

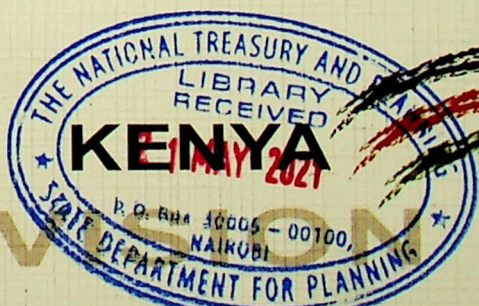


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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

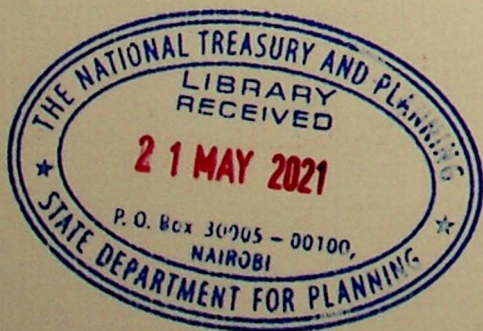
KAKAMEGA SOUTH DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2008 – 2012



2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009



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KAKAMEGA SOUTH DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2008 – 2012



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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

“Be a food secure district producing enough for local consumption and export so as to improve on the socio-economic condition of the population”

Mission

“ To promote the use of appropriate technologies that are environmentally friendly in production of agricultural commodities through maximum utilization of available resources to reduce poverty”

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 has enabled us to take stock of the district development needs and challenges and document the critical district specific alignments and interventions necessary for spurring district growth and development.

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

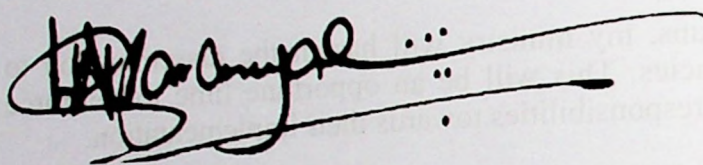
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councillors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives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

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

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

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

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

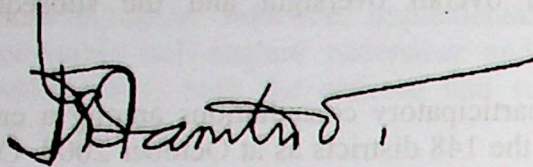
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ARV	Antiretroviral
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CORPS	Community Resource Persons
C-YES	Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme
DCO	District Cooperative Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Office
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DIDO	District Industrial Development Officer
DLPO	District livestock Production Officer
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMCA	Environment Management Coordination Act
GJLOS	Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector
Ha	Hectare
HBC	Home Based Care
HCDA	Horticultural Development Agency
HIV	Human Immune Virus
HQ	Headquarter
ICRAF	International Centre for Research and Agro forestry
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGA	Income Generating Activities
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IT	Information Technology
KAM	Kenya Association of Manufacturers
KAMADEP	Kazi Mashambani Development Programme
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KESSP	Kenya Education Sector Support Program
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KNASP	Kenya National Aids Strategic plan
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
K-REP	Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LA	Local Authority
LASDAP	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of Education

MOFD	Ministry of Fisheries Development
MOGCS	Ministry of Gender and Children Services
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
MOL	Ministry of labour
MOLD	Ministry of Livestock Development
MOSPND	Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030
MOSYA	Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs
MSSP	Ministry of State for Special Programmes
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NALEP	National Livestock Extension Programme
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NEMA	National Environment Management Agency
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OP	Office of the President
OVC	Other Vulnerable Children
MOSNH	Ministry of State for National Heritage
PLWHA	People Living with HIV and AIDS
PMCT	Prevention of Mother to Child transmission
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
REP	Rural Electrification Programme
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SME	Small Micro Enterprise
STI	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TB	Tuberculosis
TOT	Trainer of Trainers
TOWA	Total War Against AIDS
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WRMA	Water Resources Management Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2008-2012 Kakamega South District Development Plan has been prepared with close reference to the Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan. It gives direction as to where the district will be at the end of the plan period and how this will be achieved. Problems have been identified, strategies to address them developed and translated into projects and programmes.

Chapter one provides the background information of the district in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions and the main physical features. The district is administratively made up of Ikolomani North and Ikolomani South divisions covering a total area of 142.9 km². It had a population of 92,104 persons as per the 1999 Population and Housing Census. The current population is projected to be 122,187 persons and will rise to 143,153 persons by the end of the plan period. The district has good climate and soils that support various crops such as bananas, napier grass, beans, sugarcane, coffee and tea. Generally land use in the district is below optimal level although the land is extensively cropped.

A brief profile of the sectors has been provided presenting the current status of the district with emphasis on; Agriculture and Rural Development, Trade, Tourism and Industry Physical Infrastructure, Human Resource Development, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Special Programmes, Research, Innovation and Technology, Public Administration and Water, Environment and Sanitation sectors. This provides a basis on which this plan has been anchored. A summary of all the basic socio-economic data about the district is also provided in the fact sheet.

Chapter two presents an analysis of the district development. It gives an overview of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan implementation status, the linkage of this DDP with the Kenya Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plan, the MDGs and other policy documents. Also covered under this chapter are the major development challenges, constraints and cross cutting issues whose impact on the attainment of this plan's objectives must be taken into account. A SWOT analysis of cross-cutting issues has been presented and how they will be mainstreamed in each of the proposed sector programmes.

Chapter three maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve its objectives and spur its economic development. District strategies are translated into specific sector projects/programs that are to be implemented leading to an improvement in the living standards of the people in the district. Each sector is analyzed in terms of its vision, mission, response to the sector vision and mission, its importance, role of stakeholders, priorities, constraints, strategies, cross-sector linkages and strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues. The analysis has been presented in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework sector arrangements. This includes Agriculture and Rural Development, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Physical Infrastructure, Environment, Water and Sanitation, Human Resource Development, Research, Innovation and Technology. Others sectors include Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Public Administration and Special Programs. While undertaking the projects and programmes identified, concerted efforts have been made to ensure that all cross cutting issues discussed in chapter two are mainstreamed in the development process. A number of projects and programmes have been proposed and all stakeholders are expected to make reference to them.

CHAPTER ONE:
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the background information of the district in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions and the main physical features. The information is presented in both narrative and fact sheet. The fact sheet is a summary of basic facts that describe the district at a glance as at the beginning of the plan period.

1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

The administrative and physical description provides background information on the location of the district and its main physical features, settlement patterns and other useful information critical to the overall development strategy for the next five years that is anchored to Vision 2030.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Kakamega South District is one of the districts that make up Western Province with a projected population of about 122,187 in 2008. The district lies between longitudes 34° 20' and 35° E and latitudes 0° 15' and 1° N of the equator. The district borders Butere District to the West, Kakamega East District to the East, Sabatia District to the South and Kakamega Central District to the North. The district was carved out of the larger Kakamega District in early 2008.

1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

Administratively, the district has two divisions, namely: Ikolomani North and Ikolomani south. There are six locations and twenty two sub-locations covering the total area of 142.9 km².

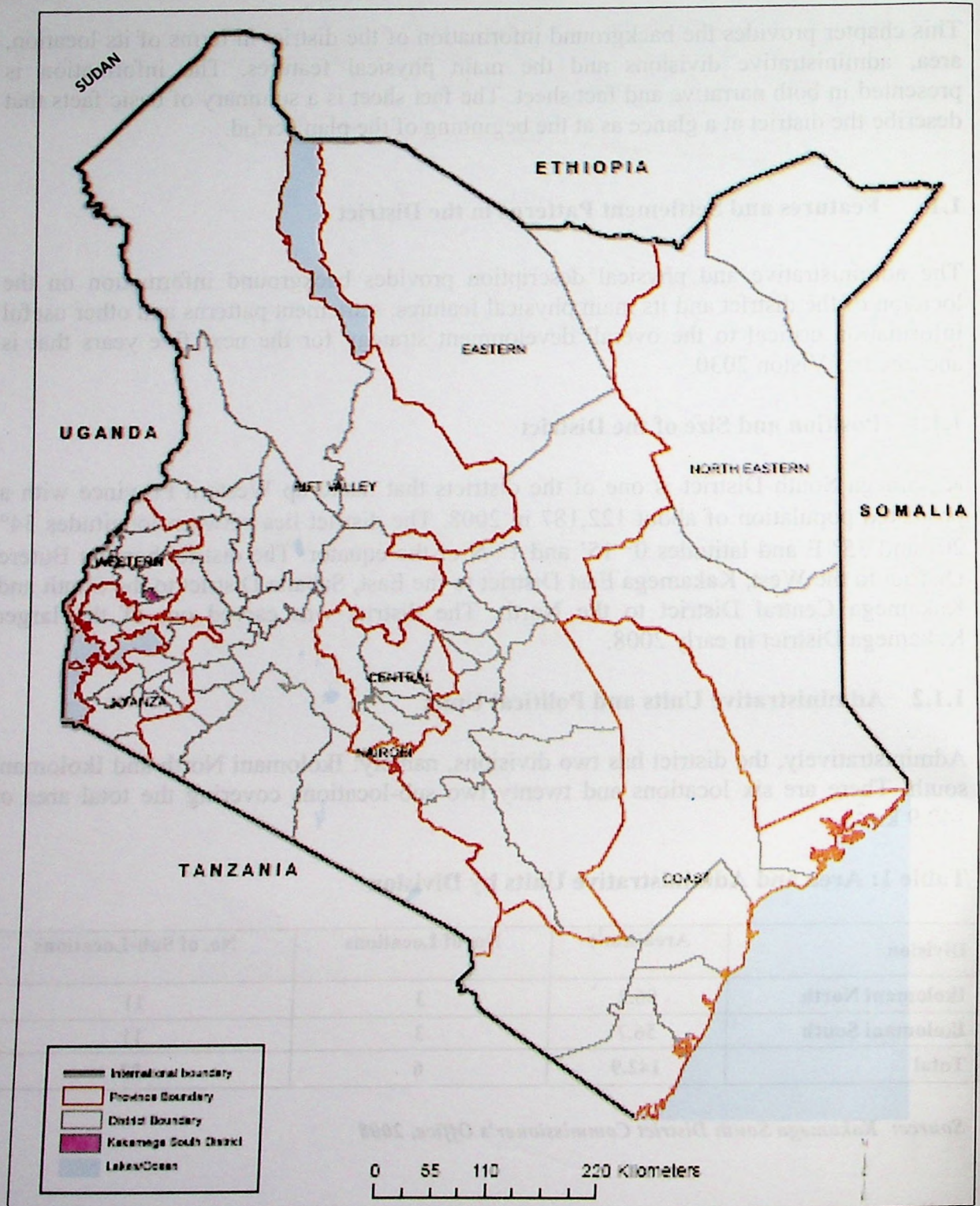
Table 1: Area and Administrative Units by Division

Division	Area(km ²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Ikolomani North	86.2	3	11
Ikolomani South	56.7	3	11
Total	142.9	6	22

Source: Kakamega South District Commissioner's Office, 2008

Politically, there is only one parliamentary constituency in the district, namely, Ikolomani which is within the jurisdiction of Kakamega County Council. It is made up of 6 civic wards as indicated in table 2 below:

Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



Map 2: Kakamega South District Administrative Boundaries

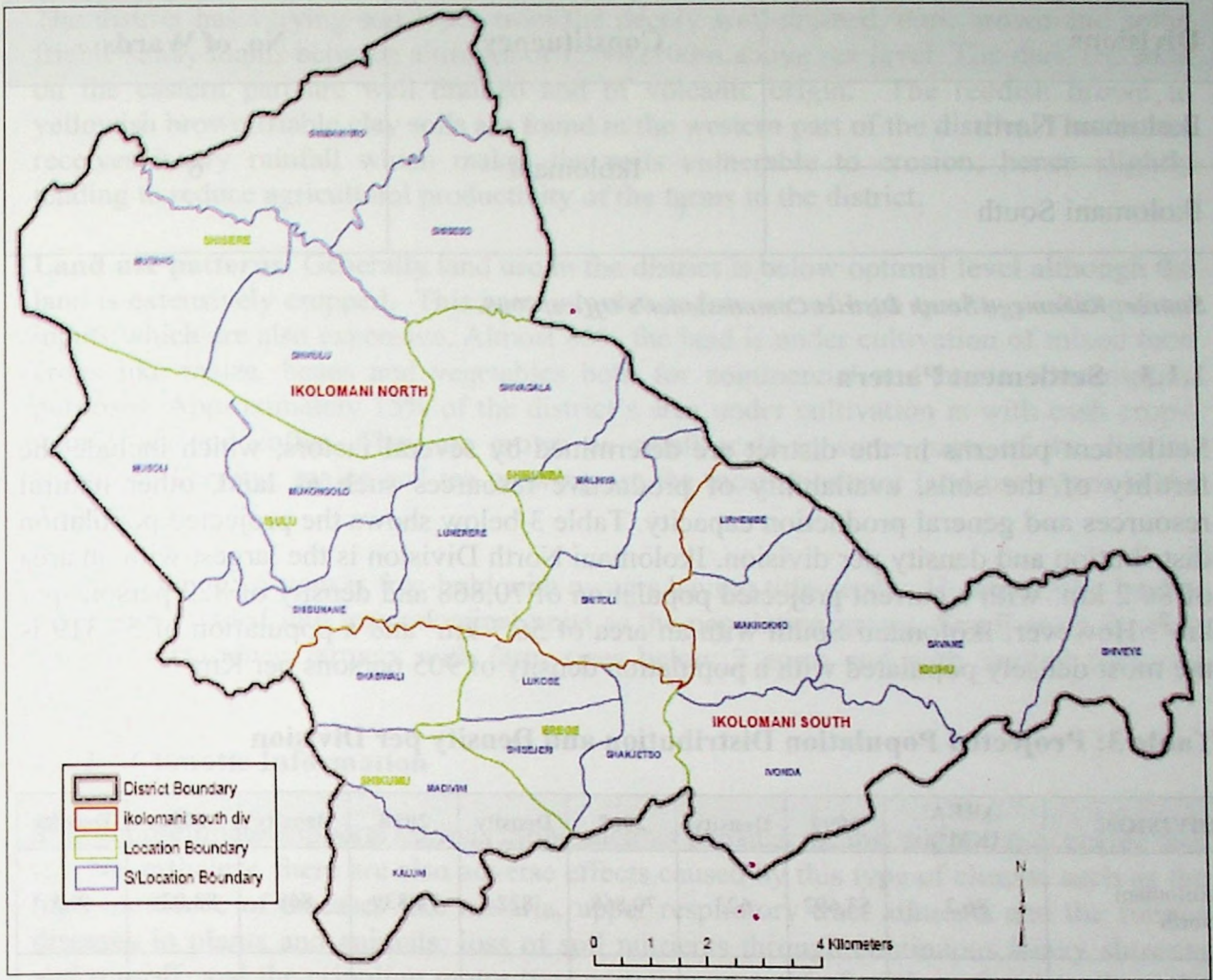


Table 2: Political Units and Wards in the District

Divisions	Constituency	No. of Wards
Ikolomani North	Ikolomani	6
Ikolomani South		

Source: Kakamega South District Commissioner's Office, 2008.

1.1.3 Settlement Pattern

Settlement patterns in the district are determined by several factors, which include the fertility of the soils, availability of productive resources such as land, other natural resources and general production capacity. Table 3 below shows the projected population distribution and density per division. Ikolomani North Division is the largest with an area of 86.2 km² with a current projected population of 70,868 and density of 822 persons per km². However, Ikolomani South with an area of 56.7 km² and a population of 51,319 is the most densely populated with a population density of 905 persons per Km².

Table 3: Projected Population Distribution and Density per Division

DIVISION	AREA (KM ²)	1999	Density	2008	Density	2010	Density	2012	Density
Ikolomani North	86.2	53,692	623	70,868	822	74,839	868	83,028	963
Ikolomani South	56.7	38,412	677	51,319	905	54,195	956	60,125	1060
Total	142.9	92,104	645	122,187	855	129,034	903	143,153	1002

Source: District Statistics Office, Kakamega South District, 2008

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Topographic Features

a) Terrain

The district has a varying topography with altitudes ranging from 1,250 metres to 2,000 metres above sea level. The most extensive topographical feature in the district is the undulating peneplain which dips south westwards from about 1600m at the eastern boundary to 1500m in the central parts of the district and further to about 1250m at the western boundary.

b) Soils

The district has varying soil types from the deeply well-drained, dark brown and some friable sandy loams between altitudes of 1200-2100m above sea level. The dark-red soils on the eastern part are well drained and of volcanic origin. The reddish brown to yellowish brown friable clay soils are found in the western part of the district. The district receives heavy rainfall which makes the soils vulnerable to erosion, hence slightly tending to reduce agricultural productivity of the farms in the district.

Land use patterns: Generally land use in the district is below optimal level although the land is extensively cropped. This is mainly due to low use of high quality yielding farm inputs which are also expensive. Almost 85% the land is under cultivation of mixed food crops like maize, beans and vegetables both for commercial and home consumption purposes. Approximately 15% of the district's area under cultivation is with cash crops, mainly tea and coffee. They are grown on small scale in some parts of the district. Livestock keeping, maize and tea growing are the most dominant land use types in the district.

The land tenure system is free-hold with owners having title deeds. However, the land is being sub-divided into uneconomical units as the population grows. Small-scale farmers are the subsistence farmers with farm sizes below 2 acres and with limited financial resources.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

The good climate supports various crops such as bananas, beans, sugar-cane, coffee and tea. Nevertheless, there are also adverse effects caused by this type of climate such as the high incidence of diseases like malaria, upper respiratory tract ailments and the fungus diseases in plants and animals; loss of soil nutrients through continuous heavy showers and run-off; and the crippling motor transportation on most of earth surfaced roads in the district during these rainy periods.

a) Rainfall

There are two rain seasons in the district, the long rains and the short rains. The long rains start in March and end in June with the peak in May. The short rains commence in July and end in September with a peak in August. Other months receive normal rainfall with drier months being December, January and February. Generally, rainfall varies from 1,000 mm in the northern parts of the district to 2,400 mm. This climate is ideal for maize growing since the wet periods facilitates growth while the dry spell gives a good opportunity for harvesting.

b) Temperature

The district has high temperatures all the year round with very slight variations, with the mean maxima varying between 28° - 32°C and a mean minimum of 11° C and 13° C. Low temperatures are usually recorded at night while the very high temperatures are recorded during the day. The mean annual evaporation ranges from 1,600 mm to 2,100 mm with high humidity and low evaporation rates. It is only a few low lying parts of the district that receive annual average evaporation of more than 1800 mm.

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

The 1999 Housing and Population Census indicated that the district had a population of 92,104 people consisting of 44,627 males and 47,477 females representing 48% and 52% of the population respectively. The majority of the population is under 20 years totalling 72,285 representing 88 per cent. The population of the district is expected to increase from 122,187 in 2008 to 143,153 by the end of the plan period.

Table 4: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts

Age Group	Census 1999			Projections 2008			Projections 2010			Projections 2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	7516	8142	15,658	9980	10812	20792	10540	11418	21958	11693	12667	24360
5-9	7093	6815	13908	8865	9604	18469	9362	10142	19504	10386	11252	21638
10-14	6632	7184	13816	8807	9540	18347	9300	10074	19374	10317	11177	21494
15-9	5305	5747	11052	7045	7632	14677	7440	8060	15500	8254	8942	17196
20-24	3979	4310	8289	5284	5724	11008	5580	6045	11625	6191	6706	12897
25-29	2652	2874	5526	3522	3816	7338	3720	4030	7750	4127	4471	8598
30-34	2210	2395	4605	2936	3180	6116	3100	3358	6458	3439	3726	7165
40-44	1769	1915	3684	2348	2544	4892	2480	2687	5167	2751	2981	5732
45-49	1326	1437	2763	1761	1908	3669	1860	2015	3875	2064	2235	4299
50-54	884	958	1842	1174	1272	2446	1240	1343	2583	1376	1490	2866
55-59	884	958	1842	1174	1272	2446	1240	1343	2583	1376	1490	2866
60-64	663	718	1381	881	954	1835	930	1007	1937	1032	1117	2149
65-69	530	575	1105	705	763	1468	744	806	1550	825	894	1719
70-74	354	383	737	469	509	978	496	537	1033	550	596	1146
75-79	266	287	553	352	382	734	372	403	775	413	447	860
80+NS	354	384	738	411	445	856	434	470	904	481	522	1003
TOTAL	44,627	47,477	92,104	58,650	60,837	122,187	61,938	67,096	129,034	68,714	74,439	143,153

Source: District Statistics Office, Kakamega South, 2008

The district population consists mainly of youthful population, more so those aged below fifteen years accounting for 47 per cent of the total population. This is the school going population which will require adequate education facilities which unfortunately are not being expanded at the same rate.

Table 5 below provides an analysis of the projected population of special age groups over the plan period and their implication for the attainment of this DDP's objectives with 1999 being the base year. Information on population of selected age groups is very important. The age groups have been categorized as; 6- 13 (primary school going), 14 – 17 (Secondary school going), 15 – 49 (female reproductive age) and 15-64 (labour force).

Table 5: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age groups	Census 1999			Projections 2008			Projections 2010			Projections 2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	1,458	1,581	3039	1,925	2,089	4,014	2,050	2,222	4,272	2,128	2,364	4,546
Under 5	7,515	8,142	15657	9,927	10,755	20,682	10,566	11,447	22,013	11,242	12,180	23,422
Primary school Age (6-13)	10,609	11,495	22104	14,015	15,184	29,199	14,917	16,161	31,078	15,872	17,195	33,067
Secondary School age (14-17)	48,62	5,269	10131	6,423	6,960	13,383	6,837	7,407	14,244	7,274	7,881	15,155
Youth Population (15-29)	12,378	13,411	25789	16,352	17,715	34,067	17,404	18,855	36,259	18,518	20,062	38,580
Reproductive age – female (15-49)	-	22,104	22104	-	15,184	15,184	-	16,161	16,161	-	17,195	17,195
Labour force (15-64)	22,104	23,948	46052	29,200	31,634	60,834	31,079	33,670	64,749	33,068	35,825	68,893
Aged Population (65+)	1,547	1,676	3223	2,043	2,214	4,257	2,174	2,357	4,531	2,314	2,507	48,21

Source: District Statistics Office, Kakamega South, 2008.

Age Group 6-13 (Primary):

As indicated in Table 5, the district had a total of 10,609 boys and 11,495 girls in (1999). In 2008 the district had 14,015 boys and 15184 girls in Primary school going age. This population is expected to rise to 15,872 boys and 17,195 girls at the end of the plan period. This calls for increase in the number of primary schools to accommodate the high population increase. However, the capacity can only be fully utilized with increased staffing of teachers, adequate provision of teaching/learning resources and physical infrastructure including classrooms and laboratories.

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary):

The district had a total of 4862 boys and 5269 girls respectively in 1999 for the secondary school age going children. The enrolment stands at 3435 for boys and 3264 for girls. The difference between the boys and the girls is insignificant but the rates are generally very low for the entire district. This will rise to 6423 boys and 6960 girls respectively by 2008. By mid-term of plan period it will be 6837 boys and 7407 girls. At

the end of plan period it will be 7274 boys and 7881 girls. This group is currently the potential labour force and the challenge is to ensure jobs are available to absorb those who will not pursue further education. However, access to secondary school education is limited due to high cost of education, especially in boarding schools. During the plan period efforts will be made to increase the level of enrolment in secondary school through provision of adequate infrastructure and bursaries for both girls and boys. Increasing the number of day schools and offering bursaries to bright and needy children may therefore promote the access and retention. It's anticipated that the currently launched free secondary education will have a positive impact in the district.

Age group 15-49 (Female Fertility):

This is the child bearing age group which stands at 29,199 as indicated in Table 3 representing 20.6 per cent of the entire district population in the start of plan period and is projected to rise to 33,067 by end of plan period. The high growth rate if not checked will exert pressure on the available health facilities and services that will need to be expanded to accommodate the growing number of women in their reproductive age. During the plan period, adequate resources will be allocated to address the reproductive and other health needs of this age group to reduce the infant mortality and other causes of maternal mortality. The reproductive health programme will be intensified. This particular age group is also among those threatened by the HIV/Aids pandemic. Efforts on control and prevention will be intensified by the collaborative efforts of various stakeholders in the district through implementation of KNASP 2005/2010.

Age group 15-64 (Labour Force):

The District Labour Force stands at 60,834 representing about 49.7 % of the total population as at 2008. It is expected to increase to 64,749 by 2010 and further to 68,893 by the end of the plan period. Currently, there are limited employment opportunities in the district and efforts need to be intensified to create employment through establishment of small-scale enterprises and agro-related industries. During, the plan period the ongoing community empowerment programmes will be accelerated and more specific strategies will be developed to address the plight of the women through community based income generating activities. Those with no formal education will be encouraged to pursue it through adult education classes to enable them adopt new technologies for development.

Table 6: Projected Population and Population Density per Division

Division	Area	Census 1999		Projections 2008		Projections 2010		Projections 2012	
		P	Density (Km ²)	P	Density (Km ²)	P	Density (Km ²)	P	Density (Km ²)
Ikolomani North	86.2	53,692	622	70,868	822	74,839	868	83,028	963
Ikolomani South	56.7	38,412	677	51,319	905	54,195	956	60,125	1060
TOTAL	142.9	92,104	1,299	122,187	1727	129,034	1824	143,153	2023

Source: District Statistics Office, Kakamega South, 2008

Kakamega South District Development Plan 2008-2012

Table 6 above shows the projected population of the District and the densities with the current density of 855 persons per square kilometres. As the population increases, pressure is exerted on the existing land. The people must therefore be engaged in productive activities that will maximize on the available resources with minimal negative impacts to the environment.

1.4 Sector Profile

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This sector is made up of the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock Development, Fisheries Development, Cooperative Development and Marketing, Lands, Forestry and Wildlife. The total arable area is 131 km². The main cash crops grown include tea, coffee and sugarcane covering an area of 4,935 hectares. Maize, beans, sweet potatoes, finger millet, cassavas, bananas, fruits and vegetables are mainly grown as food crops. The average farm size is 0.31 ha. Livestock rearing is done by a few individuals in the district. It is a food deficit district and relies on neighbouring districts for food supply. The sector contributes 60% of the total household incomes.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

This sector covers sub-sectors like Trade, Tourism, Industrialization and National Heritage in the district and is expected to play a major role in providing employment to the youth hence improved general standard of living for many through inter sectoral linkages.

Micro, Small and Medium scale enterprises under Trade and Industry have increased because of the support of devolved funds. Tourism potential in the district has not been fully exploited. Bull fighting activities common in the district could be developed into a tourist attraction sport. The district has six developed trading centres which act as the business hub of the district. The trading centres will further be expanded with a view of establishing tourists' hotel to cater for the tourists. With expansion of these centres, wholesale trade will be increased from the current two to twelve by the end of the plan period so as to provide goods and ready market to the community. The Jua Kali association is set to grow in membership from the current seventeen to fifty five. This will provide employment to the ever growing population that cannot be absorbed in the formal sector.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

This sector comprises of the Housing, Transport, Energy, Roads and Public Works, which play a key role in the development of the district. The major objective of this sector is to improve access to services, markets and to improve efficiency in service delivery as well as increase household income through provision of good roads, and promotion and exploration of alternative sources of energy. Seventy six kilometres of roads in the district are weather roads. They are in poor condition due to heavy rainfall, poor maintenance and low funding. Routine maintenance of these roads should be a priority so as to facilitate the development of the area. The energy sub-sector remains undeveloped. With 88% of the rural population depending on firewood, other alternative

sources of energy must be exploited. Electricity coverage is very low and efforts must be made to increase the coverage from 0.3% to 4% at the end of the plan period.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The sector is made up of Water and Irrigation, Environment and Mineral Resources. Its mandate is to promote and provide safe domestic and industrial water as well as protect the environment for economic growth. The environment has to be protected at whatever cost through concerted efforts of all stakeholders. Forest coverage must be improved especially in homesteads as well as in designated areas. Currently the district has no gazetted forest and plans are underway to identify and have one. Water management and harvesting is still quite low. A few numbers of households are accessible to portable water. To address this concern, more water resources will be availed in collaboration with stakeholders engaged in water provision. Spring protection will be increased from the current 156 to 210 to ensure that the community gets safe water for their use. Shitoli water project will be rehabilitated and expanded to avail piped water to more households. During the plan period, a number of projects will be undertaken. These projects will be screened for the possibility of undertaking the Environmental Impact Assessment. This will mitigate against any negative impact on the environment while undertaking the projects.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

a) Education

Education sub-sector is very crucial in that it has a very strong bearing on the socio-economic development of the district. Due to implementation of Free Primary Education and Free Secondary Education programmes, enrolment and retention rates at both Primary and Secondary levels have greatly improved. However, there's need to address the issue of shortage of staff and school infrastructure. Currently, the district has 100 ECD centres with a total enrolment of 5622 pupils, 68 primary schools and 21 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 31932 pupils and 6699 students respectively. It will therefore be prudent for the education stakeholders to engage themselves in the provision of extra infrastructure to cope up with the increasing population of the school going age group. A few tertiary institutions available are not adequate. Deliberate efforts will be made to increase the number of these institutions from the current five to ten during this plan period to improve on the youth's knowledge base as a prerequisite for proper utilization of the devolved funds targeting them.

b) Health

There are nine health facilities in the district. The Major causes of out patient morbidity and mortality include Pneumonia, TB, URTIs, Diarrhoea, Skin disorders, Malaria, Respiratory diseases, Skin diseases and HIV/AIDS. Major areas of concern include, irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities, low staffing levels in health institutions, irregular supply of medicines and lack of medical equipments necessary to address the health issues. Existing health facilities will have to be rehabilitated and upgraded while new ones will be constructed and equipped to meet the medical requirements of the community. This will in turn help reduce the average distance travelled by those seeking medical attention to a kilometre.

The doctor patient ratio is far below the international standards. Stakeholders' participation will be very key in bridging the gap. A favourable environment will be created to ensure that private practitioners are engaged to provide these services at affordable costs. At the lowest level, community health workers will be trained to handle some of the health aspects and make referrals where necessary. VCT and PMTCT sites will be increased from the current 8 and 5 respectively to ten of each type to address the HIV/AIDS issues in a view to reducing the prevalence from the current 5.1% to 4% by the end of the plan period.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

This sector comprises of Higher Education, Science and Technology, Information and Communications, KNBS, GITS, E-Government and Research Institutions. There is need for increased investment in ICT infrastructure through expansion of the electricity coverage, provision of funds for research and encouragement of Private and Public Partnerships in the provision of internet and web related services. The district also requires sufficient support from stakeholders to construct and improve greatly the DIDC and stock it well with modern computers to assist in disseminating ICT related knowledge and information to the public. With fluctuating yields from the farms, researchers will be engaged to come up with appropriate technologies aimed at increasing returns for the farmers to improve on their incomes and welfare. With a growing population of the school leavers, institutions of higher learning will be increased from the current five to ten to cater for them with appropriate courses tailored towards the current market demands.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

This sector includes the Provincial Administration and Internal Security, Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs, Justice, State Law Office, Judiciary, Kenya National Audit Office, Electoral Commission of Kenya, Immigration and Registration of Persons. Insecurity in the district has reduced due to community policing strategy. The community has been able to work very closely with the law enforcers to reduce incidences of insecurity. Efforts will be put in place to ensure that relevant government officers are deployed to the district so as to bring their services closer to people. Currently, these services are obtained from the neighbouring district. The distance and other factors would hinder the community from obtaining these important services. The community will be sensitized on channels to be followed when aggrieved. All devolved structures from the sub-locational level to the district level will be made accountable to the community through appropriate mechanisms.

1.4.8 Public Administration

The sector comprises of State House, Ministry of State for Public Service, Foreign Affairs, Planning National, Development and Vision 2030, Finance, Ministry of Local Government, Cabinet Office, Public Service Commission, and Regional Development Authorities. The role of the sector in the district involves the management of public resources, enhancement of public relations, Co-ordination of public sector reform programmes, development & stabilization of financial markets, promotion of Community participation in development and Implementation of national policies. The sector will

ensure that development approaches are harmonized and all stakeholders involved. A clear structure of the devolved level management of projects and programmes will be strengthened with a clear reporting system in place. Monitoring and evaluation teams will be capacity build in a view to tracking the progress of the undertaken projects in a participatory manner.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

This sector is comprised of Regional Development Authorities, Gender and Children Affairs, Ministry of State for Special Programmes, and Youth Affairs and Sports. The sector promotes gender equality, education of the girl child and women and youths empowerment by provision of a secure environment for their development. The total number of women and youths at the start of the plan period is 31,634 and 34,067 respectively. 85% of women and youths have been sensitized on the Youth, Women enterprise and other devolved funds and the procedures of accessing it. Programmes will be put in place to ensure that they are trained on the management of these funds to ensure maximum benefits that will be sustainable. There is an active civil society movement in the district but most groups rely on funding from donors. The Western Kenya Community Driven Development/Flood Mitigation Project under the Ministry of Special Programmes (WKCDD/FMP) will give support to some proposed projects by the community for a period of eight years to assist in alleviating poverty. The district through its Disaster Management teams will remain vigilant on any eventualities that may occur during the plan period with early warning systems in place.

1.4 District Fact Sheet

The district fact sheet presents a broad range of information about the district at a glance. It captures factual information like the district area, topography, climate, demographic profiles, socio-economic indicators, data and information on sectors and sub-sectors.

Information Category	Statistics
Area	
Total Area (km ²)	142.9
Arable Area (km ²)	131
Topography and Climate	
Altitude (m)	lowest Highest
	1,250 2,000
Rainfall	
Annual rainfall by season:	
Short (mm)	Sept-Dec
Long (mm)	Feb-May
	1,000 2,400
Temperature (average) (°c)	Max
	Min.
	30 12
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population Size	122,187
Population Structures	
Total number of males	58,650
Total number of females	60,837
Female/male sex ratio	103.7
Total number of youthful population (15-30)	
	Male
	Female
	Total
	16352 17715 34067
Total no. of primary school going age (6-13 yrs)	
	Male
	Female
	Total
	14015 15184 29199
Secondary school going age (14-17 yrs)	
	Male
	Female
	Total
	6423 6960 13383
Total labour force (15-64)	
	Male
	Female
	Total
	29200 31634 60834
Dependency ratio	100.9
Population growth rate (1999) (%)	3.4
Density	
Average density (persons per km ²)	903

Information Category	Statistics
Crude Birth Rate	44/1000
Crude Death Rate	14.3/1000
Life Expectancy	
male	53.2
female	58.7
Infant Mortality Rate	110.9/1000
Under five Mortality Rate	169/1000
Total Fertility Rate	5.7
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total No. of households	19,689
Average Household Size	6
% of Female headed households	32.4
% of Children headed households	4.7
Children needing special protection	7970
Absolute Poverty (Rural)	61.7
Contribution to national poverty	0.4
Sectoral contribution to household incomes (%)	
Agriculture	62
Rural self employment	8
Wage employment	20
Others	8
Average farm size (small scale)-ha	0.31
Total acreage under cash crops-ha	4935
Farm families	24,056
Population of fish farmers	228
Percentage of people engaged in forest related activities (sawmills, and furniture works)	5
Proportion of households owning various livestock	
Cattle	55.9
Sheep	18.2
Goats	11.2
Pigs	2.8
Chicken	90.2
Donkeys	0.7
Other animals	14.7
Water and Sanitation	
Number of households with access to piped water	33
Number of households with access to potable water	63,491
Number of permanent rivers	5
Number of wells	81
Number of protected springs (functional)	156

Information Category	Statistics
Health facility deliveries	2729
Immunization coverage (%)	47
No. of CHWs	192
% distribution of population sick or injured by type of sickness	
Malaria/Fever	38.2
Respiratory (chest lung)	3.6
Flu	17.1
Headache	8.7
Stomach ache	7.4
Proportion of population who slept under bed net	24
Proportion of children (0-59 months) who slept under a bed net	
Treated	28.8
Untreated	34.7
% distribution of children (under five) by place of delivery	
Hospital	26.7
Health centre	4.4
Dispensary	2.7
Maternity home	0.0
At home	61.0
Other	4.9
% distribution of children (0-59 months) by assistance during delivery	
Doctor	
Mid wife/nurse	9.2
TBA	25.5
Trained TBA	26.3
Self	14.6
Other	14.8
% distribution of population by type of disability	9.2
Missing hand	
Missing foot	0.0
Lame	0.0
Blind	40.6
Deaf	14.9
Dumb	0.0
Mental illness	0.0
Paralyzed	0.0
Other	1.4
	43.1
Energy	
% of households using solar power	3.6%
Households using firewood/charcoal	88%
Household using kerosene, gas or biogas	76%
Communication	
Number of households with telephone connections	651
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections	578
Mobile service coverage (km radius of district HQs)	40
Number of post/sub post offices	2
Number of households with radios	864
Trade, Tourism and Industry	
Number of trading centres	6

Information Category	Statistics
Number of registered retail traders	4
Number of registered wholesale traders	2
Number of registered food outlets	2
No. of jua kali artisans	17
% distribution of households by source of credit received	
Banks	2.2
Micro finance	1.8
SACCOs	11.4
Other FI	0.3
Neighbours/Friends	51.1
Grocery/Local merchants	14.1
Money lender	1.3
Employer	0.8
Faith Based Organizations	0.3
Self Help Groups	14.4
Community Development and Social Welfare	
No. of active women groups	42
Total membership	920
No. of active youth groups	31
Total membership	532
No. OVCs	7970
No. of disabled persons	1004
HIV/AIDS	
No. of PMTCT sites	5
No. of VCT sites	8
No. of ART sites	2
No. of trained counsellors	645
No. of tested people	3302

CHAPTER TWO:

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

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

The chapter also expounds on some of the key problems/issues experienced in the district followed by the formulation of the development objectives and the specific objectives/targets that the district would like to achieve during the plan period.

2.1 Review of the Previous Plan

The Kakamega South District is one of the four districts created from the larger Kakamega District at the start of 2008. The priorities spelt out in the 2002-2008 Development Plan for the larger Kakamega were therefore being implemented in the new district. The plan sought to utilize the available resources to realize the sustainable growth and poverty reduction objectives in the district. This was in line with economic Recovery Strategy and Millennium development goal policies.

The theme of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan was "*Effective Management for sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*" and was meant to formulate strategies which were geared toward addressing poor infrastructure, low yield from agricultural produce, drought and famine, inadequate water supply, shortage of health facilities and high incidences of poverty among the communities in the district.

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

To address the above needs and challenges, key projects and programme were recommended for funding in key sectors such as improvement of infrastructure, promotion of small scale and jua kali sector and investment in the value addition on Livestock products. Other areas targeted were expansion of education facilities both in primary and secondary level, upgrading and construction of health facilities, security facilities, rural electrification and upgrading and opening up of new roads. A summary of the projects and programmes proposed and their implementation status is provided in Table 7 below:-

Table 7: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of projects proposed (2002-2008)	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects Physical	No of projects stalled	Total cost of project (Kshs.)
Agriculture	4	2	5	-	36,200,000
Livestock	5	3	3	-	21,000,000
Water and Irrigation	4	2	5	-	3,900,000
Energy	2	1	5	-	32,000,000
Social Services	16	9	6	-	867,000
Health	11	5	4	-	11,000,000
Provincial Administration	3	1	1	-	2,900,000
Education	4	2	41	-	35,000,000
Ikolomani CDF	-	67	108	2	112,737,436
Roads	8	7	8	-	28,842,400
County Council	29	20	9	-	32,248,685
Total	86	119	195	2	316,695,521

Source: District Development Office, Kakamega South, 2008

A total of 86 projects were proposed for implementation in the 2002-2008 Kakamega DDP. However, following the introduction of the devolved funds many unplanned projects were undertaken, this included programmes funded under Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF), Constituency Development Fund (CDF), LATF, Fuel levy funds and other NGOs. These projects were implemented together with the projects mentioned above. Most of these unplanned projects included renovation and constructions of health facilities and schools, rural electrification, drilling of boreholes, improvement of water works and construction of new roads.

2.2 Constraints

During the implementation of the previous plan, a number of constraints were encountered. These include; poor roads, low electricity coverage, inaccessibility to potable water, undeveloped human resources, inadequate and poorly developed local raw materials, poor marketing system, inaccessibility to credit facilities and environmental degradation.

2.3 Lessons Learnt

During the implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan, lessons learnt will be used to improve on the implementation of this plan. Concerted efforts will be made so as to address them in this plan period these among others include:-

i) Strengthen Coordination of Devolved Funds

Inconsistencies in Government policy: There is need to consolidate planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation for all devolved funds so that the district can maximize the usage of funds flowing to the district. There should be no overlap between the district development plan, the strategic plans for the local authorities and those prepared by the constituencies. Measures should be put in place to ensure harmonization and removal of inconsistencies that may exist. This can be done through legislation of District Focus for Rural Development Strategy.

ii) Community Involvement

Low level of community and other stakeholders' participation: Low participation in the projects especially during the identification stage particularly on the CDF projects. The CDFCs implemented projects without the technical department consultations.

iii) Weak Linkages between Planning and Budgeting

Weak linkages between planning and budgeting: Some departments implemented Projects that were not in the DDP. There is therefore need to link budgeting and planning in order to address this issue. There is also need for adherence to government policies on strategic direction as provided for in the various strategic plans. Departments should be facilitated to sensitize the communities on various policies to enhance ownership and develop a common vision. Politicians should also be sensitized as a priority on existing government policies so that they provide sound leadership.

iv) Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

Sector wide approach is necessary in achieving goals aimed at reducing poverty. Cross cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, Gender, People with Disabilities and Environment can only be effectively handled if a sector wide approach is used since it cannot be addressed in isolation and there is need to integrate them on all aspects of development.

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

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

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

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

2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

Population Size and Growth

The size of the population, its structure, growth and distribution in the district are important parameters in the analysis of development efforts and prospects. The population of the district as per 1999 was 92,104 persons within an area of 142.9 square kilometres. The population is projected to reach 122,187 persons by the start of the plan period and 143,153 persons by the end of the plan period. The population growth rate is at 3.4 %. This high population growth is a challenge in the district which has few socio-economic facilities to cater for the increased population. This has negative effect to the district particularly in areas around Malinya with a population density of 1034 persons per square kilometre. The land size here is an average of 0.5 acres.

High incidence of Poverty

Poverty levels in the district stand at 61.7%. It means that more than half the population of the district live in poverty. It contributes 0.4% to the national poverty. The main causes of poverty in the district include low productivity of agricultural produce due to poor methods of farming and high cost of fertilizer and seeds, poor management of cooperative societies, poor marketing systems, poor infrastructure, indulgence in illicit brew, lack of access to credit, insecurity and poor adoption of technologies among others. The productive population of 60,834 is therefore underutilized. Building capacity of the farmers through promotion of technology in farming, farming as a business, linkages to markets, value addition industries is one strategy of maximizing the potential in our rural areas. Improvement of basic infrastructure would also assist in supporting the agricultural sector which is the main economic activity in the district.

Insecurity

Public participation in safety, law and order in the district is envisaged to promote and trigger economic growth. The Provincial Administration which is charged with enhancing law and order will be at the forefront in overseeing the observation of law and order. However, the government cannot achieve much without the cooperation and collaboration from the public. It is therefore necessary to promote public-private cooperation and civilian/community involvement for improved safety and security. Reforms being undertaken in the police force will greatly contribute to these changes.

2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues

Environmental Degradation

The environmental concerns and issues is a key component of this District Development Plan. The major issues identified include increased pollution, high population growth, unplanned urbanization, unsustainable management of ecosystems and wetland, inadequate liquid and solid waste management infrastructure, environmental health problems and land

degradation, conflict from locally shared natural resources and inadequate capacity of human resource in the environment department. Based on the wider consultations and in line with the Vision 2030 and the MDGs, the issues identified above will be addressed through combined efforts of all stakeholders. The strategies for environmental activities will include promotion and protection of riverbanks, promotion of afforestation and set up of spring protection committees for domestic water supply among others. The heavy rains lead to lose surface roads and sweeping of bridges. Sometimes thunderstorms and wind rip off school buildings. Maintenance of roads and bridges and regular repairs will reduce the tear and wear of roads, while maintenance of road traffic signs, filling of potholes will reduce road accidents in the district.

SWOT Analysis

<p>Strength</p> <p>Environmental laws and policies in place; Establishment of NEMA; District Environment Committees in place; Good collaborations with stakeholders; Forest Service established.</p>	<p>Weaknesses</p> <p>Low funding levels; Non compliance to environmental laws; Competing needs;</p>
<p>Opportunities</p> <p>Funds decentralized; Agro forestry; Goodwill from stakeholders.</p>	<p>Threats</p> <p>Corruption; High population size; Overdependence on wood fuel; Poor farming techniques</p>

Disaster Management

Some of the major disasters that have been identified in the district are fires, road accidents, lightening, explosions, epidemics, collapsing buildings and environmental pollution. There is great concern over the architectural designs of some buildings especially in rural areas and public institutions such as schools. Such buildings were either built using sub-standard materials or had their exits and windows over reinforced without due regard to potential emergencies. As a first step towards addressing the problem, the district has established a committee to first carry out surveys to identify the existing resource base in terms of personnel and equipment, which would be employed in case of disaster. The committee will also draw awareness campaign programmes for the district and assess the capacity to cope with potential disasters. Proper use of CDF emergency funds for urgent response to disasters needs to be encouraged. The Disaster Management Committee will be strengthened in order to handle such disasters. There is need to ensure that all buildings install fire extinguishers to reduce the chances.

SWOT Analysis

<p>Strength</p> <p>District Disaster Management Committee in place; Stakeholders involvement; Trained Disaster Management Committee; Early warning systems in place</p>	<p>Weaknesses</p> <p>Inadequate staff; Inadequate funding; Inadequate response equipment.</p>
<p>Opportunities</p> <p>Increased Devolved funds; Flood mitigation project (WKCDD); CDF emergency funds.</p>	<p>Threats</p> <p>Uncoordinated strategies; Unpredictability of risks; Depletion of natural environment.</p>

HIV/AIDS Pandemic

The gender dynamics in the HIV/AIDS epidemic cannot be overlooked. Young women are more vulnerable than men. The fight against HIV and AIDS in the district is on despite the constraints from capacity requirements. The district has 4 PMCT sites and 6 VCT centres. The 2008-2012 DDP will be expected to scale up programmes in all priority areas according to the KNASP. The current HIV prevalence in the district stands at 5.1% (2008). Factors that contribute to HIV/AIDS in the district include: Drug and Substance Abuse, Poverty, Wife Inheritance and Customs contribute to it, breakdown of family Units, Domestic Violence, Sexual abuse, Urbanization, unemployment, peer influence and Moral decay.

The challenges brought by HIV/AIDS in the district include: Poverty (poor resource empowerment both at family and community level), ever increasing number of OVCs who need support, Low attitudes towards behaviour change and lack of funds to implement planned projects.

SWOT Analysis

<p>Strength</p> <p>NACC Decentralized structures; Involvement of stakeholders; High rate of awareness; Effective communication strategies.</p>	<p>Weakness</p> <p>Inadequate funding; Delay in funding the approved proposals; Few VCT sites; Low male involvement; Inadequate health facilities; Shortage of ARV drugs.</p>
<p>Opportunities</p> <p>Good collaborators and networks; Political good will; Availability of TOWA Project; Availability of VCT/ARV sites; Comprehensive Care Centres.</p>	<p>Threats</p> <p>Stigmatization of PLWHA; Long distance to VCT centres; Increase number of OVCs; Poor coordination of stakeholders; Abuse of drugs; Discordant couples.</p>

Gender Inequality

Gender relations play a crucial role in the division of labour, distribution of work, income, wealth and production with important macro-economic implications. Gender inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth coupled with male biases in the legal and institutional structure of the economy are likely to have a significant impact on the functioning and outcomes of the macro-economy.

The 2008 population projection indicates gender disparity between males and females. In terms of farm activities, there are more women involved in farm production while most men seek alternative off-farm employment opportunities. Gender parity in enrolment has almost been realized at the primary school level but the gap widens as one move up the educational ladders and in other efficiency measures in education such as participation, retention, transition and performance. The district experiences high girl-drop out at secondary level than primary school level.

On access to credit facilities for major development activities, women in the district still lack the necessary security to qualify for loans given that they have no rights to own land according to the culture of the area. However, small business micro-financing organizations such as Kenya Women Finance Trust, K-Rep and PRIDE (K) are focusing mainly on women accessing small business loans. The above notwithstanding, men are mainly the decision-makers which is an impediment to gender inclusiveness in development. The Women Enterprise Fund is expected to address poverty issues through giving of affordable loans and grants specifically to women. Other financial intermediaries like KWFT and Faulu Kenya are gender specific and aim at lifting the economic status of women.

The youth in the district are faced by challenges such as unemployment, peer pressure, drug abuse and other crimes that make them unproductive and vulnerable to many social vices. The youth enterprise funds that flow to the district will be monitored during the plan period in order to provide small loans that will facilitate useful engagements and empower youths in development.

SWOT Analysis

Strength Intensified campaigns on gender equity; Supporting stakeholders; Well trained Human resource; Promotion of IGAs.	Weakness Inadequate data; Inadequate funds; Lack of awareness on gender related issues; Resistance to change.
Opportunities Affirmative action; Promotion of girl/boy child education; Increased devolved funds for Women and youth.	Threats Low education levels for women; Discriminative cultures; Weak legal framework on gender issues.

Youth

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

previous plan period, there were deliberate efforts to include the youth in decision making processes. The government has initiated the youth enterprise fund where the youth can access loans at interest rate lower than the prevailing market rates. However, most youths are yet to benefit from these funds due to non conformity to the set criteria to access the Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme. The youth are also faced with challenges of lack of entrepreneurship skills that would help them access money from financial institutions. The youth are also affected in accessing education especially the girl child. There is need to target the increase of secondary school transition rates to increase the number of youth that are equipped with necessary skills.

SWOT Analysis

<p>Strength</p> <p>District Youth Development Committee in place; Training institutions at all levels; High youth literacy levels; Healthy and energetic youths.</p>	<p>Weaknesses</p> <p>Inadequate funding; Inadequate youth personnel; Limited involvement of youth in decision making; Weak legal framework for youth with disabilities.</p>
<p>Opportunities</p> <p>Youth Enterprise Fund; Youth polytechnics and other tertiary institutions; Tuition waver in Primary, secondary schools and polytechnics; Youth empowerment centre.</p>	<p>Threats</p> <p>HIV/AIDS; Media and internet; Unemployment; Peer pressure; Drug Abuse; Increase in crime rate.</p>

People with Disabilities

People with disabilities have been marginalized in all sectors of development for a long time. They are treated with scorn and seen as dependants who cannot add value to the process of economic development. In the previous plan period, there has been a national campaign to recognize that people with Disabilities are not treated with contempt but are given equal opportunities as other minority groups such as women and the youth. A major challenge in the district is that there is only one institution that takes care of the needs of children with disabilities. The institution does not offer the training required up to the highest level, thus students have to go for further education in other districts. Another challenge that faces this group is data pertaining people with disabilities. There is need to establish the number of people with disabilities and by type of disability for planning purposes. People with disabilities will be involved in making decisions that affect them, and empower them economically as has been done with other minority groups.



SWOT Analysis

<p>Strength</p> <p>Availability of the Persons with Disability Act, 2003; Support from stakeholders.</p>	<p>Weaknesses</p> <p>Few training facilities; Inadequate funding; Non involvement of PWD in decision making; Poor infrastructural development; Inadequate supportive equipments. Unavailable data</p>
<p>Opportunities</p> <p>Training institutions; Job market;</p>	<p>Threat</p> <p>Lack of political goodwill; HIV/AIDS; Partial implementation of the People with Disabilities Act, 2003.</p>

2.6 Analysis of Development Issues and Causes

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Livestock				
High incidence of livestock diseases	Ticks; Poor animal husbandry; inadequate funds.	Revive the collapsed cattle dips; Establish cooperative societies for provision of affordable credit and inputs.	Rehabilitation of existing cattle dips; Revive collapsed dips; Train farmers on proper tick control; Start Cooperative Society.	Introduce zero grazing practice; sensitize farmers on good animal husbandry practices; Mobilize funds to rehabilitate cattle dips.
Shortage of pasture	inadequate land for fodder and pasture production	Fodder crops development; Establish silage.	Fodder crops planting.	Sensitize farmers on alternative livestock farming methods i.e. zero grazing
Low productivity	Inferior breeds	Use A.I services.	Engage the private sector to provide A.I services.	Sensitize farmers on the importance and use of A.I services.
Low adoption of new technologies	Inadequate skills in livestock husbandry.	Livestock technical staff to visit and train farmers on new technologies.	To create awareness to farmers on better methods on livestock production.	Sensitize farmers on alternative livestock farming methods i.e. zero grazing; Enhance extension services.



District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Low levels of milk production	Inferior breeds of dairy animals; Inadequate pasture.	Upgrade the local breeds to cross breeds.	Obtain superior bulls; Exploit alternative sources of feeds other than grass.	Introduce zero grazing practice; Establish animal feed processing industry in the district.
Agriculture				
Insufficient food and income.	Gender disparity; Uneconomical parcels of land;	Empower women and the youth economically; employ policies that will guard against sub-division of land to uneconomic parcels.	Increase the Women enterprise funds and the Youth enterprise funds; train the women and youth on entrepreneurial skills;	Establish IGAs.
Poor farming methods.	Slow adoption of new farming techniques.	Increase acreage under food and cash crops.	Train farmers on appropriate methods of farming.	Establish farmer field schools and demonstration plots; enhance extension services.
Crop diseases	Inadequate skills on proper farming methods.	To increase the yield per acre.	To create awareness among farmers on proper farming methods	Enhance extension services to farmers; Use certified seeds.
Land degradation	Small land sizes; soil erosion; Lack of fallow system.	Enforce laws to control sub-division of land to 1 hectare per family by 2012.	Reduce sub subdivision of land by 50% for farmers; Educate the population on reproductive health for population control.	Initiate relevant small enterprise training programme for farmers; Enhance extension services to farmers.
High costs of farm inputs	Inadequate funds.	To increase the yield per acre.	Increase number of income generating activities.	Encourage setting up of small scale agro based industries.
Low prices of farm produce	Poor marketing system	Revive cooperatives.	Register members for the cooperative management.	Encourage setting up of small scale agro based industries and SACCOs.
Over-dependence on rainfall	Change in climatic conditions.	To encourage farmers on the observance of early warning system	To sensitize farmers on early warning system	Organize public Barazas

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Environment				
Encroachment to marsh/wet land areas	Population pressure on land; Poverty; High Illiteracy levels; Poor waste management; Scarce land resources; Planting of high water consuming trees on wetlands like blue-gum and Sugarcane plantation within catchment areas.	To conserve wetlands by the year 2012; Enforce laws to control encroachment of government land forests; Increase cover in hills and escarpments by 80% by 2012;	To sensitize the communities on the importance of wet lands	Organize public meetings / Barazas; To strengthen conservation committees in the wetlands; Enforcement of the (EMCA 1999).
Deforestation	Continued depletion of forests as main source of wood fuel.	Promote agro-forestry	Sensitize the community on the importance of environmental conservation.	Strengthen conservation committees in the wetlands; Enforcement of the (EMCA
Landslides	Lack of appropriate skills in gold mining and sand harvesting.	Promote proper harvesting and mining techniques.	Sensitize the community on the importance of environmental conservation	Strengthen conservation committees in the district; Enforcement of the (EMCA
Water and Sanitation				
Water pollution	Industrial wastes; Domestic wastes; Poor farming methods.	Control wastes pollution by 2012	To sensitize communities on issues of pollution.	Organizing public meetings; Enhancing extension services.
Reduction in water resources	Encroachment to catchment areas; Digging up to the river banks; Forests destruction.	To conserve the catchment areas by year 2012	To sensitize the communities on encroachment to water resources /catchment areas	Organizing public meetings; Enhancing extension services.
High incidence of water related diseases	Use of unsafe water for drinking; Poor waste disposal hence water pollution; Lack of proper sanitation (sewerage and pit latrines); Inadequate access to safe water.	Increase the number of protected springs and wells to 100% by 2012.	Treatment of industrial Wastes from jaggeries; Increase awareness on the importance of boiling water for drinking.	Encourage boiling, filtering and treatment of water through public health education.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Long distances to the sources of water	Lack of adequate piped water in households.	Number of households with access to piped water to 30% by 2012.	Intensify inspection of water sources such as unprotected boreholes and springs by public health.	Improve water points by protecting water catchments areas and springs.
Inadequate water for domestic use.	Inadequate water points due to destruction of catchments areas.	Increase access of more households to water.	Tap nearby sources.	Mobilize funds to rehabilitate catchment areas.
Degradation of water Catchments.	Inadequate funds to finance the sub-sector activities.	Reduce the number of households access to potable water by 20% to save time and energy	Strengthen catchment area committees; Increase funds.	Harmonization of implementing and funding agencies of water projects.
Energy				
Inadequate power supply.	Inadequate funding.	Encourage use of modern cooking stoves in order to reduce wood demand by 25% by 2012	Mobilize funds to speed up the process of rural electrification.	Allocation of resources to key priority areas such as rural electrification programme.
Low electricity coverage	High costs of alternative source of energy;	Undertake information dissemination and marketing for mass adoption in rural areas on the use of improved sources of energy.	Reduce taxes on the commercial energy products.	Increase availability, reliability and affordability of energy for both domestic and industrial use.
Slow implementation of REP projects	Poverty; Bad governance.	Accelerate rural electrification through implementation of Rural Electrification Programme	Fast-track REP	Sub-contract to private firms to speed up the rate of implementation.
Transport and Communication				
Inadequate resources to collect store and disseminate information.	Inadequate modern IT Facilities; Inadequate communication devices.	Improve the number of communication facilities from 4 to 8 by 2012	Train the community on the use of modern IT facilities especially on use of wireless phones and many others.	Engender new communication technology and review on the old technology to the community to enhance awareness on modern generation; Harmonization of implementing and funding agencies to ensure proper coordination.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
line ministries	technical staff.	Enhance mortgage facilities.	Enforce Physical Planning Act.	and implementing agencies.
Poor solid waste management	Inadequate funding; Poor planning for upcoming urban centres;	Ensure proper disposal of solid waste.	Enforce Local Authorities Act; Enforce EMCA; Enforce Physical Planning Act.	Ensure proper solid waste management; Harmonization of Local Authorities with other funding and implementing agencies.
Non-enforcement of by-laws	Bad governance; Lack of political goodwill;	Provision of enough market stalls; Enhance mortgage facilities.	Enforce Local Authorities Act; Enforce EMCA; Enforce Physical Planning Act.	Establishment of urban schemes.
Information & Technology (IT)				
Lack of information / data	Inadequate resource centres/libraries; Ill-equipped resource centre/library; Lack of qualified personnel in the information centres.	Establish well equipped information and documentation centres; Build capacity on IT.	Build capacity; Equip centres with relevant materials.	Mobilize for funds from all stakeholders.
Inadequate IT capacity	High costs in training	Establish a resource centre.	Train in IT skills.	Increase electricity coverage to all areas.
Low network coverage	Network boosters with weak signals	Encourage widespread use of cell phones	Enhance electricity connectivity in rural areas	Enhance REP

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
		sub-district hospitals.		community health workers.
High Maternal and infant mortality rates	Inadequacy of trained personnel: Lack of education on antenatal care : Unskilled birth attendants.	To reduce instances of maternal and infant mortality.	Strengthen health promotion activities and access to better health care services.	Improve health facilities and education, and awareness in the communities; To ensure safe motherhood and childhood survival.
High prevalence in STIs, HIV/AIDS, Malaria.	Lack of health education: Sexual immorality: Improper control of malaria.	Reduce the HIV Prevalence from 7% to 4% by 2012; To eradicate malaria.	Initiate guiding and counselling programme to reduce the stigmatization on HIV/AIDS	Increase access to skilled medical care delivery; Enforce laws on sexual offences; Increase provision of curative and preventive health services.
Human Resource				
Unemployment and high dependency ratio.	High population growing at a faster rate: Poverty.	Sensitizing the community to adopt family planning programme.	Ensure the provision of basic necessities to cater for the population needs and wants: Educating the community on the importance of small family sizes.	Encourage people to be engaged in productive activities like agriculture, Jua Kali and small business enterprises.
Deficiency in basic needs provision.	High levels of Poverty	Sensitizing the community to adopt family planning programme.	Ensure the provision of basic necessities to cater for the population needs and wants: Educating the community on the importance of small family sizes.	Encourage employment creation strategy by encouraging involvement in Agriculture, Jua Kali and small business enterprises.
Pressure on available resources	Pressure on available agricultural land.	Sensitizing the community to adopt family planning programme	Ensure the provision of basic necessities to cater for the population needs and wants:	Encourage employment creation strategy by encouraging involvement in Agriculture, Jua Kali and small business enterprises.
Inadequate recreational facilities	Inadequate funds to develop more facilities	Encourage the physically challenged people by training them in various fields of the sub sector.	Organize several art exhibitions: Recognize and reward prominent and upcoming sportsmen and women	To streamline gender participation in all corners of the district.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Education				
Poor education standards	Inadequate human and financial resources; Inadequate infrastructural facilities.	To increase the number of existing primary schools from 68 to 80 by 2012 and secondary schools from 21 to 40 by 2012; Employ more teachers	Strengthen school management committees; Supervision of teaching and learning activities to improve on performance and ensure quality curriculum delivery.	Collaborate with all stakeholders in the provision of quality education; Provision of bursary to the bright and needy students.
High dropout rate	High level of poverty; Ignorance; Low income; Early pregnancies; discriminative cultural practices against women	Enrol more girls in both primary and secondary schools. Liaise with stakeholders to expand school bursaries to cater for needy students; To reduce high school dropout by 50%.	Sensitize the community on the importance of educating a girl child	Provide support to low cost secondary education; enhancing affirmative action to bridge the inequalities gap in vulnerable groups; Promote school feeding programme
Gender				
Gender inequality.	Negative socio-cultural attitudes, values and practices.	To reduce gender inequality in the district.	To press for gender equality policies to be put in place including the inclusion of gender equality issues in the constitution	Community mobilization and sensitization
Gender based violence.	Lack of women empowerment, wars and disasters, drug substance abuse.	To reduce instances of gender based violence.	Enforcement of the affirmative action and other laws on gender violence	Enforce law on sexual offences.
Provincial Administration				
Insecurity	Consumption of illicit brew and drugs; Decline in morals; Inadequate enforcement of laws.	To maintain law and order in five years.	Ensure the Provincial Administration is accessed by the locals; To create conducive environment for free movement of people from place to place.	To ensure that the public have an access to the services of administration officers; Sensitization of the community; Establish community policing committees.
Disparity of social economic status.	Corruption; Poverty;	To promote social economic integration within	To improve the quality and timeliness of	Equality in social economic integration.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
		five years.	public service delivery	
Poor coordination by law enforcement teams	Inadequate personnel.	Improve on the police: population ratio, Provision of housing and transport.	Establish community policing committees; recruit more personnel	Focus resources on priorities and ensure transparency. Sensitization of the community.
Inadequate working offices and accommodation	Insufficient funds to put up more offices and houses.	To develop more administrative units for ease of service delivery to the society.	To improve the quality and timeliness of public service delivery;	To ensure that the public have an access to the services of administration officers
Tourism				
Tourism potential not fully developed	Unawareness of the community on the usefulness of tourism industry; Inadequate investment funds in the sub sector.	Encourage environmental scanning and assessment; Encourage diversification of culture by the community to boost ecotourism in the district.	Involvement of the local community in tourism development;	create more tourist attraction sites in the district; Creation of awareness among the locals on importance /benefit of the existing tourist site; Aggressive marketing of tourist sites by setting up tourist offices and information centres;
Industry				
Poor performance of business / industry.	Inadequate technical and managerial skills; High rate of taxation by Local Authorities; Insecurity; Inadequate funding of the sub sector.	To improve performance of business / industries by 10% annually within the next 5 years.	To create an enabling and sustainable business environment within the district; Encourage use of locally available raw materials.	Training on basic managerial skills/technical; Liberalize the energy sector; Provision of tax incentives to businesses/industry; Harmonize tax regimes
Limited capital to start up industries.	High cost of electricity; Lack of credit for the local entrepreneurs	Work at reducing restrictions in local industries to promote export manufacturing.	To facilitate product development and innovation.	Provision of tax incentives to businesses/industry;
Poor market organizations.	Inadequate marketing facilities.	Minimize on trade barriers.	Encourage use of locally available raw materials	Carry out market research and conduct product promotion.
Trade				
Low entrepreneurship culture/spirit	Limited information on investments opportunities and entrepreneurship;	Train the small scale traders through seminars and workshops on business	To promote entrepreneurship; Sensitize the local community on the importance of local	Provide investment opportunities through forums, exhibitions and Resource Centres.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	Poor attitude towards some forms of business.	skills.	investments.	
Inadequate capital.	Few and unaffordable credit facilities.	Create an enabling environment for investors.	Lobby for reduction of taxes imposed on local traders.	Offer loan facilities to locals to enable them start small scale businesses.
Mining				
Unsustainable mining and quarrying techniques	Poverty; high demand of construction materials	To finalize and enforce environment policy by the year 2012	To educate the public on sustainable mining and quarrying methods	Organize public meetings/Barazas; To strengthen conservation committees.
Lack of mining sites; lack of mining equipment	Insufficient mineral exploration	Carry out mineral exploration in the district.	Carry out investigation to identify the quantity of deposits and other potential mineral sites.	To exploit the available mineral reserves and carry out mining.
Youth Affairs				
High levels of unemployment among the youth	Lack of adequate skills to match the job market. Lack of information of existing jobs. Attitude towards skills meant for self employment	To increase the employment levels of the youth by 28% every year	Equip the youth with necessary skills and competencies to march the job market. Develop a youth resource centre in the district.	Partner with public sector, private sector and other stakeholders and develop internship, attachment and placement programs for the youth. Provide information and documentation on job market, job search and job match. Equipping the youth polytechnics with tools and equipment to enhance better training for the youth.
Drug abuse	Peer influence; idleness;	Reduce the level of crime and drug abuse.	Establishment of youth groups with common interest; start IGAs.	Give loan and grants to the youths.
Limited sports & recreational facilities:	Lack of investment in sport and recreation; Inadequate funds and facilities for sportsmen and women	To ensure easy access to sports and recreational facilities.	To reward sportsmen and women who show exemplary performance.	Liaising with the area member of parliament to allocate to the youth the fund;
Local Government				
Lack of coordination with other government	Poor management; Inadequate	Provision of enough market stalls;	Enforce Local Authorities Act; Enforce EMCA;	Harmonization of Local Authorities with other funding

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Roads				
Poor road conditions	Poor maintenance of roads; Inadequate equipment for construction.	To make the roads all weather roads by 2012; Improve the roads fairly in good condition from the current 21% to 35% by the year 2012.	-Maintenance of the existing feeder roads; Improve the condition of poor roads by 20% per financial year.	Ensure community participation in maintenance of roads.
Cooperatives				
Inadequate services delivery to members	Poor leadership/poor management of co-operative societies; Weak capital base; Withdrawal of membership.	Efficient management and enforcement of relevant policies and subsidiary laws; Increase the number of cooperatives and also improve on their service delivery.	Sensitize the community on the importance of cooperative movements; Ensure compliance with the provisions of cooperative societies Act and Legislation.	Mobilization for membership; Enter into joint value addition by the cooperative societies; To sensitize on Public Ethics Act; Capacity builds co-operative members in management skills.
Mismanagement of the cooperatives activities.	Poor leadership/poor management of co-operative societies; Dishonesty and lack of uprightnes; Small number of cooperatives;	Implementation and enforcement of the accountability and spirit of hard work; To revive and ensure sustainability of the cooperative societies;	Sensitize the community on the importance of cooperative movements; Improve on governance within the cooperative sub sector;	Build the Capacity of management committees and the education; Initiating training on cooperative leaders; Carry out audit; Mobilization for membership;
Political interference	Poor leadership/poor management of co-operative societies; Self interest.	To enhance good governance on co-operative societies by the year 2012; Efficient management and enforcement of relevant policies and subsidiary laws;	Improve on governance within the cooperative sub sector; To strengthen the capabilities of co-operative societies;	Enter into joint value addition by the cooperative societies; To sensitize the public on Public Ethics Act; Capacity building management committees.
Health				
Insufficient health facilities.	Inadequate trained personnel; Lack of education on antenatal care and unskilled attendants.	Establish more health facilities; Upgrade and equip Iguhu sub-district hospital into a District hospital; Upgrade 3 Dispensaries into	Strengthen health promotion activities and access to better health care services.	Improve health facilities and carry out health awareness campaigns in the communities; Increase access to skilled medical care delivery; Sensitize the

CHAPTER THREE:

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

3.0 Introduction

The chapter maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. The strategies address the development of the district as a whole, but specifically target problems facing the poor within the district in line with the priorities set under the Vision 2030. The strategies have been developed in line with the MTEF sectors of Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure, Tourism, Trade and Industry, Human Resource Development, Research, Innovation and Technology, Public Administration, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Special Programmes and Environment, Water and Sanitation.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The sector vision is “An innovative, commercially oriented and modern Agricultural and Rural development sector”

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The sector vision is “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 a viable cooperatives sub-sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife.

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will design and enhance measures that will ensure all local available resources especially land, water and human resources are exploited in a way that is sustainable through participatory development. It will also create an effective agricultural advisory service that provide practical cost effective extension to small holders and promote rural on farm employment and establish an effective and efficient private sector marketing system for agricultural produce.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the district’s economy and over 90 per cent of the population living in the rural areas depends directly or indirectly on agriculture. Majority of the industries in the rural areas are agro – based. Coffee and sugarcane factories employ a large labour force from the surrounding rural areas. Livestock sub sector contributes significantly to socio – economic well being through sale and consumption of livestock products. In resource mobilization, the cooperative movement plays a vital role. Limited resources are harnessed through cooperative societies for increased income, saving and investment.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Roles
Government Ministries Ministry of Agriculture ,Ministry of Livestock Development, Ministry of Fisheries development, Special Programmes	Issue policy guidelines and provide a conducive working environment
Parastatals: KARI, KEPHIS, KESREF, NCPB, AFC	Research; provide inputs
Non Governmental Organizations One Acre Fund, Grassroots,	Capacity building community; Monitoring and evaluation; Environmental conservation.
Community Based Organizations Idakho Youth Group	Identify and mobilize resources; Monitor and evaluate projects..

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Increase food production both for local consumption and export.	High cost of farm inputs; Land degradation; Lack of credit facilities; Unstable market prices; High population; High inflation rate	Modern methods of farming and storage facilities should be used; Strengthen extension services; Encourage setting up small scale agro based processing industries
	Diversify production	High population; low crop and livestock production; Low adoption rates of modern technology in production; Lack of storage facilities	Ensure efficient and effective management of food: Use modern methods of farming and storage facilities; Diversify food crop production
	Enhance the link between the Research institutions and the farmers	Lack of strong linkage between the farmers and the researchers	Strengthen collaboration between researcher and extension, staff and farmers.
	Avail affordable credit facilities to farmers	Limited credit facilities; High rates of interest charged.	Encourage investors to establish micro-finance institutions; establish SACCOs.
Livestock Production	Improve on animal husbandry to increase production.	High incidences of livestock diseases; Inadequate skills in livestock husbandry and poor breed selection; Lack of credit and high cost of inputs	Ensure selection of quality breed; Rehabilitate dips and strengthen management committees; Intensify vaccination; Strengthen extension services
Cooperative Development	Intensify cooperative activities in the district	Mismanagement; corruption; Low membership.	Sensitize community on the importance of cooperatives; Train Management committees on management skills.
Fisheries	Increase fish production	Inadequate funds; inadequate skills and knowledge in fish farming	Train farmers and other fish dealers on fishing operations; Provide quality fish species; Promote value addition.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Land	Issue land title deeds	Inadequate funds; corruption; Land fragmentation.	Enforcement of laws protecting land; Empower women and men to participate in all land issues; discourage land fragmentation.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dairy cooperatives revival program	To improve production and marketing of dairy products	Increase in milk production by 60 percent by 2012; revive four cooperative societies.	Improving milk production and incomes of farmers; Rehabilitation the collapsed dairy cooperatives
Revolving Fund Program District wide	To avail credit facilities to members of cooperatives and other non members at affordable interest rates.	Establish 4 SACCOs in the district.	Promoting establishment of SACCOs; sensitize members on benefits of joining SACCOs;

(B) New Project Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
District Cooperative Office	1	Provide office space	Complete office	Tendering; Construction

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Production

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agricultural Livestock Extension Project (NALEP-SIDA) District wide	Increase livestock production.	Increase livestock production per animal.	Train farmers on new technologies; value addition
Livestock Development Program District wide	To increase milk production through upgrading	All farmers	Initiate formation of bull schemes in areas where AI does not reach to upgrade the local zebu; conduct Agro forestry fodder production trainings

(B) New Project Proposals: Livestock Production

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
Livestock Development Program district wide	1	To avail credit facilities to livestock farmers at affordable costs.	Ensure livestock productions through provision of loans and extension packages to farmers in all divisions	Provide extension services; offer credit to farmers; Train livestock farmers on livestock management issues.

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
Dairy Development Project –district wide	2	Establish issues affecting dairy production.	All dairy farmers in the district.	Conduct research for the development of the dairy industry.

(A) On- going Projects: Agriculture

Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tea planting District wide	To encourage farmers to plant tea in order to have a source of income and improve the living standards	To help half of farmers plant tea within the plan period	Clearing farms; Planting tea seedlings
Soil fertility management	To improve on soil fertility and increase productivity.	All farmers.	Training/demonstrations on efficient use of inorganic fertilizers; integrated and sustainable fertility management practice; Integrated pest management.
Improved water management at farm level district wide	To control high water tables in the swampy areas; To provide high value crops for enhanced increase in incomes	Reclaim the major swamps in the district with a total potential of over 950 ha; utilize 2 swamps per financial year	Perform topographical and soil survey analysis for swampy areas; Carry out a detailed design of water management in swampy areas involving the farmers.
NALEP SIDA	To provide extension services to farmers to increase production	2 Focal areas per year	Formation of CIGs and extension groups
NJAA MARUFUKU KENYA (NMK)	Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty	Fund 100 groups by 2012	Formation of groups; establish IGAs for sustainability
Conservation Agriculture	Conserve the environment	Trainings on the farmers on new conservation technology	Trainings and field demonstrations
Orphaned crops project	Avail seeds to the farmers	All farmers	Seed bulking

(B) New Projects Proposal: Agriculture

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Agriculture office	1	Provide office space	Complete office by 2009	Tendering: Construction
Mulwenya Farmers Training centre	2	Train farmers on new technologies	Complete by 2012	Construction of centre

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Efficient reliable and adequate physical infrastructure plays an important role in development of the agricultural sector. With good physical infrastructural facilities like roads, the cost of transportation of farm inputs and produce will be reduced. For growth of agricultural sector, there is need to add value to the raw materials produced.

Establishment of small scale industries requires trained, semi skilled and unskilled manpower.

Governance, justice, law and order guarantees security and protection of individual property. The sector also requires a health labour force to spur its growth. It will therefore rely heavily on the gains made in the health and education sectors to provide both healthy and skilled labour force. In addition, public administration provides the policy and coordination.

3.1.8 Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. Farmers will be encouraged to adopt technologies that are friendly to the environment. The ministry of agriculture staff and other stakeholders will endeavour to protect all river banks within the district. Farmers will also be sensitized on the need to conserve the environment. Gender issues will be mainstreamed in all activities. Women and Youths will be financially assisted to engage in productive activities through the Women and Youth enterprise funds.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue to sensitize the community on productive activities that target people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. This is through promotion of dairy goats, establishment of kitchen gardens and value addition targeting vulnerable groups including those infected. HIV/AIDS issues will be contained in all farmer training manuals.

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

This sector at the district level covers sub- sectors such as Trade, Tourism, Industrialization and National Heritage.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will endeavour to work closely with all stakeholders in identifying key investment opportunities with the aim of marketing the district to investors. Establishment of SMEs will be key in the provision of credit. Jua Kali sector will be strengthened to enable it achieve the envisaged growth in the plan. Tourism potential will be fully exploited and enhanced as the district falls within the Western circuit.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

This sector is very important as it offers employment opportunities through small scale and Jua Kali business. Retail and wholesale business carries the bulk of the trading activities especially during the designated market days. Motorcycle and bicycle taxis have proved to flourish and hence improve the economic wellbeing of the operators and their dependants. Tourism related activities such as Isukuti dancers and bull fighting will be promoted as tourist attraction events that will generate income to the people.

3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Hotel Industry	Provide catering and accommodation services
Ministry of Tourism, National Heritage.	Policy guidance and marketing
Development Partners	Provision of funds and infrastructural facilities
Private Sector	Make investments in the sector

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Tourism	Promote Tourism	Insecurity; Poor roads; Undeveloped tourists sites	Enhance security; Improve the roads network; Put up more cultural centres; Promote growth of service industry in the district;
Trade	Improve trading	Insecurity; Poor roads; Inadequate funds; Inadequate markets.	Enhance security; Regular maintenance of roads; Mobilize funds; Value addition.
Industry	Promote industries in the district	Inadequate funding; Insecurity	Promote security; Mobilize resources.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Industry

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training Industrial Extension Service Officers	Train and offer advisory services to entrepreneurs	Train 200 potential and existing entrepreneurs	Train entrepreneurs on business management skills; Sensitize entrepreneurs on the available investment opportunities

(B) New Projects Proposals: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
One Village One Product (District)	1	To promote and improve market access for locally produced products; Create employment in the rural areas	Individual entrepreneurs; Cooperatives; Community Based Organizations (CBOs)	Identification of products and investment opportunities; Promotion of value addition packaging; Research and development for the identified community based products; Marketing and promotion of the identified products-locally and internationally; Capacity building for entrepreneurs involved in production of community based products;
Development of women small scale enterprises District wide	2	To encourage women to develop entrepreneurial competencies	Women entrepreneurs involved in small scale enterprises	Generate business ideas; link them to Financial Institutions to access credit; Train women entrepreneurs on basic business management skills

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Business management District Wide	Improving the entrepreneurship skills	To target 2000 traders by 2012	Training of small-scale entrepreneurs on basic management skills and offering consultancy services
District Joint Loan Funding Scheme	Expand their businesses to absorb more labour force	To give loans to 2000 businesses by end of 2012	Provision of finances to small-scale entrepreneurs
Strengthening Jua Kali Associations	Provide adequate working infrastructure	Complete by 2010	Construction of Jua Kali sheds

B) New Project Proposals: Culture

Project Name Location/Division.	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Revolving Fund to finance Visual Art District wide.	1	To avail credit to the local artists to promote the production of high quality goods; better management skills	To cover all the 2 divisions during the plan period.	Provide funds to improve on production of cultural materials including pottery, ceramics, basketry, woodwork and other visual products; Mobilize local artists to be self reliant in basic needs and development process
Construction of a District Cultural centre	2	To act as a nucleus/focus point for exhibition & performance of cultural activities	The centre to start at beginning of plan period (2008) and expected to be	Establish a multi-purpose cultural centre.

Project Name Location/Division.	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
		for recreation and income generation	complete in 3 years time	
Construction of Divisional Herbal medicine clinics District wide	3	To avail herbal medicine to the local communities at affordable prices	Establish 2 herbal clinics in the district.	Establish herbal medicine clinics at the divisional level and provide equipment for processing herbal drugs.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and Rural Development will be providing raw material for the agro-based industries as well as promote trade through trading in food staff. The Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector will ensure that the district is a secure destination to tourists. The Physical Infrastructure through its road sub sector will ensure that the road network is improved in order to make all areas accessible to facilitate tourists' movements to the identified sites.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Small-scale traders will be inducted on HIV/AIDS programmes so as to assist in fight against the epidemic and also protect themselves. Those intending to establish micro and macro industries will be encouraged to carry out Environmental Impact assessment to comply with NEMA requirement and compliance. Youths who make a large work force will be encouraged to start enterprises that will empower them economically. Affordable credit facilities will be established to enable the community access the funds to start businesses and expand existing ones.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "To 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 Sector Vision and Mission

For enhanced and sustainable economic growth, the sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities. In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impacts in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading input in the country's overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient

network of basic infrastructure such as roads and railways that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development. Particularly attention will be focused on feeder roads energy and telecommunication.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The roads sub sector provides the basic access to the farming community. It is the means of access to outside markets for the district's agricultural products, and their transportation to the processing factories especially tea and coffee. Rehabilitation of both the classified and unclassified roads will provide fast movement of perishable farm products and facilitate the quick provision of other basic social services such as health and education.

The supply and access to electricity will encourage the growth of the cottage industries especially small scale Jua Kali enterprises. This will create more self – employment opportunities and increase in small business. This will improve on household income and hence poverty reduction.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Kenya Roads Board, CDF, LATF	Financing of projects
Private Sector	Provision of training; Provision of sanitation & transport services;
Community	Utilize infrastructural facilities; Provision of skilled/ unskilled labour; Identify facilities to be repaired and rehabilitated.
GOK	Provide Policy direction and funding

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Provide an efficient, adequate and reliable road transport network	Inadequate finances for road construction; Blocked water outlet facilities along the roads; Lack of construction equipment Heavy rains and high runoff	Use Local Authorities CESS and levies; KRB to fund road construction; Ensure proper drainage system along the roads; Intensify use of labour based technology.
Transport	Provide, safe, efficient reliable transport and communication network	Irregular maintenance	Reinforcement of traffic laws and regulations; Provide reliable transportation services
Communication	Automation and expansion of communication infrastructure	Cost of installation and operation is very prohibitive	Automatic exchange capacity is planned; Upgrade viable sub post and post offices
Buildings	Promote economical building designs and supervision	Inconsistent funding of building projects; some government departments and institutions do not consult the Public works Department for production of designs.	Ensure that designs and implementation of any building project is confined within the allocated funds; Mobilized and utilize the

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			locally available materials and labour.
Energy	Promote conservation of all forms of energy and intensifying the on-going rural electrification programme	The cost of installing is very prohibitive to the community; Inadequate funding of rural electrification programme; Environmental degradation	Expansion and extension of Rural electrification programme to the divisions; Promote the development of alternative energy sources

3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Roads

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Proper Maintenance of Roads on routine basis District wide	To make all the roads passable	Grading 500km of roads annually; Gravel patch 25 km annually	Gravel, Grading, patching and repair of drainage facilities

(B) New Projects Proposal: Roads

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Sigalagala-Bukura road	1	Ensuring that the road is all weather	Tarmac the whole stretch	Tarmacking of the road
Khayega-Shiimanyiro, Ikolomani Division	2	Ensuring that the road is all weather	Gravel the whole road by end of 2009	Gravelling and installing culverts
Bushangala-A1 Chavakali, Ikolomani Division	3	Ensuring that the road is all weather	Gravel the 10.1 km of the road	Gravelling and installing culverts
Shamusinjiri-Mwitseshe, Ikolomani Division	4	Ensuring that the road is all weather	Gravel the 7.3 km and have it kept up to date during the plan period	Gravelling and installing culverts
Kaluni/Kilingili rd	5	Ensuring that the road is all weather	Gravel the 7.3 km and have it kept up to date during the plan period	Gravelling and installing culverts
Lwanda bridge	6	link neighbouring communities to facilitate trade	Complete by 2009	Bridge construction
Mwirongo-Imugomari rd	7	Ensuring that the road is all weather	Gravel the whole road by end of 2009	Gravelling and installing culverts
Shisesia-lidambitsa rd	8	Ensuring that the road is all weather	Gravel the whole road by end of 2009	Gravelling and installing culverts
Shianda bridge	9	link neighbouring communities to facilitate trade	Complete by 2010	Bridge construction
Shiveye-Mpaka market rd	10	Ensuring that the road is all weather	Gravel the whole road by end of 2009	Gravelling and installing culverts

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Mutaho-Shiamusinjiri rd	11	Ensuring that the road is all weather	Gravel the whole road by end of 2009	Gravelling and installing culverts
Bushiangala-Mutaho bridge	12	link neighbouring communities to facilitate trade	Complete by 2010	Bridge construction
Shitoli/Mukomari bridge	13	link neighbouring communities to facilitate trade	Complete by 2010	Bridge construction
Shikulu-Isulu/Shisele road	14	Ensuring that the road is all weather	Complete by 2011	Road gravelling and grading
Shitoli-shikokho bridge	15	link neighbouring communities to facilitate trade	Complete by 2010	Bridge construction

(A) On - Going Project/Programmes: Energy

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Shihalia Electricity Project, Ikolomani	Provision of electricity to the community.	Increase coverage to households, market centres and other institutions.	Wiring, fittings and installation of electricity
Ighu/Malinya	Provision of electricity to the community.	Increase coverage to households, market centres and other institutions.	Wiring, fittings and installation of electricity
Shivagala/Ichina	Provision of electricity to the community.	Increase coverage to households, market centres and other institutions.	Wiring, fittings and installation of electricity
Shichinji/Mutaho	Provision of electricity to the community.	Increase coverage to households, market centres and other institutions.	Wiring, fittings and installation of electricity
Isulu/Shihalia	Provision of electricity to the community.	Increase coverage to households, market centres and other institutions.	Wiring, fittings and installation of electricity
Bushiangala/Shisango	Provision of electricity to the community.	Increase coverage to households, market centres and other institutions.	Wiring, fittings and installation of electricity
Ikolomani Divisional Headquarters	Provision of electricity to the community.	Increase coverage to households, market centres and other institutions.	Wiring, fittings and installation of electricity
Eregi Marram Chief's office	Provision of electricity to the community.	Increase coverage to households, market centres and other institutions.	Wiring, fittings and installation of electricity
Lukose/Lirhembe electricity	Provision of electricity to the community.	Increase coverage to households, market centres and other institutions.	Wiring, fittings and installation of electricity

(B) New Projects Proposal: Energy

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Mulwenya Hydroelectric power project	1	To reduce power costs and enhance electricity coverage	Complete by 2012

The sector is closely linked to the other sectors. The Human Resource Development Sector provides skilled, unskilled and healthy human resource while the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector provides the food required by the human resource. Public Administration, Law and Order Sector ensure maintenance of security for the implementation of the sector activities.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will focus on passing of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access. The sector has a large work force that will be fully sensitized on issues of HIV/AIDS. The sector ministries will seek to increase the role played by women and youth in the sector. This will be achieved through involvement of the community in maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads. The sector will also focus on renewable sources of energy in a bid to conserve the environment. Alternative sources of energy will be promoted to reduce fuel wood consumption and hence depletion of forests. Efforts will be made towards improving drainage on our roads to reduce erosion. Soil and water conservation efforts will be applied so as to protect the environment since most of the projects have an impact on the environment. Youths will be engaged in labour intensive contracts so as to improve in their welfare.

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

In Kakamega South District this sector is represented by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will ensure that during this plan period, several water schemes are established with a view of increasing its coverage while existing water points will be rehabilitated and maintained. This will be made possible by partnering with all stakeholders. Garbage collection in market centres will be prioritized and trucks purchased for disposal of the solid waste. Latrine coverage will also be enhanced to improve on sanitation.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The provision and access to water and sanitation will reduce disease incidences especially water borne diseases that are common in the district. This will reduce medical costs and distance travelled by women to collect water.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Ministry of Water	Coordination and mobilization of funds
CDF, LATEF, CDTF	Mobilization of funds
Lake Victoria North Water Services Board	Supply of water
Water Resources Management Authority	Issue Water permits

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	Increase accessibility to safe drinking water.	Lack of adequate finance; Seasonal rivers/streams; Water project too costly; Increased use of wood fuel.	Mobilize funds to improve and increase access to potable water; adoption of new farming technologies; environmental protection; Conservation of all water catchment areas.
Environment	Promote sustainable utilization of the forest resources; Provide a clean and secure environment.	Overdependence on forest products; High population growth; Inadequate funds; un-harmonized approach on environmental issues.	Engage the community in afforestation; Promote agro forestry; Enforcement of existing environmental legislation; strengthening of environmental; Conservation committees.
Irrigation	Harvest rain water; rehabilitate low lands.	High costs of irrigation equipment; Inaccessibility to credit facilities; Low number of technical staff;	Local farmers in the community should be trained on rain fed and irrigation farming strategies.

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Project/Programmes: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Environmental management	To conserve the environment.	Increase acreage under forests.	Planting of trees
Environmental Awareness Campaign	To instil a better understanding of environmental management practices.	Ensure people use best practices in production	Sensitize community on EMCA.

(B) New Project/Proposal: Environment

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Set up the District Environment Documentation Centre	1	Provide materials for training, research and public awareness campaign	A functional District Environment Documentation Centre	Construct and equip the centre; Project screening; undertaking EIAs.

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ilurechi Water Project, Ikolomani Division	Drill/sink four boreholes and establish a gravitational water supply to provide adequate and good quality water services for domestic and agricultural purposes	Supply potable water to 10,000 people by 2012	Construction of intake works, pipelines and metering, Fencing the catchment area, uprooting eucalyptus trees around the area
Shitoli Water Project, Ikolomani Division (Also Serves Shinyalu)	To provide adequate and good quality water services	Access 65,000 people by 2010 with potable water	Intake and abstraction facilities; Pipelines; Metering
Rehabilitation of all Water Springs, Ikolomani Division	To provide adequate and good quality water services	Cater for 70,060 people by 2012	Repair the springs, clear the areas around the springs, treat the water

(B) New Project Proposal: Water Supply

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Mukongolo Water Service,	1	To provide adequate and good quality water services	Cater for 3,000 people with potable water by 2012.	Provide tank for community; Construct service pipelines; Meter as necessary
Mutaho Water Service,	2	To provide adequate and good quality water services	Cater for 2,500 people with portable water by 2012.	Revive the scheme through necessary rehabilitation works
Shimanyiro Water Programme,	3	To provide adequate and good quality water services	Cater for 3,000 people with potable water by 2012	Equip three boreholes with submersible pumps; Reticulate area and provide 50 cubic metre storage tanks
Mulwenya water supply	4	To provide adequate and good quality water services	Complete by 2011	Equip three boreholes with submersible pumps; and storage tanks
Irrigation project R. Yala basin	5	Harness water for domestic use, animal consumption and crop irrigation.	Complete by 2009	Construction of a dam, pump station and connection lines.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Water is important for economic development of all the sectors in the district. It is crucial for crop and livestock production and its availability guarantees all year production and therefore sustained livelihoods of the community. Water availability determines the health status of the residents and their livestock. Access to improved water supply and sanitation also affords time for school going children particularly the girl-child whose tasks include fetching water and thereby reducing gender disparities.

Over 80% of the district's population depends on environment for domestic energy- charcoal and firewood. Thus environment play an important role in the community's efforts to reduce poverty by supplying of forest products for consumption or income generation. All development activities ultimately depend on a healthy environment. Environmental issues need to be taken into consideration, as degradation of the environment during development will compromise the livelihoods of the people. The agro-based industries in the district will have to comply with the environmental management act.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The sector will ensure that HIV/AIDS programmes are implemented and gender taken into consideration. This will further enforce the environmental concerns through proper planning that takes into account the environmental impact assessment and other issues under EMCA.

The sector's linkage with other sectors is important for economic development. Water is crucial for crop and livestock production and its availability guarantees all year round production. Environmental conservation has a direct bearing on rainfall pattern and cycle. Efforts will be made to ensure that environmental concerns are fully addressed. The youths will be engaged in ensuring that the forest cover is improved through planting of trees.

3.5 Human Resource Development

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This is a key sector in the development process of the District. The sector will be focused on improving the quality of life through, the provision of high quality education and health services to the people of Kakamega South.

Specific strategies would focus on increasing enrolment at all levels of education in the District. The current 2008 pre-school enrolment is 9,847 pupils against the pre-school population of 32,335. The primary school enrolment stands at 36,812 against the primary school going age of 58,323 while the secondary net enrolment is 5580 against the secondary school going age of 28,129. The discrepancy between actual enrolment and the school deserving population represents a potential which should be harnessed.

Through the Provincial Administration and the District Education Boards, efforts would be made to sensitize communities on the importance of educating children. The Provincial Administration will be handy in enforcing 100% compliance to free Primary Education programme. Parents/Guardians found not sending their children to school would be prosecuted accordingly. This will contribute a decisive step towards achieving MDG goal number 2 on Universal access to primary education.

Education stakeholders in the district will play a key role in ensuring devolved funds are used to strategically expand the existing schools and start new ones to increase access to education, improve transition rates from primary to Secondary schools and establish special education wings in primary & secondary schools to mainstream special needs education into existing learning and training institutions.

To achieve the vision and Mission of the sector, health facilities without staff will be staffed whereas the existing facilities will be expanded, upgraded and equipped. HIV/AIDS awareness creation, management of HIV/AIDS cases and VCT will be enhanced. More sites will be established to assist the increasing number. Malaria is the most important cause of morbidity and mortality with pregnant women and children under 5 years of age being the most affected. Nevertheless, other diseases like respiratory tract infections, and water, sanitation & hygiene related and other communicable diseases are a constant challenge to the health care system. The sector will promote preventive services so as to reduce the cost of curative care which is quite high and inaccessible to many who have turned to alternative medicine.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Education sub-sector is one among the key social sectors identified in the Kenya Vision 2030 as essential in contribution towards building a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. It is important in developing human capacities to serve productively in all the other sectors and sub-sectors. All sectors rely on the education sector for the supply of well trained and quality human resource capacity.

The Health sub-sector is important in preventing and treating numerous human diseases and increasing the productivity of workers in all the sectors in the district

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Health	
Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation, Ministry of Medical Services, and National Aids Control Council	Provide finance and human resources, infrastructure, planning, and governance

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration	Planning, community mobilization, implementation
FBO-Mukumu Mission Hospital	Planning, provision of resources and services
CDF	Provision of funds, promotion of services to community
NGO-APHIA II Western, AMREF Maanisha, Organization for Health, Education and Research Services (OHERS)	Provision of resources (funds personnel)planning, implementation
CBO	Provision of resources, planning, implementation and support awareness creation
Education	
Learners	Beneficiaries of investment in Education; Justify existence of Institutions; contribute towards transformation of Society
Teaching staff	Provision of guidance and counselling,; facilitate the teaching and learning process
Ministry of Education	Policy guidance
Ministry of Finance	Provision of financial support to Institutions and remuneration of teaching staff
Teachers' Unions	Address welfare of teachers
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender and Children Affairs Services.	Facilitate all round development of individuals by providing training & Support to youth groups, strengthening of gender issues, sports & Culture.
Community/Local Authorities	Provision of land to construct learning Institutions Parents/Guardians to pupils/Students

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health	Increased immunization coverage Increased FP uptake Increase VCT uptake	Inadequate Funds and personnel; Dilapidated facilities.	Training of health personnel; integration of immunization, VCT and FP services in all health facilities; implementation of health strategy raising proposal to development partners for funding
	Improved diagnosis and management of common ailments; Improve availability and distribution of medical supplies	Lack of adequate staff; Occasional lack of medical supplies; Inadequate transport; Long and bureaucratic procurement and stores management procedures.	Proposal to development partners to employ more staff; Implementation of new drug supply system; Raising proposal to development partners for funding
Education	Promotion of conducive teacher/student environment; supporting TIVET and achievement of MDG goal of universal primary Education	Inadequate transition rates; Shortage of classrooms; Low cognitive achievement; Inadequate T/L materials; Inadequate teaching staff; High T/Pupil ratio; Sporadic establishment of new schools; HIV/AIDS; Underutilization of some	Expand sec schools; Build more classrooms; Encourage learner centred teaching; Provide adequate T/L materials; Maximum utilization of teachers and teacher management; Establish rules & procedures on establishment of new

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		teaching staff; Weak quality assurance systems.	schools; Incorporate HIV/AIDS issue in school management; Promote family planning educational institutions.
Labour	Promote human resource development through better industrial relations and occupational health/safety	Inadequate staff and technical support	Encourage recruitment of multi-skilled workers; Adoption of ICT

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Imulama Community Health Centre, Ikolomani	Enhance access to good quality based health care	Complete the construction during the plan period	Construction of outpatient block
Construction of Shikumu Health Centre, Ikolomani	Increase coverage and accessibility of health services with active community participation.	Complete the construction during the plan period	Construct outpatient block.
Shibwe Health Centre Construction Programme, Ikolomani	Increase coverage and accessibility of health services with active community participation.	Complete the construction by 2011	Construct outpatient block and equip it.
Government Cost Sharing Programme to all the Health facilities	Enhance access to drugs and other items required	Provide drugs, and other health supplies.	Provision of drugs and other health supplies.
HIV/AIDS/STI Programme TOWA District wide	To campaign against HIV/AIDS	To create awareness through workshops, seminars, barazas and seminars.	Training of local community and staff through different fore.

(B) New Project Proposal: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Hospital Theatre	1	Improve medical service delivery to the community	Complete by 2010	Construct a modern district theatre

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Supply of Text Books District wide.	Improve the education at the district level.	Supply of basic text books to needy schools.	Provision of text books to needy schools.
Schools Bursary Fund District wide	To reduce the dropout rates and improve retention.	Assist needy students from the disadvantage families to pay school fees.	Award the bursary to the needy students Form divisional bursary fund committee.
Early Childhood Education Programme District wide.	Encourage all children to go to school.	Assess all the teachers annually. Build at least 2 schools annually.	Assessment of teachers; Construct and equip ECD centres.
Primary School Education Improvement program	Construct classrooms and staff houses. Improve learning environment.	Complete classrooms and staff houses. Provide learning equipment. Enough staff in schools.	Construct classrooms and staff houses; Purchase and distribute learning equipment to schools; Respond to staffing need.
Secondary School Education improvement program	Increase enrolment rates. Offer practical to students.	Increase in enrolment rates in all schools. Skilled students.	Expand boarding facilities; Construct industrial workshops; Construct science laboratories.
School infrastructure development	To provide adequate learning facilities	All Public schools	Construct more facilities in all schools.

(B) New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District education office	1	Provide adequate office space	Complete by 2009	Construct the office

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The development of this sector will depend to a greater extent on other sectors like physical infrastructure sector in the provision of the needed physical infrastructure for the development of education; and the development of information technology that will provide easy access to information via internet facilities. The Agriculture and Rural Development sector is a major source of income to support the above sector. A well performing economy will raise the incomes of the community which will in turn enhance investment in education and health sub sectors.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT services and PMTCT, to improve the lives of people affected or infected with the virus. The sector will also aspire

to increase support to those infected, through provision of nutrition supplements and drugs. The sector will also work with all stakeholders to ensure that the environment is conserved.

On mainstreaming of gender issues, women and youths in particular will be fully involved in health issues. They will also be fully engaged in all decision making organs at all levels.

Environmental conservation will be introduced in the school curricular and the formation of environmental clubs to run environmental activities in learning institutions promoted in all schools.

Support for the girl child education is bearing fruit and this can be seen from the retention rate and enrolment rate for primary and secondary schools. Efforts will be made to ensure that transition rates are greatly improved in line with the Kenya Vision 2030.

3.6 Research Innovation and Technology Sector

3.6.1 Sector 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 Sector Vision and Mission

Kenya Vision 2030 has identified Business Processing Outsourcing as a promising sub sector to Kenya and especially the youths. This involves the provision of business services via the internet to companies and organizations in the developed world.

The district currently has few internet outlets. This will be an area of concern as efforts will be made to upscale internet service provision as currently there exist a ready market for internet services.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Access to information that is well packaged and easily available is a prerequisite for development. The sector provides information to the people thus empowering them to make informed decisions on various issues affecting their lives; it influences people's opinions and brings about change

The sector informs the people on development policies and advices the public on issues of importance in other sectors and their role in the development process on.

Information is also a useful tool to fight social injustices and encourages debate on important issues and promotes alternative viewpoints. Information is vital in sensitization, education and entertainment.

The emerging information and communication technology has not been well established in Kakamega South District. While the Internet has increased the quality and quantity of information that one can browse, select and read, the majority of the people in the district cannot afford the high cost of connectivity moreover, it is confined to the district headquarters and the major market centres. In this respect, community learning and resource centres and digital villages should be established as the avenues that the district will have to strengthen to ensure that information flow is effective.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Information and Communication, ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology	To create an enabling environment for the growth of the sector and to equip public sector with IT to facilitate information flow
Development Partners	To support centres of adult learning through capacity building on IGA
Kakamega County Council	To speed up licensing exercise of the internet outlets
Private sector	To play a leading role in investing in the sector

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information and Communication	Liberalization of Air waves	Weak legal framework	Strengthen policy; License private practitioners
KNBS	Provision of quality & reliable statistical data for effective planning	Inadequate staff; Inadequate financial allocation; Limited ICT interconnectivity	Employ competent staff; Solicit for funding for ICT connectivity
Directorate of E-Government	Promotion of ICT adoption in GOK departments	Limited financial & technical resources	Solicit for adequate funding; Promote public private partnerships
GOK IT services	Provision of technical support to GOK departments on ICT	Limited financial & technical resources	Solicit for adequate funding Seek public private partnerships

(B) New Project Proposal: Information Communication Technology

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Capacity Building programs District wide	1	To train government officers to be able to support e-government program	200 government officers	Acquisition of appropriate training modules Mobilization of officers at the district and divisional levels
ICT infrastructure District wide	2	Enhance interdepartmental communication and information sharing	District and divisional offices	Procurement of servers and computers; Local area networking; Management Information Systems development
Digital Villages Project District wide	3	Expansion and automation of rural areas to support e-government project	One per division	Development of digital villages; Acquisition and installation of digital village infrastructure

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Human resource development sector will ensure that people are able to use and adopt new technologies in their way of working. Electricity coverage if enhanced by increasing connections will enable a greater population to use computers in their programming. People will remain healthy and be able to utilize new technologies with support from the health sub-sector.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Gender issues will be taken into account at all levels. Enrolment in schools will be improved with emphasis on the disadvantaged. There will be concerted efforts to address the girl child problems to improve girl's enrolment and completion rates. The ICT sub sector plays a crucial role in disseminating HIV/AIDS related data and information, environmental conservation measures and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity to learn and improve on all undertakings.

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

This sector is represented by Provincial Administration and Internal Security, OVP and Ministry of Home Affairs, Judiciary, Kenya National Audit Office, Electoral Commission of Kenya, Immigration and Registration of Persons in the district.

	KSIS	Frame	Indicators	Tools	Agency	Funds	Responsibilities
Development of women small scale enterprises	10 Million	2008-2012	No. of women trained	DMEC field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	DIDO	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
District Joint Loan Board Funding scheme	25 Million	2008-2012	No. of traders receiving loan; Amount of loans disbursed	DMEC field visits; Quarterly fund Reports	DTO	GOK	Evaluation of applications; Approval and disbursement of loan

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Sigalagala-Bukura road	1.2bn	2008-2010	Length of road tarmacked	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	Ministry of Roads	Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	Preparation of BQs, supervision of works, provision of technical support, conduct M/E prepare progress reports and ensure completion
Malinya-Mutaho road	9 million	2008-2009	No of km gravelled/graded.	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	Ministry of Roads	Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	Preparation of BQs, supervision of works, provision of technical support, conduct M/E prepare progress reports and ensure completion
Shitoli/Mukomari bridge	6 million	2008-2009	No of km gravelled/graded,	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	Ministry of Roads	Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	Preparation of BQs, supervision of works, provision of technical support, conduct M/E prepare progress reports and ensure completion
Shikulu-Isulu/Shisele road	5 million	2008-2010	No of km gravelled/graded,	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	Ministry of Roads	Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	Preparation of BQs, supervision of works, provision of technical support, conduct M/E prepare progress reports and ensure completion
Shitoli-shikokho bridge	5 million	2008-2009	No of km gravelled/graded,	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs,	Ministry of Roads	Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC	Preparation of BQs, supervision of works, provision of

	Kshs	Frame	Indicators	Agency	of Funds	Responsibilities
			composting, green manuring, and efficient fertilizer use at farm level	community; Reports to DEC/DDC	NGO	
Improved water management at farm level district wide	5 Million	2008-2012	No. of farms reached	DMEC field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	MOA MOLD MOFD	GOK Provision of funds and technical support
Mulwenya farmer's training centre	25 million	2008-2012	Complete centre	Progress reports to DEC/DDC Site visit reports Contract documents	MoA	GOK Provision of funds and technical support, Conduct M/E, Provide consultancy services, prepare progress reports, ensure proper implementation
District Agriculture office	9m	2008-2009	Complete office	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC Site visit reports Contract documents	MOA	GOK Provision of funds and technical support, Conduct M/E, Provide consultancy services, prepare progress reports, ensure proper implementation

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Business management courses	5m	2008-2012	Number of people trained; Number of successful businesses	Progress reports; Volume of credit given	Trade department	GOK	Trade department to provide training and loan facilities; Community to provide additional funds for business.
Strengthening Jua Kali associations in the district	10m	2008-2012	Number of sheds	Progress reports	District Trade Development Officer	GOK	GOK to provide technical expertise.
Training Industrial Extension Service Officers	50 Million	2008-2012	No of officers trained	DMEC field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	DIDO	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
One Village One Product (District)	50 Million	2008-2012	Completed project components	DMEC field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	DIDO	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support

					Agency	of Funds	Responsibilities
Revival program			No. of members.	Field reports; Site meetings; Supervision reports.			support
District Cooperatives office	9m	2008-2009	Complete office	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC Site visit reports Contract documents	Ministry of Cooperatives and Marketing	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support, Conduct M/E, Provide consultancy services, prepare progress reports, ensure proper implementation
National Agricultural Livestock Extension Project (SIDA) District wide	5 Million	2008-2012	No of field days held No of farmers trained	DMEC field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	MOA MOLD MOFD	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Conservation Agriculture	4.5 Million	2008-2009	No of farms applying technology No of farmers trained	DMEC Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Njaa marufuku Kenya	10m	2008-2012	No. of groups funded	DMEC field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	MOA	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Orphaned Crops promotion	2m	2008-2010	No. of acreage planted	DMEC field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	MOA Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Livestock Development Program	5.5 Million	2008-2011	No of farmers trained	DMEC field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	MOA MOLD MOFD	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Dairy Development Project district wide	5Million	2008-2012	No of farmers adopting modern technology	DMEC field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	DLPO; ILRI.	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Tea planting	10 Million	2008-2012	No of farms applying technology No of farmers trained	DMEC Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Soil fertility Management	2 Million	2008-2012	No of farmers having skills on	DMEC field visits; Reports from	MOA MOLD MOFD	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter defines the institutional framework for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the various projects/ programmes identified in chapter three for each sector. The national integrated monitoring and evaluation system (NIMES) will provide the mechanism to monitor the implementation of the District Development Plan. This will enable us to measure the efficiency of projects/programmes implementation and provide a feedback on projects/programmes implementation to the efficient re allocation of resources over time.

4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the District

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

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

A District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) are charged with the responsibility of monitoring and evaluation of projects at the district level. The composition of DMEC will be the District Commissioner as the chairman, NGOs, representatives of the civil society, donor agencies and other stakeholders. The monitoring exercise will be done on a quarterly basis. Reports from the DMEC will be presented to the District Development Committee (DDC) for endorsement, perusal and early intervention.

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

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Dairy Animal Development Program District wide	10 Million	2008-2012	No of persons trained No of trainings organized	DMEC field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	District Livestock Officer; Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Revolving Fund Program	15 Million	2008-2012	No. of loanees	DMEC field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	District Co-operative Officer; Co-operative members	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
District Cooperatives	2.5 Million	2008-2010	No. of Cooperatives;	DMEC Site visit reports;	DCO	GOK	Provision of funds and technical

CHAPTER FOUR:
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND
EVALUATION

positive momentum is created for the development of the district through unlocking of the potentials of this sub sector.

The physical infrastructure sector creates facilities for the growth of the manpower and special programme sector. The ICT sector also assists with the acquisition of modern technology which in turn enhances marketing and boosts productivity.

The health sub-sector provides medical services to the Special Programme sector and ensures that a healthy population is available for training and succession.

The education sub-sector lays a strong foundation for further development of the youth. The National Intelligence Security; Public Administration and GJLOS sectors ensure that an enabling environment for investment and personal growth in Human Resource Development exists.

3.9.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

Environmental conservation issues will be factored in community training and capacity building. The proposed programmes will be environmental friendly by ensuring that they comply with the environment management Acts and international commitments on the environment.

HIV/AIDS issues will be mainstreamed through capacity building efforts by the special programmes sub-sector and community awareness campaigns targeting the vulnerable groups.

There are efforts in the district to ensure that all the disadvantaged groups such as youth, persons with disabilities and women are involved in decision making at all levels. The proposed projects in the sector have an overall goal of alleviating poverty through various strategies such as community driven development support, promotion of cultural activities, youth and women enterprise schemes.

Project Name	Location	Project Description	Project Budget
Construction of office block
Renovation of
...
...
...

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Labour intensive contracts	3	To recreate local employment opportunities for district youth	50% Roads & public works contracts to be local labour based.	Grading, bush clearing and opening of culverts.
Youth Enterprise scheme	4	To enable many youth groups to benefit from the scheme	80% of youths.	Proposal development and funding; Train youths on entrepreneurial and project management skills.
Youth empowerment centre	5	Enhance youth access to ICT and related training	Construct the Youth empowerment centre at district HQ.	Construct and Operationalise the centre

(B) New Project Proposals: Special Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fire Management	1	Enhance the capacity of local Authorities to deal with fire tragedies	Purchase a fire engine	Procurement and supply of fire engines and other fire fighting equipments in all buildings.
Emergency Fund	2	Provide district based solutions to catastrophes and emergencies	Fund to be set up by 2010	Mobilize for funds from within and other development partners.
Disaster Management	3	Equip community members with relevant knowledge & skills to deal with disasters	Trainings & Education for all locations by 2010	Trainings, sensitization and practical demos

(B) New Project Proposals: Youth and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Office Block	1	Provide adequate office space	Complete by 2009	Construction of office block
Revival and Rehabilitation of one Youth Polytechnic in every Division of the District	2	Equip youth with technical skills, for the labour market.	Increase the number joining Youth Polytechnics by 70%	Renovation of buildings; Putting up new workshops, classes, hostels and administration blocks;

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector is linked to the productive sector since the former provides labour to the latter while the latter provides food and employment to the former. The Agriculture and Rural Development sector also provides revenue for the development of the Special Programme sector. By mainstreaming gender, youth and the disabled affairs into other programmes, a

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of State for Special Programmes, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Ministry of Gender and social Services, Children's Department, Ministry of Education. National Aids Control Council	Provision of Policy direction; Funding for various programmes
Private Sector	Provision of training and employment
Civil Society organizations; APHIA II Western,	Provision of health care, feeding programmes and training.

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Gender, Sports, Culture and Social services	Promotion of sports and preservation of cultures	Negative cultures; Resistance of community to change; Ignorance; inadequate number of social workers	Extensive community training and capacity building activities; Development of community sports grounds; Trainings on group management
Special Programmes	Coordination of disaster management activities; fight against HIV/AIDS	Inadequate technical staff; low funding; high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district	Train TOTs and CORPS; Mainstream traditional medicine in the management of HIV/AIDS
Youth Affairs	Promotion of youth development and coordination of youth organizations	Inadequate funds; Poor entrepreneurial skills; low C-YES allocation; Lack of alternative sources of credit facilities	Increase allocation of funds to Constituency Youth Enterprise Fund; Youth Training on Enterprise development and management

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

B) New Project Proposals: Youth Affairs

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Vocational Training Centre	1	Improve the entrepreneurial skills for the youth and promote self employment	Construct one fully equipped vocational training centre	Construct and Operationalise the centre
Tertiary Education subsidy programme District wide	2	To increase enrolment in tertiary institution in the district	Achieve 70% enrolment of school leavers to tertiary institutions by 2010	Construction and equipping of youth learning centres; provision of bursary to the needy students.

District Environment Action Plans (DEAPs) and the aspects of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) have been mainstreamed.

3.9 Special Programmes

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans".

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

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The government is the process of reviving all youth polytechnics and establishing new ones in the district to provide the youth with skills necessary for the growth of the district. Plans will be put in place to ensure that post secondary education is made affordable to all students.

In culture and recreation, concerned stakeholders will identify and develop suitable sites which are also expected to attract tourist. The plan has proposed the establishment of recreation centres in different parts of the district. Development of sports will be given the attention it deserves through establishment of modern sports facilities and training of sports people.

To stem the spread of backward socio-cultural practices, the community will be sensitized on the need to create a balance between maintenance of socio-cultural norms and adoption of modern practices; this will assist in promoting gender equality.

On HIV/AIDS pandemic, the district will respond by domesticating programmes outlined in the Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2005/06 - 2009/10. The programme will assist in bringing the HIV/AIDS prevalence rates down from the current 7% to less than 3% by the end of the planned period.

The department of adult education will work closely with other stakeholders to promote and expand adult education in the district. This will go a long way in reducing the high levels of illiteracy currently experienced in the district.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Sector recognizes the importance of developing the capabilities of the district's population as the key to creating a strong and productive multiplier effect in all the other sectors. In addressing issues of Gender, Youth and Special Programmes, various strategies will be pursued to cushion the population against unforeseen disasters, discrimination based on gender, spread of HIV/AIDS and problems associated with the youth. Generally, the sector will work towards the creation of a just and cohesive Society by providing enabling social environment for all in the district.

3.8.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(B) New Project Proposal: Planning

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of District Dev Office block/DPU and DIDC, District HQ	1	Offices for the DDO & Staff	Construction of office block by 2012	Construction of office block & DIDC jointly.
Procurement of computers and office equipment, District HQ	2	To enable the DDO and staff perform effective roles co-ordinations	Procure 2 Pentium 4 flat screened Computers	Procurement of office furniture ,Computers and installation of telephone, electricity & internet
Acquisition of a Vehicle, District HQ	3	To ease movement of the DDO & other Ministry personnel	Purchase a vehicle by 2010	Procurement of one Toyota /Isuzu pick up double cabin

(B) New Proposal: Finance

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of District Treasury	1	Offices for the District Treasury Staff	Construction of office block by 2012	Construction of office block

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Public Administration is basically an oversight sector that is charged with Coordination, monitoring and evaluation of policies being implemented in the district. By coordinating policy formulation, implementation and funding of projects and programmes, the sector cuts across all the sectors in the district.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Since Public Administration is charged with co-ordination of policy formulation and implementation, and provision of financial resources to finance district programmes, efforts would be made to mainstream gender, youth concerns, ICT, HIV/AIDS and climate change issues in the programmes being undertaken within the district.

To mainstream gender equality, the district will push for empowerment of women through formation of groups and establishment of income generating activities using locally available resources. For instance women groups will be trained to initiate poultry, dairy, and tree nurseries and craft business. Also cultures that promote gender biased ownership & access to land and other property would be dropped. To incorporate ICT, the sector will formulate district centred policies that favour establishment of schools and digital villages.

The district strives to integrate environment issues into all facets of planning and financing of development projects within the district in this DDP by ensuring that the

To this end, the district will put in place effective mechanisms to involve stakeholders in policy formulation, review and implementation of National policies for the benefit of the citizens.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Sector, through the Ministry of finance provides resources that finance the district development projects and programmes. Through the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 and its district planning offices, the district is able to develop its own realistic and achievable development plans. It aids in human resource management and development through formulation of training policies. It also provides a framework for management of public devolved funds and monitors implementation of public sector reforms programme.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Ministry of Finance	Provision of financial & Technical support
Staff line ministries and departments	Implementation of sector policies
Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	Formulation and implementation of sustainable district development plan & other relevant development policies
Private Sector	Promotion of private enterprises and competition
Civic Society	Creation of awareness on rights and privileges of the public
Trade Unions	Promotion of HR management & Development and welfare of works
Parliament	Formulation and passage of sector laws & policies, provision of conducive legal environment

3.8.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Finance	Improve public financial management	Mismanagement of devolved resources; Budgetary constraints	Strict enforcement of anti-corruption laws; Training & sensitization of GOK financial regulations
Planning	Ensuring effective district development planning & utilization of resources	Inadequate field staff & facilities; Inadequate M&E capacity	Adequate budgeting for additional staff and facilities
Public Service	Ensuring professionalism & equality in public recruitment	High No. of Job seekers; Political influence; Budgetary limitations	Promotion of small and medium scale business enterprises; Sensitization on public sector reforms

development will promote increased production and earnings which will boost the community's participation in administration matters and security through construction of chief's camps, administration and police posts. With increased employment opportunities through self-help and community initiatives, cases of burglary and theft will decline and this is bound to reduce pressure on security and law enforcement demands. Efficiency and effective public administration, law and order would greatly facilitate enabling environment for boosting investment and the growth of trade and industries in the district.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector is interlinked with all the other sectors therefore it will play a key role in advocating for HIV/AIDS, environment and gender issues within the sector and in other sectors as the sector fulfils its role of coordination and provision of leadership and guidance in the district.

The sector will work closely with other stakeholders on efforts to improve on the quality of life through mainstreaming HIV/AIDS issues in their operations, engaging in behaviour change communication, protection of rights and access to justice for infected and affected people.

With close liaison with the Ministries of Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services and other stakeholders it will ensure that initiatives to mainstream gender equality are implemented, monitored and sustained. This will include among other things, institutionalization of gender policies, laws and regulations, identification of existing gender gaps and integrating gender awareness into development activities.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The success of government policies depends to a large extent on the coordination and funding of the planned activities. During the plan period, the district will ensure that there is an enabling environment in the district that will encourage economic growth and poverty reduction. Paramount to be addressed during the period is security. Good governance, accountability and transparency will be the guiding principles in the implementation and execution of various policies and programmes in the various sectors. This will however, require the involvement of all stake holders in all the process right from the formulation, implementation and review of the policies and programmes.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Civic Education programme on good governance and democracy District Wide	Educate people on basic tenets of a democratic Society	Trainings to cover all locations by 2010	Organize and conduct the training

(B) New Project Proposal: Provincial Administration and Internal Security

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of District Headquarters	1	Create conducive environment for working	Complete by 2011	Construction of office block
Construction of D.O's offices; Ikolomani North and South Divisions	2	Create conducive environment for working	Two blocks completed one in each division.	Construction of office blocks
Construction of Police Division	3	To enhance security	Complete by 2010	Construction of police division
Construction of Malinya Police Post Housing units for administration police, Ikolomani	4	To provide the police with adequate housing facilities.	Complete the construction in the plan period	Construction of residential houses for the administration police.
Construction of DC's residence	5	To provide shelter	Complete residence	Construction of the DC's residence
Construction of Isulu Police Patrol Base Housing units for administration police, Ikolomani	6	To provide the police with adequate housing facilities.	Complete the construction in the plan period	Construction of residential houses for the administration police.
Construction of Eregi Patrol Base Housing units for administration police, Ikolomani	7	To provide the police with adequate housing facilities.	Complete the construction in the plan period	Construction of residential houses for the administration police.
Construction of Malaika Police Station	8	To enhance security	Complete by 2010	Construction of police division
Construction of Shiabwali A.P Camp	9	To provide the police with adequate housing facilities.	Complete by 2010	Construction of residential houses for the administration police.

(B) New Project Proposal: Judiciary

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of District Law Courts	1	Bring judicial services close to the community	Complete by 2010	Construction of law courts

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Efficient and effective Public Administration, law and order links positively with all other sectors. Human resource development works towards building capacity for efficiency, effectiveness, and enhanced administration. Enhanced agriculture and rural

Stakeholders	Roles
	appropriate decision making; Finance various community projects; Awareness creation on key issues affecting the community; Provide shelter, education and food to orphans and destitute children. They also provide shelter, education and food for the internally displaced children.
The public	Give feedback on service delivery; Support government and NGOs efforts on service delivery.
Development Partners	Help in systems strengthening to enable the sector deliver on its obligations.

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Provide security, maintain law and order so as to offer a conducive environment for development	Inadequate transport; Inadequate personnel; Lack of enough support from the people; Poor physical infrastructure	Sharing resources with other department; Institutionalize community policing up to the grassroots as a crime prevention strategy; Increase and improve on physical infrastructure
Probation services	Decongest the prisons through offering community service order (CSO); Involve the community in the execution of CSOs	Limited funding; Shortage of staff; Inadequate office space.	Provide sufficient funding; Employ more staff to assist in the implementation of the community service order; Expand the office space
Judiciary	Prompt dispensation of Justice	Inadequate Judicial staff; Incompetent prosecution; High back log of cases	Expand courts; Train police prosecutors; Employ more magistrates
Justice & Constitutional Affairs	Co-ordination of GJLOS reform programme	Resistance of reforms; Politicization of issues; Suspicion & tribalism	Aggressive Education programme wide consultations
National Audit Office	Promote transparency & accountability in management of public resources	Corruption; Inadequate technical staff	Provide adequate remuneration & motivation to public affairs
Immigration & Registration of persons	Provision of quality & reliable immigration & registration of persons services	Corruption; Illegal cross border trade; Crime sophistication; Infiltration of small arms	Strengthen immigration capacity; Provision of security & arms detection systems

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Project/Programmes: Justice and Constitutional Affairs

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training and Sensitization programmes on Justice, law and order	Educate people on their rights & privileges	Trainings to cover all locations by 2010	Convening Community Meetings & Barazas

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector plays a crucial role in the district through maintenance of law and order, rehabilitation of offenders, timely provision of services and general coordination of government policy. In order to create an enabling environment that is conducive to sustainable development, this sector will strive to promote efficient management of resources by instilling high standards of financial discipline that focuses on value for money and adoption of democratic governance that is accountable and sensitive to its people.

During the plan period emphasis will be put on community participation in issues relating to development governance and security. In the administration of justice efforts will be made to improve linkages among the police, courts, penal institution and other stakeholders for quick disposal of cases that are brought to court.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is essential in ensuring social stability and cohesion of communities in the district. It provides legal redress mechanisms to people's cases and issues. Through the Judiciary, the sector dispenses the much needed justice to law breaks and thus in effect acts as a deterrent to future offences.

The Sector ensures value for public money through the office of the President and the National Audit office. The Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs provides safeguards against the supreme law of the land and provides legal framework for districts participation in the constitution review process.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Provincial Administration, Ministry of Justice, Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs	Provide financial support; Formulation of policies, dissemination and implementation; Provide human resource; Ensure accountability in use of public funds; Provide security; Provide temporary shelter for children who are in conflict with the law.
Other departments	Share information, consult and exchange ideas for effective and appropriate decision making.
NGOs	Share information, consult and exchange ideas for effective and

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
				DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports		Site/field visit reports	technical support, conduct M/E prepare progress reports and ensure completion
Mutaho-Shiamusinjiri road	3.5 million	2008-2009	No of km gravelled/ graded,	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/ DDC Site/field visit reports	Ministry of Roads	Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/ DDC Site/field visit reports	Preparation of BQs, supervision of works, provision of technical support, conduct M/E prepare progress reports and ensure completion
Bushiangala-Mutaho bridge	5.6million	2008-2009	No of km gravelled/ graded,	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/ DDC Site/field visit reports	Ministry of Roads	Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/ DDC Site/field visit reports	Preparation of BQs, supervision of works, provision of technical support, conduct M/E prepare progress reports and ensure completion
Shiveye-mpaka market-igalagoli road and bridge	11 million	2008-2010	No of km gravelled/ graded,	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/ DDC Site/field visit reports	Ministry of Roads	Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/ DDC Site/field visit reports	Preparation of BQs, supervision of works, provision of technical support, conduct M/E prepare progress reports and ensure completion
Shianda bridge	4 million	2008-2009	No of km gravelled/ graded,	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/ DDC Site/field visit reports	Ministry of Roads	Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/ DDC Site/field visit reports	Preparation of BQs, supervision of works, provision of technical support, conduct M/E prepare progress reports and ensure completion
Shisesia-lidambitsa rd	3.8 million	2008-2010	No of km gravelled/ graded,	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	Ministry of Roads	Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	Preparation of BQs, supervision of works, provision of technical support, conduct M/E prepare progress reports and ensure completion
Mwirongo-Imugomari rd	5 million	2008-2009	No of km gravelled/ graded,	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit	Ministry of Roads	Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	Preparation of BQs, supervision of works, provision of technical support, conduct M/E prepare

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
				reports			progress reports and ensure completion
Lwanda bridge	6 million	2008-2009	No of km gravelled/graded,	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	Ministry of Roads	Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	Preparation of BQs, supervision of works, provision of technical support, conduct M/E prepare progress reports and ensure completion
Kaluni-Kilingili rd	5.2 million	2008-2010	No of km gravelled/graded,	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	Ministry of Roads	Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	Preparation of BQs, supervision of works, provision of technical support, conduct M/E prepare progress reports and ensure completion
Proper Maintenance of Roads on routine basis District wide	100 Million	2008-2012	No of km gravelled/graded,	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	MORPW MOW MOE	GOK LATF CDF	Preparation of BQs, supervision of works, provision of technical support, conduct M/E prepare progress reports and ensure completion
Khayega-Shimanyiro	50 Million	2008-2009	No of km gravelled/graded,	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	MORPW MOW MOE	GOK LATF CDF	Preparation of BQs, supervision of works, provision of technical support, conduct M/E prepare progress reports and ensure completion
Bushangala-A1 Chavakali	50 Million	2008-2011	No of km gravelled/graded,	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	MORPW MOW MOE	GOK LATF CDF	Preparation of BQs, supervision of works, provision of technical support, conduct M/E prepare progress reports and ensure completion
Shamusinjiri-Mwitseshe	50 Million	2008-2010	No of km gravelled/graded,	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	MORPW MOW MOE	GOK LATF CDF	Preparation of BQs, supervision of works, provision of technical support, conduct M/E prepare progress reports and ensure completion

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Energy							
Shihalia Electricity Project	0.5 Million	2008-2009	No. of connections	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	KPLC Ministry of energy (MOE)	GOK LATF CDF	Technical, financial and material support Capacity building, Supervision
Iguhu/ Malinya electricity	2.5million	2008-2009	No. of connections	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	KPLC MOE	GOK LATF CDF	Technical, financial and material support Capacity building, Supervision
Shivagala/ Ichina	3.2 million	2008-2010	No. of connections	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	KPLC MOE	GOK LATF CDF	Technical, financial and material support Capacity building, Supervision
Shichinji/ Mutaho	0.8 million	2008-2009	No. of connections	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	KPLC MOE	GOK LATF CDF	Technical, financial and material support Capacity building, Supervision
Isulu/shihalia/ shiveye/Lusui	4.8 million	2008-2010	No. of connections	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	KPLC MOE	GOK LATF CDF	Technical, financial and material support Capacity building, Supervision
Bushiangala/ Shisango	2.2 million	2008-2010	No. of connections	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs. DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	KPLC MOE	GOK LATF CDF	Technical, financial and material support Capacity building, Supervision
Ikolomani south divisional headquarters	1.5 million	2008-2010	No. of connections	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs. DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	KPLC MOE	GOK LATF CDF	Technical, financial and material support Capacity building, Supervision

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Eregi/Marram chief's office	0.5 million	2008-2010	No. of connections	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs. DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	KPLC MOE	GOK LATF CDF	Technical, financial and material support Capacity building, Supervision
Lukose/Lirhembe	1 million	2008-2010	No. of connections	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs. DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	KPLC MOE	GOK LATF CDF	Technical, financial and material support Capacity building, Supervision
Mulwenya Hydroelectric power station	42 million	2008-2012	No. of connections	Progress reports to Min Hqrs. DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	KPLC MOE	GOK LATF CDF	Technical, financial and material support , Supervision

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Ilurechi Water Project,	5Million	2008-2012	Number of water connections; Quality and quantity of water available to the people	DMEC field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	District Water Officer; Community	CDF	Provision of funds and technical support, conduct field extension visits, trainings, conduct M/E and ensure successful implementation of projects
Shitoli Water Project	11.5 Million	2008-2012	Number of water connections; Quality and quantity of water available to the people	DMEC field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	District Water Officer; Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Rehabilitation of all Water Springs	10Million	2008-2012	Number of water connections; Quality and quantity of water available to the people	DMEC field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	District Water Officer; Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Mukongolo Water Service	12Million	2008-2011	Number of water connections; Quality and quantity of water	DMEC field visits; Reports from community; Reports to	District Water Officer; Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			available to the people	DEC/DDC			
Mutaho Water Service	8Million	2008-2010	Number of water connections; Quality and quantity of water available to the people	DMEC field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	District Water Officer; Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Shimanyiro Water Programme	10Million	2008-2012	Number of water connections; Quality and quantity of water available to the people	DMEC field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	District Water Officer; Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Mulwenya water supply	17million	2008-2012	Number of water connections; Quality and quantity of water available to the people	DMEC field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	District Water Officer; Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Environmental management	5Million	2008-2012	No of persons trained No of trainings organized	DMEC Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	NEMA Officer; Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Environmental Awareness Campaign	3.5 Million	2008-2012	No. of community members sensitized	DMEC field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual Reports	NEMA Officer; Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
District Environment Documentation Centre	5Million	2008-2010	No of AI Provides licensed	DMEC Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	NEMA Officer; Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Dry season irrigation Development Program	15 Million	2008-2012	No. of irrigation farms established; No. of farmers trained	DMEC field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	MOA MOLD MOFD	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Supply of Text Books	50 Million	2008-2010	No of staff and schools supported No of facilities improved per school	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC Site visit reports Contract documents	MOE MOST	GOK CDF LATF	Provision of funds and technical support, Conduct M/E, Provide consultancy services, prepare progress reports, ensure proper implementation
Schools Bursary Fund	100m	2008-2012	No of Students benefiting	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC Site visit reports Contract documents	MOE MOST	GOK CDF LATF	Provision of funds and technical support, Conduct M/E, Provide consultancy services, prepare progress reports, ensure proper implementation
Early Childhood Education Programme.	5 Million	2008-2012	No of ECD centres supported No of pupils in ECD centres	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC Site visit reports Contract documents	MOE MOST	GOK CDF LATF	Provision of funds and technical support, Conduct M/E, Provide consultancy services, prepare progress reports, ensure proper implementation
Primary School Education.	50 Million	2008-2012	No. of Schools supported No. projects completed	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC Site visit reports Contract documents	MOE MOST	GOK CDF LATF	Provision of funds and technical support, Conduct M/E, Provide consultancy services, prepare progress reports, ensure proper implementation
Secondary School Education	60 Million	2008-2012	No. of Schools supported No. projects completed	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC Site visit reports Contract documents	MOE MOST	GOK CDF LATF	Provision of funds and technical support, Conduct M/E, Provide consultancy services, prepare progress reports, ensure proper implementation
School infrastructure Development	5 Million	2008-2010	No of schools	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC Site visit reports Contract documents	MOE MOST	GOK CDF LATF	Provision of funds and technical support, Conduct M/E, Provide consultancy services, prepare progress reports, ensure proper implementation
Promotion of Free primary education	50 Million	2008-2010	No. of schools with FPE	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC Site visit	MOE MOST	GOK CDF LATF	Provision of funds and technical support, Conduct M/E, Provide consultancy

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
				reports Contract documents			services, prepare progress reports, ensure proper implementation
Cost sharing of secondary education	50 Million	2008-2010	No. of schools, Amounts given to schools for cost sharing	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC Site visit reports Contract documents	MOE MOST	GOK CDF LATF	Provision of funds and technical support, Conduct M/E, Provide consultancy services, prepare progress reports, ensure proper implementation
District Education Office	11m	2008-2009	Complete and functional office	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC Site visit reports Contract documents	MOE MoPW	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support, Conduct M/E, Provide consultancy services, prepare progress reports, ensure proper implementation
District Hospital Theatre	46m	2008-2010	Complete and functional theatre	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC. Site/field visit reports. Financial and contract documents	Min. Medical Services Min of Public Health/Sanitation	GOK CDF LATF	Provision of funds, technical and material support, Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, Mobilize community contributions, ensure proper implementation
Imulama Community Health Centre	5 Million	2008-2010	Health facility constructed and functional	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC. Site/field visit reports. Financial and contract documents	Min. Medical Services Min of Public Health/Sanitation	GOK CDF LATF	Provision of funds, technical and material support, Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, Mobilize community contributions, ensure proper implementation
Construction of Shikumu Health Centre	5 Million	2008-2010	Health facility constructed and functional	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC. Site/field visit reports. Financial and contract documents	Min. Medical Services Min of Public Health/Sanitation	GOK CDF LATF	Provision of funds, technical and material support, Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, Mobilize community contributions, ensure proper implementation
Shibwe Health Centre Construction Programme	5 Million	2008-2010	Health facility constructed and functional	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC. Site/field visit reports. Financial and contract documents	Min. Medical Services Min of Public Health/Sanitation	GOK CDF LATF	Provision of funds, technical and material support, Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, Mobilize community contributions, ensure proper implementation

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Government Cost Sharing Programme to all the Health facilities	100 Million	2008-2012	No. of health items provided	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC, Site/field visit reports, Financial and contract documents	Min. Medical Services Min of Public Health/ Sanitation	GOK	Provision of funds, technical and material support, Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, Mobilize community contributions, ensure proper implementation
HIV/AIDS project	20 Million	2008-2012	No. of HIV victims sensitized, attended to; reduced prevalence rate	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC, Site/field visit reports, Financial and contract documents	Min. Medical Services Min of Public Health/ Sanitation	GOK CDF LATF	Provision of funds, technical and material support, Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, Mobilize community contributions, ensure proper implementation

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Capacity Building programs	5 Million	2008-2010	No. of people capacity built	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOIC KNBS DE-GOK GTIS MOIRP	GOK LATF CDF Private Sector	Provide funds, conduct M/E, provide technical support and ensure completion
ICT infrastructure	37 Million	2008-2010	No. of infrastructure improved	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOIC KNBS DE-GOK GTIS MOIRP	GOK LATF CDF Private Sector	Provide funds, supervise works, provide technical support ensure completion
Digital Villages Project	50 Million	2008-2012	Completed computerization	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOIC KNBS DE-GOK GTIS MOIRP	GOK LATF CDF Private Sector	Provide funds, supervise works, provide technical support ensure completion

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law & Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Training and Sensitization programmes on Justice, law and order	3 Million	2008-2010	No of trainings held; No. of people trained; No. of training	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E reports, supervision reports	MOJCA OP	GOK	Provide funds and technical support, conduct M/E, capacity building of community and ensure completion

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			manuals developed on different issues				
District Law Courts	27m	2008-2010	Completed project components	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E reports, supervision reports	MOJCA	GOK	Provide funds and technical support, conduct M/E, capacity building of community and ensure completion
Civic Education program on good governance and democracy	5 Million	2008-2010	Completed project components	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E reports, supervision reports	MOJCA OP	GOK	Provide funds and technical support, conduct M/E, capacity building of community and ensure completion
Malinya Police Post Housing units for Administration Police	10 Million	2008-2010	No. of housing units put up	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E reports, supervision reports	MOJCA OP	GOK	Provide funds and technical support, conduct M/E, capacity building of community and ensure completion
Police Division	45 million	2008-2011	Complete structure	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E reports, supervision reports	OOP	GOK	Provide funds and technical support, conduct M/E, and ensure completion
Malaika Police Station	20 million	2008-2010	Complete structure	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E reports, supervision reports	OOP	GOK	Provide funds and technical support, conduct M/E, and ensure completion
Isulu Police Patrol Base Housing units for Administration Police	10 Million	2008-2010	No. of housing units put up	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E reports, supervision reports	MOJCA OP	GOK	Provide funds and technical support, conduct M/E, capacity building of community and ensure completion
Eregi Patrol Base Housing units for Administration Police	10 Million	2008-2010	No. of housing units put up	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E reports, supervision reports	MOJCA OP	GOK	Provide funds and technical support, conduct M/E, capacity building of community and ensure completion
Shiabwali AP camp	2 million	2008-2009	No. of housing units put up	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E reports, supervision reports	OOP	GOK	Provide funds and technical support, conduct M/E, and ensure completion
D.Cs residence	10m	2008-2009	Completed residence	DMEC Progress	OOP	GOK	Provide funds and technical support,

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
				reports to DEC/DDC, M/E reports, supervision reports			conduct M/E, and ensure completion
Divisional Offices	4m	2008-2009	No. of offices constructed	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E reports, supervision reports	OOP	GOK	Provide funds and technical support, conduct M/E, and ensure completion

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of District Dev Office block/DPU and DIDC, District HQ	20 Million	2008-2012	Complete and functional office	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOF MOSPND & V2030	GOK CDF LATF	Provide funds, conduct M/E, provide technical support and ensure completion
Procurement of computers and office equipment, District HQ	5Million	2008-2012	No. of Computers stocked in DIDC	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC,	MOF MOSPND & V2030	GOK CDF LATF	Provide funds, conduct M/E, provide technical support and ensure completion
Acquisition of a Vehicle, District HQ	1.5 Million	2008-2010	No. of vehicles procured	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC,	MOF MOSPND & V2030	GOK CDF LATF	Provide funds, conduct M/E, provide technical support and ensure completion
District Treasury office block	10m	2008-2009	Complete and functional office	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E reports	MOF	GOK	Provide funds, conduct M/E, provide technical support and ensure completion

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Revolving Fund to finance Visual Art	5 Million	2008-2012	No. of loanees	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports, Community reports	MOSYA MOLHRD MOGCSS MSSP OVMNH	GOK LATF CDF	Provision of funds, technical and material support. Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, capacity build the community
Construction of a District Cultural centre	5 Million	2008-2012	Cultural centre constructed and	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs,	MOSYA MOLHRD MOGCSS MSSP	GOK LATF CDF	Provision of funds, technical and material support.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			functional	DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports, Community reports	OVMNH		Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, capacity build the community
Construction of Divisional Herbal medicine clinics	6 Million	2008-2010	Clinic constructed and functional	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports, Community reports	MOSYA MOLHRD MOGCSS MSSP OVMNH	GOK LATF CDF	Provision of funds, technical and material support. Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, capacity build the community
Construction of Vocational Training Centre at the District HQ	9 Million	2008-2010	Centre constructed and functional	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports, Community reports	MOSYA MOLHRD MOGCSS MSSP OVMNH	GOK LATF CDF	Provision of funds, technical and material support. Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, capacity build the community
Tertiary Education subsidy programme	45 Million	2008-2009	No groups trained No of groups financed	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports, Community reports	MOSYA MOLHRD MOGCSS MSSP OVMNH	GOK LATF CDF	Provision of funds, technical and material support. Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, capacity build the community
Labour intensive contracts and employment creation programme	10 Million	2008-2010	No. of contracts done, No. employed	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports, Community reports	MOSYA MOLHRD MOGCSS MSSP OVMNH	GOK LATF CDF	Provision of funds, technical and material support. Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, capacity build the community
Youth Enterprise scheme.	10 Million	2008-2010	No. of benefiting youth groups	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports, Community reports	MOSYA MOLHRD MOGCSS MSSP OVMNH	GOK LATF CDF	Provision of funds, technical and material support. Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, capacity build the community
Youth empowerment centre	5 Million	2008-2012	Centre constructed and functional, and equipped with computer	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit	MOSYA MOLHRD MOGCSS MSSP OVMNH	GOK LATF CDF	Provision of funds, technical and material support. Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, capacity

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
				reports, Community reports			build the community
Fire management	6 Million	2008-2010	No of fire engines and fire fighting equipments procured and supplied	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports, Community reports	MOSYA MOLHRD MOGCSS MSSP OVMNH	GOK LATF CDF	Provision of funds, technical and material support. Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, capacity build the community
District Emergency mitigation fund	2 Million	2008-2010	No. of emergency mitigation cases	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports, Community reports	MOSYA MOLHRD MOGCSS MSSP OVMNH	GOK LATF CDF	Provision of funds, technical and material support. Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, capacity build the community
Disaster management	7 Million	2008-2010	No. trained and educated	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports, Community reports	MOSYA MOLHRD MOGCSS MSSP OVMNH	GOK LATF CDF	Provision of funds, technical and material support. Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, capacity build the community
Revival and Rehabilitation of one Youth Polytechnic in every Division of the District	2 Million	2008-2012	Polytechnic revived and rehabilitated	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports, Community reports	MOSYA MOLHRD MOGCSS MSSP OVMNH	GOK LATF CDF	Provision of funds, technical and material support. Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, capacity build the community
Office block	10m	2008-2009	Office constructed and functional	DMEC Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports, Community reports	MOSYA	GOK	Provision of funds, technical and material support. Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, capacity build the community

4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Performance Indicators

The following are some of the indicators that will facilitate an assessment of the impact and performance of the various sectors in the district over the plan period.

Sector	Indicator/ Milestone	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid –Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
Agriculture				
Agriculture	Maize (bags/ha)	20	25	30
	Beans (bags/ha)	3	5	10
Health				
Health	HIV/AIDS prevalence (%)	7	6.5	5
	Doctor/Population ratio	1:122311	1:60,000	1:30,000
	Average distance to health centres(km)	10	7	5
	Malaria incidence	35.8	34	30
	Immunization coverage (%)	47	55	70
	Life expectancy (years)	53.4	55	60
	Infant Mortality rate	110.9/1000	100/1000	90/1000
Education				
Primary	Drop –out rates:	25	20	10
	Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:48	1:46	1:45
Secondary	Drop-out rates:	45	30	10
	Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:25	1:30	1:40
Water and Sanitation				
Water and Sanitation	% of households with access to piped water	5.8	7	20
	No. of households with access to potable water	5000	6000	7500
Energy				
Energy	% Households with electricity	2	5	10
	% households using firewood/charcoal	88	80	70
	% households using kerosene (lighting)	76	70	60
	% households using solar energy	3.6	5	8