



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

**KAKAMEGA CENTRAL
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008—2012**

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To be a self sufficient and reliant district in terms of resource mobilization and food sufficiency for high quality of life.

Mission

To ensure effective and efficient mobilization and utilization of resources to uplift the standard of living of the people by engaging them in the development process.

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya', followed by a long horizontal line and three dots.

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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Edward Sambili', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

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

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADM	Administration
AIDS	Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome
ARV	Anti-Retroviral
BQ	Bill of Quantity
BOP	Business Outsourcing Processing
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CSO	Community Social Organizations
CYE	Constituency Youth Enterprise
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Office
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health
DPU	District Planning Unit
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DYO	District Youth Officer
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FP	Family Planning
GIT	Government Information Technology
GJLO	Governance, Justice, Law and Order
GOK	Government of Kenya
HBC	Home Based Care
HCDA	Horticultural Development Authority
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Resource
ICRAF	International Centre for Research and Agro Forestry
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IT	Information Technology
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KEPI	Kenya Expanded Programme for Immunization
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LASDA.P	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MP	Member of Parliament
MTP	Medium Term Plan

MTEF	Mid-Term Expenditure Framework
NCPB	National Cereals Produce Board
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFI	National Financial Institutions
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
PLWHA	People Living With HIV and AIDS
PMCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PMTCTT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission Test
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
T/L	Teacher/Learner
TB	Tuberculosis
TOTS	Training of Trainers
TOWA	Total War against HIV/AIDS
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WARMA	Water Resources Management Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The preparation of the 2008-2012 District Development Plan as a road map for development considered the resource potential, deficit, economic challenges and constraints in the district. It was therefore produced through broad-based consultations in the district targeting the all the stakeholders' right from the sub-location level up to the district level. The exercise was spearheaded by the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 through the District Development Plan (DDP) Secretariat under the coordination of the District Development Office. This DDP discusses development issues under four broad chapters summarized as follows:

Chapter one gives the profile of the district. Kakamega has an area of 417.4 km² with population of 225,313 growing at a rate of 4.1% in 1999, and projected population of 301,701 in 2008 and 349,541 in 2012. Administratively, the district has three divisions, nine locations and twenty eight sub-locations. Politically, the district has one parliamentary constituency, two local authorities, Kakamega Municipal Council and Kakamega County Council each with thirteen wards. The settlement patterns are influenced by soil fertility, land tenure system, physical infrastructure, trade and industries.

The district lies between Longitudes 34° 20' and 35° E and Latitudes 0° 15' and 1° N of the equator, having a varying topography with altitudes ranging from 1,250 metres to 2,000 metres Above Sea Level. The most extensive topography feature in the district is the undulating peneplain which dips south westwards from about 1600m at the eastern boundary to 1500m in the central parts of the district and further to about 1250m at the western boundary. The Nandi Escarpment forms the catchment zone for streams such as the Kidia, Kabkalet and Nunugo which flow westwards to form the Isiukhu River which then flows through Kakamega Municipality. The district is mainly agricultural. Its climatic conditions and fertile soils are suitable for both crops and livestock production. There are two rain seasons in the district: the long and short rains. Generally, rainfall uniformly varies in the range of 1,000mm - 2,400mm per annum in the district. This climate is ideal for maize growing since the wet season facilitates growth while the dry spell gives a good opportunity for harvesting. The main Sector Working Groups in the district identified in the plan are based on the past performance and main potential.

The sectoral profile reviews the current status of the district with emphasis on; Agriculture and Rural Development, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Physical Infrastructure, Human Resource Development, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Special Programmes, Research, Innovation and Technology, Public Administration and Water, Environment and Sanitation sectors. The essence of this review is to expose the foundation upon which the 2008-2012 plan has been anchored. Lastly, the chapter gives a broad range of information about the district in the fact sheet. Vital statistics are presented and gives a chance to potential investors to quickly have a picture of the district with respect to available opportunities..

Chapter two presents an analysis of the district development. It gives guidance through an overview of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan, an analysis of the implementation of projects in all sectors and linkages with the Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plan, the MDGs and other National policies. Also covered under this chapter are the major development challenges, constraints and cross cutting issues with regard to the general

Kakamega Central District Development Plan 2008-2012

sectoral performance and implementation of the plan. A detailed matrix has been presented with clear development objectives, targets and strategies. Thus once implemented, it will propel the district so as to achieve its vision of being ' A food secure district producing enough for local consumption and export so as to improve on the socio- economic condition of the population''. A SWOT analysis of cross-cutting issues has been presented with a view of addressing developmental issues that will need to be mainstreamed in all undertakings.

Chapter three maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve its objectives to spur its economic development. The analysis has been done sector by sector pointing out the vision and mission of the sector, their importance and highlighting how the district will respond to the different visions and missions of these sectors. The sectors cannot work in isolation and hence their linkages are clearly outlined. A number of strategies have been developed and translated into projects and programmes that will address the development aspects of the district. This has been designed to address the inherent problems faced in the community with reference to the Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan. In the chapter Stakeholders have been identified and in a participatory manner have been assigned specific roles that will contribute towards the achievement of the overall goal of the plan thereby increasing efficiency and effective in utilization of resources to minimize duplication. While undertaking the projects and programmes identified, concerted efforts have been made to ensure that all cross cutting issues discussed in chapter two are mainstreamed in the development process. A number of projects and programmes have been proposed and all stakeholders are expected to make reference to them.

Finally, chapter four presents specific sector by sector costed projects and programmes in tandem with chapter three and a manifold institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating them. It specifies verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/programmes during the implementation period. The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) is endowed with the responsibility of monitoring and evaluating projects and programmes in the district while the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (PMEC) will provide technical backstopping. The District Commissioner will be the Chair with members drawn from the key stakeholders operating in the district. The monitoring exercise will be done on a day to day basis while evaluation will be done periodically. The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will develop a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan that will be used by all stakeholders in tracking progress of the projects. A feedback mechanism will be established to facilitate appropriate avenues for feedback. The chapter finally gives a summery of the monitoring and evaluation/performance indicators that will determine the impact of the projects/programmes in the district.

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 Introduction

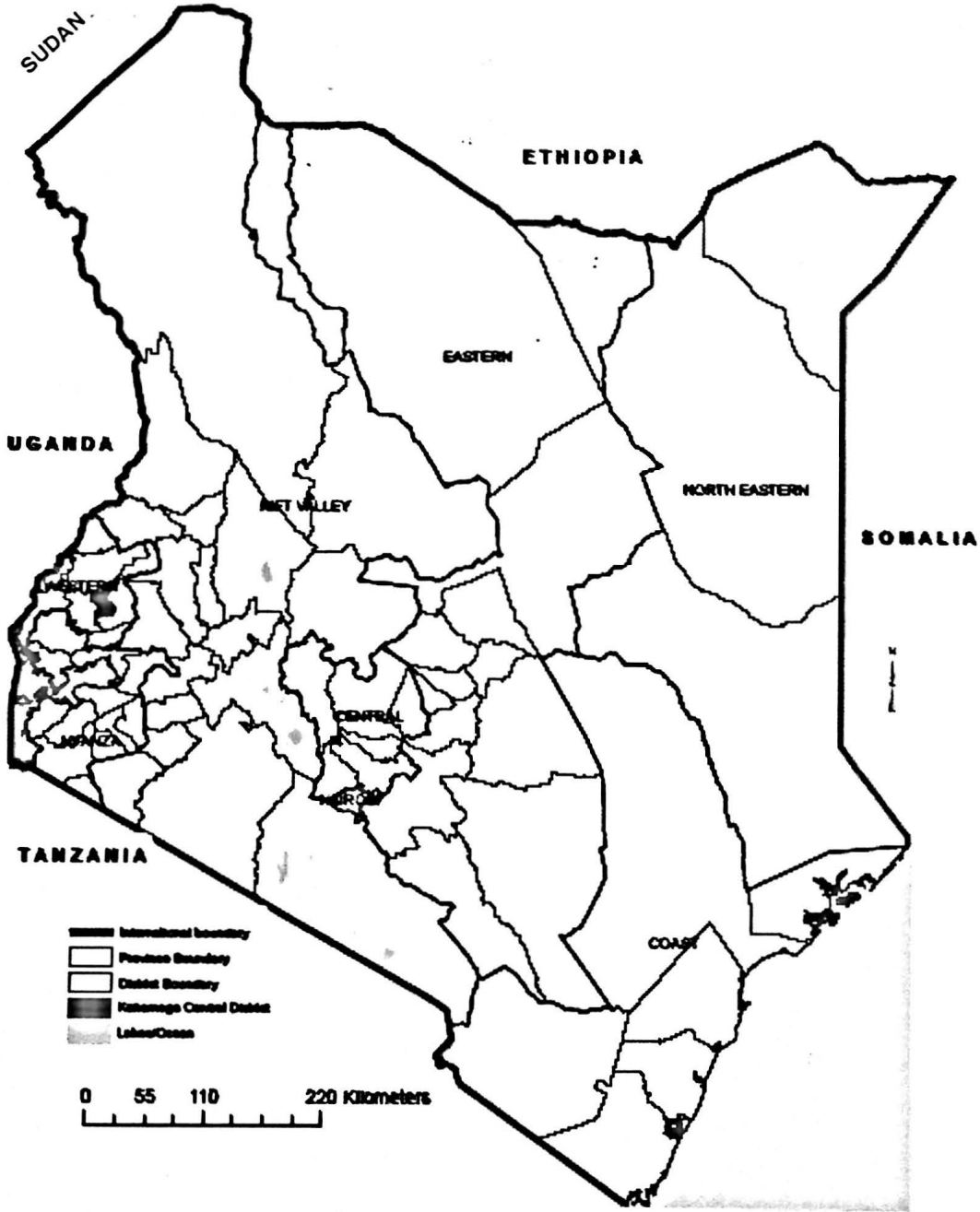
This chapter provides the background information of the district in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions and the main physical features. The information is presented in both narrative and fact sheet. The fact sheet contains a summary of major socio-economic indicators that describe the district at a glance.

1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Kakamega Central District is one of the nineteen (19) districts that make up Western Province. The district lies between Longitudes 34° 20' and 35° E and Latitudes 0° 15' and 1° N of the equator. The district borders Butere and Mumias Districts to the West, Kakamega East District to the East, Kakamega South District to the South and Kakamega North District to the North.

Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

Administratively, the district has three divisions, namely; Municipality, Lurambi and Navakholo. These are divided into nine locations and twenty eight sub-locations covering a total area of 417.4 km².

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units

Division	Area(km ²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Divisions
Municipality	49.9	2	4
Lurambi	194.1	4	14
Navakholo	173.4	3	10
Total	417.4	9	28

Source: Kakamega Central District Commissioner's Office, 2008

Politically, there is one parliamentary constituency in the district, namely, Lurambi. The two Local Authorities in the district are Kakamega County Council with 13 Wards and Kakamega Municipal Council with 13 Wards, which make a total of 26 wards in the district as presented in table 2.

Map 2: Kakamega Central District Administrative Boundaries



1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The district has three divisions and according to population projection of 2008, Municipality Division is more densely populated, followed by Lurambi and then lastly Navakholo Divisions respectively. Municipality Division is the main urban centre of the district. There is high concentration of people in this division and its market centres because of rural-urban migration. This is because of the availability of numerous job opportunities and infrastructural facilities.

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Topographic Features

The district has a varying topography with altitudes ranging from 1250 metres to 1800 metres above the sea level. The southern hills are made up of rugged granites rising to 1950 metres above sea level and the peneplain. The Nandi Escarpment on the fringes of the neighboring district of Kakamega East and Kakamega North forms a prominent feature from where a number of streams emanate.

Rising above this peneplain are a few low hills occurring mostly in the eastern part of the district. These gradually decrease in altitude from 1720m in Kakamega Forest to 1600m in the eastern area and 1580m in the Municipality area.

The streams whose catchment zone is the Nandi Escarpment include: the Kidia, Kabkalet and Nunugo which flow westwards to form the Isiukhu River which then flows through Kakamega Municipality

Generally land use in the district is below optimal level although the land is extensively cropped. This is mainly due to low use of inputs which are also expensive. Almost 90% the land is under mixed food crops like maize, beans and vegetables both for commercial and home consumption purposes. Approximately 10% of the district's area is under cultivation is with cash crops, mainly sugarcane found in Lurambi and Navakholo Divisions. Small scale tea and coffee growing is carried out in some parts of the district, while livestock keeping, maize and sugarcane are the most dominant land use types in the district. The area under pasture has been leading but is presently being overtaken by maize and sugarcane.

Most land holdings in the district is free hold. However, the land is being fragmented into uneconomical units through inheritance by sons. Most farmers are small scale with average land holding of 1 HA. Large scale farms are almost non existent.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

The district has two rainy seasons, the long rains and the short rains. The long rains under normal circumstances start in March and end in June. The peak is in May. The short rains commence in July and end in September with the peak in August. Other months receive normal rainfall with drier months being December, January and February. Generally, rainfall in the district uniformly varies in the range of 1,000mm - 2,400mm. This climate is ideal for maize growing since the wet part facilitates growth while the dry spell gives a

good opportunity for harvesting. Most rainfall received in the district come in form of heavy afternoon showers with occasional thunderstorms.

The temperatures in the district vary slightly in the range of mean maxima of 28°C - 32°C and mean minima of 11°C and 13°C. low temperatures are usually recorded at night while the very high temperatures are recorded during the day. This is due to the fact that there is no large body of water close to the district to moderate the temperatures. The mean annual evaporation ranges from 1,600 mm to 2,100 mm with high humidity and low evaporation rates. It is only a few low lying parts of the district that receive annual average evaporation of more than 1800 mm.

Kakamega Central climate supports various crops such as bananas, nappier grass, beans, sugar-cane, coffee and tea. Adequate rainfall means that water availability for growing of crops is not a critical concern in most parts of the district. Never-the-less, there are also adverse effects caused by this type of climate such as the high incidence of diseases like malaria, upper respiratory and tract ailments and the fungal diseases in plants and animals; loss of soil nutrients through leaching and surface run-off.

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

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

Table 2 presents the population projections from the 1999 Population and Housing Census by age cohorts as well as at the beginning of the plan period (2008), mid-term period (2010) and the end term period (2012).

Table 2: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts

Age Cohort	1999 Census			Projections 2008			Projections 2010			Projections 2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	18,485	19,919	38,404	24,619	26,670	51,289	25,998	28,165	54,163	28,605	30,988	59,593
5-9	19,535	14,488	34,023	23,234	22,323	45,557	24,536	23,570	48,106	26,996	25,937	52,933
10-14	15,623	17,574	33,197	21,722	23,533	45,255	22,940	24,851	47,791	25,239	27,343	52,582
15-19	12,978	14,060	27,038	17,378	18,826	36,204	18,351	19,881	38,232	20,192	21,874	42,066
20-24	9,733	10,545	20,278	13,033	14,120	27,153	13,764	14,910	28,674	15,144	15,405	30,549
25-29	6,489	7,030	13,519	8,689	9,413	18,102	9,176	9,940	19,116	10,095	10,934	21,029
30-34	5,408	5,858	11,266	7,241	7,844	15,085	9,176	9,940	19,116	8,413	9,114	17,527
35-39	5,408	5,858	11,266	7,241	7,844	15,085	9,176	9,940	19,116	8,413	9,114	17,527
40-44	4,326	4,686	9,012	5,793	6,275	12,068	6,118	6,628	12,746	6,731	7,291	14,022
45-49	3,245	3,515	6,760	4,344	4,707	9,051	4,588	4,970	9,558	5,048	5,468	10,516
50-54	2,163	2,343	4,506	2,896	3,138	6,034	3,059	3,313	6,372	3,365	3,645	7,010
55-59	2,163	2,343	4,506	2,896	3,138	6,034	3,059	3,313	6,372	3,365	3,645	7,010
60-64	1,623	1,757	3,380	2,172	2,354	4,526	2,294	2,485	4,779	2,524	2,734	5,258

Age Cohort	1999 Census			Projections 2008			Projections 2010			Projections 2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
65-69	1,298	1,406	2,704	1,738	1,882	3,620	1,835	1,988	3,823	2,019	2,188	4,207
70-74	865	938	1,803	1,159	1,255	2,414	1,224	1,325	2,549	1,346	1,458	2,804
75-79	649	703	1,352	869	941	1,810	917	994	1,911	1,009	1,094	2,103
80+	757	820	1,577	1,014	1,098	2,112	1,070	1,160	2,230	1,178	1,276	2,454
NS	107	115	222	149	160	309	153	166	319	168	183	351
Total	110,855	113,958	224,813	146,187	155,521	301,708	157,434	167,539	324,973	169,850	179,691	349,541

Source: District Statistics Office, Kakamega Central 2008

The female population in almost all age groups is higher than that of male. This coupled with the fact that there are many cases of early marriages raises a lot of concern as it will lead to accelerated population growth rate in the course of the plan period and may lead to an increase in the population under five years from 51,289 in 2008 to 54,162 as projected for 2010 and 59,593 in 2012. Population size and structure are important parameters in the analysis of development issues and prospects. The sex and age of the population forms the basis for the division of labour and housing requirement. According to 1999 Census, the population was 224,813, which was projected to rise to 301,708 at the beginning of the plan period, 324,973 in 2010 and 349,541 by the end of the plan period. The youthful population comprises a higher proportion of the total projected population compared to middle aged people, while the aged population of 80+ constitutes a smaller proportion.

Table 4 shows the population projection for special age groups and their implication on development.

Table 3: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age groups	1999 Census			2008 Projections			2010 Projections			2012 Projections		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	3,569	3,866	7,435	4,779	5,177	9,956	5,047	5,467	10,514	5,553	6,015	11,568
Under 5	18,386	19,918	38,304	24,619	26,670	51,289	25,998	28,164	54,162	28,605	30,988	59,593
Primary School Age (6-13)	25,356	28,119	53,475	34,756	37,652	72,408	36,703	39,762	76,465	40,383	43,749	84,132
Secondary School Age (14-17)	11,897	12,888	24,785	15,934	17,262	33,196	16,822	18,223	35,045	18,504	20,045	38,549
Youth (15-29)	30,282	32,806	63,088	40,548	43,928	84,476	42,820	46,389	89,209	47,113	51,040	98,153
Female Reproductive Age (15-49)	-	28,119	-	-	37,652	-	-	39,762	-	-	43,749	-
Labour force (15-64)	54,076	58,582	112,658	71,683	77,659	149,342	76,465	82,837	159,302	84,132	91,143	175,275
Aged Population (65+)	3,786	4,100	7,886	5,068	5,491	10,559	5,352	5,799	11,151	58,887	63,794	122,681

Source: District Statistics Office, Kakamega Central 2008.

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Under 1 Age Group: The less than 1 age group in 1999 consisted of 7435 persons whereas at the beginning of the plan period (2008) and at the end of the plan period (2012), this population is projected to increase to 9,956 persons and 11568 persons respectively. The district will have to brace itself to address the special needs of this age bracket including post natal care.

Under 5 Age Group: The under 5 age group in 1999 consisted 38304 persons whereas at the beginning (2008) and at the end of the plan period (2012), this population is projected to increase to 51289 persons and 59,593 persons respectively. This demands that efforts towards provision of ECD education and other related facilities should be critically evaluated.

Age group 6-13 (Primary): The population in this particular age group is expected to rise to 72,408 in 2008 from 53,475 in 1999. This population is further expected to rise to 84,132 at the end of the plan period. This calls for establishment of more primary schools to cater for the increase. The district fact sheet in Chapter One records a higher enrolment rate in primary schools for boys and girls. It is therefore mandatory that the necessary facilities are provided for in the relevant educational Institutions if this level is to be maintained and even enhanced during the plan period. This will be in line with strategies to reduce the high levels of illiteracy through promotion of Universal Primary Education.

Age Group 14-17(Secondary): The number is projected to rise from 33,196 in 2008 to 38,549 in 2012. This is the secondary school going population. But due to the high levels of poverty which makes many parents unable to afford secondary school fees, there is high dropout rate at the transition level. There will be need for stakeholders to provide bursaries so as to lower secondary schools fees and attract high enrolment and enhancement. The government subsidization of tuition at secondary level is also expected to improve the situation of high dropout rates.

Youth Population (15-29): A large proportion of the district's population is composed of young persons below 29 years as can be seen from table 4. This population in 1999 was 63088 projected to reach 84476, 89209 and 98153 in 2008, 2010 and 2012 respectively. This population require a lot of resource input to promote its development and contribution in nation building. Major challenges facing the population include unemployment, drug abuse and HIV/AIDS. Measures have been initiated to engage the youth by empowering those using youth enterprise fund, and subsidised fees in youth polytechnics. This requires that the district plan for adequate schools, health and sports facilities for this population group.

Age group 15-64 (labour force): The labour force population was 112,658 in 1999 projected to rise to 149,342 at the beginning of the plan period and to 175,275 by 2012. It is necessary for the economy to grow fast enough in order to generate job opportunities that could absorb this labour force as well as reduce the dependency ratio and high poverty levels. It is therefore important that the district should address the increasing youthful population in terms of education, employment and skills development so as to prepare them for self employment.

The unfortunate truth is that a large proportion of this population is unemployed and even those who are employed are in the category of what may be referred to as disguised unemployment. They hawk wares such as candies and small household items. Bodaboda business is currently the largest engagement for the youths due to the unrestricted entry and exit. There is therefore urgent need to address the issue of spiraling unemployment. The recent government programme of Kazi Kwa Vijana (KKV) and Youth Development Fund are welcome initiatives to alleviate unemployment

Table 5: Population Projections by Urban Centre

Urban Centres	1999 Census			2008 Projections			2010 Projections			2012 Projections		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Kakamega Town	36,988	37,127	74,115	46,968	50,881	97,849	50,304	54,497	104,801	57,210	61,977	119,187

Source: Statistics Department, Kakamega Central, 2008

Kakamega Town is the only urban centre in the district. Its population at the beginning of the plan period (2008) is 97,849 and it is expected to rise to 119,187 by the end of the plan period (2012). The steady rise in the population of the town is explained by the fact that it is the only big town with employment opportunities. It is also the provincial headquarters hosting government departments, educational institutions and auxiliary industries. Masinde - Muliro University of Science and Technology (MMUST) is hosted here and has greatly contributed to the steady growth of the town. The town has also in the recent past experienced an influx

Table 4: Projected Population and Population Density per Division

Division	1999 Census		2008 Projections		2010 Projections		2012 Projections	
	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)
Municipality	74,115	1,485	9,428	1,961	104,801	2,100	119,187	2,389
Lurambi	85,860	442	116,223	591	121,069	624	133,208	686
Navakholo	65,337	377	86,057	487	89,209	514	98,154	566
Total	224,813		301,708		324,973		350,549	

Source: District Statistics Office, Kakamega Central, 2008

Table 6 shows the population distribution and density by administrative divisions. Lurambi Division has the highest population and Municipality Division has the lowest population in all the three periods. Municipality Division has the highest density (2008) because of its urban settlement and Navakholo Division has the Lowest.

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1.4. Sector Profile

The following section gives the analysis of different sectors of the economy. It further gives main characteristics of the sector, past performance, and main critical issues.

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This sector is made up of the following sub-sectors: Wildlife and Forestry, Agriculture, Livestock Development, Land Resources, Co-operative Development, and Fisheries Development. The main cash crops grown include tea, coffee and sugarcane. Maize, beans, sweet potatoes, finger millet, cassavas, bananas, fruits and vegetables are mainly grown as food crops. Livestock rearing is done by a few individuals in the district. There are a few co-operatives in the district to support the activities in this sector.

Wildlife and Forestry sub-sectors are intertwined. Kakamega forest covers an area of 188.7Km² thus providing natural habitat for different wildlife species including primates, birds, snakes and butterflies. Fisheries development in the district however is relatively low due to limited large water masses except for some rivers. The customary practice of land inheritance has led to land fragmentation and the consequent decline in agricultural production due to inefficiencies occasioned by diseconomies of scale. This is the sector that has the potential to drive industrialization in the district.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

The sector comprises Trade, East African Community, and Ministry of State for National Heritage, Tourism and Industrialization. Micro, small and medium scale enterprises under Trade and Industry have increased because of the support of devolved funds like Youth and Women funds, and CDF. Tourism provides strong linkages with agriculture, wildlife and trade sub-sectors that provide raw materials and other support services. It is also linked to private sector through loan provision, training labour and human resource development. All other sub-sectors under this sector are crucial for the smooth development agenda of the district. To promote this sector, there is need to promote Public Private Partnership (PPP).

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

This sector comprises the Housing, Transport and Communication, Energy, airstrips, Water, Energy, Public Works and Roads sub-sectors which play a key role in the development of the district. The major objective of this sector is to improve access to services, markets, efficiency in service delivery as well as increased household income through provision of good roads, ICT services and promotion and exploration of sources of energy as well as ensuring access to reliable water for domestic use, livestock and for irrigation. Most roads in the district are earth roads. They are therefore in poor condition because of heavy rainfall, poor maintenance and low funding.

The various post offices and Securicor services, mobile, wireless and landline telephone networks assist a lot in communication. Most households in urban centres are connected to electricity. Rural electrification is quite low and only a few rural households have

electricity. Most households in the district are accessible to water and the average nearest distance to water point is about 500m.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The sector comprises Water and Irrigation, Mineral Resources and Environment. About 30% of the households have access to potable water and this is expected to increase with the implementation of the devolved fund for community development projects. At least 41,285 or the entire households in the district have access to clean water. The number of households with access to piped water is only 1,032. Other sources of water include 128 protected springs and 84 boreholes. Most households depend on water wells numbering about 105. In general terms, the distance to a water point is only 500 metres. There are also a number of rivers which cut across the district. Techniques for roof catchment need to harness water need to be expanded so as to improve and increase the accessibility of water to the people.

Environment sub-sector is active around Kakamega forest where stakeholders such as NEMA, NGOs and the local Community are involved in conservation measures through capacity building. Income generating activities to avoid dependence on the forest are being encouraged around the forest to ensure that the natural habitat is protected.

As regards Sanitation, there is one major sewerage system serving the district. There are also a few existing sewerage systems and septic tanks which are privately owned. Ministry of public health continues to play critical role in sensitizing the public on the need to improve sanitation by regular inspection of latrines which numbered 438 (VIP) in 2008, public buildings including hotels. Sanitation particularly in the municipal council of Kakamega and other county council markets is wanting. Kakamega municipality for example has no public toilets except one poorly maintained at the municipal market.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

The sector comprises of Medical Services, Education, Labour and Human Resource Development and Public Health. The district has one government hospital, the Provincial General Hospital in Kakamega municipality. The hospital serves the entire district population including those coming from other parts of the province as well as outside the province. The sector is composed of curative and preventive services, child health and nutrition, reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS. In addition to the provincial Referral hospital, the district has two other major hospitals. There are also 7 health centers and 8 dispensaries, 11 private clinics and some nursing homes.

The major cases of outpatient morbidity and mortality include pneumonia, TB, URIs diarrhoeal diseases, skin disorders malaria, respiratory diseases, skin diseases and HIV/AIDS. The child immunization levels stand at 85% for all antigens for children 12-23 months of age. There are some major areas of concern which include, irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities, low staffing levels in health institutions for example, the doctor/patient ratio is 1:20,835 while the nurse/patient ratio is 1:991, lack of clear attribution of the real drivers of HIV/AIDS transmission in the district hence the high prevalence rate of percent, low enrolment in comprehensive care of HIV+ women identified through PMTCT, late presentation of patients at advanced stage of HIV infection, Poor adherence to ART and other medication among HIV+ patients not

receiving nutrition support. There is low support for PLWHAs in the district and inadequate statistical data on the impact of HIV/AIDS on the districts human resource.

The education sector is very crucial in that it contributes largely to smooth socio-economic development of the district. There are 501 ECD centres, 125 primary schools, 122 of which are public and 13 private primary schools, 37 public secondary school, 4 private secondary schools, 4 private Teachers Training Colleges, 2 Youth Polytechnics, 8 computer colleges and 25 adult education classes in the district. Due to implementation of Free Primary and Secondary Education programmes, enrolment and retention rates at both primary and secondary levels have greatly improved. The enrolment rate (2008) stands at 87.3 and 87 percent for boys and girls respectively while the drop out rates are 25 and 24 percent for boys and girls respectively. The free primary education saw an increase in the number of pupils' enrolment but a skewed teacher pupil ratio of 1:75.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

This sector comprises of Higher Education, Science and Technology, Information and Communication, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Government Information Technology (GITs), E-Government and Research Institutes, State Corporations, NGOs and Mobile Phone Service Providers. The Sector is dynamic in terms of new technologies. Though there is great improvement in the ICT adoption rates in the district there is need to increase the investment in ICT infrastructure through expansion of the electricity coverage, provision of funds for research and encouragement of private, public partnerships in the provision of internet and web related services. The district has a DIDC which however, requires sufficient support to establish stock it well with modern computers to assist in production and disseminating knowledge and information to the public. The computers should all be connected to the internet. This will assist towards realization of digital villages and promote BOP as outlined in the Vision 2030 and the first MTP.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

This sector includes the Provincial Administration, Police, Home Affairs, the Immigration and Registration of Persons, Electoral Commission of Kenya, and Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission. With the Provincial HQ being in the district there, is a strong presence of the Provincial Administration with all Provincial Heads. Insecurity in the district has been reduced due to community policing, participatory barazas, the presence of police posts. Establishment of the children's office, recruitment of voluntary Probation and Children Officers and the District Resident Magistrate's court has improved efficiency in governance and justice. This sector is therefore expected to ensure there is an enabling environment for investment through maintaining law and order, sound planning and accountability and transparent financial systems.

The district also houses the Law Court and has a prison at the district headquarters and Shikusa. There are also a number of police stations. According to statistics, over the last five years, there has been an increase in crime rate particularly burglary, theft of animals and offences against morality. This can be attributed to lack of employment; an indication of increased poverty. However, the Police force worked tirelessly and therefore reduced the overall crime in the district despite the limited resources and equipment.

1.4.8 Public Administration

The sector comprises the Cabinet office, State House, Public Service Commission, Ministries of Foreign affairs, Finance, Planning, Local Government, Ministry of State for Public Service, East African Cooperation and the various government departments. The roles of the sector in the district involve the management of public resources, enhancement of public relations, coordination of public sector reform programmes, development and stabilization of financial sectors, promotion of community development, implementation of national policies, promotion of private enterprises and competition and human resource management and development.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

The sector is comprised of sub-sectors namely Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender and Children Affairs and Special Programmes. The sector promotes gender equality, education of the girl child, women and youths empowerment by provision of socio-economic incentives for their development through trainings and sensitizations on utilization of youth and women enterprise funds. The informal sector provides employment to the majority of the district's labour force. The few tertiary institutions also assist in providing training opportunities for willing school leavers. Almost 85% of women and youth have been made aware of the Youth and Women Enterprise Funds and the process of accessing it. There is an active civil society movement in the district but most groups rely on funding from donors.

1.5 District Fact Sheet

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

Information Category	Statistics
Area	
Total Area (km ²)	417.4
Arable Area (km ²)	417.4
Non Arable Area (km ²)	N/A
Water Mass (km ²)	Not available
Gazetted Forest (km ²)	Not available
Unclassified Land Areas (markets and schools) (km ²)	N/A
Urban area (towns)- Kakamega Municipality (km ²)	49.9
Topography and Climate	
Lowest Altitude (m)	1250
Highest Altitude (m)	2,000
Rainfall (mm)	2603.7

Information Category	Statistics		
Annual rainfall by season			
Short (mm): Sep-Dec	1,000		
Long (mm): Feb-May	2,100		
Lowest Temperature (°C) July	13		
Highest Temperature (°C) January	32		
Temperature (average) (°C) Max Min	22.8 22.0		
Demographic and Population Profiles			
Population Size (In 2008)	301,701		
Population Structures			
Total number of males	144,816		
Total number of females	156,885		
Female/male sex ratio	100.92		
Infant population			
Males	8,278		
Females	8,320		
Total	16,598		
Projected Population			
Mid Plan Period 2010	111,942		
End of Plan Period	151,169		
Total	263,111		
Population under Five (End of Plan Period)			
Males	28,804		
Females	31,203		
Total	60,007		
Aged Population: 65 and Above			
Males	7,434		
Females	8,044		
Total	15,487		
Total number of youthful population (15-29)	81,459		
Total no. of primary school going age (6-13 yrs)	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	34,756	37,652	72,408
Secondary school going age (14-17 yrs)	15,934	17,262	33,196
Total labour force (15-64)	71,683	77,659	149,342
Dependency ratio	100:96		
Population growth rate (1999)	4.1%		
Density			
Highest density, Kakamega Municipality- (persons per km ²)	1961		
Lowest density (persons per km ²)	487		
Average density (persons per km ²)	723		
Rural population			
Rural population at the start of plan period			
Males	140,043		
Female	161,658		
Total	301,701		

Information Category	Statistics
Rural population at the End of plan period	
Males	213439
Female	228439
Total	441878
Urban Population	
Number of towns	1
Urban population at the start of the plan period	
Males	47511
Females	50338
Total	97849
Crude Birth Rate per 1000	44
Crude Death Rate per 1000	14.3
Life Expectancy (yrs)	
Males	53.2
Females	58.7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000	110.9
Under five Mortality Rate per 1000	169
Total Fertility Rate	5.7
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total No. of households	41,956
Average Household Size	8
Number of Female headed households (%)	39.8
Number of Children headed households (%)	4.7
Children needing special protection	17,562
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute Poverty-Rural (%)	53.5
Absolute Poverty-Urban (%)	46.8
Contribution to national poverty (%)	1.9
Average household income (Kshs. per month)	800
Sectoral contribution to household incomes:	
Agriculture	62%
Rural self employment	8%
Wage employment	20%
Urban self employment	2%
Others	8%
No. of employed per sector	18352

Information Category	Statistics
Agriculture	
Average farm size-small scale (ha)	0.7
Average farm-large scale (ha)	Nil
Main food crops produced	Maize, beans, sweet potatoes, bananas
Main cash crops produced	Tea, coffee, sugarcane
Total acreage under cash crops (ha)	40,000
Main storage facilities (on and off farm)	
On farm	Grains and legumes stores
Off farm	NCPB stores
Population working in the agricultural sector	358,000
Total number of ranches	
Main livestock breeds	Dairy cattle, sheep, goats & poultry
Land carrying capacity	per ha.
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia & Omena
No. of landing beaches	N/A
Size of non gazetted forest	Not available
Main forest products	Timber, poles, fuel wood, herbal medicine
Percentage of people engaged in forest (%) related activities (sawmills, and furniture works)	5
Cooperatives	
Number of cooperatives by type:	
Urban Saccos	1
Rural Saccos	1
Coffee Marketing	1
Housing	1
Investment	1
SACCOS	2
Marketing	2
Total turnover by type (Kshs):	
Urban Saccos	270,287,507
Rural Saccos	10,700,597
Coffee Marketing	1,400,000
Dairy Marketing	998,400
SACCOS (Kshs.)	270,287,507
Marketing	2398400
Water and Sanitation	
Number of households with access to piped water	1032
Number of households with access to potable water point	41,285
Number of permanent rivers	231
Number of wells	103
Number of protected springs (functional)	128

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Information Category	Statistics
Number of boreholes	84
Number of dams	1
Average distance to nearest potable (m) water	500
Number of VIP latrines	438
Number of institutional water supplies	5
Number of ministerial water supplies	4
Number of community water supplies	7
Educational Facilities	
Pre-Primary	
Number of ECDs	501
Total enrolment rates (boys and girls)-%	15
Total dropout rates (boys and girls) - %	11
Teacher pupil ratio	1:32.5
Average years of school attendance	8
Primary	
Number of primary schools:	125
Public	112
Private	13
Total enrolment by sex: Boys	87.3
Girls	87.0
Total dropout rate by sex (%): Boys	25
Girls	24
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:75
Average years of school attendance by sex:	
Boys	8
Girls	8
No. of Secondary schools:	
Public	41
Private	37
	4
Number of other training institutions:	
Colleges (T.T.C.s Private)	3
Youth Polytechnic	2
Computer colleges	8
Adult Literacy	
Number of Adult Classes:	25
Full time classes	9
Part time classes	12
Self help classes (community initiated)	4
Community Learning Resource Centres	
Functional	3
Proposed	4
Enrolment rates by sex:	
Male	765

Information Category	Statistics
Female	890
Total	1,655
Dropout rates by Sex: Male (%)	31
Female (%)	23
Average	27
Literacy levels by sex: Male (%)	90
Female (%)	87
Average	89
Health	
Number of hospitals	2
Number of health centers	2
Number of dispensaries	11
Number of private clinics	5
Number of nursing homes	6
Most prevalent diseases (2008):	
Malaria	77,628
pneumonia	4,439
TB	25,467
Aids	3,186
URTIs	2,473
Diarrhoea	5,170
Skin disorders	10,544
Accidents (incl. fractures, burns, etc.)	4,783
Eye Infections	1,528
Chicken Pox	1,275
Intestinal worms	3,559
HIV prevalence rate (%)	7
Doctor/Patient ratio	1:20,835
Nurse patient ratio	1:991
Average distance to nearest health facility (KM)	10
Antenatal care (ANC) - 2007	44,522
Health facility deliveries (2007)	7,730
Contraceptive acceptance rate (%)	25
Children vaccination (%)	56
No. of CHWs	314
Energy	
Number of households with electricity connection	2200
Number of trading centers with electricity	10
% of households using solar power	3.6
Households using firewood/charcoal (%)	88
Household using kerosene, gas or biogas (%)	76

Information Category	Statistics
Transport Facilities	
Bitumen surface (km)	76.5
Earth surface (km)	189.4
Gravel surface (km)	693.8
Total number of bridges	104
Number of airports and airstrips	None
Number of public service vehicles	1040
Number of waterways	N/A
Communication	
Number of households with telephone connections	651
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections	578
Total Number of households, private and public organizations with telephone connections	1051
Wire line	5000
Wireless	4000
ADSL	64
Mobile service coverage km radius of district HQs	40
Number of post/sub post offices	15
Number of telephone booths	111
Number of households with radios	864
Number of cyber cafes	17
Trade, commerce and tourism	
Number of trading centers	18
Number of registered retail traders	9
Number of registered wholesale traders	5
Number of manufacturing industries	1
Number of Guest houses	11
Number of registered hotels	15
Main tourist attractions: Birds, snakes, butterflies, traditional dancers & bull fighting	
Number of licensed businesses	1671
Total number of informal sector enterprises	2789
Wildlife resources	
Animal types	11
Where animals species found: Nature Reserve	
No. KWS staff	38
Banks and Financial institutions	
Number of commercial banks	6

Information Category	Statistics
Number of other financial institutions	2
Number of micro financial institutions	1
No. of village banks (FSAs)	13
No. of jua kali associations	1
No. of jua kali artisans	1058
Community Development and Social Welfare	
No. of active women groups	89
Total membership	1335
No. of active youth groups	54
Total membership	972
No. OVCs	7215
No. of disabled persons	1257
No. of disabled groups	4
Cross cutting issues	
HIV/AIDS	
No. of PMTCT sites	
No. of VCT sites	5
No. of trained counselors	5
No. of tested people	261
	4400

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter gives an overview of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan with an analysis of the implementation of projects in all sectors during the plan period. The plan is linked with the national development plan and other national policies. It also looks at the major development challenges, constraints, and cross-cutting issues with regard to the general sectoral performance and implementation of the plan, highlighting the development objectives, targets and strategies.

2.1 Review of the Previous Plan

Kakamega Central District is what remained of the greater Kakamega after three new districts were carved out of it towards the end of the year 2007. The priorities spelt out in the 2002-2008 Development Plan for the larger Kakamega were therefore being implemented in all the district depending on where they were located. The plan sought to utilize the available resources to realize the sustainable growth and poverty reduction in the district. This was in response to the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, the Economic Recovery Strategy and Millennium Development Goals.

There were a number of ongoing and new projects/programmes proposed for implementation by various government departments in Kakamega Central District in the 2002-2008 Plan as shown in Table 6.

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

Table 6: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of projects proposed (2002-2008)	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects Physical	No of projects stalled	Total cost of project (Kshs.)
Agriculture	5	3	2	-	6.2
Livestock	6	3	2	1	12.12
Water and Irrigation	7	5	1	1	13
Cooperatives	4	2	2	-	0.95
Environment	10	6	2	2	2.1
Fisheries	2	1	-	1	1.15
Roads	3	2	1	-	2.56
Energy	2	1	1	-	0.646
Physical Planning	2	2	-	-	2
Trade and Industry	11	6	3	2	3.4
Tourism	9	3	4	2	1.56
ICT	8	2	5	1	5.25
Social Services and Culture	14	5	6	3	1.3
Youth Affairs and Sport	3	1	2	-	2
Children's Department	1	1	-	-	1.2

Kakamega Central District Development Plan 2008-2012

Department	No. of projects proposed (2002-2008)	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects Physical	No of projects stalled	Total cost of project (Kshs.)
Library	4	2	1	1	0.551
Probation	1	1	-	-	0.25
Health	16	7	8	1	8.1
Public Administration	3	1	2	-	4
Adult Education	5	2	2	1	0.34
CDF	0	89	67	4	92
LATF	0	51	12	2	65

Projects not reflected in the plan but which were implemented included programmes funded under Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF), Constituencies Development Fund (CDF), LATF, Constituencies Roads Funds and other NGOs. CDF was introduced in the district one year into the implementation of the 2002-2008 DDP hence such projects have not been reflected under projects in the previous plan. However, these projects were implemented together with the projects listed in the implementation status table above. Most of these unplanned projects were from the CDF which included renovation and constructions of health facilities and schools, rural electrification, drilling of boreholes and improvement of water works.

2.2 Constraints

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

2.3 Lessons Learnt

During the implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan, some lessons that are mentioned below were learnt. They will be addressed during this plan period.

As government policies have kept on being altered, there is need to consolidate planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation for all devolved funds so that the district can maximize the usage of funds flowing to the district. This is because there has been lack of coordination between the District Development Plan and other local plans leading to duplication of efforts and resources. There should therefore be no contradiction between the District Development Plan, the strategic plans for the local authorities and those prepared by the constituencies. Measures should be put in place to ensure harmonization and removal of inconsistencies that may exist. This can be done through legislation of District Focus Strategy for Rural Development.

The element of facilitating the various government departments in order to implement the projects in the plan was lacking. There is therefore need to link budgeting and planning in *Kakamega Central District Development Plan 2008-2012*

order to address this issue. There is also need for adherence to government policies on strategic direction as provided for in the various Strategic Plans. Departments should be facilitated to sensitize communities on various policies to enhance ownership and develop a common vision. Politicians should be sensitized as a priority on existing government policies so that they provide sound leadership. Most projects funded by CDF lacked community participation especially during the identification stage as required by the CDF Act. The CDF implemented projects without the technical department consultations, this has led to projects not receiving the required inputs from the departments, e.g. most health facilities are completed but have no staff due to failure to consult before initiation.

Sector Wide Approach (SWAP) is necessary in achieving goals aimed at reducing poverty. Cross cutting issue such as HIV/AIDS and gender can only be effectively handled if a sector wide approach is used. There is therefore need to mainstream them in all development matters. On ICT there is need for installation of computers and internet services in the DIDC and most government departments as well as the strengthening of the rural press as these are still pending.

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

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

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

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

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

2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

i) Population Size and growth

The size of the population, its structure, growth and distribution in the district are important parameters in the analysis of development efforts and prospects. This section looks at the population characteristics and how it impacts on the development of the district.

The population of the district in 1999 was 225,315 persons; at a growth rate of 4.1% this population was projected to reach 301,701 persons by 2008 and 349,541 persons by the end of the plan period. Kakamega Central having an area of 417.4 square kilometers has the pressure of sustaining a density of 723 persons per km². This high population growth is a challenge in the district which has limited resources and few socio-economic facilities to cater for the increased population. This has a negative effect on the district's development if the human resource is not developed to undertake the development challenges facing them.

ii) Poverty

Poverty levels in the district stand at 52%. It means that more than half the population of the district live in poverty. The main causes of poverty in the district is a combination of many factors including low productivity of agricultural sector due to retrogressive methods of farming and high cost of fertilizer and seeds, poor management of cooperative societies, poor marketing systems, poor infrastructure, indulgence in illicit brew, limited access to credit, insecurity, poor adoption of technologies and high costs of production among others. The productive population in the age bracket 15-64 is therefore underutilized.

Though majority of the people in the district live in the rural areas, poverty in the urban areas is caused by rural urban migration. There is therefore need to develop opportunities in the rural areas to reverse this trend. Building capacity of the farmers through promotion of technology in farming, making farming as a business, linkages to markets, value addition industries are among the strategies of maximizing the potential in rural areas. Improvement of basic infrastructure would also assist in supporting the agricultural sector which is the main stay of the district's economy.

2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues

i) HIV/AIDS

The gender dynamics in the HIV/AIDS epidemic cannot be overlooked. Most AIDS deaths occur between ages 25 and 35 years for men and between 20 to 30 years for women. This implies that young women are more vulnerable than men assuming an average incubation period of ten years.

The fight against HIV and AIDS in the district is on despite the constraints from capacity requirements. The district has 5 PMCT sites and 5 VCT centers. The district will be expected to scale up programmes in all priority areas according to the KNASP Strategic Plan. The current HIV prevalence in the district stands at 7% (2006). Factors that contribute to HIV/AIDS in the district include: drug and substance abuse, poverty, widow inheritance, breakdown of family units, domestic violence, sexual abuse, urbanization, unemployment, peer influence, ARV's that prolong lives of people living with HIV.

The challenges brought by HIV/AIDS in the district include: Poverty (poor resource empowerment both at family and community level), ever increasing number of OVCs who need support, slow changes in behavior, Lack of funds to implement planned projects , delayed implementation of the Total War Against HIV/AIDS (TOWA) programme roll-out which has had an adverse effect to the war against HIV and AIDS, political environment that tend to divert the attention of stakeholders, Lack of ARVs in some testing centres, high expectation from the community and beneficiaries, CSOs inability to fully account for funds. HIV/AIDS in the district cannot be looked at in isolation from the wider problem of poverty as a cause and manifestation of AIDS.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness
There is political will; The willingness of Development to support in the area of funding; Availability of trained personnel; Existence of the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan; Presence of strong NACC structures in the district, DTC & CACCs; HIV/AIDS lessons in schools.	There is lack of framework to tame briefcase CBOs/NGOs; Over-reliance on donor support; There is weak sustainability Retrogressive cultural values that promote the spread; High levels of stigma; Illiteracy; Irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities; Low staffing levels in health institutions; Lack of statistical data on PLWHAs & OVCs in the District ; Few Sub-ACUs implementing work place policy on HIV/AIDS;
Opportunity	Threat
Availability of health facilities; There is community support; There are capacity building opportunities; The presence of Development Partners; Existing/on going services; Political/community attitude; There is extensive HIV/AIDS awareness; Mobile VCT and PMTCT services; BCC campaigns to promote couple counselling; Abstinence and fight stigma; Training and capacity building; Cash Transfer Support; Programme for OVCs; Initiated Home Based Care programmes; Establishment of Youth Friendly Testing Centres; Establishment a data bank for PLWHAs & OVCs;	The issue of stigma; Self denial; Use of condoms not supported fully due to cultural and religious barriers; Poverty; High illiteracy levels; Increased orphans;

ii) Cultural Practices and Attitude

There are a number of cultural issues that pose development challenges in the district. The ownership of property is still skewed in favor of men. The women who are the majority in rural areas are affected in terms of access to credit because they do not have the title deeds because culture does not allow them to own land.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness
Existence of one main language, Kiluhya; Hospitable community; strong youthful population	Some negative cultural practices; lack of inclusion of the youths in the decision making process;
Opportunity	Threat
Strategic position of the district; presence of youth specific funds; political good will	Poverty; Existence of many Clans

iii) Youth

The youth by definition is the population that lies between the ages of 15 to 30 years. This age group forms part of the labour force or productive age group on which the district depends to stimulate economic growth. The youth in most cases, form a crucial part and play a vital role in development. They stand to benefit from almost all long term

Kakamega Central District Development Plan 2008-2012

development initiatives that are being started in the present day. However, in recent times the age group has been neglected despite the factors mentioned above. In the previous plan period, there were deliberate efforts to include the youth in decision making processes. The government has initiated the youth enterprise fund where the youth can access loans at interest rate lower than the prevailing market rates. However, most youth are yet to benefit from this fund due to non-formation of youth groups to access the Constituency youth enterprise scheme. The youth are also faced with challenges of lack of entrepreneurship skills that would help them access money from financial institutions.

Among other challenges faced by the youth include drug abuse and illicit brews. This has affected performance of youth in schools; youth outside schools have failed to engage in economic activities. Social disorder and moral decay are the end products of this and has further exposed youth to HIV/AIDS as a result of activities engaged in either during or after taking illicit brews and drugs. This negatively affects the development of the district through diversion of productive energy to anti-social activities.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness
Available work force; Numerical strength of the youths; Goodwill from the government and development partners; Policy in place to improve issues pertaining to youths	Data is lacking in the district on number of unemployed youth; Limited information on youth agenda for development; Inadequate capacity in training; Inadequate funding
Opportunity	Threats
There is political goodwill from the political class on youth development – Youth Enterprise Fund was introduced; There is availability of donors willing to support the youths	Unemployment; HIV/AIDS; Drug abuse; Retrogressive cultural practices which may influence youth programmes

iv) Gender Inequality

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

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

On access to credit facilities for major development activities, women in the district still lack the necessary security to qualify for loans given that they have no rights to own land according to the culture of the area. However, small business micro-financing organizations

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such as Kenya Women Finance Trust, K... mainly on women accessing small business loans. The above notwithstanding, men are still the decision-makers which is an impediment to the development of women. A few Women engage in the selling of various items, which include second hand clothes (*mitumba*), agricultural produce and firewood as income generating activities. The Women Enterprise Fund is expected to address poverty issues through provision of affordable loans and grants specifically to women.

The youth in the district are faced with challenges such as unemployment, peer pressure, drug abuse and other crimes that make them unproductive and vulnerable to many social vices. The Youth Development Funds that flow to the district will be monitored during the plan period in order to provide small loans that will facilitate useful engagements and empower youth in development. Similarly, the Kazi Kwa Vijana initiative is intend to supplement this effort.

Other vulnerable groups include the disabled and the aged who in most cases are excluded from development programmes.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness
There is political will; Affirmative action	Low funding of programmes
Opportunity	Threat
Women Enterprise Development Fund; Development partners are trying to come up with future programs to address gender issues	The girl child marrying early; Retrogressive cultural practices like Female Genital Mutilation, HIV/AIDs

v) Disaster Management

The major disasters in the district include lightening and heavy rains (thunderstorms), deforestation, destruction of loose surface roads and bridges, school strikes and road accidents. Havoc caused by lightening can be controlled by provision of lightening arrestors in public institutions and tall buildings. Establishing wind breakers near buildings can prevent strong winds blowing roofs off buildings.

The heavy rains tend to lead to loose surface roads and sweeping away of bridges. Maintenance of roads and bridges and regular repairs will reduce the wear and tear of roads, while maintenance of road traffic signs, filling of potholes will reduce road accidents in the district. Proper use of CDF emergency funds for urgent disasters will be encouraged. The Disaster Management Committee will be strengthened to handle these and other disasters.

Other major disasters that have been identified in the district are fires, explet epidemics, collapsing buildings and environmental pollution. In the district, there is concern over the architectural designs of some buildings, especially in the rural and public institutions such as schools. Such buildings are built with sub-standard material or had their roofs sagging over time. The district has established a committee to address such issues. The district has established a resource base in the form of disaster preparedness and response plan. The

will also draw awareness campaign programmes from the district and assess the capacity to cope with potential disasters. It is important to ensure that all buildings install a working fire extinguishing facilities to reduce the number of buildings destroyed by flames. The municipal fire fighter should be revamped to handle all forms of emergencies.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness
There is effective and operational District Disaster Management Committee; Regular disaster management training; Stakeholders are supportive; Provincial Administration is effective in this area;	There is inadequate funding of mitigation strategies; Relevant agencies are unprepared; Inadequacy of Disaster Management technical staff; Reporting channels are poor; Inadequate response equipment; Lack of early warning systems
Opportunity	Threat
Establishment of the Ministry of Special Programmes; Devolved funds like CDF, LATF etc.; The Special Programme on Flood Mitigation Project; Training of CORPS and TOTs	Unsustainable exploitation of available resources; Brain drain of technical staff; Limited funding of identified strategies; Unharmonized strategies; Difficulties in forecasting disastrous events

vi) Environment

The environmental concerns and issues in the district form part and parcel of the District Development Plan 2008-2012. The major issues identified include increased pollution, high population growth, unplanned urbanization, unsustainable management of ecosystems and wetland, inadequate liquid and solid waste infrastructure for disposal, environmental health problems and poor governance, land degradation, conflict from locally shared natural resources and inadequate capacity of human resource in the department of environment.

According to Vision 2030 and district stakeholders' forums (2008) the issues identified above will be addressed through the combined efforts of all stakeholders. These include research organizations, Local Authority, CDF, NEMA, NGOs and development partners, and the local Community Based Organizations. Increased efforts will be based on MDG number 7 and Vision 2030 flag ship projects focusing on increasing forest cover, reducing by half all environment related diseases and improving solid waste management facilities.

The strategies for environmental activities will include promotion and protection of riverbanks, promotion of afforestation and set up of spring protection committees for domestic water supply among others.



such as Kenya Women Finance Trust, K-Rep Equity Bank are focusing mainly on women accessing small business loans. The above notwithstanding, men are still the decision-makers which is an impediment to the development of women. A few Women engage in the selling of various items, which include second hand clothes (*mitumba*), agricultural produce and firewood as income generating activities. The Women Enterprise Fund is expected to address poverty issues through provision of affordable loans and grants specifically to women.

The youth in the district are faced with challenges such as unemployment, peer pressure, drug abuse and other crimes that make them unproductive and vulnerable to many social vices. The Youth Development Funds that flow to the district will be monitored during the plan period in order to provide small loans that will facilitate useful engagements and empower youth in development. Similarly, the Kazi Kwa Vijana initiative is intended to supplement this effort.

Other vulnerable groups include the disabled and the aged who in most cases are excluded from development programmes.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness
There is political will; Affirmative action	Low funding of programmes
Opportunity	Threat
Women Enterprise Development Fund; Development partners are trying to come up with future programs to address gender issues	The girl child marrying early; Retrogressive cultural practices like Female Genital Mutilation, HIV/AIDs

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The heavy rains tend to lead to loose surface roads and sweeping away of bridges. Maintenance of roads and bridges and regular repairs will reduce the wear and tear of roads, while maintenance of road traffic signs, filling of potholes will reduce road accidents in the district. Proper use of CDF emergency funds for urgent disasters will be encouraged. The Disaster Management Committee will be strengthened to handle these and other disasters.

Other major disasters that have been identified in the district are fires, explosions, epidemics, collapsing buildings and environmental pollution. In the district, there is great concern over the architectural designs of some buildings especially in the rural areas and public institutions such as schools. Such buildings were either built using sub-standard material or had their exits and windows over-reinforced without due regard to potential emergencies. As a first step towards addressing the problem, the district has established a committee to first carry out surveys to identify the existing resource base in terms of personnel and equipment, which would be employed in case of disaster. The committee

will also draw awareness campaign programmes from the district and assess the capacity to cope with potential disasters. It is important to ensure that all buildings install a working fire extinguishing facilities to reduce the number of buildings destroyed by flames. The municipal fire fighter should be revamped to handle all forms of emergencies.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness
There is effective and operational District Disaster Management Committee; Regular disaster management training; Stakeholders are supportive; Provincial Administration is effective in this area;	There is inadequate funding of mitigation strategies; Relevant agencies are unprepared; Inadequacy of Disaster Management technical staff; Reporting channels are poor; Inadequate response equipment; Lack of early warning systems
Opportunity	Threat
Establishment of the Ministry of Special Programmes; Devolved funds like CDF, LATF etc.; The Special Programme on Flood Mitigation Project; Training of CORPS and TOTs	Unsustainable exploitation of available resources; Brain drain of technical staff; Limited funding of identified strategies; Unharmonized strategies; Difficulties in forecasting disastrous events

vi) Environment

The environmental concerns and issues in the district form part and parcel of the District Development Plan 2008-2012. The major issues identified include increased pollution, high population growth, unplanned urbanization, unsustainable management of ecosystems and wetland, inadequate liquid and solid waste infrastructure for disposal, environmental health problems and poor governance, land degradation, conflict from locally shared natural resources and inadequate capacity of human resource in the department of environment.

According to Vision 2030 and district stakeholders' forums (2008) the issues identified above will be addressed through the combined efforts of all stakeholders. These include research organizations, Local Authority, CDF, NEMA, NGOs and development partners, and the local Community Based Organizations. Increased efforts will be based on MDG number 7 and Vision 2030 flag ship projects focusing on increasing forest cover, reducing by half all environment related diseases and improving solid waste management facilities.

The strategies for environmental activities will include promotion and protection of riverbanks, promotion of afforestation and set up of spring protection committees for domestic water supply among others.



SWOT Analysis

<p>There is legislative establishment by parliament of NEMA and accompanying structures and functions; Independent operation of public complaints committee (PCC) and autonomous tribunal to enhance NEMA's effectiveness -Existing collaboration and partnership in environmental; Operational and effective District Environmental office Regular trainings and demonstrations on sanitation Support from stakeholders</p>	<p>Weakness Inadequate financial resources, facilities and equipment; Minimal budgetary resources; Weak enforcement of the existing environmental laws-EMCA; Inadequate technical staff; Inadequate office space and equipment; Inadequate staff and community trainings on conservation methodologies.</p>
<p>Opportunity Political goodwill; NGOs and the private sector to support NEMA as active partners; Increasingly sensitized and supportive public on environmental matters; Environmental conservation is top priority in the world agenda; NEMA guidelines and strategic plan; Agro-forestry; Department of Environment and Natural Resources; Devolved funds to support conservation efforts</p>	<p>Threat Low information sharing; Conflicts on natural resources use; Unclear definition of some roles for lead agencies; Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources; High population growth rates; Poor land use management techniques Over reliance on wood fuel</p>

vii) Security

Public participation in safety, law and order in the district is envisaged to promote and trigger development growth. The Provincial Administration which is charged with enhancing law and order will be at the forefront in overseeing the observation of law and order. However, the government cannot achieve much without the cooperation and collaboration from the public. It is therefore necessary to promote public-private cooperation and civilian/community involvement in order to improve safety and security.

Insecurity, delayed cases, corruption and insufficient number of magistrates have been identified as impediments to public safety, law, order and well-being in the district. To address the above major problems, there is need to come up with strategies aimed at formation of vigilante groups, punishing corrupt officers, speeding up court cases, restructuring of police force and strengthening community policing.

SWOT Analysis

<p>Availability of security personnel; Community policing programmes; Improved infrastructure network; Established police posts, AP lines across the district.</p>	<p>Weakness Some parts of the district like rural areas have poor road network which hampers movement</p>
<p>Opportunity Enhanced community policing; Availability of public space for the establishment of more police posts; Improvement of road infrastructure network; Community goodwill.</p>	<p>Threat Thuggery; Poverty and inequality; Inequitable income distribution.</p>

ix) People with Disabilities (PWD)

There are numerous people with different disabilities in the district. However, the major challenge is that there is only one institution that takes care of needs of children with disabilities. The institution does not offer the training required up to the level requiring the students to go for further education in other districts. Another challenge that faces this group is data pertaining to people with disabilities. There is need for planning purposes, to establish the number of people with disabilities by type of disability. There is also need to bring on board people with disabilities in making decisions that pertain to them, and empower them economically as has been done with other minority groups.

SWOT Analysis

<p>Strength</p> <p>Existence of special units in most schools and institutions for the physically challenged; Formation of physically challenged groups; Strong involvement of CSOs; Existence of networks for physically challenged; Establishment of special schools.</p>	<p>Weakness</p> <p>Lack of proper data; Stigma; Fear of disclosure; Inadequate funding of groups and programs of PWD; Inadequacy of technical personnel; Unclear structures at district level for physically challenged; Special schools are inadequate; Inadequacy of facilities and equipment in special schools</p>
<p>Opportunity</p> <p>Co-option of the PWD in the development committees in the district; National fund for people with disabilities; Mainstreaming of people with disabilities in development programs.</p>	<p>Threat</p> <p>Few special units for the entire group; Stigma; Weak legal environment for the physically challenged; Weak structures to advocate for the physically challenged;</p>

x) Information Communication Technology

ICT is essential for improved service delivery and accessibility. The level of ICT compliance in the district is still low. The mobile phone companies zain, Safaricom and orange, have constructed infrastructure to boost communication by mobile hand sets. There are a number of commercial cybercafés in the district concentrated in the municipality of Kakamega; internet connections are available in some government offices. The fiber optic project is expected to boost IT level and activities in the district once it becomes operational

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness
Ready market for mobile phones Government departments have embraced E-government communication.	Limited infrastructural development High ITC illiteracy levels Limited information sources
Opportunities	Threats
Presence of mobile phones networks Establishment of computer training institutions. Establishment of ICT enterprises	Few investors in the district. Lack of land to constructed additional communication boosters. High cost of ICT equipment Dynamic ICT innovations which render other previously used systems obsolete

2.6 Analysis of Issues and Causes

The table below seeks to clearly set out the issues/problems, causes, development objectives, immediate development objectives and strategies for the attainment of the outlined district development targets. The major issues affecting the welfare of the people in the district are; low incomes, food insecurity, low education standards, poor health, dilapidated infrastructure, high incidences of HIV/AIDs, insecurity and environmental degradation.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Poor animal breed selection	Poor breed selection; Local zebu; Over reliance on indigenous dairy animals; Poor breed selection; Use of natural bull services; High cost of AI Services	Increase extension services; Increase A.I. services intake from the current 50% to 80% by 2012; Upgrade the Zebus for high value cows; To increase milk production to meet market demand by the year 2012	Advise the farmers to breed for meat; To create awareness to farmers on better methods on livestock management	Sensitize farmers on alternative livestock farming methods i.e. zero grazing; Enhance extension services
Inadequate skills in livestock husbandry	Inadequate skills in livestock husbandry	Livestock technical staff to visit and train farmers and give them exposure.	To create awareness among farmers on better animal livestock husbandry	Sensitize farmers on alternative livestock farming methods i.e. zero grazing; Enhance extension services
Stock theft	Poverty and crime	Enhance community policing	Establish a livestock cooperative movement	Introduce zero grazing practice; Establish a feed industry in the district
Low levels of milk production	Lack of animal feed industries in the district; Low quality feeds low availability	Improve livestock breed by 60% by 2012	Increase fodder crops; Establish feed industry in the district; Increase value addition in order to improve focus and actualize recommendation of strategy for revitalizing;	Introduce zero grazing practice; Establish a feed industry in the district

Kakamega Central District Development Plan 2008-2012

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
			agriculture- Fodder crops planting Increase value addition in order to improve focus and actualize; recommend strategy for revitalizing agriculture	
Limited access to food and income.	Gender disparity	Enforce gender directive of 30% representation of women in the implementation and formulation of agricultural development interventions.	Sensitize 50% of youth and women on youth enterprise funds to engage into income generating activities.	Develop special programmes for gender empowerment; Engender new technology development and review old technologies to make them gender appropriate
Over dependency on sugarcane	Lack of diversification	Reduce the no of farmers engaged in sugarcane framing from the current 65% to 50% by 2012.	Sensitize 50% of youth and women on youth enterprise funds to engage into income generating activities.	Increase and diversify incomes.
Poor farming methods	Poor farming methods/techniques.	To ensure proper farming methods are utilized by the year 2012.	To create awareness among farmers on proper farming methods	Encourage use of modern methods of farming.
Crop diseases	Crop diseases	To increase the yield per acre to be between 25 – 40 bags by the year 2012	To create awareness among farmers on proper farming methods	Enhance extension services to farmers
Inadequate acreage under maize	Inadequate acreage under maize; Small land sizes	Reduce the sugar farming from the current 65% to 50% by 2012.	Sensitize 50% of sugarcane farmers on the need for diversification by 2012; To increase acreage under maize by 40%	Organize public function
Land degradation	Small land sizes; Soil erosion; Lack of fallow system	Enforce laws to control sub division of land to 1 hectare per family by 2012.	Reduce sub subdivision of land by 50% for farmers; Educate the population on reproductive health for population control.	Initiate relevant small enterprise training programme for farmers; Enhance extension services to farmers
High costs of farm inputs	High prices of inputs	To increase the yield per acre to be between 25 – 40 bags by the year 2012	Increase number of income generating activities.	Encourage setting up of small scale agro based industries.
Lack of knowledge in environmental matters	Lack of environmental policy	Enforce laws to control encroachment of government land forests, escarpments forest cover be increased to 5% by 2012; Reduce	Sensitize the community on the importance of environmental conservation	To strengthen conservation committees in the wetlands; Enforcement of the (EMCA)

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
		environmental misuse; To finalize and enforcement of the environmental policy by the year 2012		
Air and water pollution.	Poor waste management; Crude production process among industries; Un-road worthy vehicles	Introduce environment friendly programs; Link technology to end users; Enforce technology rules	To enhance monitoring activities on potential polluters	Organize public meetings / barazas
	Sugarcane plantation within catchment areas; Deforestation	Increase forest cover in hills and escarpments by 80% by 2012	Increase awareness on the importance of tree planting and forest conservation, e.g. commercial activities in forests	Organize public meetings / barazas; To strengthen conservation committees in the wetlands; Enforcement of the (EMCA 1999)
Environmental degradation	Deforestation Habitat degradation and change of land use Deforestation; Uncontrolled tree cutting for timber production; Charcoal burning; Excessive firewood collection; Soil erosion	Promote agro-forestry on farm lands; Introduce energy saving technologies for cooking and lighting like energy saving stoves, bio-fuels, biogas	Increase awareness on the importance of tree planting and forest conservation; Sensitize the community on the importance of environmental conservation	To strengthen conservation committees in the wetlands; Enforcement of the (EMCA
Landslides	Population pressure on land; Planting of high water consuming trees on wetlands like blue-gum; High deforestation	Promote agro-forestry on farm;	Sensitize the community on the importance of environmental conservation	To strengthen conservation committees in the wetlands; Enforcement of the (EMCA
Environmental pollution	No designated damp site in the DDP/L.A; Land grabbing; Population pressure	To provide for designated damp sites within the towns and the rural areas by the year 2012	To introduce waste bins within market and residential areas; To sensitize on proper wastes disposal	Enforcement of public health Act and Local Government Act; Sensitization of the public on proper waste disposal; Mobilize funds to buy waste bins
Deteriorating and conflicting Municipal and County markets facilities	Lack of adequate sanitary facilities in the market; Poor maintenance of markets structures	To improve market facilities by 2012	To involve the public health in inspection of market facilities	Capacity building of council staff; Mobilize for funds from Ministry of Local Government (LATF)
Proliferation of informal settlement	Lack of land use policy; Encroachment on public land; Poverty	To develop a proper land use policy by the year 2012	To ensure compliance to building plans legalizations	To carry out inspections on upcoming urban renewal standards
Encroachment on forest reserves	Inadequate land for expansion; Land grabbing; Population pressure	To control future expansion of urban areas into forest/agricultural land by year 2012	To enforce the physical planning and local government Act	Sensitize on physical planning and local government Act; To control subdivision of land into small uneconomical units

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Water pollution	Industrial wastes; Domestic wastes; Poor farming methods	Control wastes pollution by 2012	To sensitize communities on issues of pollution; Introduce technologies that ensure affluent is not comfort to the environment	Organizing public meetings; Enhancing extension services
Reduction in water resources	Encroachment to catchment areas; Digging up to the river banks; Forests destruction	To conserve the catchment areas by year 2012	To sensitize the communities on encroachment to water resources /catchment areas	Organizing public meetings; Enhancing extension services
Long distances to the sources of water	Lack of adequate piped water in households	Number of households with access to piped water to 30% by 2012.	Intensify inspection of water sources such as unprotected boreholes and springs by public health.	Improve water points by protecting water catchments areas and springs.
Encroachment into water catchments areas	Over reliance on rivers and streams as main sources of water; High population	To increase water coverage (60 – 70)% by the year 2012	Improve roof catchments for rain water collection and construct reservoirs.	Conserve water resource by protecting catchments areas
Inadequate water supply facilities and coverage	Inadequate funds; Costs of technology; Inadequate skilled personnel	To increase water coverage to (60 – 70)% by the year 2012	Educate water providers on their roles in water; To make use of the locally available technology	Sourcing for funds from development partners
Reduction in water resources	High population pressure on land; Poor policies of water catchment areas; Uncoordinated and unguided implementation of projects	To increase water coverage (60 – 70)% by the year 2012	Tap nearby sources; Improve roof catchments for rain water collection and construct reservoirs.	Improve water points by protecting water catchments areas and springs; Tap nearby sources.
Catchments degradation	Inadequate funds to finance the sub sector activities	Reduce the distance of households to potable water by 20% to save time and energy	Strengthen catchment area committees; Increase funds	Harmonization of implementing and funding agencies of water projects
Inadequate and low power supply	Inadequate funding	Encourage use of cooking stoves in order to reduce wood demand by 25% by 2012	Liaise for more funds to speed up the process of rural electrification.	Allocation of resources to key priority areas such as rural electrification programme.
Low electricity coverage	High costs of alternative source of energy	Undertake information dissemination and marketing for mass adoption in rural areas on the use of improved sources of energy.	Reduce taxes on the commercial energy products.	Increase availability, reliability and affordability of energy for both domestic and industrial use.
Over reliance on wood as a source of energy causing encroachment and destruction of forests	Slow adoption of new technologies like biogas, bio-fuels, solar, etc.	Accelerate rural electrification through implementation of rural electrification programme;	Establish fuel wood in areas where biodiversity and water catchment aspects can not be compromised	Increase manpower in the sub-sector

Kakamega Central District Development Plan 2008-2012

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
		Increase the number of households with access to reliable source of energy by 50% for the next five years		
Slow adoption of new technologies	Lack of knowledge	Undertake information dissemination and marketing for mass adoption in rural areas on the use of improved sources of energy	Introduce new technologies; Regular maintenance	Sensitization of the community on the use of new technologies
Inadequate resources to collect store and disseminate information.	Inadequate modern IT Facilities; Inadequate communication devices.	Improve the number of communication facilities from 4 to 8 by 2012	Train the community on the use of modern IT facilities especially on use of wireless phones and many others.	Engender new communication technology and review on the old technology to the community to enhance awareness on modern generation; Harmonization of implementing and funding agencies to ensure proper coordination
Poor road conditions	Poor maintenance of roads ; Inadequate equipment for construction.	To make the roads all weather roads by 2012; Improve the roads fairly in good condition from the current 21% to 35% by the year 2012.	Maintenance of the existing feeder roads; Improve the condition of poor roads by 20% per financial year	Ensure community participation in maintenance of roads
Inadequate services delivery to cooperative members	Poor leadership/poor management of co-operative societies; Weak capital base; Withdrawal of membership	Efficient management and enforcement of relevant policies and subsidiary laws; Increase the number of cooperatives and also improve on their service delivery	Sensitize the community to form more cooperatives to add on the existing ones. A total of 822 cooperatives need to be formed; Sensitize the community on the importance of cooperative movements; Ensure compliance with the provisions of cooperative societies Act and Legislation	Mobilization for membership; Enter into joint value addition by the cooperative societies; To sensitize on public ethics Act; Capacity build co-operative management in management skills
Mismanagement of the cooperative society.	Poor leadership/poor management of co-operative societies; -Dishonesty and lack of uprightness; Lack of enough cooperatives; Self interest; Corruption	Implementation and enforcement of the accountability and spirit of hard work; To ensure the revival of co-operative societies and sustainability of then same by the year 2012; Work towards	Sensitize the community to form more cooperatives to add on the existing ones. A total of 822 cooperatives need to be formed; Sensitize the community on the importance of	Capacity build management committees and do member education; Initiating training on cooperative leaders; Carry out audit; Mobilization for membership; Enter into joint value addition by the

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
		poverty reduction; To enhance good governance on co-operative societies by the year 2012	cooperative movement; Improve on governance within the cooperative sub sector; To create awareness on good governance and leadership in co-operative societies; Ensure compliance with the provisions of cooperative societies Act and Legislation	cooperative societies; To sensitize on public ethics Act; Capacity build co-operative management in management skills
Collapsing of co-operative societies	Dishonesty and lack of uprightness; Self interest; Corruption; Poor leadership/poor management of co-operative societies.	Increase the number of cooperatives and also improve on their service delivery	Institutionalize expenditure control measures in the cooperatives; To strengthen the capabilities of co-operative societies	Enter into joint value addition by the cooperative societies; Activate existing and upcoming cooperatives movements; Carry out audit; Mobilization for membership; Revive dormant cooperative societies and promote potential ones
Political interference	Poor leadership/poor management of co-operative societies; Self interest	Put in place good governance; To enhance good governance on co-operative societies by the year 2012; Efficient management and enforcement of relevant policies and subsidiary laws; Ensure sustainable social economic growth	Improve on governance within the cooperative sub sector; To strengthen the capabilities of co-operative societies; To create awareness on good governance and leadership in co-operative societies	Enter into joint value addition by the cooperative societies; To sensitize on Public Ethics Act Capacity build management committees and do member education
Sub standard housing and shelter	Inadequate funds to put up decent houses	Sensitize the community to have cooperative movements which will enable it to acquire funds to build better houses like the SACCO; Implementing the low Cost housing and shelter programme.	Reduce the land for agriculture so that space can be created to make homesteads and build more houses.	To ensure that the fraternity around has access to cheaper and affordable houses.
Insufficient health facilities	Inadequacy of trained personnel; Lack of education on antenatal care and unskilled attendants; Inadequate funding	Ensure sufficient supply of health facilities; Improve the number of District hospitals from one to three by 2012; Increase the number	Strengthen health promotion activities and access to better health care services.	Improve health facilities and education, and awareness in the communities; Increase access to skilled medical care delivery; Sensitize the community

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
		of dispensaries from 7 to 12 by 2012		health workers
High maternal and infant mortality rates	Lack of education on antenatal care and unskilled attendants	To reduce instances of maternal and infant mortality	Strengthen health promotion activities and access to better health care services.	Improve health facilities and education, and awareness in the communities
STIs, HIV/AIDS, Malaria	Lack of health education; Sexual immorality; Improper control of malaria	Reduce the HIV Prevalence from 7% to 4% by 2012; To reduce HIV/AIDS and STIs; To eradicate malaria by 2012	Initiate guiding and counseling programme to reduce the stigmatization on HIV/AIDS	Increase access to skilled medical care delivery; To ensure motherhood and childhood survival; Enforce laws on sexual offences; Increase provision of curative and preventive health services
Unemployment and high dependency ration	High population growing at a faster rate; Poverty; Unemployment; Low economic growth	Sensitizing the community to adopt family planning programme so as to reduce the rate at which the population is growing at 3% by 2012.	Ensure the provision of basic necessities to cater for the population needs and wants; Educating the community on the importance of small family sizes; Increase food security	Encourage employment creation strategy by encouraging involvement in Agriculture, Jua Kali and small business enterprises.
Pressure on available resources	Poverty; Pressure on available agricultural land	Sensitizing the community to adopt family planning programme so as to reduce the rate at which the population is growing at 3% by 2012.	Ensure the provision of basic necessities to cater for the population needs and wants; Educating the community on the importance of small family sizes	Encourage employment creation strategy by encouraging involvement in Agriculture, Jua Kali and small business enterprises.
Inadequate recreational facilities for physically challenged people	Inadequate funds to develop more facilities	Encourage the physically challenged people by training them in various fields of the sub sector.	Organize several art exhibitions; Recognize and reward prominent and upcoming sportsmen and women	To streamline gender participation in all corners of district development.
Low literacy levels	Inadequate human and financial resources; Backward communities; High level of poverty; Ignorance; Low income; Forced repetition; Pressure on existing facilities, high pupil to teacher ratio, gender disparities, poor and low transition rates to secondary schools and university, lack	To increase the number of existing primary schools from 77% to 90% by 2012 and secondary schools from 23% to 32% by 2012; Appropriate teaching and learning environment and deployment of teachers to achieve reasonable class sizes; Enroll more girls in both primary and secondary schools; Liaise with stakeholders to	Strengthen school management committees, heads teachers and district Education officers; Supervision of teaching and learning activities to improve on performance and ensure quality curriculum delivery; Sensitize the community on the importance of educating a child	Ensure quality learning process which is relevant to the needs of the society; Enforce school attendance by partnering and collaborating with provincial administration, corporate organizations and stakeholders, NFE, school feeding programme; Provide support to low cost secondary education; Fight against discriminative cultural practices by enhancing

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	of ICT in most schools; High drop out rate	expand school bursaries to cater for needy students		affirmative action to gap the inequalities in vulnerable groups; Enforce school attendance by partnering and collaborating with provincial administration, corporate organizations and stakeholders, NFE, school feeding programme
Gender inequality	Negative socio-cultural attitudes, values and practices	To reduce gender inequality in the district	To press for gender equality policies to be put in place including the inclusion of gender equality issues in the constitution/programs	Community mobilization and sensitization
Gender based violence	Lack of women empowerment, wars and disasters, drug substance abuse	To reduce instances of gender based violence by 2012	Pressing for laws to remove gender based violence which should be included in the constitution. Stiff measures to be applied to those who disobey such laws.	Enforce law on sexual offenses
Poor road infrastructure	Inadequate funding; Inadequate qualified personnel or contractors; Inadequate equipment for road construction; Poor maintenance of the roads; Impassable roads and slow implementation of road projects; Fewer and Poor conditions of the feeder roads	Upgrading and proper maintenance of existing roads; Increase funding for the sub sector; Reduce the proportion of roads in poor condition from 79% to 50% by 2012 and increase the number of roads fairly in good condition from 21% to 34% by 2012; Expand the road network.	Make better use of existing funds; Sensitize the community on the importance of maintaining the available roads; Rehabilitation of existing roads	Updating the roads by use of modern technology; Efforts will be put in place to reduce the number poor conditions; Mobilization of local community in road maintenance and improvement.
Sub standard buildings	Inadequate funds; Inadequate building materials and technology	Create incentives and facilities for provision of standard buildings	Upgrading of existing buildings through provision of funds	To have improved housing structures development of housing
Insufficient social amenities and poor sanitation and Poor housing	Inadequate funding	Improve the existing social amenities and construct other amenities by 2012	Mobilization and educating of the stakeholders on the benefits of up keeping sanitation	Take an initiative to create an enabling environment for the better performance of the sub sector
Disparity of social economic status	Corruption; Poverty	To promote social economic integration within five years	To improve the quality and timeliness of public service delivery	Equality in social economic integration.
Inadequate transport facilities.	Poverty	To develop more administrative units for ease of service	Increased investments	Focus resources on priorities and ensure transparency.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
		delivery to the society		
Poor infrastructure	Poverty	To promote social economic integration within five years	Increased investments	Focus resources on priorities and ensure transparency.
Inadequate legal services;	Inadequate legal personnel; Corruption; Inefficiencies	Implement the provisions of anti-corruption economic crimes Act by 2012; Avail legal services adequately and efficiently;	Mount anti-corruption campaign involving the community and stakeholders the local community on the ills of corruption;	To increase the efficiency and lower the costs of the judiciary;
Low turn out of tourists	Poor infrastructure, e.g. roads, hotels, etc.	To increase the number of tourists from the current estimates by 10% annually; Develop the needed infrastructure	To facilitate development of tourism as an economic activity in the region.	Aggressive marketing of tourist sites by setting up tourist offices and information centers; to be done by the government agencies and locals, NGO's; Improve infrastructure e.g. roads within the cir
Less industrial activities in the district.	Un diversified industry sector; Poor and slow embracement of modern technology; Limited skills for innovation; Insecurity	Encourage diversification of the small scale industries not to rely on only one product of sugarcane	To create an enabling and sustainable business environment within the district	Restructure the existing and other key local industries and ensure value addition is done on locally manufactured products; Encourage government institutions to come up with technology that can be embraced by the locals
Poor market organizations	Inadequate marketing facilities	To improve performance of business / industries by 10% annually within the next 5 years; Work at reducing restrictions in local industries to promote export manufacturing	Encourage use of raw materials that are less competed for.	Encourage partnership between SME's and other stakeholders in order to promote product development and innovation (like EPC, IPC, KIRDI, KIPPI, KEBS); To encourage training related to product development
Poor product development amongst small micro enterprises (SME's)/industries	Inability to access funds; Limited skills to improve on design; Lack of vision to produce quality products to compete locally and internationally	To promote product development and innovation among existing and up-coming SME's and industry in the next five years	Encourage use of raw materials that are less competed for; To facilitate product development and innovation	Encourage partnership between SME's and other stakeholders in order to promote product development and innovation (like EPC, IPC, KIRDI, KIPPI, KEBS); To encourage training related to product development
Low entrepreneurship culture/spirit	Limited information on investments opportunities and entrepreneurship; Lack of knowledge on the benefits of trade on large scale; Cultural values;	To improve / encourage entrepreneurship by 10% annually within the next 5 years; Liaise with the stakeholders to train the small scale	To promote entrepreneurship; Sensitize the local community on the importance of local investments.	Provide investment opportunities through forums, exhibitions and Resource Centres

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	Attitude towards some forms of business	traders to have enough skills to be able to undertake large scale trade through seminars and workshops		
Inadequate capital to carry out trade efficiently.	Inadequate credit facilities.	To strengthen and revive groups, Boost on going but capital deficient businesses associations and societies that are existing within five years	Lobby for reduction of taxes imposed on local traders.	Offer loan facilities to locals to enable them start small scale businesses.
Lack of economic will of the local community to venture into large scale trade activities	Personal / vested interests; Lack of knowledge on the benefits of trade on large scale; Attitude towards some forms of business	Initiate training programs amongst locals through funding by CDF, Departments of Trade and Industrialization	Promote small scale enterprises	Organize forums /workshops with other stakeholders on the benefits of working within associations and societies (members)
Weak lobby groups / associations for the business community in the region (like KNCCI, KAM, JUA KALI Association)	Political interference; Corruption; Personal / vested interests	To strengthen and revive groups, Boost on going but capital deficient businesses associations and societies that are existing within five years; Liaise with the stakeholders to train the small scale traders to have enough skills to be able to undertake large scale trade through seminars and workshops	To create awareness on importance of the lobby groups associations / societies; Encourage the business community to keep basic books of account and acquire marketing skills.	Organize forums /workshops with other stakeholders on the benefits of working within associations and societies (members); De-link politicians from participating in associations and societies matters by setting up rules.
Inadequate office equipment	Inadequate funds	To reduce the cases under Community Service Order from 46% to 20% by 2012.	Offer appropriate service to the community it to be socially stable and law abiding.	To recruit more staff and provide more efficient service to the community by modernizing equipment
Insufficient staff	Inadequate of trained personnel	To reduce the cases under Community Service Order from 46% to 20% by 2012.	Reduce cases of community based crimes by educating the community on the need to keep law and order and peaceful living	To recruit more staff.
Unethical practices like corruption and delayed justice.	Lack of commitment and indomitable spirit	Liaise with the stakeholders to bring in skilled personnel in the sub sector.	Ensure that justice is restored without delay and also promote ethical practices in the sub sector.	To eradicate and curb unjust practices in the district

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Fewer prosecution infrastructure and prosecution	Inadequate funds	Work hand in hand with the jurist to ensure that additional prosecution courts are instituted in the district by 2012.	Ensure that justice is restored without delay and also promote ethical practices in the sub sector.	To eradicate and curb unjust practices in the district
High levels of unemployment among the youth	Lack of adequate skills to match the job market; Lack of information of existing jobs; Attitude towards skills meant for self employment	To increase the employment levels of the youth by 28% every year	Equip the youth with necessary skills and competencies to march the job market; Develop a resource in the district; Train and encourage the youth to develop entrepreneurial skills for self employment	Partner with public sector, private sector and other stakeholders and develop internship, attachment and placement programs for the youth; Provide information and documentation on job market, job search and job match; Equipping the youth polytechnics with tools and equipment to enhance better training for the youth.
Ignorance of the available opportunities for them for their participation in the society	Lack of functional internet service providers and website in the localities; Information and communication channels for the youth are not properly defied.	To increase access of information to 70% of the youth in the district	Establish a digital village easily accessible to the youth; Establish a resource centre and a youth desk per division where youth can access information	Ensure operational and functional website libraries and online facilities; Establishes of information desks in the district
Increased rate of HIV/AIDS and STD among the youth	Lack of funds to purchase basic commodities i.e. high poverty levels among the youths; Lack of youth engagement in gainful activities	Reduce the spread of HIV/ADIS and STD infections by 35% by 2010	Increase access to funds by the youth especially the youth fund; Sensitize the youth on the dangers of engaging in irresponsible sex behavior through sporting activities e.g. football, cycle racing	Undertake funding of youth led initiatives i.e. by giving out youth fund. Lobby for involvement of youth in HIV/AIDS Programs including care for affected and infected youth; Set up mobile VCT clinics in collaboration with the Ministry of health.
Increase in levels of crimes and drug abuse among the youth	Idleness i.e. lacking specific activity to work on; Neglecting the youth by the elderly population	Reduce the level of crime and drug abuse by 30% every year.	Engage the youth in productive activities ie by farming youth groups to engage in business; To ensure that the youth participate fully in national development	Giving grants and youth funds to deserving groups; Ensure the youth are represented in all committees in the district.
Limited sports & recreational facilities	Lack of investment in sport and recreation. Inadequate funds and facilities for sportsmen and women	To ensure easy access to sports and recreational facilities	2% of the constituency development fund be allocated to youth sports and recreation. Sportsmen and women who show	Liaising with the area member of parliament to allocate to the youth the fund Set aside a fund for rewarding best performers at the year end.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
			exemplary performance by rewarded	
Lack of coordination with other government line ministries	Poor management; Inadequate technical staff	Provision of enough market stalls; Enhance mortgage facilities	Enforce Local Authorities Act; Enforce EMC Act; Enforce Physical Planning Act	Harmonization of Local Authorities with other funding and implementing agencies
Inadequate market stalls in urban and rural centres	Inadequate funding; Poor management; High cost of building materials following post-election violence	Provision of enough market stalls	Enforce Local Authorities Act; Enforce EMC Act; Enforce Physical Planning Act	
Poor waste management	Inadequate funding; Poor planning for upcoming urban centres	Ensure proper disposal of solid waste	Enforce Local Authorities Act; Enforce EMC Act; Enforce Physical Planning Act	Ensure proper solid waste management; Harmonization of Local Authorities with other funding and implementing agencies
Enforcement of by-laws	Bad governance; Lack of political goodwill	Provision of enough market stalls; Enhance mortgage facilities	Enforce Local Authorities Act; Enforce EMC Act; Enforce Physical Planning Act	Establishment of urban schemes
Poor infrastructure	Inadequate funding; Poor management; Poor planning for upcoming urban centres;	Provision of funding, improve infrastructure, adequate planning for urban centres in the next five years;	Provision of funding, improve infrastructure, adequate planning for urban centres in the next five years	Establishment of urban schemes; Develop a plan for the up-coming urban centres;
Inadequate housing facilities	Inadequate funding; Inadequate technical staff	Plan to train more staff in technical line	Plan to train more staff in technical line	Engage elders and the youths in a rural dialogue
Social insecurity	Population growth; Poor planning for upcoming urban centres	Enhance mortgage facilities	Reconcile communities to co-exist	
Lack of information / data	Inadequate resource centres/libraries; Ill-equipped resource centre/library Lack of qualified personnel in the information centres	Establish well equipped information centres; Build capacity on ICT by 2012	Build capacity; Equip centres with relevant materials	Approach funding agencies e.g. CDF, LATF, Development Partners e.g. CBOs, NGOs, etc.
Poor reading culture	Negative attitude; Complacency	Encourage reading culture	Improve reading culture	Create a "reading day/week"; Sensitization for a to encourage on need to read
Inadequate IT capacity	Prohibitive cost of training; Facilities found in urban centres mainly; Inadequate electricity supply	Enhance capacity in IT	Create literacy in IT	Spread electricity to include rural areas; Include IT in education curriculum

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Inadequate supply of electricity	High cost of installation; Supply mainly is by project arrangement; Corruption /political expediency; Supply is almost monopolistic for KENGEN/KPLC	To increase power connectivity to the general population; Create more electricity supply projects.	To increase power connectivity to the general population; Create more electricity supply projects	Encourage devolved funds to target electricity supply projects; Encourage formation of groups to fundraise for power
Low mobile phones network coverage	Thin power distribution to support boosters	Encourage widespread use of cell phones	Install electricity in areas without	Encourage widespread distribution of electricity
Few subscribers to communication systems i.e. internet/mobile phones	Cost of cell phones high; High cost of internet accessibility; Inadequate knowledge of accessing internet facilities; Thin spread of internet facilities	Increase number of subscribers; Encourage training on use of internet services/facilities; Enhance wider use of internet facilities	Increase number of subscribers; Encourage training on use of internet services/facilities; Enhance wider use of internet facilities	Capacity building on IT; Encourage locals investment in cyber cafes

**CHAPTER THREE:
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND
PRIORITIES**

3.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the core problems, causes, objectives and strategies, sector vision and mission, the district response to the vision and mission and also provides basic priorities, strategies, ongoing projects and new programs to be addressed in order to achieve faster economic growth and meet the Vision 2030 targets as well as the millennium development goals.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This sector is made up of the sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development, Cooperatives Development and Marketing, Land, Environment and Natural resources, Forest and Wildlife.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: An innovative, commercial-oriented and modern Agricultural Rural Development Sector.

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the plan period, the district will ensure implementation and monitoring of agricultural policies; provision of agricultural extension services; and supporting agricultural research and promotion of technology delivery ;implementation and monitoring of livestock and fisheries development policies; development and co-ordination of livestock and fisheries development programmes; and management and control of diseases and pests provision of supervisory and advisory services to co-operatives; and undertaking education and training of the co-operative movement; land transactions; survey and mapping; land adjudication; settlement matters; land registration; valuation; and administration of state and trust land; management, protection and conservation of natural resources. Tourism and wildlife policy implementation, monitoring and review in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. Implement, coordinate, review and monitor policies in trade and industry.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

The vision 2030 and the MDG prioritise Agriculture as one of the productive sectors and this is embraced in the mission of the district. As such, the sector will continue to be given the importance it deserves by allocating more resources to it.

In the agriculture sub-sector the district recognizes that there is need to diversify crop production particularly in food crops to meet the increasing demand for food in the district. This will be done through collaboration with other stakeholders both from within and outside the district through exchange programmes. Milk production will be improved by putting mechanisms in place that control frequent livestock disease attacks. The

fisheries sector will mainly focus on improving the yields by introducing quality fingerlings, educating farmers and training them in better skills while in cooperative sub-sector, revival of dormant co-operatives will be a priority. Capacity building will also be necessary in order to improve governance. Cash crops will need to under go proper husbandry in order to increase the yield. The district will have to assist farmers to impress farming as a business

Other responses will include establishing a Management Information system and enforcement of appropriate legislation to ensure that only certified seeds and other inputs are used. Conservation of natural resources and other environmental concerns including improvement of water catchment areas, protection of wetlands and forests will be addressed

Water resource department will promote spring protection and wetland protection by forming community water committees that oversee the use of water resources. The sector also will ensure clean water is supplied sustainably. Rehabilitation of existing piped water schemes, borehole sinking and rainwater development projects will be reviewed during the plan period.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Roles
Ministry of Agriculture	Creates enabling environment; facilitates extension services and provides technical services and research. Funding construction of agricultural and livestock infrastructure
GOK	Policy guidance, formulation of conducive law and training on management skills
NGOs	Provides assistance to farmers i.e. in providing inputs
NCPB	Facilitates marketing and storage of maize and beans
Tea companies	Process tea and supplements
Communities	Ensure increase in food production.
Consumers	Buy quality goods at affordable prices
CDF	Will provide resources for development programs such as tree planting, and water catchments protection and training of farmers
Research institutions eg KEMFRI	Provide training, extension services
NEMA	Environmental conservation Policy formulation and direction Promote small-scale industries Inspects weights and measures for quality in machines
Police and other security agents	Security and protection of human life and property
Public works and roads	Improvement and maintenance of infrastructure

Stakeholder	Roles
Local authorities (county council and municipality)	Provide business license Environmental cleanliness Enabling business environment
Financial institutions and banks	Loaning (provide finance) Business advice and enterprise development
KWS tourism office	To protect wildlife against poaching and to promote to Promote cohesion
Jua kali association and business people	Form groups to improve their skills Join Jua kali cooperatives/ welfares

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Achieve food security. Increase land under cultivation. Produce a wide range of food crops	High cost of farm inputs. Lack of credit facilities to the farmers. Unstable market prices. High population Low crop production. Low adoption rates of modern technology in production. Lack of storage facilities Persistent food shortages	Use modern methods of farming and storage facilities. Strengthen extension services. Encourage setting up small scale agro based processing industries. Diversify food crop production
Crop Development	Produce high and quick maturing cash crops for industrial development eg ,sugar cane for sugar industries; value addition	The cost of farm inputs is too high; Land degradation; Lack of credit facilities; Unstable market prices; High population; High inflation rate	Utilize modern methods of farming and storage facilities; Strengthen extension services; Encourage setting up of small scale agro based processing industries
Food security	Produce a wide range of food crops	High population; low crop and livestock production; high cost of farm inputs; Low adoption rates of modern technology in production; Lack of storage facilities	Ensure efficient and effective management of food; Use modern methods of farming and storage facilities; Diversify food crop production
Livestock Production	Increase livestock production	High incidences of livestock diseases; Inadequate skills in livestock husbandry and poor breed selection.; Lack of credit and high cost of farm and veterinary	Ensure selection of quality breed; Rehabilitate dips and strengthen; management committees; Intensify vaccination; Strengthen extension

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		inputs; Stock theft; Shortage of pastures.	services; Employ more veterinary officers; Sensitize farmers on preparation of hay and silage; Avail A.I services at affordable prices; Introduce zero grazing practice; Ensure security by cooperating with provincial administration and police.
Agricultural Research and Development	Carry out Research and disseminate the findings to farmers	Farmers do not get back information from the research instruments	Strengthen collaboration between researcher and extension; staff and farmers.
Agricultural Financial services	Give farmers credit at affordable, reasonable terms	Credit to rural farmers is limited	Open a farmers micro finance institution; Establish a revolving fund within the district; make AFC farmer friendly.
Cooperative Development	Intensify cooperative activities in the district	Non remittance of deductions from employers; Poor record keeping, management and misappropriation of SACCO facilities; Liberation of the sector	Sensitize, mobilize and educate people on the importance of cooperative societies; Establish an effective and efficient private marketing system; Create revolving fund for members.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Integrated and sustainable soil fertility Management District wide	To enhance soil fertility and increase productivity	Ensure farmers have skills on composting green manure and efficient fertilizer use at farm level	Training/demonstrations on efficient use of inorganic fertilizers, integrated and sustainable fertility management practice. Farmers need training in order to increase productivity in the various crops and increase incomes.
Conservation Agriculture District wide	Promote environmental conservation	Trainings district wide	Trainings and demonstrations
Improved water management at farm level district wide	To control high water tables in the swampy areas; To provide high value crops for increased incomes	Reclaim 9 major swamps in the district with a total potential of over 1200 ha; utilize 2 swamps per financial year	Perform topographical and soil survey analysis for swampy areas; Carry out a detailed design of water management in swampy areas involving the farmers. Train farmers on how to maintain the drainage system.
Farmers Field School District wide	Promote food security	District wide trainings By 2010	Demonstrations, trainings and Field days

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Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dry season irrigation Development Program District wide	To increase horticultural production during dry seasons, to improve family income and livelihood	Train farmers	Establish small irrigation programs along rivers, Train farmers; Ensure round production of horticultural crops.
GOK Extension District wide	Improve on quality of extension services	Train all Departmental staff	Field days and Demonstrations on environmental conservation, passion fruits, and river pegging.

(B) New Project Proposals: Agriculture

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
Extension Support Services	1	improvement of extension support services	District wide	Hold stakeholder forums, research workshops, joint supervision, professional workshops, conduct field days.
Orphan Crops	2	Improved food security in households	District wide	farmer trainings, field days, establish Demonstration sites .
Promotion of bananas and tomatoes crops.	3	improve food security and income at family level	District wide	Demonstrations, public barazas, 5 field days carried out.
Value-Addition & Marketing of vegetables and sweet potatoes	4	increased shelf life and value of farm products		farmer trainings market information boards and tents purchase
Fertility Improvement	5	improve soil fertility and food production		farmer trainings, demonstration sites set up river bank pegging, information sourcing carrying out.

(A) On- going Projects: Livestock Production

Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agricultural Livestock Extension Project (SIDA) District Wide	Improve methods of farming and livestock keeping in the district	Increase livestock production: work with a focal area per division covering at least 400 farm families	Offer extension services in a unified approach
Livestock Development Program District Wide	To increase milk production through upgrading	Work with women groups in the divisions	Initiate formation of bull schemes in areas where AI does not reach to upgrade the local zebu; conduct Agro forestry fodder production trainings
Dairy Improvement Programme District wide	Improvement of production and marketing of dairy products	Increase in milk production by 60 percent by 2012	Improving milk production and incomes of farmers; Rehabilitation of milk cooler; Procurement of dairy animals

(B) New Projects Proposal: Livestock Production

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Livestock Development Program District Wide	1	To access credit facilities to livestock farmers at affordable costs.	Ensure livestock productions through provision of loans and extension packages to farmers in all divisions	Extension and offering credit facilities to farmers, training of livestock farmers on better animal husbandry. Justification Increased access to credit will encourage investment in livestock farming and improve quality and quantity of levels.
Small Holder Dairy Development Project District Wide	2	To research on issues affecting dairy sector in the district	All the smallholder dairy farmers in the district	Carry out research and development in dairy industry. This is because research will help to improve dairy herds in the district.

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

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Education and Training	Strengthen management of societies	All management committee members and staff of cooperative societies	Education programme on new cooperatives act
Revolving Fund Program District wide	Availability of credit facilities to members of cooperatives	Revolving Fund Scheme establishment for all the SACCOs district wide	Revolving Fund creation in all cooperative societies; Provide access to credit and reduce poverty

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Kenya Forest Service

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Green Zones Development Support Project Lurambi Division	To contribute to poverty reduction and improve forest cover for water conservation.	300 Ha Natural forest rehabilitation; 3,000 ha under PF; 200 households involved in PFM; 40 ha of Hilltops and watersheds restored; 80 ha of woodlots within farm lands; 80 farms to practice agro-forestry	Natural forest conservation Natural forest rehabilitation; Participatory natural forest management; restoration of county council hilltops and watersheds; Support to forest adjacent communities; Woodlot establishment promotion on farms
Commercial Forestry Project Lurambi Division	Support conservation of forest protected areas through improved buffer zone management with the involvement of local communities	Involve all forest adjacent communities in forest protection and conservation; Buffer zone planting; Establish 4 Zonal tree nurseries	Awareness rising and capacity building; Buffer zone management planning; Bio diversity assessment; Registration of forest associations; community forest policing and conservation

(B) New Project Proposal: Kenya Forest Service

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Support To Energy Saving Devices and Alternative Sources of Energy	1	Reduce dependency on the forests for forest products	Forest adjacent communities	Identify alternative sources of energy
On Farm Afforestation And Restoration Support	2	Reduce dependency on the forest products	Divisions in the district	Adoption of on-farm forestry techniques by forest adjacent dwellers
Support to Forest Based Water Harvesting and Packaging System	3	Instill sense of ownership of the forest ecosystem in the community which will be a persuasive incentive for biodiversity conservation	Existing Community Forest Associations	Development of a mineral water bottling plant in some areas of the district
Support Appropriate Animal Husbandry, Dairy (Goat/Cow) and Poultry Farming	4	Improved incomes at household level; Reduced grazing in the forest hence improved biodiversity conservation; Reduced dependency on forest for economic gains	Divisions in the district	Improve production of beef, dairy and poultry products as alternative IQAs
Support to Develop Plant Based Medicine	5	Make use of the indigenous knowledge and generate income	Forest adjacent communities	Enrichment planting to safeguard against overuse and ensure sustainability through proper harvest, use and restoration of medicinal plants.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector is virtually linked to all sectors. For instance the sector cannot operate effectively if education, health, manpower, governance and physical infrastructure sectors are deteriorating. Both agricultural and livestock production, tourism and environment require water. For efficient communication the sector requires ICT sector. Efficient reliable and adequate physical infrastructure plays an important role in development of the agricultural sector. With good infrastructure like roads in rural areas the cost of transportation of farm inputs and produce will be reduced. For growth of agricultural sector, there is need to add value to the raw materials produced. Establishment of small scale industries requires trained, semi skilled and unskilled manpower. Credit facilities are unavailable and inaccessible to majority of the population in the district. Ways and means need to be devised to establish a revolving fund or affordable credit scheme to cater for those who lack collateral to secure loans from financial institutions. To achieve desirable levels of production in the sector, a pool of trained human resources is vital.

3.1.8 Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

This sector is expected to play an important role in contributing to sustained food security and improved livelihood of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) households in the

district. At the same time through agro-forestry programmes the sector will contribute positively in environmental conservation in the district.

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

This sector comprises Trade, Tourism and Industry sub-sectors. Eco-Tourism is a viable product owing to its environment-friendly aspects; site for the product shall be up-scaled/sustained in Kakamega Forest. Trade sub-sector is relatively informal hence need to strengthen SMEs to become the key industries through productivity and innovations, Improve critical infrastructure to increase market access and strengthening of business environment through licensing and investment climate. Under this industry, the main viable industrial set-up are tea, coffee and sugar factories and small cottages such as pottery. Constraints include low production capacity to guarantee construction of modern industries.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Though the district is predominantly agricultural, there is need to add value to this agricultural produce through processing. This will not only create more employment opportunities in the manufacturing sector but will also improve on the income to the district to facilitate other development interventions. Hence, the district will formulate strategies for adoption of modern manufacturing/ processing technologies; and diversification of manufacturing activities.

In addition, measures will be developed to marshal both the community and the private sector participation for enhanced tourism development by aggressively marketing existing tourist sites and coming up with new products. The district will work closely with the various stakeholders, CSO's and development partners to identify investment opportunities; disseminate the information to potential investors; and link the business community to both local and external markets. Finally, the district in collaboration with other government ministries and agencies will endeavour to provide quality, efficient and reliable roads, electricity and telecommunication services to facilitate activities in this sector.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

Poverty is a major challenge facing Kenya today. High unemployment level is considered the major cause of poverty in the district. This sector has enormous potential of creating employment opportunities both for the youth and women who form the most disadvantaged group among the unemployed. There is also potential for value addition to the agricultural produce which hitherto is sold to deficit regions in primary form.

3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
NGOs, CBOs	Financing and technical assistance to development; Capacity building
East African Community	Provision of framework for integration
National Heritage	Conservation of culture and development of cultural tourism
Tourists	Promote investment in conservation of tourist attraction areas/sites

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Tourism	Promote tourism in the district; Conserve the natural environment as a national heritage	Lack of publicity on tourism potential in the district; Low investment in tourism related ventures; illegal activities in the forest hence loss of biodiversity; Low community participation; Inadequate transport and funding; Wildlife and human settlement conflict; Poorly developed infrastructure	Publicize the potential the district has in tourism; Improve all existing tourist attraction and new sites; Establish a revolving fund for tourism related developments; Improve the infrastructure; Ensure community participation; Establish income Generating projects; Protect life and property from wildlife damage.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(B) New Projects Proposals: Industry

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

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District Trade Development - District Wide	Act as a booster to on-going but capital deficient businesses	Give loans to at least 50 per cent of the needy applicants	Provision of credit to small businesses
Small Business Management Seminars and Consultancy District Wide	Enable the business community keep basic books of accounts and acquire marketing skills.	Three courses of 100 participants per year.	Give practical entrepreneurial skills.
Trade Licensing District Wide	Facilitate traders acquire licenses	Make at least three visits per trading centre per year	License and give authority for business operations

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Efficient reliable and adequate physical infrastructure plays an important role in development of the agricultural sector. The sector majorly depends on Agriculture, manpower, governance and physical infrastructure sectors. Good infrastructure is a blessing to enhance a thriving trade especially road net work. For efficient communication the sector requires ICT sector. With good infrastructure like roads in rural areas the cost of transportation of farm inputs and produce will be reduced. For growth of agricultural sector, there is need to add value to the raw materials produced. Establishment of small scale industries requires trained, semi skilled and unskilled manpower. Credit facilities are unavailable and inaccessible to majority of the population in the district. Ways and means need to be devised to establish a revolving fund or affordable credit scheme to cater for those who lack collateral to secure loans from financial institutions. To achieve desirable levels of production in the sector, a pool of trained human resources is vital.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector is expected to play an important role in linking the district to other surrounding districts and other regions. Sharing of information and innovation shall ensure that the district is not left behind in all issues for sustainable development.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

The physical infrastructure and utilities represents the underlined sub-structures of the economy that is necessary for modern economy to function. The physical infrastructure sector is composed of: Roads, Government Buildings and other public works (seaways and foot bridges); Transport (roads, air transport; railway networks, maritime and inland waterways); Water and sanitation; Transport; Energy, Local government; Housing development like the Civil Servants Housing Scheme and roads and Airstrips in national parks and reserves.

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Development, rehabilitation and maintenance of road network country (classified, urban and rural roads as well as roads in National Parks and reserves); development and maintenance of Government buildings and other public works; Promotes and supports integrated water resource management and development to enhance water availability and accessibility which is a priority of the government within the Kenya vision 2030 strategy; Facilitates accessible and efficient transportation services and meteorological information which are critical to lowering the cost of doing business and increasing the competitiveness of the District goods and services; Facilitates the provision of clean, affordable, reliable, secure and sustainable energy services for national development; Promote good governance and sustainable service delivery by the Local Authorities for enhanced social economic development; Facilitate development and management of quality and affordable housing for the District.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Roads sub-sector provides the basic access to the farming community. It is the means of access to outside markets for the district's agricultural products, route for the agricultural inputs. Rehabilitation of both the classified and unclassified roads will provide fast movement of perishable farm products and facilitate the quick provision of other basic social services such as health and education. The supply and access to electricity will encourage the growth of the cottage industries especially small scale 'Jua Kalis'. This will create more self – employment opportunities and increase in small business. This will improve on household income and hence poverty reduction.

The provision and access to water and sanitation will reduce disease incidences especially water borne diseases that are common in the district. This will reduce medical costs and distance travelled by women to collect water. The involvement of the local authorities in funding and implementing development project supplements funds from the central government and other funding agencies for sustainable development in the District. This has seen an improvement on the status of the rural access roads, rehabilitation of cattle dips other community based projects.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The main stakeholders include the Departments of Public Works, energy and Water, parastatals like KPLC, Telkom, Postal Corporation and the Local authorities. The communities, NGOs and the private sector also have an important role to play in the sector. The GOK departments will continue to provide the technical expertise in maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing infrastructure, promotion of alternative

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sources of energy and generally co-ordinate the implementation of the sectors' priorities and strategies. The parastatals will continue with their role of implementation projects in energy and telecommunication in conjunction with the private sector and the communities who all also play a leading role in monitoring and evaluation of sectoral projects and programmes.

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Roads	Construction and maintenance of classified roads; Provision of funds;
Ministry of Public works	Technical advice, Quality control and supervision of works;
Ministry of Energy	Funding of the Rural Electrification Programme.
Local Authorities	Provision of basic infrastructure services such roads and sanitation; Provision of market infrastructure and maintenance of rural access roads; Maintenance of livestock auction yards, Parking bays and public toilets using LATF funds.
Kenya Roads Board	Coordination of roads construction funds
CDFC	Allocation of funds to maintain useful foot paths in the community
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	Distribution of power

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Provide an efficient, adequate and reliable road transport network	Inadequate finances for road construction; Blocked water outlet facilities along the roads; Lack of construction equipment	Use Local Authorities levies and Kenya Roads Board fund to fund road construction; Ensure proper drainage system along the roads; Intensify use of labour based technology
Transport	Provide, safe, efficient reliable transport and communication network	Irregular maintenance	Provide all weather roads, Promote community participation in road maintenance; Reinforcement of traffic laws and regulations
Communication	Automation and expansion of communication infrastructure	Cost of installation and operation is very prohibitive	Automatic exchange capacity is planned; Upgrade viable sub post and post offices
Buildings	Promote economical building designs and	Inconsistent funding of building projects; some government	Ensure that designs and implementation of any

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	supervision	departments and institutions do not consult the Public works Department for production of designs.	building project is confined to within funds allocated, mobilized and utilize the locally available materials and labour.
Energy	Promote conservation of all forms of energy and intensifying the on going rural electrification programme	The cost of installing is very prohibitive to the community; Inadequate funding of rural electrification programme; Environmental degradation	Expansion and extension of Rural electrification programme to the divisions; Promote the development of alternative energy sources

3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Roads

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

(B) New Projects Proposal: Ministry of Roads

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Navakholo-Nambacha, Navakholo Division	Ensuring that the road is all weather	Gravel the whole road in the next one financial year	Gravelling
Ikonyero – Akatsa, Lurambi Division	Ensuring that the road is all weather	Gravel the 26.5 km in the next three financial years	Gravelling and installing culverts
Mbande-Junct.A1-Sibata Bande, Lurambi Division	Ensuring that the road is all weather	Gravel the 15 km in the next two financial years	Gravelling and installing culverts

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector provides the base for other sectors. The productive sector requires either transport-link between the farms, industries and the markets. Value addition/ processing of raw materials definitely require water and electricity. The development of tourism sub sector good road network is essential. For the education and health sectors, this sector facilities the development, access and utilization of health facilities and educational facilities.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

It is expected that as way of creating employment to the youths and women, the roads sub-sector promotes the use of labour intensive technologies. In environmental conservation it is expected that during the plan period all projects under this sector incorporate this aspect. On HIV/AIDs it is important that the sector mainstreams this into

its core functions. On people with disabilities the sector is expected to design projects incorporating their need-special sections for the blinds to cross the roads among others.

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

This sector comprises of the sub-sectors environment, water, sanitation and irrigation sub sectors. There are few water supplies which are co-funded by the various stakeholders in the sector.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Through district NEMA office, the district will ensure that environmental concerns identified in the District Environmental Action Plan are taken into consideration as cross-cutting issues in development planning and implementation. The district will strive to improve environmental regulation for environmentally friendly extraction of natural resources such as quarrying activities. Efforts will be made to expand and augment water supply and sanitation systems in rural areas as well urban areas to reflect the expanding urban population.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The performance of key sectors of the economy such as agriculture, energy, livestock, manufacturing, and tourism are directly dependent on water security.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
NGOs, CBOs	Financing and technical assistance to development; Capacity building
GOK, NEMA	Research and development; Environmental conservation and management; Funding of projects; Policy review and formulation; Protection of water catchment areas Maintenance of water schemes Capacity building of water users

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Rural Water Supply	Accessibility to safe drinking water should be increased.	Lack of adequate finance; Seasonal rivers/streams; Water project too costly; Water table too deep.	Provision of funds to improve and increase access to rural water and to make it safe; Carrying out proper farming activities and good use of farm inputs; Practicing of proper public hygiene and maintenance of good sanitation facilities; Planting of indigenous trees and conservation of vegetation cover; Controlled grazing in catchment areas; Farming right into source should not be carried out; Avoiding encroachment of Wetland areas; Cattle troughs to be provided at various and convenient sites/places.
Irrigation Development	Rain water should be put into maximum utilization for agricultural purposes in the district	-Poverty: the farmers can not afford to buy irrigation equipment -Sugarcane farming hinders growing of labour intensive crops -Inaccessibility to credit facilities -Hilly land requires leveling with machines (Expensive) -Low funding of infrastructure construction -Poor facilitation of Engineers and officers in their work -Low number of staff -The Nile Treaty prohibits use of waters from main rivers pouring into Lake Victoria.	Local farmers in the community should be trained on rain fed and irrigation farming strategies

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kakamega Water Services in Municipality Division	To provide adequate and good quality water supply services	Cater for 100,000 people by 2012	Construction of : intake facilities; pipe work; treatment works and storages
Kakamega Sewerage, Municipality Division	Provide good quality sanitation services	Provide adequate sanitation services to 75,000 of Kakamega town	Construction & rehabilitation of sewer lines, manholes and ponds
Obulamu Water Services Lurambi Division	To provide adequate and good quality water services	Supply potable water to 5,000 people by 2012	Construction of intake works, storage tanks, pipelines and metering

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Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Navakholo Water Services, Navakholo Division	To provide adequate and good quality water services	Cater for 15,000 people by 2010	Sink two boreholes and equip; Pipelines and storages; Metering

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Environment

Project Name location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Environmental management	To conserve the environment.	Increase acreage under forests.	Planting of trees
Environmental Awareness Campaign	To instil a better understanding of environmental management practices.	Ensure people use best practices in production	Sensitize community on EMCA.
Environmental Awareness Campaign	To have an informed and sensitized community on all issues of environmental concern and sustainable Development at household; Community; District level; To rehabilitate and conserve Wetlands in all areas where Degradation exists or may be imminent.	Entire rural and urban communities.	Holding Barazas for public sensitization, awareness creation and popularization of Environment management policies and legislation, Formation of Community Based Environment Groups.
Commercial insect project	To provide alternative income sources to avoid destruction of forests	Communities living around the forest	To provide funds to organized groups to engage in commercial insect production
Support to forest based water harvesting and packaging system	Generate income to alleviate poverty	Communities living around the forest	To finance groups to produce and bottle water for commercial purposes
On-farm afforestation And restoration support	To provide wood for fuel and other timber products and stop illegal forest exploitation	Entire rural and urban communities.	Increase the number of trees on individual farms through afforestation campaigns.
Support to develop plant based medicine	Generate income to alleviate poverty	Population living around the forest	Set up a plant to process plant medicine for commercial purposes
District Environment documentation Centre	Provide a centre where issues on environment and related matters can be accessed and collaboration enhanced.	The entire district.	Through collaborative effort set up a centre and equip it with environmental education materials for reference and EIA for use in projects assessment.
Green zones development support project	To Make management practices in urban areas to improve livelihood and create employment; To have place a clean and people friendly environment through community participation.	300 Ha Natural forest rehabilitation; 3,000 ha under PF; 200 households involved in PFM; 40 ha of Hilltops and watersheds restored; 80 ha of woodlots within farm lands; 80 farms to practice agro-forestry	Natural forest conservation Natural forest rehabilitation; Participatory natural forest management; restoration of county council hilltops and watersheds; Support to forest adjacent communities; Woodlot establishment promotion on farms

(B) New Project/Proposal: Water Development

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Navakholo Water Services, Navakholo Division	1	To provide adequate and good quality water services	Reach at least 15,000 people with potable water supply by 2012	Drill two no. boreholes and equip; Lay 15 km pipelines in Simuli and Muregu areas; Construct two number storage tanks capacity 50 cubic meters each to serve Sivilie, Muregubanda, Simuli areas, Purchase and install meters on all connections
Obulamu Water Services, Lurambi Division	2	To provide adequate and good quality water services	Reach at least 5,000 people with potable water supply by 2012	Equip Ematiha borehole; drill one number borehole at Esumeiya, equip and motorize; Reticulate the area and provide storage tanks as necessary; Meter all connections
Bukura Community Water Services, Lurambi Division	3	To provide adequate and good quality water services	Reach at least 6,000 people with potable water supply by 2011	Drill one number borehole and equip; Reticulate the area; Construct storage tanks
Shikoti Water Services, Lurambi Division	4	To provide adequate and good quality water services	Reach at least 2,000 people with potable water supply by 2010	Drill one number borehole and equip; Provide reticulation mains and storage tank; Meter all connections
Water points rehabilitation-districtwide	5	To provide adequate and good quality water services	Handle about ten number cases annually	The rehabilitation work will be site specific

(B) New Project/Proposal: Environment

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

(B) New Project Proposal: Irrigation

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Irrigation for rain fed farms at	1	Raise farming/livestock productivity and diversify the economic and nutritional base of the households.	Increase food crop production and number of farmers working from 20% to 50% by the end of the plan period.	Construction of trapezoidal semi-circular, contour bunds and micro catchments.
Development of new irrigation schemes.	2	Improved food security through increased land utilization by year 2012.	Increase area under cultivation to 500 ha by the end of the plan period.	Preliminary and detailed investigation; scheme design and construction of hydraulic structures.

3.4.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

This sector plays pivotal role in the district as clean water is for good health of the population inhabitable environment. Value addition/ processing of raw materials definitely require water and electricity. For the education and health sectors, this sector facilitates the development, access and utilization of health facilities and educational facilities.

3.4.8. Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Reviving of stalled water projects will be the starting point and demarcation of forest land for the purposes of conserving the natural environment would be given priority. It would also be of great importance to construct a bigger water reservoir for continues supply in the whole district.

3.5 Human Resource Development

The key sub-sectors include Medical Services, Public Health, Education, Labour and Human Resources Development and Public Health.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will strive to prepare and equip the youth, by ensuring all school age children have access to education. Innovative strategies will be developed that put emphasis on *Kakamega Central District Development Plan 2008-2012*

equitable access to education, particularly by vulnerable groups, such as street children and the girl child. The sector will review the implementation of the bursary scheme to ensure that only deserving children from poor households benefit.

Additionally, the district through the department of education will ensure that the school curriculum is implemented. This will be done by ensuring that all schools are properly staffed and that adequate learning facilities and equipments are available in both urban and rural schools. Proper evaluation of the curriculum will be done in all schools at all levels and stages. All these are geared towards improving the standards of education which should be partly reflected in enhanced performance in national examinations.

Further, the district will formulate strategies to strengthen the health institutions and more emphasis will be accorded to preventive health care. The District will further endeavour to reduce the of population growth rate per annum through intensifying awareness creation on available family planning methods. Best practices on fighting the spread and impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic will be adapted while taking advantage of existence of NACC and APHIA II programmes that are effective in the provision of ARTs to PLWHAs in the district.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

A well-educated population has the capacity for innovative approach to development. This sector trains and produces quality labour-force thus offering effective services. The level of business management and the maximizing of returns are determined by the quality of labour force. It provides all other sectors with well trained and skilled labour force thus offering effective services. The education sector therefore plays a key role in determining economic growth.

The sector will ensure that the community has continuous provision of healthy Human Resource for improved productivity. It is also to keep the nutrition status of the District high; as unhealthy population would require an increase in health facilities, medical personnel, and medical expenditure and reduced man-hours occasioned by absenteeism from work by those affected.

HIV/AIDS pandemic has had negative impact on the growth and the development of this sector considering that the prevalence rate is at 7% and that the age group most affected comprises those at their prime age in terms of skills and labour supply.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Education

Stakeholder	Role
Learners	Acquire knowledge and relevant life skills for future development.
Teachers	Impart knowledge and nature character behavior.
Development partners	Fund the education programs.

Stakeholder	Role
Civil society organizations	Provide professional leadership and guidance.
Learning and training institution	To provide the infrastructural facilities and other learning/teaching resources to enhance effective and efficient curriculum delivery.
Public and private sector Agencies	Fund the education programs and support the programs.
Other Government ministries and departments	Formulate policies, implement and mainstream issues affecting education. Provide education to learners in line with their various fields of expertise.
Academia and Professional bodies	Provide professional leadership, guidance, research and advice on various academic issues.
Media	Informs the general Publics on the educational programs and achievement.
Community	Participate in development of education infrastructure and support school going children through education Participate in preventive, promotive, rehabilitative medical activities and programmes; Cost share in curative medical services.
Private Sector	Supplement government efforts in provision of education infrastructure; Provide and increase access to medical services in line with government policies

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Promotion of conducive teacher/student environment, supporting TIVET and achievement of MDG goal of universal primary Education	Inadequate transition rates; Shortage of classrooms; Low cognitive achievement; Inadequate T/L materials; Inadequate teaching staff; High T/Pupil ratio; Sporadic establishment of new schools; HIV/AIDS; Underutilization of teachers; Weak QUASO	Expand sec schools; Build more classrooms; Encourage learner centred teaching; Provide adequate T/L materials; Maximum utilization of teachers and teacher management; Establish rules & procedures on establishment of new schools; Incorporate HIV/AIDS issue in school management

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Supply of Text Books District wide.	Improve the education at the district level.	Supply of basic text books to needy schools.	Provision of text books to needy schools.
Schools Bursary Fund District wide	To reduce the dropout rates.	Assist needy students from the disadvantage families to pay school fees.	Award the bursary o the needy students Form divisional bursary funds.
Early Childhood Education Programme District wide.	Encourage all children to go to school.	Assess all the teachers annually. Build at least 2 schools annually.	Assessment of teachers; Construct and equip ECD centres. Justification: This is the foundation of education and needs a lot of support.
Primary School Education.	Construct classrooms and staff houses. Improve learning environment.	Complete classrooms and staff houses. Provide learning equipment. Enough staff in schools.	Construct classrooms and staff houses; Purchase and distribute learning equipment to schools; Respond to staffing need. The aim is to improve performance and equip learners with skills for self employment.
Secondary School Education	Increase enrolment rates. Offer practical lessons to students.	Increase in enrolment rates in all schools. Skilled students.	Expand boarding facilities; Construct industrial workshops; Construct science laboratories. This will provide students with skills for self employment and Improve performance.

(B) New Project Proposal: Education

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improving school infrastructure/district wide	1	To increase the number of classrooms in the district and create more space for learners	All public schools in the district	Identify the affected schools Devise construction strategy Coordinate the actual construction
Free primary education	2	To improve on enrolment and retention level in the district	All public schools in the district	Extend education services to all
Cost sharing of secondary education	3	To improve on enrolment and retention level in the district	All public schools in the district	Extend education services to all

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Navakholo Sub-District Hospital Theatre construction, Navakholo Division	Enhance access to good quality based health care	Construction of 3 wards & maternity block by 2010	Installation of electricity, construction of wards and maternity block and staff houses.
Construction of Natunyi Dispensary, Navakholo Division	Increase coverage and accessibility of health services with active community participation.	Complete the construction by 2010	Construct outpatient block (type II) and staff house because the nearest health facility is 20 km away.
Matioli Health Centre Construction Programme, Lurambi Division	Increase coverage and accessibility of health services with active community participation.	Complete the construction by 2011	Construct outpatient block and equip it because the nearest health facility is almost 15 km away.
Kharanda Maternity Wing	Improve curative and preventive health	Establish maternity ward	Construction of wards (ongoing)
Lwesero Health Centre, Municipality Division	Improve curative and preventive health	Complete the construction by 2010	Construct outpatient block because there is no health centre nearby

(B) New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Upgrading of Navakholo Sub-District Hospital to District Hospital status, Navakholo Division	1	Enhance access to more specialized community health institution	Construct 5 wards and 1 maternity wing by 2011	Construction of wards and maternity block
Government Cost Sharing Programme to all the Health facilities	2	Enhance access to drugs and other items required	Provide drugs, other health items during the period 2008-2012	Provision of drugs and other health items
HIV project District wide	3	To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence from 7% to 3% by 2012	Carry out awareness campaigns; promote IGAs for the affected families; Encourage VCT activities for more people, especially the youth

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The development of this sector will depend to a greater extent on other sectors like physical infrastructure sector in the provision of the needed physical infrastructure for the development of education; the development of information technology will have positive impact on this sector through easy access to information via internet facilities. The productive sector is a major source of income to support the above sector. A well performing economy for the community would enhance investment in education.

This sector is the back bone of all sectors hence performance of other sectors depends on the effective service delivery and good management of human resources who have gone through the system of education successfully and are implementing whatever learnt. For instance agriculture can only thrive if the farming communities have knowledge of application on modern farming methods. On the other hand, inadequate food supply will lead to cases of malnutrition and increase of schools drop-outs. Both sector go hand in hand, they equally important. On the other hand for ICT sector to operate efficiently the input of this sector is essential.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will ensure that cross cutting issues are infused in the syllabuses to enable children and teachers to be informed and educated. Issues such as HIV/AIDS, Environmental education and corruption are already being taught in schools and the syllabuses will be further improved to be more inclusive. Children with disability will be identified and assisted to get bursary for further education. This sector deals with youth empowerment and will initiate projects aimed at improving lives of the youth.

Health departmental activities draw together diverse stakeholders for the common good of the community. These include women, youths and the disabled for example in world malaria day events, or World AIDS day. District health stakeholders meetings also compose of gender balance members to allow fair decision making processes. This ensures gender is mainstreamed into the sector. The health staff offers provision of drugs and other health services to the PLWHA.

3.6 Research Innovation and Technology Sector

The sector comprise of ICT,E-government and KNBS.The sector shall promote dissemination of the information on research findings and surveys results which assist in making informed decision on development strategies.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Developing operating and maintaining the telecommunications network in the District; Injecting new professionalism and private Sector management practices; Undertake a major expansion and modernization programme aimed at raising the number of people with access to mobile phone services by 50% by the year 2010, in an all-digital automatic network; Telkom Kenya Limited is also implementing a number of projects including digitalization project aimed at expanding its capacity in all major towns, while implementation of the Rural Telecommunication Development Programme ongoing; Provide communications, distribution and financial services; Provide new products based on new info communication; Collecting, Compiling, analyzing and disseminating statistical information needed for planning and development; The sector will improve on District Management Information system through use of available modern information technology in the district.

Access to information that is well packaged and easily available is a requisite for development. There are significantly many development activities being carried out in the district. The community and other stakeholders need to have this information with them for purposes of planning and monitoring and evaluation. It will be possible only if efforts are made to improve information technology in the district. Community learning and resource centres and Digital villages are the avenues that the district will have to strengthen to ensure that information flow is effective. The sector will thus play an important role in supporting other sectors.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector will improve on District Management Information system through use of available modern information technology in the district. Active community participation in reduction of poverty in the district requires an informed society to make rational decisions on their destiny. Adoption of modern technology is expected to contribute significantly in development through easily accessible, affordable, reliable and cost effective means of communication to boost production, employment, incomes and revenues.

Vision 2030 has identified Business Processing off Shoring as promising sub sector to Kenya and especially the youths. This involves the provision of business services via the internet to companies and organizations in the developed world. The district currently has few internet outlets. This will be an area of concern as efforts will be made to upscale internet service provision as currently there exist a ready market for internet services.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics,	Provide an enabling environment to collect, store and disseminate information and thus promote information, communication and technology in the district.
Telkom Kenya Limited, Postal Corporation of Kenya, District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) Private Sector Community	Create an enabling environment for transmission of information. Collect, Process and disseminate information. Invest in IT. Utilize information.

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Communication	Harness the power of information communication and technology	Slow and expensive extension of services	Encourage use of information communication technology
District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC)	Serve as a resource and reference centre for development information	Lack of trained personnel; Non submission of reports and information; Lack of necessary resources	Strengthen the DIDC; Publicize the resource centre; Network with other agencies
Information	Facilitate the efficient flow of information	Lack of transport; Shortage of information officers and modern equipment	Collect and disseminate information; Provide logistical support
	Liberalization of Air waves	Weak legal framework	Strengthen policy License private practitioners
KNBS	Provision of quality & reliable statistical data for effective planning	Inadequate staff and financial allocation Limited ICT interconnectivity	Employ competent staff Solicit for funding for ICT connectivity
Directorate of E-Government	Promotion of ICT adoption in GOK departments	Limited financial & technical resources	Solicit for adequate funding Seek public private partnerships
GOK IT services	Provision of technical support to GOK departments on ICT	Limited financial & technical resources	Solicit for adequate funding Seek public private partnerships

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

New Project Proposals: Planning

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Major renovation of the district Planning Unit Block and DIDC	1	To renovate the DPU and improve the damaged places	Renovate by 2012	Major renovation to be done and funded by GOK & Development
Stocking DIDC with computers	2	Stocking DIDC with computers for ease of	DIDC should have at least 5	Procurement of Computers and

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		communication and storage of data	modern computers by 2012	internet connection
Procurement of Vehicle District HQ	3	To ease movement of the DDO & other Ministry personnel	Purchase 1 vehicle by 2010	Procurement of one Toyota /Isuzu pick up double cabin
Training and sensitization programme on Public service reforms District Wide	4	Enlighten the Public on new service delivery standards	80% coverage by 2009	Convening of community Meetings, Chiefs Barazas, Stakeholders forums

New Project Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Capacity Building programs District wide	To train government officers to be able to support e-government program	200 government officers	Acquisition of appropriate training modules Mobilization of offices at the district and divisional levels
ICT infrastructure District wide	Enhance interdepartmental communication and information sharing	District and divisional offices	Procurement of servers and computers Local area networking Management Information Systems development
Digital Villages Project District wide	Expansion and automation of rural areas to support e-government project	One per division	Development of digital villages Acquisition and installation of digital village infrastructure
Tax incentives programme for private investment in community cyber cafes programme	Expansion and automation of rural areas to support e-government project	Whole District	Coming up with Cyber Cafes

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The provision of well-maintained physical infrastructure is key to growth of Information communication Technology (ICT), which depends upon the quality of infrastructure. The current poor and inadequate infrastructure like roads, electricity supply, and telecommunication acts as a major constraint on development of ICT in the district.

This sector has become key in development of other sectors. In Agricultural sub-sector, the farmers may make decision on the marketing of their produce through information made available by this sector. Given that the world has become a global village business has moved to the internet. Through this sector promotion of tourism over internet is possible. With the introduction of M-Pesa contractors are now be able to pay their labourers using this system. With the e-government, operations of all sectors will be efficient. It is however important to note that it depends on the development of other sectors like physical infrastructure-road network which if not well developed then it will undermine the ICT sector. In manpower and special programmes sector, ICT can play an

important role in promoting the district's cultural values through information and broadcasting services.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream cross-cutting issues

The main goal of ICT sector is to keep people in touch with the outside world and to be informed in decision making. To mainstream cross cutting issues into the sector, management information systems have been established by sub sector for instance, NACC communicates via email since most provincial offices are linked to the Internet. Ministry of health has an established HIS which provides data for decision making in HIV/AIDS activities as well as the District Information and Documentation centre. Gender issues are also articulated via Internet and website.

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the plan period emphasis will be put on community participation in issues relating to development governance and security. The district will ensure the administration of justice to improve linkages among the police, courts, penal institution and other stakeholders and quick disposal of cases that are brought to court. On the other hand peace building will be employed as a strategy of improving security in the area

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Maintenance of law and order is very vital for any development in the district. Investors cannot invest in an environment of uncertainty. Therefore, the sector will play a crucial role in availing an enabling environment for investment, this environment will be achieved through improved security, sound economic and financial management, development oriented administration and a judicial system that will ensure speedy and effective administration of justice.

3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Police, Judiciary, Prisons and Probation.	The police and the judiciary will ensure that there is law and order; They will play the role of ensuring that the offenders who go to prison or are put under probation are helped to come out of their life of crime and are trained to become useful members of the society.
Provincial Administration	Coordinating government business in the district an ensuing there is security.
Community	The community will play the role of providing information to this sector and initiating planning and implementation of development beside monitoring and evaluation. It will also be involved in community policing.
Children's Department	Protection of the rights of children.
Catholic Diocese of Lodwar	Supporting orphans and vulnerable children.
UNICEF	Advocate for the rights of the child.
World vision	Advocate for the rights of the child.

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration and Police.	Enhance security and socio-economic development as well as maintain law and order.	Increasing cases of insecurity; Inadequate funding; Inadequate trained manpower and transport and lack of modern communication equipment.	Reduce illegal firearms in the hands of the public; Address community conflicts and their own security; Provide adequate resource and vehicles to the police force; Deploy and train personnel; Provide modern communication facilities to the Police Force e.g. radio and satellite telephones; rehabilitate and construct offices and staff quarters for provincial administration and police.
Judiciary	Improve administration of Justice.	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice; Lack of co-ordination between the various actors.	Training more manpower; Provide transport in the court; Enhance non-custodial sentences; Enhance proper co-ordination between stakeholders
Prison	Improve rehabilitation of offenders.	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice and lack of co-ordination between the various actors.	Improve prison and other corrective centres; Enhance non-custodial sentences and improve infrastructure.
Probation Services.	Crime prevention and rehabilitation of offenders.	Lack of adequate funding; lack of transport; Inadequate personnel.	Provide tools to rehabilitate the offenders; Provide adequate funds to Probation department; Promotion of Voluntary probation officers.
Children's Department.	Safeguarding rights of child and disseminating the rights of child through formation and capacity building of area advisory committees on children issues at the grassroots level.	Lack of office facilities; Inadequate personnel and funding; lack of IT equipment; Harmful cultural practices and lack of a children's court.	Cash Transfer Subsidy to OVCs; Operationalization of divisional Area Advisory Council on Children Issues.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Immigration	Enlightenment of local community on importance of Registration.	Lack of office building and Lack of IT facilities.	Sensitization campaigns; installation of IT system; Construction and equipping of office building.
Registration of Persons	Comprehensive registration of births and deaths.	Lack of sensitization and social mobilization. Lack of training for the local registrars. Lack of transport for field services, poor communication system .e.g. poor road network and telephone services.	Capacity building (training of all registration assistants), social mobilization, sensitization (community capacity building), frequent field services and Provision of transport services.

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(B) New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of district headquarters and Dc's residence.	1	To provide office accommodation for the various government departments.	To complete both the office block and residence by 2012.	Construction of office block and residence.
Construction of DO's office at Kataboi, Oropoi and Nanam.	2	Improve security; curb crime and banditry activities in the district.	To reduce crime and improve police administration.	Construction of office block.
A.P post at Kataboi, Nanam, Oropoi and Liwan.	3	To improve security.	To reduce crime and improve police administration.	Construction of a complete post, equipping it and posting security personnel.
DO's residence at Kataboi, Lapur, Oropoi, Nanam and Kibish.	4	To provide accommodation for the DO in order to improve service delivery.	To complete both the office block and residence by 2012.	Construction a residential house.
More KPRs district wide.	5	To improve security.	To reduce incidences of insecurity by 50 % by the end of plan period.	Recruitment of more KPR.
Completion of Police, A.P, GSU and DO's complex in Kibish	6	To improve security and service delivery. To provide office accommodation	To complete the construction of the complex and reduce incidences of insecurity by 50 % by the end of plan period.	Construction of the complex.

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3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector due to the nature of its mandate has close linkage with other MTEF sectors. The DDO coordinates and supervises projects implemented by other sub-sectors such as roads and water projects to ensure that they are timely executed and within the allocated resources.

The sector through the local authorities, maintains close linkage with other sub-sectors through resource mobilization. It mobilizes local resources through revenue collections from cess, licences etc. These are then released to other sub-sectors such as roads through the exchequer, to facilitate operations and implementation of projects as required by law. Local Authority also provides infrastructural facilities, which support industrial development, provide markets for agricultural produce promote trade and tourism and provide other social amenities. They also provide necessary facilities in the rural areas such as markets, holding grounds and provide social amenities, which promote growth in the rural areas.

3.7.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

The cross-cutting issues of Poverty, Gender Inequality, HIV/AIDS, ICT, Youth Empowerment, Environmental Degradation, Disaster Management, Combating Retrogressive Cultural Practices, and issues pertaining to people with disabilities are all within the mandate of this sector – and are most deliberately entrenched in the sectors performance contracts – especially that of the provincial administration. They are mainstreamed through a variety of approaches including sensitization, enforcement, and coordination.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The Public Administration Sector in the District comprises of the following sub-sectors; Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Finance and Local Authorities including Kakamega Municipal Council and County Councils.

3.8.1 Mission and Vision

The sector plays a critical role, which cuts across various sub-sectors and enhances the organization and coordination of Government business through planning and financing.

Vision: To be efficient & effective in co-ordination and management of public resources, provision of sound, stable and sustainable economic and foreign policies for National development.

Mission: To provide a framework for sound and sustainable public resources management, economic & foreign policies for economic growth and development

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to provide, leadership and policy direction, this sector, through the DDC and other forums enables deliberation on policy and other developmental issues. At the same time, reports and plans are generated – including the DDP, DAMER, District JAPR and other reports – not to mention the minutes of various committees.

Through the DIDC and the DDC the sector has also taken a lead in policy dissemination to other sectors. Resources are mobilized by the Local Authorities through various

licenses and fees. By playing its role in reporting and capacity building, the District Development Office also plays a critical role in enabling other sectors, as well as communities mobilize resources from the government and other stakeholders.

The local government will promote growth of secondary markets and small urban centres, infrastructure and market facilities

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in the district because it plays a critical coordination, monitoring and evaluation as well as sensitization and dissemination – through the Ministry of State for Planning National Development and Vision 2030 – whose mandate includes key development and administrative committees – such as the DDC, the DEC, the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, the District Technical Committee that oversees HIV/AIDS activities among others.

The Local Government sub-sector plays a critical administrative role – especially in areas such as revenue collection. Through the LATF funds and LASDAP process, development is being realized. The councils that comprise the local government are also instrumental in facilitating infrastructural development – especially by way of providing land for construction.

3.8.4 Role of stakeholders

Stake holder	Role
Ministry of Finance	Provision of financial & Technical support
Staff line ministries and departments	Implementation of sector policies
MPND	Formulation and implementation of sustainable planning & Dev policies
Private Sector	Promotion of private enterprises and competition
Civic Society	Creation of awareness on rights and privileges of the public
Trade Unions	Promotion of HR management & Development and welfare of works
Parliament	Formulation and passage of sector laws & policies, provision of conducive legal environment

3.8.5 Sub-sector priorities, Constraints & Strategies

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

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Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	recruitment	Budgetary limitations	
Local Authorities	Development of urban centres Tourism and Wildlife development	Haphazard development. Degradation of the forest. Poor infrastructural facilities, poaching and Human-wildlife conflict	Preparation of physical plans for council markets. Development of infrastructural facilities.

3.8.6 Projects and Programme

A: New Project Proposals: Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Major renovation of the district Planning Unit Block and DIDC	1	To renovate the DPU and improve the damaged places	Renovate by 2012	Major renovation to be done and funded by GOK & Development
Stocking DIDC with computers	2	Stocking DIDC with computers for ease of communication and storage of data	DIDC should have at least 5 modern computers by 2012	Procurement of Computers and internet connection
Procurement of Vehicle District HQ	3	To ease movement of the DDO & other Ministry personnel	Purchase 1 vehicle by 2010	Procurement of one Toyota /Isuzu pick up double cabin
Training and sensitization programme on Public service reforms District Wide	4	Enlighten the Public on new service delivery standards	80% coverage by 2009	Convening of community Meetings, Chiefs Barazas, Stakeholders forums

A. On-going projects: Public Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
War on HIV AIDS	To coordinate and streamline HIV/AIDS activities.	To ensure that HIV AIDS assistance reaches the intended beneficiaries.	Establishment and strengthening of District Technical Committee and Constituency AIDS Control Committee; Regular backstopping of groups involved in AIDS HIV activities; Visit institutions handling those affected/infected with HIV/AIDS; Regular stakeholders meetings; Development of work plans and budgets for HIV /AIDS activities; Capacity building of groups on record keeping proposal writing and managerial skills; Informing groups on available funds opportunities.

B. New Project Proposals: Public Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Act ivies
Navakholo Police Post Housing units for administration police.	To provide the police with adequate housing facilities.	Complete the construction.	Construction of residential houses for the administration police.

3.8.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

Public Administration is basically an oversight sector, monitoring and evaluating progress of other sectors in the management of public and human resources. By coordinating policy formulation and implementation, the sector cuts across all the sectors in the district. It also supports all sectors financially through the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Planning & National Development provides public policy guidelines on effective sectoral planning for sustainable growth. For any sector to thrive, it requires the contribution of this sector in terms of finance, policy direction, proper coordination and security.

3.8.8 Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues

Since public Administration is charged with co-ordination of policy formulation and implementation, and provision of financial resources to finance district programmes efforts would be made to mainstream gender, youth concerns, ICT, HIV/AIDS and climate change issues. There is need to involve the youths and women development activities, security matters and promotion of peace. Given the role the sector plays in

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development, there will be need to provide for more resources to support HIV/Aids programmes.

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

HIV/AIDS mitigation measures will be mainstreamed in all public projects. Tots and CORPs will be trained for every project to address HIV/AIDS concerns. Public resources will be spent with an environmental concern. To this end, all public projects & Programmes will include an Agro-forestry component to mitigate against effects of climate change.

3.9 Special Programmes

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the district there has been various efforts to enhance the community capacities for self reliance and greater participation in the development process through community mobilizations as well as initiating and supporting community based development programmes with particular emphasis on women, children, older persons, youth, physically challenged persons, the poor, internally displaced persons and other disadvantaged groups. This has been done through social grants by the gender and social services department, the youth enterprise fund, community driven development and support to local development initiatives

On Culture and Social Services, the focus will be training and empowering local communities on participation in implementation of sports activities, preservation of cultural identity and heritage through cultural resources centres as well as carrying out flagship cultural and sports festivals and exhibitions. Efforts will also be put in facilitating the development, management, maintenance and expansion of sports facilities as well as initiating programmes to promote the development of music and dance.

There will also be efforts geared towards enhancing and sustaining adult literacy and lifelong education through development of community learning centers and literacy promotion efforts. The district will also increase its efforts in including women, youth, the physically challenged, People living with HIV/AIDS and other disadvantaged groups

in decision making organs such as the District Development Committee, District Steering Group among others.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

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

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
UNICEF	Advocacy against harmful cultural practices as well as capacity building.
World Food Programme	Provision of food for emergencies.
District Development Committee	Mainstreaming gender, youth, disability and other disadvantaged groups issues into development programmes.
National AIDS Control Council	Support OVCs and People Living with HIV/AIDS.
Maendeleo ya Wanawake	Advocate for the right of women and the girl child and fight against FGM.

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Gender, Sports, Culture and Social services.	Mobilization of communities in development; Mainstreaming Gender, Persons with disability, aged, youth and other disadvantaged groups in all sectors of development; Development of sports facilities; promotion and continuous preservation of cultural heritage as well as advocacy against harmful cultural practices; development and promotion of music and dance; promotion of adult literacy.	Insufficient budgetary allocation; Inadequate personnel and equipment; Inadequate facilities like cultural centres, stadia, community resource learning centres; Harmful cultural practices; Illiteracy; poverty and lack of group cohesion.	Incorporating women, persons with disabilities, youth, old people and other disadvantaged groups in decision making organs in the district; women Enterprise fund; Development of cultural centres; Expansion of community resource centres; Literacy campaigns; Increase in Social development grants; promotion of cultural tourism; Development of sports facilities; promotion of water sports; empower and capacity built and provision of grants to cultural practitioners.
Special Programmes	Drought and Natural Resource Management;	Low staffing levels; Inadequate resource	Drought preparedness through contingency planning such as

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Community Driven Development and support to local development.	management capacity of the community; high illiteracy and poverty levels.	early warning systems, capacity building and community developments; mitigation efforts such as livestock off take, grazing reserve management; relief and reconstruction through relief food' supplementary feeding, restocking, rehabilitation and development of infrastructure and food for work; Promotion of peace and conflict management; Capacity building on Community driven development and support to local development efforts.
Youth	Youth empowerment through the Youth Enterprise Fund and Youth Enterprise Development Fund; Youth Polytechnic Programme; Youth participation and Empowerment programme; Community Based campaigns on HIV/AIDS and health Issues; Youth Resource Centres; Youth and Development Programme; Youth Education and Training Programme; Youth Leisure, Recreation and Community Service Programme; Youth Crime and Drugs Programme.	Low staffing levels, inadequate youth friendly facilities; high illiteracy; low employment opportunities and high poverty levels.	Mobilization and capacity building of youth groups; Rehabilitation and equipping of youth polytechnics; inclusion of youth in decision making organs; development of stadia and other recreational centres; Establishment of youth friendly VCT and Reproductive Health centers.

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Youth

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction and equipping of youth Polytechnics.	To impart skills and enhance technological advancement among the youth for employment creation.	Polytechnics to be rehabilitated and equipped and in use by 2010.	Mobilization; source funding; construction/rehabilitation; Equipping and marketing.
Constituency Youth Enterprise Fund.	To empower youth economically by establishing a revolving fund loan system.	Give loans worth Kshs. 50,000 to 20 youth groups each financial year.	Seek proposals; vet proposals; funding; monitoring and evaluation; follow up for repayment.
Youth Enterprise Development Fund.	To empower youth economically by	Loan individual youth loans worth	Identify financial intermediary and

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Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
	providing loans with low interest rate.	Kshs. 6 million per year through a financial intermediary.	disbursement of funds.
Youth and development programmes.	Enhance youth involvement in various spheres of development.	Conduct various youth capacity building forums.	Community based campaigns on HIV/AIDS and other health related issues, crime and drugs use, education, network creation, leisure, recreation on community service and information.

(B) New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction and equipping of a model youth polytechnic as a centre of specialization.	1	To impart skills and enhance technological advancement among the youth for employment creation.	Have a well equipped modern youth polytechnic by 2012.	Identification of site; survey; funding; construction and equipping and recruitment of students.
Youth Resource Centres.	2	To impart knowledge to the youth on life skills.	Have youth resource centres with youth friendly IEC materials in every division.	Seek sponsorship; construction and equipping.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Gender & Social Services

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Registration, Mobilization and capacity building of groups.	Empower groups and ensure group cohesion for sustainable development.	Capacity built 50 groups per year.	Mobilization; organize workshops and seminars.
Mainstreaming Gender, PWD issues in all sectors of development.	Ensure equity and equality in development.	Ensure women, and people with disabilities are represented in all decision making organs in the district.	Workshops and seminars on gender related issues such as girl child education, FGM; workshop and seminars on dissemination of the Disability Act.
Setting up social development structures in every division.	Proper co-ordination of social services activities.	Have a social development committee in each division.	Mobilization and setting up of committees.

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Social Development Grants.	Promote socio-economic development to vulnerable groups.	Provide grants to at least 2 groups per division per year.	Sensitization on the availability of funds; proposal vetting; funding; monitoring and evaluation.
Empower cultural practitioners through capacity building.	To harness cultural potentials for participation in development.	Capacities build for 10 cultural groups per year.	Community mobilization for cultural development; workshops and seminars.
Community Participation and empowerment in Sports.	Enhance sporting activities for sustainable socio-economic development.	Organize capacity building workshops for community in each location on importance of sports activities.	Community mobilizations and workshops.
Sports in Schools.	Promote recreational activities in schools for the physical, mental, psychological development of children.	Ensure each school in involved in sports activities and participates in sports tournaments.	Liase with Ministry of education in holding sports tournaments for schools.
Development of Community Learning Resource Centres.	Promote adult literacy and lifelong education.	Increase community learning resource centers one each per division.	Source for funds; construction and equipping.
Women Enterprise Fund.	Promote socioeconomic development among women.	Ensure groups in each division benefit from the fund.	Sensitization on the availability of funds; proposal vetting; funding; monitoring and evaluation.

(B) New Project Proposals: Gender, Sports and Social Services

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of modern social halls in all divisions for public use.	1	Promote recreational activities such as indoor games.	Have a social hall in each divisional headquarter by 2012.	Source funding; construction and equipping.
Construction and Development of a District Cultural Centre.	2	Promote and develop functional aspects of culture for continuous preservation of Turkana rich cultural heritage; Promote cultural tourism.	Construct a cultural centre by 2012.	Construction and furnishing; collection of artifacts; sensitization and publicity of centre.
Provision of diverse sports training equipments and facilities in all divisions both for able bodied and people with disabilities	3	Community empowerment through sports.	Have sports equipment and facilities for various sports in each division.	Proposal writing; funding and procurement.

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will require very strong linkages with other sectors. Agriculture and Rural Development will provide food to the sector. This sector is also linked to others sectors because it is involved in gender issues, youth, disaster management, conflict resolution, people with disabilities, cultural issues, HIV/AIDS support to livestock, water, agriculture, trade, roads, education, health sub-sectors.

3.9.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

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

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

4.0 Introduction

4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the District

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix.

4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost estimates	Time frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Integrated and sustainable soil fertility Management	2 Million	2008-2012	No of farmers having skills on composting, green manuring, and efficient fertilizer use at farm level	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	MOA MOLD MOFD NGO	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support

Project Name	Cost estimates	Time frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Conservation Agriculture	4.5 Million	2008-2009	No of farms applying technology No of farmers trained	Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Improved water management at farm level	5 Million	2008-2012	No. of farms reached	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	MOA MOLD MOFD	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Farmers Field School	2 Million	2008-2009	No of field days held No of farmers trained	Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Dry season irrigation Development Program	15 Million	2008-2012	No. of irrigation farms established; No. of farmers trained	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	MOA MOLD MOFD	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Orphan Crops	2m	2008-2010	No. of acreage planted	DMEC field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	MOA Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support

Livestock subsector

Project Name	Cost estimates	Time frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
National Agricultural Livestock Extension Project (SIDA)	5 Million	2008-2012	No of field days held No of farmers trained	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	MOA MOLD MOFD	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Livestock Development Program	5.5 Million	2008-2011	No of farmers trained	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	MOA MOLD MOFD	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
				Dairy Animal improvement Programme Development Programme	4 Million	2008-2012	No of farmers adopting modern technology

Project Name	Cost estimates	Time frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Support appropriate animal husbandry, dairy (goat/cow) and poultry farming	5Million	2008-2009	No.s adopting modern husbandry	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	MOA MOLD MOFD	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support

Kenya Forest Service

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Forest Extension Services.	18m	2008-2012	Number of people trained Number of demonstrations held.	Progress reports Annual work plans Training reports.	KWS ALRMP II KFS	KFS ALRMP II	KFS and KWS to provide personnel.
Afforestation (Tree Nursery development, training on conservation of indigenous trees).	12m	2008-2012	Number of people trained Number of tree nurseries developed.	Progress report Annual work plan Training reports.	KFS ALRMP	KFS ALRMP II	CSOs and the Community to implement the project.
Demonstration Plots.	4m	2008-2012	Number of training sessions held; Number of plots identified for protection.	Progress reports Annual work plans; Project DEC/DDC minutes	KFS ALRMP KWS	KFS ALRMP II	Community provides labor and land.
Forest Management and Conservation	8m	2008-2012	Number of training sessions held; Number of licenses issued for cutting trees The number and types of research carried out on forestry.	Progress report Annual work plans DEC/DDC minutes	KFS ALRMP KWS	KFS ALRMP II KWS	KFS and KWS to provide personnel.

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Industry Sub Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Source of Funds	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Information Centre at the District Industrial Development Office Block	1.5 M	2008-2012	No. of people served	KNCCI Reports; Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	DIDO	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Training Industrial Extension Service Officers	50 M	2008-2012	No. of officers trained	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	DIDO	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Source of Funds	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
One Village One Product (District)	50M	2008-2012	Completed project components	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	DIDO	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Development of women small scale enterprises	10 M	2008-2012	No. of women trained	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	DIDO	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support

4.2.3 Tourism

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Source of Funds	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Cultural Tourism	10m	2008-2012	social services and Tourism dept	GOK	Promote positive community culture through equipping of cultural centres with artefacts attractive to tourists	No of cultural centers receiving tourists	DMEC field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC
Conference Tourism	8million	2008-2012	Tourim dept	GOK	Enhance the capacity of the district as a centre for conference tourism	No. of conference tourists received	Departmental Reports
Eco Tourism	5mill.	2008-2012	Tourim dept, Forest Dept.	GOK	Develop sites attractive for ecotourism	No. of eco tourists received .	Departmental Reports

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project/ Program Name	Cost Estimates	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of stakeholders
Proper Maintenance of Roads on routine basis	100Million	2008- 2012	No of km graveled/graded.	Progress reports to Min Hqrs. DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	MORPW MOW MOE	GOK LATF CDF	Preparation of BQs. supervision of works. provision of technical support. conduct M/E prepare progress reports and ensure completion
Navakholo- Nambacha	50 Million	2008- 2009	No of km graveled/graded.	Progress reports to Min Hqrs. DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	MORPW MOW MOE	GOK LATF CDF	Preparation of BQs. supervision of works. provision of technical support. conduct M/E prepare progress reports and ensure completion.
Ikonyero - Akatsa	50 Million	2008- 2011	No of km graveled/graded.	Progress reports to Min Hqrs. DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	MORPW MOW MOE	GOK LATF CDF	Preparation of BQs. supervision of works. provision of technical support. conduct M/E prepare progress reports and ensure completion
Mbande- Junct.A1-Sibata Bande	50 Million	2008- 2010	No of km graveled/graded.	Progress reports to Min Hqrs. DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	MORPW MOW MOE	GOK LATF CDF	Preparation of BQs. supervision of works. provision of technical support. conduct M/E prepare progress reports and ensure completion
Water Supply Improvement	20 Million	2008- 2012	No. of water connections; Quality and quantity of water available to the people	Progress reports to Min Hqrs. DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	District Water Officer. Community	GOK LATF CDF	Technical. financial and material support Capacity building. Supervision
Chebuyusi High School Electricity Project	0.5 Million	2008- 2009	No. of connections	Progress reports to Min Hqrs. DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	KPLC MOE	GOK LATF CDF	Technical. financial and material support Capacity building. Supervision
Support to energy saving devices and alternative sources of energy	4.5 Million	2008- 2010	No of those applying the technology	Field visits: Reports from community: Reports to DEC/DDC		GOK	Provision of funds and technical support

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Kakamega Water Services	5Million	2008-2012	Number of water connections; Quality and quantity of water available to the people	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	District Water Officer; Community	CDF	Provision of funds and technical support, conduct field extension visits, trainings, conduct M/E and ensure successful implementation of projects
Kakamega Sewerage,	6Million	2008-2012	No. of Sewerage Systems constructed; No. Repaired; No. Operational	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	District Water Officer; Local Authority; Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Obulamu Water Services	11.5Million	2008-2012	Number of water connections; Quality and quantity of water available to the people	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	District Water Officer; Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Navakholo Water Services,	10Million	2008-2012	Number of water connections; Quality and quantity of water available to the people	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	District Water Officer; Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Bukura Community Water Services,	12Million	2008-2011	Number of water connections; Quality and quantity of water available to the people	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	District Water Officer; Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Shikoti Water Services,	8Million	2008-2010	Number of water connections; Quality and quantity of water available to the people	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	District Water Officer; Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Water points rehabilitation	10Million	2008-2012	No of agrovets trained	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	District Water Officer; Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support

Environment Sub Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Provision of funds and technical support
Environmental Awareness Campaign	3.5 Million	2008-2012	No. of community members sensitized	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual Reports	NEMA Officer; Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
District Environment documentation Centre	5 Million	2008-2012	Books, posters and videocassettes stored	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual Reports	NEMA Officer; Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Green zones development support project	15 Million	2008-2012	No. of trees planted; No. of areas rehabilitated	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	NEMA Officer; Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Commercial insect project	5 Million	2008-2012	No of farmers trained	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	DFO; Community; NGOs; Research Insti.	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Support to forest based water harvesting and packaging system	6 Million	2008-2012	No of groups financed	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	DFO; NEMA DWO; Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Onfarm farm affo And restoration s	7 Million	2008-2012	No of farmers trained and supported	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	DFO; NEMA Community	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Support to develop plant based medicine	6 Million	2008-2012	Different types of medicines developed	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	DFO; NEMA Community; NGOs; Research Institution.	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Development of new irrigation schemes.	75 m	2008-2012	Hectares of land developed.	Progress reports.	District irrigation office.	Oxfam TRP CDF	Oxfam- food. TRP; technical skills.
Capacity development (training).	3m	2008-2012	No. of persons trained.	Training reports	District irrigation officer.	ALRMP, KVDA, RCEA, ACK	TRP, DIO technical skills.
Irrigation for rain fed farms	7 M	2008-2012	No. of irrigation farms established.	Reports	District irrigation Officer, TRP.	MOW TRP	TRP, DIO technical skills.

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Education

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

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Project Name	Cost Kshs	Source of Funds	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
				Contract documents			consultancy services, prepare progress reports, ensure proper implementation
Cost sharing of secondary education	50 Million	2008-2010	No. of schools, Amounts given to schools for cost sharing	Progress reports to DEC/DDC Site visit reports Contract documents	MOE MOST	GOK CDF LATF	Provision of funds and technical support, Conduct M/E, Provide consultancy services, prepare progress reports, ensure proper implementation

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	M&E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Capacity Building programs	5 Million	2008-2010	No. of people capacity built	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOIC KNBS DE-GOK GTIS MOIRP	GOK LATF CDF Private Sector	Provide funds, conduct M/E, provide technical support and ensure completion
ICT infrastructure	37 Million	2008-2010	No. of infrastructure improved	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOIC KNBS DE-GOK GTIS MOIRP	GOK LATF CDF Private Sector	Provide funds, supervise works, provide technical support ensure completion
Digital Villages Project	50 Million	2008-2012	Completed computerization	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOIC KNBS DE-GOK GTIS MOIRP	GOK LATF CDF Private Sector	Provide funds, supervise works, provide technical support ensure completion
Tax incentives programme for private investment in community cyber cafes programme	25 Million	2008-2009	No. of institutions with subsidized compute	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOIC KNBS DE-GOK GTIS MOIRP	GOK LATF CDF Private Sector	Provide funds, supervise works, provide technical support ensure completion.

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law & Order

Project/Program Name	Cost Estimates	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of stakeholders
Capacity building	2 Million	2008-2009	No. of people sensitized; Completed project components	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E reports, supervision reports	MOJCA OP	GOK	Provide funds and technical support, conduct M/E, capacity building of community and ensure completion
Training and Sensitization programmes on Justice, law and order	3 Million	2008-2010	Completed project components	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E reports, supervision reports	MOJCA OP	GOK	Provide funds and technical support, conduct M/E, capacity building of community and ensure completion
Civic Education programm on good governance and democracy	5 Million	2008-2010	Completed project components	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E reports, supervision reports	MOJCA OP	GOK	Provide funds and technical support, conduct M/E, capacity building of community and ensure completion
War on HIV AIDS	35Million	2008-2012	Completed project components	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E reports, supervision reports	MOJCA OP MOHA KNAO NACC	GOK	Provide funds and technical support, conduct M/E, capacity building of community and ensure completion
Navakholo Police Post Housing units for administration police.	10 Million	2008-2010	No. of housing units put up	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E reports, supervision reports	MOJCA OP	GOK	Provide funds and technical support, conduct M/E, capacity building of community and ensure completion

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	M&E indicators	M & E tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Major renovation of the district Planning Unit Block and DIDC	2Million	2008-2010	No. of works done on renovation	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOF MPND	GOK CDF LATF	Provide funds, conduct M/E, provide technical support and ensure completion
Stocking DIDC with computers	5Million	2008-2012	No. of Computers stocked in DIDC	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOF MPND	GOK CDF LATF	Provide funds, conduct M/E, provide technical support and ensure completion
Stocking DIDC with computers	5Million	2008-2012	No. of Computers stocked in DIDC	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOF MPND	GOK CDF LATF	Provide funds, conduct M/E, provide technical support and ensure completion
Procurement of Vehicle District HQ	1.5 Million	2008-2010	No. of vehicles procured	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOF MPND	GOK CDF LATF	Provide funds, conduct M/E, provide technical support and ensure completion
Training and sensitization programme on Public service reforms	5Million	2008-2009	No of persons trained	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOF MPND	GOK CDF LATF	Provide funds, conduct M/E, provide technical support and ensure completion
Navakholo Police Post Housing units for administration police.	30mill	2008-2012	Police station constructed	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	Provincial Administration	GOK	Construct a police station to provide security for the people of Navakholo

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Procurement of Vehicle District HQ	1.5 Million	2008-2010	No. of vehicles procured	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOF MPND	GOK CDF LATF	Provide funds, conduct M/E, provide technical support and ensure completion
Training and sensitization programme on Public service reforms	5Million	2008-2009	No of persons trained	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOF MPND	GOK CDF LATF	Provide funds, conduct M/E, provide technical support and ensure completion

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Navakholo Police Post Housing units for administration police.	30mill	2008-2012	Police station constructed	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	Provincial Administration	GOK	Construct a police station to provide security for the people of Navakholo

4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Performance Indicators

Sector	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid -Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
Agriculture			
Acreage under Cash crop production	0	100 Ha	150 Ha
Acreage under Food crop production	655 Ha	800 Ha	1000 Ha
Livestock production			
Dairy cattle Population	-	-	-
Milk production (Litres)	25,376,734.5	30,000,000	40,000,000
Physical Infrastructure			
Murram/graveled roads	63.7km	100km	150km
Roads upgrading to bitumen	163.2 km	200 km	300 km
Rural access roads	1309.50 km	1600 km	2000 km
Education			
Primary school enrolment rate	23%	35%	65 %
Primary school dropout rates	38%	20%	10%
Teacher/pupil ratio (primary)	1:55	1:35	1:30
Secondary school enrolment rate	4 %	20%	50%
Secondary school drop out rate	2	20%	10%
Teacher/pupil ratio (secondary)	1:21	1:35	1:35
District Literacy level	11.7 %	15%	20%
Energy			
Proportion of Households with electricity connections	0%	20%	35%
Households using solar power	0.05%	5%	15%
Households using firewood/ charcoal	86%	65%	40%
Demography			
Population growth rate	4.1	3.6	3.3
Crude birth rate	44/1,000	47/1,000	45/1,000
Crude death rate	14.3/1,000	6/1,000	5/1,000
Life expectancy	56.4	59.1	62
Total fertility rate	5.7	5.2	4.8
Health			
Infant mortality rate	110.9/1000	109.1/1000	108.6/1000
Immunization coverage	75	88	97
HIV/AIDS prevalence	7	5.3	4.5
Doctor/Patient ratio	1/20,835	1/120,000	1/100,019
Nurse/population ratio	1/991	1/905	1/879
Average distance to health facility (KM)	10	7.5	4.5
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	25	32	41

Sector	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid –Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
Roads			
Gravel surface (km)	693.8	772	828
Earth	189.4	950	1005
Bitumen	76.5	132	142
ICT			
Number of cyber cafes	17	49	72
Water			
No of households with access to piped water (27.1%)	1032	1895	2900
No of households with access to potable water	41285	4798	4995
Average distance to nearest potable water point (metres)	500	275	112