



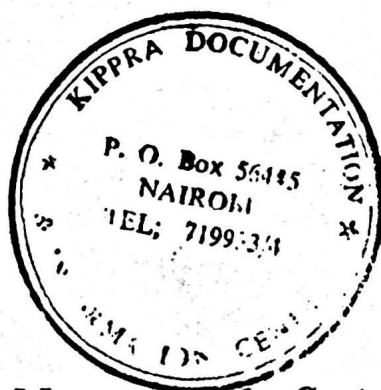
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

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LUGARI  
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2002-2008



**Effective Management for Sustainable Economic  
Growth and Poverty Reduction**

## FOREWORD

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the national level is established. In order for this Plan to be more effective than before, communities will be actively and fully involved in the entire planning process: from

selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. However, this requires huge investments in training and capacity building, particularly on participatory methodologies for the communities, and effective delivery of services closer to the people. In this regard, district information systems will be put in place, with District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) and District Planning Unit (DPU) playing a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Department through the office of the DDO in collaboration with development partners.

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

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AEO	Adult Education Officer
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AGM	Annual General Meeting
BGM	Bungoma
BOG	Board of Governors
BI	Bamako Initiative
CBO	Community Based Organization
CWSMP	Community Water Supply Management Programme
DC	District Commissioner
DWO	District Works Officer
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer
DRC	District Roads Board
DTDO	District Trade Development Officer
DIDO	District Industrial Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DO	District Officer
DEB	District Education Board
DDO	District Development Officer
DEC	District Executive Committee
DALEO	District Agriculture and Livestock Extension Officer
DFO	District Fisheries Officer
DLPO	District Livestock Production Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DSO	District Statistics Officer
DACC	District Aids Control Co-ordinator
DEO	District Education Officer
DHMC	District Health Management Committee
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EPI	Expanded Programme for Immunization
GOK	Government of Kenya
HG	High Grade
HIV	Human ImmunoDeficiency Virus
HQ	Headquarters
HA	Hectare
ITN	Treated Nets
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ID	Identity Card
JLB	Joint Loan Board
K-REP	Kenya Rural Enterprise Promotion
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estates
KIBT	Kenya Institute of Business Training
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
KPLC	Kenya Power & Lighting Company

KM	Kilometre	
LG	Low Grade	
MCH/FP	Maternal Child Health Care/ Family Planning	
MOEST	Ministry of Education Science and Technology	
MCT	Mother to Child Transmission	
MOH	Ministry of Health	
MOH	Medical Officer of Health	
MG	Medium Grade	
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework	
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund	
NGO	Non Governmental Organization	
NII	National Information Infrastructure	
NCCCK	National Council of Churches of Kenya	
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board	
NDP	National Development Plan	
NFE	Non- Formal Education	
NGO	Non Governmental Organization	
PMG	Pay Master General	
PMEC	Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee	
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	
REP	Rural Electrification Programme	
SO	Sports Officer	
TB	Tuberculosis	
TOT	Training of Trainers	
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisations	
URTI	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	
U5MR	Under 5 Mortality Rate	
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing	

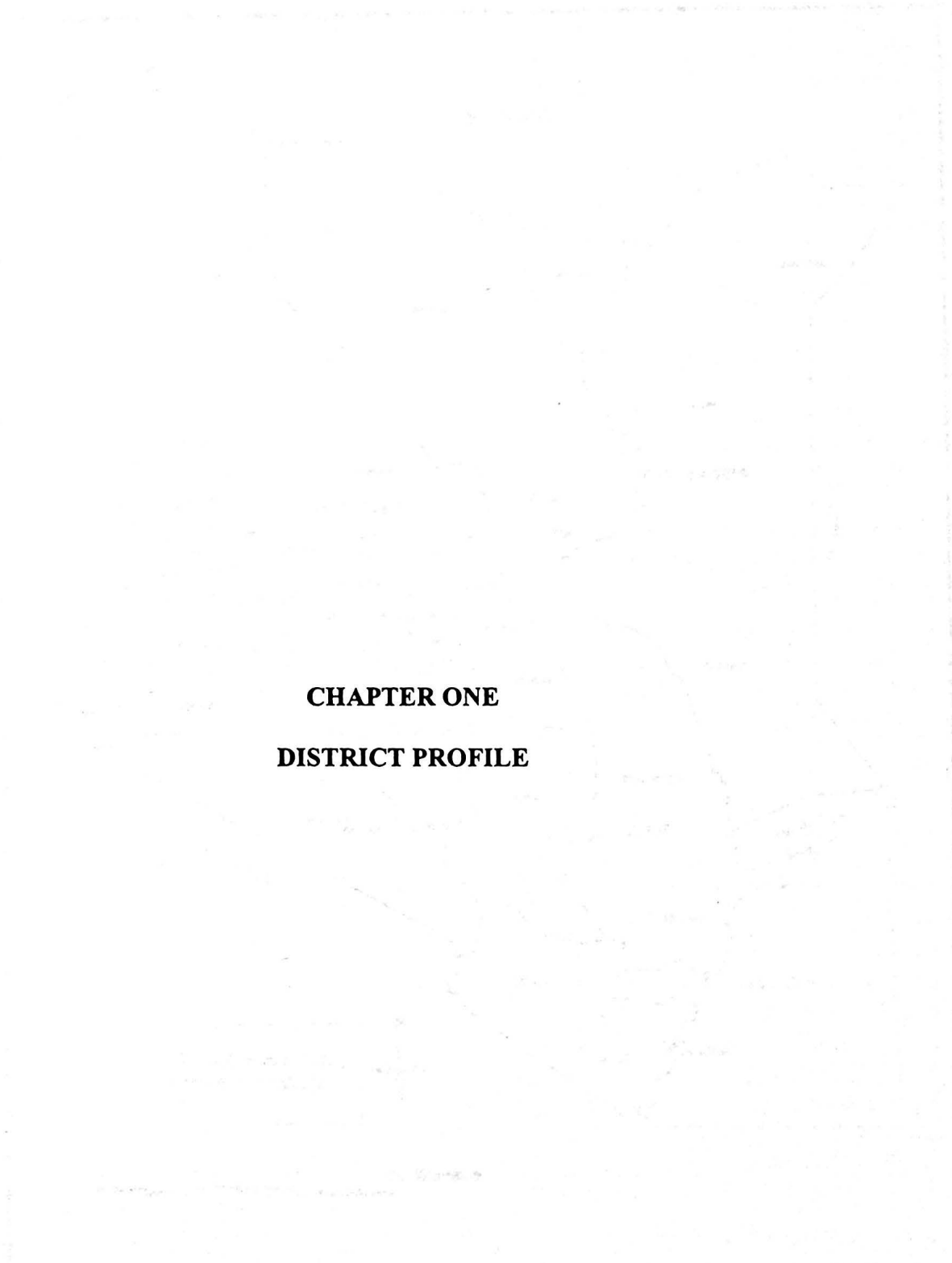
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**CHAPTER ONE**  
**DISTRICT PROFILE**

CHAPTER ONE  
DISTRICT PROFILE



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter gives the background description of the district in terms of its location, size, administrative units and main physiographic and natural conditions critical to the development of the district.

It also provides a fact sheet of major socio-economic indicators giving the situation in the district at the start of the Plan period. The chapter is important as it indicates the resource base on which this Development Plan is built in order to address the Plan's theme of *"Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction"*

### 1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

#### 1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Lugari District was carved out of the larger Kakamega District in 1998. It is one of the eight districts in Western Province. It borders Kakamega and Nandi to the South, Bungoma to the West, Uasin Gishu to the East and Trans-Nzoia to the North.

The district lies between longitude 34° 28' and 35° east and between latitudes 0, 25' and 1° north of the Equator. The district occupies an area of 670.2 km<sup>2</sup>, with Nzoia, Turbo and Lugari forests occupying 83.9 km<sup>2</sup>. Table 1.1 shows the administrative units of the district and the total area.

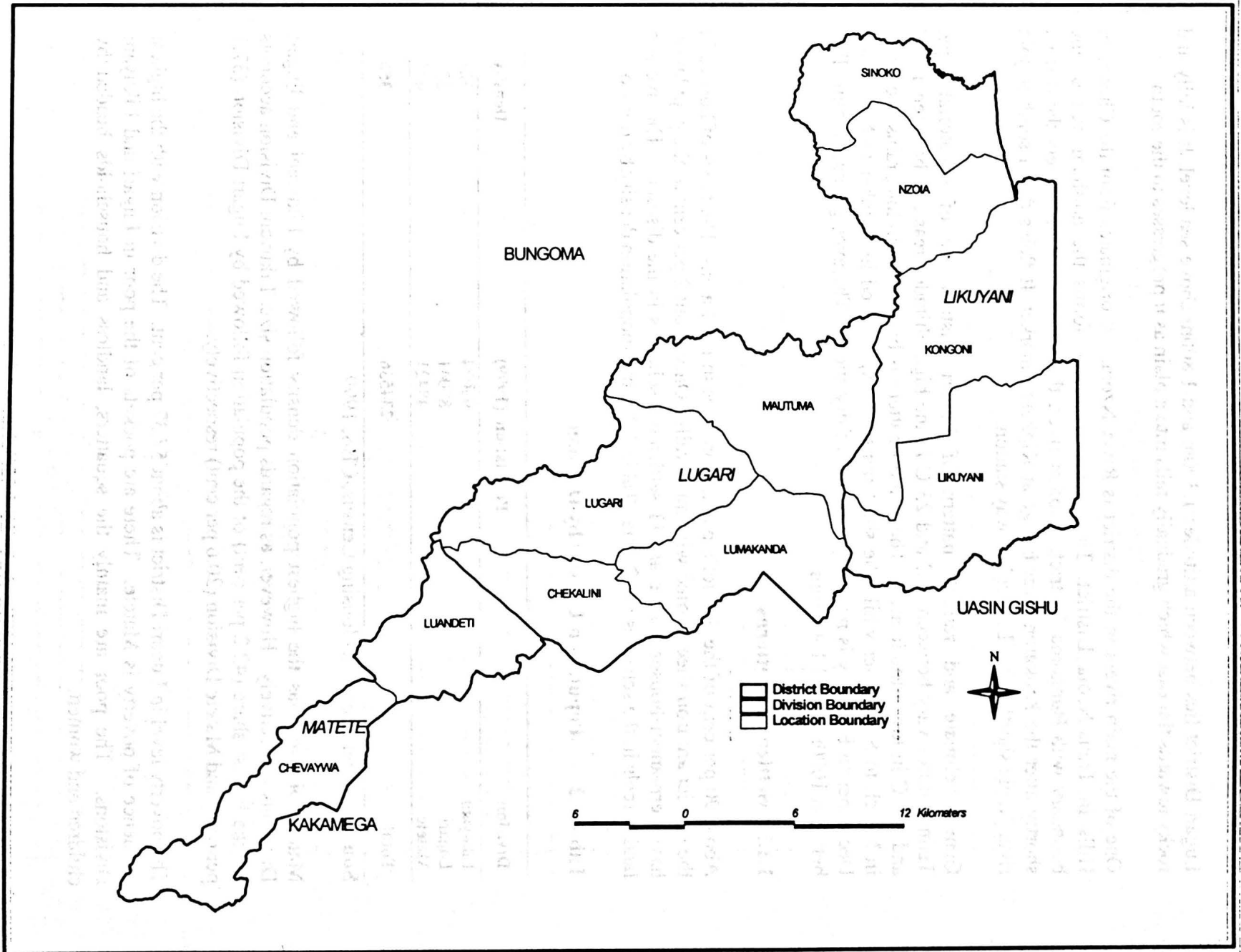
**Table 1.1 Area and Administrative Units**

Division	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	No Of Locations	No Of Sub-Locations
Likuyani	302.0	4	13
Lugari	266.3	4	8
Matete	101.9	2	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>670.2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Lugari, 2001

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

# LUGARI DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



### 1.1.2 Physiographic And Natural Conditions

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

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

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

### 1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

About 90 per cent of the district's population lives in rural areas. The types of houses in the district are iron sheet roofed with mud walls. Only about 2 per cent of the population have permanent houses. There are 11 settlement schemes in the district. The average land parcels in the schemes are 2.5 ha. Table 1.2 shows population density by division.

**Table 1.2 Population Density by Division**

Division	Population (1999)	Density
Likuyani	99074	328
Lugari	87041	327
Matete	48421	475
<b>Total</b>	<b>234536</b>	<b>350</b>

Source: Population and Housing Census, CBS, 1999

Matete Division has the highest population density followed by Likuyani and Lugari Divisions respectively. However, as regards population size, Likuyani Division accounts for the largest share (42.2 per cent) of the population followed by Lugari Division (37.1 per cent) and Matete Division (20.6 per cent) respectively.

The poverty level in Lugari District is about 57.37 per cent. The division with the highest incidence of poverty is Matete. There are pockets of the poor in Lugari and Likuyani Divisions. The poor are mainly the squatters, landless and households headed by children and women.

## 1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The information provided in this sheet provides a snapshot of the district at the start of plan period. This data will facilitate measurement of achievements at the end of the plan period. It also gives statistical data used for analysis in the plan.

Total Area	670.2 km <sup>2</sup>
Arable Area	484 km <sup>2</sup>
Non-Arable Land	186.2km <sup>2</sup>
Water Mass	Not available
Gazetted Forest	83.9 km <sup>2</sup>
Urban Area	45.5
<b>Topography And Climate</b>	
Altitude	1300 – 1800m above sea level
Rainfall	Nzoia 1168.3mm Turbo 1188 mm Lugari 1123.9 mm
Rainfall by seasons (long and short rains)	
Long rains	1200 mm
Short rains	1000 mm
Temperature Range	22 <sup>o</sup> c– 28 °c
Temperature Average	25 °c
<b>Demographic and Population Profiles</b>	
<b>Population Structure (2002)</b>	
Population size	244,078
Total no. of males	119,052
Total no. of females	125,026
Female/Male ratio	100:105
Total no. of youthful population	55,362
Total population of primary school going age	61,190
Total population of secondary school going age	26,403
Total labour force	117,071
Dependency ratio	100:115
Population growth rate	4.135%
<b>Density</b>	
Highest density Matete Division	494 persons per/km <sup>2</sup>
Lowest density Lugari Division	340 persons per km <sup>2</sup>
Average density	417 persons per km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Rural Population</b>	
Rural population at the start and end of the plan period	228,174 (2002) 291,810 (2008)
<b>Urban Population</b>	
Number of towns	2
Urban population at the start of the plan period	16,007
Crude birth rate	74/1000
Crude death rate	33/1000
Life expectancy	
Male	48
Female	52
Infant mortality rate	130/1000
Under 5 mortality rate	184/1000
Total fertility rate	8.4
<b>Social – Economic Indicators</b>	
Total number of households	41,809
Average household size	5
Number of female headed households	24,946



Number of children headed households	Data not available
No. of disabled	1,000
Children needing special protection	Data not available
Absolute poverty (rural and urban)	57.27% or 124,689
Contribution to national poverty	5.63 %
Average households incomes:	
Sectoral contribution to household income:	
Agriculture	90%
Rural self employment	3%
Wage employment	4%
Urban self employment	1.5
Other	1.5
Number of unemployed	36,108
<b>Agriculture</b>	
Average farm size (small scale)	2. 10 ha
Average farm size (large scale)	5 ha
Main food crops produced	Maize, beans, sweet potatoes, cassava, sorghum
Main cash crops produced	Coffee, sunflower, sugarcane bananas, passion, hales tomatoes
Total acreage under food crops	32,390 ha
Total acreage under cash crops	2,220 ha
Main storage facilities (on and off farm)	NCPB, traditional stores
Population working in the agriculture sector	54,307
Total number of ranches	Data not available
Average size of ranches	Data not available
Main livestock breed	Dairy cows
Land carrying capacity	2 per acre
Population working in the livestock sector	34,400
Main species of fish catch	Oreochromis niloticus, claries (omena), Tilapia
Population of fish farmers	253
Number of fish ponds	279
Number of landing beaches	Nil
Size of gazetted forests	83.9 Km <sup>2</sup>
Main forest products	Pulpwood, fuel wood, poles, timber, withies, grass
% of people engaged in forest activities(sawmills, furniture works)	3%
<b>Cooperatives</b>	
Number of active cooperatives by type	
Sacco societies	3
Coffee societies	5
Multipurpose societies	4
Key Coops which have collapsed in the last 5 years	Coffee societies, multipurpose societies
Total registered members by type	
SACCO	178
Coffee Societies	1,881
Multipurpose societies	3,555
Total turnover by type	
Saccos	Ksh. 16,705
Agriculture	Ksh 3,681,643
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	
Number of households with access to piped water	3,377
Number of households with access to potable water	17,728
Number of permanent rivers	2
Number of wells	13
Number of protected springs	68
Number of boreholes	6
Number of dams	43
Number of households with roof catchments	140
Average distance to nearest potable water point	500m
Number of VIP latrines	22,472

<b>Education Facilities</b>	
<b>Pre-primary</b>	
Number of pre-primary schools	237
Total enrolment rates	
Boys	41%
Girls	41%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:24
Average years of school attendance	2
<b>Primary</b>	
Number of primary schools	210
Total enrolment rates by sex	
Males	96.6%
Females	100.8%
Total drop out rates by sex	
Males	7.4%
Females	7.2%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:33
Average years of school attendance by sex	
Boys	7
Girls	7
<b>Secondary</b>	
Number of secondary schools	26
Total enrolment rates by sex	
Males	24.9%
Females	34%
Total drop-out rates by sex	
Boys	5%
Girls	3%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:18
Average years of school attendance by sex	
Boys	3
Girls	3
<b>Tertiary</b>	
Number of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc)	0
Main type of training institutions	0
<b>Adult literacy</b>	
Number of adult literacy classes	38
Enrolment by sex	
Males	458
Females	769
Drop-out rates by sex	
Males	60%
Females	60%
Literacy levels by sex	
Males	84%
Females	68%
<b>Health</b>	
Three most prevalent diseases	Malaria, URT infections, skin diseases
Doctor/patient ratio	Data not available
Number of hospitals	1
Number of health centres	50
Average distance to health centre	8 km
% households with access to health centres	70%
<b>Energy</b>	
Number of households with electricity connections	35
Number of trading centres with electricity	4
% rural households using solar power	Data not available
% households using firewood/charcoal	84.9%
% households using kerosene, gas or biogas	4.3%

<b>Transport Facilities</b>	
Total kilometres of roads(i.e. earth, murrum,(RAR) bitumen), by division	442 Km
Lugari Division	193.6 km
Likuyani Division	157.5 km
Matete Division	91.1 km
Total length of railway line and number of stations	20 km; 1 station
Number of ports including inland container depots	0
Number of airports and airstrips	0
Number of waterways	0
Number of public service vehicles	Data not available
<b>Communication</b>	
Number of households with telephone connections	Data not available
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections	40
Mobile service coverage	Kencell, Safaricom
Number of post/sub-post offices	8
Number of telephone booths	10
Number of households without radios	15,887 38%
Number of cyber cafes	Nil
<b>Trade and Commerce and Tourism</b>	
Number of trading centres	39
Number of hotels	4
Number of tourist class hotels	2
Main tourist attractions	Mawe Tatu, Webuye Falls
Number of registered hotels	149
Number of licensed businesses	1,623
Total number of informal sector enterprises	1,792
<b>Banks and Financial Institutions</b>	
Number of banks*	0
Volume of credit provided	Nil
Number of other financial institutions	0
Volume of credit provided	Nil
Number of micro-finance institutions	1

\*The District is served by Uasin Gishu District and Bungoma

## **CHAPTER TWO**

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



## **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

This Chapter gives an overview of 1997 – 2001 District Development plan. It also analyses the implementation of the 1997 – 2001 Plan in terms of achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. The Chapter then looks at the linkages between the District Plan and the National Plan and other policy documents. The chapter generally looks at the development challenges the District is likely to face during the plan period. It also focuses on population Dynamics, Poverty, HIV/AIDS, Gender issues and disaster management in relation to the Plan theme of “Effective Management for Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction”.

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

As mentioned in Chapter one, the district was created in 1998 and this was after the compilation of 1997-2001 Plan. The new district, therefore, set out to implement the priorities set for the former Lugari Division in Kakamega District. However, with the elevation of Lugari Division to a district, some of the priorities changed.

The prioritised projects received low funding during the plan period, which affected implementation. The district did not have many NGOs and other partners, which made implementation rate low. Civil Service Reforms, and PMG reimbursement problems compounded this especially in the 1998/99 financial years.

The improvement of physical infrastructure was a district priority, but this was not achieved as planned due to constraints such as inadequate funding. The marketing of the farm produce improved slightly in 2000 but no new agro-based industries were started. This was mainly due to shortage of raw materials. Agricultural production in the district depends on maize, beans and sunflower. A few areas grew coffee as cash crop. The production of sunflower has since gone down due to low prices offered to farmers. In the coffee sub-sector, price fluctuation has adversely affected the production. The few agricultural cooperative societies that were active at the beginning of Plan period have since collapsed and made marketing of farm produce very poor especially for milk and coffee. The high dependence on maize has continued although the prices have been poor due to liberalisation of the market.

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

The district is a predominantly agricultural area and most projects implemented were to support this sector. During the Plan period, projects continued to be implemented from Kakamega Headquarters especially the district wide programmes because most departmental offices were not established as fast as required.

In the agriculture and Rural Development Sector, about 15 projects were implemented with a completion rate of about 50 per cent. In the Physical Infrastructure and Services sector, the roads sub-sector had the highest achievement with 23.1 km being gravelled and graded. In the health and education sub sectors new physical facilities were constructed with the help of communities in order to improve the services delivered. The energy sub-sector, that is, rural electrification had the lowest implementation rate.

During the plan period, the total number of projects implemented was 51 at a total cost of about Kshs. 47,499,470.49 cutting across the different sectors in the district. This figure excludes amounts contributed by the community in the various sectors. Table 2.1 below shows the projects and programmes implementation status.

**Table 2.1 Projects/Programmes Implementation Status: 1997-2001**

Dept.	No. Of Project Proposed	No Of Projects Implemented	% Implementation Status of Projects	Total Cost Of Project Implemented
Health	2	2	-	0.7m
Roads	6	5	-	KShs.775
Water	3	1	30%	KShs.750
Education	8	8	40%	-
County Council	2	-	-	-
Police	3	1	40%(physical)	-
Forest	3	2	-	KShs.1,972,920
Cooperative	3	3	83%	KShs.484,560
Veterinary	1	-	-	-
Livestock	6	3	70%	KShs.188,155.25
Agriculture	8	7	60%	Ksh 935M
Not in Plan	1	21	60%	Ksh 926,455

Source: District Development Office, Lugali, 2001

The implementation of projects and programmes was low due to a number of constraints, which included: high cost of farm inputs, poor states of infrastructure, lack of marketing information and marketing skills, lack of start up capital, lack of electricity.

Though the Agriculture department continued to provide extension services and technology transfer, no new agro-based industries were started due to lack of start-up capital and electricity. In education, the enrolment and retention rates dropped due to increased poverty levels and high levies charged by schools.

The poor states of the roads network continued to hamper transportation of goods and services in the district. This affected negatively trade and marketing of farm produce. The collapse of cooperative societies and poor prices offered to farmers affected production of coffee, sunflower and milk among others.

Despite the general poor performance of projects implementation during the plan period, there were better achievements for projects and programmes that involved the community in implementation. This is an important lesson for this plan. Efforts should be made to promote partnerships and collaboration in the implementation of projects proposed in this plan.

The major constraints experienced during Plan implementation were low involvement of community in project implementation and lack of training in the few incidences where they were involved. Regarding road construction, lack of machinery and encroachment on road reserves was cited as a major problem. However, one major constraint that cut across all sectors was that of inadequate lack of funds.

### **2.3 LINKAGES WITH THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS**

The theme of both the DDP and the National Development Plan (NDP) is “Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction”. This theme provides the national aspirations of poverty alleviation and economic growth. Resources will therefore be deliberately directed towards reducing the poverty situation in the district from 57.8 per cent to 30 per cent during the Plan period.

Whereas the NDP articulates broad national policies to reduce poverty, the DDP focuses at the Meso level and involves the identification of resources, challenges and constraints, followed by articulation of development policies, strategies and programmes geared towards achieving set targets. Additionally the DDP strives to formulate a mechanism for monitoring, and evaluating the plan.

The DDP is also consistent with other policy documents. The GOK identified disease, ignorance and poverty as the main problems to be addressed. In the other policy documents the GOK has noted that there are regional and gender dimensions to the problem and that certain excluded groups needed to be in the mainstream of development. Poverty alleviation and unemployment has been the subject of various National Development Plans, Sessional Papers, Presidential Commissions, Task Forces, and studies in Kenya. The wide range of contributions reflects the pressure on government to find solutions to the persistence of poverty in Kenya. Other main policy documents, include the National Poverty Eradication Plan (1999) which aims at reducing poverty by half by the year 2015 which reiterates the Governments determination to face up to the poverty challenge in the long run.

The DDP has also taken cognisance of Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. The PRSP Consultation, which was done in March 2001, is the major building block upon which the District Plan has been developed. The policies and strategies outlined in this DDP will guide future PRSP/MTEF consultative process and other short-term priority programmes required to address poverty situation in the district. The harmonization of these exercises will ensure, that the DDP provides broader visions and policies to guide district endeavours in the medium term period (7 years as opposed to 3 years in the PRSP). This means that the plan cannot ignore both short-term and long term programmes especially if they address the theme of the plan and the GOK’s overall focus on poverty reduction.

The MTEF budget will link programmes proposed in the plans with available resources thereby enhancing plan implementation through involvement of districts in not only budgetary process but also in monitoring and evaluation.

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

The main challenge that the district is likely to face in achieving its objective of spurring economic growth and poverty reduction is inadequate physical infrastructure. The PRSP forum identified provision and maintenance of physical infrastructure as a major challenge in the district. It is envisaged that improving existing infrastructure will provide an enabling environment for investors to start small-scale industries and improve



transportation of farm produce to the markets thus creating employment and enhancing incomes in the district.

The district energy supply limits the investment interests since there is no electricity in the whole district. The district has identified programmes under Rural Electrification Programme to supply power to institutions and market centres in order to attract investors and small scale Jua-Kali enterprises.

The other challenge facing the district is lack of credit facilities both for farmers and entrepreneurs. The existing financial institutions in the neighbouring district require collateral from applicants, but youth and women who are mainly involved in agricultural activities and trade lack title deeds.

The extension services are inadequate in all areas. People in the rural areas are least informed on various key issues in agriculture, law and order, human rights, civic education leadership among others. The major challenge is how to intensify extension services in order to educate the populace on issues affecting them. Since the government policy has changed from that of provider to facilitator, this means that NGOs, CBOs, and the private sector will take up extension services to the people.

Land use is another concern in the district. The district has 11 settlement schemes but land sub-division has affected production per unit area and also change of use. Since land is a major resource in the district, land sub-division into uneconomical units should be controlled. Through extension services, the populace need to be educated on land use and tenure. There is need for the government to develop a land use policy and enforce existing land acts.

#### **2.4.1 Population Growth**

The total population of the district as per the 1999 census was 215,920 persons. This represented a 51.2 per cent population increase over a 10-year period. The population is projected to reach 300,578 by the end of the plan period. This represents an increase of 39 per cent. The high population increase will have negative effects on the development of the district. High population growth is a great challenge in the district, which has few socio-economic facilities to cater for increased population. Health and education facilities are over stretched since most of the population is young (0-15 yrs that is 50 per cent). Accessibility, affordability of health, and education services are key to poverty alleviation. Those will be addressed during the plan period.

Universal primary education is key to elimination of illiteracy in the district. During a survey carried out in 1999 a great number of people were found to be illiterate (30 per cent) did not know how to read and write. The situation is made worse by the high drop out rate of 53 per cent. To address this challenge the district will establish NFE (Non-Formal Education), community library and bursary funds. The district lacks vocational training institutes and middle level colleges.

**Table 2.2 Population Projections for Various Age Groups**

Age Cohort	1999	2001	2002	2004	2006	2008
0-4	39,021	42,385	44,175	47,983	50,009	54,320
5-9	33,149	36,007	37,527	40,763	42,483	46,146
10-14	33,635	36,535	38,077	41,360	43,106	46,823
15-19	26,203	28,462	29,664	32,221	33,581	36,477
20-24	19,133	20,783	21,660	23,527	24,521	26,635
25-29	14,099	15,315	15,961	17,337	18,069	19,627
30-34	10,909	11,850	12,350	13,415	13,981	15,186
35-39	9,631	10,461	10,903	11,843	12,343	13,407
40-44	7,479	8,124	8,467	9,197	9,585	10,411
45-49	5,532	6,118	6,376	6,926	7,218	7,840
50-54	4,250	4,616	4,811	5,226	5,447	5,916
55-59	3,289	3,573	3,723	4,044	4,215	4,579
60-64	2,897	3,147	3,280	3,562	3,713	4,033
65-69	2,226	2,418	2,520	2,737	2,853	3,099
70-74	1,503	1,633	1,702	1,848	1,926	2,092
75-79	1,077	1,170	1,219	1,324	1,380	1,499
80+	1,787	1,941	2,023	2,197	2,290	2,488
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>215,920</b>	<b>234,536</b>	<b>244,437</b>	<b>265,511</b>	<b>276,720</b>	<b>300,578</b>

Source: District Statistics Office, Lugari, 200

The above projections show that the economically inactive population is 53.4 per cent of the total population. That is, the young population (0-14 years) account for 49 per cent of the population while the aged (60 years and above) account for 4.4 per cent of the population. This gives a high dependency ratio of 100:114.6, implying that the economically active population supports more than one person. This leads to low savings and investment in the district and hence slow economic growth and persistence of high poverty incidence. Similarly a large youthful population places heavy strains on the required infrastructure such as health and education. Measures to reduce the high dependency ratio will have to be put in place if the vicious cycle of poverty in the district is to be broken.

**Table 2.3: Population Projections by Sex**

Age Cohort	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	19,679	19,456	22,255	22,002	24,156	23,883	26,221	25,924	28,461	28,139
5 - 9	16,694	16,550	18,879	18,716	20,492	20,316	22,243	22,052	24,144	23,936
10-14	16,964	16,768	19,184	18,963	20,824	20,583	22,603	22,342	24,535	24,251
15-19	13,149	13,129	14,870	14,847	16,141	16,116	17,520	17,493	19,017	18,988
20-24	8,834	10,353	9,990	11,708	10,844	12,709	11,771	13,795	12,777	14,973
25-29	6,418	7,720	7,258	8,730	7,878	9,476	8,551	10,286	9,282	11,165
30-34	5,068	5,872	5,731	6,641	6,221	7,208	6,753	7,824	7,330	8,493
35-39	4,454	5,205	5,037	5,886	5,467	6,389	5,935	6,935	6,442	7,528
40-44	3,536	3,964	3,999	4,483	4,341	4,866	4,711	5,282	5,114	5,733
45-49	2,721	2,928	3,077	3,311	3,340	3,594	3,626	3,901	3,935	4,235
50-54	2,017	2,245	2,281	2,539	2,476	2,756	2,687	2,991	2,917	3,247
55-59	1,456	1,842	1,647	2,083	1,787	2,261	1,940	2,454	2,106	2,664
60-64	1,363	1,542	1,541	1,744	1,673	1,893	1,816	2,055	1,971	2,230
65-69	1,033	1,200	1,168	1,357	1,268	1,473	1,376	1,599	1,494	1,736
70-74	809	699	915	790	993	858	1,078	931	1,170	1,011
75-79	538	542	608	613	660	665	717	722	778	784
80+	540	541	611	612	663	664	720	721	781	782
Age NS										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105273</b>	<b>110556</b>	<b>119,052</b>	<b>125,026</b>	<b>129,225</b>	<b>135,710</b>	<b>140,268</b>	<b>147,307</b>	<b>152,255</b>	<b>159,896</b>

Source: District Statistics Office, Lugari, 2001

From Table 2.3, it can be observed that the female population in 1999 was 51.2 per cent of the entire population. It is projected to grow at the same proportion over the Plan period. This implies that facilities to cater for this group will have to be intensified. This is especially in agriculture where the bulk of subsistence farmers are women. Literacy levels for females is also lower (65 per cent) compared to that of male 97.5 per cent). Facilities to cater for the female population will therefore be required not only in formal education but also in other types of capacity building.

Table 2.4 shows the population projections for the selected age groups. The age groups 6 –13 years constitute the primary school going population. As can be seen from the table, the population in this age group is projected to increase to 75,323 at the end of the plan period.

The age group 14 –17 years constitute the secondary school going population. In 1999 this group had 23,347 persons and is projected to reach 32,500 by the end of this plan period. The age group 15-25 constitutes the youthful population. This age group is rapidly increased from 49,084 in 1999 to 55,508 at the start of the period 2002. This population will increase to 65,400 and 70,990 by 2006 and 2008 respectively. This population together with the age groups mentioned above, constitute more than 50 per cent of the population. This will have a major effect on the dependency ratio, increasing it to the point of negative effects to mobilise savings and investments for development, since they will be diverted to provide services for this age group who are mostly dependants

The above two groups access to education is extremely vital in the war against poverty and all efforts must be made to ensure that enough educational facilities are made available to them.

The female reproductive age group (15-49) in 1999 stood at 35,139 constituting 24.6 per cent of the total population. It is projected to increase to 73,974 by the end of the plan period. Unless both population growth rate and total fertility is controlled there will be a necessity in increasing education and health infrastructure to cater for this group.

**Table 2.4 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups**

Age Cohort	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13	27,122	27,122	30,672	30,672	33,293	33,293	36,138	36,138	39,226	39,226
14-17	11,741	11,741	13,278	13,278	14,412	14,412	15,644	15,644	16,981	16,981
15-49	44,180	49,171	49,962	55,607	54,232	60,359	58,867	65,517	63,897	71,115
15-64	49,016	54,800	55,431	61,972	60,168	67,268	65,310	73,017	70,891	79,257

Source: District Statistics Office, Lugari, 2001

The age group 15-64 constitutes the labour force. In 1999 this age group totalled 103,522 and it is projected to reach 144,110 by the end of the plan period. This increase will necessitate the creation of more employment opportunities in the district. Given that the bulk of employment opportunities are to be found in the agricultural sector, this sector has to grow by at least 7 per cent annually if the increased labour force has to be absorbed. The Jua Kali sector too must grow by the same percentage to complement the agricultural sector. To realize this, rural electrification must be intensified in the district's major urban centres.

## 2.4.2 Poverty

According to the Welfare Monitoring Survey of 1997 and the second Report on Poverty in Kenya of June 2000, Lugari District has a total of 124,689 persons or 57.27 per cent of its total population living below the poverty line. However, estimates given by the local leaders and other stakeholders put the poor population at 65 per cent. The causes of poverty in the district include, the poor state of roads, poor marketing systems, high cost of farm inputs, and low prices of farm produce among others.

People in Lugari define poverty as a socio-economic condition characterized by inability of the individual to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, proper shelter, access to education and health services. Thus people understand what poverty is and would like to reduce the levels in the district. This District Development Plan includes community based poverty remedial measures and hopes to reduce levels of poverty to 30 per cent by end of Plan period. Table 2.5 below outlines the causes and remedial measures to mitigate poverty in Lugari district.

Table 2.5

## Causes and Remedies of Poverty

Causes of Poverty	Remedies
Poor Infrastructure	Improve road conditions for ease of communication and marketing of farm produce; Electrify rural and trading centres to attract investors; Establish major water supply system and sanitation facilities in trading centres.
Lack of Credit	Avail credit at affordable rates.
Inappropriate use of available land	Enhance extension services; Enhance soil and water conservation practices; Enforce land laws and regulation pertaining to sub-division and sale of land.
Illiteracy/ignorance	Introduce free and compulsory primary education; Make secondary and higher institutions of learning affordable to poor; Establish vocational training institutions.
High dependence ratio/large family sizes	Promote family planning; Intensify HIV/AIDS prevention campaigns.
Unemployment	Establish Agro-processing enterprises; Introduce irrigation for horticultural crops; Encourage diversification of crops.
Disease	Place greater emphasis on preventive rather than curative measures; Carry out more research on various endemic diseases; Enhance community health education.
High prices of farm input	Improve the marketing of farm produce; Improve management of farm produce; Improve management of cooperative societies; Enhance research to ensure quality seed for higher production.
Gender discrimination	Improve access to the control of resources at the household level for women and youth.
Landless	Settle the landless.

Source: District Poverty Assessment Report, Lugari, 2001

### 2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

Due to lack of reliable statistical data, it is not possible to provide accurate figures on HIV/AIDS prevalence in the district. One reason for the lack of HIV/AIDS statistics is that most of the residents seek medical services outside the district as the district lacks adequate health facilities. The other reason is that many people die at home without seeking medical treatment due to poverty and ignorance. However, estimates from various sources give the prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS at between 10-19 per cent of the district population. The prevalence rate may be higher given that the international road (Eldoret-Malava-Uganda Road) passes through the district posing high-risk from long distance truck drivers who have frequent contact with the community. During the Plan period the district will establish voluntary counselling and testing centres; provide more surveillance sites and intensify campaigns for attitude change among the people. The district will also intensify campaigns against HIV/AIDS scourge in all sectors to reduce the loss of human lives that are a critical resource in the district. Measures will be put in place to provide support to the orphans, widows and widowers during the Plan period. The district will also intensify STD treatment and control through sensitisation of the sexually active people.

The community will be sensitised to support and care for those infected with HIV/AIDS. The infected will be counselled and encouraged to form support groups and start income generating projects/activities.

The groups will be introduced to micro finance institutions for credit support. This will improve their quality of life and also for orphans. The number of HIV/AIDS orphans is on the increase due to death of parents from the epidemic. This causes strain to the community safety net and leads to child labour. The children also drop out of school to support their sick parents.

#### **2.4.4 Gender Inequality**

Gender means the socially assigned roles and responsibilities to boys, girls, men and women in a given culture or location at a given time. Therefore, gender refers to women and men roles and responsibilities that are socially determined. Thus gender is related to how we are perceived and expected to think and act as women or men because of the way society is organized, and not because of biological differences.

Despite sensitisation, a few communities in Lagari still view gender issues, on the basis of sex. There are many beliefs that hinder the advancement of women relating to land ownership, control and access to productive resources, sharing of household chores and selling of the farm produce.

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

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

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

#### **2.4.5 Disaster Management**

Lugari District will form a disaster committee in realization that there is lack of disaster preparedness in the district, thus putting thousands of lives and property at risk. The

district has three forest areas, therefore has high potential for fire outbreaks during the dry seasons.

The District Disaster Management Committee is charged with initiating capacity building strategies for the key actors in the district, in recognition that the government takes a lead role in coordinating the emergency situations. The main emphasis of the committee is prevention of disasters in the district.

Some of the likely disasters/emergencies in the district are include, lighting, earthquakes because of Nandi flant, road accidents, forest fires, drought, armyworms and HIV/AIDS.

#### **2.4.6 Environment Conservation**

The district depends on agriculture for its livelihood. This has lead to clearing of forests, thus affecting water catchments areas especially in Mautuma area. The rivers are also drying up due to farming on riverbanks, causing siltation. The district will preserve the catchments area through reallocation of those settled in that area to other parts in the district. During the Plan period, it will enforce the Environmental Act for preservation of water resources. This will ensure the district has sufficient water for agriculture, domestic, livestock and industrial use in future. Ensure enforcement of existing environmental laws and cooperation of departments will ensure proper land utilization and allocation. The officers on the ground will be required to report any contravention of existing Acts, prepare physical plan for land before allocation and improve coordination in all areas.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES**



ВНЕШНЕДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКОЕ МИНИСТЕРСТВО СССР

СОВЕТ МИНИСТРОВ

ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНО РАБОТЫ КОМИТЕТА ПО  
ОЦЕНКЕ ДОСТИЖЕНИЙ НАУКИ И  
ТЕХНИКИ В СССР И ИНОСТРАННЫХ  
СТРАНАХ

ВНЕШНЕДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКОМУ МИНИСТЕРСТВУ  
СССР ПРЕДЛАГАЮТСЯ ПРИНЯТЬ  
СЛЕДУЮЩИЕ РЕШЕНИЯ:

### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter maps out priority measures that the district will under take to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidence of poverty and spurring economic growth. The chapter is prepared in line with the PRSP sectors. The sectors are; Agriculture and Rural Development; Physical Infrastructure; Tourism, Trade and Industry; Human Resources Development; Information Communication Technology; and Public Administration, Safety Law and Order. In each of the sectors, the following issues are addressed: sector vision and mission, the district response to the sectors' vision and mission, sector priorities, constraints and strategies, project and programme priorities and cross sector linkages.

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

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

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

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

The district will use existing resources effectively to achieve this vision and mission. This will be through implementation of sustainable projects and programs in the district, provision and facilitation of pluralistic and efficient agricultural extension services that are demand driven; improving the marketing of farm produce; and encouraging on farm storage of food.

The district strategy for poverty reduction will be through encouraging establishment of agro-based industries and increased production of raw materials especially maize, oil crops, milk and coffee. This will ensure increased incomes and savings in the rural areas. Marketing of maize and milk are problems, that require processing industries immediately.

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

Lugari District is a rural district and depends on agriculture as source of income and food. The sector employs about 90 per cent of the labour force. This sector contributes to development of other sectors such as Human Resources and Trade and Industry. It produces the raw materials for other sectors and also a major source of revenue for government and local authority. Agro-based industries can be started in the district to provide off-farm jobs. Empowerment of farmers through extension service, participation/community planning and implementation will enable the community to increase productivity and production.

### 3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The major stakeholders in this sector include the Ministry of Agriculture, and Rural Development, which will offer extension services and introduce new technologies and seed varieties in the district. The NGOs will build capacity of the community through training, provision of credit and extension services. The private sector will invest in provision of seedlings (Pan Paper Mills) and in Agro-processing of coffee and pressing of oil from sunflower seeds. The GOK will develop the required infrastructure including rural electrification.

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

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	To increase production; To educate farmers on better crop husbandry and marketing skills; Diversify cropping patterns; Form marketing groups; Encourage use of organic manure; Improve post harvest handling.	Low natural fertility of soil; Low productivity; Lack of extension services; Lack of market information; Sub division of land into uneconomical units; Price fluctuations; Low quality of input; Post harvest losses; Lack of credit; High input prices; Monoculture.	Encourage use of fertilizers to improve soil fertility; Encourage use of proper inputs and crop husbandry; To intensify extension service to farmers; Establish a commodity exchange bureau for farmers to sell their produce; Establish land use policy that controls sub-division of land; Promote and encourage adherence to economical sizes of agricultural land; Encourage farmers to form marketing groups to strengthen their bargaining power; Use organic manure; Train farmers on post harvest handling and treatment of produce; Establish credit financial institutions; Encourage enterprise diversification by farmers.
Research and Development	To develop disease free varieties; Develop high yielding varieties.	Lack of disease free varieties; Lack of high yielding varieties.	Intensify research for development of disease free and high yielding varieties.
Livestock Development	Up grade cattle; Pest and disease control , Marketing.	Low quality breeds; Low management levels; Poor marketing systems for livestock products; Lack of initial investment capital; Prevalent of stock theft is; Negative beliefs and traditions; High incidence of pests and diseases; Poor marketing of products.	Intensify use of high quality sires and A.I; To train farmers on management of animals; Encourage formation of common interest groups to market livestock produce; Encourage farmers to look for credits to finance their operations; Provincial administration to set-up security in areas with theft cases; Sensitise the community to retain only positive beliefs and traditions.
Food Security	Enhance food preservation; Ensure food availability;	Few storage facilities and inappropriate storage; Food wastage due to poor storage;	Encourage construction of appropriate and adequate storage facilities at farm level;

	Plant drought resistant crops; Keep small ruminants e.g. goats, sheep; Keep poultry; Diversify crop farming.	Over dependence on maize Low purchasing power; Low production per unit area; Low market prices; Lack of diversification of farming enterprises.	Encourage effective post harvest management of the produce; Educate community to change eating habits; Promote economic opportunities to enhance purchasing power; Enhance extension services to farmers for increased production and appropriate inputs; Form marketing co-operatives; Diversify farming enterprises.
Irrigation Development	Promotion of low cost technology; Train farmers on irrigation technology; Protect water catchments areas.	High initial investment costs; Limited knowledge by farmers on appropriate technology; Water distribution.	Promote low-cost irrigation systems e.g. bucket and appropriate technology; Train and sensitise farmers on new technology; Encourage community to harness water; Protect existing water bodies/reservoirs.
Agricultural Marketing	To have market information.	No reliable, stable and well-structured market.	Formation of common interest groups to market farm products; Increase value by processing; Seek marketing information.
Rural water supply	Access potable water; Train Water User-Committee for maintenance.	Some schemes have been developed without addressing planning, implementation, operation and maintenance; Human encroachment into dam intake source area; Difficulties in preparing the beneficiaries for eventual take over of water facilities.	Develop adequate appropriate water supply; Conserve all water available and occurring within livestock rearing areas; Rehabilitate water dams/pans; Train water use committees.
Environment	Protect and conserve the environment.	Poor enforcement of environment laws.	Enforce all environmental laws.
Fisheries	Stocking of dams; Creating awareness on fish farming; Construction of more ponds; Equipping the field staff.	Lack of qualified extension agents; Lack of transport to reach areas that can not be reached by public transport; Farmers are ill informed about fishing techniques; Lack of equipment for the field staff.	Training of fish farmers; Providing extension service Providing transport and equipment for field staff; Promoting fish eating culture.
Cooperative	Improve management.	Poor management of societies; Poor marketing skills.	To train members and leaders on management; Educate members.

### 3.1.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-Going Projects and Programmes: Crop and Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP-SIDA All Divisions	Enhance farmers, staff and stakeholders knowledge and skills; Strengthen the extension management structures; Promote and strengthen farmers institutions; Support farmers and institutions that promote private sector participation in agricultural extension.	Sensitise, train and empower 1200 farmers annually on various aspects of crop and livestock production; Cover 3 focal areas annually, each with an average of 1500 ha; Train community on effective project management; Improve extension services.	To develop an inclusive focal area approach; To adapt and use effective project management; Enhance tech and management capacity for integrated extension; Enhance collaboration within extension providers; Develop appropriate mechanisms to address resource poor farmers;

			Gender integration in project management; Interaction between research and extension; Promote appropriate technical packages; Adapt mainstream project coordination for NALEP.
Livestock Development Programme District wide	Up-grade zebu cattle using grade bulls; Improve nutrition of cattle increasing forage feed production; Improve health of cattle through control of tick's diseases and parasites control practices; Improve husbandry techniques through extension/education.	Increase milk production of zebu by up-grading from one litre per cow per day to 8 litres; Increase milk production of grade cattle from 7 litres 12 litres per cow per day.	Intensify dairy production to improve nutritional level and living standard of the people through increased milk production.
Safe Use Project District wide	Training farmers stockists and staff on safe use of pesticides.	To train 400 farmers each year for 7 years; Train 4 subject matter specialists every year for 7 years; Train all the frontline extension workers; Train all the stockists in the district.	Increase knowledge on dangers of pesticides.
Rapid Cassava Multiplication All Divisions	Train technical staff and farmers; Provide clean planting materials; Fund bulking sites (secondary sites).	Establish/attain 150 ha of cassava tolerant to the cassava Mosaic virus.	Provide to farmers with cassava planting materials that are tolerant to cassava mosaic virus (CMI).

### A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Seedling Production Turbo, Nzoia, Lugari Stations	To ensure sufficient/mature seedlings for re-planting in clear felled areas in all forest station nurseries	Ensure annual planting targets are achieved within the forest plantations.	Raising enough seedlings in the nurseries in forest stations by use of permanent staff and casuals.
Divisional Nurseries All Divisions	To ensure mature seedlings of different species are raised for planting on farms e.g. on public land, schools etc.	Ensure there are enough seedlings to plant on farms while marking national tree planting seasons: To have seedlings to be issued free to farmers in need.	Raising ornamental/indigenous seedlings by use of permanent staff and casuals.
Private Nurseries All Divisions	To ensure farmers have enough seedlings to plant on their farms; Provide a source of income by selling seedlings.	Ensure there is enough seedlings for every farmers need; Increase the farmers' living standard; Farmer's to have technical knowledge in nursery management.	Raise different types of seedlings depending on the tree needs of owners of the nurseries.
Plantation Re-Afforestation Turbo, Nzoia, Lugari stations	To cover clear felled open spaces within a year so as to prevent acts of erosion.	To re-plant a clear felled area within a year period and clear all backlogs by use of casual labour; Have sustainable pulpwood production.	Re-planting clear felled areas within the forest estates.

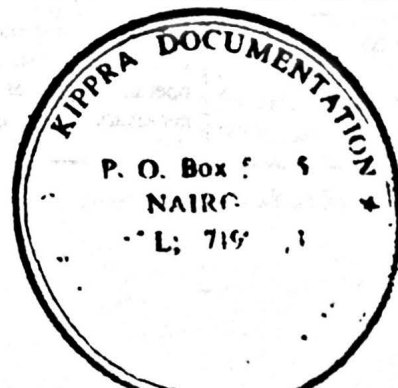
Rural Afforestation District wide	To mobilize a community to participate in tree planting on a public land; To encourage farmers to plant trees on their own farms.	To increase tree cover in all the divisions; To make farmers to have sufficient supply of tree products on their own farms; To reduce pressure on gazetted forests for forest produce needs.	Carryout tree planting exercise outside gazetted forests.
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**B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Floriculture Project District wide	1	Income generation; Create employment; Reduce poverty.	Introduce flower farming to one group per division per year until the whole district is fully covered.	Introduce flower production for export. <b>Justification:</b> The district depends on maize only for rural incomes.

**B: New Project Proposals: Veterinary**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease Control District wide	1	Reduce incidence of both notifiable and non-notifiable diseases.	Treat all sick cases; Bi-annual vaccination; Revive the 16 grounded communal dips, raising operational dips from 40 to 56; Increase dipping percentage from the current 2% to 20%; Construct all livestock auction yards; Sensitise all livestock traders and farmers on importance of veterinary livestock: movement permits, no objection chits and stock trade licenses; Continuous monitoring of all stock routes.	Treatment; Vaccination; Vector control; Livestock control. <b>Justification:</b> Reduce the livestock farmers loses to diseases.
Livestock Breeding District wide	2	Improve Zebus and grade animals to maximize production.	Increase current private AI schemes from 2 to 4, or ensure expansion of current 2 to fully cover the whole district.	Educate farmers on privatisation policy; Encourage farmer groups to take up AI services; GoK service to fill the gap until private AI is fully established; Supervision of service delivery by GOK. <b>Justification:</b> There are only two AI schemes in the district.



Veterinary Public Health and Hides/Skins Services District wide	3	Ensure consumption of wholesome meat; Production of high quality hides and skins.	All slaughter slabs, hides and skins drying sheds and stores to be improved to standard specifications; Construction of 2 modern slaughterhouses at Kipkarren and Matete.	Ante-mortem inspection of all slaughter stock and post-mortem inspection of meat; Oversee proper construction of slaughter slabs to standard; Ensure proper hygiene of slabs and butcheries. <b>Justification:</b> There exists out dated slaughterhouses.
Office Construction District headquarters	4	Create more space for office accommodation,	5 room office block.	Construction. <b>Justification:</b> The existing ones are congested.
Laboratory District Headquarters	5	Facilitate prompt disease diagnosis.	3 roomed fully equipped laboratory.	Construction and equipping. <b>Justification:</b> There is no laboratory currently.

**A: On-going Projects: Cooperative**

Name Project Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Intensive Co-operative Member Mobilization and Management Improvement Scheme District wide	Improve the overall management of co-operative societies; Improve awareness of societies member/farmers to enable them lead their organizations through better operations; Build the capacity of individual members or farmers in order to improve farm productivity and profitability; Turn co-operative societies into business oriented organizations; Economic empowerment of farmers, society members, committee members and staff through training programmes; Extension, seminars, workshops, demonstrations and study visits.	Conduct 50 mobilization and management workshops per year; Increase income through diversification in societies activities; Improve record keeping for societies activities; Increase women participation in societies activities.	Train co-operative Societies members, committee members and staff using extension workshops, Seminars, on farm demonstration; Study visits on job training to staff.
Livestock Development Programme All Divisions	Increase standard of living of the community; Increase members' earning; Create employment opportunities in cooperative societies; Increase the community's per capita income; Establishment of strong better managed cooperative societies; Train and equip members, committee and staff of co-operative societies with necessary knowledge and skills.	Increase the number of grade animals in the community to 75%; Increase milk production to average 10 litres per day per cow.	Provision of dairy cows to women groups; Training of cooperative society members; Improving on milk marketing; Provision of farm implements to farmers; Improve management performance in cooperative societies.

### A: On-going Project: Water

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Activities
Kongoni:Community Water Supply Project Kongoni/Likuyani Division	To ensure availability of safe drinking water, increase access to other households, provide a source of income and employment for existing and potential water vendors; To ensure availability of safe drinking water increase access to other households, provide a source of income and employment for existing and potential water vendors.	Complete the water supply construction.	Construction of intake structures treatment works, storage tanks and pipe lying.
Nyoritis Community Water Supply Project Nzoia/Likuyani Division	To ensure availability of safe drinking water; Increase access to other households; Provide a source of income and employment for existing and potential water vendors.	Complete the water supply construction.	Construction of intake structures treatment works, storage tanks and pipe lying.
Chekalini Community Water Supply Chekalini/Lugari Division	To ensure availability of safe drinking water; Increase access to other households; Provide a source of income and employment for existing and potential water vendors.	Complete the water supply construction.	Construction of intake structures, treatment works, storage tanks and pipe lying.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Little Nzoia W/S Rehabilitation Project	1	To ensure availability of safe drinking water; Increase coverage; Increase production capacity; Extend the economic life of the scheme; Increase revenue collection.	To supply adequate safe water to the people covered by the scheme.	Distillation of the 3 intake dams and interconnecting channel reconstruction; Intake chamber rehabilitation and treatment works; General rehabilitation of rising main; Purchase/procurement of booster pumping unit. <b>Justification:</b> Reduce water borne diseases.
Lumakanda W/S Rehabilitation Lugari Division	2	To ensure availability of safe drinking water; Increase coverage; Increase production capacity; Extend the economic life of the scheme; Increase revenue collection.	To supply adequate water to all consumers at the district headquarters.	Rehabilitation of intake weir pump house treatment plants; Procurement and electrification of the pump units; Augmentation of existing reticulation system. <b>Justification:</b> Population at the district headquarter is increasing rapidly.
Soy Community W/S Soy/Likuyani Division	3	Scheme stalled since 1995 due to management problems objective is to put it back to operational status.	Increase the supply capacity to service the supply area sufficiently and collect maximum revenue.	Intake works, weir construction, raw water gravity main 160 mm UPVC GI -360m; Rehabilitation of 160 mm rising main; Rehabilitation of existing 150 m 3 masonry tank;



				Pump and electrical installation. <b>Justification:</b> Reduce water borne diseases and increase supply.
Maturu Community W/S Rehabilitation Matete, Luandeti, Kivaywa Division	4	To ensure that the people get enough water supply; To cover the other areas by the supply extension.	To enable enough water supply for the community.	Rising main rehabilitation; Storage tank construction; Augmentation of existing pipe network to target more consumers. <b>Justification:</b> Reduce water borne diseases and adequate water.
Musembe Community W/S Construction Chekalini, Lugari Division	5	Mainly to boost the livestock and provide potable water to the community.	To provide adequate water for livestock and community.	Erection of underground tank (45m <sup>3</sup> ) pump house overhead steel tank (50m <sup>3</sup> ); Purchase of pumping units and pipes and fittings for rising main and distribution; Excavation of trenches; Fencing the intake site. <b>Justification:</b> Supply adequate water for livestock.
Mautuma H/C Water Project	6	Reliable provision of safe water supply to the health centre and surrounding community.	Complete the designed works.	Purchase and installation of prime mover and pumping unit; Upgrade of distribution system. <b>Justification:</b> Reduce water borne diseases and supply adequate water to the health centre.
Water Point Source/Alternative All Divisions	7	This will offer community village level operation and maintenance.	Construction of 300 water points.	Spring protection; Well development; Equipping boreholes; Roof catchment. <b>Justification:</b> Reduce water borne diseases and build community capacity on operation and maintenance.

## B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Fisheries Equipment Project	1	To equip the field staff so as to enable them work effectively.	Provide equipment enough for 3 field staff.	Purchase of nets, booth, Thermometer, spirit level, water meter etc. <b>Justification:</b> Poorly equipped field staff cannot serve effectively.
Purchase bicycles	2	To enable officers to reach the farmers.	Purchase 3 bicycles and 3 motor bikes.	Purchase 3 bicycles and 3 motor bikes.
Farmers Education Project	3	To equip the farmers with necessary skills.	Over 253 farmers to be educated on farm management.	Hold field days at least 4 in each quarter. <b>Justification:</b> Most farmers are ill informed on current fish farming skills.
Dams Stocking Project	4	Provide an alternative source of protein.	All dams to be stocked with finger lings.	All dams to be stocked with fingerlings. <b>Justification:</b> Improve nutrition levels.

### **3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

For an effective and sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development sector there will be need for trained human resources. The sector achievements will depend on the development of human resources, communication and good road network, security to minimize theft of farm produce and livestock. The sector vision will be achieved through establishment of agro-based industries to add value to agricultural produce. There will also be need to improve marketing skills for both individuals and cooperative societies. The provision of rural water will be important for development of horticultural crops especially during the dry period and reduction of water borne diseases.

## **3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **3.2.1 Sector Vision And Mission**

The vision of the sector is “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 leading input in the country’s overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development.

### **3.2.2 District Response To Sector Vision And Mission**

The district contributes to the achievement of the sector vision through the improvement of existing roads by gravelling and grading and improvement of drainage systems for increased usability. The district will also electrify its market centres through rural electrification programme to promote informal sector for employment creation and trade development. This will enhance poverty reduction and economic growth.

### **3.2.3 Importance of the Sector In The District**

The sector provides infrastructure necessary for development of other sectors such as agriculture, human resources, trade and industry and security. The district, being new, requires office accommodation for civil servants and major water works and sanitation for provision of safe water to human, livestock as well as industrial consumption. This sector is key for the development of this district. The sector is vital for economic growth and poverty reduction for it will provide electricity, water, roads and buildings.

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

The major stakeholders in the sector are Government, Pan Paper Mills, civil society, donors and the county councils.

The role of government will be to rehabilitate the existing infrastructure and regulate other actors, while the private sector and donors will fund the maintenance works and construction of infrastructure. The civil society will cost-share in the provision of these

services especially rural electrification and telephone communication. The county council will maintain rural access roads.

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

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Physical infrastructure	Gravelling of roads; Routine maintenance; Construction of health centres; Tarmacking of major roads; Construction of bridges and river crossings.	Lack of machinery; Inadequate funding High rainfall; Many marshes and streams.	Request the government to provide machinery and equipment; Source for more funding; To seek for donor funding;
Energy	Rural electrification; Fuel wood for household consumption.	Most market centres lack electricity; Heavy deforestation due to maize growing.	Expand rural electrification; Encourage establishment of wood lots.
Major Water Works and Sanitation	Rehabilitate water supply; Construct sewerage in urban centres.	Inadequate funding; Design for large scale water works.	Seek donor, NGO and GOK assistance to finance major water works.
Transport	Make roads motorable; Ensure roadworthy PSV vehicles.	Poor status of roads; Few vehicles plying the routes.	To improve the road condition through; Maintenance of drainage system; Ensure roadworthy vehicles
Roads	Gravelling of roads; Routine maintenance; Tarmacking of major roads; Construction of bridges.	Lack of machinery; Lack of adequate funding; High rainfall; Many marshes and streams; The national trunk roads are gravel; Many streams and marshes;	To acquire the necessary machinery; Use cess and fuel levy money to improve roads; To make them all weather road (Tarmac); To improve on river crossings.

### 3.2.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Major Water Works

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Nangili Dam Kongoni/Likuyani Division	Increase production capacity and provide safe drinking water; Eradicate water borne diseases.	To have a reliable and adequate water supply for the community during the dry spell.	Deepening embankment improvement of cattle trough construction.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Major Water Works

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Water Conservation Structures Rehabilitation All Divisions	1	Provision of safe drinking water and minor irrigation; Provide a source of income and employment for existing and potential water vendors.	The twenty-three earmarked dams/pan shall have been rehabilitated.	Rehabilitation consisting of earth works, spillway and outlet works; Cattle trough construction; Fencing and land –scarping. <b>Justification:</b> Provide adequate livestock water supply.
Establishment of Sanitation System	2	For the provision of adequate sanitation for pollution control.	Provide adequate sanitation in all urban centres.	The project would include the construction of the sanitary structure in the

				urban and the rural market areas. <b>Justification:</b> Reduce health related hazards.
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## B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description Of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme Lugari Division	1	To extend power to reach thir Divisional HQ and institutions for commercial; Industrial and Domestic uses.	To increase coverage of electricity in market centres and institutions.	Extend electricity to cover the following areas: Lumakanda District HQ; Lumakanda secondary school; Maganda Girls secondary school; Bishop Njenga Girls; Surrounding areas; Chekalini secondary school; Lugari secondary; Mautuma Mission; Mautuma secondary; Mautuma hospital. <b>Justification:</b> Most market centres do not have power thus hampering growth of small scale enterprises and institutions.
Rural Electrification Programme Likuyani Division	2	To extend power to reach the market and institutions for commercial, industrial and domestic uses.	To increase coverage of electricity in market centre and institution.	Extend power to Likuyani Division HQs, Likuyani Health centre, Sango Market, Lugulu Market, Soysambu, Kongoni Dispensary, Mabusi Health centre, St. Ann's Secondary School, St. Marks. <b>Justification:</b> Most market centres do not have power thus hampering growth of small scale enterprises and Institutions
Rural Electrification Programme Matete Division	3	To extend power to reach the market and institutions for commercial, industrial and domestic uses.	To increase coverage of electricity in market centre and institutions.	Extend power to Makhukhuni Sec.school Changamwe centre; Lumani Health centre, Chenjemi Market, Muomo sec.school, Nambilima Market, Kivaywa sec.school, Maturu sec.school Luandeti Market, Lukhokho sec. School and surrounding areas; Chumon Market and sec. School, St. Mukasi sec.school, Catholic Mission. <b>Justification:</b> Most market centres do not have power thus hampering growth of small scale enterprises and institutions;

## B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description Of Activities
D 284 –Turbo River Nzoia Lugari Division	1	To ensure the road is motorable and is all weather road.	Gravel 15km road Link A104 (C44) to A1.	Gravelling; Reshaping and opening up drainage and culverts. <b>Justification:</b> Rest of the road. A1 to Brigadier in BGM has fully been gravelled01 in Bunkum District Road is not currently motor able.
C44 Turbo-Nona Road Lugari Division	2	To Link A104-Tarmac to D283 in Bunkum which has fully been funded under EL-Nino funds; Open up the road.	To gravel 20km road-Lugari and 7km road-Bunkum.	Gravelling, Reshaping and opening up drainage and culverts. <b>Justification:</b> Gravelling of this road to all weather road from A104 to D283 in Bunkum.
D282 Launder-River Nona	3	To make the road motor able and link the road A104 to C44.	To gravel entire road from River Nona to Launder (12 km) and River Nona to Nautili 7km.	Gravelling of road; Reshaping and open up the road. <b>Justification:</b> To make the road all weather road.
E 307 Turbo-Sango Soy	4	To link roads A104 to D284 and B1 and improve communication;Cu rrently road is not passable.	To gravel 28km entire road; Tarmac the road by the year 2006.	Gravelling of road; Tarmac the road. <b>Justification:</b> Open up road to Likuyani Divisional offices and make it motorable; Road passes through high Agricultural potential area.
Bridge construction of Likuyani-Nasianda Nangili Road-(Mulama bridge)	5	To open up links to schools, DO's office; Health centre, shopping centre etc.	To construct the bridge by 2002/3.	Construction Bridge, 15m long, double span single large concrete bridge <b>Justification:</b> The existing timber bridge has been washed away cutting off links.
L 6214 Sango – Nangili Road	6	To open up the road that is in a high potential agricultural productive area.	To grade entire road 8 km.	Reshape and Gravel the road. <b>Justification:</b> Currently one section of the road is cut off.
Routine Maintenance of DE, L and Other Special Roads	7	To open up feeder roads to trucks, tractors and other motor vehicles in the district.	To make annual routine maintenance on 381 km of classified roads.	Maintenance drainage structure, carry out grading, bush clearing. <b>Justification:</b> This is a high agricultural potential area with high rainfall hence roads are in bad state.
Maintenance of Bridges and Other River Crossing Structures	8	To open up all roads especially during the rainy seasons.	To construct at least 3 bridges and river crossing.	Construction and maintenance of bridges and river crossings. <b>Justification:</b> There are many rivers and streams, marshes with inadequate river crossing structures making many roads impassable during rain.
Rehabilitation of Road RAR 16 Mabusi -- Lugulu	9	To open up the road to traffic; Classify the road.	To gravel 4 km of the road by the year 2003.	Rehabilitation of the road. <b>Justification:</b> Bridge constructed but road is in bad state.

D 283 Matunda River Nzoia Road	10	To open up the road and improve the bad sections.	To spot gravel 12 km the road annually.	Spot improvement and gravelling. <b>Justification:</b> The road has high traffic Bungoma side done under El-nino.
Turbo-Sergoit –Soy Road	12	To open up the road.	To do annual spot gravelling.	Gravelling the road. <b>Justification:</b> The road is currently in very bad shape.

### 3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector affects other sectors such as agriculture and rural development, human resource development, public administration, safety law and order and tourism, trade and industry. With properly developed physical infrastructure and services, the community will be able to increase agricultural production, access major social amenities, and invest in trade, industry and tourism. This will contribute to poverty reduction and economic growth in the district.

## 3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

### 3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

### 3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district, through the County Council, will facilitate allocation of plots in new market centres for development. This will generate jobs and thus income for the community and revenue for local authority. The district will also identify the tourists' sites for development by private sector and community. The district being along the international road will endeavour to produce for the regional markets through establishment of agro-based industries.

### 3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector provides employment to the labour force through establishment of small-scale industries, trade and tourism. The financial services will offer credit to farmers and traders. This will also reduce rural urban migration of the labour force. The increased economic activities will improve money circulation within the district, contribute and thereby encourage/promote the development of other sectors.

### 3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The major stakeholder will be the government that will regulate other stakeholders. The private sector will establish commercial and industrial enterprises while NGOs and CBOs will establish the financial institutions. The community will develop the raw materials by exploiting the potential in the district.

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

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industry	Develop raw materials; Improve physical infrastructure; Attract investors; Train entrepreneurs.	Lack of Industries; Poor physical infrastructure for industrial development; Undeveloped raw materials; Lack of management skills; Poor marketing channels.	To publicize industrial potential in the district; To improve physical infrastructure necessary for industrial set-up; Encourage farmers to grow industrial crops; To train entrepreneurs on management skills; To carry out research on available markets.
Trade	Credit accessibility for small scale industries; Improve management skills; Trade licensing; Proposal writing.	Limited resources for credit; Few financial institutions; Poor management skills; Low revenue base for local authority; Poor start-up plans.	Mobilize savings; Establish micro Finance institutions; To train small traders on management skills; To regulate business set-up and licensing; To intensify revenue collection; To sensitise people on proposal/project plan.
Small Scale Industries	Diversify crops.	Lack of raw materials; Lack of investment capital; Lack of technology.	Develop technology, appropriate to gender; Diversify cropping patterns.

### 3.3.6 Project and Programmes Priorities

#### B: New Projects Proposals: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Loan Board and Other Credit Agencies District wide	1	To enhance their capital base for business.	To give 1500 applicants start up loans to expand their businesses.	Give loans to needy small scale traders. <b>Justification:</b> Prices of goods are high and require large capital.
Traders Courses District wide	2	To enhance management skills for traders.	To hold courses of 40 people per year.	To train traders on management skills. <b>Justification:</b> Trained traders would be able to use the loans properly.
Trade Licensing District wide	3	To have planned business centres.	To provide trade licenses to over 90% of our trading centres.	To regulate and monitor business set-up. <b>Justification:</b> Have legal trade and raise revenue.
Feasibility Studies Project District wide	4	To promote good business start up.	To sensitise beginners on project plan write up.	To train traders on business management. <b>Justification:</b> Increase local authorities revenue

#### B: New Project Proposals: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description Of Activities
Accelerated Industrial Support Programme District wide	1	To build capacity for women organization.	All women groups.	Train women groups and transfer technology. <b>Justification:</b> Promote use of appropriate technology.
of Women Small-	2	Promote women	Women to	Sensitize the community.

Scale Enterprises Development Project		participation in decision making.	start business.	<b>Justification:</b> Involve more women.
Demonstration and Manufacturing Centres Development Project	3	To transfer manufacturing skills to entrepreneurs.	All entrepreneurs.	Have demonstration days. <b>Justification:</b> create culture of manufacturing
District Revolving Fund Project District wide	4	To enhance capital base of entrepreneurs.	Entrepreneurs.	Mobilize resources; Give loans. <b>Justification:</b> Give loans to traders.
Information Centre Project District wide	5	To avail information to potential investors at the District Industrial Development Office.	Entrepreneurs and investors.	Disseminate and collect information. <b>Justification:</b> have information ready for users.

### 3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Sector will depend on the Agriculture and Rural Development sector since it is the major source of income in the district. It is also the source of raw materials for industry and tourism. The sector also depends on the Public Safety Law and Order and Human Resources sectors as market for products and labour force and to provide an enabling environment for business to thrive; Physical Infrastructure for transportation of goods and services and energy.

## 3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

### 3.4.1 The Sector Vision And Mission

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

### 3.4.2 District Response To Sector Vision And Mission

The district has high illiteracy levels due to high drop out rates and few non-formal education institutions. This hinders the adaptation of new technologies in other sectors. The health institutions are far apart and nutrition levels are poor. The mono-culture cropping causes malnutrition especially for the poor who cannot afford nutritious foods.

The district will endeavour to improve educational and training facilities for the development of skilled labour force. The district will intensify campaigns on HIV/AIDS prevention to reduce the number of new infections. The district will also promote culture, recreation and sports through provision of stadium and support of sports activities.

### 3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Lugari is predominantly a rural district and its human resource is critical for its development. The development of agriculture, trade, and industry requires healthy and educated human power with capacity to adopt new technologies.



### 3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The stakeholders in the sector are government NGOs, CBOs, private sector and civil society. The civil society will provide technical services. The NGOs, CBOs will intensify campaigns against HIV/AIDS. The GOK will provide guidance on policy and relevance.

### 3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health and Nutrition	Malaria prevention and treatment; Reproductive health HIV/AIDS/TB prevention and management; Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI); Expanded Programme for Immunization (EPI); Control and prevention of major environmental health related communicable diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and dysentery as well as food safety.	In adequate funding of the health sector; Under utilization of human resources due to lack of working tools and space; Centralized decision making; Inequitable resource allocation, personnel and vehicles; Inadequate management systems; Inadequate management skills at the district level; Increasing burden of diseases a result of HIV/AIDS; Rapid population growth leading to congestion in the available facilities; Poor road network; Poor communication system; Political interference; Poor health seeking behaviour/religious beliefs; Lack of electricity, water and staff course;	Ensure the equitable allocation of resources to reduce disparities in health centres i.e. supplies, human resources etc; Increase the cost effectiveness and cost efficiency of resource allocations; Involve committees, boards and stakeholder in environmental management; Continue to manage population growth by increasing service delivery points Family planning services, E.P.I; Unmet needs to be addressed e.g. the youth and FP services; MOH's regulating power to be enhanced (Public Health Act Cup 242); 75% cost – sharing funds to be ploughed back to the collecting facility, (BI), Bamako initiatives SITES; Introduce NHIF etc; Promote condom use; Establish more VCT – centres; Encourage safe-motherhood; Introduce use of anti retroviral drugs to prevent MCT of HIV/AIDS.
Education and Training	Improve physical infrastructure and provide learning materials; Provide bursaries and text books; Improve enrolment Rates; Establish special units in the existing primary schools to cater for the disabled children; Establish vocational Training Institutions; Provide Title deeds to all schools; Train more teachers especially Science and English teachers.	Lack of physical facilities in schools such as laboratories, classrooms, science rooms etc.; Lack of textbooks, as many parents can't afford them; Lack of enough funds to provide bursaries; Lack of community self help bursary kits; Poverty; Low enrolment rates; High drop out rates; Lack of sponsorship Inadequate special schools in the district; Lack of middle level colleges in the district; Some schools do not have land title deeds.	Construct and equip educational facilities in the district; Start school textbook programme in schools by parents and ministry of education; Encourage community bursaries; Improve bursary kit through harambee; Make fees in learning institutions affordable Encourage existing schools to set up special units; Encourage sponsorship from churches and NGOs; Encourage churches and other institutions to set up vocational centres; Liaise with lands office to provide titles.
Culture, Recreation and Sports	Train registered group members and leaders, hold group seminars on project management, record	Lack of transport; Lack of funds; Lack of physical facilities; Apathy on the part of youth.	Collaborate with other departments; Mobilize and source for funds from both community and

	keeping; Give grants to registered groups; Build office blocks; Encourage youth to participate in sports; Encourage youth to introduce income-generating projects.		GOK; Propose to GOK for Allocation of funds; Approach others to raise funds to develop physical facilities; Sensitise youth on the needs to have income generating projects.
HIV/AIDS	Start VCT centres; Intensify prevention campaigns; Lower cost of anti-retroviral drugs and others.	Lack of VCT centres; Few health facilities; High cost of drugs.	Establish VCT centres; Improve access to essential health services; Enhance community health education.

### 3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Infrastructure Improvement Lumakanda Hospital	To create an environment where quality, preventive curative and rehabilitative services are offered.	To construct wards, kitchen, laundry theatres, install power, store and toilets and bathrooms.	To expand the facility to district hospital and install power; construct wards, kitchen, laundry, and toilets.
Support Upcoming Facilities Lugulu, Lumani, Nzoia, Matunda, Mukuyu, Marakusi, Maturu	Expand the coverage and accessibility of health services.	To construct and equip the facilities.	To give drug and post officers to this facilities and assist in construction.
Malaria Control, District wide	To enhance efficiency and productivity of community.	To establish Bamako initiative sites, treat/prevent malaria in pregnant women and children.	Conduct health education programmes for communities; Sustain environmental manipulation programmes; Train community own resource person, in spraying.
Reproductive Health District-wide	Develop and put in place cost effective interventions to combat disease.	To increase immunization coverage to 90%; Reduce IMR, USMR.	Immunization; MCH/FP; IMCI.
HIV/AIDS and TB District wide	Reduce the burden of disease resulting from vaccine preventable diseases and HIV/AIDS.	To reach all people in the district.	To start VCT centres and carry out health education campaigns; Include AIDS programmes in school.
Integrated Management of Childhood Diseases District wide	Enhance efficiency and productivity.	Reduce childhood illness, and mortality.	To train health workers.
Expanded Programme for Immunization District wide	Reduce the burden of disease resulting from vaccine preventable disease.	To reach all children under 5 years.	Strengthen routine immunization and conduct measles campaign.
Control of Communicable Disease Project District wide	To expand safe water supply, improve food handling control measures and sanitation; Control and prevent major environmental health related communicable diseases; Prevent all communicable diseases.	Reduce morbidity and mortality from communicable diseases.	Put in place a strong surveillance team i.e. integrated disease surveillance team.

**B: New Project Proposals: Education**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Building and Equipping of Laboratories in All Schools  District Wide	1	To ensure all secondary schools have modern laboratories that are well equipped; To ensure that all students prepare well in sciences to enable them do well, in national examinations..	Build laboratories in secondary schools; Equip them with relevant apparatus and equipment.	Putting up standard science laboratories purchasing laboratory equipment in all schools. <b>Justification:</b> Improve quality of education.
Procurement of inspection Vehicles Project District Headquarters	2	Purchase of 2 vehicles capable of cruising the nature of our roads in order to enhance inspection programmes.	Inspect all schools regularly; purchase 2 vehicles.	Purchasing of 2 vehicles for inspection. <b>Justification:</b> Education standards decreasing as a result of no inspections.
Special Education of Assessment and Resource Centre for	3	To put an assessment and resource centre to cater for the needs of the less privileged children.	Sourcing of funds from MOEST and well wishers; Mobilizing the public support by sensitising them.	Building the assessment and resource centres. <b>Justification:</b> Up-dating teachers skills.
Computers Purchase District wide	4	To embrace efficiency in management of data by purchasing computers and safe upkeep of any other necessary information.	Provide the six computers.	Purchasing computers for the DEO and AEO. <b>Justification:</b> Improve efficiency.
Resource Centres Project All Divisions	5	To ensure that teachers and learners have access to learning materials that can promote education.	Sensitise leaders on the need of such facilities; Sourcing for funds from MOEST and the public; Build 3 centres.	Building resource centres in three divisions, equipping resource centres with necessary Teaching/learning aids <b>Justification:</b> Improve skills of teachers.
Early Childhood Care and Development Centre (ECCD) Lugari Division	6	To ensure that ECD teachers and learners access learning materials; To ensure that ECD teachers are trained locally in the district.	Complete ECD centre at headquarter; Soliciting fund from MOEST and NGOs.	Building an ECD centre at the district Headquarters. <b>Justification:</b> Improve learning material for ECD teachers and pupils.
District Headquarters Offices Project All Divisions	7	To ensure that education officers have offices to enable them carry out their duties diligently and honestly.	Building adequate offices at the headquarter.	Building of additional offices at the Headquarters (District); Building of offices in all divisions (3) to accommodate field officers. <b>Justification:</b> Improve working conditions.
Teachers' Development Programmes District wide	8	To ensure that primary teachers handle maths and sciences effectively.	All teachers in primary schools Workshops will be in all zones to train teachers and will take 3 years.	Training teachers in primary schools for capacity building in maths and sciences. <b>Justification:</b> The subjects are done poorly in national examination.
HIV AIDS	9	To ensure that	Teachers,	Workshop to be organized

Awareness All Divisions		HIV/AIDS education has been brought to the attention of teachers, students and other stakeholders as intervention measures.	pupil/learners, school committee, parents, B.O.Gs. It will take 2 years; Increase awareness to 100%.	in every zone for sensitisation; resource persons to visit schools and talk to teachers and pupils. <b>Justification:</b> HIV/AIDS pandemic is destroying the social and economic fabric of the society and economy.
Enrolment and Retention Programme All Divisions	10	To ensure that all school going children are in school and that they are retained until completion.	Reduce current drop-out rate by 75%.	Workshops to be organized to sensitise teachers on the need to reverse the trend. Parents to be sensitised through annual meetings on the same. <b>Justification:</b> High drop out rate has serious effects.
Electricity Installation District Headquarters	11	To ensure that reliable power is available in the office.	Complete installation of electricity.	Installing Electricity Wiring in the office. <b>Justification:</b> It will facilitate working late during exam time.

### B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Building of Office blocks Lugari Division	1	To provide an office for adult education activities.	To be completed in the first two years 2002-3.	For adult education office use. <b>Justification:</b> The AEO does not have a place to work. He needs somewhere to operate.
DAEO Office Project District Headquarters	2	To provide an Administration of adult education activities.	To be completed in the first two years 2002-3.	For adult education office use. <b>Justification:</b> The AEO does not have a place to work. He needs somewhere to operate.
Matete AEO Office Matere Division	3	To provide an Administration of adult education activities.	To be completed in the first two years 2002-3.	For adult education office use. <b>Justification:</b> The AEO does not have a place to work. He needs somewhere to operate.
Likuyani AEO Office Likuyani Division	4	To provide an Administration of adult Education activities.	To be completed in the first two years 2002-3.	For adult education office use <b>Justification:</b> The AEO does not have a place to work. He needs somewhere to operate.
HIV/AIDS Education and Campaigns Project District wide	5	To create awareness.	Training church leaders, civil leaders, provincial administration, chiefs asst. chiefs; Increase awareness to 100%.	Mobilization and sensitisation of TOT <b>Justification:</b> For success we need to create working relation; Reduce the impact of the calamity.
HIV/AIDS campaigns District wide		To create awareness on the causes and prevention of HIV/AIDS and opportunistic diseases.	Adult learners; Church members; General public; Increase awareness to 100 per cent.	Campaigns; Mobilization; Demonstration; Sensitisation; Dissemination; Facilitation. <b>Justification:</b> It is vital information for people to know so as be partisan to solution finding.

HIV/AIDS Support and Care Project District wide	6	To evaluate the impact and create hope, ability of life sustainability of the affected; Solicit for material and monetary help for the affected.	HIV/AIDS victims; Orphans of the bereaved; The helpless aged, women widows and widowers; Effort to reach all the affected.	Workshops; Monitoring; Reports catering; Guidance. <b>Justification:</b> Victims of HIV/AIDS need to be given hope.
Community Library District wide	7	To create a reading culture aimed at increasing information level among the community members.	Post literate learners School leavers; Community in general; Construct one Library in each division.	Reading of books; Borrowing of books; Setting of reading venues; The training on basic concepts of conducting community library. <b>Justification:</b> This will help to alleviate relapsing back into illiteracy of the community.
Non-Formal Education (NFE) for Youth District wide	8	To offer learning opportunities to youth who do not go to school.	Out of school street children; Housemaids; Herdsmen/boys Illiterate youth; Girls who drop out of school due to pregnancies.	Facilitations of learning; Doing of examinations (national & local); Vocational activities <b>Justification:</b> Basic education is a right of every child.
Socio Economic Projects District wide	9	To give learners experience of learning; To create awareness to the public of their civil rights.	Learners in literacy functional class, post literate centres and general public; The disenfranchised members.	Demonstration farming; Oil processing; Cookery; Dressmaking; Vocational activities; Environmental education; Facilitation; Sensitisation; Teaching. <b>Justification:</b> To test all the learning activities learnt; It is vital for every citizen to know his rights.

### B: New Project Proposals: Culture and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of Informal School District wide	1	To assist children from poor families.	2 informal schools.	Construct the school and equip <b>Justification:</b> All children have right to education.
Construction of Office	2	To improve officers productivities.	Construct 5 rooms; Buy furniture.	Construct offices and equip them. <b>Justification:</b> Lack offices.

### 3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

To realise the objective of this sector, there will be need for other sectors to contribute. Public administration will be crucial for good governance in provision and management of educational and health institutions. Financial resources will be required to put up structures. Availability of land will also be critical for the construction of new structures. The community takes the bulk of education and health infrastructure expenditure.

## 3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

### 3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

### 3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The government has liberalized its airwaves but with limited access to only Nairobi and Mombasa. In the district about 63 per cent of the population listen to radios and only 5.4 per cent have access to television sets. The other modes of information technology are limited or inadequate in the district due to lack of electricity in the major urban centres.

The district has an information office that collects district information and publicizes it. The district has also a few telephone lines which are set to increase in number during the Plan period. The district will also acquire other technologies such as fax, computers, and mobile phones for effective communication during the Plan period.

### 3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

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

### 3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The key stakeholder is the government that will create enabling environment for other actors. Private sector will acquire the communication technology while NGOs will disseminate information in the more remote areas not covered by ICT. The CBOs will sensitise the community on the need of ICT.

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

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT adoption	Increase adoption.	Low adoption of new technologies.	Encourage adoption of new technology through lowering taxes.
DIDC	Construct DIDC; Equip it.	Lack of office space for DIDC; Lack of modern equipment; Lack of telephone; Lack of DIDC materials.	To construct DIDC; Acquire modern equipment; Install telephone line; Acquire materials for DIDC.
Human Resources	Trained personnel.	Lack of trained personnel.	Encourage training of personnel on ICT.

### 3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

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

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of DIDC District Headquarters	1	To gather information and dissemination to populace; To accommodate documentation centre.	Construct the DIDC and equip by 2004.	Construction of DIDC to house DDO, DSO. <b>Justification:</b> The district has no DIDC currently.
Stocking the DIDC	2	Inform the populace on issues affecting them.	Provide all current reading material.	Acquire materials information and disseminate. <b>Justification:</b> The district lacks policy documents.

### 3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

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

## 3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

### 3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

The sector provides opportunities for training through workshops, seminars and other refresher courses. Security has been beefed up in the district as new units have opened up in formally troublesome zones and this has improved security of people and property.

The district will ensure that security of all is guaranteed. It will also involve the community in development planning and in administration of justices. The sector will also ensure that government policies are disseminated to the community during barazas and leaders meeting.

### 3.6.3 Importance of the Sector

Service has been brought closer to the people and therefore government policies reach the grass root in time. The civil registration has satisfied the community on the impact of HIV/AIDS and its prevalence in the district. This will enable DACC to plan for interventions.

### 3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The stakeholders in this sector include provincial administration that will continue to deal with overall administration of the district, the judiciary that deals with the dispensation of justice, local authorities with local governance, the police in the maintenance of law and order and financial managers who will manage government resources. Others are the private sector who include lawyers in the administration of justice, NGOs and CBOs who will complement the efforts of the Government

### 3.6.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration (Registration of persons)	To register as many applicants as possible who have attained 18 years and above; Collect more revenue.	There is laxity from the community to register themselves; Ignorance from the public; Insufficient publicity from the provincial administration.	Sensitise the community on the importance of registration; Educate the public on the need to have an ID; Mobilize more resources to go into publicity.
Provincial Administration (Police)	Construct offices Provision of transport.	Lack of vehicles; Non availability of land to put up required structures; Lack of funding (Financial constraints).	Transport to be supplied by the Government; Local authority and the community to provide land for construction of the intended police posts; Government of Kenya to do the funding for the construction of the police stations and staff quarters.
Kenya Police	Provision of transport; Accommodation of personnel; Office accommodation; Construction of a new police post in Matete (Lumani); Upgrading of Lugari and Nzoia patrol base to Police Post.; Establishment of a Law court.	Lack of vehicles; Non availability of land to put up required structures; Lack of funding (Financial constraints).	Transport to be supplied by the Government; Local authority and the community to provide land for construction of the intended police posts; Government of Kenya to do the funding for the construction of the police stations and staff quarters.
Provincial Administration	Construction of district Headquarters; Construction of houses for administration police officers.	Lack of funds to construct the HQs for fuel, repairs and purchase of equipments; Station has limited serviceable vehicles; Lack of electricity in the current district HQs; Bad roads especially during rain season.	Solicit for funds from Government and community to increase efficiency and effectiveness of officers; Collaborate with other departments to share vehicles; Maintain and Murram the very bad section of the roads.
Provincial	Complete coverage of birth	Lack of communication	Co-operation and regular



Administration (Births & Death)	and death occurring in the district; Create mass awareness of the importance of registration of birth and death; Collection of more revenue.	and laxity on the part of assistant chiefs and health institutions; Non-submission of Registration of births and deaths form by the assistant chiefs and health institutions; irregular submission of registration of births and deaths by assistant chiefs and health institutions inspectors.	contact with the provincial administration, chiefs and assistant chiefs; Institutions to demand for births certificate from every pupil or student joining school; Registration of persons to demand for birth certificate from applicant before issuing ID Cards; Traditional birth attendants to advise parents to register birth whenever they occur; Assistant chiefs to include civil registration report in their monthly report to D.Os.
Local Governance	Rehabilitate and protect springs and bore-holes Grading and Murraming of rural access road; Mould or purchase culverts for constructing bridges on streams and rivers; Purchase a tractor, trailer and other relevant tools for maintaining roads.	Lack of cooperation from the public; Lack of funds to buy land for refuse/waste disposal sites; Lack of funds to implement projects due to limited revenue collected; Lack of machinery for roads maintenance; To improve status of access road.	Sensitise the public on the same; Acquire land (Buy) to site the disposal ground; Solicit from all possible means for funding.
Development Planning	Involve community, strengthen CBOs and cooperatives.	Lack of involvement of community; Weak CBOs and cooperatives movement; Lack of employment opportunities; Lack of counsel.	Involve community in planning for their area; Strengthen the management of CBOs and cooperative; Create employment opportunities; Enhance administration of justice to poor.
Legal Services	Open offices; Civic education.	Ignorance on basic human rights.	Educate them on human rights.
Probation Services	Open offices.	Lack probation services; Travel long distance for services.	Service delivery to be improved.
Penal Institution	Establish the institution.	Prisoners are taken to Kakamega or Bungoma; Delayed justices due to distances.	Establish penal institution; Enhance community service order.
Administration of Justice	Set up law court.	District has no law court.	Construct a law court.
Financial Management	Prudent utilization of finances.	Cash flow in district treasury; Inadequate funds for development.	Enhance financial flow in the district; Allocate resources for development.

### 3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On- goin Projects and Programme: Prosecution

Project Name Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Nangili Police Patrol Base Kongoni Location	To improve security in the area.	To construct offices for police.	Construction of office block with a report office.

**B: New Project Proposals: Prosecution**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activity
Lugari Divisional Police Headquarters	1	Officers to work in a conducive; atmosphere and all are within reach.	To construct offices for police and complete by 2005.	Construct modern Divisional HQ. <b>Justification:</b> The police are using condemned houses as offices.
Lumani Police Post Kivaywa Location Matete Division	2	To provide security to Matete people.	To complete construction of the offices and houses.	Construct a police post with a police line. <b>Justification:</b> The police are not housed.

**B: New Project Proposals: Civil Registration**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activity
Mobile Registration District wide	1	To registered all eligible Kenyans.	To increase no of registered people.	Registration of people. <b>Justification:</b> To provide access to those who cannot travel to the district headquarters.
Civil Registration Offices Project District Headquarters	2	Improved service delivery.	To construct offices.	To construct offices for effective delivery of services. <b>Justification:</b> The offices are squeezed in one small office.
Computerisation of Registration Services Project District Headquarters	3	To reduce the processing of death and birth certificates.	To purchase computer and computerize data.	Purchase the computer and computerize all data for registration. <b>Justification:</b> Will make retrieval of data easy.
Computer Services Office Project District Headquarters	4	To maintain records properly.	To construct spacious office.	To construct an office block to accommodate the computer facility <b>Justification:</b> The officers are crowded in a small office.
Motor Vehicle Procurement Project	5	To enhance issuing births and death certificate to all.	Increase number of people registered.	Purchase the vehicle for effective supervision. <b>Justification:</b> The office lacks transport.
Capacity Building for School Leavers District wide	6	To increase no. of cases registered.	Register 5,000 school leavers to capacity building.	To sensitise them on the importance of registration. <b>Justification:</b> There are many births and deaths not registered.



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

CHAPTER 11

THE STATE OF MICHIGAN AND BY APPOINTMENT

#### 4.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter will elaborate monitoring and evaluation system to be used during the plan period. It gives the various performance indicators that will be used to measure the achievements of the plan. The indicators will assist various monitoring and evaluation teams to quantify achievements made by each sector.

There already exists monitoring and evaluation committees such as Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, (PMEC) District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, Project Management Committee. These committees need to be empowered to be more effective and facilitated.

#### 4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

The district will include Monitoring and Evaluation in all projects and programmes to alleviate earlier constraints experienced during plan implementation. During the plan period, monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken at all levels to ensure that projects are implemented as planned and community benefit from them. The institutional framework of monitoring and evaluation system will be as follows:-

Community Level	The beneficiaries of the Project at community level will elect their officials to form the Project Management Committee. The Committee will perform the day-to-day responsibilities of keeping data relevant to project implementation i.e. materials, finances. The Project Management Committee will forward their Monitoring Reports to the Divisional M & E Committee.
Divisional Level	At the Divisional level, the District Officer will form M & E Committee comprising the Heads of Technical Staff, NGOs, Large CBOs to monitor all projects in the division. This will be done quarterly and reports sent to the District M & E Committee.
District Level	The District Commissioner will form a M & E Committee comprising the District Works Officer, District Water Officer, District Supplies Officer, District Accountant, Chairmen of Local Authorities, District Development Officer, NGO's representatives, any other persons co-opted for the task. The Committee evaluate reports from the Divisional M & E Committee and Project Management Committee Reports.

The Provincial Committee (PMEC) will monitor inter-district projects and those district projects experiencing bottlenecks. There is need to establish a strong communication network for the committees in order to share information and enhance ownership and dialogue among stakeholders.

## 4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATING MATRIX

### 4.2.1 Agriculture And Rural Development

Project Name	Cost. Kshs	Time Frame	M. & E. Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementati on Agency	Stake Holders Responsibilities
Purchase of Fisheries equipment	0.5 m	2002-2003	No. of farmers assisted; No. of ponds harvested.	Project report; Field visits.	DFO.	DFO to mobilize communities.
Purchase of Bicycles and motor Cycles	0.2 m	2002-2003	Records; No. of farmers visited.	Project Report; Physical verification.	DFO.	Farmers' participation; DFO: Dissemination of skills.
Farmers Education	1 m	2002-2008	No. of farmers Trained; No. of ponds; Amount of fish harvested.	Project report to DDC.	DFO; NGOs.	Farmers' Participation; NGOs: Resource mobilisation.
Stocking Dams	2 m	2002-2006	Amount of revenue generated; Sampling of dams to check on stock.	Department report to DDC; Project report.	DFO; NGO; Community.	Farmers to co-operate in conservation; DFO: Stocking of ponds.
NALEP (SIDA)	8.6 m	2002-2008	Records of selected areas; Improved mgt structures; Groups sensitised; No. of poor farmers trained and assisted.	Project report; Field visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DALEO; SIDA.	Community to participate in implementation; SIDA: Funding.
Livestock Development Programme	7 m	2002-2008	No. of grade animals; Acreage under foliage.	Records, reports to DDC/DEC	DALEO; NGO; Community.	To give animals to farmers; Train farmers on animal husbandry and monitor.
Safe Use Project	0.7m	2002 - 2008	No. of farmers trained; No. of staff trained.	Project report; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DALEO.	Community Education; Community participates.
Rapid Cassava Multiplication	0.3m	2002 - 2008	Acreage of mosaic free cassava .	Project report; Field visit.	KARI; DALEO.	To give mosaic free materials; Farmers; participation.
Floriculture Project	13m	2002-2008	No. of farmers growing flowers.	Field visit; Project report.	DALEO.	Farmers training to increase participation.
Seedling Production	0.7m	2002-2008	No of seedlings produced.	Area planted; Site visits.	DFO.	Community to raise seedlings; Plant and supervise.
Divisional Nurseries	1m	2002-2008	No. of seedlings produced.	No. of seedlings given to farmers.	Community DFO	Sensitise; Raise seedlings and Plant.
Private Nurseries	0.3m	2002-2008	No of nurseries established	Availability of woodfuel;	Community; DFO.	Sensitise; Raise seedlings.
Plantation Reafforestation	3m	2002-08	Ha replanted No of seedlings raised	All clear felled spaces planted	DFO; Pan Paper Mills.	Raise seedlings; Hire casuals; Plant.

Rural Afforestation	0.7m	2002-08	No of public areas planted; Ha planted.	No. of woodlots Established.	DFO; Community.	DFO; Raise seedlings; Monitor.
Livestock Development Programme	0.214m	7 years	No. of grade cows distributed; Amount of milk produced; No. of societies trained.	Field visit; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DLPO.	Give animal, train and manage.
Intensive Cooperative Membership Mobilization and Management Improvement Scheme	1.88m	2002-2008	No. of leaders training services; well managed societies, level of price improvement.	Society reports Field visits; Minutes of AGN.	DCO; Donor.	Train society members and leaders; Fund the training ;organize elections and AGMs.
Disease Control	5..5m	2002-08	Reduced cases of both notifiable and non notifiable diseases	Report to DDC.	DVO; Community; Private sector.	Educate Treat animals Supervise.
Livestock Breeding	0.9m	2002-08	No of farmers sensitised; No of animals served.	Report to DDC; Site visits.	Private sector; GOK.	Private sector; Inseminate; Sensitise farmers.
Veterinary Public Health and Hides and Skins	3.7m	2002-08	Revenue collected; Reduce zoonotic disease outbreak; No. of quality hide and skin produced; No of modern slaughterhouse.	Records; Reports to DDC.	DVO; Private sector.	Inspect meat Train farmers
Office Construction	0.8 m	2002-08	No of rooms constructed	Project report.	GOK.	Construct.
Laboratory	2m	2002-08	No. of rooms constructed; Equipment bought.	Project report.	GOK.	GOK to fund Construction.
Little Nzoia W/S Rehabilitation	40m	200-2008	Rehabilitated supply.	Site visits; Local committee report.	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.	Implement, train Maintain and monitor.
Lumakanda W/S	6m	2002-2004	Electricity connection.	Site visit; Project report to DDC/DEC.	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.	Implement, train Maintain and monitor
Soy Community W/S	6m	2002-2004	Completed project.	Site visit.	Water Department C.W.S.M.P; Community.	Implement, train Maintain and monitor
Maturu Community W/S	3m	2002-2003	Completed project.	Site visit; Report to DDC.	Community; DWO.	Implement; Train; Maintain; Monitor.
Musembe Community W/S Construction	6m	2002-2004	Completed project.	Site visit; Project report.	Community; DWO.	Implement; Train; Maintain; Monitor.
Mautuma H/C Water Project	1m	2002-2003	Completed project.	Site visit; Project report.	Ministry of Natural Resources & Community.	Implement; Train; Maintain; Monitor.
Water Point Sources District wide	6m	2002-2004	Completed project.	Site visit; Community report.	MOENR, DWO and Community.	Implement; Train; Maintain; Monitor.



Kongoni Community Water Supply Construction	10m	2002-2005	Completed project.	Site visit; Project report.	DWO.	Implement; Train; Maintain; Monitor.
Nyoritis Community Water Supply Construction	10m	2002-2005	Completed project.	Site visit; Project report.	DWO.	Implement; Train; Maintain; Monitor.
Nangili Dam	7m	2002-2003	Completed project.	Site visit	DWO.	Implement; Train; Maintain; Monitor.
Rehabilitation of Other Water Conservations Structures	120 m	2002-2008	Completed project.	Site visit Project report	DWO.	Implement; Train; Maintain; Monitor.
Chekalini Community W/S	10 m	2002-2005	Piping and connection.	Project report Site visit	DWO.	Implement; Train; Maintain; Monitor.

#### 4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M. & E. Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Stake Holders Responsibilities
Rural Electrification Lugari	5.45m	2002-2003	No. of Institutions electrified; No. of HH connected.	Project report; Field visits.	KPLC; Community.	Implement; Use.
Rural Electrification Likuyani	30 m	2003-2005	No of Institutions electrified No. of HH connected	Project report; Field visits.	KPLC; Community.	Implement; Use.
Rural Electrification Matete	25 m	2005-2008	No. of market and institutions electrified.	Project report; Field visits.	KPLC; Community.	Implement; Use.
D284 -Turbo River Nzoia	45. m	2002	No. of km gravelled.	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DRC; KRB; DWO.	Implement monitor; Supervise; Avail funds.
Turbo-Nona Road	81 m	2002-2006	No. of km gravelled.	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DWO; DRC; KRB.	Implement monitor; Supervise; Avail funds.
D1282-Luandeti River Nona	57 m	2002-2006	No. of kms gravelled.	Project report; Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DWO; DRC; KRB.	Implement monitor; Supervise; Avail funds.
E307 Turmbo - Sango	89m	2002-2003	No. of km gravelled.	Project report; Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DWO; DRC; KRB.	Implement monitor; Supervise; Avail funds.
Turbo -Sergoit-Soy Road	89m	2002-2003	No. of km gravelled.	Project report; Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DWO; DRC, KRC; Council.	Implement monitor; Supervise; Avail funds.
Bridge Construction	7m	2002-2003	Bridge constructed.	Project report; Site	DWO; Community;	Implement monitor;

				visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	Donor.	Supervise; Avail funds.
L6214 Sango-Nangili Road	8m	2002-2008	No. of km gravelled.	Project report; Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DWO; Local Council.	Implement monitor; Supervise; Avail funds.
Routine Maintenance of DEL and Other Special Roads	40m	2002-2008	No. of km and drains maintained.	Project report; Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DWO.	Implement monitor; Supervise; Avail funds.
Maintenance of Bridges and Other River Crossings	8m	2002-2008	No. of river crossings constructed.	Project report; Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DWO.	Implement monitor; Supervise; Avail funds.
Rehabilitation of Road RAR 16	30m	2002-2003	No. of km of rehabilitated road.	Project report; Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DWO; Local Council.	Implement monitor; Supervise; Avail funds.
0283 Matunda River Nzoia Road	20m	2002-2008	No. of km of road.	Project report; Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DWO; Council.	Implement monitor; Supervise; Avail funds.

#### 4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost. Kshs	Time Frame	M. & E. Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Stake Holders Responsibilities
JLB and Other Credit Agencies	20m	2002-2007	Volume of credit.	Records.	GOK; K-REP; KIE; NCKK.	Disburse loans, Recover loans, Sensitise Raise funds.
Traders Courses	2m	2002-2007	No of courses.	Questionnaire and observation.	(K.I.B.T) DTDO; Private business consultants including IRAM.	Train, Monitor impact
Trade Licensing	0.5m	2002-2007	License; Inspection and compilation; Analysis of past licenses.	Observation and data collection; Reports and documents.	Department of Trade.	Inspect businesses; Issue licenses; Monitor.
Feasibility Studies	0.1m	2002-2007	No. of applications received per month.	Surveys and data collection.	GOK Department of Trade.	Implement; Monitor.
Micro-Enterprise Support Programme	10m	2002-2007	No. of applicants; Loans issued.	Questionnaire and random sampling.	GOK Department of trade.	Give loans; Recover loans; Monitor.
Modern Administration Blocks for all Government Departments		2002-2008	Completed buildings.	Site visits.	DWO.	Supervise; Implement; Monitor.

Accelerated Industrialization Support Programme	0.5m	2002-2008	No. of trained; Project report.	Number of courses/workshops held; Active Cooperative Societies in the villages; No. of factories existing and operational; Improved life expectancy; No. of medical facilities in the villages.	UNDO/DIDO.	Train; Monitor; Participation.
Women Small Scale Development	1m	2002-2008	No. of enterprises started by women .	Records, surveys.	European Union /DIDO European Union/ DIDO	Implement; Supervise; Monitor; Provide funding.
Demonstration Manufacturing Centre Development	1m	2002-2008	Centre Constructed; Equipment Installed.	Reports.	DANIDA/DIDO.	Implement; Train; Monitor; Supervise; Provide funding.
District Revolving Fund	10m	2002-2008	Number of entrepreneurs given credit; Thriving businesses.	Successful businesses enterprises; Increased cash flow in the villages; Increased employment levels.	DSDO/DONOR.	Implement; Supervise; Monitor; Recover loans; Provide funding.
Information Centre	3m	2002-2008	No. of business men/women who utilize the facility; No. of entrepreneurs accessing e-mails.	Records; Reports.	UNIDO/DIDO.	Construct; Equip; Monitor; Provide funding.

#### 4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost. Kshs	Time Frame	M. & E. Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Stake Holders Responsibilities
Laboratories Construct and Equipping	30m	2002-2008	No. of laboratories constructed and equipped; Performance in science subjects.	Project report; Site visits.	BOG and DEO; BOG and DEO.	Construct; Equip; Maintain.
Procurement of inspection vehicles	3m	2002-2005	Vehicles procured.	Logbooks; Physical inspection.	DEO; Community.	Mobilise funds; Procure vehicles.
Construction of Special Education Assessment and Resource Centre for	5m	2002-2008	Constructed building.	Increased no. of children in special schools.	DEO; Community.	Construct and equip.
Purchase of Computers Project	0.5m	2002-2006	No. of computers bought.	Physical inspection.	DEO; Community.	Purchase and install; Mobilise funds.

Resource Centres Project	1m	2002-2008	No. of resource centres constructed and equipped.	Project report; Project report; Centre report; Project Site visit.	Community; DEO; NGO.	Construct; Equip; Mobilise funds.
Early Childhood Care and Development Centre	8 m	2002-2008	Construction of ECCD.	No. of children in ECCD; Project report.	DEO; NGO; Community.	Construct; Equip; Enrol children.
District Headquarter Office Project	0.7m	2002-2008	No. of offices constructed.	Report; Site visits.	DEO; Community.	Construct; Equip; Mobilise funds.
Teachers Development Programmes	0.4m	2002-2005	No of teachers trained.	School performance in maths and sciences.	DEO; DONOR; Teachers.	Train teachers.
HIV/AIDS Awareness	0.5 m	2002-2004	No. of Workshops held.	Workshop reports; No. of people sensitised.	DEO.	Hold workshop.
Enrolment and Retention Programme	0.3 m	2002-2005	Enrolment and retention rates.	School reports; No. of candidates registered.	DEO; NGO; Community.	Sensitise; Enrol; Retain.
Electricity Installation	1.5m	2002-2003	No. of offices with electricity.	Electricity bills; Project site visits.	DEO; Community; KPLC.	Wire building; Connected power.
Building of Office Block	10m	2002-2003	Constructed offices.	Project reports; Site visit.	DEO/DWO.	Construct and furnish
HIV/AIDS Education and Campaigns	3m	2002-2004	No of sensitised teachers, leaders.	Workshop and seminars reports.	DEO.	Sensitise teachers Community
Community Library	2.5m	2002-2005	Constructed building.	Site visits; Reports.	DAEO; Community.	Identify site; Stock.
Non-formal Education for Youth	3.5m	2002-2008	No. of NFE Students; No. of Candidate registered; No. of vehicles available.	Records; Results of Examination.	Community; DAEO.	Establish centres; Participation.
Infrastructure Improvement	20m	2002-2008	No. of new facilities in the hospital; No. of health centres upgraded.	MOH; Project report; Report to DHMC; Report to DDC/DEC; Site visit.	MOH; Community; Donor.	Construct; Raise funds; Equip.
Malaria Control Project	8m	7 years	No. of nets sold Incidence of malaria.	Report to DHMC.	MOH; Community.	Buy ITN & use clear bushes; Train communities on malaria control.
Reproductive Health	3m	2002-2008	No. of clients attending clinics.	Report to DHMC; Clinic reports.	MOH; Community.	Attend clinics; Post personnel; Train.
HIV/AIDS/TB	10m	2002-2008	No. of sessions held.	Returns to D.E.O.	MOH/DEO.	Show videos; Sensitise; Laboratory diagnosis.
Integrated Management of Childhood Diseases	2m	2002-2008	No. of staff trained.	MOH report; Clinic reports.	MOH; Donor.	Train; Sensitise; Monitor; Provide funding.
Expanded	8m	2002-	No. of children	Health facility	M OH.	Immunize;

Council Offices Construction	5.7m	2002-8	Offices constructed.	Project report; Site visits.	Local Authority.	Construct; Equip.
Waste Disposal Project	2.2 m	2002-2008	No. of new open air market sites; Waste disposal site.	Project report; Site visits.	Local Authority.	Purchase and construct open air markets.
Bursary Fund	0.88m	2002-2008	No. of students assisted; Bursary fund available; Amount given.	School report; Report to D.E.B.	Local Authority.	Raise funds; community participation in raising bursary funds.
Construction of Office Building	1.5m	2002-2004	Offices constructed.	Report to DEC/DDC; Site visits.	Civil Registrar.	Construct; Equip.
Introduction of Computer Services	0.5m	3 yrs	Start procurement.	Report to DEC/DDC; Site visit.	Donor; Registrar of Persons.	Purchase; Install; Computerized data.
Motor Vehicle	1.5m	2 years	Start procurement.	Log books.	Registrar of Persons.	Supervise; Sensitise Community.
Capacity Building for School Leavers	0.5m	2002-2008	No. of reported cases.	Report to D.O Report to D.E.C.	Registrar of persons.	Report; Register.
Construction of Office	0.5	2002 - 2008	Constructed office.	Field visits.	GOK.	To construct and equip.
Construction of Law Courts	2m	2002-2008	Constructed Court building.	Project report; Field visit.	GOK.	To construct and equip.
HIV/Aids Campaigns	0.05	2002 - 2008	No. of seminars held.	Seminar; Report.	GOK; Community.	To sensitise.
Construction of Office	0.5m	2002-08	Constructed offices	Project report.	DCO.	Construct Equip
Children Rescue Centre	4m	2002-08	No. of children reached.	Report to DDC.	DCO; NGO; Community.	Sensitise; Counsel.

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

The following performance indicators will determine the impact of projects and programmes implemented in the district during the Plan period.

Performance Indicator	Present Situation 2001	Mid Term Situation 2004	End of Plan Period Situation 2008
<b>Health</b>			
Infant mortality rate	130/1000	130/1000	80/1000
Total fertility rate	8.4	8.0	7.5
Crude birth rate	74/1000	70/1000	60/1000
Crude death rate	13/1000	12/1000	11/1000
Life expectancy rate			
Males	48 years	50 years	50 years
Females	52 years	54 years	54 years
Under 5 mortality rate	184/1000	160/1000	120/1000
% households with access to a health facility	50%	60%	75%
Average distance to a health facility	8km	6 km	5 km
<b>Population</b>			
Population size	234,536	265,511	300,578
Population growth rate	4.14%	3.8%	3.5%
Dependency ratio	1:1.5	1:1.6	1:1.8
<b>Education</b>			
Primary school enrolment rate			
Boys	96.6%	100%	100%
Girls	100%	100%	100%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:33	1:35	1:40
Secondary school enrolment rate			
Males	24.9%	30%	40%
Females	34%	40%	45%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:18	1:25	1:35
<b>Socio-Economic</b>			
No. of town centres	2	3	4
Absolute poverty level	57%	55%	30%
Households with access to portable water	17,728	18,728	20,728
% population working in agriculture	90%	85%	80%
No of hospitals	0	1	2
Infrastructure length of (Roads)			
Tarmac	39 Km	60 km	100 km
Gravel	78.1 km	200 km	300 km
Earth	344.7 km	300 km	250 km