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



EMUHAYA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008—2012

KENYA 
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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EMUHAYA DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2008 – 2012

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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To be a Self-Sustaining District with Excellence in Management of Available Resources

Mission

Provision and Implementation of Government Policies and Legal Framework for Accelerated Growth in Political and Socio-Economic Development

FOREWORD

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

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

After requisite publication of the plans, my ministry will hasten the dissemination to lower levels including the constituencies. This will be an opportune time to reinforce ownership of the plans and apportion responsibilities towards their implementation. I wish to register my appreciation to all those who have been relentless in the technical backstopping of the entire DDPs preparation process through the consultative forums organized by the District Planning and Management Units in each of the districts. Their contributions have enabled us to take stock of the district development needs and challenges and document the critical district specific alignments and interventions necessary for spurring district growth and development.

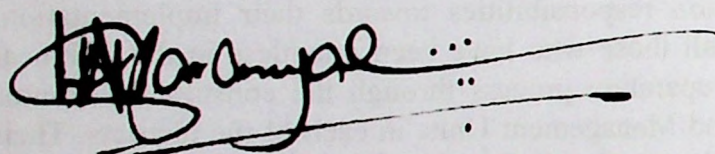
In particular, technical support was provided by Line Ministries, Parastatals, Semi Autonomous Government Agencies and Regional Authorities through their field level staff. We thank them for their tireless and magnanimous support towards the successful completion of the DDPs across all the 148 districts.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

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

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

District level planning remains a key tenet in the planning process in rural areas, especially at this time when we have growing resource availability at devolved levels. The main strategy to be adopted is currently under review to ensure that it gives a constituency focus hence building an effective, bottom-up public service delivery system. As a build up to the previous plans, the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System is being cascaded to sub-national level so that communities and stakeholders will be more actively and fully involved in the entire programmes/project planning process: from initiation, selection, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. This inevitably will require sustenance and enhancement of the existing capacity building initiatives at both the national and sub-national level for participatory planning and development.

Structured plans are underway to revamp the District Information Management Systems across all the districts to realize dynamic District Information and Documentation Centres. The District Planning and 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.

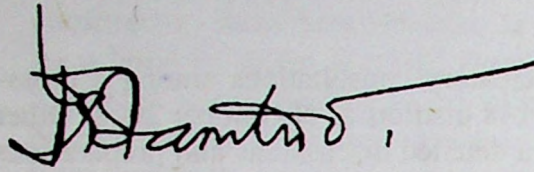
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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**

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABE	Adult Beginners Examination
ACK	Anglican Church of Kenya
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARV	Anti-retroviral
AMREF	African Medical Research Foundation
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AP	Administration Police
BVM	Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine
BCG	Calmette-Guerin-Bacillus
BEOC	Basics Emergency Obstetrics Care
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CDC	Centre for Disease Control
COG	Church of God
CIG	Common Interest Group
DO	District Officer
DPT	District Planning Team
DDP	District Development Plan
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
DC	District Commissioner
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
FOSA	Front Office Services Activity
FBO	Faith Based Organization
GJLOS	Governance, Justice, Law and Order System
GOK	Government of Kenya
GTZ	German Technical Assistance
HBC	Home Based Care
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDs	Identification Cards
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
ICIPE	International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KEMFRI	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services
KESSP	Kenyan Education Sector Support Programme
KIE	Kenya Institute of Education

Emuhaya District Development Plan 2008-2012

Ksh	Kenya Shillings
KM	Kilometre
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
KVA	Kenya Veterinary Association
KVB	Kenya Veterinary Board
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NAAIAP	National Agriculture Accelerated Input Access Programme
NACADA	National Agency for Campaign Against Drug Abuse
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NMK	Njaa Marukufu Kenya
NPR	Not Previously Registered
PAG	Pentecostal Assemblies of God
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SACCO	Saving and Credit Co-operative Society
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SMC	School Management Committee
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SMS	Subject Matter Specialist
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit (Latrines)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Emuhaya District is one of the districts in Western province. It is located about twenty five kilometres from Kisumu town. It comprises of two divisions namely Luanda and Emuhaya. It has one Local Authority the Luanda Town Council. The district experiences bi-modal rainfall with average of 1750 millimetres. The district is rich in streams and rivers that transverse across the district and drain into the Lake Victoria. The equator cuts across the district.

The climate of the district supports mainly crops such as tea, sugarcane, maize, beans, sorghum, ground nuts, bananas, sweet potatoes, local vegetables and livestock rearing. The area also has great potential for horticultural farming. Majority of the residents are involved in small scale business activities which need to be developed. The infrastructure is not well developed and constrains growth of economic activities. The district has a large population mainly comprising of youth who are unemployed. Due to this fact most of them have engaged themselves in drug abuse and other social ills including theft. This needs urgent attention for youth to contribute to rural and district development.

The district has several schools both primary and secondary. Most are in dire need of renovation and equipping and require additional staff. There are few health facilities most concentrated in Emuhaya Division and require expansion and staffing as well as adequate facilities. There is also need to have a modern district hospital at the district headquarters.

At the start of the plan period [2008], the population of Emuhaya was projected to be 213,752 persons that comprises of more female than males. This population was projected from the 1999 population census which recorded 161,712 persons and a 2.2% growth rate per annum. The population is expected to grow to 241,971 persons by the end of the plan period (2012).

The previous plan was not implemented as was expected. This was mainly due to the fact there were many projects in the plan that remained unmatched with adequate resources to implement them. Lack of full stakeholder ownership and participation adversely affected implementation level with some stakeholders focusing on projects outside the scope of the plan.

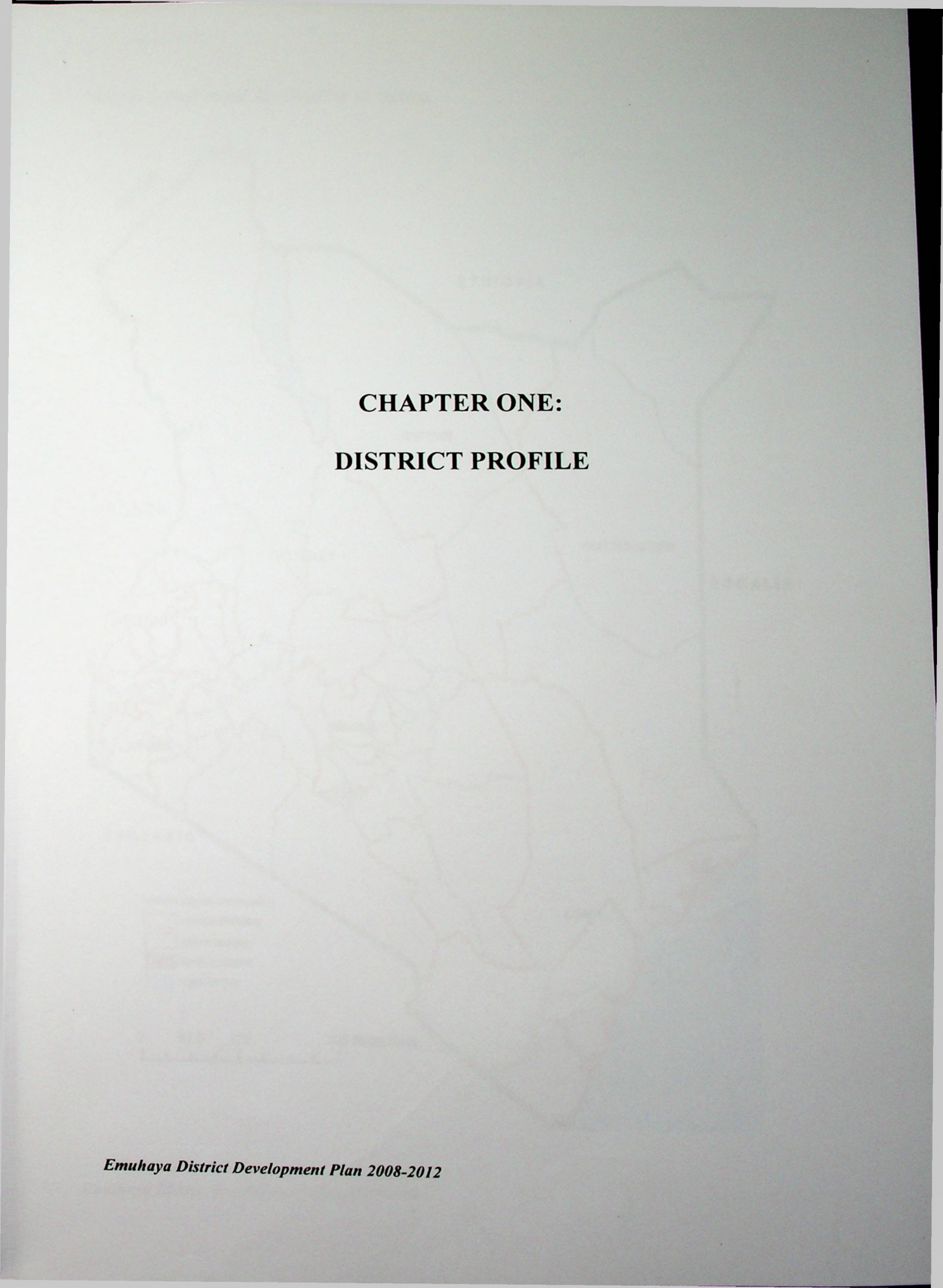
It is envisaged that with devolved funds such as CDF, Youth Enterprise Development Fund, Women Development Fund, LATF, HIV/AIDS Fund, Fuel Levy Maintenance Fund and Constituency Fund, most of the projects and programmes will be implemented within a facilitative harmonized resource management framework. This is in addition to other expected development stakeholders' support including the sector development funds to be availed through respective line ministries.

The lessons learnt from the previous plan have been used to inform the preparation of this plan. The linkage of the plan with the major policy documents such as Kenya Vision 2030, its first Medium Term Plan (2008-2012) and Millennium Development Goals has been analysed in chapter two. The major development challenges and cross cutting issues have been identified and analysed. The plan also carries out the analysis of issues, their causes, the district development objectives and the immediate objectives and targets.

Chapter three of the plan identifies the various sectors operating in the district, their vision and mission, their importance in the district and the role of the stakeholders in each sub sector.

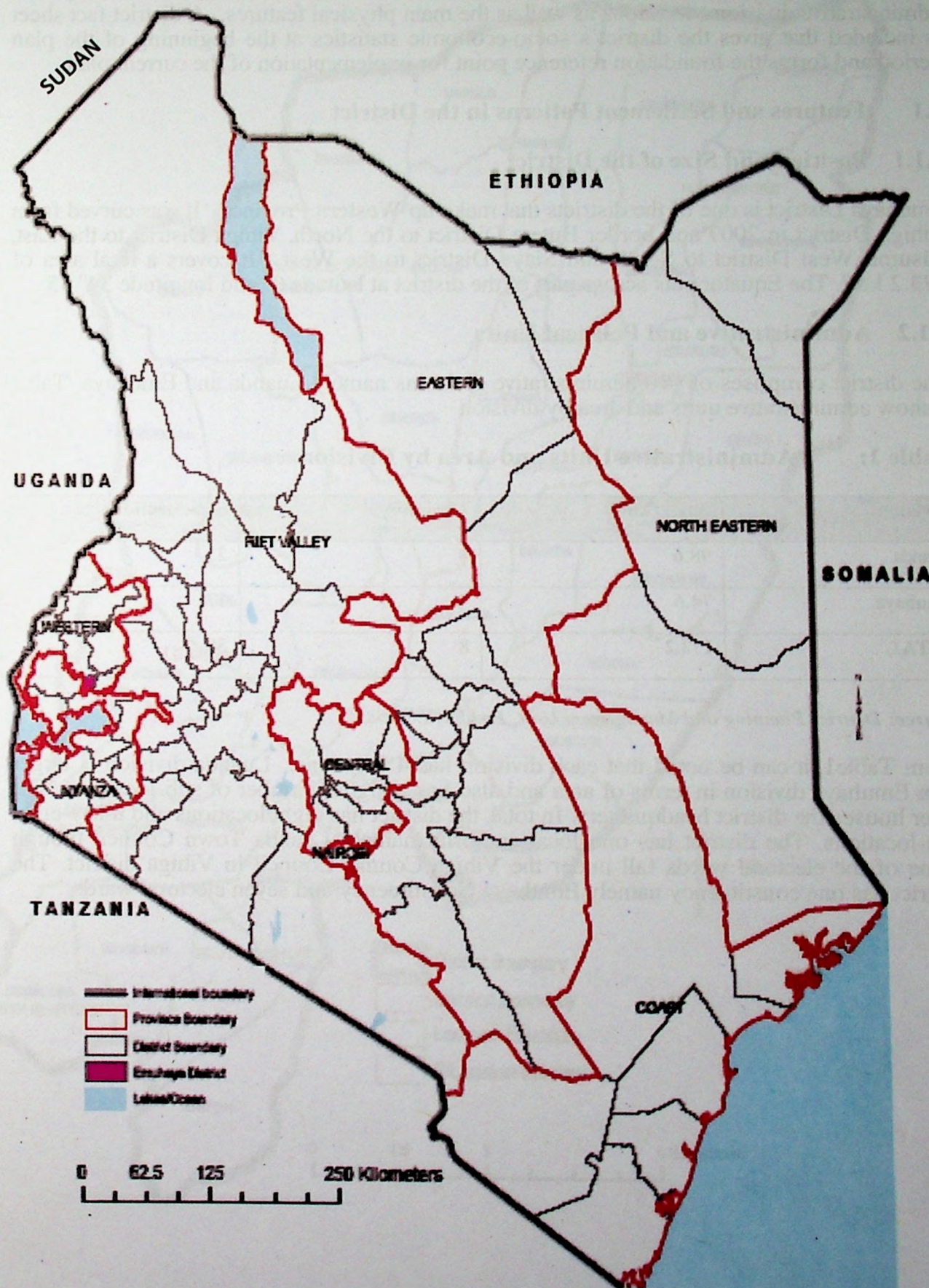
The plan conclude with the monitoring and evaluation matrix which will provide M&E framework aligned to the national system for effective tracking of delivery of outputs and benefits from implementation of the projects and programmes over the plan period.

CHAPTER ONE DISTRICT PROFILE



CHAPTER ONE:
DISTRICT PROFILE

Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



1.0 Introduction

This Chapter gives the background picture of the district in terms of the location, area, administrative divisions, locations as well as the main physical features. A district fact sheet is included that gives the district's socio-economic statistics at the beginning of the plan period and forms the foundation reference point for implementation of the current plan.

1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Emuhaya District is one of the districts that make up Western Province. It was carved from Vihiga District in 2007 and border Butere District to the North, Vihiga District to the East, Kisumu West District to South and Siaya District to the West. It covers a total area of 173.2 km². The Equator cuts across part of the district at latitude 0° and longitude 34° 35'.

1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

The district comprises of two administrative divisions namely Luanda and Emuhaya. Table 1 show administrative units and area by division

Table 1: Administrative Units and Area by Division

Division	Area (km ²)	Location	Sub-location
Luanda	98.6	4	21
Emuhaya	74.6	4	17
TOTAL	173.2	8	38

Source: District Planning and Management Unit, Emuhaya, 2008

From Table 1, it can be noted that each division has 4 locations. Luanda division is larger than Emuhaya division in terms of area and also has a higher number of sub-locations. The latter houses the district headquarters. In total, the district has eight locations and thirty-eight sub-locations. The district has one local authority namely Luanda Town Council though some of the electoral wards fall under the Vihiga County Council in Vihiga district. The district has one constituency namely Emuhaya Constituency and seven electoral wards.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The migration trends and settlement patterns in the district have been mainly influenced by climate, infrastructure, security, soil fertility and the terrain among others. Most parts of the district have been facing security problems making locals either to purchase land in schemes like Lugari or settle around Luanda towns and other areas considered relatively more secure particularly where security personnel are based. Luanda town has also attracted many people because a large fraction of the population engages in small scale businesses though some people have also settled around markets like Esibuye and Mwilonje. Other people have settled near swamps as some parts of the district are too rocky for meaningful traditional agricultural activities. Most rocky areas especially around Bunyore hills have remained unsettled or have sparsely distributed households.

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The district has two agro-ecological zones that are upper midland zone and lower midland zone. Its altitude ranges between 1350 mm and 1500mm above sea level. The rivers and streams flowing in the district drain into Lake Victoria. There are two major rivers in the district namely Esalwa (Edzava) and Yala.

The district has bi-modal rainfall that averages 1750mm per year and the average temperature ranges between 18°C and 22 °C. The soils are dystric Acrisols deep well drained slightly acidic to alkaline. Geologically, the district is composed of Kavirondian rock systems with rocks that are used as building stones and ballast. The district experiences high river line erosion.

1.3 Population Profile and Projections

Population characteristics of the district are presented in this chapter and include the population density, general and urban population size and structure. This information is crucial for the human resource development planning that will serve as a drive to the entire district development with more focus on the labour force.

1.3.1 Population Size and Structure

According to the 1999 Population and Housing Census, the population of Emuhaya was 161,712 and was expected to grow at an average rate of 2.2% per annum. At the start of the plan period, the population was estimated at 213,754 and was projected to reach 241,972 in 2012. This will result in increased demands on health, education and other social facilities as well as the investment that is required to open up opportunities for employment for the expected labour force. Population projections by age cohorts is presented in table 2 below.

Table 2: Population Projections by Age Cohorts

Age Cohort	1999 (Census)			2008 (Projections)			2010 (Projections)			2012 (Projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	12,293	12,478	24,772	16,250	16,494	32,744	17,289	17,549	34,838	18,395	18,671	37,066
5-9	11,717	11,829	23,545	15,487	15,635	31,122	16,478	16,636	33,113	17,532	17,700	35,231
10-14	13,083	13,389	26,472	17,293	17,698	34,991	18,399	18,830	37,230	19,576	20,035	39,611
15-19	9,667	10,387	20,053	12,777	13,729	26,507	13,595	14,607	28,202	14,464	15,542	30,006
20-24	4,914	7,046	11,961	6,496	9,314	15,810	6,911	9,910	16,821	7,353	10,543	17,897
25-29	3,537	5,383	8,920	4,675	7,116	11,791	4,974	7,571	12,545	5,292	8,055	13,348
30-34	3,010	4,443	7,453	3,979	5,872	9,851	4,233	6,248	10,481	4,504	6,648	11,152
35-39	2,701	4,078	6,779	3,570	5,390	8,960	3,799	5,735	9,534	4,042	6,102	10,143
40-44	2,455	3,464	5,919	3,246	4,578	7,824	3,453	4,871	8,324	3,674	5,183	8,857
45-49	2,297	3,008	5,305	3,037	3,975	7,012	3,231	4,230	7,460	3,437	4,500	7,938
50-54	1,970	2,551	4,522	2,605	3,372	5,977	2,771	3,588	6,359	2,948	3,818	6,766
55-59	1,603	2,082	3,685	2,119	2,753	4,871	2,254	2,929	5,183	2,398	3,116	5,514
60-64	1,571	1,980	3,551	2,076	2,618	4,694	2,209	2,785	4,994	2,351	2,963	5,314
65-69	1,405	1,616	3,021	1,857	2,136	3,993	1,976	2,273	4,248	2,102	2,418	4,520
70-74	1,057	1,151	2,208	1,398	1,521	2,919	1,487	1,618	3,105	1,582	1,722	3,304
75-79	745	754	1,499	985	997	1,982	1,048	1,061	2,108	1,115	1,128	2,243
80+	758	1,012	1,770	1,002	1,338	2,340	1,066	1,423	2,489	1,134	1,514	2,648
Age not stated	146	131	277	192	173	366	205	184	389	218	196	414
Total	74,929	86,782	161,712	99,044	114,709	213,754	105,378	122,048	227,423	112,117	129,854	241,972

Source: District Statistics Office, Emuhaya (2008)

It is worth noting that the population trend indicates that 58.6 per cent of the population comprises of ages 0-19 years who are mainly underage and youthful population. The plan therefore needs to give weight to issues that affect this age bracket. This will include the expansion of education facilities at ECD, primary, secondary and tertiary level. It will also call for expansion of employment opportunities to cater for the graduates from tertiary institutions.

Table 3 below shows population projection for special age groups that have a bearing on district planning.

Table 3: Population Projections by Special Age Group

Age Group	1999 (Census)			2008 (Projections)			2010 (Projections)			2012 (Projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1 yr	2,688	2,911	5,599	3,534	3,829	7,363	3,908	4,234	8,142	4,628	5,014	9,642
Under 5 yrs	11,743	12,722	24,465	15,404	16,688	32,092	15,733	17,045	32,778	16,213	17,565	33,778
6-13 Primary school going	19,295	20,903	40,198	25,318	27,428	52,746	25,859	28,014	53,873	26,483	28,690	55,173
14-17 Secondary school going	8,678	9,402	18,080	11,392	12,342	23,734	11,636	12,605	24,241	12,212	13,229	25,441
15-30 Youth population	20,517	22,226	42,743	26,917	29,160	56,077	27,492	29,783	57,275	28,069	30,409	58,478
15-49 Reproductive age (female)	17,811	19,296	37,107	23,367	25,315	48,682	23,867	25,856	49,723	24,491	26,532	51,023
15-64 Labour force	37,016	40,101	77,117	48,575	52,623	101,198	49,613	53,748	103,361	51,053	55,308	106,361
65+ aged	4,027	4,362	8,389	5,289	5,729	11,018	5,402	5,852	11,254	5,642	6,112	11,754

Source: District Statistics Office, Emuhaya (2008)

Under five years: The population of those less than five years is projected to increase from 32,092 children at the beginning of the plan period to 33,778 children at the end of the plan period. This means that the dependency level will rise and there is need to generate more resources to meet the demands of the increased number of children.

Primary school going [6-13 years]: The population of the primary school going pupils is expected to rise from 52,746 persons at the beginning of the plan period to 55,173 persons at the end of the plan period. The number of female population is higher than that of male and is expected to be sustained throughout the plan period. This calls for an increase in the number of primary schools and related facilities to cater for increased number of pupils.

Secondary school going [14-17 years]: At the beginning of the plan period in 2008, the number of secondary school going students was 23,734 and is expected to grow to 25,441 students by the end of the plan period. The female students will still dominate when compared to their male counterparts. There is therefore need to plan on how to increase the social infrastructure such as schools, colleges, polytechnics and corresponding increased number of staff.

Female reproductive age [15-49 years]: The population in this group is expected to grow from 48,682 in 2008 to 51,023 persons by 2012, the end of Plan period. The rise in the number of reproductive female population means that there is likelihood of rapid population growth with the current fertility rate standing at 5.1 and contraceptive acceptance rate of 9%. Measures to control the population growth and programmes targeting maternal health care must therefore be put in place.

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Labour force [15-64 years]: The district's labour force at the beginning of the plan period was 101,198 persons. This number is expected to rise to 106,361 persons by the end of the plan period. Males will continue to dominate the labour force. A sizeable proportion of this population consist of the unskilled and semiskilled workers. This implies that measures must be put in place to create more economic opportunities for their absorption and meaningful engagement. This means that investments in vocational training institutions will need to be undertaken.

Youth population [15-30 years]: The youth population stood at 56,077 persons at the beginning of the plan period with females being more than males. The number is projected to increase to 58,478 persons by the end of the plan period. Among this category, higher female population trend will be sustained throughout the plan period as per the population projections. Idle youth remains a threat to security which hinders growth hence the urgent and priority need to sustain national programmes implemented mainly through devolved funding with potential to create gainful employment opportunities for the youth. Investments in critical socio-economic infrastructures like access roads, rural electrification, polytechnics and colleges have the requisite impetuses that address needs of the highly energetic youth population.

Aged population [65+ years]: The aged population was 11,018 persons at the beginning of the plan period and is expected to rise to 11,754 persons at the end of the plan period. The increase in population of the aged persons means that the dependency ratio will also go up.

1.3.2 Population Density and Distribution

The district is generally densely populated with the projected average density in 2008 being 1,234 persons per km² as shown in the table below. This is mainly attributed to high fertility rate and small land holdings.

Table 4: Population Distribution and Density by Administrative Division

Division	1999 (Census)		2008 (Projections)		2010 (Projections)		2012 (Projections)	
	Total population	Density Person/Km ²	Total pop	Density Person/Km ²	Total population	Density Person/Km ²	Total population	Density Person/Km ²
Luanda	92,462	938	122,217	1,240	130,034	1,319	138,352	1,403
Emuhaya	69,250	928	91,535	1,227	97,390	1,306	103,619	1,389
District	161,712	934	213,752	1,234	227,424	1,313	241,971	1,397

Source: District Statistics Office, Emuhaya, 2008

From Table 4, it can be noted that Luanda Division has a higher total population of 122,217 and a density of 1,240 persons per km² while Emuhaya has a total population of 91,535 and a density of 1,227 persons per km². This may be explained by the fact that Luanda town which is within Luanda Division is a relatively busy place in commercial

activities and attracts a large number of residents. The fertility rate of the district stands at 5.1%. There is high concentration of population in the swampy parts of Luanda Division. The high population density has contributed to poor land use practices because of scarcity of land.

Table 5: Population Projection for Urban Centre

Urban Centre	1999 (Census)			2008 (Projections)			2010 (Projections)			2012 (Projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Luanda	30,823	35,466	66,289	37,572	43,232	80,804	39,262	45,176	84,439	41,028	47,209	88,237

Source: District Statistics Office, Emuhaya, 2008

Luanda town is the only major urban centre in the district. As noted in Table 5, the urban population is projected to rise from 80,804 persons at the beginning of the plan period (2008) to 88,237 persons in 2012, the end of the Plan period. This calls for strategic planning for critical urban infrastructures such as sewerage, industrial sites, roads, social amenities, drainage system, and water including environmentally-friendly dumping sites.

1.4 Sector Profile

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This sector comprises the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock Development, Fisheries Development, Cooperative Development, Lands, and Forestry and Wildlife.

Emuhaya district has 164 Km² arable land out of the total area of 173.2km². This land is used for farming though the average agricultural farm size is about 0.5 hectares which is too small for any substantial farming to be done. This has made households to concentrate more on subsistence farming with a high bias in maize farming. Modern farming is indeed rare as most people use the traditional farming methods.

Besides, there is the problem of poor market access in addition to inadequate affordable credit and inputs to farmers. Access to agricultural information has also been limited. However, the district is endowed with many rivers and springs which have a high irrigation potential for vibrant modern farming.

Fish farming is practised but the population of fish farmers is low with areas that are covered by ponds being 15,766m². The number of fish ponds stands at around 147. There has been a marked improvement in fish production after sustained fish farming training to farmers. The potential for fish production remains high though lack of appropriate storage facilities is still a challenge.

A sizeable population in the district engage in forest related activities for forest products such as firewood, timber or even fence poles that have gained in value. The number of tree nurseries stand at around 40 with around 650,000 seedlings of both indigenous and exotic type. Inadequate funds to support enhanced production and curbing seedling

diseases still pose serious challenges to the farmers. Sustained reforms related to agro-forestry will enhance earnings from forest products as well conservation for posterity.

The district cooperative movement is characterised by few active cooperatives as most of them are dormant. The main ones are SACCOs and marketing co-operatives. However, they have few active memberships making the turnover to be low. Main challenges include mismanagement and generally ignorant members. This calls for greater mobilization to revive dormant cooperatives to enhance value addition in the locally produced raw products.

Most households own livestock although there is no operational community cattle dip in the district. Private artificial inseminators (AIs) fill the gap though their number is minimal thus constraining access to AI and clinical services. There is no slaughter house in the district as well as hides and skin store that would potentially provide ready market for livestock products. Most animals are slaughtered in slabs. The district over the years experienced over-stocking of animals because of insufficient land size. Uncontrolled livestock movement has been a common phenomenon making it difficult to control livestock related diseases with adverse effects on commercial livestock production. The climate however is good for exotic livestock rearing which are able to produce improved yields for the available market.

1.4.2 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Environmental focus has been enhanced with increased supervisory activities and co-ordination over matters related to environment through NEMA office at the district though it is inadequately staffed. There is increased environmental awareness and enforcement of environmental regulations is on course. However, there is the dire need to curb increased pollution especially in urban centres like Luanda and environmental degradation mostly along the river banks and mismanagement of liquid and solid waste.

Majority of the people in the district do not have access to piped water and rely on spring water from both protected and unprotected springs, boreholes, wells and rivers like Jordan. Most of this water is not treated and can cause waterborne diseases. With the creation of the district, major water works are underway including Maseno Water Supply and Emusire pipeline. This will lead to provision of clean water and improved sanitation.

The district is also made up of rocks especially around Bunyore hills which are being exploited for ballast but production has been rather limited. This can be enhanced if private investors are mobilized to venture on large scale production.

1.4.3 Human Resource Development

The district has 92 primary schools and 29 secondary schools. In both primary and secondary schools, the enrolment for girls is higher than that of boys. In primary schools, the teacher-pupil ratio is still high with one teacher handling around 53 pupils. Over 91 per cent of the pupils attend public schools in both primary and secondary levels. The tertiary institutions available are the youth polytechnics which are not well attended. The main challenges faced in the education sub-sector are overstretched infrastructure due to over enrolment especially primary and secondary schools, dilapidated infrastructure as well as understaffing. The adult education institutions are also operational in various

centres but with perennial staff shortages and inadequate teaching and learning materials. Generally, improvement has been noted in national examination at both primary and secondary school levels.

On health, the district has a district hospital which is supported by health centres and dispensaries. There is also one mission hospital, one nursing home and a number of private clinics which are operational. The most prevalent diseases are malaria, upper respiratory infections (URIs), pneumonia, skin diseases and intestinal worms. There is only one doctor giving a very unfavourable doctor-population ratio. There is need for infrastructural development and more staffing.

1.4.4 Special Programmes

Several youth programmes have been started in the district with the opening of the youth office. The district is experiencing a large number of youth who are dropping out of schools most of whom are becoming drug addicts. Sporting activities have also been started including the constituency soccer activities funded by Ministry of Youths and Sports. The Office of the President has several special programmes in place which are also being implemented in the district such as famine and relief programme, HIV/AIDS among others. Gender and Social Services sub-sector is charged with mobilizing individual groups and communities to attain full participation for sustainable social-economic development. The sub-sector focuses on activities like; capacity building the women groups and CBOs on income generating activities. The department is also responsible for disbursement of the Women Enterprise Fund. The children department sensitizes the public on children's rights and handles issues related to children.

1.4.5 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The district does not have a resident Court of law or a Prison though the crime rate has been high. This has made court cases to take a relatively longer time to conclude.

The registration of persons has been going on well in the district. The department has also started mobile registration especially in secondary schools. Sensitization programmes are on course to ensure those who have attained the age of 18 years register for identity cards.

Security has improved much in the district with setting up of a number of Administration Police posts that have helped curb rampant insecurity. More security personnel need to be posted to the district as well as providing appropriate facilities for enhanced security.

1.4.6 Physical Infrastructures

The Kenya Roads Board through the District Roads Committee continues to oversee the implementation of the Road Maintenance Fuel Levy Fund and constituency road projects. The main focus has been construction and maintenance of all roads that are classified in the district.

With the Kisumu- Busia highway passing through Luanda town, means of transport has been enhanced and is noticeable from the many vehicles plying the route as well as linking the town with urban centres in the remote areas. More roads are yet to be opened

after the creation of the district. There is also more focus on bridges to improve accessibility for easy transportation of people and goods in the district.

There are also several projects that fall under rural electrification programme that are being implemented in the district.

1.4.7 Research, Innovation and Technology

There are several M-Pesa services from Safaricom limited that have enhanced cash transfers. The second service known as Zap from Zain limited is also picking up in the district. Good network coverage for both main mobile telephony services Safaricom and Zain has been highly facilitative. Orange network has also been introduced in the district.

Several TV stations signals are also received in and around the district due to its proximity to Kisumu city which is a regional economic hub.

The internet service providers are few and residents and clients have to outsource the services from as far as Kisumu City notwithstanding the high potential and opportunity that exist locally.

1.4.8 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Luanda town is well established in terms of business and has been a relatively very busy centre during market days which are Mondays and Thursdays. It attracts businesses from as far as Western and Nyanza provinces and has some of the commodities coming from as far as Rift Valley province. This presents a good opportunity for banking and other financial service providers to expand their businesses in Luanda town. Electricity supply is available in almost every part of the district hence ensuring a steady supply of power, a critical prerequisite for business prosperity.

There are however virtually no substantive industries despite the favourable constantly flowing water which provides great potential for horticultural products as well as other high value crops. There are also immeasurable amounts of rocks that can be used in ballast making on a large scale. Nevertheless, a number of financial institutions are operating in Luanda town which can be exploited to provide financial support to upcoming businesses.

1.4.9 Public Administration

Expansion work has been going on at the district headquarters in order to improve service provision while new administration units are yet to be created. The existence of district treasury at the district headquarters facilitates smooth financial services to government departments. The District Development Office is also in operation and co-ordinates planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of all projects and programmes undertaken in the district. A temporary DIDC exists at the District Development Office that provides information backup to the district development process. This needs radical expansion to modern facility in tandem with anticipated district growth and development.

The district also has one town council namely Luanda town council though some electoral wards in the district fall under Vihiga county council.

Harmonization of the parallel systems of public service delivery particularly at the development front needs immediate attention from the national leadership cascaded to the sub-national level for harmonious, efficient and effective delivery of services.

1.5 District Fact Sheet

The fact sheet presents wide range of information about the district at a glance. The factual information in the sheet cut across various sectors of the economy.

Information Category	Statistics
Area	
Total Area (km ²)	173.2
Arable Area (km ²)	164
Non-Arable Area (km ²)	9.2
Topography and Climate	
Altitude(meters above sea level)	
Lowest altitude	1350
Largest altitude	1500
Annual rainfall by season:	
Bi-modal-millimetres	1750
Temperature: degree Celsius	
High	22
Low	18
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population Size	213,754
Population Structures	
Male population	99,044
Female population	114,709
Sex ratio	116:100
Distribution of population by sex (%)	
Male	46.3
Female	53.7
Distribution of population by broad age-group and age dependency ratio (%)	
0-14	41.5
15-64	51.5
65+	6.8
Distribution of household by household size (%)	
1-2	18.7
3-4	25.6
5-6	28.6
7+	27.2
Mean	5.1
Distribution of household by sex of household head (%)	
Male	62.9
Female	37.1
Distribution of household heads by marital status	
Monogamous (%)	63.7
Polygamous	8.1
Separated	3.3
Divorced	1.5
Widow/widower	21.5
Never married	1.9

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Information Category	Statistics
Distribution of children (0-4 years) by living arrangement (%)	
With both parents	48.1
With mother only	27.3
With father only	3.0
With neither	17.8
Not stated	3.8
Population under 5 yrs	
Male	15,404
Female	16,688
Dependent population- less than 15 and above 55	
Male	58,467
Female	61,190
Youth Population (15-30 yrs)	
Male	26,917
Female	29,160
Total No. of primary school going age (6-13 yrs)	
Males	25,318
Female	27,428
Total	52,746
Total number of secondary school going age (14-17 yrs)	
Males	11,392
Female	12,342
Total	23,734
Total labour force (15-64)	
Males	48,575
Females	52,623
Total	10,1198
No of eligible voters (>18 yrs)	97,350
Dependency ratio	2:1
Population growth rate (%)	2.2
Density	
Highest density	1240
Lowest density	1227
Average density	1234
Rural Population	
Rural Population at the start of plan period	
Male	61,470
Female	71,478
Rural population at the end of plan period	
Male	71,089
Female	82,645
Urban Population	
Number of towns- Luanda	1
Urban population at the start of the plan period	
Males	37572
Females	43232
Urban population at the end of the plan period	
Males	41028
Females	47209
Crude Birth Rate/1000	16
Crude Death Rate/1000	13
Life Expectancy- average for the District (years)	
Male	50
Female	52

Information Category	Statistics
Infant Mortality Rate/ 1000	71
Under five Mortality rate/1000	116
Total Fertility Rate	5.1
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Absolute poverty (%)	
Average:	
Rural	58
Urban	62
Food poverty (%)	65
Distribution of communities by main economic activities (%)	
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	84.5
Wholesale/Retail trade	3.7
Community/Social services	11.8
Industry contribution to household incomes (%)	
Agriculture/forestry	4.0
Mining	1.7
Manufacturing	6.0
Construction	0
Transport/storage/commerce	0
Wholesale/retail trade	59.0
Finance/insurance services	4.2
Electricity/water/gas	1.3
Community/social services	7.9
Not classified	15.8
Crop Farming	
Average farm size (small scale)-Hectares	0.5
Average farm size (large scale)-Hectares	1
Agricultural parcel and holding size (Acres)	
Parcel	1.2
Holding	1.6
Parcels operated by owners with title deeds (%)	28.3
Parcel under irrigation (%)	0
Parcel using fertilizer (%)	
Any fertilizer	85.4
Inorganic fertilizer	57.5
Organic	61.5
Households growing various crops (%)	
Maize	94.5
Finger millet	4.1
Sorghum	0.9
Cassava	3.8
Sweet potatoes	18.1
Sukuma wiki	6.9
Beans	70.6
Cow peas	7.0
Bananas-cooking	8.0
Tea	17.4
Others	65.7
Current production levels:	
Maize-bags	120,000
Beans-bags	11,000
Sweet potatoes-bags	1,100
Sorghum-bags	1,600
Ground nuts-bags	440
Bananas-tons	4,600
Tea-tons	170
Local vegetables-tons	210

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Information Category	Statistics
Total acreage under food crops-Hectares	12,000
Main cash crops produced-tea and coffee	2
Total acreage under cash crops-Acres	200
Main storage facilities-in door(stores) and cereal banks	2
Farm families	23,630
Distribution of response by community on land use (%)	
Farming	98.7
Planned housing	1.3
Household engaged in crop farming (%)	87.2
Agricultural parcels distribution by operation status (%)	
Own	87
Rental/leased	6.2
Free	6.1
Others	0.7
Livestock Farming	
Households owning livestock (%)	80.6
Type of livestock by households (%)	
Cattle	69.4
Sheep	7.5
Goats	14.2
Pigs	0
Chicken	91.0
Other poultry	3.7
Donkey	0
Other animals	6.0
Land carrying capacity –cows/acre	3
Bee hives	810
Milk production:	
Quantity (litres)	7,264,630
Value (ksh)	217,938,900
Beef Production:	
Quantity (metric tons)	724.9
Value (ksh)	115,984,000
Mutton Production:	
Quantity (metric tons)	34.5
Value (ksh)	5,325,520
Egg production:	
Quantity- trays	92,767
Value (ksh)	13,915,520
Poultry:	
Quantity (metric tons)	150
Value (ksh)	22,500,000
Honey Production:	
Quantity (kg)	10,335
Value (ksh)	3,100,500
Pork Production:	
Quantity (Kg)	126
Value (ksh)	20,160
Number of operational communal dips	0
Number of operational private artificial insemination schemes	2
Number of private clinical service providers-certificate holder	13

Information Category	Statistics
Number of private clinical service providers-BVM Degree holder	1
Number of veterinary drug outlets	17
Number of operating cattle slaughter slabs	8
Number of pork slaughter slabs	2
Number of operational hides and skins curing premises	4
Number of hides and skins store	0
Fish Farming	
Main species of fish catch and productivity-Tons	
Tilapia	5
Catfish	2
Population of fish farmers	110
Area of ponds (M ²)	15,766
No. of fish ponds	147
Forestry	
Main forest products and tonnage	3
Fuel wood, timber and poles	
People engaged in forest related activities (sawmills and furniture works) %	85
No. of nurseries:	40
No. of seedlings both indigenous and exotic	650,000
Cooperatives	
Number of cooperatives by type:	
SACCOs	4
Marketing	6
Total turnover by type (ksh)	
SACCOs	98,323
Marketing	136,093
No. of active cooperative societies	4
No. of dormant cooperative societies	6
Total membership of active societies.	2,948
Active members	403
Water and Sanitation	
Number of households with access to piped water	1,508
Number of households with access to potable water point.	14500
Number of permanent rivers: Jordan, Mukhalakhala and Nasibi	3
Number of wells	97
Number of protected springs (functional)	590
Number of unprotected springs	712
Number of shallow wells	102
Number of boreholes	10
Number of dams	0
Number of water pans: Luanda D O's office and Ebusiekwe	3
Number of households with roof catchments	2500
Distribution of communities by main source of drinking water: %	
Streams/ivers	8.5
Springs	82.0
Piped	2.7
Others	6.7
Household distribution by time taken to fetch drinking water-minutes one way: %	
0	7.7
1-4	19.0
5-14	46.5

Information Category	Statistics
15-29	21.1
30-59	5.3
60-	0.4
Toilet facility: %	
Flush toilet	1.2
VIP latrine	12.9
Pit latrine	85.3
Uncovered pit latrine	7.4
Covered pit latrine	77.9
Others	0.6
Household distribution by type of waste disposal: %	
Collected by Local Authority	1.1
Garbage pit	54.2
Burning	0.8
Public garbage heap	1.2
Farm garden	42.7
Number of institutional water supplies	0
Number of ministerial water supplies-Maseno	1
Number of community water supplies-Ebusakami and Mumboto	2
Average distance to the nearest portable water-km	< 1
Distribution of household by main source of drinking water: %	
Piped into dwelling	0.5
Piped into plot yard	7.2
Public tap	2.2
Borehole with pump	1.4
Protected dug well	3.6
Rain water collection	6.6
Un protected dug well	19.9
River ponds streams	7.7
Tankers-truck vendors	2.0
Protected springs	46.1
Education	
Pre-school:	
No. of ECD centres	185
No. of ECD teachers:	
Male	4
Female	391
Total	395
Enrolment:	
Male	4,058
Female	3,838
Total	7,896
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:20
Primary	
Number of primary schools	97
Total enrolment by sex:	
Boys	26,593
Girls	27,634
Total	54,227
Total number of teachers:	
Males	545
Females	479
Total	1,024
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:53

Information Category	Statistics
Distribution of communities by distance to the nearest public primary school: %	
Up to 500 m	2.3
500-1 km	11.8
5 km and above	85.8
Secondary	
Number of secondary schools	29
Total enrolment by sex:	
Boys	4,412
Girls	4,751
Total	9,263
Total number of teachers:	
Male	182
Female	78
Total	260
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:36
Distribution of population (6-17 years) by school attendance-%	
Ever attended	97
Never attended	3.0
Distribution of population (6-17 years) who never attended by reason	
Too young	17.9
No money	64.3
Parent did not let me	18.1
Not stated	17.9
School gross attendance ratio by sex-	
Primary	
Male	136.5
Female	111.4
Secondary	
Male	28.6
Female	46.0
School net attendance ratio by sex-	
Primary	
Male	77.1
Female	83.7
Secondary	
Male	9.4
Female	16.5
Children (3-5 years) attending school by sex-%	
Male	12.9
Female	21.1
Distribution of population (15+ years) by ability to read and write-%	
Male	
Can read and write	89.5
Can't read and write	9.0
Not stated	0.8
Female	
Can read and write	79.4
Can't read and write	19.6
Not stated	0.6

Information Category	Statistics
Children distribution (6-17 years) who ever attended school and not currently in school by reason-%	
Too young	
No money	5.6
Own illness	61.6
Not interested	10.2
Parents did not let me	5.7
Not stated	5.6
	17.5
Distribution of population (6-17 years) by type of school attending-%	
Government	91.9
Private	7.6
Not stated	0.4
Distribution of population (3+ years) by highest school level reached-%	
Pre-school	9.0
Primary	87.7
Secondary	24.4
University	1.3
None	3.2
Others	0.1
Distribution of communities by distance to the nearest public secondary school: %	
Up to 500 m	2.3
500-1 km	28.7
1.1-2.9 km	26.3
3.0-4.9 km	23.3
5 km and above	19.5
Tertiary	
Number of other training institutions:	
Colleges-	1
Private	0
Public	4
Youth Polytechnics	
Enrolment:	
Boys	396
Girls	223
No. of instructors	26
Instructor trainee ratio	26:619
Average year of attendance:	
Boys	18
Girls	15
Adult Literacy	
Number of Adult classes	35
Full time classes	5
Part time classes	12
Self help classes (community initiated)	18
Number of teaching staff	
Male	6
Female	29
Enrolment level by sex:	
Male	177
Female	985
Total	1162
Dropout rates by Sex:%	
Male	40
Female	32

Information Category	Statistics
Average dropout rate:%	36
Literacy levels by Sex:%	
Male	67.3
Female	79.3
Health	
No of district hospitals	1
No of sub district hospitals	0
No of private hospitals	0
No of mission hospitals	1
No of nursing homes	1
No of health posts-outreach services	19
Health centres	4
Dispensaries	3
Private clinics	11
Bed capacity	116
Cots	15
Most prevalent diseases(no.)	5
-Malaria, respiratory system diseases, pneumonia, skin diseases and intestinal worms	
HIV prevalence rate (%)	9.5
Population who slept under a bed net-%	28.5
Children distribution (under 5 years) by place of delivery-%	
Hospital	25.4
Health centre	3.0
Dispensary/clinic	0.9
At home	69.8
Others	0.1
Don't know	0.8
Distribution of communities by knowledge of avoiding HIV/Aids infections: %	
Much better	53.7
Better	46.3
Children distribution(0-59 months) by assistance during delivery-%	
Doctor	9.8
Midwife/nurse	18.4
TBA	7.9
Trained TBA	24
Self	18.8
Others	19.4
Don't know	6.9
Immunization rates of children(12-23 months)-%	
Vaccination card:	
BCG	56.8
Polio B	100
Polio 1	74.4
Polio 2	99.2
Polio 3	80.2
DPT 1	100
DPT 2	95.8
DPT 3	89.3
Measles	87.4
All vaccination	80.2

Information Category	Statistics
Distribution of population by type of disability-%	
Lame	30.2
Blind	19.7
Deaf	12.7
Dumb	1.1
Mental	8.0
Others	26.9
Children(<5 years) who ever breastfed	98.3
Mean length of exclusive breast feeding-months(yrs)	2.7
Distribution of children(<5 years) by sex	
Male	42.9
Female	57.1
No of doctors:	
Public	1
Mission hospital	1
Doctor/population ratio(per annum)	1:41,585
Nurse/population ratio(per annum)	1:2,310
Distribution of communities by distance to the nearest health facility: %	
Up to 500 m	11
500 m to 1 km	1.0
1.1-2.9 km	29.4
3.0-4.9 km	38.0
5.0 km and above	20.6
Post natal care attendance per month:	
Public	61
Private	7
FBO	147
Antenatal care (ANC) attendance-annual	16
Health facility deliveries %	15
Women over 18 years on contraceptive (%)	9
Children under 5 years fully immunized,(%)	69
No of CHWs	210
Energy	
No of secondary schools with electricity	17
No of secondary schools without electricity	12
Number of major trading centres' with electricity	6
Number of trading major centres' without electricity	0
Number of health centres' with electricity	4
Number of health centres' without electricity	4
Household distribution by main source of lighting system: %	
Firewood	1.5
Grass	0
Paraffin	88.7
Electricity	8.3
Solar	1.5
Gas	nil
Dry cell-torch	nil
Candle	nil
Household distribution by main source of cooking fuel: %	
Firewood	84.8
Grass	nil
Paraffin	3.0
Electricity	0.1
Gas LPG	0.8

Information Category	Statistics
Charcoal	10.5
Biomass	nil
Biogas	0.1
Others	0.6
Distribution of household by primary type of cooking appliance: %	
Traditional stone fire	83.1
Improved traditional stove fire	1.0
Ordinary jiko	6.3
Improved jiko	6.3
Kerosene stove	2.4
Gas cooker	1.1
Electric cooker	0.1
Transport and Communication Facilities	
Distribution of communities by most common road surface: %	
Tarmac	8.5
Earth surface	28.0
Gravel surface	31.7
Murram track	11.8
Others	20.0
Distribution of communities by distance to the nearest post office: %	
Up to 500 m	1.7
500 m-1 km	15.8
1.1-2.9 km	20.1
3.0-4.9 km	27.7
5 km and above	34.7
Distribution of communities by distance to the nearest bus stage: %	
Up to 1 km	22.8
1.1-2.9 km	24.9
3.0-4.9 km	26.5
5.0-10 km	25.8
Above 10 km	0
Distribution of communities by distance to the nearest tar/asphalt road: %	
Up to 500 m	1.0
500 m-1 km	15.3
1.1-2.9 km	9.9
3.0-4.9 km	34.5
5 km and above	39.4
Mobile service network coverage-%	70
No of railway stations	1
Length of railway line-Km	20
Number of post	3
Sub post offices	Nil
No. of licensed stamp vendors	11
No. of private courier services	3
Number of cyber cafes	nil

Information Category	Statistics
Trade, Commerce and Tourism	
Number of trading centres	6
Distribution of communities by distance to the nearest daily market: %	
Up to 500 m	nil
500 m-1 km	8.2
1.1 -2.9 km	6.7
3.0-4.9 km	17.7
5 km and above	67.3
Large traders, shop, retail store or personal service -21 to 100 employee	2
Medium traders, shop, retail service -5 to 20 employee	27
Small traders, shop, retail service –premises <50m ²	345
Kiosk	49
Retail traders, stores, shops and services	59
Medium petrol filling station	3
Small petrol filling station	7
Number of bankers	3
Proportion of households that sought credit: %	29.1
Small agricultural producers/processors/dealer/exporter-up to 10 employee	16
Small mining or natural resources extraction operation-quarries, small mining etc, up to 3 employee	2
Other agricultural, forestry and natural resources	41
Small lodging house with restaurant and/or bar-up to 5 rooms	4
Small lodging house	1
Small restaurant with bar	32
Small eating house, snack house, tea house “hotel” -no alcohol, no lodging	40
Butchery with restaurant meat and/or soup kitchen	26
Professional and technical services-engineering, financial management, insurance etc	500
Medium professional services firm-3 to 10 practitioners	5
Small professional services firm-up to 2 practitioners	4
Other professional services	48
Large private education institution-over 100 pupils	3
Medium private education institution-31 to 100 pupils	2
Medium private health facility-11 to 30 beds and funeral home	1
Small private health facility-up to 10 beds and funeral home	2
Medium industrial plant-over 75 employees	1
Small workshop, service-repair contractor, up to 5 employees	59
Other manufacturers, workshop, factory, contractor	49
Household distribution by source of the credit received: %	
Commercial banks	3.0
Micro finance	4.4
Building societies	nil
Insurance companies	nil
SACCOs	9.9
Neighbours/friends	42.2
Grocery/local merchant	29.8

Information Category	Statistics
Money lender	nil
Employer	1.4
Religious institution	1.6
NGOs	nil
Self help groups	4.2
Other financial institution	3.5
Household distribution by reason for borrowing: %	
Subsistence need	55.2
Medical cost	10.7
School fees	11.9
Ceremony/wedding	14.3
Land purchase	1.3
Agricultural inputs purchase	2.8
Other business input	2.8
Agricultural machinery purchase	nil
Purchase/construction of dwelling	1.0
Others	nil
Housing	
Household distribution by type of housing unit: %	
Bungalow	94.2
Flat	0.2
Shanty	0.3
Manyatta traditional houses	3.5
Others	1.8
Distribution of owner-occupied household by mode of acquisition of main house: %	
Purchased:	
Cash	nil
Loan	1.0
Cash/loan	nil
Constructed:	
Cash	84.0
Loan	2.7
Cash/loan	nil
Inherited:	4.6
Gift:	7.6
Distribution of renters by type of land lord: %	
Government	1.2
Local Authority	Nil
Parastatals	nil
Company	nil
Individuals	98.8
Others	nil
Distribution of household by main roofing materials of main dwelling: %	
Corrugated iron sheet	94.2
Tiles	1.0
Concrete	0.7
Asbestos	0.6
Grass	3.5

Information Category	Statistics
Household distribution by main floor materials of main dwelling: %	
Cement	26.9
Tiles	0.7
Wood	1.0
Earth	71.3
Others	nil
Household distribution by main wall materials of main dwelling: %	
Stone	1.7
Brick/block	16.9
Mud/wood	74.8
Mud/cement	6.6
Household distribution by number of rooms in main dwelling: %	
1 room	5.5
2 rooms	17.6
3 rooms	26.4
4-5 rooms	41.3
6-10 rooms	8.6
11+ rooms	0.6
Proportion of households receiving other income: %	
Pension	15.6
Rental income	23.8
Savings, interest and investment	7.1
Community Development and Social Welfare	
Most common religion by community distribution- Christianity: %	100
Distribution of household heads by marital status: %	
Monogamous	
Polygamous	63.7
Separated	8.1
Divorced	3.3
Widow/widower	1.5
Never married	21.5
	1.9
Cross cutting issues	
HIV/AIDS	
Average number of persons tested(annum)	4,485
No of persons taking ARV drugs	5,631
No. of PMTCT sites	8
No. of VCT sites	6
No. of trained counsellors	23
No. HBC sites	8
No. of HBC/CHWs providers trained	9
No. of institutions offering ARVs	4
No. of HIV/AIDS support groups	90
Security	
No. of police stations-Luanda	1
No. of police posts	nil
No. of police patrol bases-Embali(Luanda Division), Mwichio (Luanda Division)	2
No. of regular police officers	68
Police/population ratio	1:1,892
Magistrate/population ratio	Nil
No. of Administration police officers	45

Information Category	Statistics
No. of Chief camps with APs- 4 in Luanda Division and 2 in Emuhaya Division	6
No. of GK prisons	Nil
No. of prison warders	Nil
No. of law court	Nil
No. of magistrates	Nil
Distribution of communities by security: %	
Community policing	22.6
Neighbourhood	31.3
Nothing	46.1

This chapter provides a review of the 2002-2006 District Development Plan implementation where there was "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". It presents an overview of the implementation of projects approved in the previous plan in terms of achievement, constraints and lessons learnt. The Chapter also looks at a contrast between the District Development Plan and the Kenya Vision 2030 and its Key Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 as well as the Millennium Development Goals among other national policies. Development challenges faced by implementation of the previous plan in cross cutting issues are also analyzed. The current development challenges, immediate objectives, targets and strategies of the current plan have also been analyzed.

1.2 Review of Previous Plan

1.3 Implementation Status of the 2002-2006 District Development Plan

CHAPTER TWO:

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.1 District Development Analysis for Emuhaya District

From the table it can be noted that the 2002-2006 District Development Plan which was covering the old Yala District had only three projects that were implemented in Emuhaya District with varying completion levels. Various factors contributed to the implementation of the selected projects and implementation of other projects was hindered. The projects that were implemented were the Yala Irrigation Scheme (YIS) and the Yala District Development Fund (DDF).

2.2 Constraints

The main constraints behind the low implementation rate of the plan were the general lack of community participation in project and programme development. This was due to the fact that the plan was developed in a top-down manner and did not take into account the views of the community. This led to a lack of ownership and commitment to the plan. The other constraints were the lack of resources, particularly in terms of human and financial resources. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the poor and vulnerable groups in the district. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the private sector and the business community. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the youth and women. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the disabled and the elderly. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the rural population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the urban population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the coastal population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the highland population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the lowland population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the semi-arid population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the arid population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the semi-desert population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the desert population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the high-altitude population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the low-altitude population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the high-temperature population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the low-temperature population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the high-humidity population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the low-humidity population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the high-wind population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the low-wind population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the high-sun population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the low-sun population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the high-rain population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the low-rain population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the high-snow population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the low-snow population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the high-ice population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the low-ice population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the high-fog population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the low-fog population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the high-mist population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the low-mist population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the high-dew population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the low-dew population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the high-frost population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the low-frost population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the high-hail population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the low-hail population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the high-sleet population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the low-sleet population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the high-snowfall population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the low-snowfall population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the high-icefall population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the low-icefall population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the high-rainfall population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the low-rainfall population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the high-snowfall population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the low-snowfall population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the high-icefall population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the low-icefall population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the high-rainfall population. The plan also did not take into account the needs of the low-rainfall population.

2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a review of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan implementation whose theme was "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". It presents an assessment of the implementation of projects proposed in the previous plan in terms of achievement, constraints and lessons learnt. This Chapter also looks at linkages between the District Development Plan and the Kenya Vision 2030 and its first Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 as well as the Millennium Development goals among other national policies. Development challenges faced by implementers of the previous plan and cross cutting issues are also analysed. The district development objectives, immediate objectives, targets and strategies to address them have also been analysed.

2.1 Review of Previous Plan

2.1.1 Implementation Status of the 2002 -2008 District Development Plan

Table 6: Number of Projects Implemented in the previous plan

Department	No. of Projects in the Previous plan	No of Projects Implemented	Percentage Implementation Status (%)	Total Projects Cost (Ksh)
Health	2	2	100	5.76 Million
Livestock	2	2	100	5 Million
Water	3	2	40	80.7Million

Source: District Planning and Monitoring Unit, Emuhaya, 2008

From the table, it can be noted that the 2002-2008 District Development Plan which was covering the old Vihiga District had only three projects that were implemented in Emuhaya district with varying completion levels. Various factors constrained the full implementation of the planned projects and programmes. However there were several projects that were implemented outside the plan, especially those funded under the Constituencies Development Fund (CDF).

2.2 Constraints

The main constraints behind the low implementation status of the plan included apparent disharmony between community perception of projects and programmes that should have been implemented and those contained in the plan raising concern on the level of community participation in identification of the projects and programmes. Others included inadequate operational funds, farmers attitude and culture towards farming practices, the small land size which could not allow for extensive farming, high cost of farm inputs, severe staff shortage that could not support extensive services as well as inadequate transport facilities. The other constraints were inaccessibility to credit and poor infrastructure.

2.3 Lessons Learnt From the Previous Plan

Community ownership and participation is key to projects implementation and sustainability. If communities are involved in the identification and planning process of projects and programme to be implemented, they own them and this leads to their success. All the planned activities need to be financed adequately for the completion and delivery of benefits. The issue of gender should be mainstreamed with both men and women as well as the youth being involved in projects and programme activities at all levels. The participatory monitoring and evaluation team should be adequately facilitated so that monitoring becomes part of the projects activities. The projects and programmes in the plan should reasonably be practical in number to make it possible to be implemented within the plan period and must have emanated from the community. More training is also required for implementers as well as timely disbursement of funds to ensure the projects and programme activities remain uninterrupted.

2.4 Linkages with Vision 2030, First Medium Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals

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 equitable society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment based on the transformation of eight selected social sectors namely, education and training, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issues based, people-centred and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

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

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

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will also continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and

implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; environmental sustainability and development of global partnerships.

2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

Insufficient resources both human and capital

The government departments in the district are facing acute shortage of staff and physical facilities like offices. They have been forced to engage the services of temporary employees at lower cadre level and renting of offices subject to availability of funds in order to reduce the problem of understaffing and accommodation. These challenges should be addressed otherwise they will affect the implementation of the projects and programmes.

Population

The district is densely populated with the populace expected to increase even more in future if measures are not put in place immediately to control the high population growth rate. The high population has put pressure on the land as well as family income thereby hindering growth in economic activities. The high growth rate will also put pressure on social facilities like schools and hospitals and also water and sewage system especially in urban areas. The health staffs, community health workers and the community at large have been trained on family size control measures. The birth control contraceptives are also available in most health centres and are free of charge. Cultural practises that encourage large family size and inaccessibility to contraceptives for those living far away from shopping centres and trading centres are the major weaknesses. Outreach services can be increased by both the health Ministry and development partners. Drug abuse and lack of social goodwill pose threat to population control.

Poor infrastructure

The district has a poor road network and other forms of communication infrastructure. This has made it impossible for farm produce to reach the markets in time. Business persons have also been unable to move their commodities to interior parts of the district making accessibility to some products almost impossible. The poor road network has also contributed to insecurity as security personnel have been unable to respond in time in case of emergency.

It is expected that development funds like CDF will give priority to improving infrastructure in the district.

The wide spread use of mobile telephony has increased communication tremendously.

Insufficient Land size

Since the parcel of land per household is small, it has not been possible for substantial agricultural practices to be put in place. It has also been hard to acquire land for construction of government offices and houses. The relevant government departments are training locals on how to make proper use of the small parcels and increase output per unit by concentrating on the high value crops and other viable economic activities.

2.5.2 Cross Cutting Issues

HIV/AIDS

The district has been hard hit by the HIV/Aids with prevalence rate standing at 9.5% which is much higher than the national rate of 5.1%. This is attributed to the fact that a major highway passes through Luanda town which bring to the town many truck drivers as well as business people. Cultural practices, for example wife inheritance, inadequate health personnel and facilities are some of the weaknesses that have hindered control of new infections. This has impacted negatively on development as much of the resources available have been used in taking care of both the infected and affected. The district boasts of well trained and dedicated health staff and community health workers. Anti retroviral drugs are also available in the health facilities and sizeable proportion of HIV patients are on ART drugs. There are several VCT centres in the district. The availability of support from the Global Fund is an opportunity to boost the fight against the scourge. The development partners and government can offer more training on HIV/AIDS courses. Stigma and multi-drug resistance opportunistic diseases have remained as the major threats to the fight against the scourge.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses
Well trained and dedicated health staff and community health workers; Availability of anti-retroviral drugs; Existence of several VCT centres	Retrogressive cultural practises e.g. wife inheritance; Inadequate health personnel and facilities
Opportunities	Threats
Support from the Global Fund and other development partners	Persistent stigma for the infected and multi-drug resistance opportunistic diseases

Retrogressive Cultural Practices

The district boasts of rich cultural practices some of which are impacting negatively on development. Wife inheritance, traditional circumcision practise and neglect of the girl child are some of the examples. Communities are being sensitized to abandon cultural practices which are detrimental to development. This is mainly done by NGOs and CBOs in collaboration with government departments.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses
Existence of government officers and development partners who sensitize people against retrogressive cultural practices	Inadequate staff and facilities that can enable wide coverage on sensitization
Opportunities	Threats
Partnership with development partners in order to increase sensitization	Rigid tribal elders and opinion leaders who are not for change

High Illiteracy Rate

The illiteracy rate has been high in the district with most parents not bothering to take their children to school. Most of the children have been dropping out at primary level which does not equip them for the labour market. Adult education classes have been introduced in the district to address low literacy issues. The Office of the President also ensures that children of school going age are enrolled in schools and attending classes.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses
Well trained teaching staff: Large number of learning institutions especially primary and secondary schools	Negative attitude towards education, inability of some parents to buy the basic requirements for their children
Opportunities	Threats
Seek assistance from CDF and other development partners	Increasing unemployment level

Disaster Management

The district has had occasional incidences of fire outbreaks which require appropriate response. The district does not have well defined measures or facilities to tackle such problems. Disease outbreaks have also been experienced and have resulted in diversion of resources to address them thus affecting project implementation. An example is the frequent cholera outbreaks. There is need to have urgent measures in place that can tame such disasters. Training has been done to staff on disaster management though essential facilities for disaster management such as fire extinguishers, safety exits, and fire engine are still lacking. The district disaster management unit should be strengthened through trainings as well as seeking assistance from development partners in terms of purchasing disaster control equipments. The proposed facilities that are intended to be put in place must be properly guarded to prevent losses.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses
Trained staff on disaster management	Inadequate facilities for response during disaster
Opportunities	Threats
Seek assistance from the development partners	Safety of the acquired facilities is not guaranteed; Frequent disasters

Gender Inequality

People in Emuhaya have their mind rooted in their cultural beliefs some of which are discriminative against women and children. Women for examples are believed to be temporary members in the family and therefore should not own land or even get much education. They are therefore left out in major decision making forums some of which affects them and are not given priority in education. Children likewise are made to believe that they have nothing important to contribute in terms of views and therefore should take instructions as given. There are several NGOs and CBOs that are spearheading education on women and children rights. Women can now access the Women Enterprise Fund to uplift their standards. Women however do not report cases of infringement of their rights for fear of being condemned by the extended family. Cases taken to court may also drag for a long time before being finalised.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses
Several NGOs, CBOs and government officers have been spearheading education on women and children rights; Political will	Retrogressive cultural beliefs that suppress women and children rights
Opportunities	Threats
Access Women Enterprise Fund and seek assistance from development partners that support children	Cases against infringement of women and children rights may drag in court for a long time

Insecurity

Insecurity is a major concern in Emuhaya involving house breaking, stock theft as well as assault. This can be attributed to the ever increasing number of youth who are not employed as well as drug and substance abuse which is rampant in the area. Theft has continued to be on the rise due to high poverty levels. There is one police station and a number of patrol bases around the district. Several administration police camps also exist. The number of well trained police officers that have been posted in the district to strengthen the existing police force has been increasing. The community policing is also being practiced and doing well in the district. The government should continue to sensitize on community policing as well as train police officers on modern ways of curbing crime. Increased illegal fire arms and cases of corruption in handling issues of justice is a threat to improvement of security.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses
Well trained security personnel; Existence of a police station and several police posts; Active community policing	Inadequate security personnel and facilities
Opportunities	Threats
Seek assistance form development partners	Increasing number of complicated forms of crimes

Environmental Issues

Poor land use, improper waste disposal and pollution of rivers and springs are some of the practices which have really affected Emuhaya environment. The rising population has resulted to community invading the existing forest thereby interfering with the water catchment. The poor land tenure system and poor terrain are other factors attracting environmental degradation. The ever flowing rivers and springs provide good support to environmental conservation. The poor land tenure system and poor terrain are other factors contributing to environmental degrading. The development partners can increase funding on trainings and implementation of environmental programmes. The CDF has also been making allocation to environmental conservation.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses
Well trained environmental conservation staff: Ever flowing rivers and springs that can support conservation initiatives: Financial support from CDF and LATF	Inadequate staff and non adherence to technical advice by farmers
Opportunities	Threats
Seek assistance from development partners who are involved in conservation activities	Ever increasing population that increase demand for settlement land

Information Communication Technology

The district does not have a single centre where people can access internet services. These services can only be accessed in Maseno and from a far place as Kisumu. This means most people are not taking advantage of information technology through internet to make informed decisions especially concerning business activities. The availability of electricity in most trading centres can ease the installation of internet facilities. A substantial part of the population has been trained on internet use especially the youth. The major mobile phone networks are available almost all over the district while most radio and television signals are received in the district. Many households do not own television sets as insecurity is rampant creating fear of owning the gadgets for those who can afford. Most people are not aware of the importance of ICT in the society. Proposals can be written to development partners in relation to funding of ICT facilities. ICT firms can be offered incentives so that they can put up ICT facilities especially in Luanda town. There is however the danger of negative effects of the internet and developing diseases that are related to ICT gadgets e.g. poor eye sight and cancer.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses
Electricity is available in most parts of the district; Substantial number of trained persons in computer skills; Most information technology networks are available throughout the entire district	High cost of putting up cyber cafes and high cost of equipments
Opportunities	Threats
Loans can be acquired from the available financial institutions like Kenya Commercial Bank and Equity Bank; Proposals can be written to development partners for support	Insecurity that leads to theft and misuse of services such as internet

Poverty

Majority of local people do not earn enough income to sustain them economically. This makes most people unable to put measures in place to improve their economic status. The major causes of poverty in the district are early marriages, high school dropouts, limited employment opportunities and poor implementation of pro-poor projects. To address the poverty problem, measures such as modern agricultural practices, irrigation system farming and horticultural crops cultivation among other things should be put in place. High disease burden and insecurity are threatening the fight against poverty. There are quite a number of NGOs and CBOs that are assisting the locals in coming up with sustainable income generating activities. The government is also providing relief food to those who cannot afford meals. CDF, LATF, CDTF and other devolved funds are putting up projects and programmes which are aimed at uplifting the living standards of the people.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses
Good climate that can support farming and livestock keeping; Ready market for farm produce and products; Substantial fraction of the labour force is well trained in various fields	Inadequate farming skills; Small land sizes; Limited job opportunities
Opportunities	Threats
Explore the modern farming technology; Write proposals to development partners on farming and business projects	Unpredictable weather; Political instability; Increase in population

Youth

There is a high population of youths in the district who are mainly idle. They are involved in drug abuse and pose danger to security. They have also contributed to the high prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS. The existence of the Youth Enterprise Development Fund and other pro-youth initiatives will assist the youth to come up with development projects which will improve their standards of living. However, the Youth Fund is not enough to meet the many applications that are received. The youth also have limited information on how to empower themselves. More youth groups can be created while the government should develop appropriate policies for youth development. Political

interference in youth programmes, drug abuse, irresponsible sex and negative attitude towards youth are some of the threats that may hinder youth development.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses
Well trained staff and political will	Inadequate personnel and physical resources
Opportunities	Threats
Existence of Youth Enterprise Development Fund; Development partners willing to support Youth development	Increasing influence of western culture leading to abuse of substances and other vice; Drug abuse; Irresponsible Sex; Negative attitude towards youth

2.6 Analysis of Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issue/ Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/ Targets	Strategies
Food Insecurity	High costs of inputs, Improper farming methods, Inadequate credit services, High population, Laziness, Low market prices, Dependency on subsistence farming, Poor quality seeds, Mono cropping	Reduce food poverty from 65% to 30% by 2012	Enhance extension services; Promotion of Encourage intensive farming; Promote high value crops; Train on different farming methods; Provision of quality seeds; Train on crop development	Organise for stakeholders' sensitization workshops; Dissemination of information on appropriate agricultural practices.
Livestock development	Limited land size; Existence of quacks; Insufficient staff; Low funding; Culture; High input cost; Low livestock productivity; Lack of information technology; Poor infrastructure; Poor response by farming	Increased productivity of livestock and effective control of livestock diseases; Reviving the cattle dips; Introducing quality bulls; Encourage formation of co-operatives; Collaborate closely with stakeholders; Conduct trainings	Enhance extension services; Disease surveillance to be enhanced; Improve on hygiene	Organise for stakeholders sensitization workshops; Certification of meat for human consumption on inspection; Certification of maintenance of hygiene standards of slaughter facilities; Certification of veterinary inputs

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issue/ Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/ Targets	Strategies
	communities to diseases control measures such as . vaccination campaigns and illegal livestock movements; Low staffing levels; Lack of transport; Poor communication with headquarters			
Poor Health Standard	Inadequate health facilities, Poor nutrition, High cost of drugs, Understaffing of health facilities, Communicable diseases HIV/Aids, Environnement po'lution	Reduce the prevalence of most common diseases. Increase life expectancy from 51 to 60 by 2012. Reduce infant mortality rate from 71/1000 to 60/1000 by 2012	Enhance sensitization programmes, Organise for stakeholders meetings Create more health facilities, Create mobile clinics, Enhance preventive measures, Increase number of community health workers	Procurement and distribution of drugs, Planning and implementing health services through a bottom-up approaches, Planning and implementing public health Act
Low Income	Lack of market information; Imported traders; Laziness; Lack of investment, Dependency on handouts; Unemployment/ low incomes; Drunkenness; Mismanagement of co-operative societies	Encourage investment; Encourage local traders; Create awareness; Encourage eco-tourism; Encourage formation of groups and train them; Encourage revival of co-operative societies; Ensure co-operatives department oversee co-operatives' activities	Enhance sensitization programmes; Organise for stakeholders meetings	Assist groups to form income generating activities; Encourage groups to seek funds from financial institutions; Co-operative department to start sensitizing community on importance and operation of co-operatives
Environmental Degradation	Careless waste disposal, Cutting trees without planting	Have a sustainable environment friendly land	Enhance sensitization programmes; Organise for	Assist groups to establish agro-forest/nurseries; Carry out soil and water

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issue/ Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/ Targets	Strategies
	more; Poor farming and animal husbandry methods; Deforestation of south Bunyore hills; Destruction of water catchment areas	use; Enhance environmental conservation	stakeholders meetings; Reforestation of south Bunyore hills; Delineation of water catchment and tree planting; River bank protection	conservation; Ensure proper waste disposal
Low Education and literacy levels	High rate of drop outs; Child labour; Domestic conflicts	Increase literacy levels from 73% to 85% by 2012	Encourage parents /guardians to take children to schools; Implement the children Act	Strive to achieve 100% enrolment in schools
Insecurity	Corruption, Unemployment, Poor network of police force, Failure of community to reveal wrongdoers, Drug abuse	To improve security, Fight/reduce corruption,	Enhance sensitization during public barazas; Organise for stakeholders meetings; Establish police posts/station; To provide civic education; Set police patrol	Encourage community policing; Establish community security committees; Provincial administration to continue providing civic education
Poor Leadership/Governance	Misuse of public office positions; Corrupt leaders	Strengthen Rapid Result Management; Organize training on Ethics; Strengthen monitoring and evaluation framework	Enhance sensitization programmes, Organise for stakeholders meetings	Sensitize officers on public officers ethics Act, Encourage community to report corruption cases
Poor Administration of justice	Corruption, Lack of court in the district	Enhance administration of justice	Enhance sensitization programmes; Make a proposal to central government to put up a court in Luanda	Encourage community to report corruption cases; Hold workshops for sensitization
Youth	Lack of employment, Drug abuse, High school dropouts,	To empower the youth socially and economically; Create employment opportunities	Enhance sensitization programmes, Encourage youth groups formation	Equip youth polytechnics, Increase enrolment, Disburse youth funds to youth groups.
Inadequate safe and clean water	Destruction of water catchments areas, Inadequate river	Ensure constant supply of water for domestic and other uses to over 70% of	Enhance sensitization programmes, Carry out spring protection,	Carry out spring protection, Encourage community self help water supply projects,

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issue/ Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/ Targets	Strategies
	bank protection, Inadequate spring protection, Inadequate water supply system	community	Encourage community self help water supply projects, Increase piped water supply	Encourage community to apply for piped water supply; Organise for stakeholders meetings
Poor Infrastructure	Poor road network; Inadequate maintenance of existing road network; Excess rains; Inadequate communication facilities; Inadequate rural electrification; Inadequate offices and rental houses for the new district; Collapse of water projects due to high operational costs; Lack of technical know-how and management skills by water committees; High cost of diesel, chemicals and electricity; High poverty levels and low funding.	To improve the road network; Encourage the establishment of telephone and other telecommunication facilities; Ensure access to Electricity; Encourage locals to put up offices and rental houses; Provision of safe portable water to all	Enhance sensitization programmes; Regular maintenance of road network; Increase funds for road maintenance	Liaise with local authority and CDC on immediate issues to be addressed; Encourage opening of internet; Organise for stakeholders meetings; Encourage community members to buy cell phones; Use community groups to maintain roads; Encourage community to install electricity; Complete all on-going water projects.
Gender inequality	Cultural practices; Lack of information on upcoming laws/Acts	To mainstream the gender issues	Enhance sensitization programmes; Organise for stakeholders meetings	Engage women in the various sectors of the economy by provision of equal opportunity
Slow Registration of persons	Early marriage of girls without parents' consent leading to inaccessibility of essential documents for registration; Delay in replacement of	Develop good customer care; Register at least 25,000 persons at their work place during the plan period; Ensure that all eligible voters are registered	Enhance sensitization programmes, Organise for stakeholders meetings	Create awareness on importance of registering and encourage people to register

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies

Issue/ Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/ Targets	Strategies
	1 st generation identity cards by aged persons; Lost IDs.			
HIV/AIDS	Increased high risk behaviour, Low enrolment for PMTCT services	Reduce the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate from 9.5% to 5% by 2012	Enhance awareness campaign; Organise for stakeholders meetings	Increase the rate of voluntary testing and counselling; Enrol more women in PMTCT
Poor Sanitation	Increased water pollution; Poor drainage system; Lack of awareness on sanitation; Poor water storage facilities	Improve sanitation, Reduce the prevalence of water borne diseases	Enhance sensitization programmes,	Improvement of storage facilities; Enforcement of NEMA act; Organise for stakeholders meetings; Improvement of drainage system; More awareness campaign from public health officers
Poor housing	Low investment in housing and infrastructure development, Rural urban migration, Poor urban and physical planning, High cost of planning, High unemployment level.	Improve access to decent and affordable housing	Ensure availability of low cost materials; Introduce low cost building technologies; Reduce cost of building through government subsidies; Increase more job opportunities in the rural areas.	Organise for stakeholders meetings; Increase investment in housing; Improve urban and physical planning to cater for even unforeseeable future.
Social injustice - rape, police brutality etc.	Lack of legal awareness; Poor linkages with legal providers; Inadequate personnel on paralegal issues.	To lower the level of social injustice	Enhance sensitization programmes; Ensure justice to all	Sensitize the public on social injustice and remedies available; Train more paralegal staff; Advocate for review of existing law; Organise for stakeholders meetings

2.0 Introduction

This chapter points out the vision and mission of each sector and the district supported by the sector vision and mission. It also highlights the importance of each sector to the district economy through the analysis of each sub sector. The role of each stakeholder is also analyzed as well as relevant sector structure, institutions and strategies. The chapter also gives brief overview of existing projects as well as new projects proposals. The sector vision, strategy and strategies in agricultural, agro-industry, agro-services and agro-tourism.

2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

2.1.1 Vision, Mission and Objectives

2.1.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

2.1.1.1.1 Vision

CHAPTER THREE:

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

2.1.1.1.2 Mission

2.1.1.1.3 Objectives

2.1.1.1.3.1 Short-term Objectives

2.1.1.1.3.2 Medium-term Objectives

2.1.1.1.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

2.1.1.1.3.3.1 Agriculture

3.0 Introduction

This chapter points out the vision and mission of each sector and the district response to the sector vision and mission. It also highlights the importance of each sector in the district as done through the analysis of each sub sector. The role of each stakeholder is also analysed as well as sector/sub sector priorities, constraints and strategies. This chapter also gives both on-going projects as well as new projects proposals. The cross sector linkages and strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues are also analysed.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

It consists of several sub-sectors including livestock development, lands, co-operative development, fisheries, forestry and wildlife and agriculture.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of viable cooperatives sub-sectors, 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

The relevant sub sectors will put more emphasis on improvement of crops, including horticulture as well as livestock production to enhance food security. Farmers will be encouraged to use modern farming methods as well as keeping of exotic breeds of livestock. They will also be encouraged to practice irrigation farming for better yields. Extension services will also be improved while environmental conservation will be given a priority.

Dormant co-operative societies will be revived and farmers sensitised on importance of joining co-operatives. Fish farming will also be encouraged through provision of quality fingerlings and educating farmers on fish farming. The community will also be sensitized on agro forestry and establishment of commercial plantations of high value trees.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is crucial to the district economic growth as its activities primarily focus on poverty reduction. Majority of the local community depend on this sector directly or indirectly for their livelihoods. The sector produces food to feed the community and is also a source of employment. The sector is also important in stimulating the growth of agro-processing industries through the provision of raw materials. The co-operative sub-

sector plays a key role in mobilizing savings for small farmers and at the same time avail a market for their produce.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
ILRI/ICIPE	Carry out livestock and animal health research
Professional bodies	Instil professional ethics in service delivery
Law enforcement agencies	Ensure veterinary law and statutes are adhered to
KARI	Carries diagnosis of farmers' problems and improve farming technology
KEPHIS	Provides protection to crops by ensuring proper farm inputs use
NGOs	Provide assistance to farmers e.g. farm inputs
Hotel industry	Provides ready market for the farm and fish products
Financial institutions	Provide loans to groups and individuals
Self help groups	Help in restoration of hill tops
Luanda Town Council	Carries out urban forestry
Water department	Ensures water shed management and river bank protection
Co-operative department	Mobilizes the common interest groups to join co-operative societies for joint marketing

3.1.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Livestock/ Veterinary	Provision of information on better livestock rearing methods; Ensuring livestock health is enhanced as well as enforcing the veterinary Act.	Financial resources and other facilities such as transport	Liaise with other donors as well as government agencies for multifaceted interventions
Agriculture	Create enabling environment for agriculture development; Promoting market and product development; Facilitate increased productivity; Restructure and privatize non-core function; Improve access to agricultural information; Facilitate accessibility of affordable credit and inputs to farmers; Strength human resources development and M&E; Promote conservation of the environment and natural resources	Unsuitable legal and policy frame work; Consumption focused production; Input quality uncertainty; Poor structure currently; Poor structure –farmer linkage; Insufficient funds; Wetland/riverbank encroachment due to high population	Conduct DAC and sub-DAC meetings quarterly –give proposals; Value addition Agro- processing; Improve extension and technology application; Divesting from commercial enterprises like mechanization services; Develop ICT – based information management systems; Seek for assistance from other development partners; Co-ordinating staff function within the ministry, Streamline M&E initiatives in all projects; Promote sustainable land use practises
Fisheries	Improve fish yields	Low yield production; Poor fingerlings supply; Poor marketing; Lack of cooling plant.	Improve supply of quality fingerlings; Educate farmers on fish farming; Improve fish surveillance in farming areas; Market local fish; Develop hatcheries within the district

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Forestry	Hilltop restoration; Commercial forestry promotion; Farm forestry promotion; Environment conservation	Lack of transport; Insufficient funds; Desertion by persons sent under CSO; Insufficient labour; Insufficient production inputs;	Capacity building the community; Mobilization of resources from the stakeholders; Strengthening supervision on labour provided under CSO; Sensitization of members of the public on agro-forestry business; Encouraging the establishment of commercial plantations of high value trees. Sensitization of members of the public on farm forestry promotion, Sensitization of members of the public on the importance of environmental conservation, Creation and reservation of carbon sink forests for income generation
Co-operative development and marketing	Good co-operative governance; Education and training of co-operative members; Enhanced marketing strategies; Sensitization on value addition.	Mismanagement and lack of transparency and accountability; Uninformed membership; Low capital base; Inadequate resources,	Enforcement of co-operative legislation; Arrange and implement education and training programs; Resource mobilization.

3.1.6 Projects and Programmes

A. On-Going Projects/Programmes: - Livestock Development

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease and pest control (District wide)	Control/eradicate all livestock diseases and pest in the district	Vaccinate all cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, dogs and donkeys in the district, Revive the 10 cattle dips in the district.	Strategic vaccination; Promote re-constitution of dip committees and revival of dips.
Artificial insemination services (District wide)	Upgrade livestock (cattle) population in the district, Prevent breeding diseases in cattle	Inseminate 200 cattle annually.	Promote private AI services/providers; Train on husbandry
Veterinary extension services (District wide)	Train farming communities on current diseases control techniques and animal husbandry; Production	Dip committees and members; All veterinary extension staff, Farmers, women, youth groups, CBOs etc	Field days, On farm demonstration.
Veterinary public health/hygiene	Improved slaughter houses/slabs;	Adequate trained personnel in meat	Routine meat inspection;

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
(District wide)	Promote private slaughter house slab construction: Enhance meat inspection for control of zoonotic diseases.	inspection: one slaughter house constructed: Hygienic meat inspection facilities.	Construction of 1 slaughter house; Train meat inspectors, flayers, butchers.
Hides and skins improvement (District wide)	Improve quality of hides and skins, Licensing in hides and skin trade.	License all stores and bandas: License all flayers	Training, Licensing

B. New Projects Proposal: - Livestock Development

Project name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of district veterinary office at Emuhaya district headquarters	1	Provide office accommodation for DVO	One office block	office construction Equipping the office
Setting up of the district veterinary laboratory	2	District veterinary laboratory for diagnostic purposes	One laboratory	Equipping of laboratory on district veterinary office block
Rehabilitation of cattle dips	3	Increase livestock productivity through control of tick borne disease incidence	One dip	Community sensitisation, Formation of dip committees, Open dip bank accounts, Work out dip repairs costs, Dip repair, Purchase of acaricide, charge dips, operationalize all dips
Construction of a modern slaughter house	4	Safeguard human health through production of meat for human consumption in clean environment	One slaughter house	Promotion of concept at relevant forums, Technical guidance
Construction of tanning plant	5	Value addition to hides and skins	One tannery	Promotion of concept at relevant forums, Technical guidance
Construction of district livestock development office at Emuhaya district headquarters	6	Provide office accommodation for DLPO	One office block	office construction

A. On-going projects/programmes: - Agriculture

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP-SIDA (District wide)	Training farmers using focal area approach	1000 farmers	Farm visits CIG formation Field training Demonstrations
NMK (District wide)	Improve farmers livelihood through funding of projects	500 farmers	Farm visits. Demonstrations. Environment protection
NAAIAP (Emuhaya division)	Provision of farm inputs to targeted resource poor	500 farmers	Farm inputs(maize seeds and fertilizer) Stockist paid by the ministry
District Agricultural office construction	Have a good working environment	4 offices, store and meeting hall	Construction of the office block Preparation of bill of quantities

B. New Projects/Programmes Proposals: - Agriculture

Project Name Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Soil and Water Conservation	7	Improve soil fertility and enhance water availability for farming	River banks. Sloppy regions. Swamps	Sensitization workshops. Earth works
Agribusiness Development	1	Enhance the culture of doing agriculture for commercial purposes	Agricultural stakeholders	Sensitization workshops and stakeholders meetings. Field demonstrations
Promotion of tomato production in green houses	2	Enhance tomato production for commercial purposes	Agricultural stakeholders	Sensitization workshops and stakeholders meetings. Field demonstrations
Value addition on cassava, Kales, grain amaranth	3	Increase value to farm produce for better prices	Agricultural stakeholders	Sensitization workshops and stakeholders meetings. Field demonstrations
Emukolla water pan rehabilitation	5	Improve water supply for agricultural purposes	One protected water pan	Construction plan. Bill of quantities and construction works
Revival of co-operatives	6	Improve the role of co-operatives in marketing and provision of loans	Willing farmers- District wide	Training of co-operative members on management

A. On-going: - Forestry

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Green Zone Development Support Project	Poverty reduction, Improvement of forest cover for water and bio- diversity conservation, Promotion of forest regeneration, Environment conservation	To establish 68 hectares of woodlots, To establish 100 hectares of agro forestry, To restore 80 hectares of hilltops	Natural forest conservation, Promotion of woodlot establishment, Promotion of agro- forestry, Restoration of local authority hilltops and watersheds

B. New projects/Programmes proposals: - Co-operative Development and Marketing

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office construction	1	Have a good working environment	2 offices, store and meeting hall	Construction of the office block
Good co-operative governance	2	Ensure well managed, vibrant and self sustainable co- operatives	All co-operatives in the district	Enforce co- operative legislation; Train members on co-operative legislation
Revitalization of dairy co- operatives	3	Assist dairy farmers sell their milk jointly and even also consider value addition	Bunyore livestock co-operative	Arrange leaders meeting; Sensitize dairy farmers on joint marketing.
SACCO services	4	Provision of cheap credit and enhance saving culture	Business and working communities in the district	Sensitize business men and working group persons/groups on importance of SACCOs

A. On-going: -Fisheries

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improvement of fish yields	1	Increase total production by 100%	Willing farmers- district wide	Carry out sensitization workshops
Promotion of fish farming for new farmers	2	Increase acreage under fish farming by 100%	Potential fish farmers	Carry out sensitization workshops

3.1.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

Strong cross-sector linkages exist among the various sectors in the district. The physical infrastructure sector will provide key support to this sector by ensuring the availability of electricity and access roads. The water department is also important to this sector as it ensure water is available for both livestock and human consumption as well as for

irrigation. The provincial administration in joint effort with department of social services will intervene in mobilization of community members for relevant developmental interventions including protection of environment.

NEMA will work hand in hand with the department of forestry by ensuring that the environment is protected. The public health office will provide guidance on HIV/AIDS, hygiene education and sanitation issues in the agriculture and rural development sector. The human resource sector is also important for ensuring skilled and health personnel to work in this sector.

3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

Poverty will be reduced by introducing better methods of livestock rearing and promotion of high value crops production so as to increase earnings. Value addition will also be encouraged. Civil works will have the added advantage on job creation for the unemployed youth.

Sub AIDS Control Units (ACU) will be revived to increase awareness and other activities related to HIV/AIDS in the district. The construction of communal dips for tick control and proposed slaughter house will reduce communal water contamination. There will be installation of fire fighting equipments for disaster preparedness and mitigation as well as lighting arrestors.

The promotion of large scale fish farming and production as well as agro-forestry and wood establishment will improve earnings of the community members. The groups operating tree nurseries will also be trained on how to manage disasters such as forest fires.

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

This sector includes Trade, Tourism, Industrialisation and National Heritage

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The trade sub sector ensures that there is healthy business competition by issuing licenses to business persons thereby encouraging more businesses to be carried out. The construction of Jua Kali sheds will be undertaken to promote small entrepreneurs. This is

likely to control prices to the benefit of the customers. Small and medium size enterprises are also encouraged to come up with initiatives that enhance industrialization. Structured marketing programmes will be developed for goods and services from SMEs.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector ensures that goods are available to consumers in the right quantities and at the right prices. Essential services are also made available at affordable cost. The growth of small and medium term enterprises means that employment situation will improve in the district as well as cost of goods.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Jua Kali Associations	Improve skills for their members and provide guarantee for those seeking financial assistance
Ministry of Trade,	Policy guidelines; promotion of internal trade; provision of investment opportunities
Ministry of Tourism	Promote cultural tourism
Community	Provide market for goods and services
Ministry of industrialization	Support to Jua Kali sector
Financial institutions	Provide loans to investors
Local Authority	Provides licenses, ensure environmental cleanliness and construct sheds and markets
Ministry of Roads	Improvement of Roads
Ministry of Information	Provision of communication network

3.2.5 Sector/Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	To promote small scale entrepreneurs by construction of Jua Kali sheds and training	Lack of credit; High interest rates; Fear to handle credit; Inadequate physical infrastructure facilities such as electricity and water supply; Inadequate managerial and entrepreneur skills; Lack of access to trade information; Lack of entrepreneurial culture within indigenous people.	Encourage and collaborate between business stakeholders, the government and municipal council; Train small and medium business traders; Encourage more microfinance institutions to operate in the district; Promote village banks; Strengthen trade information.
Industry	Establishment of small and medium enterprises	Inaccessibility to credit facilities; Fear of credit; Misuse of available capital; Lack of skills; Lack of information on value addition; Limited land space	Develop prioritized programs to put up SMEs; Develop structured marketing programs for the goods and services from the SMEs; Women entrepreneurship Development, Youth development fund

3.2.6 Projects and Programmes

B. New projects: -Trade

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Jua kali sheds at various market centres	Create a business environment to potential and existing business persons	One hundred sheds in every market centre	Construction, labelling and issuance to applicants

B. New projects: -Industry

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Small and Medium Enterprises	Improvement of employment situation as well as value addition to farm produce	Two enterprises per division	Construction, employment of personnel and operation

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The construction of the Jua kali sheds and the small and medium size enterprises require inspection from NEMA on environmental impact assessment, licensing from the department of trade and local council. The public health department also must ensure hygienic measures are in place. The development of this sector highly depends on the development of the infrastructure including roads and electricity. Water is also required for use in industries while human resource sector provides health and skilled workforce for the sector. The development of this sector also depends on peace and security provided through GJLOS.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Crosscutting Issues

NEMA will ensure that mitigation measures are taken on environmental impact while sensitization on the effect of HIV/AIDS will be carried out in collaboration with the public health department. The Jua Kali sheds will target the local community in order to improve their living standards while the enterprises are expected to provide employment to the youth and women.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure

This sector includes Roads, Transport, Public works, Housing, Kenya Wildlife Service and Energy at the district level.

3.3.1 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

3.3.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The rural access and feeder roads will be opened up and improved. The accessibility to health facilities and administration centres will also be improved. Emphasis will be on making the roads all weather as well as bush clearing. Through the improved roads, agricultural products will reach markets easily. Rural electricity supply will be improved through rural electrification programme.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector creates link between production and marketing. The farm produce will be able to reach the market without delay. This will create employment to many including the youth who form the majority of the population. Roads make the education and health services accessible by the community thereby improving the performance of the two sub-sectors. Electricity supply will open up market centres as well as make health facilities function well hence improvement of health services. Through the use of the labour intensive method of road maintenance, the sector will contribute to employment creation.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Local contractors	Carry out road maintenance work and bridges construction
Local Authority	Liaise with public works department to ensure that there is no duplication of efforts
Community	Provides both unskilled and semi-skilled labour as well as monitor work that is being done
Ministry of energy	Implement the Rural electrification Programme
Ministry of Roads	Roads contraction and maintenance
Devolved Funds	Funding

3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads and Public Works	Routine maintenance of prioritized roads in the district as stipulated by District Roads Committee	Lack of reliable vehicles for supervision, Inadequate staff, Inadequate funding, Delayed funding, Lack of office accommodation	Road works will be carried out by road authorities in future translating to improved efficiency in funding and management
Energy	Implement the rural electrification programme	Inadequate funds	Source for funding of the programme

3.3.6 Project and Programmes

A. On-Going Projects/Programmes: - Roads

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction to bitumen standard of Ebuyangu - Ekeru road	To have reliable road linking Emuhaya with other areas	Length of 30 kilometres, 5 kilometres covering Emuhaya district	Project design Civil works
Construction to bitumen standard of Standkisa - Khumusalaba road	To have reliable road linking Emuhaya with other areas	Bitumen road with 10 Kilometres covering Emuhaya district	Project design Civil works
Continuous routine maintenance and improvement of all Earth/Gravel roads in each financial year	To make roads accessible in order to foster development	To open up roads according to maps To apply murrum to the roads	Project design Civil works

B. New Projects Proposals: - Roads and Bridges

Project name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Reconstruction of Majengo – Luanda road	2	To easily link Luanda town with Kisumu – Kakamega road	Tar marking the entire road	Project design Civil works
Bridge construction along Kilingili – Mukhombe road	1	To have reliable accessibility	Modern metallic bridge	Project design Civil works

3.3.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The sector depends on public administration sector for funding. The agriculture department will highly depend on physical infrastructure sector for transportation of its products. The agricultural sector therefore will prioritize roads in high productive areas as the transportation of agricultural inputs and outputs depend on accessible roads. The health department will depend on this sector for distribution of drugs and making the health facilities accessible. The water department will ensure water availability during roads construction and maintenance works. The construction of roads will require qualified and health personnel and therefore there is a strong link with the Human Resource Development.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will collaborate with NEMA to ensure that environmental standards are followed when construction works are being undertaken. Women and Youth will also be employed in construction works. Preference will be given to labour based road maintenance works so that locals are empowered with some income in an attempt to reduce poverty. The sector will target opening of security roads and other special roads for use during disaster to ensure quick response to insecurity and disaster in the district.

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

This sector comprises of water and irrigation sub-sectors as well as environment and mineral resources

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 the Sector Vision and Mission

The water sub sector is protecting springs and drilling boreholes in various part of the district to ensure that there is water for all. The piped water line is also being extended to different areas including the district headquarters and divisional headquarters. Gravitational water supply is also being undertaken to serve areas with rivers and springs closer to them. The sector will focus on implementation of a five year plan aimed at increasing current water coverage from 30% to 60%. The forest sub sector ensures that hilltops are protected as well as tree planting is done to conserve the environment. NEMA ensures that environmental impact assessment is carried out at all levels and mitigation measures are put in place.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector ensures that the residents have clean water that is free from contamination and clean environment with minimal pollution. This reduces the incidence of water bone diseases. The provision of water for farming and livestock production contributes to increased food production to feed the population. The natural beauty of the environment is restored through conservation measures that are put in place.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
CDF	Funds some of the water projects
Provincial administration	Provides security to all water facilities and staff
Public health department	Monitor water quality at the source and the point of use
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Policy guidelines; Funding; coordination of institutions
Water Resource Management Authority	Regulation; Quality management
NEMA	Conduct EIAs
Social services department	Registers community water self help groups and mobilizes public to attend public meetings
Development partners	Carry out some water projects and finance conservation initiatives

3.4.5 Sector/Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	Completion of on-going projects and initiating pro-poor projects	Insufficient funding; Inadequate transport facilities; Inadequate personnel	Implementation of a 5 years plan aimed at increasing water coverage in the district from 30% to 60%; Enhance collaboration with other stakeholders
Environment	Ensure that environmental impact assessment is done to all projects	Insufficient funding; Inadequate transport facilities; Inadequate personnel	Continue to sensitize members on environmental and social impact of projects and programmes.

3.4.6 Project and Programmes

A. On Going Projects/Programmes: - Water and Sanitation

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bunyore water project	Reconstruction of the facility	To supply North Bunyore location with clean portable water	Installation of electricity to the treatment plant; Lay a gravity to direct water to treatment plant; Construction of a weir; Laying of a raising main line; Laying of distribution lines; Construction of composite treatment works
Mukhalakhala water project	Construction of the facility	Supply Ebwiranyi sub-location with piped water including schools and markets centres	Laying of a rising main line; Laying of distribution lines; Purchasing and installation of pumping sets
Emalindi/Esirulo water project	Revive the project which had stalled	Supply Esirulo sub-location and parts of Emalindi in Butere district that is Khumusalaba and Ilungu areas including Emalindi complex, Emalindi mission, girls' secondary school, primary boarding school and Esirulo market	Purchase and installation of two pumping units; Purchase and installation of control panel; Extension of electricity to water supply; Rehabilitation of the rising main line; Laying of return lines; Rehabilitation of the entire distribution system; Purchase of two FRO dozers and solution tanks; Repair of tanks; Fencing of water supply intake complete with gate; Repair of pump house; Repair of single grade 9 house; Renovation of three storage tanks; Laying of extension pipes; Construction of office block; Purchase of two meters
Maseno water supply (District wide)	Rehabilitate the supply in order to increase access to water by reviving dry lines and	To improve supply in the whole district	Installation of an elevated tank at Luanda market; Construction of filtration unit at Maseno water supply treatment work; Purchase and installation of additional pumping set;

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	boosting storage capacities by purchasing additional pumping units		Extension of pipeline from Kima to the district headquarter at Emuhaya; Construction of two pre-sedimentation tanks at Maseno water supply treatment works

B. New Projects Proposals: - Water and Sanitation

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mumboto water project	1	To increase access to safe and adequate water in the district	To supply part of Ebuhando sub-location and Mabungo market	Laying of 400 meters long one and half and one inch distribution systems Protection of one water spring
Nangoli water project	4	To increase access to safe and adequate water in the district	To supply parts of Ebwiranyi, Ekwanda, Maseno and Emaloba sub-location	Laying 6000 meters long one and half distribution main Laying 5000 long one inch distribution main Construction of 3, 10m ³ masonry tanks Installation of power supply at the source Purchase of 2 appropriate pump units Construction of 10m ³ masonry clear water pump Construction of pump house
Mabungo water project	3	To increase access to safe and adequate water in the district	To supply part of Ebuhando sub-location and mabungo market	Lay 4500 meters long 1 ^{1/2} distribution main Lay 3500 long 1" distribution main Construction of 1 clear water pump size 10 m ³ Construction of 2, 10 m ³ masonry tank Protection of 1 water spring
Mwadumba water project	2	To increase access to safe and adequate water in the district	To supply part of Ebuhando sub-location	Protection of 1 water spring Rehabilitation of section of the 1 ^{1/2} " distribution line Refurbishment of 3, 10m ³ masonry tanks
Emakale water project	8	To increase access to safe and adequate water in the district	To supply part of North East Bunyore location	Construction of pump house Laying of a rising main line Construction of 10m ³ clear water pump Construction of 20m ³ storage tank Purchase and installation of pumping units
Khalwala water project	7	To increase access to safe and adequate water in the district	To supply part of Mabungo village	Spring protection
Otiato water project	5	To increase access to safe and adequate	To supply Mabungo and Ebusundi	Spring protection

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		water in the district	villages	
Ebusakami water project	6	To increase access to safe and adequate water in the district	To supply Ebusakami and Sunrise areas	Extension of distribution line

B. New projects: - Irrigation

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Esianda Irrigation	1	To provide water for irrigation	Farms	Carrying out feasibility studies, Laying of pipes and other earth works
Essong'ollo Irrigation	2	To provide water for irrigation	Farms	Carrying out feasibility studies, Laying of pipes and other earth works
Essaba Irrigation	3	To provide water for irrigation	Farms	Carrying out feasibility studies, Laying of pipes and other earth works
Office Construction	4	To provide working space for the district staff	Six roomed offices	Building plan Bill of Quantities Construction

3.4.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

NEMA provides information on environmental issues such as impact of interference with water catchment areas which has an impact on the other sectors. The social services department mobilise communities and register organised groups which participate in environmental issues. The public health office under the Human Resource sector, provides guidance on HIV/AIDS, hygiene education and sanitation issues. All the other sectors depend on this sector for water and for a safe and clean environment. This sector will also depend on other sectors like the infrastructure for the provision of roads and electricity. The sector will also collaborate with the human resource sector to ensure proper sanitation to prevent emergence of diseases.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector ensures gender balance in all environment water and sanitation activities and also collaborates with HIV/AIDS stakeholders to pass HIV/AIDS messages to the community and staff. Environmental issues are discussed with stakeholders while environmental information is provided in public meetings. The ensuring easy access to portable water, the will contribute to women empowerment by reducing the time taken to fetch water. To mitigate against drought, the sector will construct water pans and dams to harvest surface run off.

3.5 Human Resource Development

This sector includes education, labour and human resource development, medical services and public health.

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 programme to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrialising economy and the global labour market.

3.5.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The sector ensures increased access, retention and transition rates in learning institutions. There will be constant monitoring of effective syllabus coverage in the learning institution as well as mobilisation of the prudent utilisation of free primary and secondary education funds for the realisation of affordable and quality education. Renovation of classroom will be done and the number of teachers will be increased. The health sub sector will strengthen governance structures in order to improve efficiency in the health institutions. The sector will also carry out infrastructural development as well as improving the supply chain management and proper staffing in order to uplift the quality of health care and access. Malaria campaigns will be intensified. The sector is trying to keep cost down so that the public can afford health services.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sub Sector in the District

The sector facilitates the registration of learning institutions in the district as well as ensuring quality education by supervision and maintenance of standard in educational and training institutions. The education sub sector co-ordinates the registration of candidates for national examinations as well as ensuring efficient management of all national examinations in the district. It will also co-ordinate all stake holders towards improvement of education standards and ensures timely dissemination and implementation of Government policies. Health sub sector provides healthcare at all levels i.e. community, through community strategies, dispensaries and health centres. The sector ensures skilled and health personnel to work in the other sectors.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
School management committees/Board of governors	Manage institutions on behalf of the ministry of education
Provincial administration	Ensure government policies are disseminated to the public
Politicians	Sensitize public on government funds like CDF and LATF
NGOs/Professionals	Provide training, materials support, guidance and motivational talks
FBOs	Provide learning facilities and are part of management committees

3.5.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Construction of District Education offices	Lack of funds	Seek assistance from CDF; Request headquarter to make allocation for the offices
	Renovation of dilapidated learning institutions	Lack of funds	Seek assistance from CDF; Request headquarter to make allocation for the offices
Adult education	Mobilization and recruitment; Conducting adult classes	Negative attitude; Retrogressive culture; Insufficient number of teachers; Insufficient learning materials	Carrying out advocacy programs; Spreading teachers to needy remote areas; Promoting income generating activities
Health	Improvement of infrastructure Reduction of malaria burden Increase mother deliverance under skilled care Increase immunization coverage Water and electricity installation	Funds and land for construction; Inadequate supply of drugs; Limited access to long lasting; insecticides treated nets; Inadequate supply of chemicals for spraying; Staff shortages; Presence of traditional birth attendance in the community; Inaccessibility to service delivery facilities due to long distance; Inadequate supply of logistics; Funds	Write proposal and seek assistance from GOK and other sources like CDF and Development partners; Increased supply of essential anti-malarial commodities; Community mobilization; Request for additional staff; Open new facilities; Procurement/acquisition of logistics; Community mobilization for immunization; Make request from ministry headquarters for development funds, allocation and also seek assistance from development partners and CDF

3.5.6 Projects and programmes

B. New projects proposals: - Education

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Education offices	1	Provide accommodation for officers	Six offices	Identification of land; Preparation of bills of quantities Construction
Renovation of dilapidated learning institutions	2	To improve the physical status of the learning institutions	Primary and secondary schools	Replacing iron sheets, construction of toilets and plastering of the physical structures
Installation of electricity to all schools	3	To light up schools for better learning environment	Primary and secondary schools	Application, wiring and installation
Identification of four primary & four secondary schools to be converted to single sexed purely boarding	4	To create a better learning environment for both boys and girls	Identified schools within the district	Tendering and construction, equipping the schools
Development and promoting of career guidance & counselling through workshop and seminars	5	To enable students to select rightful career	All schools	Training on selection of career by students
Community stakeholders sensitization on their roles in retention and completion	6	To sensitize the stakeholders on their roles in improving the retention and completion rates	All stakeholders in the district	Holding sensitization workshops
Integrating issues of HIV/AIDS in schools and education offices	7	Enlighten students, teachers and the education staff on HIV/AIDS issues	Students, teachers and education staff	Holding sensitization workshop in various zones
Assessment of children with special needs and placement	8	Identify special needs and look for ways of meeting them	Children with special needs in schools	Carrying out sensitization workshops, keeping and maintaining records
Sensitization of school heads & Education staff on the importance of accurate data and computer use	9	Enable schools to create accurate data bank and embrace the use of IT	All schools	Holding sensitization workshops

A. On Going Projects/Programmes: - Adult Education

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Basic literacy	Promote literacy	Illiterate members of the community	Conducting adult classes Promoting income generating activities through group formation Registration for literacy proficiency test
Post literacy	Promote literacy	Semi illiterate adults	Conducting adult classes Promoting income generating activities through group formation Registration for post literacy proficiency test
Non-formal education	Improve skills of those dropping out of fourth form	Youths	Provide training in technical skills
Continuous education	Enable those who wish to do KCPE and KCSE but are overage to do so	Adults	Self study Coaching Examination registration
ABE Funding from KESSEP	To improve enrolment and learner attendance	Seventeen centres	Create enrolment register, attendance register and update them regularly
Green zone	To improve the forest coverage	Swamps, hilltops, forest	Hold sensitization meetings and carry out tree planting

B. New Projects Proposals: - Adult Education

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community learning resource centre-one for each division(Emmakhwenje and Hobunaka)	1	Promotion of reading culture among the people	Shelves Tables Seats Office	Co-ordinate the establishment of the centers
District Adult Education Office	2	Construction of District Education offices	Six roomed office	Seek assistance from CDF, ask headquarter to make allocation for the offices

A. On going projects/programmes: - Health

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Emuhaya Ebusiratsi health centre and maternity	To improve maternity services	Increase number of mothers delivering in the facilities	Construction of wards; Purchase of beds; Acquisition of equipments
Emuhaya Renovation of comprehensive care centre at the district hospital	To increase space for more service delivery	Create conducive working environment	Construction of waiting bay; Do roofing and ceiling; Electricity installation
Emuhaya Renovation of ante-natal clinic	To increase space for more service delivery	Create conducive working environment	Construction Furnishing Acquisition of equipments
Luanda Construction of wards at Ipali health centre	Increase in-patient Capacity	Patients who require admission	Construction of wards Furnishing Acquisition of equipments

B. New projects proposals: - Health

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Emuhaya Construction of a district hospital	2	Increase range of services Create a referral centre for the district	Completion of a storey building with all departments	Physical plan preparation Preparation of bill of quantities Construction and equipment of the facilities
Construction of DMOH's office	1	Create a working space for DHMT	Offices and stores	Physical plan preparation Preparation of bill of quantities Construction and equipment of the facilities
Construction of sub district hospital(Ipali)	3	Increase range of services offered	Completed structure which is equipped and fully operational	Physical plan preparation Preparation of bill of quantities Construction and equipment of the facilities
Installation of solar power in 10 GOK health facilities	4	Ensure continuity of services by avoiding power interruption	Fully operational solar system	Floatation of quotations Procurement and installation
Installation of electricity in 3 dispensaries	5	Improvement of services offered	Installation of electricity in the facilities	Application made to KPLC Payment and installation
Sinking of boreholes in the district hospital and 4 other health centres	6	Ensure steady supply of water in the facilities	Operational boreholes	Tendering and engagement of contractor Civil works
Opening of 2 additional facilities including completion	7	Taking services closer to the people	Completed structure which is equipped and fully operational	Identification of sites where new facilities need to be put up

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
and operationalisation of Ebusyubi and Ebukanga dispensaries				Equipping the facilities Posting of staff

3.5.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The Health Ministry in collaboration with other stakeholders carries out HIV/AIDS awareness and sensitisation programmes thus reducing the impact of the pandemic on the other sectors. The department of youth under special programmes provides career guidance to students while the children's department enlightens on children's rights and protection. Environmental department provides to students skills on environmental conservation while the social services department impart skills to learners as well as register their groups. The agriculture sub-sector ensures food productivity and food security while the water department provides water to the health and education facilities. The Provincial Administration helps in mobilizing the public during health campaigns like child immunisation. The security agents protect the health facilities, staff and patients. The sector also relies on physical infrastructure sector for electricity, roads and for buildings. The ICT sector is also important to this sector as it provides facilities that facilitate communication, data and information storage and sharing.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

Sensitization on HIV/AIDS policy is being done to teachers while students are advised on HIV/AIDS through guidance and counselling departments created in learning institutions. The department will facilitate needy students through free primary and secondary education funds as well as bursary funds. CDF, LATF and KESSP will provide funds to learning institutions for infrastructure rehabilitation. Students are also actively being involved in tree planting days, environmental clean up and other related activities. The department ensures the Ministry of Education policy on disaster management are observed which include the installation of fire extinguisher in schools, creation of safe exits in hostels and dormitories among others. All learning institutions are supposed to be fenced and security personnel engaged to ensure security. Adult learners are also provided with training on income generating activities in order to reduce poverty. The health sub sector disseminates HIV/AIDS issues to the public at all levels. Campaigns on family planning are also carried out to ensure that population growth is controlled.

3.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

The department falling under this sector includes information and communication and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and research institutes.

3.6.1 Vision and mission

Vision

Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge.

Mission

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

3.6.2 District response to the sector vision and mission

Investors will be encouraged to put up cyber cafes in most parts of the district to facilitate information sharing. This makes businesses to thrive as deals can be made within short notices. Computer training institutions will be put up in the district for more people to train in Information Technology. More Radio stations and Television stations should be set up to improve information to flow to the people. The District Planning Unit will also put up a District Information and Documentation Centre as well as District Management Information system to enable people to access more information.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

In the modern times most things have gone digital and it is very hard for most people to operate if they are not versed with information. Technology has therefore enabled the world to operate as a global market where information sharing takes place within seconds. This has enhanced business activity greatly by opening up the district to other parts of the world. The growth of all the other sectors of the district is enhanced through the use of ICT. The growth of the sector is also a source of employment especially the youth.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Development partners	Provide information technology facilities
Private institutions	Train locals on the use of ICT facilities
District development office	Provides an updated data bank on development activities
Ministry of Local Government	Licensing Business and Provision of Land
Research Institutes	Undertake research
Service Providers	Increase telecommunication coverage

3.6.5 Sector/Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information Technology	Ensure information technology reaches most part of the district	Lack of funds for establishment of Information Technology centres	Encourage other stakeholders to venture on the area

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

B. New project: - ICT

Project Name Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of information technology centres-District wide	1	To enable the locals access information easily	Six cyber cafes	Acquisition of license and putting up of structures

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Information Technology equipment installation calls for electricity service line installation. This means that Kenya Power and Lighting Company will be required to install power lines to structures. The sector will rely on Human Resource for health and skilled personnel and GJLOS for security. The local council will have to license operators. The tourism, trade and industry sectors rely heavily on this sector to carry out its marketing campaigns. The health, education and agriculture sectors also rely on this sector for information and data sharing among their various institution and stakeholders.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

Many locals can be reached if the rates of acquiring the services are low. HIV/AIDS, environment, gender, and disaster management and sensitization campaigns can be disseminated through this sector. The Youths will be encouraged to start ICT businesses which will contribute to poverty reduction through employment.

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

3.7.1 Vision and mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.7.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The government will make sure that measure based on enhancing accountability and transparency are put in the district by restructuring operation of district treasury, streamlining procurement procedure and establishment of an effective district anti-corruption committee. Customer desks have also been established at the district, divisional and locational headquarters where *wananchi* can give their suggestion on effective and efficient service delivery by the government. More security personnel have

been posted to the district to improve security situation. The sector will ensure that these officers are adequately housed. On the other hand communities are continuously encouraged to set up vigilant groups. The sector will enhance voter registration through mobile registration.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Sustainable development and democratic space cannot exist in an environment where there is no law and order. In this regard, the security measures put in place ensure the performance of the other sectors and encourage the community to invest in various activities. For rapid development, the limited resources available must be put into effective and efficient use and hence the importance of this sector.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Religion/political leaders	Assist in disseminating government policies to the public and promote peace among communities
Provincial administration	Sensitize public on importance of possessing IDs
Police	Provide data on finger prints in order to apprehend the culprits
Education department	Organise how students who attains the age of eighteen years can be registered

3.7.5 Sector/Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial administration and internal security	Security up scaling	Accommodation and transport	Build more offices and renovate the existing ones, Ensure all the security officers are housed
National registration of persons	Construction of district Headquarters divisional Offices	Funds	Request headquarters to provide funds once the plan has been made by work office
	Mobile registration	Transport and funds	Organise to share cost with beneficiaries

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes

A. On going Projects: - Provincial Administration

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Extension of DC's office block	1	Provide offices for District Commissioner, District officer 1, District officer 11, District Procurement Officer and the boardroom	One big office block to accommodate the entire Provincial administration Staff within the District	Office design plan Bill of Quantity Construction work
Administration police lines	2	Improve security in the District	Two offices in the division as well as a store	Office design plan Bill of Quantity Construction work

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District officers' offices at both Ekwanda and Elukongo proposed	3	To bring services close to the people	Two offices and a store for each division	Office design plan Bill of Quantity Construction work

B. New projects: - Police

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Emuhaya police divisional headquarters and Mwiboona police station (Emuhaya division)	1	To construct a modern police division and police station	Administration block, modern cells and offices	Construction of administration block, cells, armoury and offices
Housing Emuhaya police divisional headquarters and mwiboona police station (Emuhaya division)	2	To provide adequate good housing for police officers and support staff	Officers of all cadres	Construction of police lines flats and senior staff houses
Luanda police station rehabilitation	3	To construct a modern police station	Administration block, modern cells and offices	Construction of administration block, cells, armoury and offices
Housing Luanda police station (Luanda division)	4	To provide adequate good housing for police officers and support staff	Officers of all cadres	Construction of police lines flats and senior staff houses
Embali police post rehabilitation (Luanda division)	5	To construct a modern police post	Administration block, modern cells and offices	Construction of administration block, cells, armoury and offices
Mwichio police post rehabilitation (Emuhaya division)	6	To construct a modern police post	Administration block, modern cells and offices	Construction of administration block, cells, armoury and offices

B. New Projects Proposals: - Registration of Persons

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Registrar of Person Office	1	For effectiveness registration Management of records Storage Physical Assets	1 office block	Building plan Bill of Quantities Construction
Emuhaya Divisional Office	2	For effectiveness registration Management of records Storage Physical Assets	Boardroom 3 Offices Store	Building plan Bill of Quantities Construction

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Luanda Divisional Offices	3	For effectiveness registration Management of records Storage Physical Assets		Building plan Bill of Quantities Construction

3.7.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

This sector will depend on the other sectors for its performance. Provision of good roads and electricity are important for the success of this sector. It will also require health and qualified workforce which is provided by human resource development sector. ICT is also important for the sector as it facilitates communication.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The provincial administration will disseminate government policies in relation to HIV/AIDS, environmental conservation and security among other things. More information will also be available in the District Development Office. The IDs issued to the public enables them to acquire employment which enable them to improve their economic status in the society, HIV/AIDS posters are available in the places of issuance of IDs to enable applicants to gather information on the same. The community policing will be enhanced to ensure security in the district.

3.8 Public Administration

This sector includes Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 and Finance.

3.8.1 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 the Sector Vision and Mission

The District Development Office ensures that information on development activities are updated and made available to the public at no cost. This will be enhanced through construction of a District Information and Documentation Centre. The district treasury facilitate the other government department to ensure that all activities go on as planned. A district treasury will be constructed to ensure that services are offered in a good environment. The District Development Office also monitors and evaluates all development activities in the district while the local government will focus on the

planning of the urban centres and provision of educational and health facilities. The sector will lobby for more funds to enhance the provision of these services.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector facilitates all other departments in the district with financial services to undertake their projects and programmes. The District Development Office keeps all the information relating to development in the district on which other development agents can base their planning process. The Monitoring and Evaluation of projects ensures that they are on course.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Development partners	Provide the district development office with information on projects and programmes implementation status
GOK	Provide policy guideline and regulations; provide funding
Community	Participate in development activities; Mobilise community based resources for development.

3.8.5 Sector/Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Planning and national development	Construction of District information and Documentation Centre	Lack of funds	Keep temporary shelves for material display Liaise with donors to construct DIDC
Finance	Construction of the district treasury	Lack of funds	Negotiate with ministry headquarters to allocate funds

3.8.6 Projects and Programmes

B. New project proposal: - Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

Project name Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of District Planning Unit/District Information and Documentation centre	1	Establishment of Information centre in the district	1 Library, 6 Offices, 2 Stores	Construction and furnishing of the offices and library

B. New project proposal: - Finance

Project Name Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of District Treasury	1	Establishment of fully equipped district treasury	6 Offices, 2 Stores	Construction and furnishing of the offices

3.8.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The district treasury and the district planning unit are housed at the district headquarters hence security is provided by the provincial administration. Other departments depend on the treasury for financial facilitation while data and other development activities will be available at the district planning unit. The successful implementation of projects and programmes of the other sectors in the district will depend on the Monitoring and Evaluation of the same through this sector. The sector will on the other hand depend on good roads and ICT for transport and communication. Health and skilled workforce in the sector will be provided by the human resource sector.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

Both the District Treasury and District Planning Unit will ensure that both clients and their staff are sensitized on HIV/AIDS issues. The District Planning Unit will advocate for youth concerns and gender issues especially during temporary employment in the district as well as during formation of various committees in the district. Other issues like the ICT, disaster management and climate change will also be mainstreamed in the planning process.

3.9 Special Programmes

It comprises of sub sectors such as youth and sports, gender and children and special programmes and regional development authorities.

3.9.1 Sector 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 the Sector Vision and Mission

The district ensures that gender issues are mainstreamed in activities by ensuring girls and women are granted equal chances in acquisition of education and job opportunities. Special programmes will also be put in place to ensure that youths are empowered. These include the construction of a youth centre, expansion of youth polytechnics and undertaking campaigns on crime, drugs and substances abuse. Formation of groups will also be emphasized so that information sharing is enhanced to upscale socio-economic growth.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Empowered youth will be able to contribute to socio economic development as they comprise the majority of the total population .Women likewise play a major role in the society and if given equal opportunity as men will contribute significantly to economic growth. The sector collaborates with National Aids Control Council in the fight against HIV/ AIDS which has claimed many in the past and is a burden to members of the society. If the infection rates can be reversed, the savings arising out of that can be channelled to economic activities. In collaboration with other sectors, this sector addresses the disasters that result in loss of property and human life.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Microsoft Kenya	Donates equipments to youth empowerment centres
Financial institutions	Provide loans to individuals and youth groups
Regional Development Authorities	Funding and capacity building of community organizations
Ministry of State for Special Programmes	Provision of assistance to vulnerable groups
Ministry of Gender and Children	Protection of women and children's right
Community	Labour community resource mobilization
Youth and Youth Groups	Participation in development
NACC	Facilitates seminars on HIV/AIDS issues
NGOs	Advocate for women and children rights

3.9.5 Sector/Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Youth	Construct district youth offices; Acquire a vehicle to assist in mobility; Establish a youth empowerment centre by 30 th June 2009; Establish 2 tree nurseries in the district by 30 th June 2009; Conduct 2 campaigns in the district on crime, drugs and substance abuse; Carry out survey on youth with special needs by 30 th June 09; Strategize and implement subsidized youth polytechnic tuition programme in 4 public youth polytechnics by 30 th June 2009;	Lack of finances to construct offices for ministry for youth affairs and sports; Lack of a vehicle to assist mobility within district; Lack of land for the construction of a youth empowerment centre for the district; Lack of public land in the district to establish nurseries; Lack of money to facilitate the campaigns in the district on crime, drugs and substance abuse; Data on youth with special needs not easily available; No policy guidelines on	Prepare Bill of Quantities for district youth offices and source for funds from the Ministry for construction of the offices; Liaise with CDF and other stakeholders for identification of land for the youth empowerment centre; Borrow departmental vehicles to assist in field activities; Liaise with stakeholders to fund campaigns; Soliciting money from friends and stakeholders to fund campaigns against crime and substance abuse; Contact special schools and units, chiefs, assistant chiefs and other stakeholders to get data on youth special needs; Request the Ministry of Youth and Sports to avail policy

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Improve the quality of training programme in 4 youth polytechnics by 30 th June 2009; Good governance and management of youth polytechnics by 30 th June 2009	subsidized youth polytechnic tuition programme in public youth polytechnics; Lack of Quality assurance and standard offices	guidelines on subsidised free tuition before December 2008; Train officers for quality assurance and standards.

3.9.6 Project and Programmes

A. On-going Projects/Programmes: - Youth

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of computer block (Maseno youth polytechnic)	Enable trainees to access ICT skills, Equip trainees with relevant for the job market	Double class computer lab equipped with computer system	Building plan development, Bill of quantity preparation, Construction

B. New Projects/Programmes proposals: - Youth

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Youth and Employment	1	To improve marketability of goods and services produced by youth entrepreneurs; Promote an entrepreneurship habit among the youth; Develop and nurture leadership capabilities in young people	Training for 1500 youths, 10 youths entrepreneurs club in teaching institutions (YECLIS); All youth officers sensitised, 200 youths sensitized on the need of establishing youth SACCOs	Entrepreneurship training for general youth; Establishment of youth entrepreneurship in learning institution; Disseminate/sensitise youth officers on entrepreneurship training manual; Sensitise youth on the need of establishing youth SACCOs
Youth Empowerment and Participation	2	Empower youth to properly manage their health; Promote life skills; livelihood skills and social responsibility among youth	Sensitisation of all youth officers; 1500 youth leaders sensitised on Millennium Development Goals, Vision 2030 and Kenya National Youth Programme in the district; 500 youth leaders sensitised on NYC in the district, 1500 youths guided on career choices in the district	Sensitisation on Vision 2030; Sensitisation of youth officers on Action Plan on youth and empowerment; Conduct career fairs; Promote youth leadership and mentorship culture; Sensitisation on National Youth Council structures in readiness for the establishment of National Youth Council; Carrying out campaigns on youth rights and obligation

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Youth Empowerment and Participation	3	Promote use of ICT	800 youth per year in the District	Sensitisation on importance of ICT; Encourage youth to attend computer courses
Youth and Health	4	Disseminate the Action Plan on youth and health; Disseminate information on HIV/AIDS and other reproductive health problems; Carry out a baseline health survey on youth needs that needs urgent attention	All youth officers; 1,500 youth leaders; 10 stakeholders identified and networked	Sensitise youth officers 2 on youth health issues; Disseminate information on HIV /AIDS and other sexual reproductive Health problems; Initiate networking and collaboration with stakeholders on youth problems; Create awareness on importance of nutrition among the youth; Spearhead responsible sex behaviour among the youth
Youth and Environment	5	Disseminate the Action Plan on youth and environment; Mass tree planting; Promoting environmental clubs; Establish tree nursery	50,000 trees to be planted; Establish 70 environmental clubs; 2 tree nurseries established in the constituency; 2 mass clean ups per year	Mass tree planting; Make trees planting an economic activity; Establish and promote environmental clubs; Establish tree nurseries; Carry out mass clean- ups
Youth, Crime and Drug	6	Disseminate Action Plan on youth, crime and drugs; Establish school campaigns on drugs; Carry out peace campaigns; Sensitise youth on the dangers of crime and drug abuse	30 clubs to be established; 2 peace campaigns to be held in the district per year; National youth week and international youth day to be celebrated annually; 10 stakeholders to be identified and networked	Establish school campaigns against drugs (SCAD) clubs; Carry peace campaigns; Celebrate National Youth Week and the international youth day; Sensitise and empower youth in penal institutions
Youth and Training	7	Equip youth with adequate skills for labour market; Trainees to acquire skills for self reliance	Increase enrolment in Maseno Youth Polytechnic from 446 to 600 trainees; In Matete Youth Polytechnic from 30 to 100; Nzalwa Youth Polytechnic from 36 to 100; Emukunji Youth Polytechnic from 28 to 100	Commencing free tuition from January 2009; Disseminate information on piloted new curriculum

3.9.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The health department will train youth on reproductive health while the education department will inspect the youth polytechnics before being registered. The department will also organise career fairs in conjunction with Ministry of Youth and Sports. The social services department will register the youth groups while the forest department will be involved when youth are required to plant trees. Youths will also be involved in clean up exercises falling under environmental departments. The sectors performance will also rely on physical infrastructure for provision of roads and electricity and on Governance, Justice, Law and order for provision of security.

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

Youth income will be improved through training on income generating activities as well as improvement of skills in youth polytechnics. Youth empowerment centres will be established in order to reduce the number of idle youths in the community. Several youth programmes will also be put in place like irrigation from rivers. The youth will be sensitized on behavioural change and reproduction health through youth friendly VCT. The community will be sensitized on disaster management and the negative cultural practices.

CHAPTER FOUR:
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 Introduction

In this chapter, specific programs and projects to be funded during the specific plan period through internal and external resources are listed. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/program implementation, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment.

4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the District

The district Monitoring and Evaluation team will come up with a participatory monitoring and evaluation framework at all levels right from the community level, sub location, division, constituency and finally at district level. At all levels the monitoring and evaluation committees shall be composed of community members, departmental staff, elected leaders as well as other relevant stakeholders available in the district. Information will be generated at all these levels in the form of reports and notes as the situation may allow. The district level monitoring and evaluation shall be chaired by the DC and will be composed of departmental heads and other stakeholders operating at district level.

There is need for resource mobilization by all stakeholders for effective monitoring and evaluation to be done because of the enormous number of projects that are being implemented.

4.1.1 Implementation of the District Development Plan

The plan will be implemented by different stakeholders through a co-ordinated and participatory approach. All stakeholders will be involved in the implementation process just as they were involved during the planning period. The implementation strategy of the plan will involve prioritisation of the projects as indicated in the plan and thereafter implementation on annual basis. Departmental heads will have to meet before the beginning of every financial year in order to come up with a general work plan for the year generated out of their individual work plans. The key partners for the implementation of the plan include the Government and other development partners both national and international.

4.1.2 Sources of funding

The main sources of funding for projects and programmes to be implemented include the Constituency Development Funds (CDF), Local Authority Transfer Funds(LATF), Road Maintenance Fuel Levy Fund, the Central Government, National Aids Control Council, Poverty Eradication Programmes, Non Governmental Organisations and other Developmental partners.

4.1.3 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism

The activities in this plan will be given first priority. Every effort will be made to solicit funding in order to ensure that the activities listed in the plan are carried out.

The district monitoring and evaluation committee is mandated to carry out monitoring and evaluation of the projects and programmes being implemented on quarterly basis while the district development officer will be in charge of the co-ordination of the implementation of the project/programmes.

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost (ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Livestock							
Disease and pest control	Ksh 2, 500, 000 per annum	2008-2012	Number of animals vaccinated, percentage reduction in disease incidences	Reports and minutes	GoK, Development partners	GoK/ Donor	Funding: revival of dips
Artificial insemination services	Ksh 1000,000 per annum	2008-2012	Number of animals undertaking artificial insemination services	Reports and minutes	Development partners	GoK/ Donor	Training on husbandry; provision of AI services
Veterinary extension services	Ksh 1000,000 per annum	2008-2012	Number of farmers receiving extension services	Reports and minutes	GoK, Development partners	GoK Donor	Funding, hold demonstrations and field days.
Hides and skin improvement	Ksh 500,000 per annum	2008-2012	Number of small scale hide and skin enterprises established, hides and skin tonnage being processed	Reports and minutes	GoK, Development partners	GoK Donor	Training, Licensing
Veterinary public health/ hygiene	Ksh 500, 000 per annum	2008-2012	Number of times the slaughter slabs are inspected	Reports and minutes	GoK,	GoK Donor	Training of meat inspectors, butchers and flayers, construction of slaughterhouse
District Livestock Production Office	Ksh 3. 600, 000	2008-2012	Complete office structure fully furnished	Reports and minutes	GoK,	GoK/ Donor	Funding, Office construction: equipping the office
Construction of district veterinary office	Ksh 2,600,000	2008-2011	Stages of construction Level of funding	Building plan Bill of quantities Site meeting reports	GoK	GoK/ Donor	Funding: construction of the office: equipping the office
Equipping/setting up the district veterinary laboratory	Ksh 1,000,000	2008-2012	Equipments and materials procured/acquired	Laboratory ledgers	GoK	GoK/ Donor	Funding: purchase of equipments
Construction of modern slaughter house	Ksh 5,000,000	2008-2012	Stages of construction	Building plan Bill of quantities Site meeting reports	Private	GoK/ Donor	Technical guidance; sensitization on the need for the same

Project Name	Cost (ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Construction of tannery	Ksh 5,000,000	2008-2012	Stages of construction	Building plan Bill of quantities Site meeting reports	Private	GoK/ Donor	Technical guidance; sensitization on the need for the same
Rehabilitation of cattle dips	Ksh 1,500,000	2008-2012	No. of dips rehabilitated No. of cattle dipped Tick borne disease incidence	Reports	GoK/ Private	GoK/ Donor	Repair dips; community sensitization; purchase of acaricide
NALEP-SIDA	Ksh 40,000 per annum Fuel Ksh 10,000 per annum	Quarterly basis	Number of trainings conducted No of farmers trained	Reports. Minutes	GoK/SIDA	GoK/ Donor	Funding; Training; Demonstrations
NMK	Ksh 40,000 per annum Fuel Ksh 10,000 per annum	Quarterly basis	Number of trainings conducted No of farmers trained	Reports Minutes	GoK	GoK/ Donor	Funding; Training; Demonstrations; Environmental protection
NAALAP	Ksh 40,000 per annum Fuel Ksh 10,000 per annum	Quarterly basis	Number of trainings conducted No of farmers trained	Reports Minutes	GoK	GoK/ Donor	Funding; Supply of farm inputs
District Agricultural office construction	Ksh 2,500,000	2008-2010	Complete office structure fully furnished	Reports and payment vouchers	GoK	GoK/ Donor	Funding; Office Construction; Equipping the office
Soil and water conservation	Ksh 215,800 per annum	2009-2010	Number of tree seedlings planted. length of gabions erected. terraces made	Reports and minutes	GoK. Development partners	GoK/ Donor	Sensitization workshops. Earth works
Agribusiness development	ksh 161,825 per annum	2008-2012	Number of farmers who have taken agricultural activities as business	Field reports	GoK. Development partners	GoK/ Donor	Sensitization workshops and stakeholders meetings. Field demonstrations
Promotion of tomato production in greenhouse	Ksh 173,800 per annum	2008-2012	Number of tomato green houses erected. number of groups engaged in tomato production	Reports and minutes	GoK. Development partners	GoK/ Donor	Sensitization workshops and stakeholders meetings. Field demonstrations
Value addition on cassava. kales. grain amaranth	Ksh 163,260 per annum	2008-2012	Number of small scale enterprises involved in such value addition activities	Field reports	GoK. Development partners	GoK/ Donor	Sensitization workshops and stakeholders meetings. Field demonstrations
Emukolla water pan rehabilitation	Ksh 100,000	2009-2010	One complete pan	Reports	GoK	GoK/ Donor	Construction plan. Bill of quantities and construction works
Revival of co-operatives	Ksh 500,000 per annum	2008-2012	Number of co-operatives revived	Reports and minutes	GoK. Development partners	GoK/ Donor	Training of co-operative members on management
Forestry							
Green zone development support project	Ksh 1000,000 per annum	2008-2012	Area covered under tree planting activities	Field report and minutes	GoK. Development partners	GoK/ Donor	Natural forest conservation, Promotion of woodlot establishment, Promotion of agro-forestry. Restoration of local authority hilltops and watersheds

Project Name	Cost (ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Co-operative Marketing and Development							
District Co-operative office	Ksh 5,000,000	2009-2012	Level of construction done	Certificate of work done by clerk of work Bill of quantities	GOK	GoK/Donor	Construction of the office block
Good co-operative governance	Ksh 500,000	2008-2012	Complains received Type of leadership Trainings done	Complain reports Training programme Strategic work plan	GOK Co-operatives Societies Community	GoK/Donor	Enforce co-operative legislation; Train members on co-operative legislation
Revival of Dairy Co-operative	Ksh 2m	2008-2011	Value addition Number of active dairy co-operatives Level of operation	Milk intake record Records of sold value added milk products Income record from sales	GOK Co-operatives Societies community	GoK/Donor	Arrange leaders meeting; Sensitize dairy farmers on joint marketing
SACCO services	Ksh 5m	2008-2012	Number of active SACCOs in the district	Level of work done	GOK Co-operatives Societies Community	GoK/Donor	Sensitize business men and working group persons/groups on importance of SACCOs
Fisheries							
Improvement of fish yields district wide	Ksh 1m	2008-2012	Number of farmers adopting fish farming	Quarterly reports and annual reports	Fisheries department	GoK/Donor	Carry out sensitization workshops
Promotion of fish farming for new farmers	Ksh 0.1m	2008-2010	Number of new farmers	Quarterly reports and annual reports Field reports	Fisheries department	GoK/Donor	Carry out sensitization workshops

4.2.2 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost (ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Education							
Community learning resource centres (renovation and furnishing)	Ksh 2,400,000	2008-2012	Literacy levels, Attendance rate	Supervision reports Audit reports Attendance reports	GOK	GoK/Donor	Funding; Construction of the Resource Centre; Equipping the Centre
District Adult Education office construction	Ksh 11,000,000	2008-2012	Funds provided, completed office	Quotations Tender documents Minutes Reports Certificates from works officer	GOK	GoK/Donor	Funding; Construction of the office; Equipping the office
District Adult Education office construction	Ksh 1,000,000	2008-2012	Funds provided, completed office	Quotations Tender documents Minutes Reports Certificates from works officer	GOK	GoK/Donor	Funding; Construction of the office; Equipping the office

Project Name	Cost (ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
ABE funding from KESSEP (17 centers)	Ksh 10,200,000	2008-2012	Improved enrolment and learner attendance	Enrolment register Attendance register Result sheets	GOK and other development partners	GoK/ Donor	Create enrolment register, attendance register and update them regularly
Green Zone	Ksh 3,000,000	2008-2012	Ha of forest cover established	Data reports	Kenya Forest Service	GoK/ Donor	Hold sensitization meetings and carry out tree planting
Basic literacy	Ksh 500, 000 per annum	2008-2012	Number of students enrolled	Reports and minutes	GOK and other development partners	GoK/ Donor	Conducting adult classes Promoting income generating activities through group formation Registration for literacy proficiency test
Post literacy	Ksh 500, 000 per annum	2008-2012	Number of students enrolled	Reports and minutes	GOK and other development partners	GoK/ Donor	Conducting adult classes Promoting income generating activities through group formation Registration for post literacy proficiency test
Non- formal Education	Ksh 500, 000 per annum	2008-2012	Number of students enrolled	Reports and minutes	GOK and other development partners	GoK/ Donor	Provide training in technical skills
Continuous Education	Ksh 500, 000 per annum	2008-2012	Number of students enrolled	Reports and minutes	GOK and other development partners	GoK/ Donor	Self study Coaching Examination registration
Installation on electricity to all schools	Ksh 20, 000, 000 per annum	2008-2012	Number of schools connected	Reports and minutes	GOK and other development partners	GoK/ Donor	Application, wiring and installation
Identification of 4 primary & 4 secondary schools to be converted into single sexed and purely boarding	Ksh 20, 000, 000	2008-2012	Four primary schools and four secondary schools renovated, furnished and made operation	Minutes and reports	GOK and other development partners	GoK/ Donor	Tendering and construction, equipping the schools
Development and promoting of career guidance & counselling through workshop/seminars	Ksh 1, 500, 0000 per annum	2008-2012	Percentage of students who pursue their right career	Reports and minutes	GOK and other development partners	GoK/ Donor	Training on selection of career by students
Community stakeholders sensitization on their roles in retention and completion	Ksh 1,500, 000 per annum	2008-2012	Percentage retention and completion rate	Reports and minutes	GOK and other development partners	GoK/ Donor	Holding sensitization workshops
Integrating issues in HIV/AIDS in schools and education offices	Ksh 1,500, 000 per annum	2008-2012	HIV/AIDS awareness rate	Reports and minutes	GOK and other development partners	GoK/ Donor	Holding sensitization workshop in various zones
Assessment of children with special education needs and placement	Ksh 1,000, 000 per annum	2008-2012	Number and percentage of children with special needs who have been identified and assisted	Reports and minutes	GOK and other development partners	GoK/ Donor	Carrying out sensitization workshops, keeping and maintaining records
Sensitization of school heads & education staff on the importance accurate data and computer use	Ksh 1,500, 000 per annum	2008-2012	Number of school heads and Education staff trained	Reports and minutes	GOK and other development partners	GoK/ Donor	Holding sensitization workshops

Project Name	Cost (ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Renovation of dilapidated learning institutions	Ksh 100. 000. 000	2008-2012	Number of schools renovated	Reports and minutes	GOK and other development partners	GoK/ Donor	Construction of toilets; purchase and installation of iron sheets; Plastering of the structures
Health							
District Hospital construction	Ksh 150.000.000	2008-2013	Work level done	Reports and minutes of site meetings Payment vouchers	GOK	GoK/ Donor	Physical plan preparation Preparation of bill of quantities Construction and equipment of the facilities
Offices for District Health Management Team	Ksh 5.000.000	2008-2013	Work level done	Reports and minutes of site meetings Payments	GOK	GoK/ Donor	Physical plan preparation Preparation of bill of quantities Construction and equipment of the facilities
Upgrading of Ipali health centre to a sub district hospital	Ksh 20.000.000	2008-2013	Work level done	Reports and minutes of site meetings Payment vouchers	GOK	GoK/ Donor	Physical plan preparation Preparation of bill of quantities Construction and equipment of the facilities
Sinking of borholes in the district hospital and 4 other health centres	Ksh 10.000.000	2008-2013	Work level done	Reports and minutes of site meetings Payment vouchers	GOK/Development partners	GoK/ Donor	Tendering and engagement of contractor Civil works
Installation of solar power in 10 GOK health facilities	Ksh 5 000.000	2008-2013	Work level done	Reports and minutes of site meetings Payment vouchers	GOK/Development partners	GoK/ Donor	Floatation of quotations Procurement and installation
Installation of electricity in 3 dispensaries	Ksh 5.000.000	2008-2013	Work level done	Reports and minutes of site meetings Payment vouchers	GOK/Development partners	GoK/ Donor	Application made to KPLC Payment and installation
Emuhaya Ebusiratsi health centre and maternity	Ksh 3,000, 000	2008-2012	Completed, furnished and operating facility	Report, minutes and payment vouchers	GOK/Development partners	GoK/ Donor	Construction of wards; Purchase of beds; Acquisition of equipments
Emuhaya renovation of Comprehensive care centre at the District hospital	Ksh 1, 500,000	2008-2012	Completed, furnished and operating facility	Report, minutes and payment vouchers	GOK/Development partners	GoK/ Donor	Construction of waiting bay; Do roofing and ceiling; Electricity installation
Emuhaya renovation of ante-natal clinic	Ksh 1, 500, 000	2008-2012	Completed, furnished and operating facility	Report, minutes and payment vouchers	GOK/Development partners	GoK/ Donor	Construction Furnishing Acquisition of equipments
Luanda construction of wards at Ipali health centre	Ksh 2, 500,000	2008-2012	Completed, furnished and operating facility	Report, minutes and payment vouchers	GOK/Development partners	GoK/ Donor	Construction Furnishing Acquisition of equipments
Opening 2 additional facilities including completion and operationalisation of Ebsyubi and Ebukanga dispensaries	Ksh 6, 000, 000	2008-2012	Completed, furnished and operating facilities	Report, minutes and payment vouchers	GOK/Development partners	GoK/ Donor	Identification of sites where new facilities need to be put up Equipping the facilities Posting of staff

Project Name	Cost (ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Construction of a district hospital	To be determined	2008-2012	Hospital in place	Site visits Progress reports	GOK/Stakeholders	GoK/ Donor	Construction of the hospital; Equipping the facility Posting of staff
Construction of a DMOH's office	To be determined	2008-2012	Office in place	Site visits Progress reports	GOK/Stakeholders	GoK/ Donor	Construction of the hospital; Equipping the facility

4.2.3 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost (ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Water							
Maseno water works	Ksh 40.000.000	2008-2012	Implementation level as indicated by works officer and monitoring team	Quotations Tender documents Minutes Reports Certificates from works officer	Ministry of water resources and Irrigation	GoK/ Donor	Installation of an elevated tank at Luanda market; Construction of filtration unit at Maseno water supply treatment work; Purchase and installation of additional pumping set; Extension of pipeline from Kima to the district headquarter at Emuhaya; Construction of two pre-sedimentation tanks at Maseno water supply treatment works
Ebunangwe water project	Ksh 15.000.000	2008-2010	Implementation level as indicated by works officer and monitoring team	Quotations Tender documents Minutes Reports Certificates from works officer	Ministry of water resources and Irrigation/CDF	GoK/ Donor	Purchase and installation of two pumping units; Purchase and installation of control panel
Emalindi-Esirulo water project	Ksh 8.500.000	2008-2009	Implementation level as indicated by works officer and monitoring team	Quotations Tender documents Minutes Reports Certificates from works officer	Ministry of water resources and Irrigation	GoK/ Donor	Purchase and installation of two pumping units; Purchase and installation of control panel; Extension of electricity to water supply; Rehabilitation of the rising main line; Laying of return lines; Rehabilitation of the entire distribution system; Purchase of two FRO dozers and solution tanks; Repair of tanks; Fencing of water supply intake complete with gate; Repair of pump house; Repair of single

Project Name	Cost (ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
							grade 9 house: Renovation of three storage tanks: Laying of extension pipes. Construction of office block. Purchase of two meters
Mukhalakhala water project	Ksh 8,000,000	2008-2010	Implementation level as indicated by works officer and monitoring team	Quotations- Tender documents Minutes Reports Certificates from works officer	Ministry of water resources and Irrigation	GoK Donor	Laying of a rising main line: Laying of distribution lines: Purchasing and installation of pumping sets
Emakale water project	Ksh 6,000,000	2008-2009	Implementation level as indicated by works officer and monitoring team	Quotations Tender documents Minutes Reports Certificates from works officer	Ministry of water resources and Irrigation/CDF	GoK/ Donor	Construction of pump house Laying of a rising main line Construction of 10m ³ clear water pump Construction of 20m ³ storage tank Purchase and installation of pumping units
Mwadumba water project	Ksh 2,000,000	2008-2009	Implementation level as indicated by works officer and monitoring team	Quotations Tender documents Minutes Reports Certificates from works officer	Ministry of water resources and Irrigation	GoK/ Donor	Protection of 1 water spring Rehabilitation of section of the 1 ^{1/2} distribution line Refurbishment of 3, 10m ³ masonry tanks
Mabungo water project	Ksh 8,000,000	2008-2010	Implementation level as indicated by works officer and monitoring team	Quotations Tender documents Minutes Reports Certificates from works officer	Ministry of water resources and Irrigation	GoK/ Donor	Lay 4500 meters long 1 ^{1/2} distribution main Lay 3500 long 1 distribution main Construction of 1 clear water pump size 10 m ³ Construction of 2, 10 m ³ masonry tank Protection of 1 water spring
Khalwala water project	Ksh 4,000,000	2008-2009	Implementation level as indicated by works officer and monitoring team	Quotations Tender documents Minutes Reports Certificates from works officer	Ministry of water resources and Irrigation	GoK/ Donor	Spring protection
Otiato water project	Ksh 4,000,000	2008-2009	Implementation level as indicated by works officer and monitoring team	Quotations Tender documents Minutes Reports Certificates from works officer	Ministry of water resources and Irrigation	GoK/ Donor	Spring protection
Nangoli water project	Ksh 12,000,000	2008-2010	Implementation level as indicated by works officer and monitoring team	Quotations Tender documents Minutes Reports Certificates from works	Ministry of water resources and Irrigation/CDF	GoK/ Donor	Laying 6000 meters long one and half distribution main Laying 5000 long one inch distribution main Construction of 3,

Project Name	Cost (ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
				officer			10m ³ masonry tanks Installation of power supply at the source Purchase of 2 appropriate pump units Construction of 10m ³ masonry clear water pump Construction of pump house
Ebusakami water project	Ksh 15,000,000	2008-2011	Implementation level as indicated by works officer and monitoring team	Quotations Tender documents Minutes Reports Certificates from works officer	Ministry of water resources and Irrigation/CDF	GoK/ Donor	Extension of distribution line
Mumboto water project	Ksh 1,000,000	2008-2009	Implementation level as indicated by works officer and monitoring team	Quotations Tender documents Minutes Reports Certificates from works officer	Ministry of water resources and Irrigation/Kenya Red Cross Services	GoK/ Donor	Laying of 400 meters long one and half and one inch distribution systems Protection of one water spring

Irrigation

Essong'ollo irrigation	Ksh 80, 000	2008-2012	Number of farmers doing irrigation farming, area covered under irrigation	Report and minutes	GoK	GoK/ Donor	Carrying out feasibility studies, Laying of pipes and other earth works
Essaba irrigation	Ksh 100, 000	2008-2012	Number of farmers doing irrigation farming, area covered under irrigation	Report and minutes	GoK	GoK/ Donor	Carrying out feasibility studies, Laying of pipes and other earth works
Esianda irrigation	Ksh 2, 358, 000	2008-2012	Number of farmers doing irrigation farming, area covered under irrigation	Report and minutes	GoK	GoK/ Donor	Carrying out feasibility studies, Laying of pipes and other earth works
Office construction	Ksh 1, 030, 000	2008-2012	Completed and fully furnished office	Reports and payment vouchers	GoK	GoK/ Donor	Building Plan ;Bill of quantities; Construction

4.2.4 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost (ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Construction of jua kali sheds at various market centres	Ksh 20, 000, 000	2008-2012	Number of jua kali sheds constructed	reports	GoK, Development partners	GoK/ Donor	Construction, labelling and issuance to applicants
Establishment of small and medium enterprises	Ksh 40,000,000	2008-2012	Number of small and medium enterprises established	reports	GoK, Development partners	GoK/ Donor	Construction, employment of personnel

4.2.5 Special Programmes

Youth Development

Project Name	Cost (ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Construction of computer lab block at Maseno Youth Polytechnic	Ksh 4,971,450.20	2008-2009	Block to be completed by Nov 2008	Reports	Ministry of Youth affairs and Sports	GoK/ Donor	Building plan development. Bill of quantity preparation. Construction
Youth and Employment	Ksh 3,950,000	2008-2012	District and Divisional youth market days held	Reports	Ministry of Youth affairs and Sports	GoK/ Donor	Entrepreneurship training for general youth; Establishment of youth entrepreneurship in learning institution; Disseminate/sensitise youth officers on entrepreneurship training manual; Sensitise youth on the need of establishing youth SACCOs
Youth Empowerment and participation	Ksh 1,500,000	2008-2012	Number of ICT centres established	Reports	Ministry of Youth affairs and Sports/Development partners	GoK/ Donor	Sensitisation on Vision 2030; Sensitisation of youth officers on Action Plan on youth and empowerment; Conduct career fairs; Promote youth leadership and mentorship culture; Sensitisation on National Youth Council structures in readiness for the establishment of National Youth Council; Carrying out campaigns on youth rights and obligation
Youth Empowerment and participation	Ksh 480,000	2008-2012	Amount of funds disbursed through C-YES Data base of youth groups sensitised Workshops held Volumes of brochures and leaflets circulated	Reports	Micro-finance institutions District youth enterprise development fund committee CDF	GoK/ Donor	Sensitisation on importance of ICT; Encourage youth to attend computer courses
Youth and Health	Ksh 850,000	2008-2012	Number of youth reached with dissemination action plan – Number of youth visiting VCT	Reports on the baseline survey VCT reports	Ministry of youth affairs and sports- Emuhaya District Ministry of Health	GoK/ Donor	Sensitise youth officers 2 on youth health issues; Disseminate information on HIV/AIDS and other sexual reproductive Health problems; Initiate networking and collaboration with stakeholders on youth problems; Create awareness on importance of nutrition among the youth;

Project Name	Cost (ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
							Spearhead responsible sex behaviour among the youth
Youth and Environment	Ksh 1.650.000	2008-2012	Number of youth reached by dissemination Number trees planted Number of tree nurseries established	Reports	District youth officer Emuhaya Department of Forestry Emuhaya	GoK/ Donor	Mass tree planting; Make trees planting an economic activity; Establish and promote environmental clubs; Establish tree nurseries; Carry out mass clean-ups
Youth Crime and Drugs	Ksh 1.450.000	2008-2012	Number of youth reached by dissemination Number of youth reached in peace campaigns Number of youths participating in crime and drug abuse	Reports from crime department of Administration Police	Administration Police M.O.H –Emuhaya District Hospital District youth office	GoK/ Donor	Establish school campaigns against drugs (SCAD) clubs; Carry peace campaigns; Celebrate National Youth Week and the international youth day; Sensitise and empower youth in penal institutions
Youth and training	Ksh 500,000	2008-2012	Number of trainees enrolled in youth polytechnics	Reports	Instructors of youth polytechnics Ministry of youth affairs and sports	GoK/ Donor	Commencing free tuition from January 2009; Disseminate information on piloted new curriculum

4.2.6 Physical Infrastructure

Roads and Public Works

Construction to bitumen standard of Ebuyangu - Ekeru road	Ksh 1,035,000,000	2008-2012	Level of work done	Level of work done	Ministry of Roads	GoK/ Donor	Funding; Project design; Civil Works
Construction to bitumen standard of Standkisa - Khumusalaba road	Ksh 3,000,000,000	2008-2012	Level of work done	Level of work done	Ministry of Roads	GoK/ Donor	Funding; Project design; Civil Works
Continuous routine maintenance and improvement of all Earth/Gravel roads in each financial year	Ksh 100,000,000	2008-2012	Level of work done	Clerk of work reports Payments done Tender document	Ministry of Roads	GoK/ Donor	Project design; Civil Works; Funding;
Construction of Majengo-Luanda road	Ksh 2,000,000,000	2008-2012	Level of work done	Clerk of work reports Payments done Tender document	Ministry of Roads	GoK/ Donor	Funding; Project design; Civil Works;
Bridge construction along Kilingili – Mukhombe road	Ksh 4,000,000	2008-2012	Level of work done	Clerk of work reports Payments done Tender document	Ministry of Roads	GoK/ Donor	Project design; Civil Works; Funding;

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Provincial Administration and Internal Security

Project Name	Cost (ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Extension of DC's office block	Ksh30,000,000	2008-2012	Level of work done Amount of funds received	Clerk of work reports M&E reports AIE disbursement	Government of Kenya	GoK/ Donor	Office design plan Bill of Quantity Construction work
Administration police lines	Ksh 10,000,000	2008-2012	Level of work done Amount of funds received	Clerk of work reports M&E reports AIE disbursement	Government of Kenya	GoK/ Donor	Office design plan Bill of Quantity Construction work
District officers' office at (Ekwanda and Elukongo divisions) proposed	Ksh 10,000,000	2008-2012	Level of work done Amount of funds received	Clerk of work reports M&E reports AIE disbursement	Government of Kenya	GoK/ Donor	Office design plan Bill of Quantity Construction work
Police/Internal Security							
Emuhaya police divisional headquarter and mwibona police station(Emuhaya division)	Ksh 30,000,000	2008-2012	Fully furnished police divisional headquarters	Clerk of work reports M&E reports AIE disbursement	GoK	GoK/ Donor	Construction of administration block, cells, armoury and offices
Housing Emuhaya divisional headquarter and Mwibona police station (Emuhaya division)	Ksh 40,000,000	2008-2012	Constructed houses for personnel	Clerk of work reports M&E reports AIE disbursement	GoK	GoK/ Donor	Construction of police lines flats and senior staff houses
Luanda police station rehabilitation	Ksh 20,000,000	2008-2012	Rehabilitated police station	Clerk of work reports M&E reports AIE disbursement	GoK	GoK/ Donor	Construction of administration block, cells, armoury and offices
Housing Luanda police station(Luanda division)	Ksh 30,000,000	2008-2012	Constructed houses and other amenities	Clerk of work reports M&E reports AIE disbursement	GoK	GoK/ Donor	Construction of police lines flats and senior staff houses
Embali police post rehabilitation (Luanda division)	Ksh 10,000,000	2008-2012	Rehabilitated police post	Clerk of work reports M&E reports AIE disbursement	GoK	GoK/ Donor	Construction of administration block
Mwichio police post rehabilitation(Emuhaya division)	Ksh 10,000,000	2008-2012	Rehabilitated police post	Clerk of work reports M&E reports AIE disbursement	GoK	GoK/ Donor	Construction of administration block
Registration of Persons							
DROP Office	Ksh 1,500,000	2008-2012	Level of work done Amount of funds received	Clerk of work reports M&E reports AIE disbursement	Government of Kenya	GoK/ Donor	Building plan Bill of Quantity Construction work
Emuhaya Divisional Office	Ksh 1,000,000	2008-2012	Amount of funds received Level of work done	Clerk of work reports M&E reports AIE disbursement	Government of Kenya	GoK/ Donor	Office design plan Bill of Quantity Construction work
Luanda Divisional Office	Ksh 1,000,000	2008-2012	Level of work done Amount of funds received	Clerk of work reports M&E reports AIE disbursement	Government of Kenya	GoK/ Donor	Office design plan Bill of Quantity Construction work

4.2.8 Research, Innovation and Technology

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Project Name	Cost (ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Establishment of information technology centres- District wide	Ksh 10, 000, 000	2008-2012	Number of centres established	Reports	GoK/Development partners	GoK/Donor	

4.2.9 Public Administration

Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

Construction of District Planning Unit/District Information and Documentation centre	Ksh 5m	2008-2012	Level of work done	Building design, Bill of Quantities, Certificate of work done, Amount disbursed	GOK	GoK/Donor	Construction and furnishing of the offices and library
Finance							
Construction of the District Treasury	Ksh 8.8M	2008-2012	Level of work done	Building design, Bill of Quantities, Certificate of work done, Amount disbursed	GOK	GoK/Donor	Construction and furnishing of the offices and library

4.6 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Impact/Performance Indicators (Milestones)

Sub-sector	Indicator	Current situation (2008)	Mid-term projection (2010)	End-term projection (2012)
Water	Coverage	30%	45%	60%
Irrigation	Area covered	5%	50%	75%
	Operational office	0%	70%	100%
Health	Equipped hospital (district hospital)	Concept	Construction of superstructure	Completion and furnishing
	Furnished offices (DHMT offices)	Concept	Completion of superstructure	Furnishing and occupation
	Theatre and wards gazettelement and appropriate staffing (Ipali Health Centre)	Some wards are under construction	Completion of wards and theatre superstructure	Completion and equipping of the facilities
Livestock and veterinary	% of district livestock population vaccinated	10%	50%	90%
	% of dips rehabilitated/revived	0	50%	100%
	Number of cattle inseminated-monthly	40	200	1000
	Number of slaughter houses constructed/stages of construction	0	1	1
	Number of tanneries constructed/stages of construction	0	1	1
	DVO's office construction level	At lintel level	Completed	Fully operational
	Laboratory construction work done	Not constructed and equipped	Partially equipped	Fully equipped
	Meat inspection timeliness	By 12.00pm	By 11.00 am	10.00 am
	Number of operating dips	0	6	10
	Hides and skins improvement level	20%	50%	80%
	District Livestock Production Office construction level	0%	50%	100%
	Health	Level of construction works done	5%	40%
Number of facilities connected with power line or solar		20%	60%	90%
Education	Level of infrastructure rehabilitation	10%	45%	90%
	Literacy level	60%	70%	90%
Fisheries	Number of fish farms	10	80	200
Trade	Number of Jua Kali shades constructed	120	500	2000
Forestry	Area(Ha) established	35 Ha	60 Ha	80 Ha

Sub-sector	Indicator	Current situation (2008)	Mid-term projection (2010)	End-term projection (2012)
Co-operative Development and Marketing	Office construction work level	0%	75%	100%
	Level of good co-operative governance	25%	70%	90%
	Number of revived dairy co-operatives	25%	75%	95%
	Level of SACCOs services provided	15%	45%	60%
Industry	Number of small and medium enterprises	30	150	500
ICT	Number of IT centres	2	25	80
Roads	Construction level to bitumen standard of Ebuyangu - Ekeru road	60%	100%	-
	Construction level to bitumen standard of Standkhisa - Khumusalaba road	40%	100%	-
	Continuous routine maintenance and improvement rate of all Earth/Gravel roads in each financial year	30%	70%	90%
	Reconstruction level of Majengo - Luanda road	0%	60%	100%
	Bridge construction level along Kilingili - Mukhombe road	0%	50%	50%
Registration of persons	District office construction level	0%	50%	100%
	Divisional offices construction level	0%	50%	100%
Provincial administration and internal security	Level of construction works done Amount of funds received	10%	50%	100%
Youth	Completed computer laboratory	completed computer lab partially furnished	fully furnished	fully operational
	Funds disbursed	Ksh 1,950,000 disbursed	Ksh 2 million	Ksh 3,950,000
	Market day held	None	4 district market days	10 district market days held
	Number of youths reached with dissemination action plan on youth and environment	200 reached	2500 youth reached	4000 youth reached
	Numbers of trees planted	20 trees planted One tree nurseries established	70,000 trees planted 3 tree nurseries established	120,000 trees planted 5 tree nurseries established
	Number of youths reached in dissemination of action plan youth, crime and drugs	200 youths reached	2,500 youths to be reached	4,000 youths to be reached
	Number of trainees enrolled in youth polytechnics	602 enrolled in youth polytechnic	1,000 to be enrolled in polytechnics	1,200 to be enrolled in youth polytechnics

Sub-sector	Indicator	Current situation (2008)	Mid-term projection (2010)	End-term projection (2012)
Planning	Construction of District Planning Unit/District Information and Documentation Centre	0%	60%	100%
Agriculture	No. of trainings conducted:-	16	32	48
	NALEP- SIDA	15	30	40
	NMK	3	10	15
	NAAIAP			
	No of farmers trained:-			
	NALEP	875	1.750	3.500
	NMK	600	1.200	1.800
	NAAIAP	500	1.000	1.500
	Soil and water conservation	25%	50%	80%
	Agribusiness development	20%	50%	80%
District Agricultural Office construction	70%	100%	Operational	
Emukolla water pan rehabilitation	10%	80%	100%	
Promotion of tomato production in green houses	0%	60%	80%	
Value addition on cassava, kale, grain amaranth	0%	60%	80%	
Finance	Construction of District Treasury	0%	30%	100%

