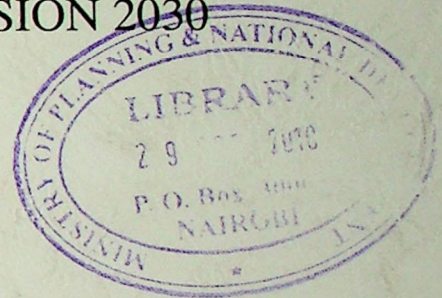




REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



# BUNGOMA EAST DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2008–2012



**KENYA**  
**VISION 2030**

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, NAIROBI

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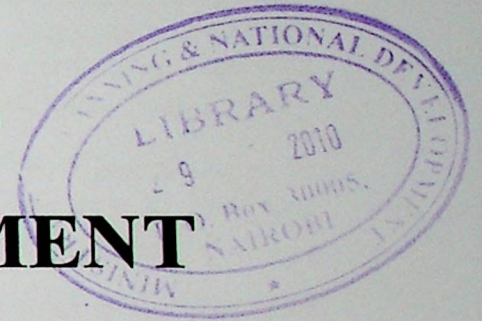
Vision Statement

A vibrant district that sustainably exploits its resources for a better quality of life

Mission Statement

To ensure sustainable use of all resources to realize vibrant and investor friendly district  
experiencing sustainable growth and development.

# BUNGOMA EAST DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN



**2008-2012**



## **DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION**

### **Vision Statement**

A vibrant district that sustainably exploits its resources for a better quality of life

### **Mission Statement**

To ensure sustainable use of all resources to realize vibrant and investor friendly district experiencing sustainable growth and development.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## FOREWORD

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

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

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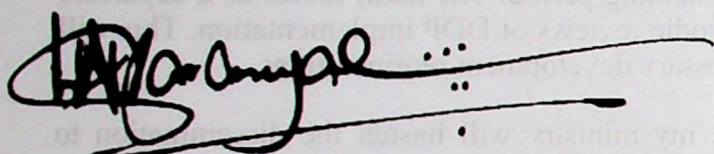
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To realize the envisaged benefits from the Plans, critical leadership from the political front will be a key ingredient to inculcate ownership and responsibility toward the actual implementation of planned programmes and projects, as well as the mobilization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

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

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

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



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

## **PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

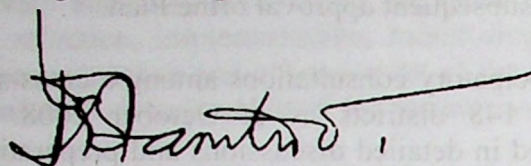
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

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

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



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

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION.....	iii
FOREWORD.....	v
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	vii
LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS.....	xiii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	xiv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS .....	xv
CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE	
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT.....	1
1.1.1 Position and Size of the District .....	1
1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units .....	3
1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS.....	5
1.2.1 Topographic Features .....	5
1.2.2 Climate .....	5
1.3 POPULATION PROFILES.....	6
1.4 SECTOR PROFILES .....	10
1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development .....	10
1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry.....	11
1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure.....	11
1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation .....	11
1.4.5 Human Resource Development Sector .....	12
1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology .....	12
1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order.....	13
1.4.8 Public Administration.....	13
1.4.9 Special Programmes Sector .....	13
1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET.....	13
CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	
2.0 Introduction.....	29
2.1.1 Review of the Previous Plan (2002 - 2008).....	29
2.1.2 Implementation the 2002-2008 Plan .....	29
2.2 CONSTRAINTS.....	31
2.3 LESSONS LEARNT.....	32
2.4 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, THE NATIONAL MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MDGS .....	32
2.5 DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES .....	33
2.5.1 Major Development Challenges .....	33



2.5.2	Cross Cutting Issues .....	34
2.6	Analysis of Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies .....	41
CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS		
3.0	INTRODUCTION .....	47
3.1	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT .....	47
3.1.1	Sector Vision and Mission .....	47
3.1.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	47
3.1.3	Importance of the Sector in the District .....	48
3.1.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	48
3.1.5	Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	48
3.1.6	Project and Programmes/Priorities .....	50
3.1.7	Cross Sector Linkages .....	53
3.1.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues .....	53
3.2	TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY .....	53
3.2.1	Sector Mission and Vision .....	53
3.2.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	54
3.2.3	Importance of the Sector in the District .....	54
3.2.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	54
3.2.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	55
3.2.6	Project and Programme Priorities .....	56
3.2.7	Cross Sector Linkages .....	57
3.2.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues .....	57
3.3	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE .....	57
3.3.1	Sector Vision and Mission .....	57
3.3.4	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	58
3.3.4	Importance of the Sector in the District .....	58
3.3.4	The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	58
3.3.5	Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	59
3.3.6	Project and Programme Priorities .....	59
3.3.7	Cross Sector Linkages .....	60
3.3.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues .....	61
3.4	ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION .....	61
3.4.1	Sector Vision and Mission .....	61
3.4.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	61
3.4.3	Importance of the Sector in the District .....	61
3.4.4	The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	62
3.4.5	Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	62

3.4.6	Project and Programme Priorities.....	63
3.4.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	67
3.4.8	Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues.....	67
3.5	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT.....	67
3.5.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	67
3.5.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	68
3.5.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	68
3.5.4	The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	68
3.5.5	Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	69
3.5.6	Project and Programme Priorities.....	70
3.5.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	73
3.5.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues.....	73
3.6	RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR.....	73
3.6.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	73
3.6.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	73
3.6.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	74
3.6.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	74
3.6.5	Sub –Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	74
3.6.6	Project and Programme Priorities.....	75
3.6.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	75
3.6.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues.....	75
3.7	GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR.....	75
3.7.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	75
3.7.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	76
3.7.3	Importance of the Sector in the Sector.....	76
3.7.4	The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	76
3.7.5	Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	76
3.7.6	Project and Programme Priorities.....	77
3.7.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	79
3.7.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.....	79
3.8	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTOR.....	79
3.8.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	79
3.8.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	79
3.8.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	80
3.8.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	80
3.8.5	Sub –Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	80
3.8.6	Project and Programme Priorities.....	80
3.8.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	81

3.8.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues.....	82
3.9	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES SECTOR .....	82
3.9.1	Sector Mission and Vision .....	82
3.9.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	82
3.9.3	Importance of the Sector in the District .....	83
3.9.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	83
3.9.5	Sub- Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	83
3.9.6	Projects/Programmes Priorities .....	84
3.9.7	Cross Sector Linkages .....	86
3.9.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues .....	86

#### CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.0	Introduction.....	89
4.1	Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluations System in the District .....	89
4.2	IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION .....	90
4.2.1	Agriculture and Rural Development .....	90
4.2.2	Trade, Tourism and Industry.....	91
4.2.3	Physical Infrastructure Sector.....	92
4.2.4	Environment, Water and Sanitation .....	92
4.2.5	Human Resource Development .....	95
4.2.6	Research Innovation and Technology .....	97
4.2.7	Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector.....	97
4.2.8	Public Administration.....	98
4.2.9	Special Programme Sector .....	99
4.3	SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PROGRAMME INDICATORS .....	100

## LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS

Map 1: Location of Bungoma East in Kenya.....	2
Table 1: Area, Administrative and Political Units by Division.....	3
Map 2: Bungoma East District Administrative Boundaries.....	4
Table 2: Population Projections by Age Cohorts.....	7
Table 3: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups.....	7
Table 4: Population Projections for Urban Areas.....	9
Table 5: Population Distributions and Density by Administrative Division.....	10
Table 6: District Development Plan Implementation Status (2002-2008).....	29

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bungoma East DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives, which are translated into short-term projects/programmes to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

This is the 1<sup>st</sup> District Development Plan (DDP) for Bungoma East District and covers the period 2008-2012. It was prepared by the District Planning and Management Unit (DPMU) under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officer (DDO). A participatory approach was used in developing the plan with broad-based consultations among various stakeholders being done from the locational level to the district level. It has been prepared against a backdrop of the Vision 2030

Participatory Integrated Community Development (PICD) methods were used to identify problems/issues and possible strategies to deal with the problems were identified. The divisional consultative meetings were held to harmonize, prioritize and approve the action plans identified at the locational level.

The Plan is divided into four chapters:

Chapter One: Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, political units, settlement patterns and main physical features as well as a fact sheet that summarizes data essential for making informed choices while planning.

Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the Bungoma District Development Plan for the period 2002-2008 for the projects that were covering Webuye and Ndivisi Divisions and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2008-2012 Plan Period. The linkage between this development plan with Vision 2030, the National Medium-term plan (2008-2012), Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the Millennium Development Goals is also discussed in chapter two. This chapter also summarises the key issues/ problems in the district, their causes, development objectives, immediate objectives and strategies to solve the key problems in the district.

Chapter Three: Forms the core of the plan and is prepared along the lines of the Vision 2030 targets based on 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 consultative planning workshops.

Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the Plan. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 5-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used and sets out clear roles for all stakeholders.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACE	Action in the Community Environment
AEO	Area Education Officer
AI	Artificial Insemination
ANC	Ante Natal Care
AMPATH	Academic Model for Prevention and Treatment of HIV/AIDS
APHIA II	Aids Population Health Integrated Assistance Phase 11
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCC	Comprehensive Care Centres
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CIGs	Common Interest Groups
COBPAP	Community Based Programme Activity Reporting
CREADIS	Community Research in Environmental and Development Initiatives.
DDC	District Development Committee
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FED	Farmers Enterprise Development
FPE	Free Primary Education
FSE	Free Secondary Education
GAR	Gross Attendance Ratio
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GJLOS	Governance, Justice Law and Order Sector
GOK	Government of Kenya
HH	House Hold(s)
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune- Deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IP-ERS	Investment Programme for the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation.
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supplies Agency
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOGCSD	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development
MOLHRD	Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development
MOSYA	Ministry of State for Youth Affairs and Sports
MPND	Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

MSSP	Ministry of State for Special Programmes
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NAAIAP	National Accelerated Agriculture Inputs Access Programme
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGO	Non – Governmental Organization
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NNMR	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Therapy
PNNMR	Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
REP	Rural Electrification Programme
RMLF	Roads Maintenance Levy Fund
SHEP	Small Holder Horticultural Empowerment Programme
SHOMAP	Small Holder Horticultural Marketing Programme
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
TBA's	Traditional Birth Attendant
TOWA	Total War Against Aids
U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIPs	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background information on the geographical setting of the district and outlines the basis for undertaking development programmes/projects based on resource potential. It gives details on administrative boundaries, physiological and natural conditions, settlement patterns and population profiles in the district.

The chapter also provides a fact sheet of major socio-economic indicators analyzing the situation in the district at the start of the plan period.

## 1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

### 1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Bungoma East district was carved out of the former Bungoma District in 2007. It is one of the districts that form Western Province. It borders Bungoma North District to the North, Ugunja District to the East, Kakamega North to the south, Bungoma South District to the West and Homabay West District to the North West.

The district occupies an area of 401.4 km<sup>2</sup> which is about 4.9 per cent of the total area of the province. This includes an area of 400 ha that is covered by Webuye hills.

# CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE



## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

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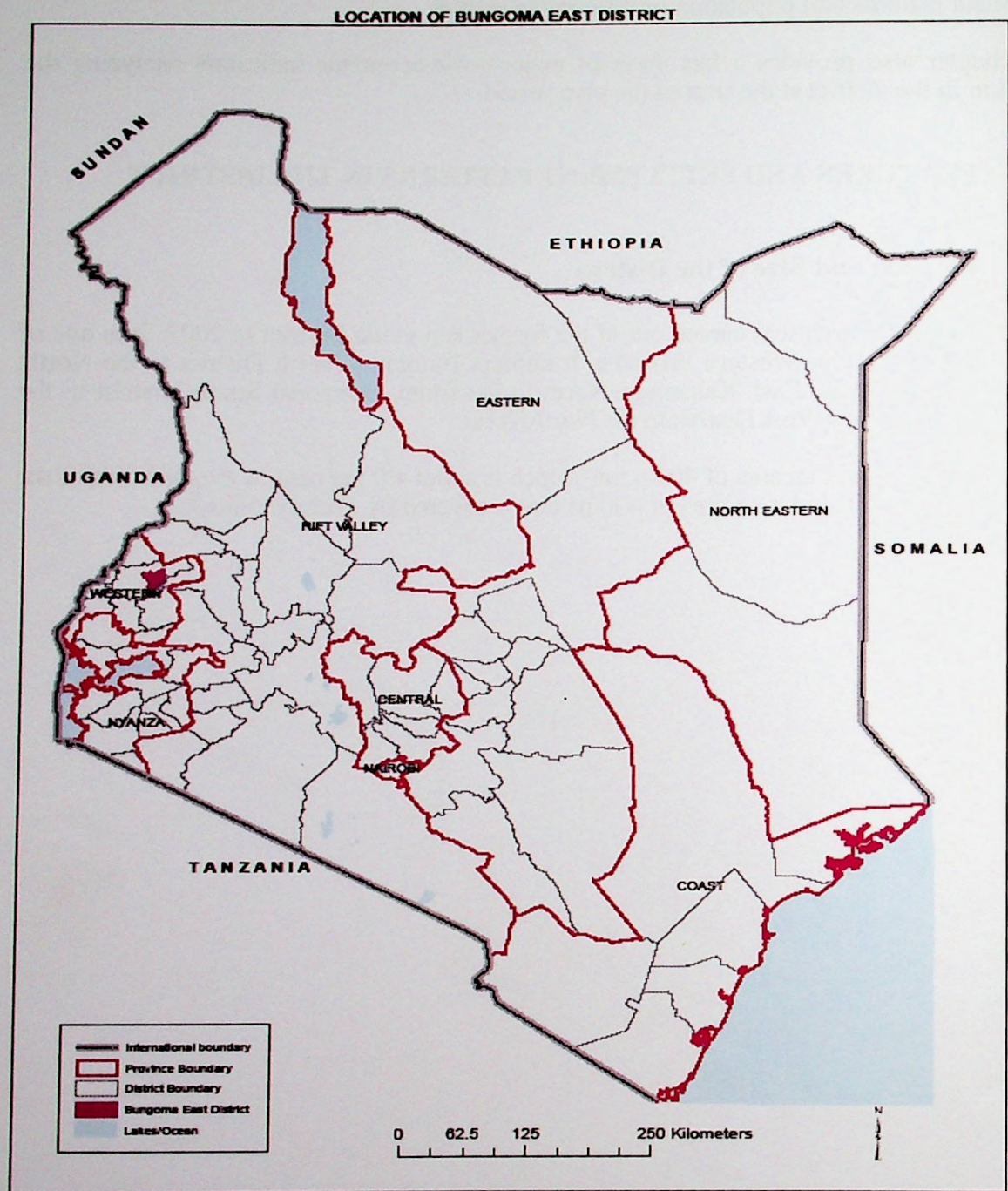
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The district occupies an area of 401.4 km<sup>2</sup> which is about 4.9 per cent of the total area of the province. This includes an area of 400 ha that is covered by Webuye hills.

Map 1: Location of Bungoma East in Kenya



## 1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

The district is divided into two administrative divisions namely Webuye and Ndivisi. It is further sub-divided into eight locations and twenty two sub-locations. There are two local authorities that serve the district namely Bungoma County Council and Webuye Municipal Council. There are ten wards that fall under Bungoma County Council while the other five are in Webuye Municipal Council. One of the wards in Webuye municipality is in Lugari District. There is also one constituency namely Webuye constituency covering the two divisions. Webuye Division is the largest covering an area of 269.1 km<sup>2</sup> while Ndivisi covers an area of 132.3 km<sup>2</sup>. The table below shows the area, administrative and political units by divisions.

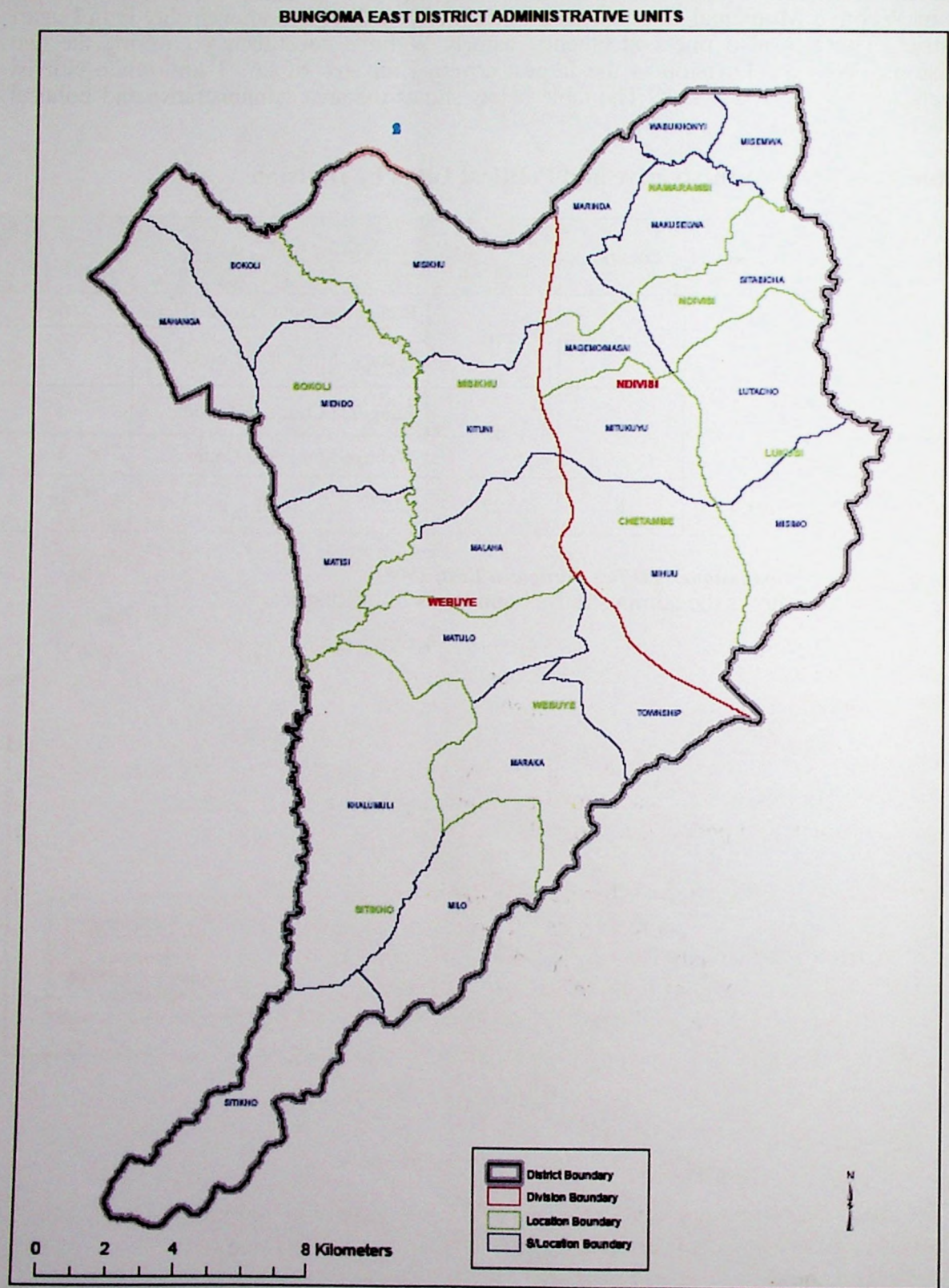
**Table 1: Area, Administrative and Political Units by Division**

Division	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Location	Sub location	Wards	
Webuye	269.1	4	10	Bungoma County Council	6
				Webuye Municipal Council	4
Ndivisi	132.3	4	12	Bungoma County Council	4
				Webuye Municipal Council	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>401.4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

*Source: District Commissioner's Office, Bungoma East, 2008*

The map below shows the administrative boundaries of the district.

Map 2: Bungoma East District Administrative Boundaries



### **1.1.3 Settlement Patterns**

The residents of Bungoma East District are mainly of Bukusu and Tachoni sub-tribes though other ethnic groups exist in small numbers. There is a tendency for most of the people to be concentrated in the major urban centres of Webuye and Misikhu.

People are also concentrated around the Pan Africa Paper Mills East Ltd at Webuye, in search of employment opportunities. In Ndivisi Division, population is concentrated in the sugar cane and maize growing areas. There are some pockets of the poor in the Ndivisi and Khalala areas and in the urban centres. Sugar Company. The estimated total number of the poor in Bungoma East District is 56 per cent.

## **1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS**

### **1.2.1 Topographic Features**

Bungoma East district lies between 1,200 metres and 2,000 metres above the sea level. Most of the district area consists of a gently sloping surface falling from 2,000 meters elevation in the northeast to 1,200 metres elevation in the southwest. There are three (3) permanent rivers in the district. These are Nzoia, Kibisi, and Kuywa which drain a major part of the district. There are 3 dams which are underutilized.

The fairly flat terrain of the district makes the construction of roads and other infrastructures less expensive. The Chetambe hill which is formed by inselbergs and ranges are also found in the district.

There is no gazetted forest in the district. The tree cover that forms Chetambe Hills covers approximately 400ha and it is undergoing afforestation. A total of 258 ha have been planted and seedlings have been stocked to cover another 100 ha.

The bigger portion of the district is covered by soils that are well drained and vary from dark red nit-sols and ferrasols to dark brown acrisol. In some parts of the district there exist complex and poorly drained soils.

These type of soils and the climate supports two cropping seasons during a year. During long rains, crops such as maize, sweet potatoes, sorghum and beans are grown in most part of the district. The same crops are grown during short rains but with addition of quick maturing crops such as kales and sun flower. This climate and the soil type also supports crops that grow all the year round or those with long gestation periods such as sugarcane, bananas, cassava and various types of vegetables.

### **1.2.2 Climate**

The district experiences long and short rains. The long rains normally start in March and continue into July, while short rains start in August and continue to October. The annual rainfall in the district varies from 420 mm to 2,000 mm. Most of the rain falls during the long rains and is usually heaviest in April and May. It is also during the long rains that most farming activities such as planting and top dressing take place.

The mean annual temperatures range between 16°-28°centigrade and this is influenced by different levels of altitude. Between April and July temperatures are low while they are high from December to February.

### 1.3 POPULATION PROFILES

**Population size:** The district has a growth rate of 4.3% which is higher than the national population growth rate of 2.9%. The population was projected to increase from 172,033 in 1999 census to 270,515 at the end of the plan period. This represents an increase of 57.4 percent. The district is densely populated with average densities of 650 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. In a district where 56% of the population lives in absolute poverty, such an increase in population has direct impact on the basic needs of food, water, health and education for all ages. The first priority being food, it implies that effort should be made to increase food production to cater for the increased population. In water sub-sector, the available water sources will be tapped to increase the volume of clean water for consumption. The health sector also has to enhance its effort to increase the available facilities, personnel and supply of medicine.

Population size and structure are important parameters in the analysis of development issues and prospects. The sex and the age of the population form the basis for the division of labour and housing requirement. As per the 1999 census, the population was 172,033 this was projected to increase to 234,599 in 2008, 248,586 in 2010 and 270,515 by the end on the plan period. In table 1.2 below the population projections depict that the female population is higher than the male population in all age groups. The higher female population coupled with incidences of early marriages in the district is an issue of concern as it will accelerate population growth during the plan period.

A big portion of the district population is composed of young children below 15 years; as can be seen from the table below. This implies that the district needs to plan for adequate schools, health and sports facilities for this population group. On the other hand, the high population of under 15 plus the elderly means that the dependency ratio is high. The table below shows the population projections for selected age groups.

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

Age Group	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	16,459	16,431	32,890	22,008	22,846	44,854	23,371	24,093	47,464	25,470	26,257	51,727
5-9	13,118	13,325	26,443	17,540	18,527	36,067	18,625	19,539	38,164	20,301	21,293	41,594
10-14	12,550	12,920	25,470	16,781	17,964	34,745	17,820	18,944	36,764	19,420	20,465	39,885
15-19	10,225	10,527	20,752	13,672	14,637	28,309	14,519	15,436	29,955	15,822	16,820	32,642
20-24	7,105	8,302	15,407	9,500	11,543	21,043	10,088	12,173	22,261	10,994	13,267	24,261
25-29	5,148	5,991	11,139	6,883	8,330	15,213	7,310	8,785	16,095	7,967	9,573	17,540
30-34	4,014	4,638	8,652	5,367	6,449	11,816	5,700	6,801	12,501	6,211	7,411	13,622
35-39	3,561	4,015	7,576	4,761	5,583	10,344	5,056	5,887	10,943	5,510	6,417	11,927
40-44	2,793	3,098	5,891	3,735	4,308	8,043	4,165	4,543	8,708	4,322	4,950	9,272
45-49	2,130	2,383	4,513	2,848	3,313	6,161	3,025	3,493	6,518	3,296	3,808	7,104
50-54	1,615	1,820	3,435	2,159	2,531	4,690	2,293	2,669	4,962	2,499	2,908	5,407
55-59	1,154	1,361	2,515	1,385	1,892	3,277	1,638	1,997	3,635	1,786	2,175	3,961
60-64	1,036	1,165	2,201	1,385	1,620	3,005	1,470	1,708	3,178	1,604	1,861	3,465
65-69	856	980	1,836	1,145	1,363	2,508	1,215	1,436	2,651	1,324	1,566	2,890
70-74	626	646	1,272	837	898	1,735	890	947	1,837	969	1,032	2,001
75-79	409	487	896	547	677	1,224	580	714	1,294	633	779	1,412
80+	376	516	892	503	717	1,220	534	757	1,291	582	825	1,407
NS	131	122	253	175	170	345	186	179	365	203	195	398
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83,306</b>	<b>88,727</b>	<b>172,033</b>	<b>111,231</b>	<b>123,368</b>	<b>234,599</b>	<b>118,485</b>	<b>130,101</b>	<b>248,586</b>	<b>128,913</b>	<b>141,602</b>	<b>270,515</b>

Source: District Statistical Office, Bungoma South, 2008

**Table 3 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups**

Age groups	1999 (census)			2008 (Projections)			2010 (Projections)			2012(Projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	2,889	2,863	5,752	3,863	3,981	7,844	4,102	4,198	8,300	4,471	4,575	9,046
Under 5	19,120	19,114	38,234	25,565	26,577	52,142	26,371	27,093	53,464	28,257	29,257	57,514
Primary school Age (6-13)	20,750	21,174	41,924	24,546	29,399	53,945	29,462	31,048	60,510	32,110	33,835	65,945

Age groups	1999 (census)			2008 (Projections)			2010 (Projections)			2012(Projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Secondary School age (14-17)	8,761	9,044	17,805	11,714	12,574	24,288	12,440	13,261	25,701	13,557	14,451	28,008
Youth Population (15-29)	23,542	24,743	48,285	31,478	29,810	61,288	33,428	38,334	71,762	36,429	41,774	78,203
Reproductive age – female (15-49)	34,976	38,054	73,030	46,767	54,173	100,940	52,552	55,198	107,750	54,122	60,506	114,628
Labour force (15-64)	38,781	43,981	82,762	51,855	56,806	108,661	54,164	52,572	106,736	54,122	60,506	114,628
Aged Population (65+)	2,023	2629	4,652	3,033	3,657	6,690	3,219	3,854	7,073	3,343	4,202	7,545

*Source: District Statistical Office, Bungoma South, 2008.*

The size of the population, its structure, growth and distribution in the district are important parameters in the analysis of development efforts and prospects. This section presents population characteristic of Bungoma East District.

**Age Group Under 5 years:** According to 1999 census, the group was expected to be around 52,142 children (19.1%) in the 2008. The 319 ECD centres available in the district cannot cater for the high number of children. Therefore development of Early Childhood Development Centres (ECD) and training of more ECD teachers in the Education sector are required. More emphasis should be put on projects/programmes related to child care such as immunization in the health sector.

**Primary School Age (6-13 years):** The primary age group in 1999 consisted of 41,924 persons of whom boys accounted for 49.5 per cent and girls 50.5 per cent. This population was projected to increase to 65,945 by the end of the plan period. The increase will put pressure on the existing 127 primary schools and a major challenge in attaining universal primary education for all. Thus it is necessary to build more primary schools, improve the facilities in the existing schools and employ more teachers to maintain a reasonable teacher/pupil ratio.

**Secondary School Age (14-17 years):** Currently there are 33 (5 are yet to be registered) secondary schools in the district. These are expected to accommodate 24,288 secondary going populations. However, enrolment is only 9,648 (39.7 per cent) of the secondary school age group. With the implementation of free secondary education, enrolment rate is expected to rise to 70%. Hence, there is need to invest in building more secondary schools and improving the existing facilities.

**Labour Force (15-64 years):** According to 1999 population census this age group had a population of 82,762 persons. This was projected to be 108,661 persons in 2008 and 114,628 by the end of the plan period. This is the economically active age group whose increase will require a commensurate increase in creation of job opportunities. Majority of the population in this age group are engaged in the agricultural and livestock sub-sectors with about 90% percent of them engaged in subsistence farming and livestock



keeping. In order to absorb the increasing labour force, investment in diverse sectors such as modern agricultural, agri-business, and agro- based industries is required. There is need to train this group to make it more productive and empower them to start income generating activities.

**Females in Reproductive Age Group (15-49 years):** During the 1999 population and housing census there were 38,054 women of reproduction age. At the end of the plan period they are expected to reach 60,506 persons an increase of 59 %. With total fertility rate of 6.4 births per woman and the low levels of contraceptive adoption rates at 33 %, the rapid population growth rate of 4.3 % is expected to continue. To cater for the increase in females in the reproductive age, vigorous campaigns in family planning methods, maternal health care and girl child education are required.

**Dependent population (under 15 Years and above 64 years):** This population accounts for 48% of the district population. This implies that a lot of resources have to be used to provide food, water and other social amenities such as schools and hospitals. This situation puts a lot of pressure on the resources that could be used for investment and capital formation. Low investment leads to few employment opportunities and therefore high unemployment rates hence reduced economic growth.

**Urban Population:** The urban population in 1999 was 71,632. This was projected to increase to 112,701 by the end of the plan. With the projected increase in levels of urbanization in the district, investment is required in urban planning and urban infrastructure such as roads, urban water and sewerage system, telephones and housing among others

Table 4 below shows the population projection for the urban centres. As can be seen from the table, the population in Webuye centre is high as compared to Misikhu. In 1999, the population of Webuye Town was 70,137, while that of Misikhu was 1,495 and it is projected to increase by 57% and 58% respectively by the end of the plan period. The urban population consists of 48% of the total population.

**Table 4: Population Projections for Urban Areas**

Urban centres	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Webuye	34,364	35,775	70,137	45,946	49,742	95,688	48,791	52,456	101,247	53,173	57,167	110,339
Misikhu	529	966	1,495	707	1,343	2,050	751	1,416	2,168	819	1,544	2,362
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,893</b>	<b>36,741</b>	<b>71,632</b>	<b>46,653</b>	<b>51,085</b>	<b>97,738</b>	<b>49,542</b>	<b>53,872</b>	<b>103,415</b>	<b>53,992</b>	<b>58,711</b>	<b>112,701</b>

*Source: District Statistical Office, Bungoma South, 2008.*

Table 5 below presents population density projections by divisions. It shows that the district is one of the most densely populated in the country with the two divisions having over 500 persons per km<sup>2</sup> and this is expected to increase to over 650 persons per km<sup>2</sup> by the end of the plan period.

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

Division	1999		2008		2010		2012	
	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )
Webuye	114,697	426	156,509	582	165,595	615	180,466	671
Ndivisi	57,336	433	78,249	591	82,790	626	90,255	682
<b>District</b>	<b>172,033</b>	<b>429.5</b>	<b>234,758</b>	<b>586.5</b>	<b>248,385</b>	<b>620.5</b>	<b>270,721</b>	<b>676.5</b>

Source: District Statistical Office, Bungoma South, 2008

## 1.4 SECTOR PROFILES

### 1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This sector is composed of the following sub-sectors; agriculture, livestock, fisheries, lands, forestry and co-operatives.

The arable land in the district consists of 36,500 ha, of which 60% is utilized. About 25% is under food crop while 35% is under cash crop. The main cash crops grown in the area include; sugarcane and coffee. Food crops include sweet potatoes, maize, bananas, millet, cassava, *sukuma-wiki* and beans. The average farm size for small scale is 3.7 ha while for large scale is 50 ha. About 81% of the total population is involved in agriculture.

The livestock sector is very productive with 65% of farmers preferring to keep indigenous animal breeds mainly for beef and milk production. These include; dairy and beef cattle, improved sheep, meat goats, hair sheep, dairy goats, pigs, cockerels, indigenous chicken, turkeys, geese, rabbits, layers and ducks.

There are thirteen active co-operative societies. These include eight SACCOs, one investment, one housing and three marketing co-operative societies. Due to poor management, seven co-operative societies have collapsed in the last five years. The performance of this sector is expected to improve during the plan period. This is will be as a result of continuous training to the management.

The main critical issues affecting the sector are; high cost of farm inputs, incomplete/stalled projects, inadequate field extension services, inadequate funding, inadequate technical staff, price fluctuations, environmental degradation and poor infrastructural facilities

#### **1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry**

This sector is responsible for the socio-economic development of the district through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of trade, tourism and industrialization. There are 16 trading centres, 896 registered retail traders, 14 registered wholesale traders, 2 bakeries, 3 self contained guest houses, 14 non-self contained guest houses, 67 eating places, 4 commercial banks and 97 jua kali artisans in the district. There is a potential for conference tourism and fauna/flora tourism through development of tourism sites in the district. The sites include Webuye Water Falls and Chetambe Hills.

There has been an increase in Micro, Small and Medium scale enterprises through the support of devolved funds such as CDF, Youth and Women funds.

#### **1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure**

The district has 28.7 km of Bitumen surface, 134.2 km of gravel surface and 45.1 km of earth surface. Out of this 183.5 km is composed of feeder roads while 24.5 km is trunk roads. Most of the roads are in poor condition due to heavy rains, spillage of cane, overloading by cane trucks, poor drainage systems and limited funding for routine maintenance. There is one railway station and one airstrip in the district. About 1.2% of the total households and thirty five trading centres are connected with electricity.

This sector is faced with various challenges which include; poorly maintained infrastructural facilities such as drainage systems and roads, low funding of planned infrastructure facilities, lack of capacity in the private sector to undertake major works, under-utilization of plants/machinery and increased cost of materials such as fuel and spare parts.

#### **1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation**

This sector is composed of water and irrigation, environment and natural resources. There are three rivers namely Nzoia, Kibisi and Kuywa which are the major source of water for domestic and industrial use. There are 3,700 household with access to piped water, 30% with access to potable water, 8.2% to stream water and 19% to borehole. There are 3 dams which are under-utilized. A large proportion of the district population (61.8%) depends on spring as sources of water of which only a 100 are protected. The others are at risk of drying up. Half of the boreholes are currently not functional and this has led to increased shortage of water. As a result, people are at risk of contracting various water borne diseases such as typhoid and cholera. The average distance to nearest water point is 2 km and a lot of time is spent in search for water. Irrigation is minimal in the district. In terms of sanitation, 79% of the household have pit latrines.

The sector is faced with various challenges such as pollution as a result of the economic activities in the district. For example the fungicides, acaricides and other chemicals used in the agriculture and livestock sectors are all washed off to the rivers contributing to pollution.

#### **1.4.5 Human Resource Development Sector**

This sector is composed of the following sub-sectors; education, medical services, labour and human resource development and public health.

This sector is one of the major contributors to effective socio-economic development of the district. In the education sub sector the implementation of Free Primary Education and Free Secondary Education programmes has led to improved enrolment and retention rates at both primary and secondary levels.

There are 319 ECD centres, 90 public primary schools, 37 private primary schools, 35 (5 yet to be registered) secondary schools. The 481 education facilities in the district cannot cater for a total population of 102,262 of school going age. This includes 24,089 for pre-school, 53,885 for primary schools and 24,288 for secondary schools. There are 22 adult literacy classes with a literacy rate of 32%. There are only 891 ECD teachers, 1,122 teachers for primary schools and 437 teachers for secondary schools. This affects the quality of education offered and exposes the students to poor performance in schools. The teacher/pupil ratio is 1:25 for pre-school, 1:58 for primary and 1:22 for secondary education. This is expected to change due to high number of teachers retiring and transfers as compared to the number being employed.

There are two hospitals, two health centres, 7 dispensaries, 12 private clinics and one nursing home. These health facilities are inadequate to cater for the population of 234,599. The doctor-population ratio is 4:100,000 while the nurse: population ratio is 15:100,000. The average distance to the nearest health facility is 5 km and the road network is in poor condition posing a great challenge to development. In addition there is irregular supply of drugs in all the government facilities. All these contribute to deteriorating health standards in the district. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 5.6%

The main challenges affecting this sector include; inadequate staff, inadequate learning facilities, increased incidence of orphans and vulnerable children, high teacher / Pupil ratio (Primary 1:58 and secondary 1:22), inadequate medical facilities, inconsistency and irregular supplies of medicines, delayed and inadequate funding for both recurrent and development programmes, pressure from additional dispensaries constructed under CDF, low electricity coverage, inadequate protective gear and other health specialized equipment, inadequate staff housing, storage and office space, inadequate transport retrogressive traditional practices and long distances to the nearest health facility. According to KIHBS, 48.4% of the district population has to walk for 5km or over to get to the nearest health facility.

#### **1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology**

The sector is important for development purposes through provision of data needed for planning. The ICT sub sector is very dynamic in terms of new technologies. It is made up of private sector players, mobile phone service providers, NGOs and state corporations. There has been high adoption of ICT from 15% in 2002 to over 45% in 2007. The mobile network coverage is 60% with Safaricom, Telkom and Zain as the main mobile phone service providers.

There are two post offices namely; Webuye and Misikhu. Money transfer has been made easier with introduction of M-pesa, Zain and Posta-pay. However there are only six money transfer outlets in the whole district. There is need to invest in research and ICT infrastructure through expansion of the electricity coverage and provision of internet and web related services. For the purposes of dissemination of information a District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) is needed.

Main challenges in the sector include; lack of a DIDC, inadequate reference materials, high cost of ICT and inadequate funds for research.

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

The department of registration of Persons ensures that issuance of identity cards (ID) is done to all legible citizens. This has been enhanced through mobile registration within the district. The district has 106,350 eligible voters but only 76,143 are registered. The district has only one police station and a crime related incidences of about 40 per month. The law court and the probation departments ensure that rehabilitation of all categories of offenders is done. There is only one law court and one magistrate in the district. The children department coordinates and implements programmes aimed at safeguarding the rights and well being of the child. In addition, the provincial administration and prison departments ensure that there is good governance and accountability of public resources.

#### **1.4.8 Public Administration**

The district treasury is charged with the responsibility of facilitating disbursement of funds to various government agencies. There are two local authorities in the district. These are Bungoma county council and Webuye municipal council which maintain and construct all unclassified roads within their jurisdiction and market centres. The district development office offers planning services within the district.

#### **1.4.9 Special Programmes Sector**

The sector comprises of youth and sports, genders, children and social development and special programme. The youth office is charged with the responsibility of disbursement of Youth Enterprise Development Fund. Special Programmes is charged with implementing projects that will mitigate floods.

Through trainings and sensitizations the department of gender and social development ensure the communities attain participation in development. The department is also responsible for disbursing Women Enterprise Funds.

### **1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

The district's fact sheet provides summarized data about the district. This information is the basis on which the district development priorities, strategies and targets are based. The information includes socio economic indicators that can be used in project and programme planning at the district and sub-district level.

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
<b>Area (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	
Total area (km <sup>2</sup> )	401.4
Arable area (ha)	36,500
Non-arable area	
Total Urban area (km <sup>2</sup> )	120.2
No of towns	2
<b>Topography and Climate</b>	
<b>Altitude (m above sea level):</b>	
Lowest	1,200
Highest	2,000
<b>Temperature Range:</b>	
Highest temperature (December – February), °C	28
Lowest temperature (April–July) °C	16
<b>Rainfall (mm):</b>	
High	2,000
Low	420
<b>Demographic and Population Profiles</b>	
Population Size (2008)	234,597
Total male population (2008)	111,231
Total female population(2008)	123,366
Sex ratio(male/female)	90:100
Projected population:	
Mid plan period (2010)	248,586
End of plan period (2012)	270,515
Infant population (age one year and below)(2008):	
Female	3,981
Male	3,863
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,844</b>
Population under five:	
Female	26,577
Male	25,565
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,142</b>
Pre-school population (3-5 years)	
Female	12,352
Male	11,737
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,089</b>
Primary school age group (6-13):	
Female	29,399
Male	24,546
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,945</b>
Secondary school age group (14-17):	
Female	12,574
Male	11,714
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,288</b>
Youth Population (15-30)	
Female	31,478
Male	29,810
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,288</b>
Labour force (15-64)	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Female	56,806
Male	51,855
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,661</b>
Aged population (60 and above)	
Female	5,278
Male	4,419
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,687</b>
Eligible voting population (18 and above)	106,350
Registered voters	76,134
Urban Population:	
Female	51,085
Male	46,653
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,738</b>
Rural Population:	
Female	69,811
Male	67,209
<b>Total</b>	<b>137,020</b>
Population Density (Pop/Km <sup>2</sup> ):	
Highest density –Ndivisi Division	591
Lowest density –Webuye Division	582
Average district density	585
Crude Birth Rate per 1000 live births	46.6
Crude Death Rate per 1000 live births	12.3
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) -deaths/1000	97
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)-deaths/1000:	
Male	36
Female	29
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)-death/1000	
Male	47
Female	38
Child Mortality Rate- deaths/1000	145
Under five mortality rate- deaths/1000	145
Life expectancy –(years)	
Male	61.5
Female	54.3
Total fertility rate (per woman)	6.4
<b>Socio-economic Indicators</b>	
Total no. of households	46,932
Average household size	5.1
Percentage(%)of female headed households	30.2
Percentage (%)Child headed households	7.2
Children needing special protection:	
Children in labour (below 15)	64,889
Percentage (%) of orphaned children:	
Both parents are dead	6.2
Father is dead (not living with the mother)	6.5
Mother is dead (not living with the father)	0.7
Number of physically challenged persons	12,
Percentage(%) of physically challenged by type:	
Missing Hand:	13.4
Foot:	0.0

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Lame	51.6
Blind	0.0
Deaf	0.0
Dumb	22.7
Mental	11.7
Paralyzed	0.0
Others	21.5
<b>Poverty Indicators</b>	
Absolute Poverty :	
Percentage (%)	56
Number	99,164
Rural poverty:	
Percentage (%)	59
Number	87,411
Urban poverty:	
Percentage (%)	61
Number	11,753
Contribution to national poverty (percentage)	0.7
Food poverty:	57.1
Sectoral contribution to household income in percentage (%) :	
Agriculture & Livestock	60
Rural self employment	3.8
Wage employment	18.8
Urban self employment	12.6
Others	4.8
Number employed per sector:	
Agriculture & Livestock	65,214
Rural self employment	4,130
Wage employment	20,444
Urban self employment	13,695
Others	5,217
<b>Agriculture</b>	
Average Farm size in ha (small scale)	3.7
Average Farm size in ha (large scale)	50
Percentage (%) of farmers with title deeds	34.1
Percentage (%) of Households engaged in crop farming	92.9
Percentage (%) distribution of agricultural parcels, by operation status:	
Owns	74.2
Rented/Leased	16.2
Total acreage under food crop	12,950
Total acreage under cash crop	17,595
Proportion of households growing various crops (%)	
Maize	97.5
Finger millet	10.3
Sorghum	8.5
Cassava	18.1
Sweet potatoes	44.8
Potatoes	0.8
Sukuma-wiki	11.1
Beans	72.6



<b>INFORMATION CATEGORY</b>	<b>STATISTICS</b>
Grams (green/black)	0.6
Cow peas	6.8
Bananas	12.1
Others	65.3
<b>Main storage facilities and storage capacity:</b>	
Silos (NCPD)	1
United millers	2
<b>Livestock Farming:</b>	
<b>Main livestock breeds and stock size (numbers):</b>	
Dairy cattle	10,960
Beef cattle	41,300
Improved Sheep	25
Hair sheep	11,300
Dairy goats	30
Meat goats	8,700
Pigs	3,470
Rabbits	2,300
Cockerels	4,250
Layers	11,850
Indigenous chicken	166,000
Ducks	13,860
Turkeys	5,000
Geese	3,640
KTBH	1,120
Bee apiaries	230
Bee hives	1,870
<b>Annual milk production:</b>	
Quantity (Litres)	1,738
Value (Kshs)	34,760
<b>Annual beef production:</b>	
Quantity (kg)	265
Value (kshs)	53,000
<b>Annual mutton production</b>	
Quantity (Kg)	422
Value (Kshs)	105,500
<b>Annual egg production:</b>	
Quantity (Kg)	16,730
Value (Kshs)	167,300
<b>Annual Poultry meat production:</b>	
Quantity (Kg)	597
Value (Kshs)	238,800
<b>Annual honey production:</b>	
Quantity (Kg)	6,000
Value (Kshs)	900,000
<b>Fisheries</b>	
Main species of fish: Tilapia, claria	
Population of fish farmers	285
No. of fish ponds	382
Area of fish ponds	57,635
No. of fishing nets	2
<b>Forestry</b>	
Number of non-gazetted forests	1

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Size of non-gazetted forests (ha)	400
Percentage(%)of people engaged in forest related activities	90
Number of seedlings produced	1,518,262
Quantity of timber produced per annum (Tonnes)	400
<b>Co-operatives</b>	
<b>Number of active cooperative societies by type:</b>	
SACCO	8
Investment	1
Housing	1
Marketing	3
Land purchase	0
Multi purpose	0
Jua kali	0
Total	13
<b>Number of co operative societies that have collapsed over the last five years by type:</b>	
SACCO	1
Marketing	2
Land purchase	1
Multipurpose	1
Jua kali	2
<b>Total Registered Members by Type</b>	
SACCO	1,756
Investment	815
Housing	31
Marketing	2,033
Land purchase	112
Jua kali	15
<b>Total dormant members by type:</b>	
SACCO	128
Investment	23
Housing	13
Marketing	1,398
Land purchase	112
Jua kali	15
<b>Total Turnover by Type (Kshs):</b>	
SACCO	14,115,227
Marketing	1,932,270
Investment	12,477,136
Housing	7,117,951
<b>Health</b>	
<b>Number of health posts:</b>	
<b>Hospitals:</b>	
District	1
Mission	1
Sub-district	1
Nursing homes	1
Health centres	2
Dispensaries	7
Private clinics	12
<b>Bed Capacity:</b>	
District hospital	217

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Mission hospital	102
Sub -district hospital	14
Community distribution by distance to the nearest health facility (%)	
0-0.5km	6.9
0-5km -1km	1.7
1.1 - 2.9kms	19.7
3- 4.9km	23.2
5 km and more	48.4
Average distance to a health facility	5
Doctor/population	1:25,000
Nurse/ population	1:6667
HIV prevalence in percentage (%)	5.6
Percentage(%)of children under five fully immunized	51
Percentage(%) of women over 18 on contraceptives	19
Percentage(%) of expectant mothers attending ANC	68
% distribution of children (under five) by place of delivery	
Hospital	14.8
Health Centre	1.6
Dispensary /clinic	0.1
Maternity Home	1.9
At home	75.6
Others	2.6
% of mothers who deliver in health facilities	16.5
% distribution of children(0-59 months) by assistance during delivery	
Doctor	5.1
Midwife /nurse	10.4
TBA	16.9
Trained TBA	33.3
Self	24.3
Others	6.5
Morbidity rates (%)	
Male	31.6
Female	36.1
Total	33.8
Malaria control:	
% of Children under 5 who sleep under bed net	
Untreated net	43.3
Treated net	35.0
Five most prevalent diseases, (%) of cases reported by type	
Malaria /fever	38.3
Diarrhoea	2.7
Stomach-ache	8.9
Respiratory Diseases;	
Upper(sinuses)	0.1
Lower(chest/lung)	4.6
Flu	14.5
Typhoid	1.5
Number of TBAs	50
Number of CHWs	118
<b>Education Sector</b>	
<b>Pre-school :</b>	
Number of ECD centres	319

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Number of ECD teachers	891
Teacher/ Pupil ratio	1:25
Total enrolment:	21900
Female	8760
Male	13140
Drop-out rate in percentage (%)	4
Average years of attendance	4
<b>Primary School:</b>	
Number of primary schools	127
Number of teachers	1122
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:58
Total enrolment:	65,154
Female	32,047
Male	33,107
Gross enrolment	65,154
Net enrolment	52,201
Drop-out rate in percentage (%)	14
Gross attendance ratio in percentage (%):	
Female	132.7
Male	127.6
Net attendance ratio in percentage (%):	
Female	85.9
Male	77.7
Average years of attendance	10
% distribution of communities by distance to the nearest public primary school:	
0-0.5 km	13.5
0.5 km – 1km	1.5
1.1-2.9 km	13.1
3-4.9 km	7.0
5 km and more	65.0
<b>Secondary School:</b>	
Number of secondary schools(5 are yet to be registered)	33
Number of teachers	437
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:22
Total enrolment	9,648
Female	5,505
Male	4,143
Drop-out rate (%)	9
Average years of attendance	5
Gross attendance ratio in percentage (%):	
Female	30.8
Male	59.9
Net attendance ratio in percentage (%):	
Female	9.8
Male	20.5
Completion rate	
% distribution of communities by distance to the nearest secondary school:	
0-500 metres	1.2

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
500 metres – 1km	25.9
1.1-2.9 km	20.2
3-4.9 km	34.3
5 km and more	18.4
Number of tertiary institutions:	
Teachers training college(TTC) –private ,yet to be Registered	2
Medical training college (MTC)	1
Gross attendace ratio in percentage (%):	
Female	30.8
Male	59.2
Net attendace ratio in percentage (%):	
Female	9.8
Male	20.5
Youth polytechnics	4
<b>Adult Literacy:</b>	
Population aged 15 and above with;	
Ability to read :	
Can read (%)	87.1
Cannot read (%)	10.7
Ability to write:	
Can write (%)	86.1
Cannot write (%)	11.7
Ability to read and write:	
Can read and write (%)	
Male	89.8
Female	82.0
Cannot read and write (%)	
Male	7.3
Female	13.3
Number of adult literacy classes	22
Total enrolment	450
Male	100
Female	350
Average No. of adults attending classes by sex:	
Female	100
Male	350
Dropout rate in percentage (%)	
Female	54
Male	43
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	
Number of households with access to piped water	3700
Percentage(%) of households with access to potable water	30
Percentage(%) of households with access to stream/river	8.2
Percentage(%) of households with access to spring	61.8
Percentage(%) of households with access to borehole	19.0
Number of permanent rivers	3
Number of shallow wells	100
Number of protected springs	100

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Number of boreholes	20
Number of dams	3
Percentage(%)of households with roof catchments	20
Average distance to nearest water point (km)	2
Percentage distribution of household by time taken to fetch drinking water(one way):	
0 minutes	2.2
1-4 minutes	16.6
5-14 minutes	34.5
15-29 minutes	29.4
30-59 minutes	16.2
60+ minutes	1.1
Percentage (%) households with latrines	79
% distribution of communities by main source of drinking water and region	
Piped into the dwelling	0.4
Piped into the plot/yard	1.6
Public tap	4.0
Bore with pump	12.9
Protected dug well	7.3
Protected spring	39.9
Rain water collection	0-8
Unprotected dug well/spring	13.2
River /ponds/streams	18.6
Tankers -truck/vendor	0.9
% distribution of household by type of main toilet facility	
Flush toilets	0.9
VIP latrine	5.9
Pit latrine	90.5
Uncovered pit latrine	60.1
Covered pit latrine	30.4
None	2.7
% distribution of households by type of waste disposal and region	
Collected by private firm	0.1
Garbage pit	38.7
Burning	1.4
Public garbage heap	7.4
Farm Garden	52.1
Others	0.2
<b>Energy</b>	
Percentage (%) of household with electricity connections	1.2
Number of trading centres with electricity	35
Number of trading centres without electricity	12
Secondary schools with electricity	13
Secondary schools without electricity	20
Primary schools without electricity	104
Primary schools with electricity	23
Percentage(%) of household distribution by main cooking fuel:	
Firewood	89.9
Charcoal	7.6
Paraffin	2.2

<b>INFORMATION CATEGORY</b>	<b>STATISTICS</b>
Electricity	0.1
Gas LPG	0.1
Others	0.1
Percentage(%) of household distribution by source of lighting fuel:	
Paraffin	98.1
Electricity	1.2
Solar	0.7
Gas	0.1
% households distribution by cooking appliance type:	
Traditional stone fire	87.9
Improved traditional stone fire	2.9
Ordinary Jiko	2.1
Improved Jiko	5.0
Kerosene stove	1.9
Gas cooker	0.1
Electric cooker	0-1
<b>Transport and Communication</b>	
Road length in km:	
Bitumen surface	28.7
Gravel surface	134.2
Earth surface	45.1
<b>Total length</b>	208
Feeder roads	183.5
Trunk roads	24.5
Railway line length	21
Rail stations	1
Airstrips	1
<b>Communication</b>	
Number of telephone connections (landline)	310
Mobile network coverage (%)	60
Number of cyber cafes	3
Number of private courier services	3
Number of post offices	2
Number of Sub-post offices	1
% distribution of communities by distance to the nearest post office:	
0-500 metres	2.3
500 metres – 1km	17.9
1.1-2.9 km	4.7
3-4.9 km	10.4
5 km and more	64.7
<b>Trade, Tourism and Industry</b>	
No. of trading centres	16
Registered retail traders	896
Registered whole sale traders	14
Bakeries	2
Manufacturing industries	2
Hotels :	
Number of tourist hotels	0
Number of self contained guest house	3
Number of non-self contained guest houses	14

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Number of eating places	67
Commercial banks	4
Micro-finance institutions	7
Money transfer service outlets:	
Postal money order	1
M-pesa	3
ZAP	2
Western union	1
Jua kali associations	1
Jua kali artisans	97
Tourist attraction site	2
<b>Cross Cutting Issues:</b>	
<b>HIV/AIDS.</b>	
Percentage of population with knowledge of avoiding HIV/AIDS (%)infections	74
Location and No. of VCTs sites:	
Webuye district hospital	1
Lugulu mission hospital	1
Bokoli health centre	1
Webuye health centre	1
Milo dispensary.	1
Pan-paper dispensary.	1
Number of trained counsellors at each VCT site:	1
Webuye district hospital	6
Lugulu mission hospital	4
Bokoli health centre	1
Webuye health centre	1
Milo dispensary.	1
Pan-paper dispensary.	3
The average No. tested per month in each VCT site:	
Webuye district hospital	676
Lugulu mission hospital	359
Bokoli health centre	70
Webuye health centre	30
Milo dispensary.	20
Number of home based care workers	118
Number of institutions offering Anti Retro-viral therapy :	
Webuye District Hospital	1
Lugulu Mission Hospital	1
Bokoli H/C -Outreach activities by AMPATH.	1
<b>Security:</b>	
Number of police station	1
Number of crime related incidences per month	40
Number of victim support units	1
Number of law courts.	1
Number of magistrates	1
Number of prisons	0
Number of AP post( 2 yet to be opened)	11



INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
<b>Housing Sector:</b>	
Percentage distribution of household by main wall material	
Stone	1.1
Brick/Block	10.6
Mud/Wood	79.5
Mud/Cement	8.8
Percentage distribution of household by main floor material	
Cement	19.0
Tiles	0.1
Earth	80.9
Percentage distribution of H/hold by main roofing material	
Corrugated iron sheets	81.8
Asbestos sheets	0.1
Grass	18.2
<b>Community Development and Social Welfare Sector</b>	
Number of registered active women groups	
Number	222
Membership	5,550
Number of registered active self help groups	
Number	201
Membership	5,025
Number of registered active youth groups;	
Number	94
Membership	2,350
Number of community based organizations:	
Number	96
Membership	2,880

The chapter reviews the content of 2002-2008 District Development Plan. It analyses the implementation of the projects of all sectors over the plan period, linkage with the national development plan and other national policies, development challenges, constraints and opportunities. It also gives an analysis of development issues, trends, objectives and strategies.

2.1.1 Review of the Previous Plan (2002 - 2008)

As mentioned in chapter one, the district was created in 2007 from the former Bungoma District. The new district therefore was implementing the priorities set for the former Webuye and Ndivisi Divisions in the then Bungoma District. The plan sought to utilize the available resources to realize the two pro-longed goals of sustainable growth and poverty reduction in the district. This was in line with the Economic Recovery Strategy for Employment and Wealth Creation (2003-2007) and Millennium Development Goals.

The DDP spells out specific strategies to be implemented so as to address the constraints faced and lead to economic growth and poverty reduction. These strategies included: improvement of infrastructure facilities, provision of electricity in the rural areas and at major market centres, development of marketing systems especially for agricultural products, provision of quality health services, and provision of quality education.

## CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

At the start of the plan period, the plan identified some constraints which hindered the development and exploitation of the district's resource potential. Notable among them was inadequate infrastructure facilities, underdeveloped human resources, poor marketing systems and inaccessibility to roads facilities.

2.1.2 Implementation the 2002-2008 Plan

There were 96 projects and programmes which were to be implemented that covered Ndivisi and Webuye Divisions in the Bungoma 2002-2008 District Development Plan. This included 48 ongoing projects/programmes and 48 new projects/programmes that were proposed for implementation by various government departments.

The table below shows the district development implementation status for the district.

Table 6: District Development Plan Implementation Status (2002-2008)

Department	No. of projects/programmes	No. of projects/programmes implemented	No. of projects/programmes that did not start	Percentage of projects/programmes that did not start
Agriculture	2	2	0	0%
Education	3	3	0	0%
Health	4	4	0	0%
Trade	1	1	0	0%
Water	2	2	0	0%

## 2.0 Introduction

The chapter entails the analysis of 2002-2008 District Development Plan. It analyses the implementation of the projects of all sectors over the plan period, linkage with the national development plan and other national policies, development challenges, constraints and cross-cutting issues. It also gives an analysis of development issues, causes, objectives and strategies.

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The DDP spelt out specific strategies to be implemented so as to address the constraints faced and lead to economic growth and poverty reduction. These strategies included: improvement of infrastructure facilities such as road net work, installation of electricity in the rural areas and at major market centres, improvement of marketing systems especially for agricultural produce, increase in enrolment of the school going population, provision of quality health care and accessibility to credit facilities.

At the start of the plan period, the plan identified some constraints which hindered the development and exploitation of the district's resource potential. Notable among them was inadequate infrastructure facilities, underdeveloped human resources, poor marketing systems and in accessibility to credit facilities.

### 2.1.2 Implementation the 2002-2008 Plan

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The table below shows the district development implementation status for the district.

**Table 6: District Development Plan Implementation Status (2002-2008)**

Department	No. of Projects in the previous plan	No. of Projects implemented	No. of projects that did not start	Estimated total cost (Kshs Millions)
Agriculture	9	7	2	20
Livestock	13	8	5	6
Water and Irrigation	4	3	1	16
Lands	2	1	1	3.5
Roads	5	3	2	105

Department	No. of Projects in the previous plan	No. of Projects implemented	No. of projects that did not start	Estimated total cost (Kshs Millions)
Cooperatives	7	2	5	8
Environment	11	7	4	10
Fisheries	3	1	2	5
Roads	7	1	6	200
Energy	2	2	0	50
Trade	2	1	1	25
Small scale enterprise	2	1	1	60
ICT	1	0	1	45
Social Services	2	1	1	3.2
HIV/AIDS	2	2	0	2.8
Health	8	6	2	1.9
Education	5	3	2	350
Culture, recreation and sports	5	2	3	1.3
Public Administration	4	2	2	2.1
Industry	5	2	3	4.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>899</b>

Source: District Development Office, Bungoma East, 2008

**Achievements:** according to the table above the plan implementation status was 48.7% up from 30% in the previous Bungoma District Development Plan (1997-2001). This is attributed to more devolved funds such as Constituencies' Development Fund (CDF), Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF) and the Youth Enterprise Fund, among others. There was also increased funding for projects being implemented by government departments.

**Improvement of infrastructural facilities:** Gravelling/patching was done on Bungoma-Kitale-Matulo road and other feeder roads were opened. Under the rural electrification programme (REP) Matulo, Muteko Milo electrification programmes were implemented during the plan period. All trading centres in Webuye Division and four in Ndivisi Division were connected with electricity. Some strategic investments and public utilities were also connected with electricity.

In the water department, rehabilitation of water points was done in Ndivisi Division. Replacement supplies have been done over the period under review. There was construction of 11 boreholes with five boreholes being funded by CDF.

**Agriculture and rural development:** The programmes were geared towards strengthening agricultural extension services, diversification to minimize the risks, improvement of management in cooperative societies and improved access to credit. Significant growth was registered under food crop production though marketing continue to be an issue that requires to be addressed. Various projects were implemented during

the plan period in this sector. These included National Agriculture and Livestock Programme (NALEP), Njaa Marufuku Kenya, Private Sector Development in Agriculture (PSDA), National Accelerated Agriculture Inputs Access Programme (NAAIAP), Cotton Development Programme and Orphaned Crops Programme.

In the trade department rehabilitation of eight Jua kali sheds were done at Webuye. There was formation of the Trade Development Joint Loan Board which ensured that at least five traders from each division got loans every financial year.

The tourism and industry sector, registered minimal growth. This can be attributed to low savings as a result of high poverty levels of 56% and lack of diversification and specialization.

**Development of human resource:** In the education sector, there was an increase in enrolment in primary schools which is at 99.5% as compared to 97% in the previous plan while in the secondary schools the enrolment rate is 32.6% as compared to 27% of the previous plan. There was a decline in dropout rates in primary school which stands at 14% as compared to 55.3 % at the beginning of the period. The dropout rate for secondary school declined from 28.3% to 9% by the end of the plan period. This is attributed to the Free Primary Education programme, Free Secondary Education programme and CDF bursary funds. CDF contributed towards construction of physical facilities and provision of furniture for schools. The school feeding programme which is a collaboration of the Government of Kenya and World Food Programme (WFP) has also contributed to the performance of the sector.

In the health sector, a lot of improvements in the health facilities were realized during the plan period. The quality of health care provided also went up with provision of key equipment in major health facilities and heavy investment in public health education. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate dropped significantly from 20-30% during the previous plan period to 5.6% as a result implementation of various programmes geared towards awareness creation.

In the ICT sector, the only achievement was the extension of mobile phone services to almost all the major trading centres in the district.

In the Public Administration and Public Safety, Law and Order sectors, not much was achieved and up to now there is no prison in the district. The Public Administration and Public Administration sectors experienced various challenges including inadequate transport for the provincial administration, the police, district treasury and the district planning unit hindering security and proper planning, monitoring and evaluation. There has been an increase in cases referred to the community service order, after care service and probation orders programmes.

## 2.2 CONSTRAINTS

During the implementation of the previous Bungoma District Development Plan, various constraints were encountered. The district faced shortages of technical staff, delayed and inadequate funding and changes in government policies. For example decentralization of funds such as CDF, LATF resulted in some planned projects being unimplemented since very little funds were channelled to government departments through their development

votes. Programmes such as LATF and CDF also developed their own needs' identification processes and therefore did not consider the projects in the plan for funding.

High poverty levels affected projects' implementation, especially those that required community contribution before donor funds were released. This tended to slow down implementation rate of donor funded programmes such as Community Development Trust Fund.

Political interference in the devolved funds has led to the emergence of duplicate projects which negate the essence of planning. The efficiency in use of funds is not realized.

### **2.3 LESSONS LEARNT**

Lessons learnt during the previous plan period are as follows: - There is low reference to the district development plan when it comes to resource allocations especially by line ministries and other funding agencies. Most departments prepare annual work plans based on activities and project expenditure guidelines determined by their headquarters and not the district development plan. Budgeting and planning processes need to be properly linked through the MTEF budgeting process so as to ensure effective implementation of projects and programmes.

The introduction of devolved funds such as CDF, LATF, District Roads Maintenance Levy Fund, Free Primary Education, Free Secondary Education, Women Enterprise Fund, Youth Fund, Njaa Marufuku Fund have led to the improvement of the implementation rate of projects. However the capacity of the community to manage these funds effectively is low. There is need to capacity build the communities to be able to utilize the devolved funds in a sustainable manner. Politicians should also be sensitized on existing government policies.

Poor and inadequate monitoring and evaluation coupled with lack of DDP review affected implementation of plan. This calls for an efficient and effective monitoring and evaluation system and an annual review of the DDP.

### **2.4 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, THE NATIONAL MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MDGS**

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

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

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

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will also continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; environmental sustainability and development of global partnerships.

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

### **2.5.1 Major Development Challenges**

There are major development challenges that the district faces. Some of these include poor road network and inaccessibility to credit facilities.

#### **a) Poor Road Network**

Bungoma East District has a road network of 208 km of which 24.5 is trunk roads. The road network is in a poor condition making most roads impassable during the rainy season. The feeder roads consist of 183.5 km which are also not accessible during the rainy season. The poor road network hinders effective marketing of agricultural produce and reduces mobility of factors of production.

#### **b) Inaccessibility to Credit Facilities**

There are few banking institutions in the district. The stringent conditions that are required by these institutions have made it impossible for many people to get a loan. The eight SACCOs that act as alternative sources of credit in the district have been poorly managed.

**c) Low Literacy levels**

Literacy levels in the district are very low. In the district, 20.6% of the total population cannot read and write. This is mainly caused by certain cultural practices that have a negative impact on the development of the district.

**d) Poor Electricity Coverage**

They are only 35 trading centres, 16 secondary schools, and 23 primary schools with electricity in the district. In addition, only 1.2% of the district households are connected to electricity and only 0.7% of the households use solar energy. This coverage is concentrated in two urban centres namely Webuye and Misikhu. The poor electricity coverage has hindered the development of micro small and medium businesses for the youth such as ICT, small and medium processing mills, computer colleges and hair saloons/shaving shops. This increases the percentage of unemployment in the district.

**e) Cultural Practices**

There are a number of cultural practices that pose development challenges in the district. One of such practices is ownership of property which is still skewed in favour of men. This has affected the agriculture sub-sector because majority of the women are involved in agriculture and have no access to credit due to lack of title deeds. Another cultural issue is circumcision which takes place after every 2 years. The rite interferes with economic activities in the district and a lot of man-hours are lost on the time spent to organize the event. A lot of money spent on subsequent celebration instead of putting the money into productive use. The early marriages also contribute to high population growth. Contraceptives acceptance rate is low 33%, because of cultural and religious beliefs.

## **2.5.2 Cross Cutting Issues**

**a) Poverty**

Poverty levels in the district stand at 56% and account for 0.7% of the national poverty. Poverty distribution by division indicates that Webuye Division has the highest number of 54,616 poor persons while Ndivisi Division has 31,473. The main causes of poverty in the district include; poor land tenure systems which lead to fragmentation of land into uneconomical units, low productivity of agricultural produce due to adverse weather, use of traditional methods farming, high cost of farm inputs, excessive soil erosion, inadequate extension services, limited access to credit facilities due to lack of collaterals and high interest rates, high rate of unemployment, low prices of agricultural produce, inadequate market for agriculture produce and poor infrastructure.

Various programmes have been initiated to alleviate poverty and hunger in the district. Some of the projects and programmes are Njaa Marufuku Kenya, Kenya Agricultural Production Programme (KAPP), National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP), Constituency Development Fund, Local Authority Transfer Fund, Free Primary Education, Free Secondary Education, Youth Enterprise Fund and Women



Fund. The high level of poverty has contributed to the delay in the implementation of projects especially those that have community contribution.

### Swot Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Prudent management of district resources; Effective implementation of pro-poor strategies; Promotion of small and medium enterprises.	Rapid population growth; Limited access to credit facilities; Inadequate funding of pro-poor projects; Disharmony between agencies implementing poverty interventions.
Opportunities	Threats
Devolved funds; Appropriate strategies such as agro forestry; Capacity building programmes such as NALEP-SIDA/NALEP-GOK.	High levels of illiteracy; Poor health; Resistance to family planning; Harmful traditional cultures and practices.

### b) HIV/AIDS

The major causes of the spread of HIV/AIDS in the district are traditional circumcision, wife inheritance and migrants into the district seeking employment at the Pan Paper mill. At the household, village and community levels, the HIV/AIDS epidemic has strained social fabric, overwhelmed traditional support and care systems and traumatized families. This is as a result of the increase in the number of HIV/AIDS orphaned children. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has had negative effect on the industrial labour and productivity and had led to increased labour costs.

To cater for PLWHA the government has been providing ARVs and T.B drugs free of charge in all government health facilities,. PLWHAs are also being encouraged to form Psycho-socio support groups.

In fighting the disease a number of programs and activities have been ongoing during the last plan period and are expected to continue in this plan period. The programs among others include the following; Syndromic Management of STIs and Opportunistic; Diagnostic Testing and Counselling (DTC); Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT); Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS – PMTCT; Comprehensive Care Clinic (CCCs)/ART clinics; Blood Safety, Condom promotion and distribution, Care and Support of PLWHA (Psycho-social support groups), Home Based care for PLWHAs, Distribution of IEC materials; Enhanced Intersectional collaboration in HIV/AIDS control.

A lot of success has been realized in the fight against HIV/AIDS in that prevalence rate has gone down to 5.6% to date from 20-30% during the previous plan period. 6 VCT site have also been established.

In the District, HIV/AIDS awareness is above 80%. It is therefore crucial to concentrate our efforts towards behavioural change communication and youth friendly services in order to curb the spread of HIV disease.

## Swot Analysis

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

### c) ICT

Information Communication Technology is an area that is yet to achieve its potential in the district. ICT is a major driver for development but most of the departments do not have computers. The district is also prone to lightening and the only three cyber cafes in the district are most of the time not operational. Therefore residents have no access to internet services which is a critical and cheaper way of accessing information. There is need to attract new partners to invest in this sector which has a lot of potential in the district.

## Swot Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Strong support from stakeholders; Favourable investment environment; Strong ICT policy.	Inadequate funding; Inadequate technical personnel.
Opportunities	Threats
E-Government; Liberalized ICT market; Zero-rating of computer hardware and software.	Dynamic ICT technologies; Lightening ; Theft of cables; High cost of the equipments.

#### d) Gender Inequality

Gender inequalities in the district have been brought about by cultural beliefs that are disadvantageous to women. In this regard, women are never allowed to own property especially land which is very critical since agriculture is the main economic activity in the district. Lack of ownership of property by women had hindered them from accessing loans from financial institution due to a lack of collaterals.

In the previous plan period, there were numerous campaigns to empower women in the district. First there was a serious campaign on education of the girl child. This is shown by the number of school age children given at 57,187 and the fact that the enrolment rate for girls is 32,047

The government has zero rated sanitary towels and plans are underway to provide sanitary towels to girls in secondary schools free of charge. There has been a presidential decree that women, through the Maendeleo ya Wanawake organization be included in committee that are in the district. This has put women in decision making organs in the district where they can present issues affecting them and any decisions made would have their interest on board.

Further, the establishment of the women enterprise fund has empowered women economically, since the money is loaned out to women at an interest rate that is lower than the bank and microfinance institutions.

#### Swot Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Widespread campaigns and sensitizations against gender inequality; Support from Min of gender, Children and social Development Promotion of IGAs.</p>	<p>Inadequate data on gender issues; Inadequate financing of gender programmes; Inadequate sensitization and trainings on gender issues; Resistance of communities to change.</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Affirmative action; Promotion of girl child education; Women and youth enterprise funds.</p>	<p>Low education levels for women; Discriminative cultures.</p>

### e) Youth

The youth by definition are the population that lies between the ages of 15 to 30 years. This age group forms part of the productive age group and represents 32.5% of the total population in the district. The youth in most cases, form a crucial part and play a vital role in development. They stand to benefit from almost all long term development initiatives that are being started in present day. However in recent times the age group has been neglected despite the factors mentioned above.

In the previous plan period, there were deliberate efforts to include the youth in decision making processes. Among the initiatives are having a youth representative in all devolved funds committees, revival of youth polytechnics and the youth enterprise fund where the youth can access loans at interest rate lower than the prevailing market rates. However most youth have not benefited from this funds as many have not formed groups to be able to access the constituency youth enterprise scheme. The youth are also faced with challenges of inadequate entrepreneurship skills that would help them access money from financial institutions.

The youth are also in alcohol and drug abuses which have affected performance in schools and are not able engage in economic activities. This also exposes them to HIV/AIDS and negatively affects the development in the district. This has increased the number of crimes in the district.

### Swot Analysis

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
Operational and active District Youth Office; Trainings and sensitization programs on available youth development opportunities; High youth literacy levels; Provision of tools and equipments to the youth polytechnics; Existence of organized and registered youth groups.	Inadequate and delay funding of youth programs; Inadequate youth personnel; Limited involvement of youth in decision making; Discrimination against youth who are physically challenged.
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Youth Enterprise Fund; Rehabilitation of Youth polytechnics; Proposed Youth Development Resource Centre; Formation of youth councils.	High youth mobility; Widespread youth Unemployment; Peer pressure; Drug Abuse.

### f) Physically Challenged

This category of the population constitute of 1.3% of the total population. The physically challenged include the ones with missing hand (13.4%), the lame (51.6 %,) the dumb (22.7%), the mentally handicapped (11.7%) and other forms of physical challenges (21.5%). They have been marginalized in all sectors of development for a long time. They have been treated with scorn and seen as dependants who cannot add value to

economic and developmental processes. In the previous plan period, there was a national campaign to sensitize the people on the need to give the physically challenged equal opportunities as other minority groups such as women and the youth. A major challenge is that there is only one institution that takes care of needs of children with disabilities. The institution does not offer quality training and the students have to go for further education in other districts. Another challenge is the inadequate data pertaining to people who are physically challenged. Strategic measures need to be taken to ensure equal participation of physically challenged in power structures and decision making.

### Swot Analysis

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

### g) Environment

Pollution as a result of the economic activities in the district is a major concern in the district. These includes effluents from the Pan Paper Mills at Webuye, use of fungicides, accaricides and other chemicals in agriculture and livestock sectors which are all washed off to the rivers. In addition encroachment by some farmers who plant horticulture at the rivers banks and streams has raised some concern.

Poor drainage system for our roads is also another major concern. This has led to not only washing away of fertile soils in farms near the road, but it has led to deteriorating conditions of the roads in the district.

The district has adopted a series of coping mechanism including restricting cultivation close to streams, rivers and catchments areas, limiting use of artificial fertilizers close to rivers, promoting agro-forestry, and spring protection

National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) guidelines on sustainable environment and development are also effectively being enforced and Environmental

Impact Assessments (EIA) are carried out before any major environment sensitive project is implemented

In addition Webuye municipal council has formed a committee to ensure that the towns and centres under them are clean and sewerage systems are working.

#### Swot Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Operational and effective District Environmental office; Regular trainings and demonstrations on sanitation; Support from stakeholders.	Inadequate funding; Inadequate technical staff.
Opportunities	Threats
Agro-forestry; Ministry of environment and natural resources; Devolved funds to support conservation efforts.	Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources; High population growth rates; Poor land use management techniques; Over reliance on wood fuel.

#### h) Disaster Management

Some of the major disasters that occur in the district are fires, road accidents, lightning, epidemics, and environmental pollution. The district is an area that is prone to lightening. In most of the building inclusive of public institution lightening arresters have not been installed.

The district does not have fire fighting engine. The local authority in the district depends on borrowed fire engines from Pan Paper factory and Nzoia Factory.

As a first step towards addressing the problem, the district has established a committee to carry out surveys to identify the existing capacity in terms of personnel and equipment, which would be employed in case of disaster. The committee will also draw awareness campaign programmes for the district and assess the capacity to cope with potential disasters.

#### Swot Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Effective and operational District Management Committee; Strong support from stakeholders; Regular trainings on disaster management; Swift response from provincial administration.	Inadequate disaster management technical staff; Lack of fire fighting engine; Inadequate funding of mitigation strategies; Poor reporting channels; Lack of early warning systems.
Opportunities	Threats
Ministry of special programmes; Proposed district disaster fund.	Disharmonized strategies; Limited funding of identified strategies;
	Difficulties in forecasting disastrous events; Unsustainable exploitation of available resources.

## 2.6 Analysis of Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies

This section illustrates the issues and causes that affect the communities. The table below presents a summary of these issues and their causes as perceived by the community

Development Issues	Causes	development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
<b>Poor Infrastructure</b>	Inadequate funds; Mismanagement of resources; Vandalism lack of cheap and durable raw materials; Inadequate information on energy generation.	Enhance transport and communication efficiency; Improve the housing situation in rural and urban areas in the district; Provision of electricity in all trading centres.	Increase the number of roads in good condition to 60% by 2012; Increase accessibility to telephone services in the rural areas.	MOR&MPW to undertake minor works directly by especially grading; Solicit for adequate funding; Open up more rural access roads in the district; Create awareness through Investment; Identify and disseminate low cost building materials and appropriate building technology.
<b>Poor Human Health</b>	Inadequate health facilities; Inadequate personnel; Inadequate drugs High cost of services. Inadequate capacity of the health facilities	Ensure there is accessibility availability and affordability of health services.	Increase the accessibility of health service facilities 75% of the population by 2012	Establish new health institutions and upgrade the present ones to health centres; Deploy more health personnel; Provide adequate drugs; Train CHWS's and TBA's; Establish community and home drug management kits; Promote health insurance; Good implementation of cost sharing programme.
<b>Low Education levels</b>	Inadequate learning facilities (building, desks and textbooks); High poverty levels; Cultural practices; Understaffing.	Ensure that free primary and secondary education programmes are implemented; Ensure adult literacy classes are well equipped and managed.	Increase the transition from primary to secondary, tertiary ; Decrease the dropout rate.	Provide learning facilities and equipment; Post more teachers especially to understaffed schools; Sensitize the public on the importance of education; Establish youth polytechnics Award bursaries fairly to all the deserving students; Promote the available

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>development Objectives</b>	<b>Immediate Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
				polytechnics to absorb more students.
<b>Livestock Pests and Diseases</b>	Inadequate of cattle dips; Lack of early disease diagnosis and treatment mechanism; Poor animal drug administration.	Reduce livestock pests and diseases.	Increase livestock productivity in the district.	Construct more livestock infrastructure such as dips; Provide sufficient animal drugs; Strengthen the management of cattle dips and have them reconstructed; Set up early disease surveillance and control scheme; Train community based animal health workers; Conserve environment by proper waste disposal especially paper bags.
<b>Low Agricultural Production</b>	Inadequate funds; Inaccessibility to credit; Inadequate knowledge of modern farming techniques; Inadequate outreach facilities for extension staff; High farm inputs.	Increase agricultural production.	Increase the farmers' using modern farming methods to 65% by 2012; Increase accessibility of credit.	Provide farm inputs (drugs, seeds and pump sets); Provide adequate outreach facilities such as transport, extension services; Provide only certified seeds to farmers for planting; Adopt farming as a business approach through training; Promote formation of agricultural co-operatives.
<b>Poor Marketing for Livestock and Agricultural Products</b>	Lack of value addition on livestock and agricultural products; Lack of storage facilities; Poor roads and communication network; Few farmers marketing co-operatives.	Enhance livestock and agricultural products market.	Increase the number of farmers doing value addition.	Construct modern storage facilities for livestock and agricultural products; Improve access roads and communication network; Promote formation of farmers' cooperatives to market their products.
<b>HIV and AIDS</b>	Inadequate VCT PMTCT services; Lack of commitment of community leaders	Enhance HIV and AIDS control.	Reduce the HIV and AIDS infections and vulnerability.	Enhancing Voluntary Counselling and Testing; Increase (VCT) and PMTCT



Development Issues	Causes	development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	for anti HIV/AIDS programmes; Inadequate funding for HIV/AIDS activities; Stigma, Harmful cultural practices; Increasing OVCs and PLWHAs but support is marginal; Inadequate access to ARTs.			services especially in the rural through mobile outreaches; Involve leaders in HIV/AIDS activities; Behavioural Change campaigns; support for home based care programme for managing HIV/AIDS patients; Promote the HIV/AIDS education; Development of community support programme for OVCs and PLWHAs; Cash transfer programme for OVCs; Increase access to ART services Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in all sectors.
<b>Inadequate Financial Services</b>	Lack of credit security due to lack collaterals; Few credit institutions; Inadequate knowledge and information on credit facilities; Collapse and poor management of co-operative societies.	Increase financial services to start income generating activities.	Enhance the community capacity acquire financial support.	Revive existing co-operative societies; Sensitize communities on the importance of credit facilities; Establish community banks; Encourage more financial institutions to bring their services.
<b>Environmental Degradation</b>	Destruction of forests through cutting of poles and charcoal burning; Cultivation in the catchment areas; Use of chemicals in agriculture sector; Poor discharge of wastes. poor road drainage systems	Enhance environmental conservation.	Sustainable management of the environment.	Deploy forest guards; Control soil erosion; Restrict deforestation; Establish tree nurseries and afforestation; Sensitize residents on the importance of environmental conservation.
<b>Inadequate Clean and Safe Water</b>	Poor protection of springs; inadequate boreholes; poor maintenance of the existing bore holes	Reduce the water borne diseases	Improve water availability of water for both domestic and livestock	Protect the existing springs; construct more boreholes; improve on the management of water projects

### 3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines our priority measures that the district intends to undertake to achieve the objective of reducing incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. This is prepared in line with the MTEF sectors, Vision 2030 and the National Development Plan. The chapter sets the development path envisaged for district in the next five years.

The sectors in this chapter include agriculture and rural development, trade, tourism and industry, physical infrastructure, human resource development, research, innovation and technology, governance, justice, law and order and public administration, and special programmes.

### 3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The agriculture and rural development sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Co-operatives, Lands, Forestry and Wildlife. This sector plays a significant role in poverty reduction and creation of employment opportunities.

#### 3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

## CHAPTER THREE:

An innovator  
sector

## DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Mission

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

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

In response to the vision and mission the sector will develop strategies which focus on development and coordination of programs/projects in agriculture, livestock, co-operative, fisheries, lands forestry and wildlife.

An enabling environment will be provided to encourage the private sector to invest in the industrial and commercial sub-sectors. These will be supported and as facilitated by the development of competitive local industries. There will also be regular identification and preparation studies on potential projects for investments in the local sub-sectors so as to achieve industrial growth. Training and awareness workshops, enhancing the capacity of artisans and entrepreneurs in product development, for wider markets, will be carried out. The sector shall ensure that weighing and measurement equipment in use are verified at least once a year.

The other responses include development of management information systems, promotion of fish farming and enforcement of appropriate legislation to ensure quality

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

##### **Vision**

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

##### **Mission**

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

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The other responses include development of management information systems, promotion of fish farming and enforcement of appropriate legislation to ensure quality

standards of both inputs and outputs. There is also need for proper management and conservation of natural resources base, enhancement of land adjudication process and preparation of land use plans. Protection of water catchments, disaster management and early warning systems, economic diversification, promotion of income generating activities, and the strengthening of rural savings and credit schemes will also be addressed.

### 3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture and livestock sub-sectors are the main economic activities in the district. In terms of employment they accounts for 90 per cent of rural employment. The key sources of employment and income in the sector are livestock production, crop farming and forestry. The main crops grown are sugarcane, horticulture maize, green grams, bananas, sweet potatoes, pineapples and cowpeas while the livestock bred include cattle, goats and sheep.

In addition to providing employment, the sector also generates revenue to the local authority for development of the road infrastructure. This is critical in the marketing of agricultural produce turn create effective demand for other goods. Nzoia Sugar Company which serves the district also develops roads in their respective zones for transportation of their raw materials.

The sector is also important in the exploitation of the district's natural resources such as water through minor irrigation and forestry through the co-operative movement. It also plays a critical role in mobilization of resources (savings and credit programmes), training communities in co-operative management, building capacity in leadership and identification of market outlets for primary produce.

### 3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Departments of Agriculture and Livestock	Policy guidance creates enabling environment; facilitates extension services and provides technical services and research.
NGOs( ACE Africa)	Provides extension services.
National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB)	One in Webuye that serves the district in marketing of maize.
Sugar Company (Nzoia Sugar Company)	Process sugarcane and supplements developments of roads.
Hotel industry	Provides accommodation for the tourist industry
Constituency Development Fund	Funding construction of agricultural and livestock infrastructure
Local Authority Transfer Fund	Funding construction of agricultural and livestock infrastructure

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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Livestock	Promote livestock farming; minimize disease outbreaks and incidence; increase milk and meat	Inadequate quality livestock breeds; high incidences of tick borne diseases and New cattle diseases; inadequate	Promote high quality breeds; improve farmers management skills through training and extension; Regular

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	production.	funds; Shortage of staff.	refresher courses to update staff on modern technical skills; increase demonstration on proper animal husbandry practices; tick control; encourage cross breeding with exotic breeds.
Agriculture	Promote crop diversification; promote crop production; Promote agricultural research extension service.	Continued land division to uneconomic sizes; high cost of farm inputs; inadequate storage facilities; low management levels; prevent use of uncertified seed; Inadequate funds for research.	use of certified seed, soil sampling and analysis; use of high yield cotton varieties; educate farmers on proper storage techniques; diversification to reduce pressure on maize as staple crop; use of high yielding varieties of beans, finger millet and sorghum; Research on high yielding crops; disseminate research finding to farmers.
Cooperative	Promote cooperative movement; Education and training; Revival of dairy, coffee, cotton, cereals and poultry cooperative; Expansion of cooperatives.	Mismanaged cooperative societies; Market liberalization; Poor infrastructure in roads; Lack of collateral to use to use for loans; Lack of technical skills; Inadequate management skills; Misappropriation of funds.	Encourage table banking; Form small holders associations Hold courses/ seminars targeting technicians and cooperative staff; Have management skills training; Enforcement of coop. laws; Create awareness on the importance of cooperative.
Land administration, survey and settlement	Speed up surveying; Sensitize residents on need of having title deeds; Cooperative plots improvement.	Lack of modern equipment for surveying; Inadequate staff Logistical problems.	Buy modern equipment; Training of surveyors in both public and private sector; Procure transport and other facilities; Public awareness campaigns;
Fisheries	Rehabilitation and stocking of fish dams; Make fish farming a commercial venture.	Cultural rigidities; Insufficient funding.	Create awareness on potential for fish cropping;

### 3.1.6 Project and Programmes/Priorities

#### A. On-going Project /Programmes: Agriculture

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme {NALEP}; SIDA funded. District wide	Increase production: generate income: Provide employment.	2000 – 6000 farmers per location	Holistic extension activities: Institutional setup through strengthening of stake holders: focal area assistance: field days. demonstrations: local cattle upgrading: staff and farmer training in safe and effective use of pesticides.
Orphan Crop Project District wide	Seed multiplication for improved household food security	Bulky 12MT of beans, green grams, sorghum, millet, cowpeas, sweet potatoes And cassava.	Bulking of indigenous crops.
Small Holder Empowerment Project {SHEP} Sitikho and Ndivisi locations.	To develop smallholder farmer group capacity to develop their communities.	1 model per division.	Farmer group formation and management: horticultural production and produce quality control; improve of rural infrastructure.
Conservation Agriculture for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development {CASARD} District wide.	To facilitate adoption of profitable conservation agriculture practices by small holder farmers.	4 farmer field schools {FFS}.	Each group to have IGA's: field days: exchange visits.
Smallholder Horticulture Marketing Programme. District wide.	Increase income: Poverty reduction: Improving health	Small holders producing for domestic markets: Rural unemployment: Domestic consumers.	Training staffs and farmers: investment horticulture value chain.
Promotion of Passion Fruit Production District wide.	Increase income: Poverty reduction	1 group per division.	Bulking grafted passion fruits.
Promotion of New Processing Technologies District wide.	Increase income: Poverty reduction	1 group per division	Soup making using sweet potatoes and oil palm: soy bean flour and beverage production.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya {NMK} District wide	Reduce hunger: Reduce poverty.	Identify 4 Poor and vulnerable groups in each division.	Providing a grinds of Ksh.120,000 to groups to upscale: innovative food securities innovations.
Promotion of Private Sector Development in Agriculture {PSDA} District wide	Enabling farmers to fully utilize their production and market potential while sustainably managing the natural resource base	Farmers agricultural entrepreneurs	Strengthening value chain development e.g. improving lighting system at Webuye municipal market, promotion of resource friendly technologies e.g. fuel efficient stoves.
Construction of an office at Webuye	To provide office accommodation so as to improve service delivery	Complete offices	Construction of the office.

## B. New Project Proposals: Agriculture

Project Location/Division	Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Environmental Conservation District wide.		1	Improved environmental conservation.	40 farms conserved; 8 trainings; 30KM river bank pegged 8 nurseries; one workshop on the role of youth in agriculture.	layout of conservation structures; River bank pegging; agro forestry nurseries in 4k clubs.
Promotion of Pineapple Production District wide.		2	Increased household incomes.	Train 20 staff ; Train 8 farmer groups; Hold 8 demo sites; 2 field days.	1 demonstration plot per location.
Promotion of oil palm District wide		3	Increased household incomes.	Train 8 cluster groups; 8 demo plots; 2 field days.	1 demonstration plot per location.
Construction of Community Storage Facilities District wide.	Cereals	4	Enhance community food security	4 Silos constructed and operational by 2011.	<b>Justification</b> Add value to produce; Community lacks suitable storage facilities.
Tomato and sweet potato Processing Plant.			Add value to farmers produce.	2 processing plants by 2010.	Construction; technology sourcing and trainings on value addition.
District Headquarters		5			<b>Justification</b> Add value to produce.

## A. Ongoing Projects /Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme {NALEP} SIDA District wide.	Improve livelihoods.	Reach 2,000 farmers in each of the two focal areas.	BBS; CAP; CIG; training FADC community mobilization.
Small Holder Dairy Commercialization. Ndivisi Division.	Improve Milk production.	Reach farmers in the Dairy concentration area.	Baseline data survey; community mobilization PRA.

## A. New Project Proposals: Livestock Development.

Project Location/Division	Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Small Holder Dairy Commercialization Project Ndivisi Division.		1	Improve milk production.	Reach farmers in the dairy concentration Area in Ndivisi	Baseline data survey; community mobilization;

Project Location/Division	Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
					PRA.
National Agriculture Livestock Extension Programme. SIDA Webuye and Namarambi Locations.	{NALEP}	2	Improve; livelihoods.	Reach 2000 farmers in each of the 2 focal areas (Webuye & Namarambi)	Community mobilization BBS; CAP; CIG; trainings FADC.
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme GOK. Webuye and Ndivisi locations.	{NALEP}	3	Improve livestock productivity	Reach 432 farmers in each of the 2 divisions (Webuye & Ndivisi)	Farm visits; Demonstrations field days.

### B. New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Location/Division	Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Farming Extension Programme District wide		1	Improve incomes; employment and nutrition.	All fish farmers in the district.	On-farm trials and spot visits to advice farmers.
Construction of offices Webuye		2	To ease accommodation problems	The construction to start immediately when the funds are availed.	To construct office block <b>Justification:</b> currently operating from an office in Bungoma South.

### B. New Project Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Location/Division	Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Cooperative Education and Training District Wide		1	Improve efficiency in management of the existing co-operatives; to instil entrepreneurial skills and knowledge among the members.	Train members; management committees; movement employees and public annually in 14 co-operative societies.	Training of members; leaders and staff of co-operative sub-sector; pre-cooperative education to the public (awareness creation). <b>Justification:</b> To revitalize the co-operative movement.
Revival of Dormant Agricultural and Livestock, Marketing Cooperatives District Wide	Jua and Kali,	2	Increase incomes and reduction of poverty amongst the farmers.	Ensure the 7 dormant societies are revived at the end of the plan.	Training; mobilization and formation of strong cohesive co-operatives; promote group cohesiveness. <b>Justification:</b> Strengthen



Project Name /Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				marketing of agricultural products by improving farmer's organization.

### 3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector works closely with other sectors of the economy. The physical infrastructure sector will help to reduce the cost of production in this sector through provision of a good road network, electricity and telecommunication facilities.

The sector also relies on Human Resource Development sector for the skilled workforce and healthy society while trade, tourism and industry sector provides markets for agricultural produce. Agriculture and Rural Development Sector also requires an efficient marketing information system and therefore it will rely on the ICT sector for dissemination of information

Governance, Justice, Law and Order provide security and policy guidelines which are paramount to the accelerated investment in and growth of the sector. The Public Administration sector coordinates the planning function.

### 3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The agriculture and rural development sector's main goal is to alleviate poverty through agricultural and livestock development. The forestry department is a major player in this sector and is involved in mainstreaming environmental issues in all other sectors. Through extension services by the livestock, agriculture, forest and co-operative sub-sectors, efforts are made to mainstream gender, HIV/AIDS and youth issues in their various activities by involving the interest groups in development projects and programmes as well as talking about those issues in public *barazas*.

## 3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

The sector is the leading foreign exchange earner in the Kenyan economy. It consists of the following sub-sectors; Trade, Tourism, National Heritage and Industrialization.

### 3.2.1 Sector Mission and Vision

#### Vision

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

### **Mission**

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

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

To achieve the sector vision and mission the district will undertake development of existing tourist attractions and market them. The ministries of Trade and Industrialisation will create an enabling environment for the development of the business in the district. Local investors will be assisted to identify viable opportunities while regular visits to the existing firms will be done to establish their needs. All information concerning industrial development will be availed to the business community to enhance development.

The sector will further encourage conference tourism and establishment of rural picnic sites. The sector will also liaise with the physical infrastructure sector for the expansion of the rural- electrification programme to cover all market centres with a view to encourage more people to venture into diverse business activities. The construction of more friendly market stalls will be emphasized to promote the "Jua Kali" sector and small-scale traders.

Under culture and national heritage, the focus will be on training and empowering local communities on preservation of cultural identity and heritage through cultural resource centres as well as carrying out flagship cultural festivals and exhibitions. Music and dance will also be promoted. Efforts towards fighting against early marriages will also be enhanced through collaboration of various stakeholders.

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

Currently, industrial development in the district is very low. Since the district has a high agricultural potential, agro based industries are viable. Such markets will offer ready markets for agricultural produce such as palm oil, maize, bananas, sweet potatoes and milk. These will also create employment and improve the livelihood of the people.

The number of licensed businesses is 910, which provides a good revenue base that can be harnessed for the development of the existing 16 trading centres. The sector also facilitates traders to acquire credit facilities for expansion of their businesses. The "Jua kali" sector uses local resources and is labour intensive hence creating job opportunities in the district.

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

<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Role</b>
GOK	Policy guidelines, creates enabling environment; facilitates extension services and provides technical services.
Hotel industry	Provides accommodation for the tourist industry

Stakeholders	Role
Sugar Company (Nzoia Sugar Company)	Process sugarcane and supplements development of roads.
Private Sector: Jua kali industry, NGOs (Family Development Programme and Public banking programme and Kenya Women Finance Trust).	promotion of small scale industries to revive Jua kali sheds; training for small business established and funding through micro- financing
Kenya Industrial Estates	Funding and advice
Constituency Development Fund	Funding construction of jua kali sheds.
Local Authority Transfer Fund	Funding construction of jua kali sheds.

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

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Tourism	Promote tourism; Develop effective Promotion and marketing strategies for tourism in the district.	Data and information on tourist attraction not adequate; Low investment in community picnic sites; Limited knowledge on modern Tourism concepts; (Conference Tourism); Depletion of Tourist attraction sites.	Develop brochure about tourism attractions; improve infrastructure (roads); Put up decent hotels; Decentralize the operations of the Kenya tourism board; Invest in community picnic and resort villages; Public – private partnership to construct Conference facilities; Provision of conservation training to communities.
Small Scale Industries	Rehabilitation of Jua Kali sheds.	Lack of capital.	Awareness campaigns; Lobbying for specific concern on behalf of members; Development programme to improve access to credit facilities.
Industry	Avail land for industrial sites.	Land not readily available.	Local authorities set a site land for industrial use.
Financial Services	Promotion of business; Strengthen the operation of Joint Loan Board.	Stringent lending conditions; Lack of title deeds; Loan defaulting; Inadequacy of loan able funds.	Hasten provision of title deeds; Make borrowing easy; Improve mechanisms of loan recoveries; Government to increase funds.
Trade	Promotion of business	Funds not sufficient; Stringent lending conditions; Lack of collaterals; loan defaulting.	Hasten provision of title deed s; Make borrowing easy; Improve mechanisms of loan recoveries; Government to increase funds.

### 3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dissemination of Information All Divisions	Promote investment and entrepreneurship.	Training sessions held; Public Barazas held.	Training, extension services, holding public barazas.
Identification of investment projects District Wide	Encourage investments.	Carry out appraisals	Project appraisals for identified projects.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Trade Development Joint Loan Board District Wide	Expansion of their business; Promote investors.	The board targets to give loans to about 100 traders district wide.	Repayment collections; Disburse loans to entrepreneurs.
Business Training Extension Services and counselling in all the divisions.	Promote business development.	To train 200 traders within the plan period.	Conduct training for the entrepreneurs; Conduct seminars; Provide extension services.

#### B: New Project/programmes Proposals: Trade

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Strengthen Management of Joint loans board District wide	1	Promote growth and transformation of micro and small businesses.	Business community	Screening of applicants; issuance of loans. <b>Justification:</b> Most traders and potential entrepreneurs suffer inadequate capital
Business Development Services. District wide	2	Impact modern business management skills to traders.	Business community	Training; Provision of consultancy services. <b>Justification:</b> Business skills and information will boost growth of businesses

#### B: New Project Proposal: Small-Scale Enterprises

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Jua Kali sheds' construction. Ndivisi division	1	Promote efficiency in production.	To provide accommodation to 97 artisans.	Construct Jua Kali Sheds. <b>Justification:</b> Will boost Jua Kali sector.

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Formation of Jua Kali Associations. District wide	2	Enable access to loans.	Have one Jua Kali Association in every division by end of plan period.	Form the association and register them. <b>Justification:</b> To pool resources for advancement.

## B: New Project Proposal: Tourism

Project Division/Location	Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Community Initiative District wide	Tourism	2	Promote cultural tourism.	Identify one community conservatory site by 2011.	Identification of cultural artefacts; establishment of communal tourism sites.

### 3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Trade, Tourism and Industry sector has various links with other sectors. The sector needs agriculture and rural development for provision of food and raw materials in agro based industries. The physical infrastructure sector provides roads and other physical facilities to boost trade and industry. Environment, Water and Sanitation provides water and ensures sustainable development.

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

### 3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

Through promotion of Biodiversity, tourism will lead to conservation of environment and creation of employment. Through training under trade sub-sector will ensure HIV/AIDS are mainstreamed in planning.

## 3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

This sector is the main enabler for sustainable development of the Kenyan economy. This sector comprises of Public Works, Roads, Housing and Kenya Wildlife Services (Airstrips, roads and other infrastructure)

### 3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

#### Vision

Provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030

### **Mission**

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

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

The roads sub sector will give priority to routine maintenance of all classified roads in the district. It shall also focus on the improvement of unpaved feeder roads and opening up of other rural access roads using the Constituency Roads Funds.

The building sub-sector will aim at improving the overall shelter situation in the district including the provision of cheap raw materials for construction of houses. The sub sector will also develop designs for cheap and affordable houses. Priority will be given to on-going projects in the district and rehabilitation of existing physical structures such as schools, hospitals and other institutions. The role of providing residential and private housing will be left to the private sector.

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

The provision of well maintained physical infrastructure is the key to economic growth, employment generation and poverty reduction. Access to the markets, health and other social facilities entirely depends on a good infrastructure. The provision of electricity will enhance the development of other sectors including trade, education and health. It will also facilitate the establishing of small and micro enterprises and therefore create employment for the youth.

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

<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Role</b>
Ministries of Public Works and Roads	Maintenance of classified roads and supervision of construction works.
Kenya Power and Lighting Company and Ministry of Energy	Maintaining existing power lines and implementation of R.E.P.
Local Authorities (Bungoma County Council and Webuye Municipal Council)	Management of roads within their jurisdiction.
District Roads Committee	Guide on prioritization and implementation of roads' projects
Ministry of Housing	Educate and sensitizes local community on construction of decent houses using cheap locally available materials and technology.
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF),	Construction of schools, dispensaries and health centres.
Constituencies Development Fund	Construction of various infrastructure

Stakeholders	Role
Local Authorities Transfer Fund	Construction of various infrastructures.

### 3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Routine maintenance of existing roads network; (gravelling, grading, spot improvement, bush clearing, culverts); Open up new bridges and maintenance of existing ones.	Inadequate funding; Inadequate plant and equipment; Inadequate of capacity in the private sector to undertake contracts.	Undertake minor works directly by MOR&MPW especially grading; Contract out those major works; Solicit for adequate funding; Promote local contractors.
Energy	Extension of rural electrification programme; Promotion of other sources of energy such as solar, biogas.	Inadequate funds for electrification; few of investors in electricity generation; inadequate of information on energy generation.	Provide enabling environment for investors in electricity generation; Extend the rural electrification programme to cover the entire district; Create awareness through Investment; Promotion Programme.
Housing	Maintenance of Government and institutional buildings; improvement of shelter situation in rural areas.	Insufficient funds; lack of cheap and durable raw materials.	Operationalise the National Housing Policy in the district; Identify and disseminate low cost building materials and appropriate building technology; Train the technical staff in the district and ensure only competent contractors are awarded contracts in the district; Create enabling environment to encourage investor to venture investors to venture into housing

### 3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### B. On-going Projects/Programmes: Energy

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Lukusi market (REP)	Increase access to electricity power supply to the people.	Ensure that there is provision of power supply to the market at the end of 2010.	Electrification to the centres.
Mbande market (REP)	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas.	Provide electricity by 2010.	Installation of power lines.
Luuyia Girls (REP)	Provide power to the school and the adjacent areas.	Provide electricity by 2009.	Installation of power.

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Muji market complex(REP)	Increase access to electricity power supply to the people	Provide electricity by the end of the plan period.	Installation of power lines.
Lutacho secondary and primary school (REP)	Provide power to the school and the adjacent areas.	Provide electricity by 2009	Installation of power.

### B. New Projects/programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
A1Matisi-Bokoli-C42Teremi (D280)	1	Improve accessibility to markets and to services.	Heavy bush clearing- 87,500sm; Heavy grading 94,500sm; New culvert installation-900mmID - 49m; New culvert installation 600mmID- 56m; Gravelling 18900cm.	Heavy bush clearing and grading; culvert installation and gravelling.
A1Lugulu-E309 Makuselwa (E308)	2	Improve accessibility and trade.	Heavy bush clearing- 83,000sm; Heavy grading 89,640sm; New culvert installation-900mmID - 42m; New culvert installation 600mmID- 35m; Gravelling 13440cm.	Heavy bush clearing and grading; culvert installation and gravelling.
Miskhu- Kibisi Road (E309)	3	Improve accessibility.	Heavy bush clearing- 45,000sm; Heavy grading 48,600sm; New culvert installation-900mmID - 21m; New culvert installation 600mmID- 35m; Gravelling 7300cm.	Heavy bush clearing and grading; culvert installation and gravelling.
A1Misikhu-R8 Magemo URP19	4	Improve accessibility.	Heavy bush clearing- 22,500sm; Heavy grading 24,300sm; New culvert installation-900mmID - 14m; New culvert installation 600mmID- 14m; Gravelling 3640cm.	Heavy bush clearing and grading; culvert installation and gravelling.
D269Kuywa-E310 Magana (E1241)	5	Improve accessibility.	Heavy bush clearing- 20,000sm; Heavy grading 21,600sm; New culvert installation-900mmID - 14m; New culvert installation 600mmID- 14m; Gravelling 3250cm.	Heavy bush clearing and grading; culvert installation and gravelling.
Wanambuko Bridge	6	Improve accessibility.	Complete bridge.	Construct bridge.

### 3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector supports all the other sectors with transport to transport goods and services while the education sub-sector provides skills that are very important for the growth of the sector. Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector will enhance the development of the sector by ensuring peace through maintenance of law and order. The provision of a



new electricity project would create employment opportunities for other sub-sectors such as small and medium enterprise development which are agro based.

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

The cross cutting issues include poverty, HIV/AIDS, ICT, gender, youth, concerns of the physically challenged and environment. Most of the projects in the sector are aimed at alleviating poverty by ensuring that there is access to markets, goods, social amenities such as health and education facilities thus contributing to poverty reduction. The sector also employs a number of young people as casual labourers thus mainstreaming youth issues. Soil and water conservation efforts will be applied so as to protect the environment because several projects have a negative impact on the environment.

## **3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION**

The sector is in charge of environmental sustainability which promotes development especially on the agriculture sector

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

#### **Vision**

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

#### **Mission**

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

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

The sector priorities will be the establishment of water supplies in all areas within the district. This will include drilling of boreholes, construction of Magemo Dam, wetlands management, establishment of waste management system in all the trading centres and protection of catchment areas. Chebini Irrigation Scheme will also be expanded.

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

The sector is important in the exploitation of the district natural resources such as water through minor irrigation and ensuring environmental sustainability. Provision of water is important for the growth of other sectors like agriculture, industries and health. Sound environmental conservation results in preservation of natural resources thus ensuring continuous supply of environmental goods and services.

Sanitation and waste management are closely related to human health. Waste management has been exacerbated by dumping waste into rivers and streams. This leads to serious health hazards. The provision of safe and clean water and proper disposal of waste addresses the issue of water borne diseases.

#### 3.4.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
NEMA	Ensure compliance of all environmental regulations.
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Formulation and implementation of water policies, and regulating other stakeholders.
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	Construction of water facilities
Constituencies Development Fund (CDF)	Construction of water facilities
Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF)	Construction of water facilities and capacity building

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

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Major water works	Enhance operational capacity of water supply to meet the increase water demand; Provide water for both domestic and livestock use; Ensure reliable and safe water to consumers and increase safe water coverage in the district.	Inadequate funding; Most water projects operating below capacity.	Undertake affordable projects; Complete all the incomplete water projects; Increase pumping and piping.
Environment	Integration of environmental concerns in all development projects/programmes ; Conservation measures on catchment areas ; Establishment of tree nurseries; Enhancing agro-forestry in farming systems.	Inadequate Staffing, Inadequate funding; Lack of logistical support.	Mobilization, sensitization of development agents; Capacity building; Reforest all catchments areas; Collaboration among stakeholders.
Irrigation	Promote irrigation to supplement rain fed agricultural production.	High cost of pumping water for irrigation; Insufficient funds.	Enhancement of extension services through field days, demonstration, and extension tours and follow up visits.

### 3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A. On –Going Projects /Programmes: Water Supply

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Webuye Water Supply Webuye Division	Alleviate water shortage in Webuye town; increase access to safe drinking water.	At least a full water supply component to be completed every financial year.	Laying of raw water main construction of 1 No. sedimentation tank; construction of 1 No. clear water tank, purchase and installation of 3 No. pumping units; Laying of parallel rising main; Rehabilitation, of distribution mains.
District Water Office Webuye Division	Create conducive working environment.	To improve service delivery.	purchase materials and construct office block; Installation of electricity and automation.
Miendo Community Water project. Ndivisi Division	Increase access to safe water.	Complete the project by 2009.	Drill and equip the borehole.
Lumonya Borehole Water Project. Ndivisi Division	Access safe water to the vulnerable groups.	Complete the project by 2009.	Purchase and lay distribution lines; purchase and install of water meters; installation of electricity; construction of water kiosks.
Sirwa Community Borehole Webuye Division.	Access safe water to the vulnerable groups	Complete the project by 2009.	Drill and equip the borehole.
Makuselwa Borehole Water Project. Ndivisi Division.	Access safe water to the vulnerable groups.	Complete the project by 2008.	Drill and equip the boreholes.
Wamangoli Borehole Water Project. Webuye Division	Increase access to safe water.	Complete the project by 2008.	Drill and equip the borehole.

#### B. New Projects Proposals: Water Supply

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Muchi-milo Community Water Project. Webuye Division	1	Increase access to safe water.	Complete the project by 2009.	Drill and equip the borehole to reduce frequent water shortages.
Sitikho Borehole Water Project. Webuye Division	2	Increase access to safe water.	Complete the project by 2009	Drill and equip the borehole
Lugulu Water Project. Ndivisi Division.	3	Increase access to safe water.	Complete the project by 2010.	To protect 3 No. springs due to frequent water shortages.
Lukusi Water Supply Ndivisi Division	4	Increase access to safe water.	Complete the project by 2011	Equip the borehole and extend distribution

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Milo Dispensary Water supply. Webuye Division	5	Increase access to safe water.	Complete the project by 2009.	Extend distribution lines.
Yasulwe Water Project. Webuye Division	6	Increase access to safe water.	Complete the project by 2010.	Equip the borehole and extend distribution line
Makhese Water Project Ndivisi Division	7	Increase access to safe water.	Complete the project 2011.	Drill and equip the borehole.
Matulo Water Supply	8	Increase access to safe water.	Complete the project 2010.	Drill and equip the borehole.
Namarambi Water Project. Ndivisi Division	9	Increase access to safe water.	Complete the project 2010.	Drill and equip the borehole.
Lurare Health Centre Borehole. Ndivisi Division	10	Increase access to safe water.	Complete the project by 2008.	Drill and equip the borehole.
Misemwa Borehole Water Project. Webuye Division	11	Increase access to safe water.	Complete the project by 2008.	Drill and equip the borehole.

#### A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Chebini Drainage Bokoli-Webuye Division	Increase land for cultivation.	Irrigate 50ha.	Drain water logged area; training of farmers.

#### B. New Project Proposals: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Magemo Irrigation Webuye Division	1	Increase land utilization through irrigation	Irrigate 85 ha by the end of the plan.	Carry out feasibility survey, train farmers so as to improve reliability of water supply for farming purposes.

#### A. On-going Projects /Programmes: Environment

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Mobilization. District wide.	To have an informed and sensitized community on all issues of environmental concern and sustainable Development at household; Community; District level; To rehabilitate and conserve Wetland in all areas where Degradation exists or may be Eminent.	Entire rural and urban communities.	Holding Barazas for public sensitization; awareness creation; popularization of Environment management policies of legislation; Formation of Community Based Environment Groups.
Wetlands Management	Sustainable utilization	Degraded springs and	Afforestation and

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
and Conservation. District wide.	of Wetland resources and products.	water courses: Degraded hills and deforested areas; All un reclaimed wetlands or those conserved to Environmentally unfriendly uses conserved; All special wetlands Resource user groups and all to participate in conservation activities.	reforestation Formation of communal groups to manage wetland resources; By-laws development of alternative options.
Urban Waste Management District wide.	To enhance community based proper waste management practices in urban areas to improve livelihood and create employment; To have place a clean and people friendly environment through community participation.	All markets and commercial interest areas; Schools and related institutions as well as industrial areas; Development sites are cleaned; All community based CBO's and NGO's formal schools teachers and environment officers sensitive and participate.	Urban community sensitization on all aspect of waste management and disposal; Development and promote waste recycling technologies and practice at urban community level as way of earning incomes for the urban poor, enforcement of relevant regulations and by laws; discouraging use of non biodegradable product.
Disaster management	To enhance community capacity to deal effectively with of disasters and mitigate; Their effect; Ensure community safety and security.	Disaster management committee in operation by 2012.	Undertake surveillance and gather data on disaster occurrences, sources and impacts; Build capacity to mitigate disasters; undertake rehabilitation practices in fragile ecosystem areas; hold baraza's to enhance peaceful community co- existence.
Group nurseries all divisions. District wide.	To boost employment opportunities, boost rural income and also environment.	To establish 50 group nurseries; To raise 15 million seedlings annually; To train 20 group committee members annually on nursery management and book keeping methods.	Raise more seedlings for planting.
Webuye hill forest Webuye Division.	Soil and water conservation; establish cottage industry and bee keeping; Protection and conservation of existing indigenous trees.	Conduct ten training Sessions for the communities living around the forest; Hold seven workshops for the stakeholders; Surveying and gazettement of 400Ha.	Workshops of the stakeholders for project implementation; Training communities on forest protection, creation of bee keeping project in the forest, Creation of cottage

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		Of the forest; Raising of 1.25M seedlings-replanting 20Haannually upon gazettement	industry around the forest, creation of picnic sites; Survey and gazette the forest.
Development of Commercial and Conservation Woodlots District wide.	Increase tree cover on farms; Soil conservation; Improve environment -provide ad grate tree products for domestic commercial use	Seedlings in Webuye tree nursery; To establish fifteen woodlots per division	The new forest Act 2005 the laws of Kenya; Planting 160,000 seedlings in the forest. Tree planting, on-farm forestry.

### B. New Project Proposal: Environment

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Commercial and Conservation Woodlot Development District wide.	1	Increase crop; Increase tree cover; Increase fuel wood supply; Increase fodder	To establish two 5 acres plot per division per year.	Introduce agro-forest in farming activities; Justification: will keep in conserving soil. Introduce high value trees to reduce poverty
Catchments Afforestation District wide.	2	To regulate water flow in rivers hence increase in water supply ;To reduce water pollution in rivers	To protect /reforest 2 catchments rivers per division per year.	To protect all catchment areas and river banks; Justification: catchment areas encroached.
Training District wide	3	To stop/ reduce soil erosion; To conserve the environment; Increase bio-diversity; To provide farmers with income by marketing wood based products; To empower farmers; To raise 1.25M Seedling on farm annually.	One course per division per year for technical staff and local leaders; To organize one field day per division per year; this will enable farmers to establish woodlots annual sell surplus. To conduct 2 exchange visits and workshops between farmers per year.	To assist tamers win indigenous forest on the farms to enrich the forests by planting open spaces in the forest; Train farmers on Agro- forestry/ farm forestry; Train teachers; opinion leader; local leaders and group committee members; Justification; they need training to boost conservation. To purchase nursery inputs i.e. raise household income.
Urban Waste Management District wide	5	Improve waste management practices in urban areas.	Have in place an efficient waste re-use	Waste re-use practices; Waste re-cycling practices; Sensitization and awareness

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			and waste re-cycling practices by mid plan period	creation; Justification: most centre filthy.
Pollution Abatement District wide.	6	To control all forms of pollution occurrences.	To reach all industrialists, cash crop and horticultural farmers and all local authorities by the end of the plan period.	Sensitization and training on safe use and consumer behaviour; Enforcement of the standards; Improve urban sanitary management. Justification; pollution has become a major issue in the district,
Environment plan District wide	7	Come up with a plan to handle environmental issues in the district. Enforce EMCA, forest Act and the policies.	Have a plan in place by the year 2012	Plan compilation Justification; no plan currently exists.

### 3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector supports all the other sectors in provision of water for use and water transport while the education sector provides skills that are very important for the growth of the sector. Good sanitary conditions will translate into reduced water borne and airborne diseases. Administration, safety, law and order create an enabling environment for the growth of the sector by providing peace and tranquillity.

### 3.4.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

Implementation of various water and irrigation will create employment for wide spectrum of community. This will also improve water accessibility. In addition trainings on water and environmental management will include that of HIV/AIDS.

## 3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The sector comprises of Public Health, Medical Services and Education Sub- sectors. Public Health and Medical services will ensure that access to basic health services are provided to all. The education sub- sector is charged with the responsibility of providing services relating to education, training research and innovation.

### 3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

#### Vision

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

## **Mission**

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

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

To achieve the sector vision and mission, education and training will focus on community involvement and participation on education programmes. There will be improvement of education facilities and opportunities through increase in bursary and community contribution. The district will also prioritize equipping of secondary schools with IT and laboratory facilities.

The ministries in charge of health issues and other stakeholders will implement activities that promote integrated management of the children's diseases, reproductive health and control of malaria and HIV/AIDS among other diseases. Use of cost sharing earnings will be streamlined. There will also be establishment of a sustainable health management information system; provision of adequate, affordable and quality health care, including supplies and equipment; provision of physical facilities in hospitals, health centres and dispensaries. Rehabilitation of existing health facilities will also be a major focus.

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

This sector will ensure that a well developed and healthy human resource is available. The education sub-sector will ensure that the medium term quality education and training will be offered to the local community through increased enrolment and reduction of dropout rates in schools. This will reduce illiteracy rates. Access to education will be enhanced through the bursary fund, for needy students and provision of more physical facilities such as classrooms, laboratories and dormitories. By reviving and improving technical training colleges, the district will be encouraged to increase the transition rate from secondary schools to tertiary institutions.

To increase literacy levels in the district, there will be efforts geared towards enhancing and sustaining adult literacy and lifelong education through development of community learning centres and literacy promotion efforts.

The health sub-sector provides both curative and preventive services. This will enable the community to have a healthy labour force, which enhances productivity in various activities. In addition, this sector plays an important role in curbing the spread of HIV/AIDS and at the same time takes care of those already infected and affected, through education and public awareness campaigns.

### **3.5.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector**

<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Role</b>
Ministry of Education	Provide staff, infrastructure improvement, grants and bursaries.
Community Development Trust Fund	Provide grants for the construction of education facilities



Stakeholders	Role
Constituencies Development Fund	Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of schools, health centres, and provision of bursary funds
Pan Paper East Africa Ltd	Establishing education institutions and other financial support to schools
Local Authorities Transfer Fund	Provide grant for the construction of classrooms, bursaries. Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of health facilities
World Food Programme	Provision of food for the school feeding programme
Maendeleo Ya Wanawake	Advocate for the right of women and the girl child
District Education Board	Coordination of education activities in the district
Board(s) of Governors	Management of schools.
ACE Africa	Provide bursary to the needy students
Departments of health and medical services	Provision of curative and preventive health services; provision of staff and equipments; formulation and implementation of policies.
Community	Provision and maintenance of physical of facilities through cost sharing.
Departments of Agriculture and Livestock	Promote proper nutrition
National AIDS Control Council	Co-ordination of HIV/AIDS programmes
APHIA II	Support mobile VCT, capacity building and funding of groups involved in HIV/AIDS, support of other health services.
KEMSA	Provision of drugs

### 3.5.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health	Prevention of new infections; Mitigation; care and support; Malaria Control; Integrated Management of Childhood illness; Reproductive Health Programme; Nutrition Programme; Promotive health	Inadequate VCT, CCC, PMTCT services; Lack of commitment of community leaders for anti HIV/AIDS programmes; inadequate funding for HIV/AIDS activities; Stigma; harmful cultural practices; Increasing OVCs and PLWHAs but support is marginal; inadequate access to ARTs; Low	Enhancing Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) and PMTCT services especially in the rural through mobile outreaches Involve leaders in HIV/AIDS activities Behavioural Change campaigns; support for home based care programme for managing HIV/AIDS patients; Promote the HIV/AIDS education ; Development of community

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		immunization coverage ; Inadequate health facilities; Inadequate resource allocation from the government ; Inadequate transport; Increasing and high rate of infection; High mortality especially expectant mothers and children; Poor access to health delivery point; Use of un-prescribed drugs; inadequate of equipments and commodities for reproductive health; inadequate feeding for under 5 years	support programme for OVCs and PLWHAs;; Cash transfer programme for OVCs, Increase access to ART services Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in all sectors; Government and development partners to allocate more resources to immunization services; the government to provide adequate transport; training of communities on malaria control; routine ante-natal and family planning issues; rehabilitate and equip existing health facilities; supplementary feed for under 5;
Education and training	Improvement of academic and performance standards in national examinations; Improve the standards in the performance of co-curricular activities; Improvement of students enrolment and reduction of students drop out rates; Improve performance of BOGs and PTAs in school management; Establish essential infrastructure in school e.g. modern laboratories, libraries etc.	Understaffing; Lack of text books; Limited financial resource; Negative attitude towards sports; Inadequate of facilities, qualified personnel and equipment; Poverty among parents which leads to non- payment of fees; Low education levels of BOG and PTA members.	Hire BOG paid teachers; Formulate text book policies in schools; Impact positive attitude towards sports; Reduce levies charged by schools; Hold seminars and workshops to educate BOG and PTA members on the management of educational institutions; Request for donations from NGOs and government.

### 3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

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

Project Name Locatibn /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Free Primary Education (FPE) programme.  District Wide	Ensure access to universal primary education for all.	Improve enrolment and retention rate.	Disbursement of per capita grants to all enrolled children, construction of institutional materials; Monitoring and evaluation.
Free Secondary Education	Ensure access to secondary.	Improve enrolment and retention.	Disbursement of per capita grant to all

Bungoma East District Development Plan 2008 - 2012

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Wide			pupils and students (tuition fees)
Assessment of teachers, schools, and other educational institutions District Wide.	Ensure quality assurance in education institutions.	All education institutions	Assessment of institutions; teachers and dissemination of reports.
Supply of laboratory equipments. District Wide	To improve the teaching and performance in science subjects.	5 public secondary schools	Approval of beneficiary schools by DEB; disbursement of funds; monitoring.
Disbursement of funds to orphans in partnership with USAID. District Wide	Increase access to education for orphans and other vulnerable children	12 students in secondary, middle level and tertiary institutions	Identification and approval of beneficiary by DEB; disbursement of funds; monitoring.

## B. New Projects Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of District Education office. Webuye Division	1	Improve delivery of service	Construction of office block. The construction to start immediately funds are availed.	Develop architectural designs/drawings through MOPW; requisition of funds from MOE; construct office block. The department is currently housed by pan paper company.
Supply of power to educational institutions. District Wide	2	To improve quality of teaching and expand ICT in schools	Supply electricity to 20 secondary schools and all other institutions without power in the district.	Collection of data on distance of schools from the main grid and forwarding them to ministry of energy.
Improvement of school infrastructure. District wide	3	Increase access, quality, and equity in education.	10 to 15 education institutions by the end of plan period	Approval of beneficiary schools by DEB, disbursement of funds; monitoring

## A. Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Health

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Division of Vaccines and Immunization. District Wide	To immunize all the eligible population against the immunizable diseases.	Attain 95% coverage.	Distribution of vaccines. Maintenance of the cold chain; Purchase of fridges and LPG gas; Supervision on job trainings for staff.
TB treatment and control. District Wide	Treat and investigate all cases of cough lasting more than two weeks	Increase TB detection rates to 85%.	Treatment of TB cases contact tracing equipping laboratories on job training for staff distribution of ant-TB drugs supervision provision of X-ray facilities.
Community Rehabilitative Services District Wide	Create awareness about flaccid paralysis.	All patients needing such services are attended to.	Occupational therapy activities physiotherapy activities.
Malaria Control District Wide.	Treat's all cases of malaria.	All the vulnerable groups are protected.	Treatment of malaria cases; indoor residual spraying; distribution of mosquito nets; Distribution of drugs equipping laboratories on job training for supervision.
STI Programme District Wide	Treatment of all cases of STIs.	All expectant mothers are screened against STIs.	Contact tracing screening.
Nutrition Activities. District Wide	Reduce cases of malnutrition to less than 5%.	-	Growth monitoring health education treatment of severe forms of malnutrition exclusive breastfeeding.
Primary Health Care Activities. District Wide	Implement the PHC concept at the community level	85% of the community has access to safe drinking water increase latrine coverage to 90%.	Water and sanitation activities mental health dental health.
HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment and care. District Wide	To enable the community access affordable and acceptance HIV and AIDS care and treatment	Get at least 55 children under 1 year and 2000 adults on ARVs per year.	Counselling treatment of opportunistic infections, home based care distribution of condoms distribution of food supplements provision of ARVs PMTCT activities.

## B. New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of DMOH Offices/ Webuye Division	1	To construct and furnish offices for 12 DHMT members.	Complete an office block by 2012	Construction of an office block.
Renovation of the District Hospital/ Webuye Division.	2	Improve service delivery.	Complete renovations of one hospital by 2012	Renovate the leaking roof of the wards repainting the facility.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction/ Relocation of Webuye Health Centre/ Webuye Division	3	To relocate the health centre from the chiefs office to a suitable place.	Construct and complete one health centre by 2012	Construction of dispensary block.

### 3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

While the Agriculture and Rural Development sector feeds the population in this sector, the physical infrastructure sector provides infrastructural facilities, which are essential for easy access to health and education. The development of Information Technology is paramount to the success of this sector as it provides modern communication such as the use of faxes, radio call, e-mail and internet. Governance, Justice, Law and Order provide good governance and security for the implementation of the human resource development activities. On the other hand, all the other sectors depend on this sector for healthy and skilled manpower.

### 3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream all cross cutting issues by educating the community on the cross cutting issues. It has also incorporated gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental issues into the education curriculum. For gender parity, the sector ensures the enhancement of enrolment of the girl child through the free primary and secondary education programmes. The sector will also continue supporting schools for the physically challenged in order to ensure that they are given equal opportunities.

## 3.6 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

ICT offers enough potential benefits for communities and local economies. This sector is comprised of the following sub-sectors; KNBS, GITS, Research Institutions and E-Government.

### 3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

#### Vision

Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge

#### Mission

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

### 3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In line with the sector vision and mission, the district will adopt modern information technology to increase access to information by all stakeholders involved in development.

Currently the district does not have a District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) which is the district's main focal point for economic development by providing the database and information for planning. There is therefore, need to construct and equip one DIDC. For effective dissemination of information community resource centres will be established. The few computer-training institutions within the district will be improved as they assist in imparting computer skill to district's labour force.

### 3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is the means through which different stakeholders in the district are able to know its resource base and development activities within and outside the district. The activities of the other sectors are communicated through this sector. The sector is important in providing research, information, education and communication on socio economic, cultural, political and social issues to the community

### 3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government	Provision of policy framework for the sector and license services; provision of data and information.
Telkom, Safaricom, Zain among others	Involved in provision of telephone facilities both landline and mobile phones which are used to access information and communicate.
Radio Mambo	Sensitization of communities through radio
Nation and Standards Newspapers among others	Dissemination of information using the newspapers
NGOs	Providing material for development

### 3.6.5 Sub –Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Strengthen ICT capacity to support core activities in all Ministries and departments; Develop District Information Infrastructure and facilities in computers, faxes Internet and E-mail ;To enhance technological investment in the district ;Construction of a DIDC a DIDC; Improve on provision of information storage of data	High cost of equipments; Lack of adequate infrastructure in the district; inadequate computers in the government departments. Lack of DIDC; Lack of relevant facilities and documents.	Educate the communities on the importance of IT in all sectors of the District; GOK to provide fund to purchase computers in all the departments; Develop Information Infrastructure; Provide training to ministries and development on Information technology; cascading e-government to the grassroots Establish a DIDC; encourage various stakeholders to provide various documents; establish a system of obtaining research documents.

### 3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### B. New Project Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Sub Sector	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Strategies
Establishment of a DIDC District Headquarters	1	Storage and dissemination of data for planning.	Construct one DIDC at the district headquarters	Construct and equip a DIDC <b>Justification:</b> There is no DIDC in the district.
Establishment of cyber cafes. District Wide	2	Expand use of ICT services	Cyber café in each divisional headquarter by 2012	Provide internet, email, fax and internet services to the community

### 3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages.

Information Communication Technology sector is very crucial for the operation of all the other sectors in the district as they use the technology in planning and implementation of their activities. The sector needs security and social, infrastructure, including roads and energy services, in order to grow. The sector also supports the agricultural sector through dissemination of information on marketing and best practices. This sector in turn relies on the agricultural sector to feed the people working in the ICT sector.

### 3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

This sector will mainstream all cross cutting issues into development programmes and projects through provision of information to all stakeholders. This will be done through radio programmes, *barazas*, seminars, newspapers and brochures.

## 3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR

The sector is charged with the responsibility of provision of security, making law, ensuring good governance and accountability of public resources, rehabilitation of offenders and maintaining law and order for all.

### 3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

#### Vision

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

#### Mission

The mission of the Sector is to ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of

elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development.

### 3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This sector will strive to promote efficient management of resources in order to create an enabling environment that is favourable to sustainable development of all. There will be need to improve linkages among the police, courts, penal institutions and other stakeholders for quick adjudication of cases that are brought to court. This will enhance the administration of justice.

### 3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the Sector

The sector ensures that there is security which provides a favourable environment for implementation of various projects/programmes in the district. In order for projects and programmes to be implemented, it is of utmost importance that security, law and order is maintained. The registration of voters and voter's education ensures that people are empowered to exercise their rights

### 3.7.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Provincial Administration	Law enforcement
Judiciary Department	Administration of justice
Prisons Department	Custody of convicts and remand of prisoners.
Local Authorities	Local governance
Police Department	Maintenance of law and order
Community	Formation of vigilante groups to participate in community policing

### 3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Construction of district headquarters; construction of houses for administration police officers; provision of transport.	Inadequate funds to construct HQs and AP houses; inadequate transport means.	Transport and funds to construct district HQ and AP houses to be provided by GOK.
Judiciary	Improve	Inadequate manpower	Training more manpower;



Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	administration of Justice.	and resources; Slow dispensing of justice; Lack of co-ordination between the various actors; Inadequate staff	Provide transport in the court; Enhance non-custodial sentences; Enhance proper co-ordination between stakeholders.
Prison	Construct a prison centre.	No allocation of funds; to construct a prison.	GOK to provide funds
Probation	Crime prevention and rehabilitation of offenders	inadequate funding;	Provide tools to rehabilitate the offenders; Provide adequate funds to Probation Department.
Local Governance	Strengthen revenue collection; improve financial management.	Inefficient financial management	Improve service delivery of services by the council
Registration of persons	To register as many applicants as possible who have attained 18 years and above.	Ignorance from the public; laxity from the community to register.	Mobilize more resources to go into publicity; sensitize the community on the importance of registration; educate the public on the need to have the ID.
Children's Department	Safeguarding rights of child and disseminating the rights of child through formation and capacity building of area advisory committees on children issues at the grassroots level	Inadequate personnel and funding; Harmful cultural practices; Lack of a children's court	Cash Transfer Subsidy to OVCs; Operationalization of divisional Area Advisory Council on Children Issues.

### 3.7.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A. Ongoing Projects/Programme: Provincial Administration and National Security

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Webuye AP lines Webuye Division	Improve the welfare and motivation of the A.Ps	Complete construction by 2009	Construction of AP lines.
Milo chiefs camp Webuye Division	Improve staff performance.	Complete construction by 2009	Construction of chief's camp.
Ngwelo AP lines Ndivisi Division	To provide adequate residential houses for AP officers.	Complete construction by 2009	Construction of AP lines.
Bokoli Chief's camp Webuye Division.	Improve staff performance.	Complete construction by 2009	Construction of chief's camp.

## B. New Projects Proposals: Provincial Administration and National Security

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Headquarters	1	To provide office accommodation so as to improve service delivery	Complete one office block	Acquisition of land; Construct district headquarters when funds are availed Officers are currently being housed in a small building
Ndivisi AP lines Ndivisi Division	2	To provide adequate residential houses for AP officers	Complete construction by 2009	Construction of AP lines. The location has no offices
Misikhu AP lines Ndivisi Division	3	To provide adequate residential houses for AP officers	Complete construction by 2009	Construction of AP lines. Location has no offices

## A. On-going Projects: Prison and Probation Services

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Probation Day Care Centre Webuye Division	Provide training services to offenders.	To Complete construction by 2008	Construction of the day care centre.
Community Service Order District Wide	To rehabilitate the offenders in order to generate income for themselves.	Members of the public to be aware of the project; To rehabilitate offenders.	Conducting enquires; writing reports to present to the court; Supervision of community service order; Training on the operation of the community service order.
After Care Services District Wide	To rehabilitate the offenders in order to generate income for themselves	Members of the public to be aware of the project; To rehabilitate offenders	Conducting enquires , writing reports to present to the court; Supervision of community service order; Training on the operation of the community service order
Probation Orders Programme	To rehabilitate the offenders in order to generate income for themselves	Members of the public to be aware of the project; To rehabilitate offenders.	Conducting enquires, writing reports to present to the court; Supervision of community service order; Training on the operation of the community service order.

## A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Registration of Persons

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mobile registration District Wide	To register all eligible Kenyans above 18 years.	To register 8,000 persons annually	Registration of people

### **3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

The Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector requires good physical infrastructure in order to carry out their duties effectively. Maintenance and improvement of roads and telecommunication network in the district will enable law enforcement staff to respond quickly to incidences of insecurity. This in turn will create a favourable environment for development activities especially in agriculture and livestock. Efficiency in the public service will be encouraged so as to enhance performance of various development activities.

### **3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues**

The proposed projects will have an effect on the environment because most of them will involve construction. To militate against any adverse effects, NEMA will be involved in carrying out Environmental Impact Assessments for the projects. In the projects involving the provincial administration, service delivery will be improved thus ensuring that all issues of disadvantaged groups are mainstreamed in all development activities. This will be done through community sensitization on the importance of giving equal opportunities to the physically disadvantaged. Most of the projects in this sector shall provide an enabling environment for investment through enhanced security. This will hence alleviate poverty.

## **3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTOR**

The sector comprises of Foreign Affairs, Local Government and planning sub-sectors.

### **3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

#### **Vision**

A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management

#### **Mission**

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

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

In order to create an enabling environment that is conducive to sustainable development of all sectors, this sector will strive to promote efficient management of resources by installing high standards of financial discipline that focuses on value for money. During the plan period, emphasis will also be put on community participation in the development process.

### 3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector ensures that available resources are properly utilized through provision of an accountable and transparent financial system. The sector shall also facilitate economic and sustainable development through proper planning and implementation of all projects/programmes.

### 3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Ministry of Finance (District Treasury)	Ensure accountable and transparent financial systems.
Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	Ensure sound planning and follow up on monitoring and evaluation of the plan and other development activities
Community	The community will play the role of providing information to this sector and initiating planning and implementation of development beside monitoring and evaluation. It will also be involved in community policing.

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

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Planning and National Development.	Foster socio-economic development at the grassroots level	Low-staffing levels; lack of transport facilities; lack of DIDC; Inadequate I.T facilities; Inadequate funding	Provision of transport facilities; construction of DIDC; Development of District database and Statistical abstract; Participatory rural appraisal and feasibility studies; Provision of Internet facilities; Installation of electricity in office premises
Financial Management	The sub-sector will strive to instil high sense of discipline in all spending units in the district ;	Inadequate office space; Lack of transport ; inadequate staffing levels	Computerization of accounting procedures at district treasury; Regular checks of all revenue collection centres to ensure that revenue is collected and accounted for; financial discipline ; Improve the staffing levels in the District Treasury

### 3.8.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### B. New Project Proposals: Planning

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of an Office. District	1	For effective service delivery	Construction of an office at the	Construct and equip an office

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Headquarters		dissemination of data for planning.	district headquarters	<b>Justification:</b> Currently housed at the D.C's office.
Provision of a vehicle for the District Development Office	1	To ensure proper planning, monitoring and evaluation and coordination of development activities	Provision of vehicle by 2010	Provision of vehicle <b>Justification:</b> The department has no vehicle
Feasibility and Rural appraisal systems	3	Enhance proper project identification and management	Carry out studies twice a year	Mobilization; data collection; Development of Community Action Plans <b>Justification:</b> To ensure participatory development
Development of District Development database and Statistical Abstract	4	Enhance proper planning	Update database quarterly and prepare a District Statistical abstract	Data collection; Collation; Development of database <b>Justification:</b> To provide up to date data for proper planning in the district

#### B. New Project Proposals: Finance

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction and Furnishing of the district treasury District Headquarters	1	To improve efficiency in financial management and cascade services to sub- district level	Construct, equip by 2009	Construction of treasury offices. <b>Justification;</b> Currently housed in the D.Os office in Webuye.

#### 3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector has very strong linkages with other sectors. Agriculture and Rural Development will provide food to the sector. Information Technology is also very important for the development of the sector by availing data to ease planning and financial management. It also ensures that the community is informed of all development initiatives in the district. Coordinating development activities through the district development office will ensure that the objectives of this plan are achieved.

### **3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues**

In collaboration with other stakeholders, efforts will be put in place to ensure a good quality of life through mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in all development programmes. Projects in the district which involve construction shall be encouraged to carry out Environmental Impact Assessments / Environmental Audits.

## **3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES SECTOR**

The mandate of the sector focuses on implementation of manpower policies, youth and Gender empowerment strategies and special programmes.

### **3.9.1 Sector Mission and Vision**

#### **Vision**

Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans

#### **Mission**

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

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

In the district there have been various efforts to enhance the community's capacity for self reliance and greater participation in the development process. This has been done through community mobilization as well as initiating and supporting community based development programmes. Particular emphasis has been on women, children, older persons, youth, physically challenged persons, the poor and other disadvantaged groups. This has been done through social grants by the gender and social services department, the youth enterprise fund and community driven development programmes.

Efforts will also be made to facilitate the development, management, maintenance and expansion of sports facilities as well as initiating programmes to promote sports festivals. Local communities shall be encouraged to participate in various sports activities.

Youth polytechnics shall be rehabilitated and equipped so that they are able to cater for the training requirements of the youth and school leavers. It is envisaged that these polytechnics shall be centres of excellence.

The district will also increase its efforts in including women, youth, the physically challenged, people living with HIV/AIDS and other disadvantaged groups in decision making organs. Such will include participating in District Development Committee, District Steering Group among others.

### 3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in ensuring proper disaster management, promotion of equality and equity in development; empowering the youth through sports and other development activities, enhancing provision of basic services, building the capacities of communities and community institutions as well as providing an enabling environment to allow diversification of rural economies. The sector is also important in integration of various concerns in terms of gender, age, disability and other disadvantaged groups in all sectors of the economy.

### 3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
District Development Committee	Mainstreaming gender, youth, physically challenged and other disadvantaged groups issues into development programmes
National AIDS Control Council	Support OVCs and People Living with HIV/AIDS
Maendeleo ya Wanawake	Advocate for the right of women and the girl child
National Council for Persons with Disability	Enhance capacity of disabled person's organizations, institutions and individuals
Ministries of Education and Science and Technology	Support educational institutions for People with disabilities

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

Sub- Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Social Services	Group development (women, youth and self help groups); Community development projects to increase food security and income.	Inadequate database in the field; Inadequate budgetary allocations; Low net family income; Marketing problems; Limited micro-financing; Inadequate supervision from the department.	Development group action plans; Develop follow-ups; Develop M&E indicator; Improve financial management of groups; Employ multi- sectoral approach; Table banking;
Sports	Football, netball and volleyball development; Facilities and equipment development; Create HIV/AIDS Awareness; Other sports introduced	Shortage of sponsors; Shortage of technical personnel; Shortage of funds; High poverty incidence; Shortage of facilities.	Technical training; Establish youth centres for football development; Create more awareness on HIV/AIDS among sportsmen/ women.
Culture	Registration of cultural festivals; Cultural research; Cultural exhibition.	Not many are willing to register due to lack of awareness and fee of registration; Delay in obtaining	To sensitize the community on the importance of being registered with the government, Encourage income generating projects

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		certificates from Nairobi; Lack of funds to organize the festivals, transport and upkeep of participants; Lack of incentives and interest in festivals; Lack of facilities such recording equipment and transport; Mobilization of participants is a difficult exercise due to lack of funds, transport and limited staff.	to raise the registration fee; decentralize the issuance of the certificates to the district; Create awareness on the role of the music festival; identify sponsors; Familiarization method to be applied, more awareness to be created; Start the exhibitions at the divisional level to cut down on transport costs; Look for donor/ sponsors.
Special Programmes	Community Driven Development; Support to local development	Low staffing levels; Inadequate resource management capacity of the community	Staffing levels should be increased Capacity building on Community driven development; support to local development efforts
Youth	Youth empowerment through the Youth Enterprise Fund and Youth Enterprise Development Fund; Youth Polytechnic Programme; Youth participation and Empowerment programme; Community Based campaigns on HIV/AIDS and health Issues; Youth Resource Centres; Youth and Development Programme; Youth Education and Training Programme; Youth Leisure, Recreation and Community Service Programme; Youth Crime and Drugs Programme	Low staffing levels, inadequate youth friendly facilities; Inadequate youth friendly facilities; low employment opportunities; high poverty levels;	Staffing levels should, Mobilization and capacity building of youth groups; Rehabilitation and equipping of youth polytechnics; inclusion of youth in decision making organs; development of stadia and other recreational centres; Establishment of youth friendly VCT and Health centres.

### 3.9.6 Projects/Programmes Priorities

#### On-going Projects Proposals: Social Services

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Constituency Women Enterprise Scheme.	To assist women access credit.	Reach all women in business in the whole constituency.	Disbursing funds



## On-going Projects/Programmes: Children's Department

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
OVC-CCT District Wide	Empower orphans and vulnerable children.	55 households in the district	Pay 1500 kshs monthly to each household.

### A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Youth

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
The Youth Enterprise Fund (YEDF)	To empower the youth economically as alternative address to unemployment challenge	Registered youth groups in Bungoma east	Disburse funds to groups who are carrying out income generations activities (IGAs)

### B. New Projects/Programmes: Youth

Project name location/division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Construction of an Office block Webuye Division	1	For meaningful monitoring of youth groups in the District	The construction to start immediately funds are availed.	Construct office block. <b>Justification:</b> Currently on a rented premises.
Provision of a vehicle for the District Youth Office Webuye Division	2	To ensure proper monitoring and evaluation of the all the activities of the youth group	Provision of vehicle by 2010	Provision of vehicle
Youth Information Resource Centre	3	To provide information to the youth.	Create one immediately an office block is constructed.	To purchase computers; install internet connection

### A. On-going / Programmes proposals: Special Programmes

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dairy farming Milo sub location	Increase milk production; improve livelihood.	Construction of ten zero grazing units, purchase of ten dairy animals.	Construction of zero grazing units; purchase of dairy animals, procurement of vet nary materials.
Stabilized blocks Milo sub location	Create employment for the youth ;reduce poverty	Purchase of the machines for making the blocks	Purchase of machine; blocks making

### B. New Projects: Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community sports ground at Webuye	1	To provide training facility in the district.	One playground that will have a	Acquiring; levelling, fencing

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Webuye Division			football pitch and a running by the end of plan.	and marking of the playgrounds.
Community sports ground at Ndivisi Ndivisi Division	2	To provide training sports facility in the division.	One playground that will have a football pitch and a running by the end of plan.	Acquiring; levelling; fencing and marking of the playgrounds.
Establish a youth academy Webuye Division	3	To provide specialized coaching to the youth, identify the talents.	To introduce the youths to fair play rules and have teams for various games in the district.	Coaching

### 3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will require very strong linkages with other sectors. Agriculture and rural development will provide food to the sector. This sector is also linked to others sectors because it is involved in gender issues, youth, disaster management, conflict resolution, people with disabilities, cultural issues, HIV/AIDS support to livestock, water, agriculture, trade, roads, education, health sub-sectors. The sector also depends on ICT for the dissemination of information. It also relies on human resource sub-sector to respond to disasters.

### 3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The proposed projects in the sector have an overall goal of alleviating poverty through various strategies such as community driven development support to local development, promotion of cultural tourism, youth and women enterprise funds, youth polytechnics.

Through cultural centres, sports activities, the issue of national diversity is mainstreamed in this sector. Similarly, this sector is made up of ministries that deal directly with youth affairs, gender, concerns of the physically challenged and environmental issues through the Ministry of special programmes. HIV/AIDS issues are also mainstreamed through capacity building efforts by the special programmes sub-sector and community campaign drives targeting the youth.

There are efforts in the district to ensure that all the disadvantaged groups such as youth, people who are physically challenged, women are involved in decision making of various development programmes and projects.

## 4.0 Introduction

This chapter specifies projects and programmes to be funded during the specific plan period through internal and external sources. It also specifies significant indicators that shall be used to monitor project/programme implementation, and sets medium-term milestones impact assessments.

### 4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation System in the District

The establishment of monitoring and evaluation system is an important aspect in the implementation of projects and programmes during the plan period. Monitoring will be carried out on quarterly basis. All stakeholders who include development partners, NGOs, CBOs, the private sector and representatives of community will participate in monitoring and evaluation process.

The institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation will be as follows:

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

**Divisional level:** For the projects and programmes which cover the division, a divisional monitoring and evaluation committee (DM&E) will be established. It will comprise the District, Divisional, Divisional Departmental Heads, NGO representatives, community leaders and other stakeholders. The committee will regularly monitor and evaluate projects and report to the DDC on quarterly basis.

**District level:** At the level, there will be a District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DM&E) established with the responsibility of monitoring and evaluation of projects at the district level. The composition of DM&E will be the District Commissioner or the divisional, NGOs, representatives of the civil society, development partners, private sector and other stakeholders. The monitoring exercise will be done on a quarterly basis. Reports from the DM&E will be presented to the District Development Committee for the endorsement, approval and early intervention.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will establish a reporting format. This will be used to monitor the activities of the projects under implementation by the line departments, NGOs and other stakeholders. A manual system will be established.

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter specifies projects and programmes to be funded during the specific plan period through internal and external sources. It also specifies verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/programme implementation, and sets medium term milestones impact assessment.

#### 4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluations System in the District

The establishment of monitoring and evaluation system is an important aspect in the implementation of projects and programmes during the plan period. Monitoring will be carried out on quarterly basis. All stakeholders who include development partners, NGO's, CBO's, the private sector and representatives of community will participate in monitoring and evaluation process.

The institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation will be as follows:

**Community level:** At this level, each project and programme will have a project management committee, which will constantly monitor the project and report to the Divisional M&E committee on quarterly basis. The committee will consists of beneficiaries, CBO's representatives, government staff at this level and other stakeholders.

**Divisional level:** For the project and programmes which cover the division, a divisional monitoring and evaluation committee (Div M&E) will be established. It will comprise the Divisional Officer, Divisional Departmental Heads, NGO representatives, community leaders and other stakeholders. The committee will regularly monitor and evaluate projects and report to the DDC on quarterly basis.

**District level:** At this level, there will be a District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) endowed with the responsibility of monitoring and evaluation of projects at the district level. The composition of DMEC will be the District Commissioner as the chairman, NGOs, representatives of the civil society, development partner agencies and other stakeholders. The monitoring exercise will be done on a quarterly basis. Reports from the DMC will be presented to the District Development Committee (DDC) for endorsement, perusal and early intervention.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will establish a reporting format. This will be used to capture the activities of the projects under implementation by the line ministries, NGO's and other stakeholders. A feedback method will be established.

## 4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
NALEP-SIDA (cost given for 2000-2008)	5.59076	2000-2009	Number of farmers implementing recommendations; Improved yields in tons.	Monthly, quarterly and annual reports	MOA& MOLFD	SIDA	Community mobilization and participating in solving problems identified in community action plan.
Orphan crop project	3.5m	2008-2009	No. of farmer trained; yield increase	Reports: quarterly, Annual	MOA	GOK	Community mobilization
Small Holder Empowerment Project {SHEP}	6m	2007-2009	No. of groups formed; acreage under crops; yield per crop; income increase per crop.	Reports: quarterly, Annual	MOA	GOK/JICA	Community mobilization
Conservation Agriculture for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development {CASARD}	5m	2007-2009	No. of groups formed ; no of farmers adopting the technology; yield increase	Reports: quarterly, Annual	MOA	GOK/FAO	Community mobilization
Small Holder Marketing programme	5.5m	2008-2015	Stake holders forum held; no of trainings held	Reports: quarterly, Annual	MOA	GOK	Community mobilization
Promotion of passion fruit production	67,800	2007-2008	Acreage under crop; No. of farmers adopting the technology	Reports: quarterly, Annual	MOA	GOK	Community mobilization
Promotion of new Processing Technologies	4.5m	2008-2011	Number groups involved.	Reports: quarterly, Annual	MOA	GOK	Community mobilization
Promotion of Private Sector Development in Agriculture {PSDA}	8.5m	2003-2013	No. of farmers adopting technology; no of energy friendly technology production centres; no of value chain infrastructure developed.	Reports: quarterly, Annual	MOA	GOK/FAO	Community mobilization
Construction of Office	4.5m	2007-2008	Complete building	Site visits; reports to DEC,DDC	MOA	GOK	Ensure implementation
Environmental conservation Programme	0.9m		Stake holders forum held; no of trainings held	Reports: quarterly, Annual	MOA	GOK	Community mobilization
Promotion of pineapple production	1.2m	2008-2011	No. of farmers trained; no of marketing groups formed	Reports: quarterly, Annual	MOA	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Promotion of palm oil production.	0.95m	2008-2009	No. of farmers trained; acreage under palm oil.	Reports: quarterly, Annual	MOA	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Construction of cereals storage facilities.	15.5 m	2008-2010	Building constructed with all storage facilities	Reports: quarterly, Annual	MOA	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Tomato and Sweet Potato processing plant	5.m	2008-2011	Construction of a building; purchase of a hammer miller, sealing	Reports: quarterly, Annual	MOA	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
			machines, mixing drums				
Small Holder Dairy Commercialization Project	10.5m	2006-2012	Number of farmers trained.	Reports: quarterly, Annual	MOL	IFAD/GOK	Community mobilization PRA
Fish Farming Extension Programme	1.5m	2008-2012	No. of ponds put up; Quality of fish and quantity.	Field visits; Reports	MOF	GOK	Ensure implementation
Construction of offices	10m	2008-2012	Complete building	Report from MoPW; Reports to DDC/DEC	MOF	GOK	Ensure implementation
Cooperative Education and Training	1.5m	2008-2012	Number of education and training programmes planned and held	Farm visits; Reports from the field	MOC NGOs Members	GOK	Plan, coordinate and evaluation
Revival of Dormant Agricultural and livestock, jua kali, and Marketing Cooperatives	2.1m	2008-2010	Number of cooperative revived	Reports DDC/DEC	MOC	GOK	Ensure effective education and training

#### 4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Dissemination of Information	0.8m	2008-2012	Number trained	Reports to the DEC/DDC	MOT; MOI	GOK	Provide business information
Identification of investment projects	0.6m	2008-2009	Progress projects appraised	Field visits; reports to DEC/DDC	MOI	GOK	Implementation of projects
Trade Development Joint Loan Board	6.5m	2008-2010	Number of loans and recipients	Transaction records	MOT	GOK	Funding from the GOK
Business Training Extension Services and counselling.	0.5m	2008-2010	Number of trader trained	Field visits; report to DEC/DDC	MOT	GOK	Implementation
Jua Kali sheds construction.	6.5m	2008-2012	Number of sheds put up	Field visits; reports to DEC/DDC	MOT	GOK	Supervise construction; provision of funds by GOK
Formation of Jua Kali Associations.	0.3M	2008-2009	No. of Association formed	Reports to DEC/DDC	MOT	GOK	Community mobilization; implementation
Community tourism initiative District wide	0.6m	2008-2011	No. of groups trained	Reports to DEC/DDC	MOT	GOK	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC.
Business Development Service	0.5m	2008-2010	No. of services produced	Reports to DEC/DDC	MOT	GOK	Reports for DDC/DEC.

### 4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
A1Matisi-Bokoli-C42Teremi (D280)	23.2m	2008-2010	No. of Kms upgraded	Site visit reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Contract documents	MOR Private sector	GOK	Funding Implementation Maintenance
A1Lugulu-E309 Makuselwa (E308)	16.8m	2007-2008	No. of Kms upgraded	Site visit reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Contract documents	MOR Private sector	GOK	Funding Implementation Maintenance
Miskhu- Kibisi Road (E309)	9.3m	2007-2008	No. of Kms upgraded	Site visit reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; 2003Contract documents	MOR Private sector	GOK	Funding Implementation Maintenance
A1Misikhu-R8 Magemo URP19	4.7m	2007-2008	No. of Kms upgraded	Site visit reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Contract documents	MOR Private sector	GOK	Funding Implementation Maintenance
D269Kuywa-E310 Magana (E1241)	4.2m	2007-2008	No. of Kms upgraded	Site visit reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Contract documents	MOR Private sector	GOK	Funding Implementation Maintenance
Lukusi market (REP)	3M	2008	Survey work done and length of lines.	Field visits; Reports to DDC/DEC	Ministry of Energy (MOE, KPLC)	GOK	Ensure proper implementation takes place
Mbande market (REP)	1.8M	2009	Survey work done and length of lines.	Field visits; Reports to DDC/DEC	Ministry of Energy (MOE, KPLC)	GOK	Ensure proper implementation takes place
Luuyia Girls (REP)	4M	2008	Survey work done and length of lines.	Field visits; Reports to DDC/DEC	Ministry of Energy (MOE, KPLC)	GOK	Ensure proper implementation takes place
Muji Market complex(RE)	2.8M	2009	Survey work done and length of lines.	Field visits; Reports to DDC/DEC	Ministry of Energy (MOE, KPLC)	GOK	Ensure proper implementation takes place
Lutacho Secondary and Primary School (REP)	1.4M	2009	Survey work done and length of lines.	Field visits; Reports to DDC/DEC	Ministry of Energy (MOE, KPLC)	GOK	Ensure proper implementation takes place
Wanambuko Bridge	8m	2008-2009	Bridge constructed	Site visit reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Contract documents	MOR Private sector	GOK	Funding Implementation Maintenance

### 4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Community Mobilization	3.5m	2008-2012	Number of awareness and training sessions	Workshop reports	Community NGO's MENR	GOK	Ensuring implementation; Technical input
Wetlands Management and Conservation	600,000	2008-2012	Conservation infrastructure	Field visits; Reports	Community NGO's MENR	GOK	Ensuring implementation; Technical input
Urban Waste Management	350,000	2008-2012	Absence of garbage in the urban areas.	Reports by DPHO; Town visits	Local authorities DPHO	GOK	Implementing the programme; Inspection
Disaster Management	100,000	2008-2012	The degree of preparedness	Field reports	MENR	GOK	Ensuring implementation;

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators and alertness.	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Group nurseries	15.1m	2008-2012	No. of nurseries set up	Field visits; Reports	Community NGO's MENR	GOK	Ensuring implementation; Technical input
Webuye Hill Forest (Webuye)	6.25m	2008-2012	Number of trees planted	Field visits; Reports	Community NGO's MENR	GOK	Ensuring implementation; Technical input
Commercial and Conservation Woodlot Development	6M	2008-2012	Number of trees planted	Field visits; reports	Community NGO's MENR	GOK	Ensuring implementation; Technical input
Catchments Afforestation	1m	2008-2012	Area brought under afforestation	Field visits; reports	Community NGO's MENR	GOK	Ensuring implementation; Technical input
Training	1.5m	2008-2012	Number of awareness and training sessions	Workshop reports	Community NGO's MENR	GOK	Ensuring implementation; Technical input
Urban Waste Management	1.5m	2003-2008	Absence of garbage in the urban areas.	Reports by DPHO; Town visits	Local authorities DPHO	GOK	Implementing the programme; Inspection
Pollution abatement	3.5m	2008-2012	Volume of money spent on abatement	Filed visits reports; MENR reports	MENR Local authorities business community	GOK	Ensuring is implementation execute
Environment Plan	2.5m	2008-2010	Plans procured	Plan documents	Community NGO's MENR	GOK	Ensuring implementation; Technical input
Webuye water supply	465m	2008-2010	Completed project components	Reports from DWO; Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visit reports	MOPW MENR Local Authorities NGOs Water Users	GOK	Provide funds for implement Management and maintenance of the project
District Water Office	2M	2008-2010	Completed project components	Reports from DWO. Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visit reports	MOPW DWO	GOK	Provide funds and implement;
Miendo Community Water Project	3M	2008-2009	Completed project components	Reports to DDC; Reports from DWO; Site visits reports	Water department	GOK	Provision of technical and financial support; Capacity building
Lumonya Borehole Water Project	5M	2008	Completed project components	Reports to DDC; Reports from DWO; Site visits reports	Water department	GOK	Provision of technical and financial support; Capacity building
Sirwa Community Borehole	967,000	2008	Completed project components	Reports to DDC; Reports from DWO; Site visits reports	Water department	GOK	Provision of technical and financial support; Capacity building
Makuselwa Borehole Water Project	967,000	2008	Completed project components	Reports to DDC; M&E Supervision reports	Water department	GOK	Provision of technical and financial support; Capacity building
Wamangoli Borehole Water Project	974,800	2008	Completed project components	Reports to DDC; M&E Supervision reports	Water department	GOK	Provision of technical and financial support; Capacity building



Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Muchi-milo Community Water Project	5M	2008-2009	Project components completed	Reports to DDC; Reports from DWO	MOPW MENR DWO	GOK	Technical; Financial; Supervision
Sitikho Borehole Water Project	3.5M	2008-2009	Project components completed	Reports to DDC; Reports from DWO; Site visit reports	Water department	GOK	Ensure proper implementation by GOK
Lugulu Water Project	3.5M	2008-2010	Complete project components	Reports to DEC/DDC; reports from DWO	MENR; Community NGOs and Private sectors	GOK	Provision of technical and financial support; Capacity building. Provision of regulatory services; service delivery to the beneficiaries.
Lukusi Water Supply	3.5M	2008-2011	Complete project components	Reports to DEC/DDC; reports from DWO	MENR; Community NGOs and Private sectors	GOK	Provision of technical and financial support; Capacity building Provision of regulatory services; service delivery to the beneficiaries.
Milo Dispensary Water Supply	2M	2008-2009	Complete project components	Reports to DEC/DDC; reports from DWO	MENR; Community NGOs and Private sectors	GOK	Provision of technical and financial support; Capacity building Provision of regulatory services; service delivery to the beneficiaries.
Yasulwe Water Project	3.5M	2008-2010	Complete project components	Reports to DEC/DDC; reports from DWO	MOE MNR; Community NGOs and Private sectors	GOK	Provision of technical and financial support; Capacity building. Provision of regulatory services; service delivery to the beneficiaries.
Makhesa Water Project	3M	2008-2011	Complete project components	Reports to DEC/DDC; reports from DWO	MOE MNR; Community NGOs and Private sectors	GOK	Provision of technical and financial support; Capacity building Provision of regulatory services; service delivery to the beneficiaries.
Matulo Water Supply	2.5M	2010	Complete project components	Reports to DEC/DDC; reports from DWO	MOE MNR; Community NGOs and Private sectors	GOK	Provision of technical and financial support; Capacity building. Provision of regulatory services; Service delivery to the beneficiaries.
Namarambi Water Project	2.5M	2010	Complete project components	Reports to DEC/DDC reports from DWO	MOE MNR; Community NGOs and	GOK	Provision of technical and financial support; Capacity

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
					Private sectors		building. Provision of regulatory services; Service delivery to the beneficiaries.
Lurare Health Centre Borehole	853,400	2008	Complete project components	Reports to DEC/DDC reports from DWO	Water de	GOK	Ensure proper implementation by GOK.
Misemwa Borehole Water Project	770,000	2008	Complete project components	Reports to DEC/DDC reports from DWO	Water department	GOK	Ensure proper implementation by GOK
Chebini Drainage Bokoli-Webuye	2.5M	2008-2009	Complete project components	Reports to DEC/DDC reports from DWO	DIO	GOK	Ensure proper implementation by GOK.
Makemo Irrigation	4.5M	2008-2009	Complete project components	Reports to DEC/DDC reports from DWO	DIO	GOK/KARI	Ensure proper implementation by GOK

#### 4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Division of Vaccines and Immunization	2.1M	2008-2012	% coverage; No. of health education training sessions held	Quarterly reports; Records from the clinic and MOH	MOH Community	GOK	GOK to support staff and provide funds and antigens Community provide funds-(cost sharing)
TB Treatment and Control	20M	2008-2012	No. of cases treated	Reports to DDC; Records from hospital; Reports from MOH	MOH	GOK	Ensure implementation
Community Rehabilitative Services	500,000	2008-2012	Number of sites established	Field visits Progress reports	MOH	GOK	Ensure implementation
Malaria Control	25M	2008-2012	Reported cases of malaria morbidity.	Reports to DDC; Hospital records	MOH Community	GOK	GOK to provide drugs; and train and supply ITNS
STI Programme	15M	2008-2012	No. of treated cases. Reported cases of infection	Reports to DDC; Records from hospital; Reports from MOH	MOH	GOK	GOK; funds and drugs
Nutrition Activities	2.5M	2008-2012	No. of Health sessions held; No. of demonstrations No. of malnourished	Community reports; Quarterly reports; Records from MOH	MOH	GOK	GOK to support staff and provide funds; develop and distribute materials

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
			children				
Primary Health Care Activities	25M	2008-2012	No. of health education training sessions held	Quarterly reports; Records from the clinic and MOH	MOH	GOK	GOK to provide funds
HIV and AIDS Prevention, Treatment and Care	50M	2008-2012	No. of VCT centres; Reported cases of infection	Reports to DDC; Records from hospital; Reports from MOH	MOH AMPATH APHIA II W	GOK	Counselling Treatment of opportunistic cases Distribution of condoms Distribution of food supplements Provision of ARVS
Construction of DMOH Offices	6m	2008-2010	Completed Building	Reports to DDC; Records from hospital; Reports from MOH	MOH	GOK	Supervise construction
Renovation of the District Hospital.	3.5m	2008-2009	Complete renovation	Reports to DDC; Records from hospital; Reports from MOH	MOH	GOK	Supervise
Construction / Relocation of Webuye Health Centre	6.5m	2008-210	Completed building	Reports to DDC; Records from hospital; Reports from MOH	MOH	GOK	Supervise construction
Free Primary Education (FPE) programme.	As per the government policy.	2008-2012	No. of schools funded	Reports to DDC; Records from education.	DEO	GOK	Ensure implementation
Free Secondary Education District Wide	As per the government policy.	2008-2012	No. of school funded.	Reports to DDC; Records from education.	DEO	GOK	Ensure implementation
Construction of District Education office.	8.5m	2008-2010	Completed building	Reports to DDC; Records from education.	DEO	GOK	Supervise construction
Supply of power to educational institutions.	25m	Number of schools connected with power.	Completed building	Reports to DDC;	DEO	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Improvement	15.5m	2008-	No of building	Reports to	DEO	GOK	GOK to

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
of school infrastructure		2012	constructed.	DDC;			provide funds
Assessment of teachers, schools, and other educational institutions		No of teachers, schools assessed;	Assessment done	Reports to DDC;	DEO	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Supply of laboratory equipments.	18.5	2008-2012	No of schools supplied with laboratory equipments.	Reports to DDC, DEC;	DEO	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Disbursement of funds to orphans in partnership with USAID.	2.5	2008-2011	No of students awarded bursary.	Reports to DDC;	AMPIAI;	USAID	Identification of the students to be awarded bursary

#### 4.2.6 Research Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction of a DIDC at Webuye	8.5m	2008-2009	Complete building	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC.	MPND	GOK	Provide funds; Ensure completion
Establishment of cyber cafes.	3.5m	2008-2010	No of cyber cafes established	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC.	DIO (information)	GOK	Provide funds; Ensure completion

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

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Proposed Sources of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Webuye AP lines	1.6M	2008	Works completed	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC.	Office of the president; MOR&PW	GOK	Provide funds; Ensure completion
Milo chiefs camp	0.5M	2009	Works completed	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC.	Office of the president; MOR&PW	GOK	Provide funds; Ensure completion
Ngwelo AP lines	0.5M	2009	Works completed	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC.	Office of the president; MOR&PW	GOK	Provide funds; Ensure completion
Bokoli chiefs camp	0.5M	2009	Works completed	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC.	Office of the president; MOR&PW	GOK	Provide funds; Ensure completion
District Headquarters	15M	2009	Works completed	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC.	Office of the president; MOR&PW	GOK	Provide funds; Ensure completion
Ndivisi AP lines	3.0M	2010	Works completed	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC.	Office of the president; MOR&PW	GOK	Provide funds; Ensure completion
Misikhu AP	1.8M	2009	Works	Site visits;	Office of the	GOK	Provide funds;

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Proposed Sources of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
lines Ndivisi division			completed	Reports for DDC/DEC.	president; MOR&PW		Ensure completion
Probation Day Care Centre	3.0216M	2008-2009	Complete Building	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC	GOK Home Affairs	GOK	Ensure completion
Community Service Order	3.8m	2008-2012	No. of people trained; No. of reports presented to court; No. of offenders rehabilitated.	Reports for DDC/DEC	GOK Home Affairs	GOK	Ensure completion
After Care Service	6.2M	2008-2012	No. of people trained; No. of reports presented to court; No. of offenders rehabilitated.	Reports for DDC/DEC	GOK Home Affairs	GOK	Ensure completion
Probation Orders Programme	4.2M	2008-2012	No. of people trained; No. of reports presented to court; No. of offenders rehabilitated.	Reports for DDC/DEC	GOK Home Affairs	GOK	Ensure completion
	3.8m	2008-2012	No. of people trained; No. of reports presented to court; No. of offenders rehabilitated.	Reports for DDC/DEC	GOK Home Affairs	GOK	Ensure completion
Mobile registration District Wide	2.5M	2008-2012	NO. of I.Ds issued	Reports for DDC/DEC	Registration of persons department	GOK	Ensure implementation

#### 4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction of an Office.	4.5m	2008-2009	Complete building	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC.	MPND & Vision 2030	GOK	Provide funds; Ensure completion
Provision of a vehicle for the District Development Office	4.5m	2008-2010	Vehicle	Reports for DDC/DEC.	MPND & Vision 2030	GOK	Provide funds; Ensure completion
Feasibility and Rural appraisal systems	0.8m	2008-2012	Reports	Reports for DDC/DEC.	MPND & Vision 2030	GOK	Provide funds; Ensure completion
Development of District	0.9m	2008-2010	Developed database;	Reports for DDC/DEC.	MPND & Vision 2030	GOK	Provide funds; Ensure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Development database and Statistical Abstract			statistical abstract developed				completion
Construction and Furnishing of the district treasury	8.5m	2008-2009	Complete building	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC.	MOF	GOK	Provide funds; Ensure completion

#### 4.2.9 Special Programme Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Constituency Women Enterprise Scheme	1M		Number of groups funded	Reports to DDC/DEC	DGSDO	GOK	Training and giving funds to qualified groups
OVC-CCT	4.95M	2008-2009	No. of Household funded	Report to DDC/DEC	Children Department	GOK	Ensure implementation
Community sports ground at Webuye	5m	2008-2010	Sports ground in use	Sites visits Reports to DDC/DEC	District Sports office	GOK	Ensure implementation
Community cultural centre	3.25M	2008-2011	Acres of land acquired	Sites visits Reports to DDC/DEC	District Culture office	GOK	Ensure implementation
Community Sports ground at Ndivisi	5m	2008-2011	Sports ground in use	Sites visits Reports to DDC/DEC	District Sports office	GOK	Ensure implementation
Establish a Youth Academy	15m	2008-2011	Works completed	Sites visits Reports to DDC/DEC	District Sports office	GOK	Ensure implementation
The Youth Enterprise Fund (YEDF)	1M		Number of groups funded	Reports to DDC/DEC;	District youth enterprise and development office	GOK	Ensure implementation.
Construction of an Office Block	3.5m	2009	Works completed	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC.	Ministry of state for youth affairs; MOR&PW	GOK	Provide funds; Ensure completion
Youth Information Resource Centre	2.75m	2009	Works completed	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC.	Ministry of state for youth affairs; MOR&PW	GOK	Provide funds; Ensure completion
Dairy farming Milo sub location	1.2m	2008-2009	Group funded	Reports to DDC/DEC	DPC	GOK	Training and giving funds to qualified groups
Provision of a Vehicle for	3.5m	2008-2009	Vehicle provided	Reports to DDC/DEC	DYO	GOK	Provide funds; Ensure

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Constituency Women Enterprise Scheme	1M		Number of groups funded	Reports to DDC/DEC	DGSDO	GOK	Training and giving funds to qualified groups
OVC-CCT	4.95M	2008-2009	No. of Household funded	Report to DDC/DEC	Children Department	GOK	Ensure implementation
the youth office							completion
Stabilized blocks Milo sub location	0.6m	2008-2009	Group funded	Reports to DDC/DEC	DPC	GOK	Training and giving funds to qualified groups

### 4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PROGRAMME INDICATORS

The performance indicators in the following table will give an indication on the impact of the project / Programmes in the various sectors.

Monitoring Indicator/Milestone	Current Situation 2008	National Average	Mid-Term Projection 2010	End Term Projection 2012
<b>Human Resource Development</b>				
Health				
IMR	97/1000		95/1000	90/1000
PNNR	145/1,000		143/1,000	140/1,000
U5MR	145/1,000		143/1,000	140/1,000
Immunisation Coverage	51%		95%	98%
HIV/AIDS Prevalence (%)	5.6%		4.8%	4.0%
Doctor: Population Ratio	4:100,000		8:100,000	16:100,000
Nurse: Pop Ratip	15:100,000		30:100,000	45:100,000
Treated Nets Coverage	60%		80%	95%
Percentage of H/H accessible to health centres	75%		90%	100%
<b>Education</b>				
<b>Early Childhood Development</b>				
Teacher/ Pupil ratio	1:25		1:20	1:30
Drop-out rate in percentage (%)	4		3	2
<b>Primary School:</b>				

Monitoring Indicator/Milestone	Current Situation 2008	National Average	Mid-Term Projection 2010	End Term Projection 2012
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:58		1:48	1:50
Gross enrolment	65,154		68,200	70,280
Net enrolment	52,201		60,345	64,254
Drop-out rate in percentage (%)	14		10	6
Gross attendance ratio in percentage (%):				
Female	132.7		128.9	124.9
Male	127.6		120.4	115.9
Net attendance ratio in percentage (%):				
Female	85.9		90.8	80.8
Male	77.7		70.9	65.8
<b>Secondary School:</b>				
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:22		1:28	1:35
Drop-out rate (%)	9		5	3
Average years of attendance	6			
Gross attendance ratio in percentage (%):				
Female	30.8		45.9	50.8
Male	59.9		45.8	60.5
Net attendance ratio in percentage (%):				
Female	9.8		20.8	30.5
Male	20.5		35.5	45.8
Female	30.8			
Male	59.2			
<b>Water</b>				
Number of households with access to piped water	3700		4500	5800
Percentage(%) of households with access to potable water	30		35	40
Percentage of H/Holds with latrines	79		85	95
Average distance to the nearest water point(km)	2		1.5	1
<b>Roads</b>				



Monitoring Indicator/Milestone	Current Situation 2008	National Average	Mid-Term Projection 2010	End Term Projection 2012
Bitumen surface	28.7km		58km	78km
No. H/Hold with telephone	310		520	800
<b>Energy</b>				
Percentage (%) of household with electricity connections	1.2		2.5	5
Number of trading centre with electricity	35		45	58
Secondary schools with electricity	16		26	36
Primary schools with electricity	23		50	120
Percentage of H/Hold using Firewood for cooking	89.9		70	60
<b>Socio-economic</b>				
Crude Birth Rate per 1000 live births	46.6		42	38
Crude Death Rate per 1000 live births	12.3		11	8
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) -deaths/1000	97		90	75
Child Mortality Rate- deaths/1000	145		140	135
Life expectancy (years)				
Male	61.5		62	64
Female	54.3		55	56
Poverty level	56		54	50

