Improve revenue collection. Construction of markets and stock auction rings. Purchase of grader. Participatory approach through the Local Authorities Service Delivery Action Plan (LASDAP) process Construction of dumpsite. Sensitize councilors on their roles. Rationalization of staff. Train personnel.
Water and sewerage services provision	Provide quality and affordable water and sanitation services.	Lack of adequate funds for rehabilitation and augmentation of existing schemes and construction of new ones. Lack of adequate funds for trainings/capacity building.	Rehabilitation and augmentation of existing schemes. Construct new schemes. Provide funds for operations and maintenance. Carry out trainings/capacity building.
Irrigation	Increasing utilization of land through irrigation and drainage Mobilizing available resources for irrigation and drainage development. Involving the local communities and stakeholders to identify possible irrigation sites. Involving the beneficiaries of the	Only a limited number of farmers have knowledge of irrigated agriculture. Big rivers run along the district boundary but the topography is such that be used for irrigation. Limited funds to invest in irrigation infrastructure. Technical staff to have difficulties in reaching	Educating those close to water that can be used for irrigation development on aspects and importance of irrigation i.e. requirements, operation and benefits that can be realized. Involving the farmers in identification of sites to be developed for irrigation. Carrying out detail and design of sites foreseen to be viable. Advising the beneficiaries to acquire a water permit and have an environmental impact



Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	project in all stages of project development. Capacity building of the beneficiaries so that they can have maximum use of the project and its operations and maintenance.	farmers and educate them inadequately There is inadequate means of transport to reach the farmers. It is not always possible to borrowing vehicles of other sectors.	assessment report. The beneficiaries will then source for funds to construct the irrigation infrastructure. Training the beneficiaries on irrigation water management, crop husbandry and group dynamics.
Roads & public works.	Provide quality, affordable & efficient infrastructure through road improvement.	Limited funding to carry out infrastructural improvement. Human activities which encroach road reserves. Heavy rain fall which undermine our work.	Train beneficiaries on the importance of good road networks. Construct water channels to control water run offs. The ministry to increase funding and CDF should contribute to this.

### 3.5.6 Sub-Sector Projects /Programmes

#### A. Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Lwandeti-River –Nzoia	Keep the road motor-able and provide access to Lugari station and maize deport	Keep most sectors of the 14km road passable even during wet spell.	Grading, opening of drains and gravel patching.  <b>Justification:</b>  Road is an important link to maize growing area.
Kogo-Soy-Turbo	Maintain the motor-able section in good standard	Keep the entire 27 km loop motor-able.	Grading reshaping, opening drains and installation of culverts.
Kona Mbaya-River Nzoia	Maintain the motor-able section in good standard	To attend the worst spots especially during wet weather	Grading/Bush clearing
Chekalini-Koromaiti Bishop Njenga	Routine maintenance of the road.	To provide a passable link to Bishop Njenga Girls school by keeping the 6.7 km.	Grading, Bush and ditch clearing
Chekalini-Musembe	Provide a good access loop to Chekalini centre from the main road at Musembe	6.7 km targeted	Gravelling of sections of the road, grading and bush clearing.
Lugari junction-Manyonyi L6205 junction	Provide a passable link from Lugari station to Manyonyi area.	9.2 km	Grading, Gravelling, Bush clearing etc.
Mwamba-Lumakanda	Provide alternative access to residents of Lumakanda township from the highway to Bungoma	7.8km	Grading, removal of rock out crops near Lumakanda, drainage opening.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Makutano-Sipande	Provide accessibility for the Mautuma scheme residents.	18km	Grading, opening drainages and Bush clearing.
Sango-Nangili	Open up and maintain a good motorized access to agriculturally rich Kongoni area.	10km	Grading, drainages and bush clearing
Sango-L6217 Lugulu	Provide a passable access to Mawe Tatu area and attend to spots that are problematic during wet spells.	13km	Grading, Culvert installation, ditch cleaning.
Junction-Machine dam.	Provision and maintenance of a motor-able link around machine dam area.	9.7km	Grading, protection works.
L6220 Junction-Nzoia	Open up the Nzoia area.	3.2km	Grading
E 328-B3, Mois Bridge	Link machine dam area to the Kitale highway at Moi's Bridge	8km	Grading/Ditch work, opening of blocked culverts.
Majengo-Mugunga	Link up Majengo from Mwamba through the forest to Mugunga as a shortcut to St. Cecilia Girls school.	8km	Grading/gravel parching.

## B. New Projects Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Lwandeti-R. Nzoia (Lugari)	1	Ensure the road is effectively motor-able	11.3km	Grading, Ditch work, Gravel patching.
E307 Kogo –Soy-Turbo (Likuyani)	2	Keep the road motor-able especially as a routine maintenance measure.	27km	Grading, gravel patching, mitre drain opening.
Kona mbaya-NzoiaRiver (Likuuyani)	3	Maintain the road to motor-able standard.	11.1km	Grading, Bush clearing, Ditch work.
Mbande-Makhukhuni (Matete)	4	Road has a crossing which is being done through other donors. Provide motorable access to Makhukhuni area.	17km	Grading, bush clearing, back filling. Roads had not been attended to for long.
Lwandeti-Chimoi	5	Routine maintenance	11km	Grading, bush clearing.
Bishop Njenga Girls Junction-Koromait	6	Provide good access to Bishop Njenga girls' school.	6.7km	Grading, gravel patching, open drains.
Chekalini-Musembe	7	Provide a good access to Chekalini centre from Musembe	6.7km	Grading, gravel patching.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Lugari Junction- Manyonyi	8	Provide motor-able access.	9.2km	Grading. bush clearing.
Mwamba – Lumakanda	9	Grade entire road, attend to newly done bridge.	7.8km	Grading. bush clearing. protection work.
Makutano-Sipande	10	Open Continue giving motor-able sections attention.	18km	Grading and gravel patching.
Soy-Sergoit	11	Further routine maintenance work.	13km	Grading. mitre drain opening of drainage.

#### A. On-Going Projects/Programmes: County Council of Lugari

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Construction of public toilets at Kipkarren, Matete, Nangili, Likuyani markets.	Improve the infrastructure of Lugari markets	All market centres. [Chekalini, Chevaywa, Kongoni, Likuyani wards] Promotion of organized markets.	Contracting of the works. Collection of enough funds for the works. Construction of the toilets
Construction of public water wells at Kipkarren, Likuyani, Chimoi markets and Kware primary school.	Increase the accessibility to clean water.	All markets, schools, and public places.	Surveys. Procurement of the works. Constructing of the wells.
Construction of river crossings at Wakhusi, Munyuki, Mtoni Samba, Nyortis,	Improve road infrastructure by 2010.	All un constructed river crossings.	Construction of the bridges.
Construction of classrooms at Mwiba, Nabemo, Mayoyo, Kongoni, schools.	Improve learning facilities in the schools.	All pupils coming from the locality.	Contracting of the works. Collection of enough funds for the works. Construction of the classrooms
Installation of culverts, improvement and maintenance of ; Mautuma catholic-vilaha, Hosea-Matunda market, Landi Nyuri-Kipkaren, Babu, Angayu crossing- Muhatia, Mbajo bridge- Musembe junction via wanyama crossing, Mapengo- Sivoko, Marakusi-Gimasia- Panpaper via lake basin.	To improve transport and communication	All residents in the areas	Contracting of the works. Collection of enough funds for the works. Installation of the culverts Improvement of the roads Construction of the crossings
Protection of two springs at Natiri.	Improve access to water	Residents of the areas	Contracting of the works. Collection of enough funds for the works. Protection of the springs

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Improvement of the roads through Kenya roads board funding.	Improve transport and communication	All locations.	Contracting of the works. Collection of enough funds for the works. Improvement of the roads
Construction of a Bus Park at Kipkarren market	Improve safety of passengers boarding vehicles Stalls to improve trade	Kipkarren market	Contracting of the works. Collection of enough funds for the works. Finish ongoing works
Renovation of office block and construction of County Hall	Improve work environment and safety Increase office space	Headquarters	Contracting of the works. Collection of enough funds for the works. Finishing the new office block

### B. New Projects/Programmes: County Council of Lugari

Project Name Location/Division.	Priority Ranking	Objectives.	Targets.	Description Of Activities.
Purchase of grader	1	Improve roads within the County Reduce cost of hiring graders	All locations	Tendering for the purchase Collection of enough funds for the purchase of the grader. Purchase the grader
Purchase of land for construction of open air markets and stock auction rings	2	Create a safe environment for traders to sell their wares	Sinoko, Musemwa/ vinyenya, Mautuma, Lugari	Identifying suitable land Collection of enough funds for purchase of land
Construction of dumpsite and purchase of land for the same	3	Create a healthy environment	All locations	Liaise with NEMA to identify a suitable site Collection of enough funds Constructing the dumpsite
Construction of a modern market at Matunda	4	Create a healthy and safe environment for traders who currently trade on road reserves	Moi's Bridge/ Matunda	Liaise with the Urban Development Department of the Ministry Propose to willing donors and stakeholders for funding Collection of enough funds Construction of the market
Roads improvement	5	Improve accessibility between markets in the district.	All locations.	Consult the stake holders for proposals on roads to be improved. Cost the road works. Secure funding for the works. Execute the works.

### **3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

The Physical infrastructure sector is critical for the implementation of the Vision 2030 and has strong linkages with the six key economic sectors of the Economy. The satisfactory performance of the economy in 2007 was largely attributable to increased activities in the physical infrastructure sector. The sector provides basic infrastructure that is necessary for the efficient operation of the rest of the sectors and their sustainable growth.

The sub-sectors within the sector have critical linkages as non can operate efficiently without the rest due to their intricate forward and backward linkages. The sector is also closely related to the social sectors of the economy as they affect its efficient operations. These include environment, HIV/AIDS, education, health and information management. The roads sub-sector for example has cross linkages with agriculture and rural development by facilitating production, trade and reducing the cost of transportation. The sub-sector also facilitates trade in all sectors, as well as growth of the tourism industry by availing accessibility to tourist destinations. The subsector also improves accessibility to education, health and other social facilities. Adequate and reliable water supply is a key input to poverty reduction as well as food production, small and large scale production, livestock production as well as improved health. It also supports other economic activities such as small and large scale industries. Its availability in short distances improves households and other productive activities.

Energy is a key input in all other sectors. It is necessary in industrial production, agriculture and livestock, tourism, education and support to the development and growth of ICT. It is also vital in development and adoption of new technologies. It supports the growth of small and medium rural enterprises which create employment and improves income hence reduction of rural-urban migration. Further, access to clean, appropriate, affordable and sustainable energy is an essential input and has positive impact on the development in all other sectors.

Housing is an investment contributing both directly and indirectly to employment and income generation. Further, as a social good, it affords an individual and family dignity, privacy and security. Local Authorities provide infrastructural facilities which support industrial development, provide markets for agricultural produce, promote trade and tourism and provide other social amenities. They also provide necessary facilities in the rural areas such as markets, holding grounds and provide social amenities which promote growth in the rural areas. Transport subsector facilitates mobility in both rural and urban areas for both goods and services including labour. Efficient transport is critical to lowering the cost of doing business and increases competitiveness of Kenyan products.

### **3.5.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issue**

Women and youth empowerment will continue to be a priority in the sector. This category of population will deliberately be targeted, by providing them with employment opportunities in order to improve their livelihood. They shall be involved in Kazi Kwa



Vijana programmes like routine maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads. These efforts shall enable the district to achieve MDG goal 1.

### 3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

#### 3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

##### Vision

To be a leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management

##### Mission

To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery.

#### 3.6.2 District response to sector vision and mission

In order to create an enabling environment that is conducive to sustainable development of all, this sector will strive to promote efficient management of resources by installing high standards of financial discipline that focuses on value for money and adoption of democratic governance that is transparent, accountable and sensitive to the needs of mwananchi.

#### 3.6.3 Importance of the sector in the district

To ensure that the available resources are properly utilized, the sector will provide a accountable and transparent financial systems. To achieve the expected economic and sustainable development the sector will ensure there is participatory project formulation, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting for all projects/programmes implemented by all development partners.

#### 3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
Finance	Ensure accountable and transparent financial systems.
Planning	Ensure sound participatory planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the plan and development activities, and follow up on monitoring and evaluation of the plan and other development activities.
Community	Community will be engaged in social auditing and provide information to the sector on the felt needs of the community. Community policing will be scaled up.



### 3.6.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Local Government	Protection of springs and boreholes. Grading and murraming of rural access roads. Culverts construction. Construction of bridges. Construction of roads and rehabilitation machinery.	Lack of public support and collaboration. Lack of funds Limited revenue collection. Lack of machinery for roads maintenance.	Public sensitization Acquisition of land Solicit for all forms of funding.
Development Planning	Community involvement. Co-operatives and CBOs strengthening.	Lack of community involvement. Weak CBOs and cooperatives management. Unemployment Unavailability of legal counseling.	Community involvement in project designs. Strengthen CBOs and co-operatives management. Creation of employment opportunities. Enhance administration of Justice to the poor.
Financial Management.	Prudent usage of financial resources.	Cash flow at District Treasury. Inadequacy of development funds.	Enhance financial flow in the District. Allocate resources for development.
CDF	Increase the number of classes in existing schools in response to high enrolment following free education.	Lack of sufficient funds. Shortage of staff.	Provision of school laboratory. Supply of desks and other teaching aid. Bursaries to the needy.
	Construction of new health centres to reduce HIV/Aids, malaria and other diseases thus also reducing child mortality and improving maternal health.	Lack of effective drugs and inadequate staff.	Behaviour change to reduce HIV/AIDS and poverty. Increasing access to VCT sites

### 3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

#### B. New Project Proposals: Planning and Finance

Project Location/Division.	Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Construction of DIDC District Headquarters		1	To gather information and dissemination to populace; To accommodate documentation centre.	Construct the DIDC and equip it by 2012.	Construction of DIDC to house DDO, DSO.

Project Location/Division.	Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Stocking the DIDC		2	Inform the populace on issues affecting them.	Provide all current reading material.	Acquire materials information and disseminate.
Building of office block.		3	To improve working atmosphere.	District headquarters	Source for funds & construct.
Computer services		4	Adopt ICT & internet connectivity.	District headquarters	Purchase & install.

### A. On-going projects/Programmes: Constituency Development Fund

Project location/Division.	name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities.
Installation of electricity in schools		Improve learning particularly in the laboratory	Public places and schools	Tendering. Contracting and payment of the contract.
Repair and rehabilitation of classroom. District wide.		Increase the capacities of schools to cope with rising number of pupils.	All schools in the district.	Tendering. Contracting and payment of the contract.
Improvement of infrastructure. District wide.		To provide clean water, improve roads and cattle dips.	Roads. Water points. A cattle dips.	Tendering. Contracting and payment of the contract.

### B. New Project Proposals: Constituency Development Fund

Project Location/Division.	name	Priority Ranking	Objectives.	Targets.	Description of Activities.
Improvement of infrastructure. District wide.		1	To provide clean water, improve roads and cattle dips.	Roads. Water points. Cattle dips.	Tendering. Contracting and payment of the contract.
Tendering. Contracting and payment of the contract. ( is this the project name?)		2	Increase the capacities of schools to cope with rising number of pupils.	All schools in the district.	Tendering. Contracting and payment of the contract.
Installation of electricity to schools and public places.		3	Improve service delivery.	Public places and schools	Tendering. Contracting and payment of the contract.

#### 3.6.7 Cross Sector linkages

Local Authorities provide infrastructural facilities, which support industrial development, provide markets for agricultural produce promote trade and tourism and provide other social amenities. They also provide necessary facilities in the rural areas such as markets, holding grounds and social amenities, which promote growth in the rural areas. Transport sub-sector facilitates mobility in both rural and urban areas for both goods and services including labour. Efficient transport is critical to lowering the cost of doing business and increases competitiveness.

### **3.6.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues**

The local authorities' plans to mount an aggressive tourism promotion campaign which shall not only attract investors but will also create employment opportunities to the locals. These efforts shall also enable the district to achieve MDG goal 1 and 3

## **3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER**

### **3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

#### **Vision**

The vision of the sector is to achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya.

#### **Mission**

The mission of the Sector is to ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development.

### **3.7.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission.**

The current MTEF period and subsequent ones will be anchored on the spirit of Vision 2030. The main pillars of the vision are political, economic and social. The vision implementation shall hinge upon enhancement of the capacity of the three arms of government to discharge their constitutional mandate in an efficient and expeditious manner to the satisfaction of the public

### **3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.**

The GJLOS sector plays a vital role in promoting good governance. The sector's contribution aims at upholding the rule of law, increasing access to justice, strengthening electoral and political process, ensuring transparency and accountability and effective service delivery, through its overarching influence on the performance of other sectors. This sector will also enhance the registration of persons, births and Deaths and ensure that registered persons get their Identity Cards fastest possible.

### **3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders.**

<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Role</b>
CCI [charitable children's institutions]	Provide alternative care services of orphans and vulnerable children.
CBO'S [community based organizations]	

Stakeholders	Role
CSOs	Provide civic education and mobilize resources;
	Provide/fight for children's rights in the community thereby complementing children work in the district.
Media	Use print & electronic media to create awareness to service seekers.
Chiefs & assistant chiefs	Sensitize Kenyan citizens on the importance of identity cards during barazas. Help in identification of genuine Kenyans to be registered. Help in registration of deaths.
Health institutions.	Help in the registration exercise of births and deaths.
Police & administration police.	Maintain law & order. Apprehend offenders. Preserve peace.
Community.	Assist in volunteering information.

### 3.7.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Children's services department.	To improve efficiency and effectiveness of the department. To facilitate care, protection & empowerment of the OVC. To facilitate and promote alternative care services for children.	Shortage of staff at the district and divisions. Lack of office space and office equipments. Lack of a law court within the district.	Construction of an office at the district and divisions. The ministry to post more staff in the field. The government to provide law court within the district. Increase funding to the department so as to meet its mandate.
Registration of persons.	Ensuring that genuine Kenyans are identified from aliens and issued with I/D cards. Improve performance in relation to services provided to the nation. Collection of revenue.	Lack of enough registration materials. Political interference. Non cooperation from some chiefs and their assistants. Ignorance. Lack of proper documentation by the person seeking registration [poor age supporting documents]	Mobilize more resources to procure enough registration materials and its services. Increase awareness through continuous sensitization of the community on the importance of registration. Identify more mobile registration centres to improve the number of clients.
Civil registration.	Attain complete registration coverage for birth and death occurring in the whole district. Create mass awareness of the importance of registration of births and deaths. Collection of more revenue.	Lack of proper communication and laxity on the part of registration assistants [chiefs & health institutions] who are the link on the ground. Irregular and non submission of birth and death returns by the registration assistants. Lack of transport at the district head quarter.	Continuous visits to chiefs, assistant chiefs and health institutions to improve submission of returns. Encourage colleges and schools to demand birth certificates before any person is admitted. Registrar of persons to demand a birth certificate from all applicants of I/D cards. Assistant chiefs and chiefs to include civil registration

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			reports in their monthly reports to Dos.
Provincial Administration (Births & Deaths)	Complete coverage of births and deaths in the District. Creation of awareness. Collection of more revenue.	Lack of communication and non-submission of registration of Births & Deaths. Irregular submissions of Birth and Deaths by Assistant Chiefs and Health institutions	Regularize contacts with chiefs and assistant chiefs. Institutions to demand birth certificates from all school going age children. Certificates of births to be issued before issue of ID cards.
Legal Services	Open office(s) Carry out civil education campaigns.	Ignorance on basic human rights.	Carry out basic education on human rights.
Probation Services	Open offices. Carry out sensitization campaigns.	Lack of probation services/officers. Long distances to get services.	Service delivery to be improved.
Penal Institutions	Establish the institutions.	Personnel taken to either Kakamega or Bungoma. Justice delayed due to distance (long).	Establish a penal institution in the district. Enhancement of CSOs
Administration of Justice	Set-up a court of Law.	District without a single court of Law.	Construct a Law court and post Lawyers/Advocates to the district.
Administration of Justice.	Construction of 8 units of APs at Lugari Divisional Headquarters. Renovation of AP Headquarters of Likuyani.	Inadequacy of funds. Distance covered makes transportation of foods costly. Lack of adequate and serviceable vehicles.	Provide adequate funds. Provide GOK transport and fuel. Avail adequate & serviceable vehicles.
Provincial Administration-Registration of persons	To register as many persons as possible who are 18 and above: collect more revenue	Laxity from the community. Public ignorance. Insufficient publicity from the provincial administration.	Sensitization on the importance of registration. Education of the imperativeness of an Identification card. Mobilization of resources for publicity purposes.
Provincial Administration-(AP)	Construction of offices. Provision of transport.	Lack of vehicles. Non availability of land to put up structures. Lack of funding.	Government to provide transport. Local Authoring and community to provide land for posts construction. Government to provide funds to construct police posts and staff houses.
Kenya Police	Ensure peace prevails. Maintain law and order. Protection of property, life. Apprehend & prosecute of offenders.	Lack of vehicles. Non-availability of land. Lack of funding. Unreliable information from the community.	Sensitize the community of their roles. Increase personnel in the patrol bases. Increase the patrol bases.
Provincial Administration	Construction of District HQs. Construction of Houses for the APs.	Inadequacy of funds. Inadequacy of fuel. Inadequacy of equipments. Limited serviceable vehicles. Pathetic road situation.	Government & community to provide funds. Collaboration with other departments and stakeholders. Rehabilitation of bad sections of the road



### 3.7.6 Projects and Programmes per sub-sector

#### A. Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Registration of Persons

Project Name Location/Division.	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities.
Issuance of identity cards to Kenyan citizens.	Issue within 30 days of application.	All Kenyans who are legible for registration in Lugari district.	Conduct mobile registration and improve service delivery.

#### B. New Projects/Programmes: Registration of Persons

Project Name Location/Division.	Priority Ranking	Objectives.	Targets.	Description Of Activities.
Office construction at all divisional headquarters.	1	To improve effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery.	To have enough office space and equipment by 2010.	Construct an office. Procure office furniture.

#### A. On-Going Projects/Programmes: Children's Services

Project Name Location/Division.	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities.
Training of area advisory councils. district wide.	Roll down children services to the community.	All divisional and locational committee members.	Formation and training of the committees.
Guidance and counseling of parents and children.	Increase access to justice for children.	Vulnerable children.	Guidance and counseling.
Regulating and inspecting charitable children's institutions.	Standardize operations of charitable children institutions.	Charitable children institutions.	Inspecting charitable children's institutions.

#### B. New Projects/Programmes: Children's Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives.	Targets.	Description Of Activities.
Office construction.	1	To improve effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery.	To have enough office space and equipment by 2010.	Construct an office. Procure office furniture.
To facilitate the improvement of vulnerable families capacity to properly bring up their children.	2	To introduce OVC cash transfer.	OVC-CT programme to benefit 7000 OVCs by 2012.	Mapping and identification of OVCs beneficiary. Train location area advisory council's members. Disbursement of funds to families living with orphans.
Reduction of the number of children suffering from	3	Reduce cases of child labour by 50% before	All vulnerable groups, children	Sensitization of the community on



Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives.	Targets.	Description. Of Activities.
all types of abuse.		2012. Reduce the number of victims of sexual abuse by half by 2012.	and internally displaced persons.	disadvantages of child labour. Remove and repatriate street children from local markets back to their homes.

### A On-Going Projects/Programmes: Civil Registration

PROJECT LOCATION/DIVISION.	NAME	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES.
Mobile registration district wide		To register all eligible Kenyans.	To increase the number of registered people.	Registration of people.
Capacity building for school leavers' district wide.		Increase number of cases registered.	Register 5,000 school leavers for capacity building.	To sensitize them on the importance of registration.

### B. New Projects/Programmes: Civil Registration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives.	Targets.	Description Of Activities
Civil registration offices construction. District headquarters	1	Improve service delivery by 2010.	Construct one spacious office.	Construct an office.
Computerization of registration services. District headquarters.	2	To reduce the time taken in processing of Birth and Death certificates. To maintain Records.	To purchase computer and computerize the data	Purchase computer and computerize all data for registration services
Motor vehicle procurement project	4	To enhance issuance of Birth and Death certificates to all	To increase the no. of people registered	Purchase the vehicle for effective supervision
Capacity building for school leavers district wide	5	To increase the number of cases registered	To register 5,000 school leavers to capacity building	To sensitize them on the importance of registration

### A. On-Going Projects/Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division.	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Lugari AP Housing Unit- Lugari Location, Lugari Division	To promote AP officers. To boost AP officers morale (motivation)	To construct 8 spacious housing units. To construct additional toilets.	Laying foundation Purchase of materials (Bricks, cement, timber, sand, concrete, and building were).

## B. New Projects/Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives.	Targets.	Description Of Activities
District Headquarters construction at the proposed Pan/Paper HQs	1	Provide office accommodation to improve service delivery	1 office block	Construct offices for field staff so as to co-ordinate overall Government services.
District HQs Residential Houses project	2	To motivate staff by constructing M/G and LG houses in all the 3 divisions i.e. Lugari, Matete and Likuyani.	Residential housing blocks	Construct AP houses for AP officers and their families.
AP outpost and HQs housing	3	To improve APs housing needs by constructing 100 houses in all the 3 divisions.	100 houses in 3 divisions	Construct houses for the Administration police since they are not all housed.
Construction of Chiefs and Ass. chiefs offices	4	To improve service delivery and enhance efficiency by constructing 30 offices	30 offices	Construct Chiefs and Ass. chiefs houses since a majority have no office(s) (the objective and description of activities do not match)

## A. On-Going Projects/Programmes:

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Fencing of Nangili police patrol base.	To provide security to the officers at the base.	The entire patrol base is fenced.	Fencing. Procurement of the works.

## B. New Projects/Programmes: Kenya Police

Project Name Location/Division.	Priority Ranking	Objectives.	Targets.	Description Of Activities
Construction of Mbagara & Seregeya police patrol bases.	1	To improve effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery.	To have enough office space and equipment by 2010.	Construction of the bases. Procure office furniture.
Construction of divisional police headquarters.	2	To expand service delivery.	District headquarters'.	Construct and equip.
Fencing of all police station compounds.	3	Increase security among officers.	All police patrol bases & station residential compounds.	Fencing. Source for funds.
Building houses for police in Lumakanda, Turbo and Matunda police stations.	4	To improve the welfare of the officers.	300 houses.	Construct & source for funds.

Project Name Location/Division.	Priority Ranking	Objectives.	Targets.	Description Of Activities
Building Musembe police patrol base.	5	To expand service delivery	Musembe community.	Construct & source for funds.
Construct office block and houses for officers at Nangili police patrol base.	6	To improve the welfare of the officers. To expand service delivery	One office block and 10 houses.	Construct & source for funds.

### 3.7.7 Cross Sector linkages.

The Public Administration Sector is important in implementing financial and public sector policies enforced by the government to enhance effective and efficient service delivery. This includes effective management and development of human resources in the public sector and streamlining and harmonization of terms and conditions of work. It also involves, effective implementation and proper management of programmes and project as well as formulation and implementation of economic, fiscal, monetary policies and mobilization, management and control of public resources. This sector, also, through Ministry of Planning, offers Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and Programs to make sure that Wananchi benefit from the projects/Programs.

### 3.7.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

In collaboration with other stakeholders, the sector will engage in initiatives to address specific needs and vulnerability of children through OVC-CT programme. This will endeavor to mitigate the OVC from the impact of HIV/AIDS menace. The state has a duty to provide access to protection and basic services, including legal aid and alternative care mechanisms to children within a human rights framework. Child protection is a law and order reform issue, which requires the concerted efforts by all stakeholders

The effects of HIV/AIDS permeate through all the sectors of the economy. HIV/AIDS is not only a health problem, but also an obstacle to development. The sector will work closely with other stakeholders on efforts to improve on the quality of life through mainstreaming HIV/AIDS issues in their operations, engaging in behavior change communication, protection of rights and access to justice for infected and affected people etc.

The government has mandated the institutionalization of HIV/AIDS control units in all ministries departments. However, effective function of these units requires full support and facilitation in terms of equipping them with necessary physical and human resources and efficient coordination. The strategies of the sector will help to achieve the targets of MDG goal 6 which aims to combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases.

### 3.8 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

#### 3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

##### Vision

To provide excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge

##### Mission

To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology

#### 3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The needs in the district are on the rise although not well developed. Efforts to increase electricity connectivity shall be created to encourage investment in this sector which so far is being given a wide berth by investors. More cyber cafe, M-Pesa outlets will be set up and mobile and telephone network coverage shall be scaled up to cover the district by the end of the plan period. The district lacks a DIDC, which is a resource and efforts to have one is a priority during the plan period.

#### 3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The district being rural and depending on agriculture for its income requires markets information for its products. Establishment of information communication systems in the district will make business transactions more cost effective and provide an alternative source of training and employment.

#### 3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
Public service employees in the Sector.	They are the formulators and implementers of Government policies and the Strategic Plan
Government Ministries and Departments ( this can be combined with the above)	The Sector provides Public Relation Services to other ministries and formulates policies for enabling environment to guide them
Financial Institutions	Provide Financial support and services Facilitate our receipts and payments
Media and other related Business Associations	Convey information to and from the people
Development Partners	Provide Budgetary and Technical support
The Public	Tax payers who finance operations of Government Reservoir for human resources

### 3.8.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT adoption	Increase adoption	No adoption of new technologies	Encourage adoption of new technology through lowering taxes.
DIDC	Construct DIDC; Equip it.	Lack of office space of DIDC; Lack of modern equipment; Lack of telephone; Lack of DIDC materials	To construct DIDC; Acquire modern equipment; Install telephone line. Acquire materials for DIDC
Human resources	Trained personnel.	Lack of trained personnel.	Encourage training of personnel on ICT.

### 3.8.6 Projects and Programmes

Not determined

### 3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The information and Communication Technology sector cuts across all sectors of the economy. For effective development, it is important that there is effective communication; data storage and a feedback system. In the world today, the current world information technology plays a key role in data collection, storage and dissemination.

### 3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The main goal of Research Innovation and Technology sector is to keep people in touch both within the district and with the outside world and to provide relevant information to facilitate decision-making. To mainstream cross cutting issues into the sector, several deliberate measures will be undertaken. Gender issues will be taken care of by ensuring that women and the girl-child are more involved in the ICT activities in the district. Environment-friendly technologies will be adopted to prevent negative effects on the environment. The government departments will ensure that they adhere to the e-government policy while using the internet.

## 3.9 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

### 3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

#### Vision

A harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders.



## **Mission**

To facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development.

### **3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

To achieve the sector vision and mission the district will undertake development of existing tourist attractions and scale up on social marketing. The ministries of Trade and Industry will facilitate the business community. The local investors will be assisted to identify the viable and sustainable business opportunities. Regular visits to the existing firms will be done to establish their needs and challenges. Business information concerning industrial development will be availed to business community to enhance development.

The sector will encourage expansion of rural- electrification programme to cover all market centers with a view to encourage more people to venture into diverse business activities.

### **3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

The industrial development pace in the district is very low. Since the district has a high agricultural potential, agro-processing industries are viable and sustainable. Such markets will offer ready markets for agricultural produce such as maize, bananas, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, sunflower, beef and milk products. These will also create employment, income generation and improve the livelihood of the people.

### **3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders**

<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Role</b>
GOK	Policy guidance creates enabling environment; facilitates extension services and provides technical services.
Hotel industry	Provides accommodation for the tourist industry
Sugar jaggery factories	Process sugarcane and offer employment opportunities.
Jua kali industry, Kenya Industrial estates, NGOs and Micro-financing institutions.	Promotion of small scale industries to revive Jua kali sheds; Training for small business established and funding through micro- financing
Constituency Development Fund	Funding construction of basic and economic infrastructure.
Local Authority	Funding construction of jua kali sheds and market stalls.

### **3.9.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.**

<b>Sub Sector</b>	<b>Priorities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
Tourism	Promote tourism	Data and information on tourist attraction not	Develop brochure about tourism attractions;



Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		adequate; Low investment in community picnic sites; Limited knowledge on modern Tourism	Improve infrastructure Put up decent hotels; Decentralize the operations of the Kenya tourism board; Invest in community picnic and resort villages;
Small Scale Industries	Construction of Jua Kali sheds.	Lack of capital.	Awareness campaigns; Lobbying for specific concern on behalf of members; Development programme to improve access to credit facilities.
Industry	Avail land for industrial sites.	Land not readily available.	Local authorities set a site land for industrial use.
Financial Services	Promotion of business; Strengthen the operation of Joint Loan Board.	Stringent lending conditions; Lack of title deeds; Loan defaulting; Lack of micro-financing institutions in the district.	Hasten provision of title deeds; Make borrowing easy; Improve mechanisms of loan recoveries;
Trade	Promotion of business	Funds not sufficient; Stringent lending conditions; Lack of collaterals; loan phobia.	Hasten provision of title deeds; Make borrowing easy; Educate the community on loaning policy and improve mechanisms of loan recoveries.

### 3.9.6 Project and Programme

#### B. New Projects/Programmes Proposals: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Accelerated Industrial Support programme District wide	To build capacity for women organization	All women groups	Train women groups and transfer technology. JUSTIFICATION: Promote use of appropriate technology.
Information Centre project District wide	- To avail information to potential investors at the District Industrial Development Office.	Entrepreneurs and investors	Disseminate and collect information.
District Revolving Fund project District wide	- To enhance capital base of entrepreneurs	Entrepreneurs	Mobilize resources Give loans

## B. New Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Loan Board and other Credit agencies. District wide	To enhance their capital base for business.	To give 1,500 applicants start up loans to expand their business	Give loans to needy small scale traders.
Traders Courses District wide	To enhance management skills for traders.	To hold courses of 40 people per year	To train traders on management skills;
District wide	To have planned business centres	To provide trade licenses to over 90% of our trading centres.	To regulate and monitor business set up.
Trade licensing	To increase the revenue base	All business premises	Scale mobile revenue collectors

## B. New Project Proposals: Tourism

Project Division/Location	Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Community tourism initiative District wide		1	Promote local and foreign eco-tourism	Community and tourist sites.	Preserve historic sites; promote the rich cultural heritage.

### 3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector needs agriculture and rural development for provision of food, water and raw materials in agro based industries. The physical infrastructure sector provides roads and other physical facilities to boost trade and industry.

Human resource provides skilled personnel to this sector. Through ICT, tourism opportunities available in the district are made known to the rest of the world. Public Administration, safety, Law and Order sector ensures enabling environment for security in the district.

### 3.9.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

Since the sector is the major source of wage employment in the district, loans will be provided to small scale traders in the district to boost their working capital. In addition micro finance institutions will continue to provide loans to the business community. This sector has a potential of providing the highest source of employment opportunities. In addition, the sector will continuously address environmental issues by ensuring that industries observe environmental requirements and pollution of surface water.

**CHAPTER FOUR:**  
**IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND**  
**EVALUATION**

## 4.0 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and evaluation is the process that provides feedback on the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of development programs aimed at the achievement of the overall policies. It is a process that uses various tools and indicators which enable the community and other stakeholders assess the progress of implementation of development activities in the district. Monitoring involves continuous collection of information on day to day project activities so as to take stock on the progress of ongoing activities against an implementation schedule and determine strategy adjustments necessary to return the implementation on course where necessary. While evaluation entails assessment of the degree to which activities undertaken during the time under review conform to agreed relevance or whether the objectives of the project/program have been achieved and to what extent.

### 4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

Participatory monitoring and evaluation at all levels right from the project level, community, sub- location, Location, Division and District levels are the recommended structures of monitoring to be adopted. The monitoring process will require both human and financial resources. The district monitoring and Evaluation committee will incorporate the technical staff from all actors, i.e. government, NGOs and private sector who will adopt a criterion for monitoring all district proposed projects at the inception, progress and completion stages.

### 4.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

#### 4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project/Programme name	Cost [Kshs]	Time frame	Monitoring and evaluation indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agencies	Stakeholders responsibilities
Community participation in conservation and management of forests in all stations.	7M	2009-2010	Area of forest conserved.	Project report. Field visit.	DFO. Community.	DFO to mobilize funds. Participation.
Bee keeping. District wide.	3M	2009-2012	No. of farmers sensitized.	Project report. Field visit	DLPO. Community.	Sensitize, fund and participate.
Local poultry production. District wide.	2.25M	2009-2012	No. of farmers sensitized.	Report to DDC. Site visits.	DLPO. Community	Sensitize, fund and participate
Livestock disease and pest control.	5M	2009-2012	Reduced cases of both notifiable & non notifiable diseases.	Report to the DDC.	DVO [veterinary] Community.	Sensitize, mobilize fund and participate
Veterinary public health.	2M	2009-2012	No. of modern slaughterhouses. Reduce zoonotic disease outbreak. Revenue collected. No. of quality hides and skins produced	Records. Report to the DDC.	DVO [veterinary] Community	Sensitize, mobilize fund and participate

Project/Programme name	Cost [Kshs]	Time frame	Monitoring and evaluation indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agencies	Stakeholders responsibilities
Office improvement.	1.5M	2009-2012	No. of rooms improved.	Project report.	DVO [veterinary]	Mobilize fund and construct.
Buy 2 double cabin pickups.	7M	2009-2012	Project report.	Project report.	DVO [veterinary]	Mobilize funds and procure.
Purchase of Lap top computers at District Headquarters.	0.25M	2009-2012	Project report. No. of laptops procured.	Project report.	DCO [co-operative]	Mobilize funds and procure
Purchase of 1 new vehicle and 1 motor bike at the District Headquarters.	5M	2009-2012	Project report. No. procured.	Project report.	DCO [co-operative]	Mobilize funds and procure
Agro-forestry plots. All divisions	2M	2009-2012	No. of plots initiated.	Project report. Area planted.	DEO [environment] & community.	Mobilize funds, participate.
Rural waste management. District wide.	2M	2009-2012	Improved environmental waste management.	Site visits.	DEO [environment] & community	Mobilize funds, participate
Formation of environment policy.	1.5M	2009-2012	Policy document.	Report.	DEO [environment] & stakeholders.	Mobilize funds, participate
National Agricultural and Livestock Extension programme.	15.0M	2005-2009	Records of focal areas covered. Number of farms covered. Number of farmers reached. No. of enterprise groups formed.	Periodic reports. Field visits. Reports to DEC.	DAO DLPO	Community members-lead the implementation of the project and carry out self evaluation. Other Government departments-take respective responsibility in relevant aspects affecting the project.
Orphan crops revival programme.	0.9M	2007-09	No. of crops bulked. Quantity of germplasm/seed rose. No. of farmers involved in the project. Land area covered by the seed recycled.	Periodic reports. Final evaluation. Reports to DDC	DAO	Farmer/community to execute the planned activity and participate in monitoring and evaluation process. Kenya Seed Company to supply the bulking materials/seed. KARI to supply germ-plasm.
Natural Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access programme.	35.0M	2007/2010	Quantity of farm inputs supplied to farmers. No. of farmers that have benefited. Increase in production per unit area of land.	Impact evaluation report. Periodic reports. Copies of vouchers issued to farmers.	DAO	Farm input stockist to supply the required inputs. Farmers/community to participate in implementation and monitoring of project. MOA Headquarters to execute the payment of the merchants.

Project/Programme name	Cost [Kshs]	Time frame	Monitoring and evaluation indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agencies	Stakeholders responsibilities
Njaa Marufuku project	1.0M	2005-2010	No of project proposals developed for groups. No. of farmer groups included in the project. No. of farmers trained. No. of groups funded.	Periodic group reports. DCU visits to groups.	DCU DAO	District coordinating unit to vet group proposals and make field follow ups. Farmers/community to take leading role in implementing the project. MOA to provide grants to qualified groups.
Safe use of Agro-chemicals project.	0.07M	2005-2010	No. of farmers trained. No of extension personnel trained. No. of inputs stockists trained.	Training reports prepared. Field visits to farmers and stockists.	DAO DLPO DVO AAK	Farm input stockists to adhere to safe use requirements. Farmers to observe safe use of requirements. Agro chemical Association of Kenya to provide operational funds.
Soil fertility improvement through conservation Agriculture.	0.4M	2006-2011	No. of mobilization meetings held. No of field days held. No. of CA demos established.	Impact reports prepared. Routine reports. Field follow ups.	DAO	Farmers to participate fully in the project. NGOs and other development Agencies to complement the capacity building. ATCD Bukura to provide demo inputs.
Up-scaling of sunflower and Soya beans production.	0.3M	2006-2011	No. of farmer mobilization meetings held. No. of farmer cluster groups formed. No. of field days held. No. of demos established. No. of farmers trained.	Periodic reports. Field follow ups.	DAO	Farmers to participate in growing the targeted crops. BIDCO and other oil processing firms to provide a conducive marketing environment for the produce.
Processing and marketing of sweet potatoes.	0.3M	2006-2011	No. of farmer mobilization meetings held. No. of marketing groups formed. No. of field days held. No. of demos established. No. of farmers trained.	Periodic reports. Field visits. Report to DDC.	DAO	Farmers to participate fully in implementing the project. Supermarkets and Other marketing organizations to provide market.
Production and processing of horticultural products	0.6M	2005-2010	No. of enterprise groups formed. No. of land area under irrigated horticultural established.	Periodic reports. Field visits.	DAO DIO	Farmers to participate fully in project implementation.



Project/Programme name	Cost [Kshs]	Time frame	Monitoring and evaluation indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agencies	Stakeholders responsibilities
			No. of farmers trained. No. of farmers mobilization meetings held. No. of field days and demos held.			

## 4.2.2 Human Resource Development

### Education Sub-Sector

Project name	Cost [Kshs]	Time frame.	Monitoring and evaluation indicators.	Monitoring tools.	Implementing agencies.	Stakeholders' responsibilities.
Construction of Special Education Assessment and Resource Centre	7m	2009-2012	Constructed building. No. of rooms constructed.	Increased no. of children in special schools.	DEO. Community.	Construct & equip.
Divisional Education Offices	9m	2009-2012	Constructed building. No. of rooms constructed	Project report.	DEO. Community	Construct & equip.
Teachers Advisory Resource Centre		2009-2012	Constructed building. No. of rooms constructed	Project report.	DEO. Community	Construct & equip.
Constructing and equipping of laboratories.	50m	2009-2012	Performance in science subjects. No. of labs constructed & equipped.	Project report. Site visit.	BOG, Community & DEO.	Construct, equip & maintain.
Construction of classrooms.	70m	2009-2012	No. of classroom constructed. Increased enrolment.	Project report. Site visits.	BOG, Community & DEO	Construct, mobilize funds & use.
Capacity building,	3m	2009-2012	No. of people capacity build.	Report to DDC.	DEO, donors, NGOs,& community.	Mobilize funds. Sensitize.

### Health Sub-Sector

Project Name.	Cost [Kshs]	Time Frame.	Monitoring And Evaluation Indicators.	Monitoring Tools.	Implementing Agencies.	Stakeholders responsibilities
Malaria control programme. District wide.	20m	2009-2012	No. of nets distributed. No. of houses sprayed.	Reports to DHMC	MOH, community.	Distribute ITN & use, clear bushes, train community on malaria control.

Project Name.	Cost [Kshs]	Time Frame.	Monitoring And Evaluation Indicators.	Monitoring Tools.	Implementing Agencies.	Stakeholders responsibilities
Expanded immunization programme.	20m	2009-2012	No. of children immunized.	Health reports to DHMC.	MOH, community & donors.	Immunize, sensitize, seek for the service, and provide funds.
HIV/AIDS/TB control.	10m	2009-2012	Clients on ARVs, no. of people sensitized.	Reports to NACC, VCT reports.	MOH, NASCOP & partners	Train health workers, sensitize community & increase laboratory diagnosis.
Reproductive health.	5m	2009-2012	No. of clients attending clinics. Increased skilled deliveries.	Report to DHMC, clinics reports.	MOH, community.	Attend clinics, personnel training.
Integrated management of childhood infections.	30m	2009-2012	No. of staff trained. Reduction of child illness.	MOH reports, clinic report.	MOH, NGO, donors.	Train, sensitize, provide funds & monitor.
Infrastructure improvement & equipment.	40m	2009-2012	No. of new facilities in the hospital, no. of health centres upgraded.	Project report, report to DHMC, DEC, DDC.	MOH, donors and community.	Construct, raise funds & equip.
Communicable disease control.	20m	2009-2012	No. of people examined. No. of springs protected. No. of cases treated.	Field visits. Report of public health officer.	MOH, NGO, LCC, CDF, private sector.	Protect springs, sensitize, monitor & supervise.

### 4.2.3 Special Programmes

Project name.	Cost [Kshs]	Time frame.	Monitoring and evaluation indicators.	Monitoring tools.	Implementing agencies.	Stakeholders responsibilities
Construction of offices at the district headquarters and all the 3 divisions.	4m	2009-2012	Constructed building. No. of rooms constructed	Project report. Site visits.	DAEO, DWO & Community	Construct, and furnish.
Community learning resource centres in 8 locations.	50m	2009-2012	Constructed building. No. of rooms constructed	Project report. Site visits	DAEO, DWO & Community	Construct, use and furnish
Non-formal education for youth out of school. District wide.	0.7m	2009-2012	No. of youth reached.	Increased no. of accessing non-formal education.	DAEO, DWO & Community	Train, monitor and participate.
Socio-economic income generating activities. District wide.	20m	2009-2012	No. of projects started.	Project report. Site visits	DAEO, Donors & Community	Implement, supervise, monitor & provide funding.
Construction of workshops at Mautuma Youth Polytechnic	5m	2009-2012	Constructed building. No. of rooms constructed	Project report. Site visits	DYO, DWO & Community	Construct, furnish and use
Youth Empowerment Centre (District level)	10m	2009-2012	Constructed building. No. of rooms constructed	Project report. Site visits	DYO, DWO & Community.	Construct, use and furnish

Project name.	Cost [Kshs]	Time frame.	Monitoring and evaluation indicators.	Monitoring tools.	Implementing agencies.	Stakeholders responsibilities
Road rehabilitation District wide.	700m	2009-2012	No. of km rehabilitated.	Project report. Site visits	DPC, DWO & Community.	Implement, monitor, avail funds.
Cattle sell yard rehabilitation. Matete & Likuyani.	2.5m	2009-2012	Cattle yard rehabilitated. Increased cattle sale.	Project report. Site visits	DPC, LCC & Community	Implement, monitor, avail funds
Development of a resource centre for children with special needs. Lugari.	3m	2009-2012	Constructed building. No. of rooms constructed	Project report. Site visits	DPC, DWO, DCO & Community	Construct, furnish and use
Women Development Programmes. District wide.	5m	2009-2012	No. of groups trained. No. of IGAs started.	Project report. Site visits	DSDO, Community.	Mobilize funds and participate.
Office construction at the district headquarters.	1.2m	2009-2012	No. of rooms constructed.	Project report. Site visits	DSDO, DWO [works]	Mobilize funds and construct.

#### 4.2.4 Physical Infrastructure

Project name	Cost [Kshs]	Time frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agencies	Stakeholders responsibilities
Lwandeti-R. Nzoia (Lugari)	81m	2009-2012	No. of KM graveled.	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC.	DWO [works] & DRC, KRB	Avail funds, implement, monitor & supervise.
E307 Kogo -Soy-Turbo (Likuyani)	100m	2009-2012	No. of KM graveled	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	DWO [works] & DRC, KRB	Avail funds, implement, monitor & supervise.
Kona mbaya-Nzoia River (Likuyani)	90m	2009-2012	No. of KM graveled	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	DWO [works] & DRC, KRB	Avail funds, implement, monitor & supervise.
Mbande-Makhukhuni (Matete)	60m	2009-2012	No. of KM graveled	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	DWO [works] & DRC, KRB	Avail funds, implement, monitor & supervise.
Lwandeti-Chimoi	89m	2009-2012	No. of KM graveled	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	DWO [works] & DRC, KRB	Avail funds, implement, monitor & supervise.
Bishop Njenga Girls Junction-Koromait	50m	2009-2012	No. of KM graveled	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	DWO [works] & DRC, KRB	Avail funds, implement, monitor & supervise.
Chekalini-Musembe	40m	2009-2012	No. of KM graveled	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	DWO [works] & DRC, KRB	Avail funds, implement, monitor & supervise.
Lugari Junction-Manyonyi	120m	2009-2012	No. of KM graveled	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	DWO [works] & DRC, KRB	Avail funds, implement, monitor & supervise.
Mwamba Lumakanda	100m	2009-2012	No. of KM graveled	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	DWO [works] & DRC, KRB	Avail funds, implement, monitor & supervise.

Project name	Cost [Kshs]	Time frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agencies	Stakeholders responsibilities
Makutano-Sipande	90m	2009-2012	No. of KM graveled	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	DWO [works] & DRC, KRB	Avail funds, implement, monitor & supervise.
Soy-Sergoit	70m	2009-2012	No. of KM graveled	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	DWO [works] & DRC, KRB	Avail funds, implement, monitor & supervise.
Purchase of grader	20m	2009-2012	Grader purchased.	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	Local authority.	Source for funds and procure.
Purchase of land for construction of open air markets and stock auction rings	1m	2009-2012	Title deed.	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	Local authority & community.	Source for funds and procure land & construct.
Construction of dumpsite and purchase of land for the same	8m	2009-2012	Title deed & dumpsite constructed.	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	Local authority & community.	Source for funds and procure land & construct.
Construction of a modern market at Matunda.	15m	2009-2012	Modern market constructed.	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	Local authority & community.	Source for funds and procure land & construct.
Road improvement.	100m	2009-2012	No. of KM improved.	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	Local authority & community.	Source for funds, implement & use.
Rural electrification district wide.	200m	2009-2012	No. of institutions, health facilities and social centres connected.	Project reports, field visits.	KPLC, community.	Implement & use.

#### 4.2.5 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project/programme name.	Cost [Kshs]	Time frame.	M&E indicators.	Monitoring tools.	Implementing agencies.	Stakeholders responsibilities
Matete gravity water supply scheme Matete Location of Matete Division	40m	2009-2012	Completed project & No. of households accessed.	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	DWO [water] & community.	Source for funds, train implement & maintain.
Lugari water supply project Matete Location of Matete division.	40m	2009-2012	Completed project & No. of households accessed.	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	DWO [water] & community.	Source for funds, train implement & maintain.
Makhukhuni water supply project Matete Location of Matete Division.	40m	2009-2012	Completed project & No. of households accessed.	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	DWO [water] & community.	Source for funds, train implement & maintain.
Lumakanda water supply project Lugari Location of Lugari Division.	50m	2009-2012	Completed project & No. of households accessed.	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	DWO [water] & community.	Source for funds, train implement & maintain.
Sikulu water supply project Likuyani Location of Likuyani Division	20m	2009-2012	Completed project & No. of households accessed.	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	DWO [water] & community.	Source for funds, train implement & maintain.
Mautuma Pan paper water supply project.	30m	2009-2012	Completed project & No. of households accessed.	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	DWO [water] & community.	Source for funds, train implement & maintain.

Project/programme name.	Cost [Kshs]	Time frame.	M&E indicators.	Monitoring tools.	Implementing agencies.	Stakeholders responsibilities
Sambarao water supply project Likuyani/Nzoia Locations of Likuyani Division.	60m	2009-2012	Completed project & No. of households accessed.	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	DWO [water] & community.	Source for funds, train implement & maintain.
Sango water supply project Likuyani Location of Likuyani Division.	20m	2009-2012	Completed project & No. of households accessed.	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	DWO [water] & community.	Source for funds, train implement & maintain.
Acacia Sinoko water supply project Sinoko Location	15m	2009-2012	Completed project & No. of households accessed.	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	DWO [water] & community.	Source for funds, train implement & maintain.
Construction of irrigation scheme at least in all division	56m	2009-2012	Completed project & No. of farms under the scheme.	Site reports & reports to DDC/DEC	DIO [irrigation] & community.	Source for funds, train implement & maintain.

#### 4.2.6 Public Administration

Project/programme name	Cost [Kshs]	Time frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agencies	Stakeholders responsibilities
Construction of DIDC District Headquarters	6M	2009-2012	No. of offices constructed. Project reports and.	Site visits, Progress reports.	DDO	Implement, supervise & use.
Stocking the DIDC	2M	2009-2012	Material acquired. No. of users.	DIDC reports, monthly returns.	DDO	Acquire materials, monitor & use.
Building of office block.	2M	2009-2012	Completed building.	Report to DDC.	DDO	Construct & equip.
Computer services	1M	2009-2012	Computers purchased and delivered.	Project reports.	DDO	Purchase & install.

#### 4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

Project/programme name.	Cost [Kshs]	Time frame.	Monitoring and evaluation indicators.	Monitoring tools.	Implementing agencies.	Stakeholders responsibilities
District Headquarters construction at the proposed Pan/Paper HQs	700 M	2009-2012	No. of offices & proportion of work done.	Field visits, project report.	DC/DWO & communities.	Construct office and equip, mobilize for funds.
District HQs Residential Houses project	25M	2009-2012	No. of houses constructed.	Project report, field visit.	DBS/DC	Construct houses, Mobilize funds.
AP outpost and HQs housing	10M	2009-2012	No. of houses constructed	Project report, field visit	OCPD/DWO	Construct houses, Mobilize funds.
Construction of Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs offices	38M	2009-2012	No. of houses constructed	Project report, field visit	DC/DWO & communities	Construct offices, Mobilize funds
Civil registration offices construction. District headquarters	1.7M	2009-2012	No. of houses constructed	Project report, field visit	DCR/DWO	Construct offices, Mobilize funds.



Project/programme name.	Cost [Kshs]	Time frame.	Monitoring and evaluation indicators.	Monitoring tools.	Implementing agencies.	Stakeholders responsibilities
Computerization of registration services. District headquarters.	0.2M	2009-2012	No. of computer bought.	Project report, field visit	DCR/DWO	Install computers, Mobilize funds.
Motor vehicle procurement project for civil registration.	3M	2009-2011	Project report.	Project report, field visit	DCR/DWO	Purchase, use and maintain.
Capacity building for school leavers district wide	1M	2009-2010	Project report.	Project report, field visit	DCR	Report and register.
Office construction of children's department.	1M	2009-2010	No. of houses constructed	Project report, field visit	DC/DWO & communities	Construct houses, Mobilize funds.
To facilitate the improvement of vulnerable families capacity to properly bring up their children.	2.5M	2009-2012	No. of vulnerable families visited.	Project report, field visit	DCO [children's] & community.	To sensitize and visit.
Reduction of the number of children suffering from all types of abuse.	0.75M	2009-2012	No. of children reached.	Project report, field visit	DCO [children's] & community.	To sensitize and visit
Construction of Mbagara & Seregea police patrol bases.	30M	2009-2012	No. of offices and staff houses constructed	Site visits and reports to DDC & DEC.	OCPD, Community	Mobilize funds, construct and use.
Construction of divisional police headquarters.	60M	2009-2012	No. of offices and staff houses constructed	Site visits and reports to DDC & DEC.	OCPD, Community	Mobilize funds, construct and use.
Fencing of all police station compounds.	3M	2009-2012	Area fenced, & No. of station fenced.	Site visits and reports to DDC & DEC.	OCPD, Community	Mobilize funds, construct and use.
Building houses for police in Lumakanda, Turbo and Matunda police stations.	250M	2009-2012	No. of offices and staff houses constructed	Site visits and reports to DDC & DEC.	OCPD, Community	Mobilize funds, construct and use.
Building musembe police patrol base.	10M	2009-2012	No. of offices and staff houses constructed	Site visits and reports to DDC & DEC.	OCPD, Community	Mobilize funds, construct and use.
Construct office block and houses for officers at Nangili police patrol base.	45M	2009-2012	No. of offices and staff houses constructed.	Site visits and reports to DDC & DEC.	OCPD, Community.	Mobilize funds, construct and use.
Office construction at all divisional headquarters for registration of persons.	9M	2012	No. of offices constructed.	Site visits and reports to DDC & DEC.	DROP, DWO [works]	Mobilize funds, construct and use

#### 4.2.8 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring tools	Implementation agencies	Stakeholders responsibilities
JLB and other credit Agencies	30M	2009-2012	Volume of credit	Records	GOK	Disburse loans, recover loans, sensitize, raise funds.



Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring tools	Implementation agencies	Stakeholders responsibilities
Traders courses	3M	2009-2012	No of courses	Questionnaires and observation	DTDO Private business consultants Incheding IRAM.	Train. Monitoring Impact
Trade Licensing	1.5 M	2009-2012	Licence Inspection and compilation Analysis of past licence.	Observation and data collection. reports and documents.	Department of Trade. Local Authority	Inspect businesses Issue licenses Monitor
Micro-enterprise support programme	0.3 M	2009-2012	No. of applicants Loans issued	Questionnaires and random sampling	GOK Department of trade	Give loans Recover loans Monitor
Accelerated industrialization support programme	15M	2009-2012	No. of trained project report	No. of courses, workshops held Active co-operative societies in the villages. No of factories existing and operational: Improved life expectancy, medical facilities in the villages	UNDO/DIDO	Train. Monitor. Participation
Women small scale development	1.5M	2009-2012	No. of Enterprises started by women	Records survey	GoK	Implement. Supervise. monitor. Provide funding
Demonstration Manufacturing centre Development	15M	2009/2012	Centre constructed Equipment-Installed	Reports	GoK	Implement Train Monitor Supervise Provide funding
District Revolving funds	15M	2009-2012	No. of entrepreneurs given credit Thriving business	Successful businesses increased cash flow in the villages. Increased employment levels	GoK	Implement Train Monitor Supervise Provide funding
Information centre	4.5 M	2009-2012	No. of business men/women who utilize the facility. No. of entrepreneurs accessing e-mails.	Records Reports	DIDO	Construct Equip Monitor Provide fund

### 4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING & EVALUATION IMPACT/ PERFORMANCE INDICATORS [MILESTONES]

The following performance indicators will determine the impact of projects and Programmes that will be implemented in the district during the plan period.

Sub Sector	Indicator/Milestone	2008 Current Situation	2010 Mid-Term Projections	2012 End-Term Projections
Education	Net primary enrolment rate. Primary completion rate. Pupil -/teacher ratio (Primary) Primary transition rate. Net secondary enrolment rate. Secondary completion rate. Student / teacher ratio. Secondary transition rate.	67.6%  62.2% 1:49  55.04%  25.8%	75%  70% 1:45  60%  40%	90%  95% 1:45  80%  60%
Health	Infant mortality rate Crude birth rate  Life expectancy rate Male: Female:  Under 5 mortality rate Average distance to a healthy facility. % households with access to a health facility  % KEMSA kits arriving at hospital.	130/1000 74/1000  48 52  184/1000 5.7 km  78  27	130/1000 70/1000  50 55  160/1000 4km  80  30	80/1000 60/1000  52 58  150/1000 2km  95  40
GJLOS	Ratio of concluded cases to reported cases  Time taken to issue birth certificates / death certificates.  Time taken to issue identity cards.  Time taken to issue Licenses.	47  1 day  2 months  2 days	53  2hrs  1month  1 day	74  1hr  2weeks  2hrs
Agriculture	Agricultural sector annual growth rate	12 %	30	58%
Infrastructure Water & Sanitation	% of household with safe and reliable water. Distance to safe drinking water. No. of people accessing piped water. No. of households with latrines	3.9 3km 12,500 56,387	17 1.5km 70,000 60,000	40 100m 150,000 62,000
Roads	% of road network in bad condition:  Gravel: Earth:	  37 69	  20 47	  15 25