



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**MT. ELGON  
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2002—2008**

Effective Management for Sustainable Economic  
Growth and Poverty Reduction

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MT. ELGON  
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN



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ACC. NO. 0012.5/2012
DATE 12/11/08

## FOREWARD

Mt Elgon District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officer (DDO) and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan, which is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction".

The Mt. Elgon DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives, which are further translated into short-term strategies and programmes to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the budgetary reforms undertaken to strengthen the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting.

The Rural Planning Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for the formulation of guidelines, editing and publication of the Plan.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

- Chapter One: Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, and settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the previous District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.
- Chapter Three: Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums.
- Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the current Mt. Elgon DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used and sets out clear role for all the stakeholders.

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the

district as well as at the national level is established. In order for this Plan to be more effective than before, communities will be actively and fully involved in the entire project/programme planning process from selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. However, this requires huge investments in training and capacity building, particularly on participatory methodologies for the communities, and effective delivery of services closer to the people. In this regard, district information systems will be put in place, with District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) and District Planning Unit (DPU) playing a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Department through the office of the DDO in collaboration with development partners.

**RURAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD .....	( iii )
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	( v )
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....	( vii )
LIST OF TABLES/MAPS .....	( ix )
<b>CHAPTER ONE</b>	
<b>DISTRICT PROFILE</b>	
1.0 INTRODUCTION .....	4
1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION .....	4
1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries .....	4
1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions .....	4
1.1.3 Settlement Patterns .....	6
1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET .....	7
<b>CHAPTER TWO</b>	
<b>MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES</b>	
2.0 INTRODUCTION .....	13
2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 - 2001 PLAN .....	13
2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF 1997 - 2001 DEVELOPMENT PLAN .....	13
2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002 - 2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS.....	15
2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES .....	16
2.4.1 Population Growth .....	18
2.4.2 Poverty .....	21
2.4.3 HIV/AIDS .....	22
2.4.4 Gender Inequality .....	23
2.4.5 Disaster Management.....	24
2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management .....	25
<b>CHAPTER THREE</b>	
<b>DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES</b>	
3.0 INTRODUCTION .....	29
3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR .....	29
3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	29
3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	29
3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	29
3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	30
3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	30
3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	33
3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	40
3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE .....	41
3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	41
3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	41
3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	41
3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	42
3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	42
3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	43
3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	46

3.3 TOURISM TRADE AND INDUSTRY .....	47
3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	47
3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	47
3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	47
3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	47
3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	48
3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	48
3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	51
3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT .....	51
3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	51
3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	51
3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	52
3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	52
3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	53
3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	54
3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	59
3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY .....	59
3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	59
3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	59
3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	60
3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	60
3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	60
3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	61
3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	61
3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER .....	62
3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	62
3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	62
3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	62
3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	62
3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	63
3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	65
3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	67

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

4.0 INTRODUCTION .....	71
4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M&E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT .....	71
4.2 IMPLEMENTATION , MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX.....	72
4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development .....	72
4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure .....	78
4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry .....	80
4.2.4 Human Resources Development.....	82
4.2.5 Information Communication Technology .....	85
4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order .....	85
4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....	87

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACU	Aids Co-ordination Units
AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
AMREF	African Medical Research Foundation
CACC	Community Aids Co-ordinating Committee
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CSMP	Community and Sanitation Management Programme
CSO	Community Service Order
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DACC	District Aids Control Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DFO	District Forest Officer
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECWD	Education Centre for Women Development
FD	Forest Department
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Agency
IEC	Information Education Communication
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IUCN	International Union of Conservation
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KTBH	Kenya Top Bar Hives
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
MEICDP	Mt. Elgon Integrated Conservation and Development
MENR	Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources
ML&S	Ministry of Lands and Settlement
MOARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOE	Ministry of Energy
MOLG	Ministry of Local Government
MORPW	Ministry of Roads & Public Works
MOTC	Ministry of Transport and Communication
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NCKK	National Council of Churches of Kenya
NDP	National Development Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIB	National Irrigation Board
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
PLWA	People Living with Aids
PMEC	Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee



3.3 TOURISM TRADE AND INDUSTRY .....	47
3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	47
3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	47
3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	47
3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	47
3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	48
3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	48
3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	51
3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT .....	51
3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	51
3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	51
3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	52
3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	52
3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	53
3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	54
3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	59
3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY .....	59
3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	59
3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	59
3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	60
3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	60
3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	60
3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	61
3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	61
3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER .....	62
3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	62
3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	62
3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	62
3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	62
3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	63
3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	65
3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	67

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4.0 INTRODUCTION .....	71
4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M&E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT .....	71
4.2 IMPLEMENTATION , MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX.....	72
4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development .....	72
4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure .....	78
4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry .....	80
4.2.4 Human Resources Development.....	82
4.2.5 Information Communication Technology	85
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IGA	Income Generating Activities
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KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
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MOE	Ministry of Education
MOE	Ministry of Energy
MOLG	Ministry of Local Government
MORPW	Ministry of Roads & Public Works
MOTC	Ministry of Transport and Communication
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NCCK	National Council of Churches of Kenya
NDP	National Development Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIB	National Irrigation Board
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
PLWA	People Living with Aids
PMEC	Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee

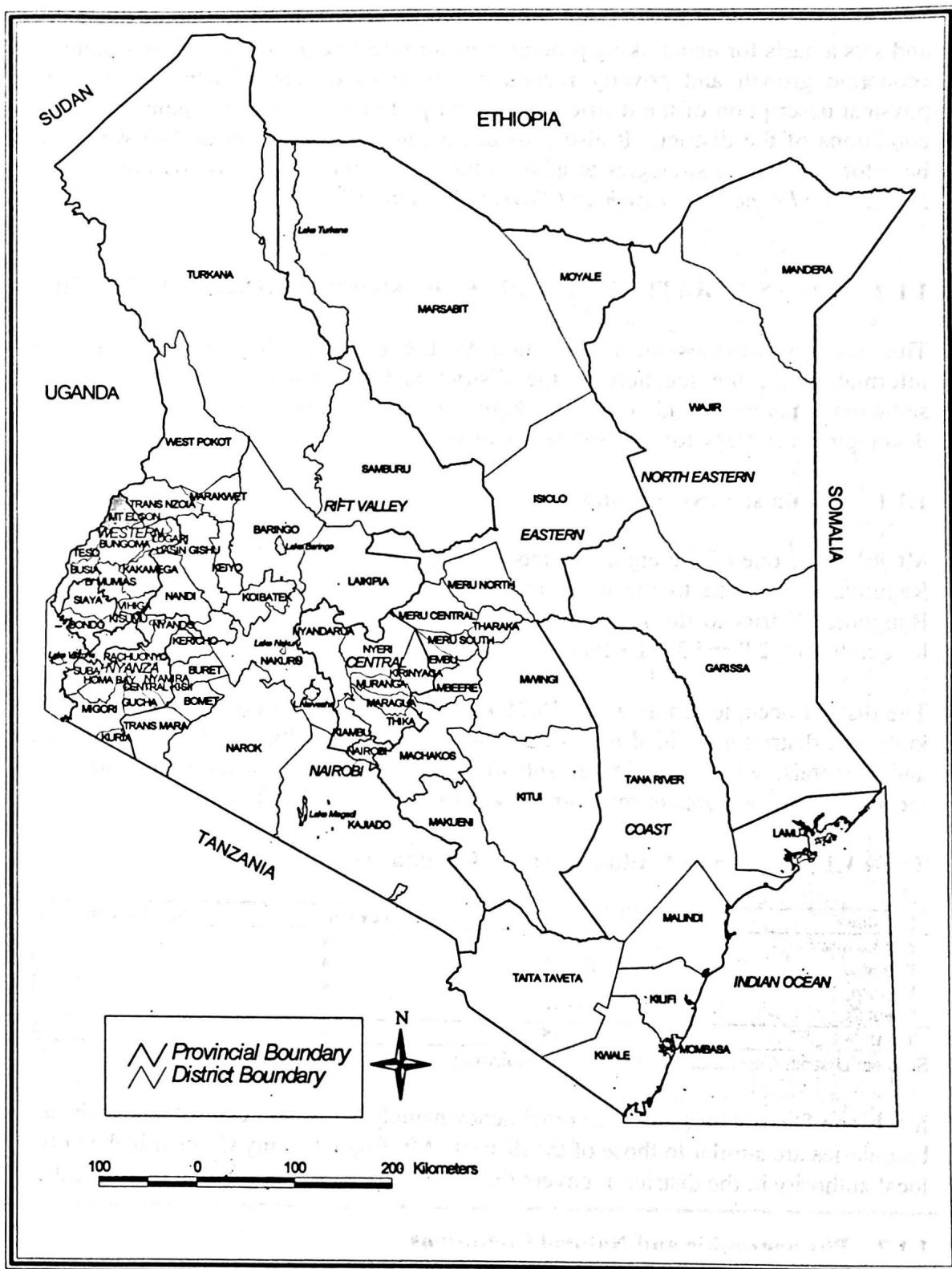
PMG	Pay Master General
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RAR	Rural Access Road
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TOT	Trainer of Trainers
WESKAP	Western Kenya Agriculture Based Programme
WUA	Water Users Association

## LIST OF TABLES/MAPS

		<b>Page</b>
Table 1.1	Area and Administrative Boundaries	4
Table 1.2	Population and Density Projections by Division	7
Table 2.1	Implementation Status for Plan Period 1997 – 2001	15
Table 2.2	Population Projections by Age Cohorts	19
Table 2.3	Population by Selected Age Groups	20
Table 2.4	Projected Urban Population by Centre and Sex	21
Maps No. 1	Location of the District.	3
Map No. 2	District Administrative Boundaries	5

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

# LOCATION OF MT. ELGON IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background information on geographical setting of the district and sets a basis for undertaking programmes for effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. It gives details on administrative and physical description of the district, settlement patterns and physiographic and natural conditions of the district. It also provides a summary of statistical data which sets base for developing strategies to address the plan theme: "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

### 1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides an introduction to the district, which gives background information on the location of the district and the main physical features and settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for the next seven years.

#### 1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Mt. Elgon is one of the eight districts in Western Province. The district borders the Republic of Uganda to the north and west, Trans Nzoia District to the east, and Bungoma District to the south. It lies between latitude  $0^{\circ}48'$ , and  $1^{\circ}30'$  North and longitudes  $34^{\circ}22'$  and  $35^{\circ}10'$  East.

The district occupies an area of  $936.75 \text{ km}^2$ , with Mt. Elgon Forest occupying  $609.6 \text{ km}^2$ . The district is divided into 4 divisions namely Kapsokwony, Kaptama, Kopsiro and Cheptais, which are further sub divided into sixteen locations and forty sub locations. The total area of the district by division is given in Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1 Area and Administrative Boundaries**

Division	Area $\text{Km}^2$	No. of Locations	No. of sub locations
Kapsokwony	255.66	4	12
Kaptama	209.95	4	8
Kopsiro	248.78	4	12
Cheptais	222.36	4	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>936.75</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>40</b>

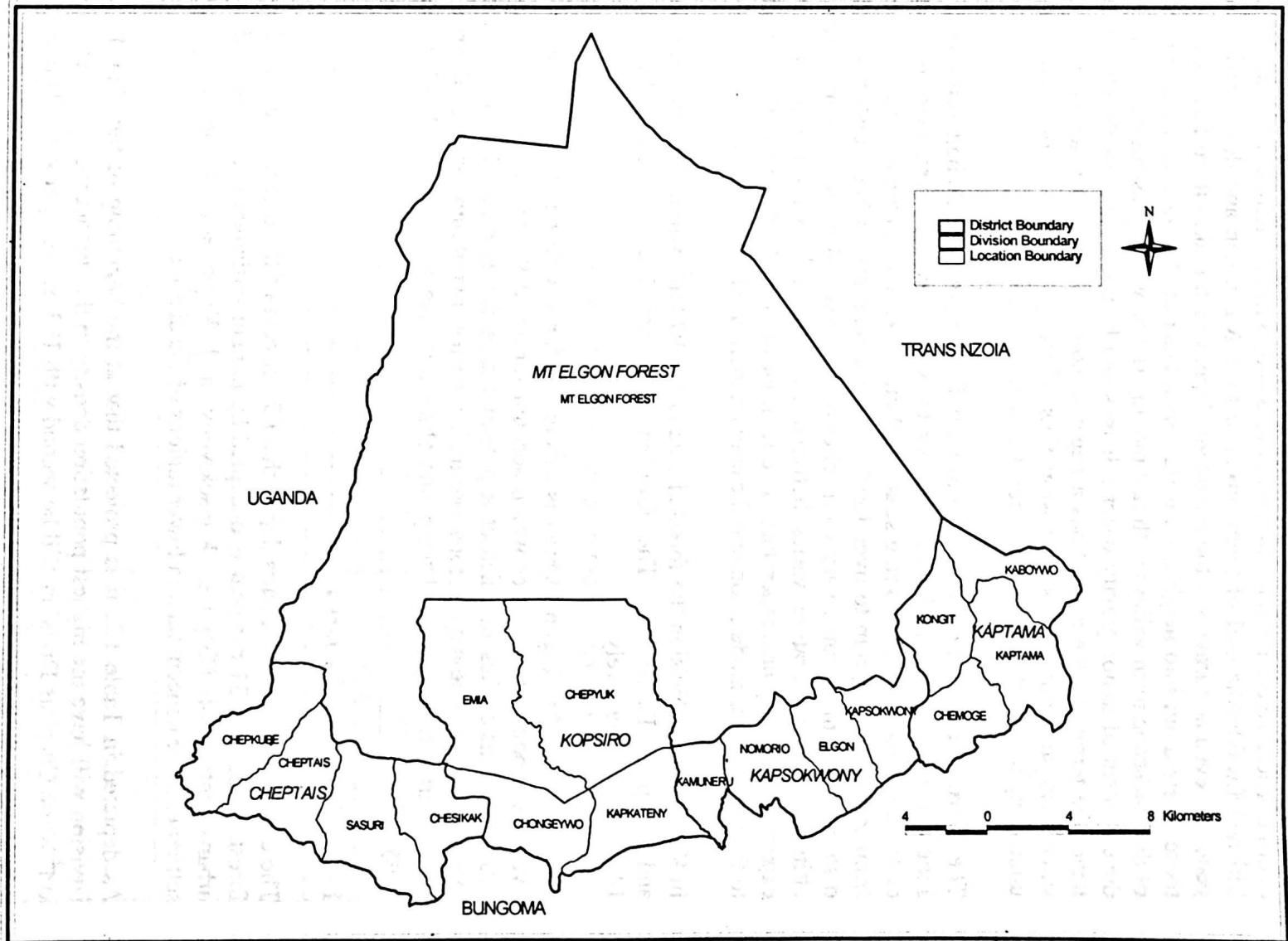
Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kapsokwony, 2001

Mt. Elgon District has only one constituency namely Mt. Elgon Constituency whose boundaries are similar to those of the district. Mt. Elgon County Council is the only local authority in the district. It covers the whole district and has a total of 18 wards.

#### 1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The terrain of the district rises from 1,800 above sea level in the south to about 4,310 in the north. The main land formation is the Mt. Elgon which slopes gently through areas around the southern and central parts and rising abruptly in an undulating characteristics to form cliffs which rise up to 70 metres in height and are dissected by deep river gorges with frequent water falls.

MT. ELGON DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)





Mt. Elgon District has many springs, which collect to form several rivers in the district. These rivers include Kamukuywa, Sosio, Kimilili, Kibisi, Kuywa, Malakisi, Siti and Lwakhakha. All of them originate from Mt. Elgon and their distribution is generally even and traverses the mountain slope, which makes them fast moving. All these rivers drain into neighbouring Bungoma District. The undulating characteristic of the landscape form valleys with fast moving rivers, which presents potential for the development of major gravity water schemes and hydropower projects. On the other hand, the terrain of the district has a negative contribution to development activities since it is susceptible to soil erosion thus affecting agricultural productivity. The undulating terrain also makes road construction expensive.

The district receives a bimodal type of rainfall. Long rains come between March and June and the short rains from September to November. However, there is no clear distinction between the two rain seasons. Rainfall received is moderate and increases from less than 1,400mm to over 1,800mm per annum and is fairly distributed in the district. The temperatures vary with relief of the area and decrease with increase in altitude. The temperature varies between 14<sup>o</sup>c and 24<sup>o</sup>c with the lower altitude experiencing a higher temperature. The high elevations of Mt. Elgon also contribute to the temperature moderation and the cool temperature in the district.

In Kapsokwony Division the forested area is 198.99 km<sup>2</sup>, while in Kaptama, Kopsiro and Cheptais Divisions. The forested areas are 142.81 km<sup>2</sup>, 160.9km<sup>2</sup> and 143.34km<sup>2</sup> respectively.

The climate of Mt. Elgon District is favourable for a wide range of agricultural and livestock production activities which account for about 90 per cent of the economic activities. This makes the district a potential area for agro-based industries whose resource base can be major crops like maize, coffee, pyrethrum, wheat, oil crops and horticultural crops. The cool temperate climate is also ideal for the development of dairy industry.

### **1.1.3 Settlement Patterns**

The district settlement patterns depict that 69 per cent of the district is covered by the forest, while only 31 per cent is occupied by human settlements, concentrated in the urban centres of Cheptais, Kapsokwony and Kapkateny. In general, human settlements are concentrated in lower regions of the district.

As depicted in Table 1.2, it is projected that at the beginning of the plan, Kopsiro Division will have the highest population density in the district with 200 persons per km<sup>2</sup> while Cheptais Division will be second with 193 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. The lowest is Kapsokwony with 103, followed by Kaptama with 122. The same trend is projected throughout the plan period though we expect the population to be lower due to HIV/AIDS and increased adoption of contraceptive methods.

**Table 1.2 Population and Density Projections by Division**

Division	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	Pop.	Density	Pop.	Density	Pop.	Density	Pop.	Density	Pop.	Density
Cheptais	40,069	180	42,931	193	44,952	202	47,068	212	49,284	222
Kapsokwony	24,526	95	26,278	103	27,515	108	28,810	113	30,167	118
Kaptama	23,885	114	25,592	122	26,796	128	28,057	134	29,378	140
Kopsiro	46,553	187	49,878	200	52,227	210	54,686	220	57,259	230
<b>Total</b>	<b>135,033</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>144,679</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>151,490</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>158,621</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>166,088</b>	<b>177</b>

Source: District Statistics Office, Kapsokwony 2001

The high population density is already affecting Kopsiro Division and leading to encroachment into the forest. Demarcation of forest boundaries currently taking place is a positive move, but should be followed by population control measures during the plan period.

The main pockets of the poor are found in Cheptais Division, which has the second highest population density, and Kopsiro Division, which has squatter settlement along the forest boundary. The rest of the district has dispersed rural settlement.

## 1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

This fact sheet presents a summary of strategic data on the district at a glance. It has been prepared in a participatory manner by all stakeholders. It is used for most of the analysis for this plan.

<b>Area</b>		
Total Area		936.75 Km <sup>2</sup>
Arable area		290.69 Km <sup>2</sup>
Non-arable land		646.06 Km <sup>2</sup>
Water mass		Not Available
Gazetted forest		50,866 ha
Urban area		24 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Topography and Climate</b>		
Altitude:	Highest	4,310mm
	Lowest	1,800 mm
<b>Rainfall</b>		
Rainfall by seasons:	Long rains	1,800mm
	Short rains	1,400 mm
Temperature range:	Highest	24 °c
	Lowest	14 °c
Temperature Average		19 °c
<b>Demographic and Population Profiles (2002)</b>		
Population Size		144,679
<b>Population Structure:</b>		
Total No. of males		71,554
Total No. of females		73,125
Female/Male Sex ratio		1.02: 1
Total No. of youthful population (15-25)		30,529
Total population of primary school going age (6 – 13 years)		36,701
Total population of Secondary School going age – (14 – 17 years)		15,374
Total labour force (15 – 64)		67,643
Dependency ratio		100:114
Population growth rate		2.3%

<b>Density</b>		
Highest density (Kopsiro Division)		200 persons/km <sup>2</sup>
Lowest density (Kapsokwony Division)		103 persons/km <sup>2</sup>
Average density		154 persons/km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Rural Population</b>		
Rural Population:	Start of plan period	134,649
	End of plan period	154,573
<b>Urban Population</b>		
Number of towns with population of 2000 – 10,000		2 – Kapsokwony and Cheptais
Urban population:	Start of plan period	10,030
	End of plan period	11,515
Crude birth rate		35/1000
Crude death rate		10/1000
Life expectancy:	Female	58
	Male	54
Infant mortality rate		63.6/1000
Under 5 mortality rate		94/1000
Total Fertility Rate		6.0
<b>Socio-Economic Indicators</b>		
Total No. of households		25,529
Average household size		5
Number of female headed households		Not available
Number of children headed households		Not available
No. of disabled		1,200
No. of CBO's		20
No. of self help groups		312
No. of NGO's & Civil Society Organization		17
Children Needing Special Protection		23,148
Absolute poverty		56%
Contribution to national poverty		0.54%
<b>Average Household Incomes: Sectoral Contribution to Household Income</b>		
Agriculture		80%
Rural self-employment		2%
Wage employment		4.5%
Urban self employment		-
Other		13.5%
No. of unemployed		Not available
<b>Agriculture</b>		
Average farm size (small scale)		4 acres
Average farm size (large scale)		10 acres
Main food crops produced		Maize, Millet, Beans, Peas, Irish potatoes, onions and Tomatoes
Main cash crops produced		Maize, Coffee, Tea, Pyrethrum, Irish potatoes.
Total acreage under food crops		21,210 acres
Total acreage under cash crops		45,000 acres
Main storage facilities (on and off-farm)		NCPB, Coffee factory stores, Honey refinery centre, Grain stores, Potato stores
Population working in the agriculture sector		80%
Total No. ranches		None
Average size of ranches		None
Main livestock bred		Dairy cattle, Oxen, Poultry, Donkey
Land carrying capacity		1.5 acres of natural pasture per cow, 1 acre of nappier grass
Population working in the livestock sector		53,757
Main species of fish catch		Tilapia, Trout
Population of fish farmers		96
No. of fish ponds		160
Size of gazetted forests		508.66 km <sup>2</sup>
Size of non-gazetted forests		0
Main forest products		Fuel wood, timber, fodder, herbs, charcoal

% of people engaged in forest related activities (saw mills, furniture works etc)	1%
<b>Cooperatives</b>	
Number of active cooperatives by type:	SACCOs Agricultural crops Unions
	2 1 1
Key Coops which have collapsed in the last 5 years.	7
Total registered members:	Active members Dormant members
	13,887, 5,477
Total turnover	Kshs. 48,557,675
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	
Number of households with access to piped water	4,000
Number of households with access to potable water	17,000
Number of permanent rivers	12
Number of wells	41
Number of protected springs	220
Number of boreholes	13
Number of dams	1
Number of households with roof catchments	10
Average distance to nearest potable water point	300m
Coverage of VIP latrines:	Coverage for VIP Coverage for ordinary type
	52% 90%
<b>Health</b>	
3 Most prevalent diseases	Malaria, URTI, Diarrhoea
Doctor/patient ratio	1:144,679
Number of health institutions by type:	District Hospital Health Centres Dispensaries
	1 3 6
Average distance to nearest health centre	15 km
Percentage household with health services	30%
<b>Education Facilities</b>	
<b>Pre-Primary</b>	
Number of pre-primary schools	104
Total enrolment rates:	Boys Girls
	51.3% 48.7%
Total drop-out rates):	Boys Girls
	4%, 8.2%
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:43
Average years of school attendance	2 years
<b>Primary</b>	
Number of primary schools	86
Total enrolment rates by sex:	Boys Girls
	50% 50%
Total drop-out rates by sex:	Boys Girls
	9.2%, 9.9%
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:37
Average years of school attendance by sex:	Boys Girls
	8 7
<b>Secondary</b>	
Number of secondary schools	18
Total enrolment rates by sex	Girls Boys
	11,840 17,753
Total drop-out rates by sex	Boys Girls
	0.5% 8.2%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:3.5
Average years of school attendance by sex	Boys Girls
	4 years 3 years
<b>Tertiary</b>	
Number of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics institutions)	1
Main type of training institutions	Village polytechnics
<b>Adult Literacy</b>	
Number of adult literacy classes	53

Enrolment by sex :	Males	380
	Females	770
Drop-out rates:	Males	50%,
	Females	48%
Literacy levels by sex:	Males	60%,
	Females	54%
<b>Energy</b>		
Number of households with electricity connections		55
Number of trading centres with electricity		1
% Rural households using solar power		0.2%
% Households using firewood/charcoal		88%
% Household using kerosene, gas or biogas		11.8%
<b>Transport Facilities</b>		
Total kilometres of roads (earth, murrum) RAR		345.5Km
Classified roads		280 km.
Unclassified roads		65.5 km.
Total length of railway line and number of stations		0
Number of airports and airstrips		0
Number of waterways		0
Number of public service vehicles		27
<b>Communication</b>		
Number of households with telephone connections		58
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections		41
Mobile service coverage		All Divisions
Number of post/sub-post offices:	Departmental Post Office	2
	Sub-Post Office	3
Number of telephone booths		8
Number of households with radios		6,733
Number of cyber cafes		0
<b>Trade, Commerce and Tourism</b>		
Number of trading centers		3
Number of hotels		14
Number of tourist class hotels		0
Number of registered hotels		0
Number of licensed businesses		700
Total number of informal sector enterprises		Negligible
Main tourist attractions		Wildlife: (flora and fauna), elephants, buffaloes, leopards, hyenas and many mammals. Rare and endangered primates such as Blue and Debrazza monkeys, 240 species of birds, butterflies, reptiles, scenery, mountain climbing, hills and valleys, caldera, hot springs, gorges, caves with salt licks, nesting sites for birds, dams. <b>Cultural attractions;</b> Historic sites for Sabaot traditional ceremonies, sacred worship places in the caves, community festivities and cultural values, art and music. <b>Tourist activities;</b> Camping and picnic sites, photography, hiking, nature trails, research opportunities.
<b>Banks and Financial Institutions</b>		
Number of Banks		0
Volume of credit provided		Not available
Number of other financial institutions		0
Volume of credit provided		Not available
Number of Micro-Financial Institutions		2

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

## **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents a broad overview of the 1997 – 2001 District Development Plan (DDP) and assesses whether the expectations of the plan were met. It also analyses the implementation of projects and programmes, the achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. The chapter then looks at the linkages between this DDP with the 2002-2008 National Development Plan and other Sessional Papers. The major development challenges and cross cutting issues that are likely to face the district during this plan implementation are also discussed.

### **2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN**

The theme of the 1997-2001 District Development Plan was "Rapid Industrialisation for Sustainable Development". The DDP identified the major constraints to realizing the theme and proposed strategies for the creation of an enabling environment for rapid industrialization and sustainable development in the district. The identified constraints included; inadequate infrastructural facilities, underdeveloped human resources, inadequate and poorly developed local raw materials, poor marketing systems, inaccessibility to credit facilities, and environmental degradation.

At the end of the plan period, the district did not achieve much in relation to the plan theme. The enabling environment for industrialization was not created. No major basic infrastructure for industrialization was put in place during the plan period. Private investors did not form partnerships with local businessmen to establish industries despite the abundance of agro-based resources. Perhaps the only notable development was the improvement of the main roads transversing across the district, which opened marketing outlets. These are Kaptama-Namwela Road, Kaptama-Kamkuywa Road and Maeni-Kapsokwony Road. The district also established a Jua Kali Association to spur the small-scale industries. The Kenya National Chamber of Commerce Mt. Elgon Chapter was also formed.

### **2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997- 2001 PLAN**

At the start of the plan period, a total of 136 projects were proposed and were to be funded mainly by the Government. With cut back in funds, the implementation was poor. Only 55 projects were undertaken with varying levels of completion. Table 2.1 shows the implementation status of projects by department.

The Plan assumed that funding was to be mainly provided by the government. However, this did not take place as massive cut back on government funding on development projects occurred during the plan period. This seriously affected implementation, particularly for those projects, which relied on the government for funding. Projects where partnership with major donors for funding was encouraged saw some good performance.

The total cost of projects implemented by Government Departments was well over Kshs. 85 million, cutting across the different sectors in the district. It is worth noting that the projects that achieved above 50 per cent implementation were donor funded. GOK funded projects were either stalled or abandoned mid stream. The Departments of Water,

Co-operatives and Livestock Development received over Kshs.10 million each and their implementation status was above 70 per cent. These are projects that were funded by Kenya - Finland Co-operation. Department of Agriculture was equally well funded by over Kshs.7 million, with implementation rate being over 70 per cent, and funded by World Bank through IDA. Kenya Wildlife Service had all their projects completed.

The major actor in the Human Resources Development Sector was Education Department where some of the projects proposed were implemented. This was due to the fact that most projects were community funded through PTA's. AMREF through Ministry of Education was supposed to implement Early Childhood Development Project but was hindered by a lot of bottlenecks at the Ministry Headquarters. This project was not proposed in the DDP but was initiated in the district in 1998.

The main challenges which faced the district were inadequate funding for projects and frequent turnover of staff members due to transfers and the implementation of the Civil Service Reform Programme which massively cut down the number of officers. This impacted negatively on the number of the departments and the personnel in the district. Currently, there are about 20 departments with few on-going activities. Project implementation was also hindered by problems with the PMG reimbursements in the 1998/99 Financial Year, which caused delay in project payments, and at times the District Treasuries could not service the AIE's allocated. In that year 50 per cent of the departments returned development funds to the headquarters. Late issuance of AIE's for projects exacerbated the financial constraints during the plan period. These financial difficulties were caused, to some extent, by the difficult economic conditions the government faced in the last three years of the Plan. There was hardly any department that smoothly implemented a project.

The NGO sector equally cut down their activities. Action Aid Kenya, which was the main actor besides GOK in the district, reduced their staff and activities, which were multi sectoral and involved infrastructural development. They now concentrate on providing capacity building support to CBOs. To support the Government in its endeavours in development, there were over 17 NGOs and Civil Society Organizations, 20 CBOs and 312 self-help groups operating in the district during the plan period. The main achievements of the NGOs, Civil Society, and CBOs in poverty eradication was building alliances for advocacy, capacity building and empowerment of the community through micro financing.

Two donor-funded projects were introduced that were not envisaged in the plan period. Mt. Elgon Integrated Conservation and Development Programme (MEICDP) through IUCN and funded by Dutch Government, initiated an environmental and conservation project implemented by Forest Department and Kenya Wildlife Service and was started in 1998. Other stakeholders in that project included, Department of Agriculture, Education and Livestock. Secondly, Western Kenya Agriculture Based Project (WESKAP) was initiated in the district in 1996/97, but started operations in the 1997-2001 plan period. The main stakeholders were Department of Agriculture, District Social Development Office and the District Development Office.

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 resources and experiences, joint action plans by all stakeholders, community participation in development projects, and timely disbursement of funds by the Government.

**Table 2.1 Implementation Status of Projects Proposed in the 1997-2001 Plan**

Department	No. of Projects Proposed During the 1997-2001 Plan Period	No. of Projects* Implemented
Provincial Administration	3	1
Police	8	1
National Registration Bureau	1	1
Survey	2	1
Forest	5	4
Education	13	13
Social Services	7	2
Adult Education	3	-
Trade	3	2
Probation	2	3
Co-operatives	8	4
Veterinary	6	4
Livestock	7	4
Agriculture	16	5
Water	7	4
Information	3	1
Fisheries	3	2
Kenya Wildlife Service	1	-
Judiciary	1	-
Energy	2	-
Technical Training	4	-
Health	18	2
DDO	1	1
Local Authority	9	-
Posta	3	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>55</b>

Source: District Development Officer, Kapsokwony, 2001

\*The 55 projects that were implemented achieved varying completion rates.

During the current planning period, the target will be to reduce the poverty levels from 56 per cent to 30 per cent at the end of the plan period. This will be achieved through the collaborative management approach in all development programmes to be initiated in the district. The Government will involve other stakeholders in development notably NGOs and CBOs to work together in the fight against poverty. The plan will address the myriad problems in marketing, management of the Mt. Elgon Ecosystem and the poor infrastructure.

### **2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002-2003 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS**

The theme of this District Development Plan (DDP) is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction.*" This theme is derived from the theme of the National Development Plan, which focuses broadly on poverty alleviation and economic growth. Resources will therefore be deliberately directed towards reducing the poverty situation in the district from 56 per cent to 30 per cent during the plan period.

The NDP articulates broad national objectives and targets for poverty reduction. This DDP has attempted to translate these broad objectives and targets into district specific development policies, strategies and programmes geared towards achieving set targets for

poverty reduction. Furthermore, this DDP provides guidelines for the formulation of a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of the projects and programmes proposed for implementation. The DDPs are benchmarks for translating national policy objectives as provided in the NDP and other policy documents into tangible district specific programmes and projects.

At the time of independence in 1963, the GOK identified illiteracy, disease, ignorance and poverty as the main problems to be addressed, in post independence era. A policy on poverty reduction was stated in Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 on African Socialism and its Application to Planning In Kenya. The GOK noted that there were regional and gender dimensions to the problem and that certain disadvantaged groups needed to be brought into the mainstream of development. In line with the above policy, the GOK through the various Development Plans has attempted to address the concerns of disadvantaged groups. Poverty alleviation and unemployment has been the subject of the various National Development Plans, Sessional Papers, Presidential Commissions, Task Forces, and other studies in Kenya. The wide range of contributions reflects the pressure on government to find solutions to the rampant poverty among the Kenyan society. Other main policy documents include NPEP, which reiterates the Government determination to face up to, the poverty challenge. Despite concerted attempt to solve these problems and their manifestations, they still remain and pre-occupy the national development agenda.

The Mt. Elgon PRSP Consultations process, which was done in February 2001, is the major building block upon which the District Plan has been developed. The DDP implementation period will cover two PRSP/MTEF processes. This will enable the stakeholders in the district to draw short-term priority programmes required to address poverty situation in the district. The harmonization of this DDP and the MTEF/PRSP process will ensure that the DDP provides longer – term and broader visions and policies to guide the district's endeavours in the short to medium term periods. This plan will, therefore, also take cognisance of short-term programmes in the district especially those addressing the theme of the Plan and the GOK's overall focus on poverty reduction.

The introduction of the MTEF budgetary process will link programmes proposed in this DDP with resources at the centre thereby enhancing plan implementation and involvement of the districts in the budgetary process.

#### **2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES**

The three main challenges facing the district that if addressed could spur economic growth and reduce poverty are; natural resource management of Mt Elgon Ecosystem, rehabilitation of the poor roads, and the improvement of the marketing system for the agriculture produce. The cross cutting issues likely to affect development in the district during the plan period include population growth, poverty, HIV/AIDS, gender inequality, disasters management and environment conservation and management. A detailed analysis of these challenges is provided in the remainder of this chapter.

**Natural Resources Management of Mt. Elgon Ecosystem:** Mount Elgon, whose name the district bears is the fourth highest mountain in Africa rising to 4,320m, above sea level and it is situated on the international border between Kenya and Uganda. It is an important natural resource for both countries providing livelihood and intrinsic values to the local communities. The conservation and management of this ecosystem is, therefore, important for the present and future generations. The Mt. Elgon Forest provides trees for fuel and other products essential to meeting the needs of the households and community at large such as fodder, grazing and ethno botanical values. Secondly, the forest and the forestlands provide food and the ecological balance necessary for sustainable socio-economic development. Thirdly, forests and forest products such as timber provide raw industrial materials for income generation and direct employment for more than 500 households in the community. It also offers good grounds for research and development.

The Mt. Elgon Ecosystem provides tourism potential. It is considered to be an industry with substantial potential which can generate employment and income locally and contribute to the management of Mt. Elgon National Park and the County Council of Mt. Elgon on a sustainable financial footing, following the degazettement Notice No. 88 dated June 2000, allowing Chepkitale to be a game reserve. Despite these potential benefits, Mt. Elgon District and its surroundings are disadvantaged by the National Tourism Strategy which concentrates on marketing Kenya's beaches and a small number of National Parks in the Central and East of the country where "big five" species can be seen. Currently, the 340 km<sup>2</sup> Mt. Elgon National Park has only 2,000 visitors annually, yet the area is endowed with more intimate contact with nature because of its low visitation. The park's tourism potential is embedded in the attraction of its natural resources and its neighbouring cultural attractions. The challenge during the plan period will be to put in place measures to attract more tourists to the region.

The other challenge relate to threats to the Mt. Elgon ecosystem through activities such as excisions, encroachment and poaching. Other activities such as charcoal production, honey and other forest products gathering, and grazing occur quite often. Many of these activities are illegal.

During the plan period appropriate measures should be put in place to ensure sustainable use of the forest resources. These should include: implementation of the Management Plan for Mt. Elgon Ecosystem; collaborative natural resource management and social forestry; rural livelihood improvement through promotion of on-farm tree planting and promotion of small scale agricultural and off-farm enterprise opportunities; review of the policies with respect to forestland tenure with the objective of more control or 'ownership' of local forests by the communities or user groups and to increase the security in the ecosystem; and stepping up the promotion of tourism.

**Poor Roads:** The district is served by approximately 280 km of classified roads, which are sparsely distributed hampering any meaningful economic growth. The challenge is for the district to open more roads at the village level to meet the major objectives of the plan.

In order to improve the road network to enhance the economic growth in the district, there are priority roads (unclassified), which have been identified for improvement. The roads cover about 65.6km spread throughout the district. To avoid dispute during rehabilitations, the village elders will assist in realigning the roads since they are

conversant with proper existing tracts. Further to that, once these roads are upgraded, the District Roads Committee and the District Development Committee will be approached to approve/recommend the roads for classification to enable them to attract GOK funding for maintenance, through the District Roads Committee.

All the works will be carried out using labour intensive methods, thus creating employment and ensuring that the local communities identifies with the projects. It is proposed that before implementation, the district will conduct some training through District Roads Engineer to expose the locals to simple road construction methods.

**Marketing of Agriculture Produce:** Agricultural activities are the most important source of income for 80 per cent of the people living in Mt. Elgon District. Hence the economic development and the welfare of the majority of people will depend on the performance of agricultural production, efficient and effective marketing system for agricultural produce.

Lack of efficient and effective marketing system for the agricultural produce is a major challenge in the district. The present marketing systems practised in the district is not organised and does not sufficiently serve the hardworking farmers. There is conspicuous presence of middlemen traders with heavy trucks from outside the district acting as marketing agents. The farmers are faced with myriad problems such as lack of transport for hire, lack of accurate, credible, and timely market information, poor on-farm storage structures, sharp price fluctuations on agricultural produce, poor packaging, grading, and sorting of produce; low prices offered by middlemen; poor road conditions; and over supply of farm produce from market places bordering the district. Most of the farmers use donkeys to transport their produce and operate in informal roadside markets and rural market centres. However, the willing buyer and seller arrangements are generally lacking in the district. This is because accessibility to production areas is difficult. Currently, there are attempts by some Community Based Organizations through the support of NGOs and Department of Agriculture in two divisions of Kapsokwony and Kaptama to address the issue. The problem of marketing will remain a challenge during the plan period unless intervention measures are put in place at both the production and marketing levels.

Some of the recommended strategies to solve agricultural marketing problems are maintenance of rural access roads which will be encouraged to facilitate the marketing and distributions of food and cash crops, improvement of rural market and milk collection point at the Cooler in Kaptama Division, establishment and strengthening of marketing information systems, for farmers to analyse the best time to market their produce and where the benefits are high, training of farmers and food commodity dealers on marketing aspects; encouragement of market oriented productions; formation of Community Based Marketing Organizations; and improvement of market and off farm storage facilities.

#### **2.4.1 Population Growth**

The district had a population of 135,033 in 1999. The population profile of Mt. Elgon depicts a predominantly rural population with 80 per cent of the population in the rural areas and practising farming as the main occupation. The population of the district is projected to increase to 144,679 in 2002 and to 166,088 in the year 2008, assuming a

growth rate of 2.3 per cent per annum. The rapidly increasing population if not checked will impinge negatively on the districts' ability to feed, educate, provide health and shelter. Already there is pressure on land for agriculture and settlement, which has seen the encroachment of the forest by human and livestock activities. Table 2.2 shows the district's population projections over the plan period 2002-2008.

**Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age Cohort 1999 - 2008**

Age Cohort	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008	Per cent of Total
0-4	25,889	27,738	29,044	30,411	31,843	19.2
5-9	21,292	22,813	23,887	25,011	26,189	15.8
10-14	21,037	22,540	23,601	24,712	25,875	15.6
15-19	16,110	17,261	18,073	18,924	19,815	11.9
20-24	12,383	13,268	13,892	14,546	15,231	9.2
25-29	8,731	9,354	9,795	10,256	10,739	6.5
30-34	6,486	6,949	7,276	7,619	7,978	4.8
35-39	5,873	6,293	6,589	6,899	7,224	4.3
40-44	4,352	4,663	4,882	5,112	5,353	3.2
45-49	3,263	3,496	3,661	3,833	4,012	2.4
50-54	2,517	2,697	2,824	2,957	3,096	1.9
55-59	1,942	2,080	2,179	2,281	2,389	1.4
60-64	1,495	1,602	1,677	1,756	1,838	1.1
65-69	1,253	1,343	1,406	1,473	1,541	0.9
70-74	929	995	1,042	1,092	1,143	0.7
75-79	729	781	818	856	897	0.5
80 +	752	806	844	883	925	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>135,033</b>	<b>144,679</b>	<b>151,490</b>	<b>158,621</b>	<b>166,088</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: District Statistics Office, Kapsokwony, 2001

The projections provided in Table 2.2 assume a constant population growth rate throughout the plan period. However, this may be unrealistic given the impact of the HIV/AIDS scourge. Nevertheless, the provision of basic infrastructure facilities has been static in the district and has not matched the population growth rate in the last five years. This will call for deliberate re-direction of resources to cater for the increasing population.

The district's population is youthful with 50.6 per cent of the population being between 0 and 14 years. In this age group the male population dominates the female but between 20 and 80 years the females dominate. During the plan period, the female population is projected to dominate in the same age groups. The women in reproductive age are projected to increase from 31,219, 32,689, 34,228, and 35,839 in 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008 respectively. The dependency ratio in the district will be 100:114.

Table 2.3 gives the population projections for selected age groups, that is primary school going age (6-13), secondary school going age (14-17), female population in the reproductive age (15-49), and the labour force (15-64 years). These age groups are highlighted because of their potential impact on the socio-economic development of the district.

**Table 2.3 Population Projections by Selected Age Groups 1999-2008**

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary 6-13	17,170	17,084	18,397	18,304	19,263	19,166	20,169	20,068	21,633	21,013
Secondary 14-17	7,284	7,065	7,804	7,570	8,172	7,926	8,556	8,299	9,177	8,690
Reproductive Age 15-49	-	29,138	-	31,219	-	32,689	-	34,228	-	35,839
Labour Force 15-64	30,136	31,521	33,069	34,574	34,625	36,223	36,225	37,728	37,961	39,504

Source: District statistics Office, Kapsokwony, 2001

**Primary School Age Group (6-13 years):** The primary age group in 1999, were 34,254 of which boys accounted for 50.1 per cent and girls 49.9 per cent. This population is projected to increase to 36,701 in 2002, and to 42,646 in 2008. In 2001, there are only 86 primary schools. The facilities are over-utilised and with most of them in dilapidating state. The increment of the school going age will inevitable call for provision of new and expansion of the existing primary schools. There have been concerted efforts from the NGOs, notably Action Aid, to improve the physical status of some of the primary schools in the district. As indicated in the fact sheet, the primary school dropout for boys is 9.2 per cent, while for girls is 9.9 per cent.

**Secondary Schools Age Group (14-17 years):** There are currently 18 secondary schools in the district which are expected to accommodate 15,374 secondary school going population. These facilities will not be adequate as only 40 per cent of the secondary school group population are accommodated. There is need to expand or establish more secondary schools and middle level classes to accommodate this population. This population will soon join the ranks of labour force nationally, and there will be need to create employment opportunities for them, including in the small scale and the jua kali sectors. Emphasis should, therefore, be made to impart technical skills to this age group, to prepare them for self-employment.

**Labour Force (15-64 years):** The age group 15-64 represents the labour force. According to the 1999 Population and Housing Census, the age group numbered 61,657 persons. The labour force is projected to be 67,643 persons in 2002 and 77,465 persons in 2008. This implies that a total of 9,822 persons will be added to the labour force during the plan period. Since the labour force is growing rapidly, there is need to create new job opportunities to match such growth. More attention should be given to job creation in the rural non-farm activities to reduce the over dependence in agriculture that provides employment for about 80 per cent of the labour force.

**Females in Reproductive Age Group (15-49 years):** The female age cohort 15-49 represents the female reproductive age. This age group is projected to increase to 31,219 in 2002 and to 35, 839 in 2008. This age group represents 21.6 per cent of the total population. Given a total fertility rate of 6, there is potential for rapid population increase during the plan period. This situation calls for increased maternal and child health care as well as measures for reducing the high fertility.

**Urbanisation:** Basically, Mt. Elgon District is composed of rural population and is not endowed with urban infrastructure. The main towns that are slowly being urbanized are

Kapsokwony and Cheptais. The district is starved of basic infrastructure that supports urbanization. Kapsokwony is the only town in the district with power; there are no sewerage systems, tarmacked roads, modern health facilities, housing and land for urban development. Cheptais Town on the other hand, is a busy town next to the border with Uganda, but lacks power. A lot of interventions from the private sector are called for to support urbanization of the district. Table 2.4 shows the urban population projections.

**Table 2.4 Projected Urban Population by Centre and Sex, 1999-2008**

Centre	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kapsokwony	2,829	2,858	3,031	3,062	3,174	3,206	3,323	3,357	3,480	3,515
Cheptais	1,739	1,936	1,863	2,074	1,951	2,172	2,043	2,274	2,139	2,381

Source: District Statistics Office, Kapsokwony, 2001

## 2.4.2 Poverty

The general definition of poverty is multi dimensional. It can be defined as lack of basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing. It can also be defined as lack of access to basic services. Poverty is caused by diverse set of power relationship that denies life skills, assets and resources – basic needs and rights to people. Relative poverty, on the other hand, manifests within the societies in the form of inequality and the unjust distribution of power. The poor in the district have less access to education facilities, health facilities, and water and sanitation services. Lack of access and control of productive resources contribute to poverty.

These productive resources contribute to poverty and they include land, livestock, water, information, organisation, life skills and employment. Lack of these resources also affects the capacity of the poor to secure food, clothing, fuel and other basic needs. Among the poor in the district, the sense of hopelessness and lack of control or influence over processes and relationships that affect their well being is central to their impoverishment. In relative terms, the poor in the district have poor shelter, little food and cannot afford good clothing. The estimated number of poor people in the district is over 56 per cent.

The impact of poverty incidence is felt mostly in Cheptais Division, followed by Kopsiro, Kaptama and lastly Kapsokwony. The main causes of poverty in the district include, natural resource use patterns, landlessness, poor rural infrastructure, insecurity, poor marketing systems, illiteracy and high school drop-out rates. Other factors are inadequate health facilities, socio-cultural barriers, environmental degradation, lack of entrepreneurial skills and underdeveloped micro enterprises, poor farming practices, gender bias in access and control of property, ignorance in management of resources and lack of investment. HIV/AIDS has started taking the lead role. Inequity in distribution of resources and dependency syndrome on donor and GOK resources is commonplace and a cause of poverty.

Other causes can be attributed to lack of storage facilities, subordination of women and relative powerlessness of the poor to make demands and finally lack of public accountability in the management of public resource. The vulnerable groups include disabled persons, female-headed households, homeless people, disadvantaged female pupils, small farmers, traders and Jua Kali artisans.

The strategies of eradicating poverty in the district will include: enhancing the capability of people to analyse, make decisions and self organize for empowerment, raising family incomes through diversification of farming activities as well as improving the educational standards; provision of more health services by establishing 3 more dispensaries and improvement of access to water and sanitation services; exploitation of the micro enterprise potential in the district as a priority for industrial development; and conservation and management of the Mt. Elgon ecosystem which is significant to the present and the future generation.

### 2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

In Mt. Elgon District, HIV/AIDS prevalence is 21 per cent therefore the estimated number of people with HIV in 2000 was over 28,000. Sentinel sites have been established at the District Hospital and at the GOK Health Centre in Cheptais Division. The age group prevalence rates indicate that those below 18 years are 27.6 per cent, while those between 18 to 30 years is 20.6 per cent and 30 years and above is 19.4 per cent.

Analysis of reported AIDS cases by division reveal that, 75 per cent of these cases are from Kapsokwony and Cheptais. The age group most affected is those under 18 years, followed by those between 18-30 years. 70 per cent of the cases have been reported in these age groups. Despite the vigorous health education campaigns on HIV/AIDS, there is little change in attitude. For along time, the people of this district have been seeking medical attention outside the district, hence most cases have been captured in the neighbouring districts, thus they have not come to terms with the reality of the scourge.

Kenya has achieved some success in making information and services available to the people. In Mt. Elgon District, 90 per cent of the people have heard of AIDS and most people know how it is spread and how to prevent transmission. Condom use has increased dramatically.

The possible explanation for the rising concentration of AIDS cases in Mt. Elgon District is because the district borders Uganda region, where HIV was established much earlier. Migration across the borders particularly in Chepkube in Cheptais Division may be playing an important role in the spread of HIV/AIDS in Cheptais Division relative to other parts of district.

Due to economic and ethnic factors in Kenyan and rural -urban migration movements, it can be shown that Kapsokwony and Cheptais, are inhabited by workers and traders respectively who are migratory and maintain strong linkage with other urban and rural areas.

Traditional behaviour, in particular, attitudes in issues related to circumcision and F.G.M. may have contributed to the spread of HIV among the people. Other factors include; ignorance among the rural people, poverty in the district, lack of information by most people and misinformation by herbalists, lack of openness to discuss sex issues, inadequate sensitisation and lack of IEC materials to address the scourge, lack of transport to facilitate the dissemination of information, lack of inter sectoral collaboration among the various actors (e.g. CBOs, CACC, NGOs etc) and Government Departments; lack of trained counsellors/TOTs in the community, lack of commitment by opinion



leaders (shunning meetings and seminars), and mushrooming of illegal clinics operated by quacks, which do not use safe methods.

Some of the strategies to be adopted during the plan period to contain the spread in the district include; intensification of awareness through public barazas, training, video shows, and school health/churches counselling. In order to eliminate the stigma, there is need for openness (getting people living with AIDS coming to talk during barazas, real facts and not rumours). Provision of IEC materials (e.g. booklets, pamphlets, posters) and initiation of community based health care programmes to those infected and affected will be done. There will be inter sectoral collaboration and networking in HIV/AIDS activities (by NGOs, GOK Departments and CBOs)

Intensification of sensitization of all stakeholders through seminars including, educational tours, especially to places such as Uganda, where they have excelled in containing the scourge will be done during the plan period. Cultures that enhance the spread of HIV AIDS will be discarded and behavioural change in the community will be encouraged. The goals and strategies for addressing HIV/AIDS among specific groups are discussed below.

**Youth:** The overall goal for prevention of HIV/AIDS among the youth is to create educational and economic opportunities and to protect the next generation of citizens. To achieve this goal the following strategies are recommended: provide formal HIV/AIDS and sexual education in schools, offer youth friendly health and prevention services that take into account the realities that young people face and involve youth in the planning and implementation of prevention efforts directed at them. Create economic opportunities as a means of creating alternatives to high-risk behaviour

**Widow/Widowers:** The goal for HIV/AIDS prevention among women is to overcome social obstacles and empower women to control their own health. The goal for men is to work against harmful social norms and foster responsible sexual behaviour. To achieve these goals recommended prevention strategies include: creation and dissemination of woman-controlled methods of HIV/AIDS prevention, increasing access to reproductive health care and information, encourage the formation of mutual support groups, through which women can help protect, educate and encourage each other, conduct training programs and facilitate social structures for improving sexual communication between partners, promote condom use and a reduction in the number of sexual partners. There should be awareness creation of women's health needs and promote the constructive participation of men in family life, and enlist traditional authority figures such as community and religious leaders to encourage men to take a constructive role in family life. Programmes that initiate income-generating activities for widows should be designed.

**Orphans:** Initiate the community programmes that identify, support the orphans in the midst of the community they live in, e.g. providing food to the families they live with, school bursary, and provision of clothing.

#### **2.4.4 Gender Inequality**

Gender basically focuses on what men/youth and women do, their roles and responsibilities in society. The concept of gender refers to attitudes, characteristics, roles

and values that are determined, shaped and perpetuated by society. Society considers what is appropriate for men/youth and women. Gender relation is unequal. In the Saboot society, women are subordinate to men and traditionally dependent on men. Women are vulnerable to overwork, poverty, exploitation, oppression and violence. Women have less decision making power and lack access to information. Gender relations are dynamic and are influenced and changed over time by changes in the economics, politics, technology, education, environment, cultures, media, mass advocacy, crises and conflicts. Gender relations are created by society and can be changed.

Gender concerns are imbalances or unfair biases regarding the treatment of men and women. These imbalances are usually socially created, and include distribution of workload (women workload is more than that of men), control of decision-making on benefits and resources (men do not consult their wives), subordination (of women), superiority complex (of men), economic status, participation in development programmes (women's participation is slow) and access to resources (men make decisions).

The determinants of gender disparities may therefore lie in growth, culture and tradition, environment, education, economy, government policies, land use and tenure, labour patterns. Some of the gender concerns specific to Mt. Elgon District include education for girls, workload for women and girls, F.G.M, training for women, decision making powers for women, land ownership (property) by women, access to credit facilities by women, control of benefits and resource by women, insubordination of women, superiority of men, economic status and participation by women in development programmes.

The main gender concerns that exist in the district are, that it is believed that a woman is property owned by the man and that culturally, women were considered inferior. From biblical and cultural point of view, a man is the head and owner of the homestead and property. In Saboot society, a boy is given preference in education and a man is believed to provide total security to the family. A woman has no power in economic status of the family. Women's reasoning capacity is considered as weak in terms of decision-making. Culturally, women were meant to be married, therefore land and property belonged to the clan. Historically, women did not own any assets therefore access to credit facilities is difficult. Control of benefits/resources was not allowed culturally. FGM for girls ensured cultural preservation and identification as prestigious.

Possible solutions for gender concerns include; sensitisation of the community over the rights and role of men and women, women empowerment, girl child education, educational tours to 'developed' areas of the country. Other solutions are, focused group discussions and awareness creation on gender equity.

#### **2.4.5 Disaster Management**

Mt. Elgon District formed the District Disaster Committee in September 1998 in realisation that there was lack of disaster preparedness in the district, thus putting thousands of lives and property at risk. The district, being 69 per cent forest cover, has high potential for fire outbreaks in the forest during dry seasons. The topography of the district subjects it to landslides and serious soil erosion. It was also observed that, due to the districts' historical multi-ethnicity, there is a tendency of clashes occurring, during elections.

The District Disaster Committee comprising of key government departments and NGOs is charged with initiating capacity building strategies for the key actors in the district, in recognition that the government takes lead role in coordinating the emergency situations. The committee has developed Early Warning System for the likely emergencies in the district, has identified resources in the district to be used during emergencies. It has also developed a contingency plan for response.

The main emphasis of the committee is prevention of disasters in the district. This should be done through the following interventions.

Farmers are encouraged to grow drought tolerant crops, e.g. cassava and sweet potatoes. The community should be sensitised for the need of proper on-farm grain storage., Opening up of road network in the forest to serve as firebreaks and easing accessibility to the forest and boundary maintenance and clearing of vegetation along the common border with rural farms to reduce spread of accidental fires from farms to forests.

#### **2.4.6 Environment Conservation and Management**

The environmental aspects in the Mt. Elgon ecosystem include; biodiversity, water resources and desertification. Mt. Elgon's biodiversity is rich due to the wide range of habitats from the fertile lands, rainfall, clean water and fresh air. There are wildlife and forest products and conspicuous mountaintops. Mankind has had a dominant influence on the biodiversity, and the scale of transformation, management and utilization of the forest is enormous. Several species of flora and fauna are threatened with extinction due to human activity, either from overexploitation, loss of habitat or ignorance. The mountain has rich natural forest endowed with valuable timber trees such as Elgon Teak, Cedar and Elgon Olives. Edible vegetables, fibres fruits and traditional medicinal plants are found.

The forest is a habitat for a variety of wild animals such as elephants, buffaloes, leopards, waterbucks, baboons, reptiles, butterflies, bees and other micro-organisms. This ecosystem has rare and endemic species, which is a useful resource for biodiversity interdependence and human use. The forest resources have been depleted due to rapid increase in population and demand for human settlements, agricultural activities, grazing and sourcing of agricultural materials, fuel wood and herbal medicines. These activities severally affect the ecosystem. The amount of soil loss annually in the district is 780 tones per hectare per year. Tolerable loss in mulched field is always replaced by decaying residues and other soil formation process. The local community gets 100 per cent of food requirements directly or indirectly from the soil. Therefore, soil erosion or other forms of land degradation can cause serious food shortages in the district. Serious measures have to be undertaken to conserve and protect land against degradation during the plan period.

Mt. Elgon has rich ecological resources, which include heavy rainfall, clean water, and good land for agriculture and fresh air. Overexploitation of the fauna and unplanned forest management in the forest destabilizes the ecosystem. The district has 50,866 ha of forestland between three stations in Kaberua, Kaboywa and Cheptais. The forestland is covered by high forest (productive/protective) - 26,638 ha, bush land - 8,701.6 ha, grass land - 4,046.9 ha, bamboos -11,479.8 ha. The forest reserves in the District are bound by 256.7 km of demarcated boundary of which 75.5 km is natural forest and 181.2 km of artificial boundary.

There are abundant amounts of ground water, which is found both in deep and shallow aquifers. The ground water has been developed and is being used as point sources at shallow wells, boreholes and protected springs. These rivers feed Lake Victoria and Turkana. The community, GOK and NGOs, does the management of these water resources and the shift is to have these resources managed by the community. The water quality and quantity has deteriorated due to community land use near the water sources. Farming is being done up to the water sources causing siltation in the rivers and drastically reducing spring discharges and river flows. There has been significant destruction of water sources and catchments areas, caused by encroachment of human and livestock activities. The majority of the communities are aware of environmental deterioration and is extremely slow at implementing conservation measures that have been put in place by GOK, NGOs and communities themselves.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**

### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter depicts priority measures that Mt. Elgon District will undertake during the plan period to achieve the reduction of poverty and spur economic growth. Poverty has persisted since independence despite the numerous government efforts to promote economic growth. Due to dismal growth, the government has continued to put in place interventions to accelerate economic growth and reduce poverty. This resulted in the production of Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), which is the basis of this plan.

The chapter presents sectors which were prioritised in accordance with MTEF developed sectors as Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure, Human Resource Development, Trade, Industry and Tourism, Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order and Information Communication Technology.

### **3.1 AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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

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

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

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district will ensure sustainable crop development in the district, through strengthening the networking of the various stakeholders for sustainable resource identification, optimum utilization and improvement and management for development of agriculture.

In the plan period efforts will be made to improve the infrastructure for storage and marketing of agricultural produce.

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

The economy of the district is wholly dependent on agriculture. 80 per cent of the district's population relies on agriculture for employment. The sector therefore is important to the district in that it caters for food production and security. It is also the main source of income to the community and revenue to both local and central government. On the other hand, it provides raw materials such as milk, pyrethrum, coffee, tea, maize, tomatoes and medicinal herbs for households. The sector has been a major source of energy fuel wood for domestic use, fodder, and the basis for recreation, and environmental conservation.

The main food crops produced are maize, beans, peas, Irish potatoes, cabbages, kales, sweet potatoes and local vegetables while the main cash crops are maize, coffee, tea, pyrethrum, Irish potatoes, wheat, tomatoes and onions.

Agriculture and Rural Development contributes 80 per cent of the average household incomes. The main livestock bred are dairy cattle, oxen, poultry and donkeys. The population working in livestock is 53,757, which is 37 percent of the total population.

The total turnover from the cooperatives which have 13,887 active members is KShs.48,557,675.

### 3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

In the implementation of the plan, different stakeholders will play different roles.

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development.	Provide extension services. Introduction of new technologies and seed varieties. Provide funds for selected programmes.
Private Sector	Invest in agro-processing industries. Provision of A.I services.
NGOs	Provide capacity building and empowerment of communities.
Donors	Provide credit facilities. Mobilise and training of communities. Capacity building and training of communities.

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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Livestock Development	Up-grading of cattle; Bee keeping; Poultry production.	Low yielding genetic material' Inadequate nutrition; Unreliable market; Inadequate technical skills; Poor disease control.	Bull schemes Establishment; Education and raining Community based animal health care.
Crop Development	Introducing high yielding disease tolerant crop varieties; Improving new technologies and awareness on general agronomy; Informal seed production at local levels; Integrated pests and disease management to reduce costs on inputs; Post harvest handling storage and marketing strategies.	Lack of credit facilities; Improper husbandry practices; Use of uncertified seeds; Inadequate on-farm storage; High cost of inputs; Unreliable market; Declining soil fertility; Poor feeder roads network.	Enhanced rural credit support for farmers; Farmers' education and training; Accessing quality seeds and fertilizers; Formation of marketing groups to improve farm produce prices; Encourage resource conservation by putting up soil conservation structures, agro-forestry practices, soil sampling and general soil fertility management.
Rural Water Supply	Construction of new water points; Rehabilitation of some existing water points; Training of users on the management of the water points; Augmentation of the existing piped schemes to cover more areas.	Depleting water resources; Lack of management skills by users; Lack of adequate funds for implementation; Pollution of water resources.	Spring protection; Borehole/well development; Training of users; Extension of existing pipelines.

Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement	Demarcation/adjudication of Chepyuk Settlement Scheme; Issuance /collection of title deeds for old adjudicated parcels.	Disagreement between the beneficiaries; Lack of sufficient funds; Lack of land registry in the district; Lack of awareness to own individual titles.	Tight screening of the beneficiaries to prevent double or multiple allocations; The beneficiaries to cost share on survey expenses; Land registry to be opened; Awareness campaigns.
Co-operative Development	Formation of marketing systems; Formation of small-scale industrial cooperatives policies on mismanagement.	Committees do not stick to the Act, rules and by-laws; Committees' involvement on misappropriation of society resources; Lack of sound capital base; Lack of credit facilities; General interference from other interested parties who may come with policies contradicting Acts, rules and by-laws; Poor feeder roads connecting members to their societies; Lack of qualified staff to handle record keeping; Poor storage/processing facilities especially in coffee societies where coffee quality is affected; High loan defaulting rate.	Train committees on the importance of the Act, rules and by-laws so that they understand their duties and members rights; Tours and seminars; Act to be revised to empower cooperative officers to supervise societies; Legal action against the offenders to be taken; Members' own funds to be raised through raising capital and recruiting new members; Society to seek credit facilities from financial institutions; Members to mobilize their own funds; Train members on general operation of a cooperative society as outlined in the Act, rules and by-laws; Commit council cess to be used to open feeder roads; Recruit trainable staff that can be recommended to undertake courses at Cooperative College of Kenya; Coffee factory managers to be trained; Committee to stick to loan policies and members are sensitised on importance of loan recovery.
Food Security	Establishment of a village seed bank for indigenous crops; Provision of certified planting materials/seeds to farmers.	Lack of village seed bank; Lack of funds.	Introduction of indigenous food crops; Set up village seed banks; Solicit for funds.
Irrigation Development	Development of pump fed irrigation sprinkler; Establish water user association; (groups/organizations) for irrigation development.	Due to the undulating terrain, some areas suitable for irrigation are located at higher elevations than the stream/river level; The high ground level in contrast to low levels of streams/rivers and lack of funds has restricted irrigation to small plots; The poorly managed farming is characterized by low productivity and profitability; Poor road network; The high transportation costs; The numerous streams/rivers have insufficient water for harnessing; Lack of access to	Use pump fed irrigation in potential areas in which access to water especially by gravity extraction is a problem because of excessive river depth; Development of such enterprise will be on full cost recovery basis in line with irrigation and drainage guidelines; Improvement of road network; Groups/organizations will be charged with the responsibility of ensuring equitable distribution of the scarce water amongst themselves; The groups (water users association) so formed will be trained on all aspects of on-farm irrigation water management; Use of irrigation systems in which efficient use of water is enhanced through efficient conveyance and application will be advocated.



		market information coupled with disorganized marketing system.	
<b>Environment</b>	<b>Social forestry; Collaborative forestry; management. Conservation of forests Re-afforestation</b>	Small farm holdings hence priority given to food production; Lack of seeds (Agro-forestry); Insufficient training on social forestry; Conviction that forest resource belongs to the community but the government seems to control everything; Lack of enough funds for policing; Poor communication i.e. no radio, poor roads and no vehicles; Lack of incentives to FD staff especially forest guards; Community yet to be convinced through sensitisation on the importance of forests. Pressure from community for forest products since farmlands have low tree cover; Lack of transport for seedlings; Lack of labour resources for seedling production; Negative attitude by some members of the community. They would like shamba areas to remain unplanted with trees so they may continue cultivation; Inadequate seed supply especially for indigenous species.	Sufficient funding for extension and agro-forestry training; Provision of seeds, tools and materials to farmers; Seminars and workshops to sensitise and enlighten the community and other collaborators; Change FD staff attitude through refresher courses; The GOK to disburse sufficient funds for patrols, uniforms, road construction and rations for forest guards; Radio communication to be introduced; Training and sensitisation of the community to appreciate the importance of the forest; The 3 stations require vehicles while purchase of 4 wheel drive DFO's vehicle should be effected. Promote on-farm agro-forestry through provision of training, technical and material support and demonstrations; Purchase of a 4-wheel drive tractor by GOK; Enough fund for casuals, seeds and planting equipments required;
<b>Fisheries</b>	<b>Produce quality trout and tilapia; Boost fish production in the area.</b>	Inadequate means of transport; Shortage of qualified personnel; Inadequate funding.	Construct a trout hatchery for quality fingerling production; Construct Tilapia fingerling production farm; Set up demonstration fish farms; Train fish farmers in good fish farming husbandry;

### 3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Project District wide	Enhance farmers and stakeholders knowledge and skills; Strengthen extension management structures; Support the establishment of farmers and institutions that promote the involvement of private service providers in agriculture.	1,600 Farmers reached per year.	Promotion of farming through promotion of opportunities.
Livestock Development Project District wide	Increase milk production through better breeds; Improve nutrition of the community; Improve the standards of living; Employment creation through intensive dairy farming.	To increase high yielding dairy herd by 10% per year; To increase fodder acreage by 80% per year.	Improving the management of dairy cattle through breeding, nutrition and training.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Poultry Development Project District wide	1	Increase egg and meat production through better breeds; Improve nutrition of the community; Improve the standards of living; Employment creation through intensive poultry farming.	To increase egg and meat production by 10% per year.	Improving the management of local poultry through breeding, nutrition and training. <b>Justification:</b> Increase household income.
Beekeeping Project District wide	2	Improve rural livelihood.	Increase honey production by 15%.	Improving and increasing honey production through new technologies and farmers training. <b>Justification:</b> Increase IGA
Upgrading of Livestock District wide	3	To improve productivity of livestock.	Increase milk by 30%.	AI, bull scheme, buck scheme and community animal health care; Improve cross breeding of cattle and goats. <b>Justification:</b> Milk production will rise, hence the farmers income.

**A: On-going Projects: Rural Water Supply**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of old Water Points District wide	Increase access to safe and clean water; Increase management skills of the management and users; Enhance knowledge of management committee and users in operation and maintenance.	Reduce distance to safe water to less than 500m; 300 water points in the district.	Spring protection and borehole/well rehabilitation; Training of community based water points management committees on general, financial, technical and monitoring and evaluation in water management.
Augmentation and Rehabilitation of Existing Water Supplies District wide	Increase access to safe and clean water.	Reduce distance to safe water to less than 500metres.	Expansion of intake works; Replacement of main pipeline; Extension of existing pipelines.

**B: New Project Proposals : Rural Water Supply**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of New Water Points District wide	1	Increase access to safe and clean water.	Reduce distance to safe water to less than 500M.	Spring protection and well/borehole development. <b>Justification:</b> Reduce water borne diseases.
Training of Users District wide	2	To train Water Users Association in O & M and Bookkeeping.	80% of the community by 2008.	Conduct seminars and workshops. <b>Justification:</b> Most members of the community are not trained.

**A: On-going Project: Agricultural Research and Development**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Agricultural Technology Information and Research Initiative Kapsokwony Division	To hasten the information flow from the research centres to the farming community to address various production constraints.	To increase high yielding dairy herd by 10% per year; To increase fodder acreage by 80% per year.	Improving the management of dairy cattle through breeding, nutrition and training.

**B: New Project Proposal: Agriculture Research and Development**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Agricultural Research Development District wide	1	Development of agro-ecological zone based technologies; Effective and efficient research-extension-farmer linkages; Collaboration with local communities for development of indigenous knowledge systems.	Linkages established with KARI; No. of people sensitised in local communities on the importance of development and research on their local knowledge systems.	Generation and dissemination of technologies to farmers. <b>Justification:</b> Increase productivity

**A: On-going Project: Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Chepyuk Settlement Scheme Kopsiro Division	Settlement of persons displaced by the creation of Mt. Elgon National Park.	Survey and adjudication of the 800 ha scheme into 2.0 ha. plots.	Survey and adjudication

**B: New Project Proposal: Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Ministry of Lands and Settlement Offices (Ardhi House) Kapsokwony	1	To house the officers who are currently scattered in different offices.	% of completion. No. of offices completed.	Construction works. <b>Justification:</b> Facilitate office operations.

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperatives**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of Cooperative Societies District wide	To increase income through economies of large-scale.	At least 2 marketing societies in each location; At least 1 rural SACCO in each division.	Register more cooperative societies; Create awareness among the members.
Education and Training District wide	Increase surplus/dividends to members.	At least 1 seminar for staff and committee members respectively per quarter.	Enhance managerial skills of the societies members/staff through intensive education and training.
Financial Control in Cooperative Societies District wide	For easy and effective decision-making.	Prepare monthly and quarterly trial balances.	Prepare timely tools of financial control, e.g. budgets, trial balances and balance sheets.
Credit and Finance to Cooperative Societies District wide	Avail working capital and increase income.	Each member to benefit.	Solicit for donor funds; Mobilize savings and credit through SACCOs;
Marketing of Agricultural Produce. District wide	Income/employment generation.	At least 2 cooperative societies per location.	Strengthen and establish strong marketing cooperative societies
Industrial Cooperative Societies Establishment District wide	Income/employment generation.	At least 1 Jua Kali shed per division.	Encourage the Jua Kali cooperative societies to register.

**B: New Project Proposals: Cooperatives**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Formation of New Marketing Systems District wide	1	To improve market information.	No. of committee members trained.	Train officials, members. Networking. Partnerships. <b>Justification:</b> Facilitate marketing of cash crops.
Formation of Small Scale Industrial Cooperatives Policies on Mismanagement District wide	2	Improve the management of the cooperatives.	No. of cooperative societies formed.	Training. <b>Justification:</b> Better cooperative management.

**A: On-going Project: Food Security**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Food Security District wide	Establish a village seed bank of indigenous crops.	To promote and sustain indigenous food crops in the District. To increase food production.	To supply seeds to all the farmers in the District. To have at least 5 types of indigenous food crops.

**B: New Project Proposals/Programmes: Food Security**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of a Village Seed Bank for Indigenous Crops District wide	1	Improve access to seeds during planting.	Preserve between 200-1000kg of variety seeds.	Establish seed bank in each village. <b>Justification:</b> Adaptable to local situation.
Provision of Certified Planting Materials/Seeds to Farmers District wide	2	Improve yield.	Provision to 100% by end of plan period.	Identify CBO's and stockists in the village. <b>Justification:</b> Ensuring quality seeds

**A: On-going Projects: Environment**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Conservation of Forests District wide	Patrol effectively all beats in the three forest stations in the district; Training of farmers on agro-forestry and importance of natural forests; Carry out enrichment planting in the natural forests.	To conserve natural habitat wildlife and biodiversity; To manage forest resources efficiently for maximum sustainable benefits taking into consideration direct and indirect economic and environmental impacts.	To prevent unwanted destruction of natural forest of Mt Elgon and increase tree cover; To preserve the flora and fauna (biodiversity) of Mt Elgon; To train at least 10 selected members of 10 community groups staying adjacent to the forest.
Re-afforestation District wide	Planting of all degraded areas with suitable tree species; Sensitise farmers staying 5 Km away from the forest boundary through workshops and seminars on the need for plantation establishment.	To increase forestry trees in the district; To increase supply of forest products and services for meeting basic needs for present and future generations; To contribute to poverty reduction by employment creation and food production.	Increase area under tree cover by at least 100Ha. per annum; Sensitise all farmers staying 5Km away from forest through barazas etc.
Social Forestry District wide	Train farmers on seed handling, nursery techniques, and establishment of woodlots using appropriate species and marketing of products; Provide sufficient seed and material/technical support to farmers, CBO,s etc; Planting along riverbanks	To provide sufficient tree products to the farmer for subsistence use and cash economy; To conserve water and soils in farmlands; To reduce pressure on forest reserve from the community.	To afforest about 1% of each farmers land holding in the four divisions.

	and boundaries..		
Collaborative Forest Management District wide	Train the community on collaborative forest management; Form community forest conservation committees.	To manage the forests in collaboration with other partners.	To integrate the communities adjacent to forest in forest management.
Environmental Conservation District wide	Tree nursery establishment. Agro-forestry.	To increase the number of trees in the District. To provide alternative source of fuel.	To increase the number of trees from 1 to 5 in every homestead.

## B: New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Energy conservation. District wide	1	Every household to install energy saving devices.	No. of women groups trained on energy conservation; Encourage households to develop woodlots and to practice agro-forestry.	Promote efficient and effective use of wood fuel as a source of energy; Promote energy saving jikos; Encourage solar and biogas. <b>Justification:</b> Reduce dependence on wood fuel.
Soil Fertility And Resource Use Management District wide	2	Effective and right land use; To encourage protection of land resource from denudation.	Magnitude of establishment of soil conservation structures.	Institute riverbank protection; Encourage on-farm agro-forestry practices; Institute soil-sampling measures for efficient and effective use and management of soil fertility. <b>Justification:</b> Reduce loss of soil nutrients.
Social Forestry District wide	3	Encourage Communities to participate in forest management and food production.	% of small farm holders adjacent to forest.	Agro-forestry training provision of seeds and materials to farmers. <b>Justification:</b> To prevent logging
Collaborative Forestry Management District wide	4	Include the community in conservation and management issues.	No. of members of the community involved/trained in conservation management.	Sensitisation Training. <b>Justification:</b> Share efforts of management of forest.
Conservation Of Forests District Wide	5	Provide materials and resources for conservation.	Involve the implementation staff of GOK, NGOs and Community.	Provision of equipment; Training and sensitisation. <b>Justification:</b> To protect against illegal activities.
Re-Afforestation District Wide	6	Rehabilitate de-afforested areas.	Communities living adjacent to forests.	Provision of seeds; Promote on-farm agro-forestry. <b>Justification:</b> Protection of soil erosion.

**A: On-going Project: Agricultural Marketing**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Marketing of Agricultural Products District wide	Marketing of Agricultural products. Provision/accessibility of market information.	To increase market channels; To offer good prices; To promote micro-enterprises.	Strengthen all markets in the district; Have four market centres.

**B: New Project Proposals: Agricultural Marketing**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Agricultural Marketing District wide	1	To enhance an efficient and effective marketing system	To establish district based market information data bank; Monthly campaigns to cover farmers in every division.	Formation of community based marketing groups/societies Cooperatives; Marketing of farm produce; Create awareness to farmers on trends of market prices; To guide farmers on the most appropriate and profitable marketing channels. <b>Justification:</b> It is a major bottleneck in agricultural development.
Industrial Crops District wide	2	Encourage expansion and management of existing crops; Improvement of feeder road network; Institute efficient and effective market system.	Increase Tea hectareage by 30% per year in Kapsokwony, Kaptama and Kopsiro Divisions; Improve marketing of coffee and increase the same by 6% per year; Increase area under pyrethrum by 25% p.a. in Kapsokwony, Kaptama and Kopsiro Divisions; Achieve up to 2,800 ha of cotton in Cheptais Division; Encourage increase of Tobacco in liaison with the private sector; Increase in sunflower growing and quantity of oil extracted.	Promotion of cash crops to improve farm income. <b>Justification:</b> Promotion of agro-based industries.
Horticultural Crops Production District wide	3	Sensitise farmers on the net benefits and opportunities of the crops as a source of income; Institute an efficient and effective market system; Encourage use of certified seed.	Each household to have at least 0.5 acres of any of these crops; More farmers to use certified Irish potato seeds.	Promotion of horticulture as income source; Promotion of high yielding Irish Potato varieties. <b>Justification:</b> To increase income and reduce poverty.

On-Farm Agro-Based Industries District wide	4	Establishment of small-scale on-farm processing using locally produced farm products.	At least one oil extraction industry per division; Local canning industry to use horticultural crops; Soap manufacture using Irish potatoes; Floor milling; Milk processing.	To encourage establishment of on-farm processing. <b>Justification:</b> To utilize the available raw materials.
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## B: New Project Proposal: Crop Development

Project Names Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Crop Post Harvest Management District wide	1	Reduce grain losses due to pest damage and storage losses; Improve on farm grain storage to enhance food security.	To reduce grain losses at farm level by 5-8% through training farmers, timely harvest, drying, pest control, storage hygiene and pre-harvest and post-harvest management.	Improve storage facilities, storage management and post harvest handling of produce. <b>Justification:</b> Increase food security.
Irrigation Development (Chesikaki, Changeiywo, Kibuk and Cheptais) Cheptais and Kapsokwony Divisions	2	Promote both pump and gravity fed irrigation; Design proper irrigation systems, which will check soil erosion problem; Create awareness on irrigation technologies, potentials and benefits; Increase and expand production of high value crops through sustainable and appropriate irrigation technologies.	No. of groups trained on management practices; More area to be put under high value crops using irrigation; % of in Ha. under irrigation; 100Ha. of land under irrigation.	Promotion of smallholder irrigation systems for off-season horticulture crops; Farmers' mobilization and awareness on irrigation. <b>Justification:</b> Provide all year round food availability.
Small Holder Irrigation (surface and pump-fed) Kapsokwony, Kopsiro and Cheptais Divisions	3	Encourage irrigation to small scale farmers.	Reach 40% of farmers.	Formation of strong water users groups; Basic data collection on soil suitability, topography, hydrology and socio-economic activities; Produce feasibility report; Project appraisal and design; Implementation and handing over. <b>Justification:</b> Provide all year round food security.



### A: On-going Projects: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Trout Development District Wide	Construction of a trout hatchery and rearing ponds.	Make available trout fingerlings and fish in the district; Sell fingerlings and fish to areas outside the district; Stock/restock trout rivers.	Produce 700,000 fingerlings and 140,000-table size during plan period.

### B: New Project Proposals: Agriculture and other Rural Financial Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Agriculture and other Rural Financial Services District wide	1	Avail credit for farmers for production of cash crops and other farm developments.	The quantity of funds received by farmers. (CBOs and SACCOs)	Enhanced rural credit support system for farmers. <b>Justification:</b> Increase farmers' access to credit facilities and capital for farm inputs.

### B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tilapia Fish Production District wide	1	Increase fish production in the district; Increase the farmers' income through sales of fingerlings; Generate revenue (AIA) for sale of fingerlings.	Provide 350,000 fingerlings to fish farmers.	Put up a fry production centre. <b>Justification:</b> Production of fingerlings for sale to farmers.
Tilapia Fish Farming District wide	2	Sensitise youth groups on better-integrated fish farming techniques through seminars and workshops.	Boost the groups income and generate self-sustainable employment; Increase the fishponds by 40%.	Organize interested groups and support them technically to establish integrated fish farming; Training. <b>Justification:</b> Supplement protein foods requirement.
Office Construction Kapsokwony Division	3	Provide suitable working facilities for staff.	Accommodate thirty members of staff.	Completion of office block. <b>Justification:</b> Currently there is no office.

#### 3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The most important determinant factor for the development of this sector is the existing status of the physical infrastructure in the district. The poor development of the physical infrastructure has slowed down the growth of the Agricultural and Rural Development sector. It has disorganized the marketing systems, since agricultural produce cannot be accessed easily.

The success of this sector is immensely influenced by accessibility to Information Communication Technology (ICT) available in the district. Inaccessibility of market information has always impinged negatively on the marketing of the agricultural produce.

Agriculture and Rural Development is inter-twined with Tourism, Trade and Industry sector. Agricultural products provide the goods and raw materials for trade and industry. The Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order sector provide a favourable environment for co-existence in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector.

The sector also relies on the Human Resource available in the district, which ensures provision of skilled labour.

## **3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The sector vision is “for enhanced and sustainable economic growth, the sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities” while the mission is “in the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impacts on the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading contributor to the country’s overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development.”

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

The stakeholders in this sector have been submitting approvals and recommendations for the rehabilitation of roads to the District Roads Committee. The district has been involving the community during identification and implementation to improve the quality and quantity of facilities thus spurring the economic growth of the district.

### **3.2.3 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 rely 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, which are relevant for the transport of agricultural inputs and produce.

### 3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of roads and Public Works	Construction and maintenance of all classified roads.
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.	Supervise and regulate the water sector.
Ministry of Local Government	Opening up of feeder roads.
Ministry of Energy	Supervise and regulation of energy sector.
Private Sector	Provide transport services.
Donors	Train, mobilize and promote advocacy; Provide funds and capacity building.

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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Transport and roads	Improvement of entire road network; Upgrading of D265, D275 & D285 to bitumen standard; Opening up of feeder roads. Provision of reliable telephone services.	Poor terrain, inadequate manpower and equipment.	To solicit for adequate funding from GOK and other donors; Provide required manpower and equipment.
Communication	Develop telephone network and Mobile phone coverage. District wide	Terrain of the district Lack of advocacy on use of telecommunication technology.	Telkom to enhance their services; Kencell and Safaricom to extend their coverage extensively in the district; Extend the automated exchange to all divisions.
Energy Promotion and Development	To provide adequate and accessible information on gender and energy for stakeholders at all levels; Rural Electrification; Exploitation of Kimarrong falls.	Inadequate information on energy for stakeholder at all levels; Design and planning not completed; Proposals prepared for development has attracted adequate partnership for implementation.	Complete the design and extend the Western Rural Electrification programme; Follow ups by Ministry of Energy and private investors.
Buildings	Educate community on the need for improving their housing units; To have access to housing schemes.	Lack of sensitisation on need of improved housing units; Lack of cost effective building materials for building.	Use of locally available materials for buildings; Avail affordable designs; Avail mortgage facilities; Lower cost of building materials; Sensitise the people on need for descent houses.
Major Water Works and sanitation	Construction of new water supplies; Rehabilitation of existing water supplies; Training of users on the general management of the water supplies; Augmentation of existing piped schemes to cover more areas;	Lack of management skills by users; Lack of adequate funds for implementation of water projects; Pollution of water sources due to human activities; Encroachment of watershed	Training of users; Extension of existing pipelines; Catchments areas protection and gazettement; Develop a proposal for water supply and

	Protection of water sources Monitoring of 8 water resources.	areas due to lack of non-gazetment of water shed areas.	sewerage and identify potential donors.
Urbanization	Provision of facilities Kapsokwony and Cheptais Division.	Inadequate basic infrastructure; Lack of initiative of investment.	Promote indigenous and investors; Aggressive marketing of the district potentials; Build partnerships and networking; Attract foreign investors.

### 3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects Programmes: Roads

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Maintenance of major roads District wide	Motor-able throughout the year.	Maintain 50% of the network.	Grading; Spot patching; Improvement of drains; Installations of culverts.
Gravelling Namwela – Kaptama road (D275) Kapsokwony/Kopsiro Division	To interconnect the four divisions of the district.	Cover 100% of the network.	Gravelling of 41 Km of the road; Improvement of side drains; Installations of side drains; Installations of culverts;
Gravelling Maeni – Kapsokwony Road (D265)	Increase access to farmlands.	Cover 100% of the road.	Gravelling of the 9 km road.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Opening up and gravelling of the following roads: Masack-Kipsigon-Chepkurkur. Kopsiro-Chepyuk Cheptonon-Chepuk Kamtiong-Chesamis (R17/R18) Kibuk-Kaberwa. Kopsiro/ Kapsokwony/Kaptama Divisions	1	To improve access to enhance agricultural activities.	Open up and gravel 60 km. of roads.	Opening up the roads; Gravelling the roads; Reinstated of collapsed structures.
Upgrading to Bitumen Standard Maeni-Kapsokwony Road (D265)	2	Improving road network in the district.	9 Km to be covered.	Connection of earthworks; Drainage structures; Bitumen standard. <b>Justification:</b> Improve accessibility.
Upgrading to Bitumen Standard Namwela -Kaptama Road (D275) and Kamukuywa - Kaptama Road (D285)	3	To enhance the road for marketing activities within the district.	Upgrade 70% of the road.	Construction of earthworks; Drainage structures. Bitumen standard pavement. <b>Justification:</b> Improve accessibility.
Gravelling of The Following Roads Kimabole – Cheptais -Chepkube (E277) Cheptonon - Kuywa Road	4	To improve rural access roads for agricultural activities.	Gravel 70% of the roads.	Gravelling of 41 Km of the roads; Improvement of side drains; Installation of

(E315) Kaptama - Kaboiywa Road (E318)				culverts. <b>Justification:</b> Improve accessibility.
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**B: New Project Proposals: Energy**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision Of Information On Energy District wide	1	Provide adequate information and energy for stakeholders.	Cover 60% of the CBO's	Dissemination; Demonstrations; Flyers and booklets; Mass media. <b>Justification:</b> Awareness creation.
Rural Electrification Programme District wide	2	Promotion of agro- based industries and small-scale industries; Provide households with power.	3 Divisions To cover 38% of the district	Sensitisation, Construction and Installation. <b>Justification:</b> Improve rural livelihood and incomes.
Development of Kimarong Falls Dam District wide	3	Generate power.	Amount of money spent; Provision of 40KW to the national grid.	Survey, design and proposals writing. <b>Justification:</b> Availability of water year round.

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Major Water Works and Sanitation**

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Water Supplies 1 No. Kapsokwony/ Kaptama Divisions	Reduce distance to safe water to less than 100m.	Increase access to safe and clear water.	Extension of pipelines. Construction of storage tanks. Construction of tanks.
Construction of New Water Supplies 2 No. Kopsiro/Cheptais Divisions	Increased access to safe and clean water.	Reduce distance to safe water to less than 100m.	Intake works construction; Laying of pipelines; Construction of storage tanks.
Training of Users	No. of committees trained on management skills; No. of users trained on operation and maintenance of water supplies.	All community piped schemes; Train all the management user committees.	General and financial training of management Committees; Technical training of management committees.
Sanitation District wide	To reduce diseases due to poor disposal methods.	To increase sanitation coverage by 30%.	To carry out demonstration on latrine construction with emphasis on VIP latrines.

**B: New Project Proposals: Major Water Works and Sanitation**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of new Water Supply Kopsiro Division, Kapsokwony Kaptama Divisions	1	To increase access to safe and clean water.	Reduce distance to safe water to less than 100m.	Intake works construction Pipe laying; Construction of storage tanks; Designing surface and groundwater. <b>Justification:</b> Reduce water borne diseases.
Water Resources Monitoring	2	Monitoring.	Develop water resources data bank to facilitate future planning.	Develop an early warning system. <b>Justification:</b> Create water Data Base.
Augmentation of Existing Water Supplies, Kaptama, Kapsokwony, Kopsiro Divisions	3	To increase access to safe and clean water.	Reduce distance to safe water to less than 100m.	Extension of existing pipelines; Intake works construction; Storage tanks construction; Survey. <b>Justification:</b> Reduce water borne diseases.
Gazetment of Watershed Areas District wide	4	Designation as gazetted areas.	Protection of water sources from destruction and pollution; No. of water sources protected from destruction and pollution.	Protect water sources from encroachment to prevent them from drying up and being polluted. <b>Justification:</b> To protect water catchments.
Training of Water Users Committees District wide	5	General and Financial Management; Technical training of management committees.	Increase management skills of management committees and users; Enhance knowledge of management committees and users in operation and maintenance.	Train all community users. <b>Justification:</b> For sustainability.
Construction of Sewerage system. Kapsokwony Township, Cheptais Township, Kaptama Township	6	Planning and design construction.	% of improvement of sanitation and safe disposal of waste water.	Construction sewerage system. <b>Justification:</b> Improve hygienic conditions and reduce pollution.

**B: New Project Proposals: Communication (Telkom)**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Expansion of Telephone Network District wide	1	Enhancing communication network to boost economic growth.	80% coverage of the district.	Increase no. of telephone lines; Increase no. of telephone booths; Expand mobile coverage; Install boosters at Kapsokwony and Cheptais. <b>Justification:</b> Improve communication.

**B: New Project Proposals: Urbanization**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establish Basic Infrastructure District wide	1	Establish sewerage system; Expand electrification programme; Improve residential houses; Establish industries.	No. of km. of roads, gravelled, murrammed.	Construction of infrastructure for industrialization. <b>Justification:</b> Roads are in bad condition while needed for transport of products and inputs.

**B: New Project Proposals: Buildings**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Awareness Creation on Better Housing District wide	1	Improve the community needs on better housing.	70% CBO's and County Council of Mt. Elgon	Conduct workshops, baraza's and site meetings; Training. <b>Justification:</b> Develop appropriate housing units.
Construction of Buildings - Non-Residential. Kaptama Cheptais Divisions	2	To provide decent office accommodation for the divisional staff of 2 divisions	One office block per division i.e. Kapatama and Cheptais	Construct divisional offices for the two divisions. <b>Justification:</b> Officers are congested in small rooms.

**3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

The backbone of economic growth and reduction of poverty is highly dependent on the level of development of the Physical Infrastructure Sector. The sector provides the solutions to the myriad problems experienced in Agriculture and Rural Development. Transportation of agricultural produce to the markets is supported by this sector. Access to market information and storage of agricultural merchandise is supported by the sector. The level of development of physical infrastructure influences the exploitation

opportunities in Tourism, Trade and Industry. The sustainability of this sector is provided through the skilled manpower in the Human Resource Development.

### **3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY**

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

The sector vision and mission is “contributing to the socio economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of trade, industry, tourism and regional integration with a view to improving the welfare of all Kenyans”.

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

To promote trade and tourism in the district, the Government through the KWS and Forest Department formulates and implements rules that regulate maintenance and improvement activities in the forest and national parks such as improvement of infrastructure (roads) fire control, vegetation regeneration and wildlife cropping whereas the County Council of Mt. Elgon is charged with the management of the recently degazetted Chepkitale National Reserve. To boost trade and industry, establishment of agro-based industries in areas where maize, dairy, horticulture, coffee and tea are grown will be encouraged.

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

Establishment of agro-based industries would have been the most significant economic factor if the natural resources that the district posses would have been fully exploited, but currently the potential that exists remains untapped.

In the district, tourism is considered to be an industry with substantial potential. It will generate employment and income locally and contribute to the management of Mt. Elgon National Park and the County Council of Mt. Elgon on a sustainable financial footing, following the degazettement allowing Chepkitale to be a game reserve. The parks and game reserves tourism potential is embedded in the attraction of its natural resources and its neighbouring cultural attractions.

#### **3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector**

<b>Stakeholder</b>	<b>Role</b>
Ministry of Tourism & Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Promote the sector through advisory services; solicit for donor assistance.
Private Sector	Provision of infrastructure capacity building, funding and provision of credit.
NGO's	Will offer consultancy, funding, capacity building and advocacy.
Donors	Provision of technical and financial assistance.



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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industries	Establish small and medium agro-based industries.	Poor marketing channels; Lack of credit facilities; Lack of Investors.	Improve the production of raw materials; Have qualitative products; Provision of credit facilities; Encourage Investment; Improve marketing information.
Trade	Marketing of agricultural produce; Marketing of manufactured goods.	Poor Infrastructure; Lack of business knowledge and skills; Poor market surveys; Lack of market channels; Lack of credit facilities; Lack collateral.	Improvement of the infrastructural facilities; Capacity building on entrepreneurship; Provision of credit facilities; Establishment of financial and non-financial institutions; Provide title deeds.
Tourism	Protection of natural features; Conservation of the existing wildlife; Provide necessary tourism infrastructure; Eco-tourism Development; Community; Development Projects IGA.	Poor Infrastructure leading to tourism centres; Lack of necessary skills to promote tourism industry; Lack of credit facilities; Poor marketing of tourism.	Improvement of the tourism infrastructure; Introduce cultural centres; Capacity Building; Provision of credit facilities for IGA; Marketing of tourism, networking and partnerships; Eco-tourism; Trans boundary tourism.
Mining	Establishment of quarries.	Lack of investors; Lack of equipment; Lack of capital.	Woo investors; Advertisement; Joint ventures.
Small Scale Industries	Micro-enterprise development. Micro financing. To train Jua Kali members and the community at large. Acquire equipments. Acquire plots for Jua Kali Sheds. Construct Jua Kali Sheds. Employ skilled personnel.	Lack of investors; Lack of capital; Lack of entrepreneurial skills; Lack of micro financing agencies; Lack of sensitisation and mobilization; Lack of Jua Kali plots.	Establish a training institution in the district; Revive the dormant youth polytechnics such as Kaptiroko, Kopsiro and Cheptais; Liaise with micro finance Institutions such as K.I.E, I.C.D.C. for credit facilities; Collaborate with County Council Partnerships and networking Micro enterprise development programmes.
Finance Sector	Establishment of Savings and Credit Schemes.	Inadequate customers; Inadequate savings; Inaccessibility of credit.	Awareness creation; Accessibility to credit.

### 3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programme: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Marketing District wide	The new marketing channels. The competitive prices of commodities.	To increase the marketing channels in the district; To access external markets.	Marketing of agricultural produce in the district. Provision of marketing information to the community.
Table Banking (promotion of rural SACCO's) District wide	To promote micro-enterprises; Increased no. of micro - enterprises;	Have a revolving fund in the district.	Mobilization of savings in the groups and extending credit;

	To increase savings by 30%.		Provision of a revolving fund.
Voucher Training Programme (V.T.P) Kapsokwony Division	To acquire Information Technology; To improve Services in Information Technology; Facilitate easy communications.	Train at least 8,000 people in the district.	Train the community on Information Technology (Computer Training, Textile Training).

**B: New Project Proposals: Trade**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establish Jua Kali Industries District wide	1	To promote self help employment.	Establish at least one Jua Kali shed in each market centre.	Construction of Jua Kali sheds; Provide credit. <b>Justification:</b> Micro-enterprise development.
Marketing Agricultural Produce District wide	2	Boosting the socio economic status of the district.	Develop 80% of the marketing outlets; Establish 20 marketing CBOs and rural SACCOs.	Market surveys to be conducted and establishment of marketing channels; Capacity building for CBOs; Improvement of infrastructure; Credit facilities. <b>Justification:</b> It is a major bottleneck in the district.
Marketing Manufactured Goods	3	Availing of goods and services to consumers. In essence to create employment and increase income.	Establish at least 1 wholesale per market centre; Traders to be trained 4 times per year in each division; Establish one financial institution in each division.	Establish retail and whole business; Provide credit facilities; Capacity building; Partnerships with local and foreign markets. <b>Justification:</b> Improve accessibility of goods and services to the markets.
Revolving Loan Programme. District wide	4	To facilitate groups and services to consumers; To create employment and increase incomes.	Establish at least 1 wholesale per market centre. Traders to be trained 4 times per year in each division; Establish one financial institution in each division.	Provide loans to groups. <b>Justification:</b> To increase credit facilities to the business community.

**B: New Project Proposal: Financial Services**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of a Bank Kapsokwony Division	1	Provision of financial services to the farmers.	Establish 2 banks in the district at Cheptais and Kapsokwony.	Money lending and Banking services. <b>Justification</b> There is none in the district.

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Small Scale Industries**

Project Names Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Coffee Factories at Cheptais Division	Provide a Coffee Factory and equipment.	Completion of 2 coffee factories; Adequate equipment.	Construction and installation of equipment.
Kaptama Milk Cooler Plant	A rehabilitation plant.	100% operational.	Installation of generator,

Kaptama Division			Organise the management committee; Establish marketing system.
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**B: New Project Proposal: Small Scale Industries**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Micro Enterprise Development District wide	1	To boost the industrial opportunities in the district.	Develop micro enterprise opportunities by 80%.	Acquire jua kali plots in all divisions; Construction of sheds; Rehabilitate Kaptama Milk. Cooler Plant. <b>Justification:</b> Provide self employment.

**B: New Project Proposal: Industries**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Agro-based Industries District wide	1	Processing to facilitate marketing.	Establish at least one coffee factory for each location; One tea factory; Two dairy plants; One maize milling plant; Two horticultural plants.	Establish small and medium scale industries, e.g. processing of coffee, tea, honey, dairy, horticultural crops, maize and sunflower. <b>Justification:</b> Utilize the available local resources.

**B: New Project Proposal: Tourism**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tourism Infrastructure District wide	1	To promote tourism for income generation and creation of employment.	4-Roads: Cheptais – Chepkitale (50 km) Kopsiro-Chepkitale (30 km) Kaptama – Chepkube (40 km) Kapsokwony – Chepkitale (22 km); Electricity lines; Telephone lines; 1 Major hotel at chepkitale; 4 camp sites; 3 picnic sites; 5 cultural centres; 1 sports field.	Develop campsite; construction of road network and other communication networks; Construction of hotels Security Measures installation. Introduce cultural centres <b>Justification:</b> Promotion of tourism in the district.
Improvement of Natural Features District wide	2	To make the features more attractive to tourists.	20 caves; 10 Waterfalls; 15 natural bridges; (Tidimosiok); 30 springs (including 1 hot spring) at chepkitale 1 peak (kaitobos); 1 rock with interesting feature.	Protection of the natural features. Sensitisation of the stakeholders. <b>Justification</b> Promotion of tourism and Eco-tourism.
Transboundary Tourism Cheptais Division	3	Sharing tourism with neighbouring countries.	10,000 visits per year.	Security provision; Accommodation; Attraction features. <b>Justification</b>

				Increase the park visitation.
Conservation and Management of Wildlife District wide	4	To enhance tourist attraction and licensed culling.	Increase no. of visitation to the park by 60%; Increase tourist activities by 40%.	Conservation of existing wildlife and introduction of new others; Introduction of animal orphanages; Eco-tourism ventures. <b>Justification</b> Promote tourism.

## B: New Project Proposal: Mining

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Quarries District wide	1	Exploit the abundant stone resources to boost the district economy.	Establish 4 quarries.	Woo investors; Acquisition of equipment for sites. <b>Justification</b> Increase the park visitation.

### 3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The interdependence between Tourism, Trade and Industry and Agricultural and Rural Development cannot be overemphasized. Tourism, Trade and Industry facilitates the processing and marketing of agricultural products.

The sector performance is dictated by the condition of the physical infrastructure available. In Mt. Elgon District, the various opportunities that exist in this sector have not been exploited because of the poor infrastructure facilities.

Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector relies on timely information generated through existing communication technology. Without accurate and timely information, the sector will not thrive well. The Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order sector through manpower from the Human Resource Development Sector enhance provision of security and mutual co-existence.

## 3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

### 3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of this sector is "to achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain better quality of life for all Kenyans" while the mission is "achievement of greater levels of human development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilization and social cultural enhancement."

### 3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

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 National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan. The provision of health services will lay emphasis on preventive, promotional and rehabilitative services, with provision of adequate staff and drugs. Three more health facilities will be constructed in the plan period.

Emphasis on education will be laid on promotion of girl-child education and establishment of a unified scheme of work in the district. Provision of better physical facilities by PTAs will be the core priority. Technology oriented knowledge and skills to 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 low cost housing to improve community shelter and modern techniques of building. Population control through programmes in reproductive health will be pursued to ensure that the district meagre resources are properly used and forest encroachment does not occur.

The athletics potential in the district will be tapped and emphasis laid on the promotion of recreational and sports facilities and establishment of a community library. Preservation of culture will be enhanced through establishment of cultural centres and events.

### 3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector prepares human resources for taking part in the labour force thereby alleviating 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 to come up with intervention measures to reverse the trend that is inflicting damage to the human resource.

In order to raise economic growth, education and training plays a crucial role in imparting the skills needed for skilled labour, which can be achieved through an informed community. Ignorance has immensely contributed to poor agricultural production and poverty. A well-informed population is the key to poverty eradication and economic growth. The sector contributes to a healthy human resource, which is a prerequisite for the growth of the district's economy.

### 3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Health	Provision of curative and preventive health services;
Ministry of Education	Provision of education and training;
NGOs	Provide improved health services;
C.B.O	Participate in Capacity building and monitoring and evaluation of projects;
D.S.D.O	Capacity building for organized groups, promotion of gender issues and rehabilitating and training disabled people.

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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
HIV/AIDS	<p>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.</p>	<p>Lack of trained HIV/AIDS counsellors; Lack of office space for coordination of activities; Lack of voluntary counselling and testing sites; Inadequate screening health facilities; Lack of inter sectoral collaboration; Slow change in attitude and behaviour.</p>	<p>Prevent mother to child transmission; Increase efficiency and effectiveness in programme management and coordination; Advocacy; Provide Home Based care for the infected and affected; Enhanced monitoring and Evaluation; Promote inter-sectoral collaboration of stakeholders; Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in our activities; Voluntary Testing and counselling in all the districts; Continuation support for infected and affected.</p>
Education and Training	<p>Enhance and improve the relevance and quality of education at all levels; Expand access to and retention in education at the primary and secondary levels; Strengthen the teaching of Science, English, Maths and Practical subjects; Strengthen the sector management, planning, budgeting and information systems with educational zones as centres of focus; Raise sustainable levels of resource mobilization; Enhance effective development and utilization of both human and physical resources; Sensitise and create awareness on valuable cultural practices that will foster both quantity and quality education.</p>	<p>Inadequate physical facilities in our schools; Inaccessibility to some schools due to topographical problems poor/impassable especially for children with disabilities; High drop out rates (9% per year). Inability to pay school levies; Inadequate/shortage of teachers especially for languages, mathematics and sciences.</p>	<p>To mount intensive school/teacher inspections; Organise in-service courses /workshops/seminars for teachers; Conduct exposure visits for all players in education to schools/district that do well/excel academically; The district to set its own standards, - Mlima, Panda. The district has consolidated all intervention measures as stipulated in national education policy documents- School development projects (as per the current policy) shall continue to be the responsibility of the parents/community; Liasing with NGO's within the district for assistance to schools through the local CBOs; Implementation of the Mt. Elgon district Unified Schemes of Work.</p>
Health and Nutrition	<p>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; Improvement of nutritional status; Protection of springs.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>To promote community resource persons 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.</p>
Shelter and Housing	<p>Enlighten people on their housing rights; Motivate people to identify and</p>	<p>Access to land (for housing) and the allocation of public land favours individuals and</p>	<p>Need for education and creation of awareness on housing rights; Introduction of cross subsidies</p>

	<p>mobilise their own resources for housing provision and housing improvement; Collaborate with the relevant institutions, the existing NGOs, private sector organizations and international organizations (e.g. Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions) involved in shelter provision and improvement.</p>	<p>groups in the market and urban centres; Lack of awareness by individuals about their rights to adequate shelter for low cost housing schemes; Conditions of financing are too stringent for low income people; Lack of information by the would be borrowers of where to go for finances.</p>	<p>in the housing sector to provide social housing for the poor within the project; Promote through local authorities of tenant purchase schemes.</p>
<p>Culture, recreation and Sports</p>	<p>Construction of social halls. Construction of public library; Formation of social clubs; Establishment of cultural centre; Anti FGM campaigns.</p>	<p>Lack of funds for construction and purchase of facilities/equipment.</p>	<p>Mobilising the community in developing interests along the social lines; Gender education in sports participation; Soliciting for funds through donors; Creation of community awareness; Discouraging harmful cultural practices; Educating the youth on moral and cultural values.</p>

### 3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A. On-going Projects: Education and Training

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
<p>Construction of Physical Facilities District wide</p>	<p>Provide adequate physical facilities in schools, for favourable learning.</p>	<p>1,227 classrooms, 98 workshops, 96 home science rooms, 15 Libraries, 144 Teachers houses, 36 Dormitories, 16 Dining Halls.</p>	<p>Construction of classrooms, laboratories, dormitories, lavatories, workshops, administration blocks, libraries, dining hall and teachers' houses in schools.</p>
<p>Provision of Teaching/Learning Equipment District wide</p>	<p>Equip schools with enough teaching/learning resources.</p>	<p>47,182 chairs/desks</p>	<p>Making desks, chairs, tables, and provision of other teaching/learning resource material like lab. equipment chemicals and specimen.</p>
<p>School Bursary Programme District wide</p>	<p>Avail funds to assist the needy, bright and disciplined students to further their education.</p>	<p>Raise 14 Million from G.O.K Bursary and Harambee.</p>	<p>Source for funds through harambees and from the Government.</p>
<p>PRISM District wide</p>	<p>To provide head teachers of primary schools with management skills in order to improve the quality of primary education.</p>	<p>254 Primary school head teachers, deputies and senior masters.</p>	<p>Training of primary school head teachers and their deputies in management of resources, people, and the curriculum.</p>
<p>Environmental Conservation District wide</p>	<p>To create awareness and sensitise the community on the importance of conservation of the Mt. Elgon ecosystem for the future generations.</p>	<p>104 schools (both primary and secondary schools); Plant seedlings on farms.</p>	<p>Establishment of tree nurseries in schools; Soil conservation measures; Tree planting and planting of flowers; General cleanliness of schools.</p>
<p>Improvement of Management of Funds</p>	<p>To enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the</p>	<p>All schools</p>	<p>Training for head teachers and their deputies in</p>

District wide	management of public resources.		secondary schools.
Early Childhood Development Cheptais Kaptama Kopsiro Divisions	<p>To develop today's child for a better community of tomorrow; To improve the nutritional status of the under 5 years old through closer attention to growth patterns.</p> <p>To address the health problems of pre-school children using preventive and promotional health strategies;</p> <p>To create awareness to parents and other caregivers on health and nutrition in order to attain a holistic development of a child;</p> <p>To increase awareness of local communities in their health and nutritional problems so as to motivate and mobilize them to undertake disease prevention and health promotion activities;</p> <p>To increase availability, accessibility and acceptability of health services by using community based health care approaches.</p> <p>To conduct a baseline survey in order to establish the health and nutritional status of children in the target divisions.</p>	<p>84 ECD Centres 10% reduction in underweight; 10% reduction in morbidity; 10% increase in enrolment in ECD centres; 20% reduction in absenteeism at ECD centres due to illness. 40% ECD Centres with sustainable health and nutritional services; 50% of ECD Centres to have functional ECD management committees addressing health and nutritional issues; 20% mothers and care-givers with improved health seeking behaviour early appropriate treatment for children 0-5 years. 20% of ECD centres with improved facilities for ECD children; 20% of CORPS effectively delivering health and nutritional services; 40% mothers and caregivers with knowledge in proper child feeding practices; 10% increase of house holds with environmental sanitation facilities.</p>	<p>Provision of suitable physical facilities for E.C.D.;</p> <p>Sensitisation of the community on the importance of Early child Development;</p> <p>Provision of Balanced diet to children;</p> <p>Baseline survey;</p> <p>Community mobilization and awareness creation;</p> <p>Training and capacity building;</p> <p>Medical examination screening and referral.</p> <p>Growth monitoring and promotion;</p> <p>De-worming Immunization.</p> <p>Nutritional supplementation.</p> <p>Environmental health education.</p> <p>Health, nutrition education;</p> <p>Process and impact evaluation;</p> <p>Operational research.</p>

## B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of Text Books (Primary Schools) District wide	1	Promote education by providing enough learning/Teaching resource material (textbook).	190,659 textbooks for primary schools.	<p>Avail funds to purchase textbooks and distribute them to schools.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Provide adequate learning materials.</p>
Construction of the Disabled Workshop Kapsokwony Division	2	To ensure a facility to impart technical skills to physically disabled.	Establish one institution for the disabled to provide training opportunities for 20 persons annually.	<p>Construct and complete a sheltered workshop for disabled persons.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> To impart skills to the disabled who are disadvantaged members of society.</p>
Community Training Programme	3	To create awareness and mobilize the leaders, i.e. group leaders, front line staff and administrators of their roles in development.	Conduct 4 PRA training sessions, i.e. one per division annually.	<p>Train women, youth and community on their needs and how to provide for the same.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Community training</p>



				programme not strong in the district.
Rehabilitation Programmes District wide	4	To improve the livelihood of destitute, widows, orphans, and educate vulnerable groups on basic elements in family life	25 persons supported to start projects on an annual basis and 4 workshops held on community based nutrition for vulnerable individuals.	Provide training and grants to special focus groups. <b>Justification:</b> No. of disadvantaged is on the increase especially due to HIV/AIDS.
Community Group Promotion District wide	5	Equip group leaders with management and organisational skills; To strengthen group operations and facilitate high productivity.	To train 10 organised group committees in every division annually on organisation and book keeping.	Identify and organize groups; Training. <b>Justification:</b> Group mobilization is important
Disabled Rehabilitation programme District wide	6	Recruitment and placement of disabled persons in relevant institutions for training; To provide technical skills to disabled persons to increase their self-reliance and productivity.	Ten-disabled people are trained from the District in Rural Rehabilitation centres and youth Polytechnics annually.	Identify the disabled beneficiaries; Identify the centres for training; Training. <b>Justification:</b> No such programme exists at the moment

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Culture, Recreation and Sports**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Group Promotion District wide	To strengthen group operations and facilitate high productivity.	To train 10 organized group committees in every division annually on organization and bookkeeping.	Equip group leaders with management and organizational skills.
Disabled Rehabilitation Programme District wide	To provide technical skills to disabled persons to increase their self-reliance and productivity.	Ten disabled persons are trained from the district in Rural Rehabilitation centres and youth polytechnics annually.	Identify the beneficiaries. Mobilize and train.
Empowerment of CBOs District wide	Promotion of community based projects through the management and empowerment of the poor.	To help the community to plan/budget and facilitate their own initiatives.	Support 12 CBOs in various initiatives.
Capacity Building District wide	To strengthen local institutions and individuals to gain skills; Capacity building to enable the community facilitates their development.	Cover all divisions by end of plan period.	To conduct both on site/residential trainings on various fields; Exposure visits to share experiences.
Advocacy District wide	Influencing pro-poor policies	Empower CBOs/NGOs and other actors to play the role of advocacy.	Build alliances to create forum for advocacy to set pressure to get the rights of the poor to be addressed.

**B: New Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Anti FGM Campaign District wide	1	To protect the rights of women/girls.	90% of girls in district.	Training; Awareness creation. <b>Justification:</b> Discourage FGM.
Construction of Social Halls Kapsokwony	2	Recreation for the community.	Construct halls in each division.	Acquisition of buildings. <b>Justification:</b> Discourage idleness.

Formation of Social Clubs District wide	3	To provide recreation for the community.	70% women and youth groups.	Mobilization of people; Registration. <b>Justification:</b> Discourage idleness.
Establishment of a Cultural Centre Kapsokwony	4	Preservation of culture.	Establish centres in each division.	Assemble artefacts and cultural events <b>Justification:</b> Pass indigenous knowledge.
Community Development Projects District wide	5	To promote socio-economic status of the people.	10 social projects.	Social projects and Incentives, IGA. <b>Justification:</b> Income Generating Activities will enhance the communities' income.

## B: New Project Proposals: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Decentralized HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health (DARE) District wide	1	Reduce transmission and spread complications of STIs; Creating awareness on mode of spread. Improve utilization of STI/HIV Health facilities.	Health workers. general community i.e. youth, women, men and high risk groups; opinion leaders pastors, chiefs, teachers etc; Sexually active age groups, e.g. youth, commercial sex workers, STI clients etc.	Up dating health workers by training on syndrome management of STDs; Targeting clear information on community; Sensitisation of change agents; Promotion and use of barrier methods. <b>Justification:</b> Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence.
HIV/AIDS Advocacy and Prevention Constituency District wide	2	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence by 10% per year through advocacy.	Adolescents and youths (in and out of school); Women and girls in high-risk groups such as commercial sex workers.	Create awareness on HIV/AIDS to youths in and out of schools; Capacity build the community and strengthen condom programmes; Promote community participation. <b>Justification:</b> Reduce prevalence by 10% per year.
Caring for Infected and Affected District wide	3	Promote quality of life and health of people infected and affected.	Those affected and infected.	Prevent spread of infection through infection control guidelines and measures; Reduce discrimination and social stigma; Provide support through CBOs and families; Promoting Institutional capacity for providing care. <b>Justification:</b> Encourage community based care.
Coordination of HIV/AIDS activities District wide	3	Coordinate, multisectoral approach to war against HIV/AIDS pandemic.	Key stakeholders e.g. NGOS Religious Institutions Private Sector. People living with HIV/AIDS.	Evaluate and recommend proposals for funding. <b>Justification:</b> Implement the National Strategic plan 2000-4 and harmonise efforts.

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Health and Nutrition**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of General (Male) Ward	To provide health services to the community.	80% of in patients	Construction of General (Male) Ward.
Construction of Health Centres – Kopsiro Health Centre Chepkube Health Centre Kapkateny Health Centre Chesikaki Health Centre	To provide health services to the community.	3 health centres constructed	Construction of Health Centres.

**B: New Projects Proposals: Health and Nutrition**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of District Hospital	1	Improve provision of health services.	Construct a full fledged hospital.	Construction of general wards – male, female, children; Administration block; Pharmacy, Laboratory, X-ray, Amenity ward, MCH/FP; Laundry, Theatre, Mortuary, Kitchen, Stores, HIV/STI/AIDS centre; Staff quarters. <b>Justification:</b> The present hospital does not have enough facilities.
Improvement of Nutritional Status	2	Improve nutritional levels in the district.	Improve nutritional status by 30%.	ECD; Train CHV, VHW mothers. <b>Justification:</b> Malnutrition is rampant.
Insect and Vermin Control.	3	Control of insects, vectors and vermin.	Elimination of the insects and vermin.	Demonstrations and training.  <b>Justification:</b> Insects and vermins are a health hazard.
Health Education	4	Provide health information.	Disseminate IEC materials for health Improvement.	Provide booklets, flyers and brochures; Train health workers. <b>Justification:</b> Dissemination of health education is not adequate.
Construction of Health Facilities Kamuneru Health Centre Kongiti Health Centre Kaptalelio Health Centre Chesito Health Centre Sambo Health Centre Gabaywo Health Centre Tiguiti Health Centre Chepupapai Health Centre	5	To provide health services.	For general community.	Construction of rural health facilities. <b>Justification:</b> Currently, the facilities are not adequate and they cannot match the increasing population.

## B: New Project Proposals: Shelter and Housing

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Awareness Creation on Housing Rights District wide	1	Enlighten the people on their housing rights; Motivate people to identify and mobilise their own resources for housing provision and housing improvement.	20% community	Training. <b>Justification:</b> Improving the living standards.
Access to Cheap Housing Schemes District wide	2	Network with the relevant institutions, the existing NGOs, private sector organisations and international organisations (e.g. Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions) involved in shelter provision and improvement.	Community	Identification of partners Provision of initial capital and credit schemes. <b>Justification:</b> Improve the living standards.

### 3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector provides the human resources required in all other sectors. Skilled manpower is needed in Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure Development, Tourism, Trade and Industry; and the Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order Sector.

Healthy people would be more productive in agricultural and rural development activities and in physical infrastructure programmes. Trade, Tourism and Industry relies on professional human resources. Safety, Law and Order provides a safe working and investing environment.

## 3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

### 3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “for Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and competencies” while the mission is “to promote and enable the society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or socio economic status”.

### 3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district has achieved very little in response to the mission. So far it is only one private investor and a CBO who have undertaken to train people in computer technology. This is because only Kapsokwony Division has electricity. A second CBO is putting in place infrastructure to offer training in computer technology and Internet services in Kapsokwony. The Government will make an effort through the DIDC to train its officers on I.T. in the district during the plan period.

### 3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Communication will improve access to market information systems, weather forecast and disaster management in the district. There is need to promote effectiveness and efficiency of the DIDC in the use of ICT by providing the necessary logistical support that will enhance data collection, re-packaging of information, data analysis and dissemination. The planning process crucially depends on the ability to provide relevant data package that will enhance and sustain the utilization capacity of the DIDC.

### 3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Finance and Planning	Establish and efficient running of D.I.D.C setting up of District Management. Information System.
Private Sector	Establishment of computer schools. Provide E-mail and Internet services in the District.
World Bank	Supports the voucher-training programme.

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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	To improve the district data base for effective utilization; Essential services such as Internet and E-mail are required to improve on service delivery; Establish Community Library;	Inadequate funds; Lack of transport to enable collection of data from divisions; Lack of enough equipment, i.e. Internet and Email to improve service delivery to the locals;	Strengthen service delivery systems; Assist in advertising farm produce for the local community;
	Introduction of modern technology; Establishment of District Management Information Systems.	The locals have negative impact on education due to their culture, thus benefits to be gained through active participation in the evolving information sector are low; Inadequate sensitisation and mobilization; Ignorance. High illiteracy levels; Most locals do not own radios;	Promotion of radio, television, newspapers and public barazas as means of reaching the community.
	Computer training.	Lack of rural electrification; Lack of enough personnel information.	Extension of rural electrification in the district; Capacity Building; Sourcing Funds; Networking with other organization dealing with IT.

### 3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A. On-going Project: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) District HQs Kapsokwony Division	Strengthen the district project planning, data collection and dissemination by introducing computer application to data management.	Disseminate collected data to district policy makers, researchers and local community.	Completion of the DIDC; Purchase of publications; Source information; Repackage of information.

#### B: New Projects Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of District Management Information System (DMIS)	1	To strengthen the district planning and analytic capacity for ICT services.	Improve service delivery systems to the community by the DIDC through Management Information Systems.	Install website and provide internet services at the DIDC; Collate development information Prepare reports for M&E. <b>Justification:</b> Avail information for planning and monitoring and evaluation
Establishment of Community Library with ICT Facilities	2	To promote local leadership; Boost education standards at all levels; Encourage the local community to become readers.	50% of the literate community members.	Plan for library service with ICT facilities in the district; Liaise with Local Authority for identification and allocation of a library plot or building; Community to equip the building with furniture and fence the compound and introduce ICT; KNLS to provide books and staff. <b>Justification:</b> Produce informed leaders and community.
Mt. Elgon Community Resource Centres (MCRC) with ICT Facilities District wide	3	To acquire knowledge on Information Technology; Access printing services; Facilitate easy and quick communication and Technology.	District coverage At least 5,000 people be trained; Printing services to community.	Training of community members on IT; Provision of fax, telephone, printing photocopying, Email and internet services. <b>Justification:</b> Dissemination of information to the community.

### 3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Information is power. Information is the raw material for the decisions made all the time in life. To determine information needs, prioritise them, and fulfil them in the fastest, cheapest and most effective, accurate and timely manner. Information is a basic need for all sectors engaged in development.

In order to vindicate the right to food, education, water, shelter, security and other social rights one needs information. It is impossible for anyone to reason, make any effective decisions, without information. Information is necessary and cuts across all sectors.

## **3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER**

### **3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The vision of the sector is “prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans, while the mission is to promote socio economic and politically stable development of the country through the provision of good and democratic and development administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring overall macro economic stability and the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development”.

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

The Government in liaison with the community members has over the years been articulating and enforcing administrative issues and formulating policies through the relevant departments. It has been using the local fora to explain the stand of the state on such policy matters. The Government through its machinery has been exemplifying prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans.

In pursuit of transparency and accountability in management of public resources, there is a department staffed with qualified personnel charged with the financial management.

The development planning services have ensured that a seven-year District Development Plan for the years 2002-2008 has been prepared in consultation with all stakeholders, following district wide consultations. Its aim is to promote socio economic and politically stable development of the district. In order to achieve this, the existing institutional framework of the Government, NGOs and CBOs will be used through the provision of good development administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building and visionary economic planning.

The Provincial Administration has the responsibility to cultivate an enabling environment for economic growth and development. Security of the district, the local governance, probation services and prosecution will be ensured. Administration of justice and provision of legal services will be brought closer to the people with the establishment of a law court in the district and expansion of the paralegal institutions in the community.

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

This sector is important in the district because it provides government services to the public, facilitates government business and mobilizes resources towards achieving desired results. It will promote peace and tranquillity by enforcing law and order to achieve mutual co-existence of Kenyans.

### **3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector**

The Government will be the main actor in public administration, safety law and order. This comprises of government departments. The NGOs and CBOs will supplement the government role by offering paralegal services and capacity building to the community.

The community will be expected to offer favourable environment for the implementation of the plan.

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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Administration issues, development of policies	Capacity building of all stakeholders; Encourage the community to obtain birth certificates for the children before joining school; Articulation of Government policies; Awareness creation; Construction of Government offices.	Lack of administrative offices; Lack of equipment; Inadequate facilities for offering services; Lack of funds to reach the applicants; Acceptance of the ID Card by the public; Lack of community awareness; Dependency syndrome.	Awareness creation in all divisions; Offer 80% office accommodation to all Government staff; Train 100% staff; Achieve 100% registration of all events occurring in the district.
Development Planning	Coordination of all development partners in the district; Providing economic planning services to the DDC and the DPU; Perform economic analysis, formulation of district development strategies; Identifying pro-poor projects/Programmes; Developing the Monitoring and Evaluation System; Articulation of government policy papers.	Inadequate funds; Lack of equipment (e.g. vehicles, office); Inadequate material support from Ministry Headquarters.	Involve all stakeholders in development networking and collaboration by development partners; Forming partnerships with institutions and donors; Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in all development projects; Resource mobilization from different stakeholders. Coordinate all development agents engaged in HIV/AIDS activities.
Financial Management	Management of both recurrent and development funds in the district given to the various departments in terms of proper spending as intended in the AIEs; To enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the management of public resources and timely delivery of quality services at less cost; The financial regulations and rules as laid down by the government and circulars issued by the Treasury from time to time should be followed and implemented.	Inadequate funds for the various items as specified by AIEs; Few support implements e.g. computers photocopiers, vehicles, typewriters, etc. for the treasury staff; Late or slowed reimbursements by the PMG Treasury; Time lapse between the expenditure and implementation where the provider of goods and services needs to be paid before delivery; Lack of enough cash fund to meet all expenditure within a given period e.g. a month.	Request for more funds from the various Accounting Officers; Request for direct funding as per AIE for the expenditure period i.e. quarterly; Have seminars for AIE holders who sometimes do not follow their work plans and projections for the AIE period.
Legal Services	Establishment of a law court in the district; There is need for training more paralegals to sensitise the community on legal matters; There is need for a prison. Home in the District to deal with deterrent cases.	Lack of finance to train the personnel and paralegals; The government should identify NGOs who can be ready to train Paralegals for the community; The government should allow the trained people thus paralegals to teach	To train all men and women on their rights to bring justice administration to all; There should be also concern on the children's rights and domestication of the children's law which Kenya as a country is a signatory to the United



		<p>their community the civic education;</p> <p>Some government officials see the trained personnel and paralegals as traitors but there should be harmonization between the Judiciary and the central Government on these trained paralegals who directly come from the community.</p>	<p>Nation's Convention on the rights of the children to reduce child abuse;</p> <p>There should be a systematic way to speed up cases immediately they appear in court and hence there should be enough courts everywhere in the country and hence each district should have all the trial systems right from the Juvenile court and up to the chief Magistrate Court that is the High Court;</p> <p>Immediate jurisdiction of justice and determination of court cases.</p>
Provincial Administration	<p>Promote peace and tranquillity by enforcing law and order to achieve mutual co-existence of all people in the district;</p> <p>Coordinate all GOK business and mobilize resources towards achieving desired development objectives and service delivery to the community;</p> <p>Educate the community of GOK policies through public barazas.</p>	<p>Inadequate personnel and transport system;</p> <p>Inadequate funds for repair and running of vehicles;</p> <p>Dependency syndrome;</p> <p>Local community expects a lot to be done by NGOs and GOK while doing very little to improve their state.</p>	<p>Strengthening and establishment of AP posts in crime prone areas;</p> <p>Mobilization of resources for development putting more emphasis on self help projects;</p> <p>Conduct at least two public barazas in the district.</p>
Local Governance	<p>Land for development of Kapsokwony Town;</p> <p>Revenue collection</p> <p>Housing scheme;</p> <p>Development of Chepkitale Game Reserve.</p>	<p>Inadequate funds for operations inadequate staff;</p> <p>Lack of equipment;</p> <p>Lack of community participation;</p> <p>Lack of land for development.</p>	<p>80% community participation in all projects;</p> <p>Attract investors;</p> <p>Awareness creation;</p> <p>1 housing scheme</p> <p>Enhanced revenue collection;</p> <p>50% development of Chepkitale Game Reserve.</p>
Probation Services	<p>To rehabilitate offenders under the current penal system;</p> <p>Rehabilitation of offenders on Probation/Community Service Orders with a view of reducing crime rate in the community;</p> <p>To protect life and property.</p>	<p>Lack of funds and transport;</p> <p>Lack of enough personnel.</p>	<p>Decentralization of probation services to rural communities.</p>
Prosecution	<p>Centralization of Police Command in the district by completing the district Headquarters and furnishing it;</p> <p>Providing police services nearer to the general public in the district by having more patrol basis and police posts;</p> <p>Have more trained personnel in prosecution.</p>	<p>Lack of the required logistics in a given time</p> <p>Inadequate trained manpower;</p> <p>Attitude of the general public, i.e. not ready to support law enforcement officers;</p> <p>Lack of financial support allocation;</p> <p>Frequent transfers of officers implementing projects.</p>	<p>Reduction of crime particularly stock theft;</p> <p>To enhance night patrols;</p> <p>To encourage Traffic Control.</p>
Administration of Justice	<p>Court building and Offices; Including temporary accommodation.</p>	<p>Require Land.</p> <p>Finances and</p> <p>Trained Personnel.</p>	<p>Bring Justice and arbitrations closer to the community;</p> <p>Build a court house;</p> <p>The district will look for a room in the meantime to act as a court house;</p> <p>Government be approached</p>

			to provide personnel. Harambees should be conducted to raise funds for construction and equipment of the courthouse; NGO to be encouraged to provide paralegal services to the community.
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### 3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Project: Legal Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Paralegal Training by the Education Centre for Women to Democracy (ECWD)	To sensitise the women on their rights.	Women groups, school leavers, leaders of all walks of life, chiefs, and councillors.	To teach on the law about In-heritance and succession, rape, Penal Code separation and divorce and violence against women.

#### B: New Project Proposal: Legal Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mount Elgon Paralegals (MEP.) Services	1	To sensitise people on Human right as in the law;	All people to be legally informed; Community members.	Seminars; Workshops. Justification: When there is legal service, within the district, it will reduce waste of resources – for example travelling to Bungoma to attend to court cases. Reduce time wastage.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Administrative Issues

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training of Registration Agencies Asst. chiefs, All Hospital Institution in the district, Hospital Personnel District wide	1	To create lasting awareness in the community on the importance of Registration of birth and death in the district	Achieve 100% Registration coverage	Training of all Registration Agencies Justification: Facilitate acquisition of ID and passports
Mt. Elgon District Registration Office Kapsokwony Division	2	To give good and better service to the applicants; To upgrade good work environment; Good storage of registration material and equipments.	A functional office block.	Construction of office block. Justification: Accommodation for officers

#### B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Non Residential Buildings Mt. Elgon	1	Safety of government documents.	To provide maximum services.	Civil Registration Services. Justification: Accommodation for officers.

Kapsokwony Division				
Construction of Kaptama Division HQs. Kaptama Division	2	Provide office accommodation.	100% completion.	Construct office for newly created Division. <b>Justification:</b> Accommodation for officers.
Completion of Kopsiro Division Office Kopsiro Division	3	Office Accomodation	100% completion.	Provide office accommodation. <b>Justification:</b> Accommodation for officers.

**B: New Project Proposal: Financial Management**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fincial Management  District wide	1	Operationalize project implementation in the district.	Train AIE holders on financial management, & work plans; Train staff members.	Training. <b>Justification:</b> Improve implementation of projects.

**B: New Project Proposal: Development Planning**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of M and E Systems and Training District wide	1	To monitor and evaluate projects progress.	All the M and E committees to be trained. (Community, Divisional and District levels).	Establishment of and operational section of M and E Committees. <b>Justification:</b> The committees are either weak or non-existent.

**B: New Project Proposal: Prosecution**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mt. Elgon Divisional Police Headquarters. Kapsokwony Division	1	All Police Command to be within reach; Police Services are evenly distributed within the Police Division; Coordinate Police transport; Maintenance of Law and Order; Enforcement of all Laws;	Completion of police line 100%.	Completion of police lines to accommodate all Police; Correspondence and Personal Files of all officers in the Division; Controlling, directing and coordination of Police activities in the Police Division Unit. <b>Justification:</b> To enforce law and order.
Kipsikrok Police Patrol Base. Kopsiro Division	2	To maintain Law and Order; To protect life and property; To enforce all laws. To prosecute offenders.	Ensure availability of Police services within and near the public; Ensure security is available to general public.	Construction of a Base; Accommodate Police activities; Controlling, directing and Coordinating police activities. <b>Justification:</b> To enforce law and order.

**B: New Project Proposal: Administration of Justice**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of a Court-Kapsokwony	1	Bring Services closer to people;	Establish a Court house; Deploy	1 full-fledged Court established.

		Minimize expenses.	Magistrate/Personnel Acquire Equipment/ building.	Justification Dispense justice faster.
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### 3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This is the sector that creates an enabling environment for all sectors to operate in. It provides public administration in all the sectors and ensures that safety, law and order prevail. It facilitates government business in all other sectors and mobilises resources towards achieving the desired results. To participate effectively in Agricultural and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure Tourism, Trade and Industry, and Development of the Human Resource, there must be peace and tranquillity for smooth co-existence.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

## 4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an implementation matrix and the monitoring and evaluation system to be put in place for the 2002-2008 Plan. The M and E system will be an integral part in the preparation of District Annual Work Plans, which forms the linkage between the plan and the MTEF budget.

The need to have this chapter emanated from the lessons learned during the implementation of the 1997 – 2001, which are outlined in chapter two. The thrust of this chapter is therefore to develop a Monitoring and Evaluation system for the implementation of the proposed projects. This calls for collaborative management approach involving all stakeholders namely: the Government departments, NGOs, civil society and CBOs among others. While monitoring will be a continuous process spreading over the plan period, evaluation will be done in the medium term and at the end of the plan period in 2008.

### 4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

The mandate for M & E of the plan will be carried out at three levels.

**Community Level:** At the community level, the CBOs will be expected to form Community Project Committees for specific projects and programmes under implementation. This is to avoid a situation of having too many committees put in place without work to do. The number of local Community Monitoring and Evaluation Committees will, therefore, be determined by the number of projects, which will have attracted funding and are under implementation. These committees will be expected to co-opt experienced community based agents such as retirees, opinion leaders and teachers as volunteers to give technical guidance on assessment of the projects.

**Divisional Level:** At the divisional level a project M & E Committee composed of the local NGOs and CSOs, government divisional departmental heads, community-based CBOs and agents will be instituted to monitor the progress of the projects and programmes. Progress reports will be forwarded to the DDC. The District Officer will see to the smooth running of the Divisional M & E Committee as a member.

**District Level:** The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will be revived to monitor projects implementation. The existing institutions will be strengthened through capacity building. The committee will be composed of the District Departmental Heads, NGOs, Civil Society representatives, donors and other stakeholders.

At all the above levels, monitoring will be done continuously in the project period while evaluation will be done at various intervals including at the end of the plan period.

## 4.2. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The District Planning Team has come up with the monitoring indicators and instruments for all the proposed projects. The indicators will measure output, outcome, effect and impact. The indicators for various projects are given in the following matrices. The roles of various stakeholders for each of the projects and programmes are also provided.

### 4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
National Agriculture & Livestock Extension Project	5.2 M	2002-2008	No. of PRA sessions conducted; No. of FSAP's; No. of training/sessions conducted; Total hectarage of crops; Yields of crops/bags/ha; Ha under newly introduced crops/technologies; No. of plots under bulking of new crops; No. of demonstration plots.	Annual work plans; Annual Reports; Reports to DDC; Reports from community.	MOARD, SIDA, CBOs	PRA; Establishment of FSAPT; Training for local leaders, Community.
Livestock Development Project	6M	2002-2008	No. of upgraded animals; No. of grade cattle; Amount of milk produced; No. of disease incidences treated; No. of cattle vaccinated.	Annual work plans; Annual reports; Reports to DDC; Reports from community.	MOARD, CBOs	Community mobilization.
Rehabilitation of old Water Points	1M	2002-2006	Incidences of waterborne diseases; Availability of clean water; Revenue collected from the community; No. of water schemes run by community; No. of training/sessions held.	Annual Reports; Annual Reviews; Reports to DDC/DEC; PMEC reports. Reports from community.	MENR, KENYA-FINLAND (CWSMP) CBOs.	Community mobilization; Training.
Construction of New Water Points	7M	2002-2006	New water points constructed to completion; No. of households reaping benefits.	Annual Reports; Annual Reviews; Reports to	MENR, KENYA-FINLAND (CWSMP) CBOs.	Community mobilization;

				DDC/DEC; PMEC reports; Reports from community.		
Training of Users	7M	2002-2008	No. of users sensitised.	Annual Reports; Annual Review; Reports to DDC/DEC; PMEC reports; Reports from community.	MENR, KENYA-FINLAND (CWSMP) CBOs.	Community mobilization, Training, supervision.
Augmentation and Rehabilitation of Existing Water Supplies	4 M	2002-2008	No. of water points rehabilitated.	Annual Reports; Annual Reviews; Reports to DDC/DEC; PMEC reports; Reports from community.	MENR, KENYA-FINLAND (CWSMP) CBOs.	Funding, mobilization, supervision.
Agricultural Technology Information and Research Initiative	5 M	2002-2008	No. of research activities carried out; No. of partnerships with CBOs.	Research reports; Work plans; Annual Reports; CBO reports.	KARI/ MOARD CBOs.	Funding, supervision.
Chepyuk Settlement Scheme	3 M	2002-2005	Rate of boundary disputes; No. of sub-division surveys; No. of title deeds issued; No. of families settled; No. of income generating activities; Status of housing structures.	DDC Reports; Title deeds issued; Survey report; Community Reports.	District Surveyor, NGOs	Demarcation; Funding; Community mobilization; Adjudication.
Promotion of Cooperative Societies	4 M	2002-2008	No. of new cooperatives registered; Total No. of rural banks established.	Annual Reports; DDC/DEC reports; PMEC reports; SACCO reports.	MOARD Members.	Sensitisation; Mobilization.
Education and Training	8 M	2002-2008	No. of training sessions held.	Workshop reports; Annual reports; Member reports.	MOARD NGOs Members.	Sensitisation Mobilization.



Financial Control in Cooperative Societies	2 M	2002-2008	No. of training sessions/workshops held.	Audit reports; Financial management report; Annual reports.	MOARD, Coop. Societies.	Education, Training.
Credit and Finance to Cooperative Societies	20 M	2002-2008	No. of donors approached; Savings mobilized in SACCO; Turnover.	Financial reports; Annual reports.	MOARD, Banks; Coop. Societies.	Education, Training.
Marketing of Agricultural Produce	2M	2002-2008	No. of marketing CBOs formed; No. of market outlets established; No. of networks established; Level of farm produce marketed.	DDC reports; CBO reports; No. of training sessions network established reports.	MOARD, NGOs; CBOs.	Education; Training.
Industrial Cooperative Societies Establishment	1 M	2002-2008	No. of Industrial Coop. Societies established; No. of New ventures established.	Annual reports DDC reports; PMEC reports; Coop. Societies Reports.	MOARD; NGOS; GOK DEPT; Investors.	Education, Training.
Food Security	3.5 M	2002-2008	No. of seed banks established; No. of storage facilities established.	Annual reports; DEC/DDC reports; PMEC reports.	MOARD CBOs.	Field days; Training.
Conservation of Forests	7 M	2002-2008	Rate of destruction and natural regeneration; Biodiversity conservation; No. of trained people staying adjacent to the forest.	Annual reports; DEC/DDC reports; PMEC reports.	MENR CBOs KWS.	Implementation; Resource mobilization.
Re-afforestation	4 M	2002-2008	No. of farmers staying 5 km. away from forest trained; Area re-afforested.	Annual reports; DEC/DDC reports; PMEC reports.	MENR CBOs KWS.	Training; Resource mobilization.
Social Forestry	4 M	2002-2008	Proportion of each farmer's land under re-afforestation; Farmers' self-sufficiency in wood products for domestic consumption and	Annual reports; DEC/DDC reports; PMEC reports.	MENR CBOs KWS	Training; Resource mobilization.

			cash.			
Collaborative Forest Management	16 M	2002-2008	Forest conservation committee formed; Level of community participation in forest policing, planning and protection by fire fighting.	Annual reports; DDC reports.	MENR CBOs KWS.	Training; Resource mobilization.
Trout Development	9 M	2002-2008	No. of fingerlings produced; No. of fingerlings sold. No. of rivers stocked/restocked.	Annual reports; DEC/DDC reports.	MOARD CBO	Give fingerlings to farmers; Capacity building and sensitisation.
Environmental Conservation	14 M	2002-2008	No. of tree nurseries established.	Annual reports; DEC/DDC reports.	MENR CBOs KWS, MOARD.	Field days; training; Baraza.
Crop Post-harvest Management	2 M	2002-2008	No. of improved storage facilities; Level of storage management and post harvest handling.	Annual reports.	MOARD, CBOs NGOs.	Training; Mobilization.
Marketing of Agricultural products	3 M	2002-2008	No. of CBOs formed. Data Base; No. of awareness workshops; Level of profits realized.	Annual reports.	MOARD, CBOs NGOs.	Training; Marketing Mobilization.
Industrial Crops	3 M	2002-2008	Type of cash crops promoted; No. of Ha. of tea; Level of marketing. Area under pyrethrum in Ha; No. of Ha. of cotton; Area under tobacco; Area under sunflower.	Annual reports; CBO reports.	MOARD NGOs KTDA PBK NTZDC CBOs.	Field days. Training. Demonstration.
Horticultural Crops Production	1.4 M	2002-2008	Type of crops produced; Ha. under cash crops; No. of new farmers adopting new crops; No. of demonstration plots; No. of plots under bulking of new crops.	Annual reports; CBO reports.	MOARD NGOs CBOS.	Field days; Training; Demonstration.
Agricultural Research Development	1.8 M	2002-2008	No. of research initiatives undertaken;	Research reports; CBO	MOARD KARI.	Research; Funding; Implementation.

			No. of partnerships with CBOs established.	initiatives; Partnerships.		
Rural Poultry Development Project	5 M	2002-2008	No. of people employed in the poultry farming; No. of cockerels given to farmers; No. of eggs laid; Eggs and meat products; Nutrition level.	Annual reports; DDC/DEC reports; PMEC Reports.	MOARD CBOs NGOs.	Provide cockerels to farmers; Funding supervision.
Beekeeping Project	5 M	2002-2008	Amount of honey produced; No. of hives (KTBH).	Annual reports; DDC/DEC reports; PMEC reports; CBO reports.	MOARD, CBOs NGOs	Training; Marketing; Mobilization.
Construction of New Water Points	To be determined.	2002-2008	No of springs protected; No. of wells/boreholes. Developed.	Construction of water points with donor funding and community labour.	MENR CBOs CWSMP.	Reduce distance to safe water to less than a half a Km.
Construction of Ministry of Lands and Settlement Offices (Ardhi House)	2 M	2002-2008	% of physical construction.	Progress Reports. DDC Reports.	ML&S	Funding.
Formation of new Marketing Systems.	2M	2000-2004	No. of SACCOs; No. of CBOs.	Annual Reports; CBO reports.	MOARD CBOs SACCOs	Training; Sensitisation; Supervision.
Formation of small scale Industrial Cooperatives Policies on Mismanagement	2M	2002-2004	Policy paper put in place.	Reports.	MOARD CBOs SACCOs.	Training.
Establishment of a Village Seed Bank for Indigenous Crops	3.5 M	2002-2004	No. of seed banks Developed.	CBO reports; Observation; Annual reports.	MOARD CBOs	Training; Sensitisation.
Provision of Certified Planting Materials/seeds to Farmers	4 M	2002-2005	No. of bags of certified planting material/Seeds to farmers; Adoption rate.	CBO reports; Observation; Annual reports.	MOARD CBOs.	Sensitisation.
Irrigation Development in the following sites Chesikaki, Changeiywo, Kibuk and Cheptais	8M	2002-2005	No. of groups (WUA) formed; No. of training sessions held; Participants in attendance; No. of streams (gauged and duration of	Monthly progress reports; DDC reports; WUA reports.	MOARD (CBOs, NGOs, Water Users Association (WUA).	Training; Community; Mobilization.

			gauging); No. of soil samples analysed; Monthly progress reports site meetings.			
Small-holder Irrigation (Surface and Pump-fed)	3 M	2002-2008	No. of water user groups formed; Surveys done; Feasibility report; Appraisal Reports Implementation level	Survey reports; Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports.	MOARD; NIB.	Community mobilization; Sensitisation; Training; Resource mobilization.
Agriculture and Other Rural Finance Services		2002-2008	No. of support services established; Turnover of funds provided to CBOs.	Progress reports; CBOs reports.	MOARD; NGOs.	Resource mobilization.
Energy Conservation	8M	2002-2008	No. of energy saving devises installed; No. of training sessions held; No. of jikos developed.	Progress Reports. DDC reports; Community reports.	MOARD NGOs CBOs KARI	Sensitisation; Training; Production. Demonstration.
Soil Fertility and Resource Use Management	3M	2002-2008	No. of meetings held; No. of demonstration and trials.	Annual reports; DDC reports; Farmers' reports.	MOARD; NGOs; Farmers; CBOs; KARI.	Training; Research; Community mobilization; Demonstrations.
On-farm Agro-based Industries	15 M	2002-2008	No. of partnerships; No. of proposals developed; No. of industries established.	Annual reports; DDC reports.	Private Sector; MOARD.	Investment; Sensitisation; Partnership.
Tilapia Fish Production	4 M	2002-2008	No. of fingerlings.	Annual reports; DDC reports.	MOARD, Farmers.	Ensure quality supervision.
Tilapia Fish Farming	2.4 M	2002-2008	No. of fish ponds established; No. of fingerlings produced.	Annual reports; DDC reports.	MOARD, Farmers.	Ensure quality supervision.
Office Construction	3 M	2002-2008	% of physical progress.	Annual reports; DDC reports.	MOARD	Implementation supervision.

#### 4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Routine Maintenance of Major Roads	30 M	2002-2008	No. of kilometres improved; Kilometres upgraded; Feeder roads opened; No. of culverts installed.	District Roads Committee Reports; DDC Progress Reports; Community reports; Site inspection.	MORPW. MOLG. Community.	Implementation. Supervision. Funding.
Gravelling Namwela Kaptama Road (D275) Kapsokwony /Kopsiro	120 M	2002-2008	No. of kilometres Gravelled; % Physical progress.	Progress reports; District Roads committee. DDC.	MORPW. MOLG.	Implementations. Supervision. Funding.
Gravelling Maeni – Kapsokwony Road (D265).	20 M	2002-2008	No. of kilometres gravelled.	Progress reports. District Roads committee; DDC.	MORPW. MOLG.	Implementation. Supervision. Funding.
Rehabilitation of 1 No. Water Supply	10 M	2002-2007	No. of extended pipelines; No. of storage tanks completed; Availability of clean water; Incidences of diseases.	Progress Reports; Community Reports; DDC reports; Contractor reports; Supervision reports; Site inspection.	MENR. NGOs. Community.	Implementation; Supervision; Funding.
Construction of 2 No. New Water Supplies	30M	2002-2007	No. of extended pipelines; No. of storage tanks completed; Availability of clean water; Incidences of diseases.	Progress Reports; Community Reports; DDC reports. Contractor reports; Supervision reports; Site inspection.	MENR. NGOs Community.	Implementation; Supervision; Funding.
Training of Users	2 M	2002-2008	No. of training held; No. of financial training held.	Progress reports; Community, report; DDC reports.	MENR. NGOs Community.	Training.
Provision of Information on Energy	2 M	2002-2004	Type of dissemination materials; No. of flyers, booklets; No. of man media campaigns.	DDC report; Annual Reports.	MOE. CBOs.	Dissemination. Demonstration.

Construction of New Water Supplies in Kopsiro Kapsokwony and Kaptama Division.	60 M	2002-2006	No. of water supplies constructed (piped).	Progress Reports; DDC Reports; Community Reports. Site inspection.	MENR. Community.	Implementation. Supervision.
Water Resources Monitoring	1 M	2002-2008	Data base created.	MENR; NGOs; Community.	MENR. Community.	Implementation; Supervision.
Augmentation of Existing Water Supplies		2002-2005	No. of augmented supplies.	MENR; NGOs; Community.	MENR. Community.	Implementation; Supervision.
Gazement of Watershed Areas		2002-2008	No. of watershed gazetted.	MENR. NGOs; Community.	MENR. Community.	Implementation; Supervision.
Training of Users		2002-2008	No. of users trained.	MENR; NGOs; Community.	MENR Community.	Implementation; Supervision.
Construction of Sewerage System Kapsokwony Township Cheptais Township Kaptama Township	60M	2002-2008	No. of sewerage system constructed.	Implementation; Supervision; Site inspection.	MENR Community.	Implementation; Supervision.
Upgrading to Bitumen Standard: Maeni – Kapsokwony Road (D265)	200 M	2002-2007	Length of road worked on.	District roads report; DDC reports; P MEC; Observation.	MORPW MOLG	Implementation; Supervision.
Upgrading to Bitumen Standard Namwela – Kaptama Road (D275) and Kamukuywa – Kaptama Road (D285)	500 M	2002-2007	Length of road network improved.	District Roads Committee DDC Reports; P MEC. Site inspection	MORPW MOLG	Implementation; Supervision.
Gravelling of the following roads: Kimabole – Cheptais – Chepkube (E277) Cheptonon – Kuywa Road (E315) Kaptama – Kaboiywa (E318)	200 M	2002-2004	Length of road gravelled.	District Roads Committee DDC Reports; P MEC. Site inspection.	MORPW MOLG	Implementation; Funding; Supervision.
Expanding Telephone Networks	20 M	2002-2004	No. of telephones/ lines installed; No. of telephone booths; Mobile phone coverage.	DDC Reports; Progress Reports; Consumer Reports; Site inspection.	TELKOM KENCELL SAFARICOM	Expansion of network.
Basic Infrastructure Establishment	400 M	2002-2008	Type of infrastructure established; No. established.	DDC Reports; Progress Reports.	MOLG Partners.	Resource. Mobilization. Implementation. Supervision.

Awareness Creation on Better Housing	1M	2002-2008	No. of modern houses constructed; Housing schemes.	DDC Reports; Progress Reports.	MORPW MOLG NGO'	Awareness; Creation; Training; Resource; Mobilization.
Rural Electrification	200 M	2002-2004	No. of people served; No. of Km covered.	DDC Reports; Community Reports.	K P & L C.	Awareness; Funding; Supervision.
Development of Kimarong Falls	3B	2002-2008	No. of partners approached; No. of proposals.	DDC Reports; Community Reports; Site inspection.	KEN-GEN Private Sector	Design and Planning; Resource; Mobilization.

#### 4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Marketing	2 M	2002-2008	No. of marketing outlets established; No. of marketing CBO; Level of provision of marketing information; Access to markets.	Marketing Reports; Departmental Reports; Local government revenue collections.	CBOs. NGOs. DTO.	NGOs to fund and train. Trade Ministry to provide licensing and technical advice.
Table Banking (Promotion of Rural SACCOs)	20M	2002-2008	Funds saved/mobilized; No. of groups practising the methods; No. of enterprises established.	Progress Reports; CBO reports; DDC reports. Observation.	CBOs. NGOs. DSDO.. KNCC. MOARD.	Resource - NGOs Mobilization: DSDO, NGOs Training -KNCC Supervision-MOARD
Construction of Coffee Factories at Cheptais Division	10M	2002-2008	No. of factories constructed.	Progress reports; DDC reports; Site inspection.	GOK. Cooperative Societies.	Mobilization-GOK; Implementation by Cooperatives; Labour from Community; Funds from Community; GOK.
Kaptama Milk Cooler Plant	2 M	2002-2008	No. of meetings held by Project Management Committee; Operations. Turnover; Amount of milk handled.	Progress reports; DDC reports; Visits.	MOARD. CBOs.	Operations and maintenance by Community; Implementation by Community; Supervision-MOARD; Funding: CBOs.

Agro-based Industries Establishment	2.6M	2002-2008	No. of industries established; No. of partnerships established.	Progress reports; Site inspection	Investors. GOK. MOARD.	Resource (Funding)- Investors; Mobilization-MOARD.
Establish Jua Kali Industries	50 M	2002-2008	No. of artisans/ hawkers; No. of income generating activities; No. of self employment opportunities.	Progress reports; DDC reports.	Artisans; Ministry of Trade; NGOs; Private Sector; MOLG.	Mobilization-MOLG. Awareness-MOT. Partnerships-MOLG. Networking-Private sector. Funding-Community, GOK, NGOs, donors.
Marketing Agricultural Produce	6 M	2002-2008	No. of Surveys; No. of Training sessions held; Infrastructure Improved; Volume of credit.	Progress reports; CBOs reports.	MOARD; CBO; Ministry of Tourism.	Training – MOT, MOARD. Implementation-CBOs. Resource mobilization- Community, GOK.
Marketing Manufactured Goods	10 M	2002-2008	No. of training sessions held; Volume of goods traded in; Turnover.	Progress reports; Trade Reports.	Traders; Min. of Trade; KNCC.	Training - MOT Provision of credit – KNCC.
Tourism Infrastructure	100 M	2002-2005	Revenue collection; No. of tourists; No. of bandas and guest houses; No. of Tourism circuit development; No. of eco-tourism groups.	Reports; DDC reports; Eco tourism groups. Visitations.	KWS; MOLG; FD; CBOs; Private Sector.	Implementation Supervision – CBOs. Resource mobilization -KWS.
Improvement of Natural Features	14 M	2002-2008	No. of protected features; Conservation measures; No. of sensitisation campaigns.	Progress reports; Community reports; DDC/DEC reports; Visits.	CBOs; KWS. MOLG. FD. Private Sector.	Mobilization; Sensitisation; Supervision; Funds; Provisions of material.
Establishment of Quarries	40 M	2002-2006	No. of quarries established; Amount of stores excavated; No. investors.	Reports. Licenses issued.	Private Sector; MOLG.	Mobilization; Provision of trolls.
Conservation and Management of Wildlife	40 M	2002-2008	Area under wildlife; No. endangered species preserved;	Reports. Licenses issued.	KWS; FD; CBOs; MOLG.	Mobilization ; Provision of trolls.
Micro Enterprise Development	10 M	2002-2008	No. of small scale industries established or rehabilitated; No. of Jua Kali activities; No. of income generation activities.	Reports; Licenses issued.	NGOs; Private Sector; GOK; MOLG.	Mobilization; Funding; Sensitisation; Credit facilities.



Establishment of a Bank	10 M	2002	No. of financial institutions established; Availability of banking services.	Financial reports; DDC report Licenses issued.	Private Sector.	Mobilization; Funding; Credit facilities; Provision of donations.
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#### 4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of Physical Facilities	20 M	2002-2008	Completion of structures; Rate of construction of physical facilities in schools; Physical progress of DEOs office construction.	PMEC reports; PTA reports; School reports; Inspector of schools (AEO); DEC/DDC reports; Visits.	PTA. MOE. NGOs. MOLG.	Expertise. Community mobilization. Supervision. Funding. Community: Labour.
Provision of Teaching/Learning Equipment	10 M	2002-2008	No. of equipment provided.	PMEC reports; PTA reports; School reports; Inspector of schools (AEO); DEC/DDC reports; Visits.	MOE. NGOs. PTA. MOLG.	Provision of resources; Mobilization; Supervision. Capacity building.
School Bursary Programme	14 M	2002-2008	No. of nurseries awarded to students.	DEO reports; DDC reports; AEO reports; School reports.	MOE.	Provision of funds (bursaries) by the GOK
PRISM	1.8 M	2002-2008	No. of head teachers trained	DEO reports; School reports.	MOE. Individual Teachers.	Participation Capacity Building
Environmental Conservation		2002-2008	No. of nurseries established Soil measures taken; No. of awareness creation meetings.	DEO reports; School reports.	Schools. PTA. MOLG.	Capacity building by MOE. Provision of learning tools by parents/PTA.
Improvement of Management of Funds in the District		2002-2008	Efficiency in management; No. of head teachers trained on financial management.	School reports; DEO reports; AEO reports.	MOE MOLG	Expertise, materials and funds from the government; Capacity building by GOK.
Early Childhood Development	6 M	2002-2008	Nutritional status; No. of underweight; No. of ECD	Quarterly evaluation and assessment visits;	MOE AMREF MOLG.	Capacity Building; Implementation; Resource; Mobilization.

			management committees; No. of mothers and care givers; No. of centres with improved facilities; No. of CORPs; No. of ECD centres.	Quarterly reports; Semi/Annual Reports; Doctors/Patient Ratio; Staff availability School reports; DEO reports.		
Empowerment to CBO's/ the poor	100 M	2002-2008	No. of training sessions held; Frequency of awareness campaigns.	DEO reports; Planning/Budget reports; CBO reports; DDC reports; NGO Reports.	ACTION AID; CBOs GOK.	Training; Micro-credit; Funding.
Capacity Building	20 M	2002-2008	No. of training sessions held; No. of exposure visits.	DDC reports; CBO reports; Semi/Annual reports; NGO Reports.	ACTION AID CBO, GOK	Training; Funding; Mobilize community.
Building Alliances for Advocacy	5 M	2002-2008	No. of advocacy campaigns; No. of advocacy activities.	DDC Reports; CBO reports; NGOs Reports.	ACTION AID CBOs, GOK.	Training; Funding; Mobilize community.
Insect and Vermin Control	7M	2002-2008	No. of demonstrations; Level of malaria incidences.	Progress reports; Health records.	MOH Community.	Mobilise community.
Sanitation and Sewerage	4.5M	2002-2008	No. of latrines constructed.	Progress reports; Health records.	NGO MOH Community	Mobilization of Community; Supervision.
Decentralized HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health (DARE)	6 M	2002-2007	No. of health workers trained; IEC materials provided; Barrier methods used; No. of trained counsellors; No. of trained caretakers.	Health reports; MOH reports; DDC reports.	MOH Community	Sensitise people. Mobilize community.
HIV/AIDS Advocacy and Prevention	6 M	2002-2005	HIV/AIDS prevalence; No. of advocacy campaigns conducted; No. of training sessions held; No. of meetings held.	CACC reports; DACC reports.	CACC DACC ACUs Community	Sensitisation; Training; Resource mobilization.
Caring for the Infected and Affected	10 M	2002-2005	No. of visits; No. of PLWA visited.	CACC reports; CBOs reports.	CACC CBOs Community.	Sensitisation; Training; Resource mobilization.
Coordination of HIV/AIDS Activities	10 M	2002-2005	No. of NGOs/CBOs coordinated; No. of Proposals	DACC reports; NGOs Reports;	DACC CACC NGOs ACUs	Sensitisation; Training; Resource mobilization.

			approved; No. of ACUs established; No. of programmes implemented.	CBOs Reports.		
Provision of Text Books (Primary schools)	5 M	2002- 2008	Funds availability; No. of books distributed; No. of schools receiving the books.	School reports; AEO reports; DDC reports.	MOE PTA	Resource; Mobilization; Distribution of books.
Construction of District Hospital	50 M	2002- 2006	Physical progress.	MOH Reports; DDC Reports	MOH Community.	Resource; Mobilization; Implementation.
Awareness Creation on Housing Rights	2 M	2002- 2006	No. of meetings held; Level of awareness on housing rights; Gender mainstreaming.	Community reports. NGO reports.	MOLG CBOs NGOs	Sensitization.
Access to Cheap, Housing Schemes	10 M	2002- 2008	No. of modern houses constructed; Level of awareness on housing rights; Financing of housing projects; Gender mainstreaming.	Community reports; NGO reports.	MOLG CBOs NGOs	Resource Mobilization.
Construction of Social Hall	3 M	2002- 2004	No. of halls.	Progress reports.	MCSS NGOs Community	Mobilization of community.
Formation of Social Clubs	3 M	2002- 2003	No. of clubs formed.	Community reports.	MCSS, NGOs Community.	Mobilization of community.
Establishment of Cultural Centre	1 M	2002- 2003	No. of centres formed; No. of activities.	Community reports.	MCSS NGOs Community	Mobilization of resources.
Anti FGM Campaigns	5 M	2002- 2008	No. of campaigns.	Community reports.	MCSS NGOs Community	Training; Community; Mobilization.
Health Education	1.4 M	2002	No. of training sessions held No. trained.	Community reports.	MOH	Training; Community; Mobilization.
Improvement of Nutritional Status	3.5 M	2002	No. of training Sessions held Nutrition level.	Community reports.	MOH	Training; Community; Mobilization.