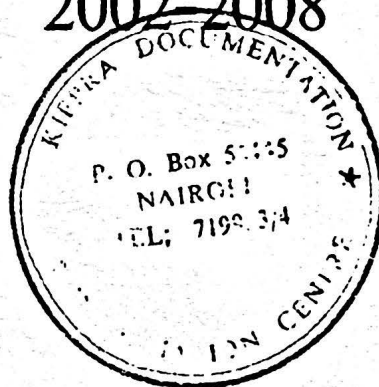




REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

KAKAMEGA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008



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

FOREWORD

The 7th Kakamega District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officer (DDO) and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9th National Development Plan, which is *“Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction”*.

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

- Chapter One: Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, settlement patterns, as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the 6th Kakamega District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.
- Chapter Three: Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the PRSP/MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums.
- Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 7th Kakamega DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used and sets out clear roles for all stakeholders.

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

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

RURAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

The Rural Planning Department (RPD) is a key department within the Ministry of Finance and Planning. It is responsible for the preparation and implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP) and the District Development Plans (DDPs). The RPD also provides technical assistance to the District Planning Units (DPUs) in the preparation of their District Development Plans (DDPs).

The RPD is currently preparing the National Development Plan (NDP) for the period 1997-2001. This process involves a series of workshops and consultations with various stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society, and the general public. The RPD is also providing technical assistance to the DPUs in the preparation of their DDPs.

The Plan is divided into four main components:

1. **Policy Framework**: This component provides the overall policy framework for the development of the country. It sets out the government's vision, mission, and strategic objectives for the period 1997-2001. It also identifies the key sectors and areas for development and the role of the government in each of these areas.

2. **Strategic Framework**: This component provides the strategic framework for the development of the country. It sets out the government's strategic objectives and the key areas for development. It also identifies the key sectors and areas for development and the role of the government in each of these areas.

3. **Operational Framework**: This component provides the operational framework for the development of the country. It sets out the government's operational objectives and the key areas for development. It also identifies the key sectors and areas for development and the role of the government in each of these areas.

4. **Implementation Framework**: This component provides the implementation framework for the development of the country. It sets out the government's implementation objectives and the key areas for development. It also identifies the key sectors and areas for development and the role of the government in each of these areas.

The RPD is currently preparing the National Development Plan (NDP) for the period 1997-2001. This process involves a series of workshops and consultations with various stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society, and the general public. The RPD is also providing technical assistance to the DPUs in the preparation of their DDPs.

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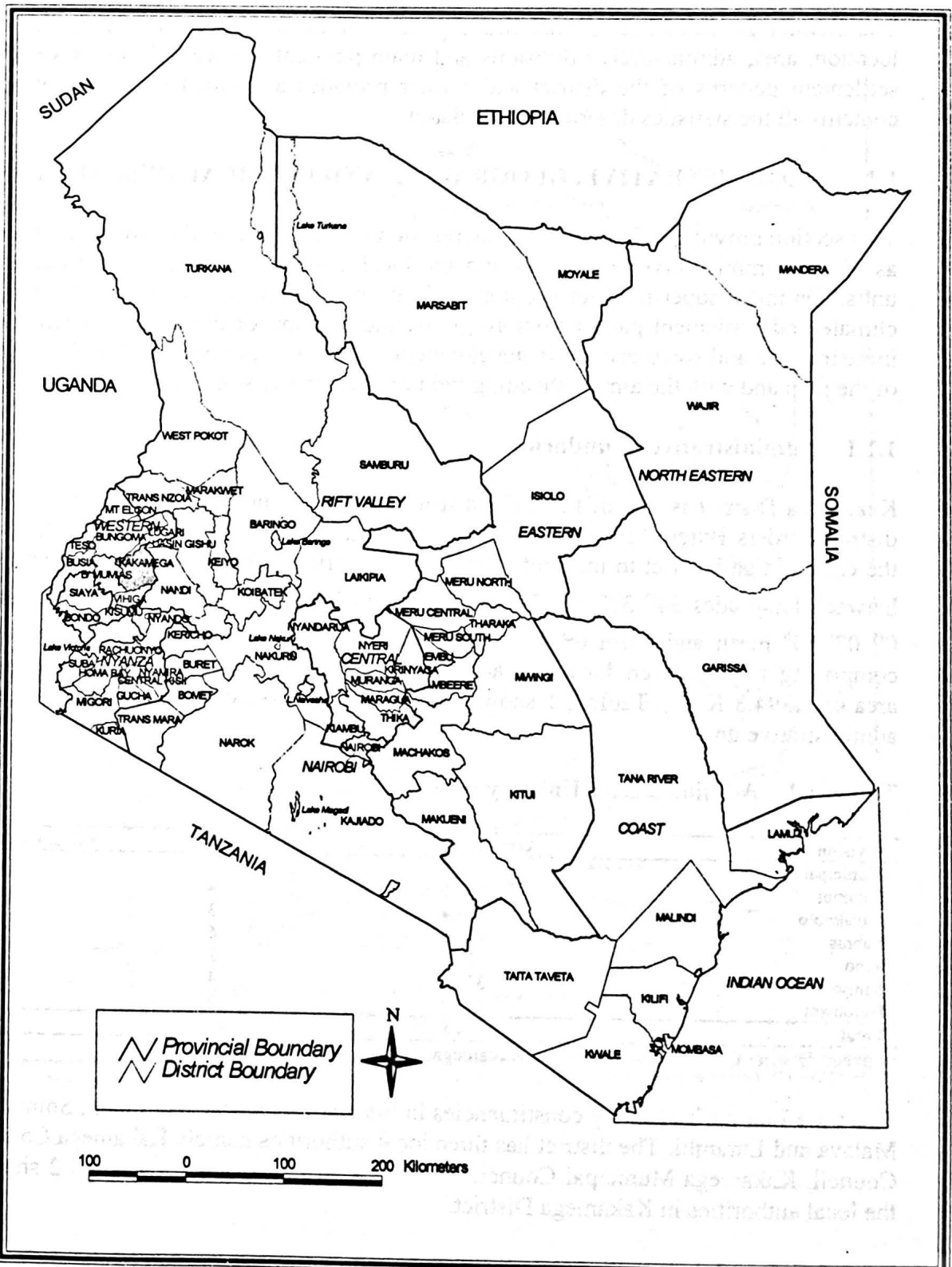
| | |
|----------|---|
| AIA | Appropriation In Aid |
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| APPROTEC | Appropriate Technology |
| CACC | Constituency Aids Control Committee |
| CBO | Community Based Organization |
| CBS | Central Bureau of Statistics |
| DACC | District Aids Control Committee |
| DIDC | District Information and Documentation Centre |
| DIDO | District Industrial Development Office |
| ECD | Early Childhood Development |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| HIV | Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus |
| ICT | Information Communication Technology |
| IEC | Information, Education and Communication |
| IFAD | International Fund For Agriculture Development |
| IGA | Income Generating Activities |
| KDHS | Kenya Demographic Health Survey |
| KIE | Kenya Industrial Estate |
| KTBH | Kenya Top Bar Hive |
| LATF | Local Authority Transfer Fund |
| LBDA | Lake Basin Development Authority |
| LMI | Labour Market Information |
| LR | Long Rains |
| MCH | Material Child Health |
| MICS | Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey |
| MOH | Ministry of Health |
| MTEF | Medium Term Expenditure Framework |
| NASCOP | National AIDS/STD Control Programme |
| NCCK | National Council of Churches Of Kenya |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| OPD | Out-Patient Department |
| PACC | Provincial Aids Control Committee |
| PRSP | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper |
| SACCO | Savings and Credit Cooperative |
| SIDA | Swedish International Development Agency |
| SMES | Small and Medium Enterprises |
| SR | Short Rains |
| STD/STI | Sexually Transmitted Diseases/Sexually Transmitted Infections |
| TBA | Traditional Birth Attendant |
| TIIC | Trade and Industrial Information Centre |
| TTC | Teachers Training College |
| VCT | Voluntary Counselling and Testing |
| VIP | Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines |

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF KAKAMEGA IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter provides background description of Kakamega District in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions and main physical features. It also gives the settlement patterns of the district and further provides a detailed fact sheet, which contains all the statistics describing the district.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides information on the position of the district in the province, as well as of the administrative boundaries and the local government structure and political units. On this it super-imposes geographical information on the main physical features climate and settlement patterns before giving the position of the district in terms of infrastructure and socio-economic development. All this is provided within the theme of the plan and with the aim of shedding light on the poverty situation on the district.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Kakamega District is one of the eight districts that make up Western Province. The district borders Butere/Mumias and Bungoma Districts to the west, Nandi District to the east, Vihiga District to the south and Lugari District to the north. The district lies between longitudes 34° 32" and 34° 57' 30" east of the prime meridian and latitudes 0° 07' 30" north and north 0° 15" of the Equator. The district has seven divisions comprising twenty-seven locations and ninety-seven sub-locations covering a total area of 1,394.8 Km². Table 1.1 shows the area of the district by division and other administrative units.

Table 1.1 Administrative Units by Division

| Division | Area (Km ²) | Locations | Sub-Locations |
|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Municipality | 49.9 | 2 | 4 |
| Lurambi | 194.1 | 4 | 14 |
| Navakholo | 173.4 | 3 | 10 |
| Kabras | 424.2 | 6 | 24 |
| Ileho | 77.7 | 2 | 7 |
| Shinyalu | 332.6 | 4 | 16 |
| Ikolomani | 142.9 | 6 | 22 |
| Total | 1,394.8 | 27 | 97 |

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kakamega, 2001

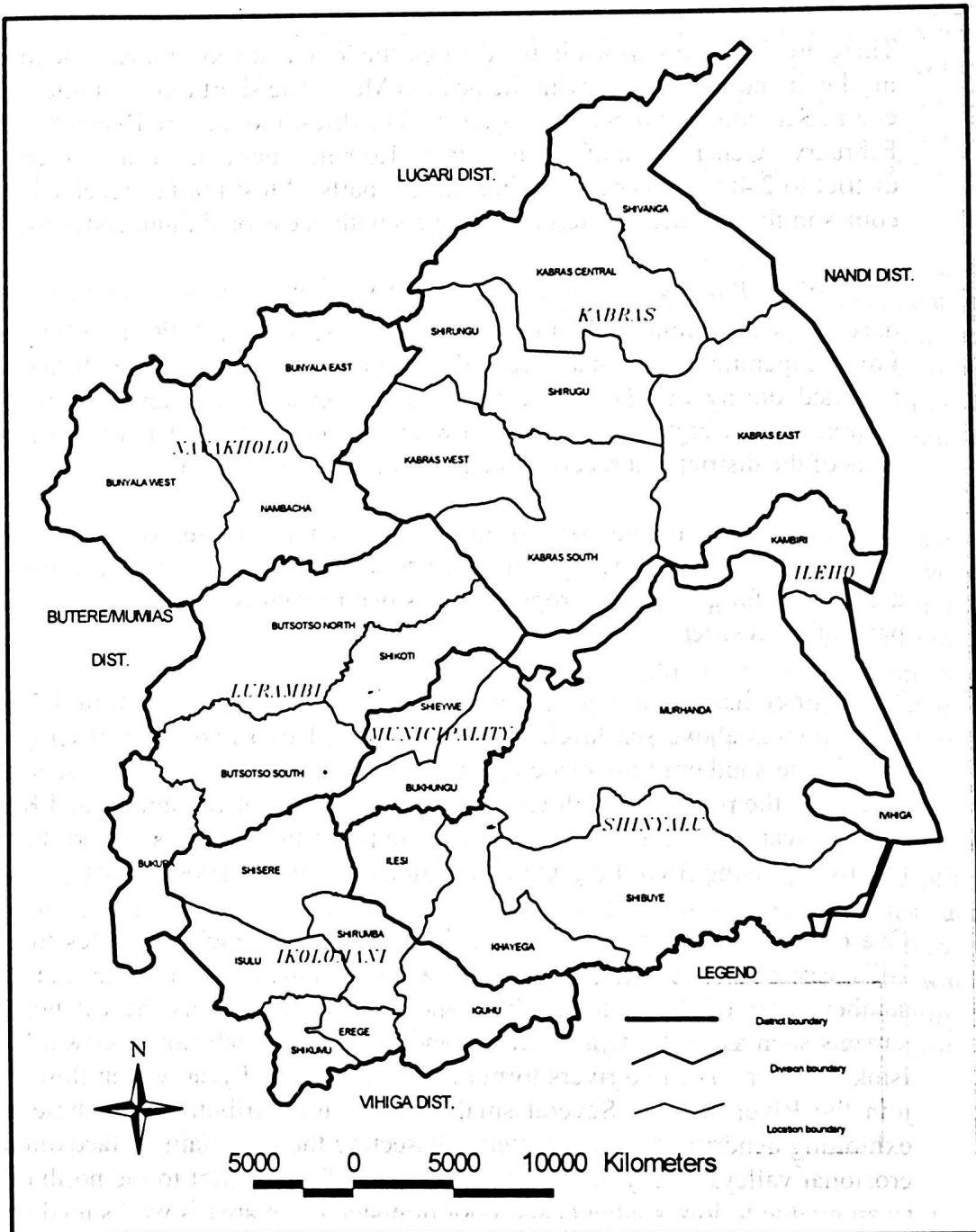
There are four parliamentary constituencies in the district namely Ikolomani, Shinyalu, Malava and Lurambi. The district has three local authorities namely Kakamega County Council, Kakamega Municipal Council and Malava Town Council. Table 1.2 shows the local authorities in Kakamega District.

Table 1.2 Local Authorities

| Name | Wards |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Kakamega Municipal Council | 13 |
| Kakamega County Council | 13 |
| Malava Town Council | 4 |
| Total | 30 |

Source: District Electoral Coordinator, Kakamega, 2001

KAKAMEGA DISTRICT: Administrative boundaries



Prepared by CBS 1999 Pop Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

There are two rain seasons in the district, the long and short rains. The long rains start in March and end in June with the peak in May. The short rains commence in July and end in September and peaks in August. The driest months are December, January and February. Generally rainfall varies from 1,000mm per annum in northern parts of the district to 2,400mm per annum in southern parts. Most rainfall received in the district comes in form of heavy afternoon showers with occasional thunderstorms.

The district has high temperatures all the year round with slight variations in mean maximum and minimum ranges of 28°C to 32°C and 11°C to 13°C respectively. Low temperatures are usually recorded at night while the very high temperatures are recorded during the day. The mean annual evaporation ranges from 1,600mm to 2,100mm 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 1,800mm.

The climate is suitable for various crops such as maize, sugarcane, bananas and horticultural crops. The district receives adequate rainfall which means that water availability for growing of crops and livestock rearing is not of critical concern in most parts of the district.

The district has a varying topography with altitudes ranging from 1,250 metres to 2,000 metres above sea level. It can be divided into two main physiographic units, namely the southern hills made up of rugged granites rising to 1,950 metres above sea level, and the peneplain with remnants of denudation at Kakamega and Kambiri. The Nandi Escarpment forms a prominent feature on the district's eastern border with its main scarp rising from the general elevation of 1,600 to 2,000 metres.

One of the main rivers found in the district is Yala, which originates from the Nandi Hills, east of Kakamega District. It flows westwards through Kakamega Forest and in southern part of the district. The Nandi Escarpment forms the catchment zone for streams such as the Shitiya, Kabkalet and Nurungo, which flow westwards to form the Isiukhu River. The two rivers form the larger Lusumu River, which flows westward to join the River Nzoia. Several small streams form tributaries to these main rivers, exhibiting dendritic drainage patterns dissecting the peneplain surface often with steep erosionai valleys. Only the northwestern part of the district to the north of Mumias is swampy due to low gradients and poor drainage. The area is well suited for sugarcane growing.

The general geology of the district consists of intrusive (mainly granites), Nyanzian Volcanics and the Kavirondian sediments. However, the granites cover most parts of the district.

The flat topography in the southern parts of the district coupled with heavy rainfall makes the area suitable for sugarcane growing. The well-drained soils and flat topography also provide a good potential for irrigation, though this potential has not been tapped. However, the flat and swampy soils leads to regular water logging and flooding, thereby calling for extra resources in construction of infrastructural facilities like roads.

The district has a mineral production potential that is yet to be exploited because it requires considerable investment in modern technology. Gold bearing quartz veins exist along riverbeds and are deep in the abandoned gold mines at Rosterman. Other less valuable minerals are sand, clay, pyrites (at Bukura), graphite, molybdenites and quartz crystals. Ballast and stones for construction are available in Ikolomani, Shinyalu, Kabras and Lurambi Divisions. It must be noted that the exploitation of these minerals is still minimal.

The heavy rainfall that Kakamega receives makes the soils vulnerable to erosion and this tends to reduce the agricultural productivity of farms in the district. 70 per cent of the area in Kakamega is under maize cultivation both for commercial use and for subsistence. 30 per cent of the district's area is under cultivation with cash crops mainly sugarcane in Lurambi, Navakholo, and Kabras Divisions. Tea is grown on a small scale in Shinyalu and Ikolomani Divisions. Livestock rearing is another dominant land use in the district.

The land under gazetted forest covers an area of about 28,199.72 hectares. Malava and Kakamega are covered mainly with indigenous forests. The forest provides sawn wood for construction and furniture. Illegal felling of trees for domestic use and the systematic exploitation by saw millers without corresponding replanting program might leave the land susceptible to erosion and could lead to environmental degradation. There is high potential for agro-forestry activities in the district due to high rainfall and fertile soils. However, this is limited by small farm sizes and high population growth rate.

Kakamega Forest is the major tourist attraction because of its biodiversity. Over 300 species of birds have been sighted. The forest mainly has snakes and other reptiles some of which are endemic to the forest. Others include insects, primates, and butterflies. The forest is the only remaining tropical rain forest in Kenya and it plays a critical role in regulating the rainfall regime in one of the most important water catchment areas in the East African region. The tourism industry has led to improved infrastructure through construction of access roads through the forest and campsites, which are located within the forest.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Most people tend to settle around and within the town and trading centres, which have most physical infrastructure like schools, health centers, electricity, roads and other social amenities. Although Kabras Division had the largest number of people in 1999 (149,510), Municipality Division had the highest density (1,485 persons per Km²), followed by Ikolomani Division (645 persons per Km²) as depicted in Table 1.3 below. Shinyalu Division had the lowest population density of 313 persons per Km² on an area of 332.6 Km², when the area occupied by Kakamega Forest, 212 Km², is removed, the density is much higher (861 persons per Km²). Kabras Division has the least population density (352 persons sq. Km²). Table 1.3 shows population density in Kakamega District by division.

Table 1.3 Population Density by Division

| Division | Population (1999) | Area (Km ²) | Density | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | | 1999 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 |
| Navakholo | 65,337 | 173.4 | 377 | 402 | 419 | 437 | 456 |
| Kabras | 149,510 | 424.2 | 352 | 376 | 392 | 409 | 427 |
| Ileho | 32,545 | 77.7 | 419 | 446 | 466 | 486 | 507 |
| Shinyalu | 103,948 | 332.6 | 313 | 333 | 347 | 363 | 378 |
| Ikolomani | 92,104 | 142.9 | 645 | 687 | 717 | 748 | 780 |
| Lurambi | 85,863 | 194.1 | 442 | 471 | 492 | 513 | 535 |
| Municipality | 74,115 | 49.9 | 1485 | 1583 | 1651 | 1723 | 1789 |
| Total | 603,422 | 1394.8 | 433 | 461 | 481 | 502 | 524 |

Source: District Statistics Office, Kakamega, 2001

The few existing small-scale industries coupled with business in the Municipality Division is the major cause of high population density, i.e. urbanization. In addition, the fact that both provincial and district headquarters fall within this division, also contributes significantly to the high density. The high densities in Shinyalu and Ikolomani Divisions are attributed to good fertile soils and favorable climate for agricultural activities. On the other hand, the low population density of Kabras Division can be attributed to sparse population due to vast arable lands.

The number of poor people in the district at the start of plan period is estimated to be 369,559 which is over 57.47 per cent of the total population according to the Welfare Monitoring Survey 1997. Poverty is highest in Ileho Division followed by Ikolomani, Shinyalu, Navakholo, Lurambi, Kabras and Municipality.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The fact sheet contains all the district specific statistics. The information here shows the situation at the start of the plan period and will be used extensively to support the analysis in the subsequent chapters.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Area (Km²) | |
| Total area | 1,394.80 |
| Arable area | 1,174 |
| Non-arable land | 220.8 |
| Water mass | Nil |
| Gazetted forest | 282 |
| Urban area | 186.1 |
| Political and Administrative Units | |
| Divisions | 7 |
| Locations | 27 |
| Sub locations | 97 |
| Municipal councils | 1 |
| County councils | 1 |
| Town councils | 1 |
| Constituencies | 4 |
| Wards | 30 |

| | |
|--|--|
| Topography and Climate | |
| Altitude | 1,250m - 2,000m |
| Rainfall (annual rainfall by station) | |
| Malava | 1838mm |
| Navakholo | 1637.6mm |
| Kakamega station | 1736mm |
| Rainfall average | 1737.5mm |
| Rainfall by seasons: | Long rains Short rains |
| | 179.2mm 153.9mm |
| Temperature range | July -13 ^o C and January -32 ^o C |
| Temperature average | 22.5 ^o C |
| Mean annual evaporation range | 1,600mm - 2,100mm |
| Demographic Population Profiles | |
| Population size at start of plan period | 643,457 |
| Population Structure: | |
| Males | 309,409 |
| Female | 333,637 |
| Female/male sex ratio | 100:93 |
| No. of youthful population (15-25): | |
| Males | 69,533 |
| Females | 77,253 |
| No. of primary school going age: | |
| Males | 75,689 |
| Females | 75,655 |
| No. of secondary school going age: | |
| Male | 33,926 |
| Female | 33,713 |
| Total labour force: | |
| Male | 149,561 |
| Females | 172,528 |
| Dependency ratio | 100:108 |
| Density | |
| Highest density- Municipality Division | 1,583 |
| Lowest density - Shinyalu Division | 333 |
| Average density of the district | 461 persons per km ² |
| Rural population at the start of plan period | 514,447 (2002) |
| Rural population at the end of plan period | 590,192 (2008) |
| Urban Population | |
| No. of towns with a population of 2,000-10,000 | 2 |
| Urban population at the start of the plan period | 125,599 |
| Crude birth rate | 34/i000 |
| Crude death rate | 13/1000 |
| Infant mortality | 63.9/1000 |
| Child mortality rate | 62.5 |
| Under 5 mortality rate | 122.5/1000 |
| Life expectancy | 53 Years for both males and females |
| Population growth rate | 2.12% |
| Fertility rate | 5.1 |
| Socio-Economic Indicators | |
| Total No. of households | 125,901 |
| Average household size | 4.8 |
| Female headed households | 40,288 |
| Children headed households | 2,518 |
| No. of disabled | 60,342 |
| Children needing special protection | 3,258 |
| No. of women groups (active ones) | 2,000 |
| Absolute poverty (rural and urban) | 57.47% - 369,559 people |
| Contribution to national poverty | 5.89% |

| | |
|---|--|
| Average household incomes: Sectoral contribution to household income: | |
| Agriculture | 62% |
| Rural Self-employment | 8% |
| Wage employment | 20% |
| Urban self employment | 2% |
| Other | 8% |
| No. of unemployed | 12,106 |
| Agriculture | |
| Average farm size (small scale) | 0.7 hectares |
| Average farm size (large scale) | Nil |
| Main food crops produced | Maize, beans, finger millet |
| Main cash crops produced | Sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes, banana, tea, coffee, sugarcane |
| Total Acreage under food crops | 63,526.6 acres |
| Total Acreage under cash crops | 24,873.2 acres |
| Main storage facilities (on-farm) | Grains and legumes stores |
| Main storage facilities (off-farm) | NCPB stores |
| Population working in the agriculture sector | 75% - 482,285 |
| Main livestock bred | Local Zebu |
| Land carrying capacity | 1.5 livestock/ units |
| Population working in the livestock sector | 75% - 482,285 |
| Main species of fish catch | Tilapia & Cat fish |
| Population of fish farmers | 1,171 |
| No. of fish ponds | 2,000 |
| Size of gazetted forest | 282 km ² |
| Size of non-gazetted forest | 209.2 km ² |
| Main forest products | Timber, charcoal medicine, food, poles |
| % of people engaged in forest related activities | 1% |
| Cooperatives | |
| Number of active cooperative by type | 9 |
| SACCO | 27 |
| Agricultural cooperatives | 7 |
| Unions | 1 |
| Housing | 4 |
| Key coop which have collapsed in the last 5 years | 25 |
| Total registered members by type: | |
| SACCO | 25,515 |
| Agriculture co-operatives | 17,144 |
| Unions | 560 |
| Housing | 585 |
| Total turnover by type: | Kshs. |
| SACCOS | 6,262,301 |
| Agriculture co-operatives | 21,788 |
| Unions | 29,500 |
| Housing | 53,080 |
| Health Sector | |
| Number of TBAs | 800 |
| Most prevalent diseases | Malaria, ARI, Skin disease, diarrhoea, |
| Doctor/patient ratio | 1:14,246 |
| No of hospitals | 12 |
| No. of health centres | 15 |
| No of dispensaries | 20 |
| No. of clinics | 8 |
| Average distance to nearest health facility (rural) | 10 km |
| Average distance to nearest health facility (urban) | 500m |
| Education Facilities Pre-Primary | |
| No. of Pre-units | 493 centres |
| Enrolment rates | N/A |
| No. of teachers | 739 |

| | |
|--|---|
| Total drop out rates: | |
| Boys | 5.8% |
| Girls | 6% |
| Teacher/pupil ratio | 1:29.7 |
| Primary | |
| Number of primary schools | 361 |
| Enrolment rates: | |
| Boys | 82.1 |
| Girl | 81.3 |
| Drop-out rates: | |
| Boys | 28% |
| Girls | 24% |
| No. of teachers: | |
| Males | 2,190 |
| Females | 1,869 |
| Teacher/pupil ratio | 1:35.3 |
| Average years of school attendance by sex | Not available |
| Secondary | |
| No. of secondary schools | 87 |
| Enrolment rates: | |
| Boys | 68% |
| Girls | 69% |
| Drop-out rates | 5.3% for both |
| No. of teachers | 484 |
| Teacher/student ratio | 1:27 |
| Average years of school attendance by sex | Not Available |
| Tertiary | |
| No. of other training institutions (i.e. colleges, polytechnics etc) | 1 TTC, 2 Institutions, 6 youth polytechnics |
| Adult Literacy | |
| No. of centers | 77 |
| Enrolment: | |
| Males | 1,056 |
| Female | 1,754 |
| Drop rates by sex: | |
| Males | 28% |
| Female | 24% |
| Literacy level by sex: | |
| Males | 88.3% |
| Female | 82.4% |
| District literacy level | Not Available |
| Water and Sanitation | |
| No. of households with access to piped water | 12,480 |
| No. of households with access to potable water | 125,901 |
| No. of protected wells and Springs | 886 |
| No. of dams | 1 |
| No. of Boreholes | 156 |
| No. of boreholes that are operational | 78 |
| No. of permanent rivers streams | 8 |
| No. of households with roof catchments | 338 |
| Average distance to nearest potable water point | 500m |
| No. of VIP latrines | 1,500 |
| Energy Sector | |
| No. of households with electricity connections | 18,885 |
| No. of trading centres with electricity | 13 Centre |
| No. of villages with electricity | 5 Villages |
| % Rural households using solar power | 0.1 |
| % Households using firewood/charcoal | 95 cooking purposes |
| % Households using kerosene, gas or biogas | 4.7 cooking purposes |
| Transport Facilities | |
| Tarmac roads | 76.5Km |

| | |
|--|--|
| Murram/gravelled roads | 543.1Km |
| Earth Roads | 141.3Km |
| No. of airports and airstrips | 1 airstrip |
| No. of public service vehicles | 233 |
| Communication | |
| Total telephone connections | 2,013 lines |
| No. of households with telephone connections | 926 |
| No. of private and public organizations with telephone connections | 982 |
| Mobile service coverage | 40 Km radius of district Hqs. |
| No. of post/sub-post offices | 15 |
| No. of telephone booths | 111 |
| No. of households without radios | 18,885 |
| No. of cyber cafes | 10 |
| Trade, Commerce and Tourism Sector | |
| No. of trading centres | 28 |
| No. of tourist class hotels | 7 |
| Main tourist attractions | Kakamega forest, the crying stone, birds, snakes, butterflies, traditional dancers & bull fighting |
| No. of registered hotels | 12 |
| No. of licensed businesses | 1,476 |
| No. of registered industries (small) | 10 |
| No. of informal sector enterprises | 3,453 |
| Banks and other Financial Institutions | |
| No. of Banks | 4 |
| No. of other financial institutions | 2 |
| No. of micro-finance institutions | 5 |

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to provide an overview of the last plan 1997 – 2001 accompanied with an in-depth analysis of the implementation status of the projects that were planned over the plan period. The chapter further addresses the linkages of the current plan 2002-2008 and other key long and short-term policy documents. In depth analysis of the major challenges and cross cutting issues is also discussed here with a view to understanding the conditions that obtain in the district that may accelerate or retard the achievement of sustainable growth and poverty reduction in the district.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 PLAN

The goal of the 1997-2001 plan was to formulate strategies based on reasonable assessment of resource availability and targets and to decide the combination of activities, which will most satisfactorily achieve industrialization in the district. In keeping with Public Investment Program, a small number of key projects and programs were proposed to be funded by Government, private sector and local community.

Road network: The expectation that a total of 41 km of roads would be gravelled during the plan period did not materialize, however various roads were graded under Petroleum Levy Fund but this was inadequate to cover the whole district.

Agricultural and rural development: At the beginning of the plan period, the Agriculture and Livestock Development Department had planned to increase crop and livestock production in the district. Crop production did not increase over the years. Under livestock development, livestock population and production has been increasing yearly. However, the annual increase has not been able to cope up with the demand. The number of dairy cows increased especially under zero grazing. The major problem during the plan period was inadequate funding for extension services and poor marketing system.

Water supplies: At the beginning of the plan period, it was planned that all existing water facilities were to be rehabilitated and that all on-going projects be completed, while encouraging new small scale community based projects. By the end of plan period only 4 water projects were slightly rehabilitated to cater for increased water demand both for domestic and industrial development.

Human resource development: At the beginning of the previous plan period, the district expected to develop a pool of literate, healthy and skilled labour force. The bursary scheme was to be extended to bright needy students both in secondary schools and tertiary institutions. However, only a handful students benefited from the scheme. To reduce HIV infection rate in the district, deliberate efforts were to be made to intensify educational programmes, blood screening, surveillance and treatment of STDs/STIs. However due to slow behavioural change, the HIV prevalence rose to 13 percent.

Energy: At the beginning of the plan period, very few trading centres and institutions had power supply. It had been planned that the on-going Rural Electrification Programme

was to be intensified to cope with the increased demand for electricity in rural areas so as to promote industrialization in the district. However, insignificant number of people was supplied with electricity during the plan period.

Credit facilities: At the beginning of the plan period availability of credit particularly for the common man was limited due to the fact that the local banks were charging high interest rates and attached tough conditions to be fulfilled on the loans offered. It had been planned that the efforts were to be made to establish a revolving fund to benefit the local entrepreneurs. However, during the plan period, only two micro financial institutions were established offering loans without collateral.

Environmental conservation: At the beginning of the plan period, the district had recognized that environmental degradation was a main issue arising from poor farming methods and high population growth rate. To tackle the problem, it had been planned that agro-forestry would be encouraged so as to reduce the demand of wood fuel from existing forests. Family planning programmes were to be intensified to reduce population growth from 2.98 percent to about 2.5 percent by the end of the plan period. It is worth noting that the population growth rate went down slightly during the plan period.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

During the plan period various projects and programmes were implemented as shown in the Table 2.1 above. According to the table, only two water projects in the plan were implemented at a completion rate of 2 per cent. Only six out of 8 programmes under agriculture and livestock development proposed in the Plan were implemented at completion rate of 10 per cent for agriculture and 20 per cent for livestock. Only two projects in Social Services were implemented, although 5 had been proposed. An administration block at Kakamega Vocational Rehabilitation Centre is 50 per cent complete. One programme in the Trade sector was implemented out of 2 programmes proposed. This reflects a complete a rate of 3 per cent.

Table 2:1 Implementation of the 1997-2001 Plan

| Department | No. of Projects Proposed | No. Implemented but not in plan | No. of Projects Implemented | % Implementation Status of Projects (Physical and Financial) | Total Cost of Project Implemented K£ |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Water | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 37,250.00 |
| Agriculture | 5 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 34,126.50 |
| Livestock | 3 | 3 | 3 | 20 | 71,981.00 |
| Social Services | 5 | 3 | 2 | 50 | 31,128.80 |
| Trade | 11 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1,698.50 |
| Roads (PW*) | 13 | - | 2 | 6 | 2,950,722.45 |
| Health | 9 | 5 | 8 | 50 | 528,998.00 |
| Education | 5 | - | 5 | - | 1,450,565.00 |
| Natural Resources Dept | - | 6 | 6 | - | 357,500.00 |
| Totals | 56 | 28 | 33 | 20 | 5,463,970.25 |

* Public works

Source: District Development Office, Kakamega, 2001

Under Roads Department, 2 road projects were implemented out of 13 proposed during the plan period. Health Department implemented 8 out of 9 projects proposed. Although the department implemented most of the projects, the completion rate was 50 per cent. All 5 projects and programmes proposed under education during the plan period were implemented, however the implementation rate varies for each project and programme. Under the Environment and Natural Resources, 6 out of 9 projects and programmes proposed were implemented at various levels.

It is important to note that there are some projects, which were not in the plan but implemented during the plan period. Generally the implementation rate for all projects proposed in the plan stood at 20 per cent.

The main reasons for non-implementation were inadequate funding and low community participation. The lesson learnt during the implementation of the plan is that there is need for the Government, donors, community, self help groups and private sector to provide enough funds for efficient and effective implementation of plans.

2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002-2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS

The National Development Plan is a policy document, which contains the broad framework for attaining development goals set within the specified plan period. It also contains a theme, which highlights the policy objectives and targets to be achieved by various sectors of the economy within the same specified period of time. The District Development Plan on the other hand is a policy document that translates the broad policy objectives of the National Development Plan into implement-able activities, i.e. the District Plan operationalizes the National Plan. The aim of District Development Plans is to incorporate the needs of the local people and directs resources towards specifically identified targets which are essential for sustainability of local level projects and programs.

Various voluntary agencies and NGOs operate in the district. Some of their main activities include educational sponsorship and training in Community Health, Child Health and Family Planning Programmes as well as assisting various forms of income generating projects. Their plans run for 2 – 4 years. The current District Plan has endeavoured to incorporate the activities of these organizations as enshrined in their plans. Kakamega County Council, Kakamega Municipal Council and Malava Town Council have their own Local Government Development Plans, which run for five years. Currently the district has prepared the District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper with a short term planning horizon running for 3 years, and a District Poverty Assessment Reports, which complemented the District PRSP. Regional Authorities and bodies like Lake Basin Development Authority (LBDA), Kenya Power and Lighting Company and Telkom (K) have development plans for both the short term and medium term. In drafting the current District Plan, due recognition of the priorities of each of these plans is done.

The District Development Plan and National Development Plan which will cover the period 2002 – 2008 and articulate medium and long term policies, strategies programs and projects to achieve both National and District Development goals. Therefore, the priorities and activities identified under the District PRSP, the Local Authority

Development Plans, and Regional Development Plans and various voluntary agencies' development plans will run concurrently to the District Development Plan with enhanced networking in the district through the District Development Committee.

Important policy documents such as the Sessional Papers, National Poverty Eradication Plan which is a long term plan covering 15 years, and other policy documents and master plans were considered in drafting this plan with a view to addressing the various developmental concern that they raise.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

There are a number of development challenges and cross cutting issues in the district which will impact on the implementation and realization of the objectives of sustainable growth and poverty reduction. This section therefore gives an in-depth analysis of these challenges and cross cutting issues.

Roads: Most roads in the district are in poor state. Poor drainage system and heavy rains in the district have adversely affected the road network making impossible, transportation of farm produce into and out of the market. Most of the roads in the district are earth roads with a small proportion of the roads being all weather roads. Accessibility to high potential areas such as Shinyalu, Navakholo, Kabras and other divisions is very difficult. And in the tea producing divisions, Shinyalu and Ikolomani, most roads leading to buying centres are impassable during the wet season when green leaf production is highest leading to substantial amounts of green leaf being uncollected and hence wasted. Perishable farm produce such as milk and vegetables cannot reach the market on time.

Energy supply: Inadequate provision of power supply is a big challenge to development in the district. Most rural centres and areas in the district do not have electricity. As a result, most artisans cannot use electrical equipments hence reducing their productivity. Due to the use of alternative power, which is very expensive, the prices and quality of the products are not competitive. Agro-based industries cannot be set up in rural areas, which are not served with power. Continued use of firewood and charcoal as a major source of energy raises a major district challenge as regards forest conservation and sustainability.

Water: The district experiences high rainfall and has great potential for underground water though this has not been fully exploited except for a few areas where KEFINCO has drilled boreholes. The main challenge in the district is that piped water is limited to only few areas, i.e. Kakamega Water Supply (in Kakamega Town), Shitoli Water Supply serving Shinyalu and Ikolomani Divisions, Ileho Water Project and Kambiri Water Project in Ileho Division. The current water supply schemes have also been faced with frequent breakdowns due to problems of age, poor maintenance and over utilization.

Human resources: The district is not well served with middle level and vocational training institutions which can impart industrial skills to school leavers. The bulk of the people in the district have no access to training due to low income and irregular payments of their farm produce. The fees charged by these institutions are sometimes very high compared to the level of income. It has been noted that some of the people who have

capital cannot start or run their own business because of lack of technical know-how. Cooperative societies being important in mobilization of resources have experienced managerial problems. Some management committees and staff lack the necessary managerial skills hence collapse of viable societies, which could have exploited the existing opportunities in the market.

In the agricultural sector, there are low adoption rates of new agricultural technologies for growing tea and coffee, keeping improved livestock breeds, using certified seeds and fertilizers and adoption of AI services in various parts of the district. The Agriculture productivity has thus been declining due to low adoption of these technologies and high population growth rate. There is also general lack of entrepreneurial and industrial culture among the large population in the district.

High incidences of diseases have negative impact on the productivity of labour. Many man-hours are lost due to general weakness and absenteeism from work. The matter is being worsened by HIV/AIDS prevalence in the district.

Jua Kali artisans in the informal sector exposed to dangerous occupational hazards such as inhalation of toxic substances, very high temperatures and moisture due to poor working conditions.

Poor marketing system: Liberalization of the economy has affected marketing of the agricultural produce in the district adversely. Some of the agricultural commodities produced in the district such as maize, milk and sugarcane have become more competitive and their prices have decreased more than production costs leaving farmers in dilemma. The marketing system in the district is not well organized and farmers do not get fair prices for their produce. This negatively affects production as variations from one season to another depends on the returns from the produce sold in the proceeding season. Weak cooperatives have also contributed to poor marketing of produce and provision of other market services.

Delayed payments, mismanaged existing cooperatives, lack of storage facilities, low morale and lack of incentives in agricultural and livestock sector has had negative effects on the economy of the district.

Inaccessibility to credit facilities: Both potential and existing investors have inadequate financial capital to start income generating projects and programs. This makes large proportion of the population to rely on subsistence farming.

2.4.1 Population

During Population and Housing Census 1999, Kakamega District had a population of 603,422 with an annual growth rate of 2.12 per cent, compared to 488,352 in 1989, representing a growth rate of 2.98 per cent per annum. This depicts a dramatic reduction in the intercensal growth rate. This can be attributed to several factors, which include intensified family planning campaigns, leading to reduced fertility rate from 6.4 per cent in 1989 to 5.1 per cent in 1999, and the negative impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age and Sex

| Age group | 1999 | | 2002 | | 2004 | | 2006 | | 2008 | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 0 - 4 | 52,076 | 52,097 | 55,764 | 55,786 | 57,423 | 57,447 | 59,713 | 59,737 | 62,094 | 62,119 |
| 5 - 9 | 44,443 | 43,935 | 47,543 | 46,996 | 48,937 | 48,372 | 50,859 | 50,270 | 52,856 | 52,243 |
| 10 -14 | 45,479 | 45,619 | 48,658 | 48,809 | 50,088 | 50,243 | 52,059 | 52,222 | 54,109 | 54,278 |
| 15 -19 | 36,473 | 37,357 | 38,968 | 39,919 | 40,089 | 41,070 | 41,634 | 42,656 | 43,239 | 44,304 |
| 20 -24 | 24,504 | 29,580 | 26,115 | 31,562 | 26,837 | 32,452 | 27,832 | 33,677 | 28,863 | 34,948 |
| 25 -29 | 17,104 | 21,022 | 18,187 | 22,382 | 18,672 | 22,992 | 19,339 | 23,831 | 20,030 | 24,700 |
| 30 -34 | 13,849 | 17,278 | 14,707 | 18,373 | 15,090 | 18,864 | 15,617 | 19,538 | 16,163 | 20,237 |
| 35 -39 | 12,632 | 15,050 | 13,406 | 15,990 | 13,753 | 16,411 | 14,228 | 16,989 | 14,720 | 17,588 |
| 40 -44 | 10,563 | 12,223 | 11,198 | 12,970 | 11,482 | 13,303 | 11,871 | 13,762 | 12,274 | 14,236 |
| 45 -49 | 8,262 | 9,514 | 8,745 | 10,079 | 8,961 | 10,332 | 9,256 | 10,678 | 9,562 | 11,036 |
| 50 -54 | 6,619 | 7,222 | 6,996 | 7,638 | 7,164 | 7,823 | 7,395 | 8,077 | 7,633 | 8,340 |
| 55 -59 | 4,748 | 6,205 | 5,008 | 6,556 | 5,124 | 6,712 | 5,282 | 6,927 | 5,446 | 7,148 |
| 60 -64 | 4,172 | 4,663 | 4,397 | 4,918 | 4,497 | 5,031 | 4,634 | 5,187 | 4,775 | 5,347 |
| 65 -69 | 3,217 | 3,991 | 3,385 | 4,205 | 3,460 | 4,300 | 3,562 | 4,431 | 3,667 | 4,565 |
| 70 -74 | 2,367 | 2,618 | 2,486 | 2,751 | 2,538 | 2,810 | 2,610 | 2,891 | 2,684 | 2,974 |
| 75 -79 | 1,777 | 1,913 | 1,863 | 2,006 | 1,901 | 2,048 | 1,953 | 2,104 | 2,006 | 2,162 |
| 80 + | 1,726 | 2,335 | 1,809 | 2,452 | 1,846 | 2,504 | 1,896 | 2,575 | 1,948 | 2,648 |
| NS | 332 | 467 | 344 | 485 | 350 | 494 | 357 | 505 | 365 | 516 |
| Totals | 290,343 | 313,089 | 309,579 | 333,878 | 318,211 | 343,208 | 330,098 | 356,056 | 342,432 | 369,388 |

Source: District Statistics Office, Kakamega, 1999

Table 2.2 shows that in 1999, the total population of females was 313,089 (52 per cent) exceeding the male population of 290,343 (48 per cent) by 7.8 per cent. Female total population is projected to grow to 348,208 in 2004 and 369,388 in 2008, while that for males is expected to be 318,211 in 2004 and 342,422 in 2008. By the end of the plan period the population for both females and males would have increased by 21 per cent. The high population growth has negative effects on the social and economic development of the district. Some of these undesirable effects include increased dependency burden, unemployment, and inaccessibility to basic needs such as education, health, shelter/housing, food and safe drinking water. The demands arising from the population increase require that more savings be diverted to expenditure on consumption rather than investment. This scenario can aggravate the poverty situation in the district.

Population Structure: Information on population of selected age groups is vital in any development plan. This section analyses the impact of selected age groups namely: 6 - 13

(primary age-age group), 14 - 17 (secondary age-group), 15 - 49 (female fertility age-group) and 15 - 64 (labour force) on development. Table 2.3 depicts population projections on selected age groups to the year 2008.

Table 2.3 Population Projection of Selected Age Groups

| Age Group | 1999 | | 2002 | | 2004 | | 2006 | | 2008 | |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 6 - 13 (primary) | 72,547 | 72,514 | 77,847 | 77,811 | 80,235 | 80,198 | 83,534 | 83,496 | 86,968 | 86,928 |
| 14 - 17 (secondary) | 32,518 | 32,313 | 34,718 | 34,497 | 35,705 | 35,478 | 37,066 | 36,829 | 38,479 | 38,232 |
| 15 - 49 (female fertility) | - | 142,024 | - | 153,046 | - | 158,028 | - | 164,923 | - | 172,119 |
| 15 - 64 (labour force) | 138,926 | 160,114 | 149,561 | 172,528 | 154,365 | 168,139 | 161,011 | 185,908 | 167,945 | 194,015 |

Source: 1999 Population and Housing Census

Age group 6 - 13 (primary): As shown in Table 2.3, the population for this age group was 145,061 in 1999 representing 24 per cent of the total population of the district. This is projected to grow to 155,658 in 2002 and to 160,433 to and 167,030 and to 173,896 in 2004, 2006 and 2008 respectively. The increasing population of this age group calls for more primary schools and additional physical facilities.

Age group 14 - 17 (secondary): The population for this age group was 64,831 in 1999 representing approximately 11 per cent of total population in the district as depicted in Table 2.3. It is projected to rise to 69,215 in 2002 to 71,183 in 2004 to 73,895 in 2006 and to 76,711 at the end of the plan period. The increasing population of this age group implies that the district will need to create more openings in training institutions as well as employment opportunities to absorb them. This group is currently the potential labour force and the challenge is to ensure that jobs are available to absorb those who will not pursue further education. The challenge is to ensure they acquire the necessary skills to fit into the competitive market job.

Age group 15 - 49 (reproductive age): As shown in Table 2.3, the population for this age group was 142,024 in 1999 representing about 24 per cent of the total population of the district. It is projected to be 153,046 in 2002 and 158,023 in 2004, and 164,923 in 2006 and 178,102 in 2008. Although the district's Total Fertility Rate has reduced from 6.4 in 1989 to 5.1 in 1999, it is still high and above the national average of 4.7 children per woman. The contribution of this age group to social and economic development can be viewed from the perspective of the various productive activities they perform in addition to reproduction, child upbringing and other family responsibilities. This is in view of the fact that the larger proportion of this age group is married and has a family to cater for. The high number of babies born each year creates corresponding demands for provision of more maternal, child health and family planning services in addition to education failures such as pre-primary and day care facilities. At the present growth rate, the challenge is improve family planning acceptance and to ensure that women are more involved in the development process, since they constitute a poorly developed resource in the district.

Age group 15 - 64 (labour force): Table 2.3 shows that in 1999, there were 299,040 people in the labour force, representing 49 per cent of the total population of the district. Of this, 138,926 were males and 160,114 females. It is projected to rise to 149,561 and 172,528 in 2002 for males and females respectively, giving the district's labour force as 322,089 in this period. The district's labour force is estimated to rise to 361,960 in 2008 with 167,945 males and 194,015 females. It is observed that females account for about 54 per cent of the labour force while males account for 46 per cent.

The Employment creation in the district is not commensurate to the labour force, thus only a small proportion of the potential labour force can be absorbed in the District's economy. The unemployment situation is envisaged to worsen due to diminishing returns from natural resources such as land, leading to a decline in agricultural production. In order to accommodate these potential workers, it will be necessary to increase job opportunities at a higher rate.

Dependency ratio: The district's dependency ratio is estimated at 100:99, hence for every 100 working adults (15 - 64 years), there are 99 dependants. The high dependency ratio has far reaching social and economic implications in the district. The majority of the dependants are children who must be supported in various aspects of life, such as health, food, educational and clothing requirements. This scenario implies that more savings are diverted to expenditure on consumption goods at the expense of investment on capital goods, a condition that will exacerbate poverty and hamper sustainable growth.

Table 2.4 Population Projections By Division

| Division | 1999 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Navakholo | 65,337 | 69,627 | 72,643 | 75,789 | 79,072 |
| Kabras | 149,510 | 159,328 | 166,228 | 173,428 | 180,940 |
| Ileho | 32,545 | 34,692 | 36,184 | 37,751 | 39,387 |
| Shinyalu | 103,948 | 110,774 | 115,572 | 120,577 | 125,900 |
| Ikolomani | 92,104 | 96,152 | 102,403 | 106,639 | 111,466 |
| Lurambi | 85,863 | 91,501 | 95,464 | 99,599 | 103,913 |
| Municipality | 74,115 | 78,982 | 82,403 | 85,972 | 89,695 |
| Total | 603,422 | 641,056 | 670,897 | 699,755 | 730,373 |

Source: District Statistics Office, Kakamega, 2001

Table 2.4 shows population projections by division. It is observed that the population of Kabras Division is high due to in-migration of people from other divisions and outside the district in search of arable land. In Shinyalu Division, the population is comparatively high due to high in-migration of labour to engage in forest activities namely harvesting trees for timber and cultivation in the forestland. However, Ileho Division is sparsely populated due to poor physical infrastructure. Navakholo Division is sparsely populated due to the presence of large sugarcane farms in the area.

2.4.2 Poverty

Absolute poverty in the district is defined, as inability by the poor to access basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter and other socio-economic amenities such as education and health facilities. The 1994 Welfare Monitoring Survey I indicates that 52 per cent of the population in the district live below poverty line meaning that the people affected can

hardly afford basic necessities like food, shelter, clothing, education etc. This compares unfavorably with the provincial figure of 51 per cent and the national figure of 47 per cent. Further evidence of increase in poverty in the district was established by the 1997 Welfare Monitoring Survey II which found that 57.47 per cent of the population was living below the poverty line in the district. Other surveys conducted by Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and independent researchers; show that the poverty situation has been worsening over time. This is generally attributed to high population growth rate, HIV/AIDS and poor economic performance experienced in the district.

The percentage contribution of the poor in Kakamega District to the national poverty is 5.89 per cent. According to District Poverty Assessment Report year 2000, the divisions were ranked in order of poverty starting with Ileho, Ikolomani, Shinyalu, Navakholo, Lurambi, Kabras and Municipality. However, it is noted that poverty cuts across the whole district, which is more or less homogenous. The most vulnerable groups include landless, disabled, female-headed households, subsistence farmers, the unemployed youths, street children and HIV/AIDS orphans.

Poverty in Kakamega District manifests itself in the following forms such as; high incidences of diseases such as malaria, respiratory tract infections, diarrhoeal diseases, skin diseases and sexually transmitted diseases (including HIV/AIDS), high infant mortality rate (63.9/1000) and the under 5 mortality (122.5/1000), and high maternal mortality, high school drop out rate of both boys and girls which is about 28 per cent for boys and 24 per cent girls at primary school level, high incidence of malnutrition manifested in stunting and wasting in children under five years and high unemployment and underemployment.

Causes of poverty in the district cut across all divisions. These include large and rapid increasing population, which has resulted in sub division of land to uneconomical sizes especially in Lurambi and Ikolomani Divisions and high incidences of diseases resulting in high mortality and morbidity. Inaccessibility to credit facilities because of high interest rates and prohibitive lending requirements, poor access roads to agriculturally rich areas and lack of electricity in many parts of the district have also negatively affected poverty reduction initiatives. Idleness, laziness, lack of entrepreneurial culture and employment opportunities, low incomes, over reliance on one cash crop especially sugarcane in Kabras and Lurambi Divisions are the main causes of poverty. Low agricultural and livestock production due to low rates of adoption of new technologies and poor marketing systems in all divisions, high drop out rate in primary schools especially in Navakholo, Ileho, Shinyalu, Lurambi and Ikolomani Divisions exacerbate the situation further.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is a major public health, socio-economic and development challenge within the district and its effects cut across all sectors in the district. The district acknowledges the seriousness of HIV/AIDS epidemic and seeks to minimize the social, economic and development consequences to the community. The known modes of transmission include sexual intercourse, blood transfusion and mother to child transmission. HIV prevalence amongst suspected cases rose from 23.8 percent in 1999 to 31 percent in 2000, while the prevalence rate among blood donors rose from 7.1 percent to 11.7 percent during the same period.

At household level the HIV/AIDS has impacted negatively. Many children whose parents died of AIDS lack the basic necessities for survival and are kept out of school to care for the sick and help support the family businesses. The number of elderly destitute without anyone to look after them is rising. The situation is worsened when the little income earned at family level is spent on treatment and funerals, leaving little or nothing to support the surviving family members.

The impact of HIV/AIDS at village level is manifested in the overstretched resources of families and villages to address the needs of the infected and affected orphans. Many who head households are now unlikely to attend school, receive immunization or health care. Resources that would have been used for investment are diverted to health care, orphan care and funerals. HIV/AIDS strikes the most productive age group implying that labour productivity is affected. This will therefore affect the level of output of the villages, a condition, which will exacerbate poverty. The impact of HIV/AIDS at community level is similar to the one at village level.

HIV/AIDS epidemic threatens to undermine achievements in literacy and the supply of experienced labour force in the district. Agriculture, a sector that employs over 90 per cent of the labour force in the district, is threatened by HIV/AIDS epidemic. Productivity has dropped due to morbidity and mortality of labourers resulting in low agricultural output. This has threatening effects on food security and any plans to reduce poverty and ensure sustainable growth. In the health sector, the HIV/AIDS epidemic increases the number and percentage of people seeking health services and increases the cost of health care. HIV/AIDS is now straining the limited health facilities accounting for up to 55 per cent of bed occupancy in the district. Spending on HIV/AIDS care is therefore crowding out spending on other health programmes.

HIV/AIDS will reduce the population of the district in productive years aged between 15-59. Young people aged between 15 and 24 years are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS. As a result of this, the population structure will change and will comprise as the very young and elderly who are not economically active but principally dependants. This will affect the district economy through its effect on production and consumption.

To reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS, the district will need to focus on education, by focussing on encouraging people to reduce the risk of HIV infection and promoting abstinence and family planning strategies. Health care education, voluntary counselling and testing, prevention of mother to child transmission will also be intensified.

The District AIDS Control Committee (DACC) in conjunction with Constituency AIDS Control Committee (CACC) will face the challenge of designing and promoting appropriate safety nets for care, education and support to orphans and widows through community participation. Children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS need to be protected from exploitation and discrimination using existing laws. Counselling will be intensified taking into account the need for voluntary testing and confidentiality. Efforts will focus on promoting socio-cultural norms, values and beliefs in the community that will help reduce the risk of HIV infection and institute multi-sectoral campaigns against AIDS using churches, schools, news media, NGOs and Provincial Administration. Emphasis will be on availing condoms and researched drugs on STI at grass root level, and popularising home based care as opposed to hospitalisation where necessary.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Gender predetermines different expectations about appearance, qualities, behaviours and roles appropriate for females and males in society. Most societies are patriarchal and females have all along been relegated to lower spheres. They hold lower political, social and economic status. Attainment of gender equality among females and males and improving the current lower status of women is crucial at household, community and district levels. This will contribute significantly to poverty eradication, economic growth and development.

Violence occurring in the family and within the general community is a gender concern that is a fundamental challenge to economic growth and development in the district. The common violence includes wife battering, sexual abuse of the girl child, non-spousal violence, rape, sexual harassment and intimidation at work and in educational institutions, forced prostitution among others. Gender violence has the physical, psychological and social problems like loss of life, severe injuries, depression, suicide and even isolation. All these effects impact negatively on poverty reduction and sustainable growth.

There are a higher proportion of women than men in the labour force in the district. Women are concentrated in lower job categories. Such positions have low earnings and benefits hence their low economic status. In rural areas, while women spend more time working in the farm they however, have little or no control over the returns. Furthermore, earnings from cash crops like tea and sugarcane are usually collected and exclusively spent by men, thus leaving women in absolute poverty. Access to extension services and technology is limited for women in rural areas since men own productive assets like land.

Participation and representation in decision-making depict gender disparity. Women comprise a small proportion of persons holding elective posts in the locations, divisions and district level. Yet their participation is crucial, as they are the majority in the district. In most instances men are minority voters but comprise a big proportion of persons holding elective posts in the district, especially civic and parliamentary seats.

Discriminatory socio-cultural practices, low levels of literacy and education among women has led to low participation and representation of women in decision-making and economic activities. Women also face a number of harmful traditional practices such as early and forced marriages and food taboos.

To ensure equal participation and representation at all levels of development, women and men at the grassroots levels need to be sensitised on the need for both sexes to acquire entrepreneurial skills. Increased awareness and understanding of gender issues will need to be done through sensitisation, barazas, publications and distribution of IEC materials. Increased civic education and knowledge of the legal rights of individual men and women will enhance self-confidence and stimulate their participation in development activities particularly in micro-credit village programmes.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Kakamega District faces major potential hazards, which may impact negatively on development. Armyworms and locusts defoliate and destroy grass and cereals leading to low food, fodder and pasture production. Destruction and unavailability of cereals, which are used in agro-based industries, will have adverse effect on industrial production, and result in loss of employment and income for farmers, employees and manufacturers, hence worsening poverty in the affected areas. The major problem is lack of preparedness to control armyworm invasion and inadequate resources to fight the menace. To tackle the problem, farmers need to be sensitised by technical officers in advance through early warning system and availing the necessary equipments and chemicals. The district needs to be mapped using the latest technology such as Geographical Positioning System (GPS).

Fires both in the forests and dwelling places are common. There are few trained officers on fire fighting. In most cases, fire preventive measures in the forests are not taken in time to avert any crises. The fire fighting equipment like Rega pumps and fire beaters in most forest offices are hardly available. It is therefore recommended that a Fire Inspection Committee be formed which will carry out inspection on fire preparedness and safety in the buildings, encourage fire drills and fire aids to deal with disaster in case of fire outbreak. Kakamega Municipality, Kakamega County Council, Malava Town Council and Forest Department should purchase modern fire fighting equipment.

Accidents on roads are another disaster, which could affect the district. Poor road maintenance and reckless driving are the major causes of accidents in the district. Encroachment of road reserves by farmers and poor drainage system also contribute towards accidents. The Ministry of public works and Roads, Local Authorities, and farmers are encouraged to routinely maintain roads, identify black spots and put warning signs. Traffic Police Department should make routine check ups on vehicles and other road users.

Lightening is another disaster, which is experienced in the district. Some areas in the District are prone to lightening especially Navakholo and Kabras Divisions. Institutions in the areas are advised to install lightening arresters to reduce such incidences.

District Disaster Management Committee and Divisional Disaster Management Committees, which are already in place, have identified all possible disasters and prepared integrated scenario-specific contingency plans in anticipation of potential disasters, updated inventory of disaster response resources (human, material and equipment) for the private and public sector. These committees should prepare and implement comprehensive public disaster awareness programs through regular public barazas, seminars, schools etc. The District Disaster Management Committee will arrange to train, drill, exercise, rehearse and practice with members of public on such updated contingency plans annually.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

There is poor and improper waste disposal and maintenance of sewerage system in the major urban and trading centres, which threatens the lives of many people. The main source of these wastes are abattoirs, raw waste from broken pipes, overflowing pit

latrines, dirty water from hotels, chemical disposals and used plastic bags. Other environmental issues facing the district are illegal felling of trees, charcoal burning, forest encroachment, and soil erosion. The problem is attributed to high population growth coupled with high incidences of poverty and ignorance. Excessive use of wood fuel and charcoal for energy needs has led to deforestation and soil erosion, which has adversely affected crop production and other related activities.

The District Environment Management Committee and especially the secretariat should visit all projects and programs in the district for environmental impact assessment before and after their commencement. The committee should mobilize its limited resources to educate the public on environmental protection and conservation. Local Authorities should have exhausters, construct sewer pits, ensure frequent inspection of water and waste pipes and encourage potential investors to recycle waste products. Proper land use and physical planning of trading centres and towns should be encouraged by the relevant stakeholders like Local Authorities, Agriculture and Rural Development Sector. Since high population in the district is a major threat to environment, family planning programs will be intensified to reduce population growth. The Ministry of Health, Family Planning Association of Kenya, National Council for Population and Development and other relevant bodies will address the issue. Agro-forestry and use of energy saving technologies will be encouraged to reduce the demand of wood fuel from the existing forests.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. The strategies address the development of the district as a whole, but specifically target problems facing the poor within the district in line with the priorities set under the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper spread out to cover the seven year plan period. The sectoral strategies have been developed under the following headings; Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure, Tourism, Trade and Industry, Human Resource Development, Information Communication Technology and Public Administration, Safety Law and Order.

3.1. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This sector is the main productive sector in the district. The sector comprise the following sub sectors; Crop Development (food and cash crops), Agricultural Research Development, Livestock Development, Irrigation Development, Agricultural and Other Rural Financial Services, Cooperatives, Food Security, Land Administration and Survey, Rural Water Supply, Environment and Fisheries.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will design and enhance measures that will ensure all local available resources especially land, water and human resources is exploited in a way that is sustainable through participatory development. Create an effective agricultural advisory services that provides practical cost effective extension to small holders and promote rural on-farm employment, establish an effective and efficient private marketing system for agricultural produce and rehabilitate the existing water resources.

3.1.3 Importance of Sector in the District

Agriculture is the mainstay of the district economy and over 90 per cent of the population living in the rural areas depends directly or indirectly on agriculture. Majority of the industries are agro-based and also found in rural areas. Coffee and sugarcane factories employ a large labour force from rural areas. Livestock sub-sector contributes significantly to socio-economic well being through sale and consumption of livestock products. The water sub-sector plays an important role as a source of water for both domestic and industrial use.

For mobilization of resources, the cooperative movement plays a vital role. Limited resources are harnessed through cooperative societies for increased income, saving and investment. The forest sub-sector conserves and protects the environment. The forest

serves as water catchments areas, ameliorates the climate hence receiving a lot of rainfall almost throughout the year, forest is a potential avenue for eco-tourism and enhances employment creation through rural small cottage industries like carpentry and joinery, brick firing and energy saving jikos.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Agriculture and Rural Development sector being the mainstay of the district's economy has several stakeholders who include the GOK, NGOs, CBOs, parastatals and the private sector. These stakeholders will be expected to play a crucial role during the plan period toward economic growth and reduction of poverty in the district.

Specifically their roles will include:

Government: The main departments under this sector are Agriculture and Livestock Production, Water, Fisheries, Forest, Co-operatives, Provincial Administration and Social Services. These departments' main role will be co-ordination and facilitation in the implementation of the government policies towards reduction of poverty in order to create a conducive atmosphere and level playing ground for the other stakeholders to operate. The departments will also be expected to take a lead role in implementing the priorities identified during the District PRSP consultations.

Parastatals: The parastatal organizations within the district include KARI, Agricultural Finance Company, National Cereals and Produce Board, Kenya Seed Company and Kenya Tea Development Authority. These organizations offer several services to the farmers. They will, in collaboration with other stakeholders, continue to offer research and disseminate the findings to farmers, provide high yielding variety seeds, extend credit to farmers and purchase of farm produce with timely payments to farmers. This would ensure increased production, resulting in economic growth and reduction in poverty levels.

Non-Governmental Organisations: The NGOs in Kakamega District have over the past years played a crucial role in economic empowerment of the community. Some of the NGOs in the district are; Heifer Project International, Community Action for Rural Development, Lake Victoria Environmental Management Program, KIPE Kakamega Environmental Education Programme and Association for Better Land Husbandry. These organization will continue to build the capacity of the community in project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, assist in conserving the catchments areas, carry out research in environment, agriculture, livestock and water sources with the aim of improving the quality of life of the community.

Community Based Organisations: There are several registered CBOs in the district operating through self-help basis. During the plan period they will take the lead role of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of projects and programmes proposed in the plan. They will also be expected to identify the district resources for utilization towards poverty reduction and economic growth.

Private Sector: The role of the private sector is to mobilize financial resources towards development of the district.

3.1.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---|--|--|--|
| Crop Development | Increase production of food and cash crops; Produce enough raw materials for local industries. | Land degradation; High cost of farm inputs; Lack of credit facilities; Unstable market prices; High population. | Use modern methods of farming and storage facilities; Strengthen extension services; Encourage setting up 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 inputs. | Ensure selection of quality breed; Rehabilitate dips and strengthen management committees; Intensify vaccination; Strengthen extension services. |
| Agricultural Research and Development | Research and disseminate the findings to farmers. | Farmers do not get back information from the research instrumentals. | Strengthen collaboration between researcher and extension; Staff and farmers. |
| Agricultural and Other Rural Financial Services | Give farmers credit at affordable, reasonable terms. | Credit is limited to the rural farmers. | Open a farmers micro finance institution; Establish a revolving fund within the district. |
| Irrigation Development | Supplement the rain fed agriculture in the district. | General lack of awareness of existing irrigation technologies; Low adoption and utilization of appropriate technology. | Train local farmers on rain-fed and irrigation farming strategies. |
| Rural Water Supply | Increase access to safe drinking water. | Environmental degradation and excessive encroachment into forested catchments areas; Inadequate funding. | Conserve water resources by protecting and managing catchments areas; Ensure physical improvement of existing facilities. |
| 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. | Sensitise, mobilize and educate people on the importance of cooperative societies; Establish an effective and efficient private marketing system; Create a revolving fund for members. |
| Environment | Promote sustainable utilization of the forest resources; Reduce environmental degradation. | Excessive removal of forest products; Uncontrolled grazing; High population growth; Inadequate funds and lack of enough personnel; Lack of comprehensive legal and institutional | Involve the community in forest management, utilization, protection and conservation; Promote agro forestry; Enforcement of existing environmental legislation; Encourage formation and strengthening of |

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| | | framework on environment; Lack of integrated approach on environmental issues. | environmental committees/groups. |
| Fisheries | Increase fish production and consumption. | Lack of pilot demonstration farms, transport, equipment, and extension staff. | Train farmers and other fish dealers on fishing operations; Provide quality fingerlings. |
| Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement | Safeguard public interest; Ensure stable and orderly use of land. | Socio-cultural factors; High population; Lack of watertight land use and planning mechanism; Land grabbing and corruption. | Enforcement of the physical planning act and other Land Acts; Empower women and men to participate in all land issues; Discourage land fragmentation. |
| Survey | Produce, maintain and distribute accurate geographical data to ensure secure land tenure. | Inadequate personnel due to retrenchment of the staff; Frequent boundary disputes. | Acquisition and adoption of modern surveying services. |

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Rural Water Supply

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---|--|--|
| Rehabilitation of Rural Water Supply Kabras, Ikolomani, Lurambi, Ileho, Navakholo and Shinyalu Divisions | To ensure availability of safe, adequate and reliable drinking water, increase access to more households; Provide a source of income and employment for existing and potential water vendors. | Provide access to 1,000 additional households per facility per financial year. | Repair and expansion of all intake works and storage facilities; Replacement of defective pipes in all parts of the pumping/gravity and distribution system; Replacement of defective pumping units. |
| Conservation of Water Resources District wide | To enhance sustainable agriculture, industrial and domestic development which relies on a strong water resources management. | Ensure one catchments area is protected and well managed in every division per financial year. | Identify and gazette water sources catchments areas; Protect water sources and catchments areas; Manage water catchments areas. |
| Surveillance of Water Quality and Pollution Control District wide | To ascertain compliance with recommended standards in order to control incidences of diseases. | Equip one laboratory and create awareness to 10,000 households every financial year. | Inspect sample and analyse drinking water quality; Train Divisional Water Officers, Community Resource Persons (Corps) and other extensioners in the sector on basic water quality monitoring; Educate water providers on their roles in water quality monitoring. |
| Enforcement of the Water Act (Cap 372) and Implementation of the Water Policy District wide | Advise on legal issues on water provision; Sensitise various actors on the provisions of the Water Act, the current Water Policy. | Ensuring 140 water schemes are sensitised every financial year. | Guide the District Water Board and enforce the Water Act; Handing over management of Government run water supplies to communities. |

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| Support to Water Providers District wide | To assess training needs in water scheme management; To assist communities come up with feasible and cost effective water projects. | Ensure 100 Water providers are supported in every financial year. | Support community in assessing their training needs; Provide professional expertise, guidance and support in various water supply activities on participatory basis; Guide the water providers in sourcing for funds to implement own water projects. |
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B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|---|--|--|
| Lirhembe Rural Water Supply in Shinyalu Division | 1 | To increase accessibility to clean, safe water to the community in the project area in order to improve their health status and socio-economic situation. | To ensure 5,000 users are served with clean, safe water at the end of the first 2 financial years. | Prepare final design report; Begin construction of intake and tanks. Justification: The project will improve water supply so to serve the fast growing population. |

B: New Project Proposals: Cooperatives

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|--|---|---|
| Rehabilitation of Coffee factories Ikolomani, Shinyalu and Ileho Divisions | 1 | To reduce cost of coffee processing; To increase coffee production. | Electrify Mukhonje, Shitoli and Isiukhu factories within 3 financial years; Construct 2 disc coffee factories for Isiukha, Ivugwi FCS. | Electrification of Coffee factories; Construction of 2 coffee factories. Justification: To boost coffee production and enhance farmers incomes. |
| Dairy Animal Improvement Program District wide | 2 | To improve production and marketing of dairy products. | Increase milk production by 50 per cent. | Procurement of dairy animals; Rehabilitate milk cooler. Justification: Improve milk production and incomes of farmers. |
| District Revolving Fund Program District wide | 3 | To avail credit facilities for cooperative members. | Establish revolving fund scheme for all SACCOS. | Create a revolving fund in cooperative societies. Justification: Provide access to credit and reduce poverty. |
| Housing Project Kakamega Municipality | 4 | To provide decent housing. | | Construction of residential houses by Malava Teachers HCS and Kakamega Teachers Housing. Justification: Increasing residential requirements. |

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Environment

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|--|---|--|
| District Environment Conservation Office Construction Municipality Division | To create a conducive working environment. | To improve efficiency through provision of enough office space. | Construction of an office block and procurement of office equipment and furniture. |

B: New Project Proposals: Environment

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Environmental Awareness Campaign All Divisions | 1 | Create better understanding of issues relating to impact of human activities on the environment. | Ensure people use best practices in production. | Sensitise community on new environmental Act of 1999. Justification: Campaign are expensive and have a under coverage. |
| Environmental Training District wide | 2 | Improve understanding of the benefits of clean environment. | To cover the whole district by the end of the planning period. | This will be through seminars, workshops and lectures; Hire environmental experts to train. Justification: The training covers a variety of environmental issues. |
| Establishment of District Environment Documentation Centre Municipality Division | 3 | Provide materials for training, research and public awareness campaign. | A functional District Environment Documentation Centre. | Purchase computer and accessories, furniture and equipments to serve the public and researchers interested in environmental works/materials. Justification: It is essential to keep, manage and ensure information in environmental issues. |
| Farm Tree Planting District wide | 4 | To promote agro forestry in the district. | Farmers in all divisions plant trees. | Plant appropriate tree species in farms. Justification: This will improve water conservation. |

B: New Project Proposals: Forest

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---------------------|--|---|---|
| Electrification of District staff houses District wide | 1 | To provide security and offer essential services to the occupants. | Complete electrification of all district staff houses. | To do wiring. Justification: Electrification is needed for security purposes. |
| Rehabilitation and Extension of Guest House | 2 | To realize A.I.A through enhanced eco-tourism. | Tourists, researchers, students and local tourists. | To improve and increase the number of rooms; Development of eco-tourism. Justification: The guesthouse is very important since it generates income through renting out. |
| Construction of Divisional Forest and Extension Offices District wide | 3 | To accommodate and facilitate the officers. | Construct 7 divisional forest extension offices. | Construction work. Justification: Currently the officers share very old small rooms and others do not have offices at all. |
| Farm and Agro-forestry training and extension District wide | 4 | Provide farmers with adequate knowledge. | Organize one training per division and arrange visits for the entire plan period. | Train farmers on tree nursery management. Justification: Need to promote agro-forestry to meet the increased demand for wood fuel. |

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| Forest Policing and Environmental Education | 5 | To sustain environmental biodiversity for eco-tourism development and provision of forest products and other services. | Training of all forest guards, and technical staff on community participation in forest management; Facilitation of forest patrols. | Carry out forest patrols/law enforcement, and PRAs on environmental conservation. Justification: Communities around the forest need to be trained to participate in protection of environment. |
|---|---|--|---|---|

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Target | Description of Activities |
|---|--|------------------------------|--|
| On Farm Trial Program North Butso Location Lurambi Division | To promote fish production through better pond management. | Fish farmers in the division | Selected farmers put under close supervision in pond management; Train farmers on fish culture techniques. |

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| Lutanyi Fish Farm. | 1 | To produce quality fingerlings; To raise income for farmers. | Construct 3 fishponds for farmers. | Construct fishponds; Rehabilitate one store and laboratory and fence off farm. Justification: Develop fish farming as an income generating activity in the district. |

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Production

| Project 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. |
| Heifer Project International (HPI) Shinyalu Division | To promote milk production. | To increase milk production through Mukulusu Women Group. | Upgrading of dairy cattle. |
| Card Assets Ikolomani, Ileho and Shinyalu Divisions | To produce high-grade honey for international market. | To increase honey production centres and supply longstroth type of hive in the division. | Loaning beehive to farmers. Train farmers on bee keeping. |



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. Justification: Research will help to improve dairy herds in the district. |

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture and Livestock Development

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|--|---|
| National Agricultural Livestock Extension Project (SIDA) All Divisions | Improve methods of farming in the district. | Work with a focal area per division covering at least 400 farm families. | Offer extension services in a unified approach. |

B: New Project Proposals: Agriculture and Livestock Development

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---------------------|---|---|--|
| Integrated and Sustainable Soil Fertility Management All Divisions | 1 | To enhance soil fertility and increase productivity. | Ensure farmers have skills on composting; green manuring and efficient fertilizer use at farm level. | Training/demonstrations on efficient use of inorganic fertilizers, integrated and sustainable fertility management practice. Justification: Farmers need training in order to increase productivity in the various crops and increase incomes. |
| On farm Demonstration and Distribution of Clean Planting Material Program Shinyalu and Lurambi Divisions | 2 | To control pests and diseases during pre and post harvesting. | Avail clean improved planting materials, e.g. cassava and sweet potatoes from bulking plots and multiplication sites. | Demonstrate and train proper cultural practices that will reduce losses due to pests and diseases; Multiply and distribute clean planting materials especially cassava. Justification: Improved husbandry will increase crop production and enhance farmers' incomes. |

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| Improved water management at farm level in All Divisions | 3 | To control high water tables in the swampy areas; To provide high value crops for enhanced increase in 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; Justification: Train farmers on how to maintain the drainage system. |
| Dry Season Irrigation Development Program District Wide | 4 | To increase horticultural production during dry seasons; To improve family income and livelihood. | Train farmers along the Yala, Isiukhu and Nzoia Rivers on how to use moneymaker pumps, diesel and electric pumps; Irrigate 10 ha. Per division. | Establish small irrigation programs along rivers; Train farmers. Justification: Ensure round production of horticultural crops. |

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

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.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The sector comprises of roads, energy and telecommunications sub sectors.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will provide, rehabilitate, maintain and improve all infrastructures in the district, which are the engine to economic growth and poverty reduction. Particular attention will be focused on feeder roads, energy and telecommunication.

3.2.3 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 to processing factories especially tea and coffee. Rehabilitation of both the classified and unclassified roads will provide fast movement of perishable farm products and facilitate the quick provision of other basic social services such as health and education.

The supply and access to electricity will encourage the growth of the cottage industries especially small scale Jua 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.

3.2.4 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 sources of energy and generally co-ordinate the implementation of the sectors' priorities and strategies. The parastatals will continue with their role of implementing projects in energy and telecommunications 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.

3.2.5 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 Authority's cess and levies; KRB to fund road construction; Ensure proper drainage system along the roads; Intensify use of labour-based technology. |
| Transport | Provide safe, efficient, reliable transport and communications 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. |
| Major Water Works and Sanitation | Expand and maintain the two existing water supplies. | Ever increasing population; Under payment of water bills. | Rehabilitate and improve the existing water system; Involve the community in |

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| | | | all stages of project cycle. |
| Buildings | Promote economical building designs and supervision. | Inconsistent funding of building projects: Some Government departments and institutions do not consult the Public Works Department for production of designs. | Ensure that designs and implementation of any building project is confined to within funds allocated, mobilize and utilize the locally available materials and labour. |
| Energy | Promote conservation of all forms of energy and intensify 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. |

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Project: Roads

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Target | Description of Activities |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| Routine Maintenance District wide | Make all roads motorable. | Grade 400km of road annually; Gravel patch 20km annually. | Grading, gravel, patching and repair of drainage facilities. |

B: New Project Proposal: Roads

| Project Name Location/ Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|---|--|--|
| Lurambi Nzoia (DB) Bungoma Road C41 Lurambi Division | 1 | To ensure that the road is all weather. | Gravel 29.4km within the next 2 financial years. | Gravelling and installation of culverts. Justification: The road serves high agricultural potential area. |
| Kakamega Chepsonoi (DB) Road D298 Shinyalu Division | 2 | To ensure that the road is all weather. | Gravel 29 km in 2002/2004 financial year. | Gravelling and installation of culverts. Justification: The road serves high agricultural potential area. |

A: On-going Projects: Major Water Works

| Project Name Location/ Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|--|---|--|
| Kakamega Water Supply Municipality Division | To ensure availability of safe drinking water; To provide a source of income and employment for existing and potential water vendors; To increase on revenue collection level. | Replace all old and dilapidated 24km pipelines within the Municipality; To increase the storage facilities from 1700m ³ to 3400m ³ ; To serve an additional population of 25,000 people from the current 60,000 people. | Rehabilitate and augment intake works and pumping units; Construct additional storage both ground and elevated tanks; To construct additional pipeline extensions to serve uncovered areas; Replacement of defective pipes in all parts of the distribution system. |

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Energy

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|--|--|--|
| Rural Electrification Program All Divisions | To promote industrialization in rural areas; To reduce demand for wood fuel which has led to environmental degradation. | Electrify 28 rural trading centres, coffee factories, educational institutions, commercial enterprises and individual consumers. | Extend electricity supply to all areas identified by the consumers and District Development Committees. |
| Research and Development of Wood fuel Burners District wide | To promote use of energy saving methods. | Establish 7 production centers for efficient fuel wood stoves in the rural areas; Train artisans and women groups in all divisions; Produce enough Kenya Ceramic jikos and Maendeleo cooker stoves for both rural and urban areas. | Encourage setting up of more production centers for fuel-efficient woodstoves; Construction of kilns to boost production of quality ceramic liners (clay heat insulators); Train artisans and women groups in production of stoves as applicable to each category. |

A: On-going Projects: Physical Planning

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|--|---|
| Local Development Plan Malava Town Council | Provide a spatial framework to guide development. | Complete the plan to control development | Prepare base map, collect data, prepare plan. |

B: New Project Proposal: Physical Planning

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| Kakamega Town Zoning Plans Kakamega Municipal Council | 1 | Provide a spatial framework for development control. | Cover the whole Municipality. | Base preparation, Data collection, Site visits and Plan Preparation. Justification: Currently there is no data and site plans. |

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Provision and maintaining of the physical infrastructure especially roads, telephone and electricity will entirely depend on the viability and sustainability of these infrastructures. The abundant human resource in the district will need to be supplemented by the effective demand for these services through increased agricultural productivity, setting up of small scale industries and public utilities. To develop new and existing infrastructure in the district, there is need for financial institutions, community, government and other development partners to fund the establishment and maintenance of the physical infrastructure, which is the foundation of development.

3.3. TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Contributing to the socio-economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of trade, industry, tourism and regional integration with a view to improving the welfare of all Kenyans.

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the medium term the sector hopes to continuously support private sector investment in tourism, trade and industry. The sector will identify, prepare studies and surveys on potential projects and programs for investment in the lead sectors so as to achieve growth of at least 10 percent per year. The sector will remove regulatory and licensing requirements impeding the growth and expansion of informal small-scale enterprises in the district. Facilitate the creation and maintenance of favourable business environment for enhancement of performance of the existing enterprises.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector generates financial resources, which are in turn invested in other sectors. It is the key employer with a multiplier effect on poverty reduction. The sector is a major credit agency on behalf of the government for small-scale business people. It promotes fair trade and protect consumers' interests through standards, weights and measures, increases of viable employment opportunities in both industrial and commercial sectors; provides appropriate and effective extension services to both the industrial and commercial sectors, promotes the growth of productive non-farm employment opportunities in rural centres, primarily small-scale manufacturing and commercial activities, encourage dispersal, growth and development of large, medium and small industries and business, stimulates tourism as a means of encouraging local employment and a source of foreign exchange by promoting and developing tourists attraction site, and develop and manage wildlife through various conservation measures and management. The sector also promotes mining as a resource for development and contributes to increased participation of indigenous local people in the economic activities in the district due to both forward and backward linkages.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The stakeholders in this sector such as Trade Department will be expected to protect consumers from trade malpractices, provide appropriate and effective services like licenses, credit facilities and training to large, medium and small scale business. The Department of Industry will provide an enabling environment for identification, setting up and growth of industries formulation, implementation, coordination and review of industrial development policies in the district.

The other stakeholders like the Local Authorities will facilitate availability of credit through the Joint Loans Board to traders and improve on the town roads, markets, water and sanitation and other services to communities. The Kenya Wildlife Service will enhance its role of protecting, developing and managing of wildlife and Kakamega Forest environment for the promotion of tourism.

enhance its role of protecting, developing and managing of wildlife and Kakamega Forest environment for the promotion of tourism.

The district has other financial institutions like the Commercial Banks, PRIDE (K), WEDCO, KIE and NCKK. They will enhance to offer credit facilities to farmers and traders and training in basic business management skills during the plan period, alongside effects to attract other financial institutions.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|------------------------|---|--|--|
| Tourism and Wildlife | 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. |
| Trade | Streamline licensing and provide credit facilities. | Multiplicity of licensing of traders by authorities; Limited access to credit facilities; Loan defaulting; Low entrepreneurial culture and business management skills. | Reduce the burden of a multiplicity of licensing in the sector; Mount traders' courses to equip business community; Encourage repayment of loans; Establish a revolving fund for traders. |
| Industrial Development | Promote small-scale industries in rural areas. | Poor infrastructure; Limited credit facilities; Low adoption of modern technology in production; Inadequate and poor developed local raw materials; Environmental degradation; Poverty; Lack of training. | Establish a District Revolving Fund to provide capital; Improve infrastructure Establishment of light processing industries; Encourage environmental conservation; Training of entrepreneurs. |
| Financial | Make financial services accessible and available to entrepreneurs. | Few financial institutions; Credit too expensive for the local people; Loan defaulting. | Establish more banks and micro-financial institutions; Encourage Merry Go Round and Table Banking (Revolving Fund); Strengthen cooperative Saccos. |

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Tourism

| Project Name Division/Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Forest Protection Kakamega Forest | To maintain biodiversity catchments in forest. | To eliminate all illegal activities. | Patrol forest area to eliminate illegal activities. |
| Road Maintenance in Kakamega National Reserve | To maintain accessibility in all corners of the game | 20 Km road. | Grade and murrum both access circuit roads in Kakamega game reserve. |

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| Reserve Kakamega Forest | accommodation inside game reserve. | | |
| Maintenance of Nature Trails Kakamega Forest | To promote eco- tourism inside reserve. | 44 Km of nature trails to be maintained. | To cut down grass and other growth in designated paths. |

B: New Project Proposals: Tourism

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---------------------|---|---|--|
| Community Awareness Creation Shinyalu and Ilheho Divisions | 1 | To involve communities living adjacent to the forest in conservation. | All communities adjacent to the forest. | Sensitise community on the importance of conservation. Justification: Awareness campaign are informal and have a wider coverage and less expensive. |
| Enterprise Projects for Community Isecheno, Buyangu | 2 | To generate revenue for the community. | 2 cultural centers at Buyangu and Isecheno. | Construct cultural centres at Buyangu and Isecheno. Justification: The projects will assist the community to generate income. |
| Construction of Revenue Collection gate Isecheno | 3 | To improve revenue collection. | 1 gate at Isecheno. | Construct a revenue collection gate at Isecheno. Justification: Assist the community around the forest to generate income and participate in biodiversity conservation. |
| Construct of Bridges Kakamega National Forest Reserve Shinyalu Division | 4 | To allow free movement inside reserve. | 3 bridges. | Design and construction of bridges inside reserve. Justification: Accessibility to the reserve will promote tourism in the district. |
| Construction of Lodge Kakamega National Reserve Shinyalu Division | 5 | Increase in tourist numbers, comfort and revenue. | 1 lodge constructed. | To look for an investor to construct a lodge inside reserve. Justification: This will provide camping sites for visitors. |

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 ongoing 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. | 3 courses of 30 participants per year. | Give practical entrepreneurial skills. |
| Trade Licensing District wide | Facilitate traders acquire licenses. | Make at least 3 visits per trading centre per year. | License and give authority for business operations. |

B: New Project Proposal: Trade

| Project Name/ Location/ Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---------------------|---|--|---|
| Micro Enterprise Support Program Municipality Division | 1 | To promote small- scale enterprises. | Pilot program for Kakamega Municipality. | Give credit and train applicants. Justification: Only a few micro financial institutions offer credit to traders. |

B: New Project Proposals: Industrial Development

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---------------------|--|---|--|
| Accelerated Industrialization Support Program District wide | 1 | Develop local appropriate technologies for SMEs; Improve marketing of locally produced goods; Acquire technology to address local needs; Raw material identification. | Every twenty villages must have an industry/factory; 80 per cent of local entrepreneurs to be self-reliant. | To carry out research and development of small and medium enterprises; Improve technological capacities and capabilities; Support mechanisms such as information, marketing, commercialisation, standardization and arrangements; Impart technology culture. Justification: There is need to support research and development of small and medium enterprises. |
| Information Centre | 2 | Store data and information on industrialization at the District Industrial Development office. | Purchase of computer and a printer; Establish one Trade and Industrial Information Centre (TIIC); Introduce project management package to 80 per cent of the population. | Computerize information and data; Link district with Ministry headquarters and other DIDO offices. Justification: Lack of data and information on industrialization. |
| Development of Women for Small Scale Enterprises District wide | 3 | Expose women to basic principles of management and bookkeeping; Provide credit to female entrepreneurs. | 90 per cent of women to be involved in small- scale enterprises; 80 per cent of the female entrepreneur in the district to be trained in various skills. | Increase incomes, and Standard of living of families. Justification: Expose women to basic principles of management and bookkeeping. |
| Development of Demonstration Manufacturing Centre | 4 | Making of bricks and tiles and pottery; Leather tanning; Train entrepreneurs in various skills; Impart appropriate technology skills suitable to local needs. | 90 per cent of local entrepreneurs to acquire new skills and start their own income generating projects; Train men and women entrepreneurs in the district i.e. 90 per cent. | Generate A.I.A; Raise income through sale of some of the products manufactured; Training of entrepreneurs. Justification: Impart appropriate technology skills suitable to local needs. |

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|---|----|--|---|--|
| Extension Services District wide | 5 | Train local entrepreneurs; Advise 'sick' units and assess their performance. | All existing industrial firms and potential investors in the district; Train 200 entrepreneurs per year. | Train investor and potential investors on business management skills. Justification: Most investors do not have adequate technical and management skills. |
| Provision of Loans for Small Scale Manufacturing Enterprises District wide | 6 | Give loans to viable potential projects, which cannot meet requirements of private financial institutions. | 80 per cent of the enterprises to receive credit. | Establish SMEs in the district. Justification: There is general lack of credit facilities in the district for promotion of rural industrialization. |
| Vegetable Oil Production Kakamega Town Crop Producing Areas | 7 | Construct vegetable oil plant. | Use the 80 percent oil crops in the district. | Enhance production and utilization of vegetable oil; Provide employment to the local community. Justification: There is no vegetable processing industry in the district. |
| Tomato Sauce Production Municipality Division | 8 | Horticultural farmers from each division to benefit from this venture; Income for farmers. | Construct tomato plant to produce tomato sauce, tomato ketch up, canned tomatoes and fresh tomatoes for export. | To improve horticultural production and income levels of the community. Justification: The project will use readily available raw materials. There is no such industry in the district. |
| Maize Milling Urban Centres | 9 | Construct maize meal plant for local market. | Increase maize hectareage in each division by 80%. Provide economic security to 85% of the local farmers. | Increase availability of food materials for human and animals. Justification: Maize is abundantly produced in the district. There is high demand for the product. |
| Vegetable Preservation Municipality Division | 10 | Construct a vegetable preservation unit with cold storage facilities; Store dried vegetable materials. | Introduce all farmers in the district to methods of vegetable preservation. 80 percent of farmers to be trained in vegetable preservation. | Ensure that wet season excess production of green vegetables is converted into dry materials for use during dry periods; Provide vegetables throughout the year. Justification: There is enough market locally and externally. |
| Charcoal Briquettes Programme District wide | 11 | Technology to be used is the moulding and drying of the briquettes. | Establish the forms next to all saw mills in the district; To have at least 3 such firms. | Utilize sawdust, which is a residue of saw milling into some useful products; Reduce depending on wood fuel. Justification: There is enough market locally and externally. |
| Mosquito Coil Making Municipality Division | 12 | Use saw dust, pyrethrum and starch for binding; Construction of the unit. | Reduce incidences of malaria outbreak in all the divisions by 80 per cent. | To minimize malaria infections by use of mosquito repellent coils. Justification: Such a project will create more employment opportunities and generate income. |

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|--|----|--|--|--|
| Chipboard and Joinery Industry Municipality Division | 13 | Construction of the unit whose products will be wood chippings, sawn timber from saw mills. | Kakamega Town to have such a unit within two years. | To provide and promote various products that can utilize by products into useful products. Justification: There are abundant raw materials for the project. |
| Treatment Plant Poles and Posts | 14 | One such a plant to be established in the district within two years. | Production of treated timber products. | To provide consumers with products that have their longevity increased, preserved from insects attack and strengthened mechanical properties. Justification: There are abundant raw materials for the project and ready market. |
| Milk Processing Municipality Division | 15 | Construct a milk processing plant. | Increase in zero grazing farmers by 70 per cent; Increase in milk produced per grade animal kept on zero grazing units by 75 per cent. | Stimulate increase in milk production; Improve milk handling; Improve nutritional status of the community. Justification: Milk is locally available and can induce farmers to produce more for commercial purposes. |
| Leather Tannery | 16 | Construct a leather making plant for making handbags; belts, purses, chap pals and shoes. | One plant to be constructed in the District within the plan period. | To utilize abundant hides and skins in the District; Improve income of livestock farmers. Justification: The locally available cheap raw materials of hides and skins can be made use of instead of exporting when raw. |
| Advanced Pottery Plant Shinyalu Division | 17 | Products for local and export market; Increase job opportunities; Improve on locally available skills. | One such a plant by the year 2008. | Construction of a pottery plant. Justification: The locally available skills can be improved to ensure mass production for local and export market. |
| Pork Processing Poultry Units Municipality Division | 18 | To increase pig farmers; To increase pig production; Provide income to the farmers. | By the year 2008 one such plant should exist in Kakamega District. | Construction of a pork and poultry unit. Justification: There is enough market demand locally. |
| Animal Feeds Plant | 19 | Construction of animal feeds plant. | Encourage livestock rearing with improved breeds by 80% farmers; Farmers to keep improved grade animals in each division as compared to exotic types. | Provide affordable animal feeds to the local farmers; Establish meat-processing plant. Justification: Currently there is no animal feeds factory. The demand for animal feed is high. |

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Improvement of tourism, trade and industry in the district relies entirely on the quality of physical infrastructure. There is need to have reliable, efficient road network, telephone services and electricity. To provide for these services, several stakeholders including the Ministry of public works and Roads, Local Authorities, community, NGOs and CBOs will be called upon to establish and maintain the physical infrastructure within their jurisdiction.

Since majority of the people in the district derive their incomes from agricultural and livestock activities and there is a sizeable number of workers employed in the agricultural related industries more emphasis will be put on agriculture and related activities. Information Communication Technology (ICT) though moderately adopted in the district has not reached the required level. To boost tourism, trade and industry the ICT sector will have to be intensified and be made cost effective.

Security is paramount to the growth of tourism, trade and industry in any area, therefore through Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order; Sector will be called upon to provide an enabling environment for investment, economic growth and development in the district.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To improve the quality of life of the people in the district available resources will be mobilized to provide access to basic social services, particularly education and health that are most needed by the poor. The sector will seek closer working relationship with community, CBOs, NGOs, religious organizations and other private providers to increase the range and quality of provision. Also prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other diseases will be intensified through networking of all stakeholders in the district.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The district has a high population as already endeavoured in Chapter Two, most of who depend on agriculture as their service of income. The dependency ratio is also high because the population is largely youthful. Most of those who depend on agriculture practice it at the subsistence level and the quality of agricultural labour is unskilled or semi-skilled. This is more or less the same for the other productive sectors except that the quality of the skilled population particularly in tourism, trade and industry will require to be greatly enhanced to enable them release the potential in the sector.

In order to ensure that the human resource potential is fully developed in the district, the sector will put in place strategies to ensure that the quality and capabilities of its labour force is enhanced while concentrating on building capacity at the school level through regular and curricular activities and reducing drop-out and enrolment rates. The quality of life of the population in terms of food, health, wealth creation and general socio-cultural advancement will also be dealt with during the plan period, particularly the involvement of women in development, so that the present poverty levels are reduced. Most important will be handling of the negative effects of HIV/AIDS on the population.

3.4.4. Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The Government through various ministries and departments will provide necessary enabling environment, implement relevant and appropriate policies, mobilize the community and coordinate sub sector activities.

The Non Governmental Organizations and Community-Based Organizations will provide credit facilities, physical infrastructure, educational and health services and network with other development partners.

The private sector will provide physical infrastructure and resources for development of the sector.

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---|--|--|--|
| Social Services | Mobilize community for sustainable development process | Inadequate funding; Lack of special fund (Relief of distress); Negative attitude towards disabled people. | Train group leaders in management skills; Strengthen various Social Development Committees; Empower the disadvantaged people; Establish a revolving fund; Network with development partners. |
| Culture | Preservation of culture and historic sites. | Inadequate funding; Lack of cultural infrastructure; Persistence of negative traditional practices. Lack of enough staff; Lack of skills for target group. | Registration and training of artists, herbalists and cultural groups; Network with other agencies; Organize frequent cultural festivals; Improve cultural sites and market artifacts. |
| Sports | Promote sporting activities in the district. | Lack of sufficient funds; Leadership wrangles in sports associations; Lack of enough equipment and sports facilities. | Solicit funds from well wishers and sponsors; Construction of sports facilities; Training of coaches and sportsmen and women. |
| Kakamega Multi Purpose Development Training Institute | Rehabilitation and improvement of the institute. | Poor physical facilities and equipment Inadequate funds. | Introduce demand driven and value added courses and seminars; Rehabilitate and improving on its physical facilities. |

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| Adult Education | Increase adult enrolment and retention. | Lack of teaching resources; Shortage of class/rooms, high number of untrained teachers, high drops out rates, negative attitudes towards adult education. | Publicize adult education program; Start income generating activities; Train adult education teachers; Collaborate with other departments and agencies. |
| Shelter and Housing | Improve housing. | Inadequate budgetary allocation; Poverty, expensive building materials, high population; Environmental degradation. | Use local durable low cost building materials; Encourage use of local appropriate modern technology; Reduce environmental degradation. |
| Labour, Employment and Occupational Health | Provide labour, employment and occupational health and safety advisory services. | Inadequate funds and staff; Archaic labour, employment and factories acts, legislations and guidelines; Influx of foreigners to the labour market. | Create a databank; Advocate for revision of the labour employment and factories legislations; Link and liaise with the immigration department. |
| Children Department | Advocate for the protection of children's rights. | Negative socio-cultural attitudes and practices; High cost of education; High incidence of drug abuse and trafficking; Poverty; Physical, economic or sexual exploitation; abuse and violence High prevalence of HIV infection. | Promote activities supporting behaviour change and participation; Utilize advocacy, social mobilization and communication; Network with government departments and other agencies. |
| Education And Training | Enhance and improve the relevance and quality of education at all levels. | High levels of poverty; High drop out rates; Prevalence of HIV/AIDS; High cost of education; Frequent changes in recommended textbooks and course books; Poor transition rate from one level of education to another; Inadequate physical infrastructure. | Expand school bursaries to cater for needy children; Offer loans and scholarships; Put up and expand the existing facilities; Promote girl child education; Training and in servicing special education teachers; Network with other agencies. |
| Population | Coordinate National Population Policy for sustainable development. | Inadequate funding; Lukewarm cooperation and collaboration. | Revitalize the District Population and Family Planning Committee; Undertake research survey on the critical population issues. |
| Health | Increase coverage and accessibility of health services. | Inadequate funds; Shortage of drugs, medical equipment, staff and transport; Poor infrastructure; Traditional and religious beliefs; Ignorance on immunization; Mismanagement and corruption; Environmental degradation. | Increase provision of curative and preventive health services; Increase the number of graded staff; Provide equipment and drugs; Train and sensitise community health workers; Open more static immunization points; Ensure accountability and transparency of public funds; Reduce environmental degradation. |
| HIV/AIDS | Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence in the district. | Inadequate resources to fight the HIV/AIDS epidemic; | Encourage behavioural change; Ensure safe blood transfusion and prevention of mother to |

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| | | Poor networking of the stakeholders. | child transmission activities; Strengthen DACC, CACCs and ACUs; Network with other agencies; Popularise home-based care. |
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3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Social Services

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---|--|---|
| Community Development Program District wide | To increase the number of well organized and managed groups to venture into business, farming and revolving loan programs to boost rural income and employment opportunity. | Identify model groups per location and access them to credit facilities with reasonable borrowing conditions to expand their activities, provide training in project management and bookkeeping. | Mobilization, formation, registration, training, supervision, follow-up visits, monitoring and evaluation. |
| Skills Development Vocational Rehabilitation Centre District wide | Provide Training in various skills to develop self-reliance. | Resettlement of the disabled persons in various market centres and provision of equipments or capital to start small business. | Identifying the problems facing the disabled persons in the district, documentation of the number of disabled persons. |
| Renovation of Buildings and Provision of Electricity Kakamega Voc. Rehabilitation Centre Kakamega Municipality | Improve security in the institution; Enable the student to use electrified equipments in the centres. | To create good working and living conditions. | Installation of electricity to the workshops, dormitories, staff houses, fencing, and general renovation of old building. |

B: New Project Proposals: Social Services

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|------------------|---|---|---|
| Youth Self Employment Program District wide | 1 | To achieve maximum performance and setting up small industries in the rural areas; Provision of loans to youth. | Promote self-employed and self-reliant on youths; Promote industrialization and reduce poverty. | Train the youth in business management, new farming methods. Justification: Reduce unemployment. |
| Revolving Loan Fund for the Women Groups District wide | 2 | Setting structures for loan disbursement, repayment and management of the programme. | The financial support derived from the fund will improve the status of women and provide economic empowerment for industries development, hence reduce poverty. | Mobilization, training groups on loan management. Justification: Promote and raise the status of women through giving credit facilities. |
| Revolving Fund for the Disabled Persons District wide | 3 | Discourage begging, and over reliance on able members of the society. | To provide financial support to the disabled persons when need arise and improve their economic status. | Identify, train and disburse loans to the disabled businessmen/ women. Justification: Promote and raise the status of disadvantaged persons in the society through granting loans. |

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| Grants (Relief Fund) Vulnerable Groups Persons District wide | 4 | To select needy cases to be assisted by the fund. | To provide assistance to vulnerable groups or persons. | Identify the groups/ persons screen and prioritise needy cases: Form Disabled Committee at all levels. Justification: Promote and empower the vulnerable groups/persons in the society. |
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B: New Project Proposals: Culture

| Project Name Location Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|------------------|---|---|--|
| Revolving Fund to Finance Visual Artists District wide | 1 | To access credit to artists to enable production of improved goods and better management skills. | Cover at least one division annually to cover all 7 divisions in the plan period. | Provide funds to improve on production of cultural materials including pottery, ceramics, basketry, woodwork and other visual arts products. Justification: Mobilize local artists to be self reliant in basic needs and development process |
| Construction of a District Cultural Centre Municipality Division | 2 | To act as a nucleus focal point for exhibition and performance of cultural activities for recreation and income generation. | The centre to start at beginning of plan period (2002) and expected to be complete in 3 years time. | Establish a multi-purpose cultural centre comprising of social hall, art theatre, art gallery, restaurant and office. Justification: Promote the preservation and role of culture. |
| Construction of a Recording Studio Municipality | 3 | To enable artists record their performances for commercial use and income. | The project can be completed within one financial year. | To construct a fully equipped recording studio for music and other performing arts. Justification: There is need to commercialise art work through establishment of markets for cultural materials and studio recording |
| Construction of Divisional Herbal Medicine Clinics District wide | 4 | To access and enable the local communities to utilize herbal medicine at affordable prices. | Establish at least one major herbal clinic in all the 7 divisions in the plan period. | Establish herbal medicine clinics at the divisional level and provide equipment for processing herbal drugs. Justification: Currently there are no well-established herbal medicine clinics though people rely on traditional medicine in the district. |
| District Cultural Museum Municipality | 5 | Provide a place for preservation and storage of traditional artifacts for exhibition and future use. | Complete construction and equipping of the museum in 3 years time. | Construct museum and equip. Justification: There is need to promote and preserve local culture; There is no cultural museum in the district. |

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| Skills Development for Artists District wide | 6 | To equip artists with skills to create self-employment. | Organize at least one training at district and divisional level for performing art, visual arts traditional foods etc. | Organize training for artists at the district and divisional levels. Justification: There is need for capacity building on skills and development for artists in the district through trainings. |
| Anti-Aids Campaign District wide | 7 | Participate in the fight against the spread of AIDS disease from a cultural perspective. | At least one such festival quarterly in a year. | Organize cultural drama and frequent festivals; Organize education seminars on the same. Justification: Reduce negative traditional practices which have contributed to the spread of HIV/AIDS in the district. |

B: New Project Proposals: Department of Sports

| Project Name Location/ Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activity |
|--|------------------|--|--|---|
| Construction of Playgrounds at Khayega – Shinyalu Division and Municipality Division | 1 | Avail marathon facilities. Promote sports. | Complete the two facilities within the plan period | Construct playgrounds Justification: Inadequate sports facilities in the district have adversely affected sports in the district. |
| Construction of Swimming Pool Project Municipality Division | 2 | To promote swimming as a sport. | One swimming pool constructed. | Construction of swimming pool. Justification: Currently in the district there is no public swimming pool in to cater for local demand. |
| Promotion of Sporting Activities District-Wide | 3 | Improve sporting activities and talents in the district. | Organize sporting activities in all divisions. | Organize coaching and officiating clinics in athletics, football and handball, sports tournaments; Purchase sports equipments, train sportsmen and women in youth camps/centres Justification: Need to identify and train sports women and sportsmen and provide the necessary services to boost sports in general. |

B: New Project Proposals: Kakamega Multi Purpose Development Training Institute

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--|---|--|
| Improvement of Hostel | 1 | To offer better, affordable accommodation facilities and attract more clients. | Utilize fully the existing bed space of about 120 beds. | Partitioning of old halls, renovation, rehabilitation and painting. Purchase of new beds and linen. Justification: To utilize the institute fully and improve the facilities for optimum utilization. |

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| Launching of Regular Courses | 2 | To facilitate self-sustaining training programs; To utilize the institute facilities optimally. | Utilize current existing idle capacity; Generate own A.I.A. to reduce reliance on supplement | Seek funds to mount the courses; Have residential lecturers; embark on a vigorous marketing/ publicity campaign. Justification: Currently few courses are offered at the institute. |
| Improvement of Kitchen Facilities. | 3 | Provide quality and efficient catering services. | Be able to cater for at least 200 participants at one given time. | Renovation of the working space; Installation of cold room purchase of equipment; Supplement use of wood fuel jikos with gas and electric jikos Justification: Improve kitchen facilities. |
| Construction of Large Conference Hall and Tuition Facilities | 4 | To attract and house more clients. | To create ample space and create conducive teaching/ learning facilities for at least 200 people at a time. | Get sketch drawings and cost estimates; Procure building materials and commencement of building works; Purchase classroom equipment Justification: There is need to have large multipurpose conference hall. |
| Construction of a Septic Tank. | 5 | Expand on the capacity of existing septic facilities. | Create an additional 90 liters septic tank capacity. | Obtain drawings and cost estimates; Procure of building materials, construction works. Justification: Present system overflows and it can be a health hazard. |
| Construction of Staff Houses | 6 | Ease the current staff-housing problem particularly for the junior staff whose services are most critical e.g. cooks. | Provide staff houses for about 25 staff members. | Obtain sketch drawings and cost; Do the siting, procurement of building materials and construction works. Justification: Most staff work late in the night or very early in the morning; Provision of houses bring workers closer to their workplace. |

B: New Project Proposal: Children's Department

| Project Name Location/ Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|---|---|---|
| Rehabilitation of Kakamega Approved School and Kakamega Juvenile Remand Home Municipality Division | 1 | To rehabilitate the institutions to improve the living standards of the children. | All institutions to be fenced; Provide and install all equipment; Construct all the buildings required. | Construct modern dormitories, kitchen and classrooms; Provide equipment. Fence compound. Justification: Facilities in the two institutions are dilapidated and need to be rehabilitated. |

A: On-going Project: Adult Education

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|--|---|
| Construction of Navakholo and Ikolomani Offices | To house the divisional staff in Navakholo and Ikolomani. | Divisional office staff to get office accommodation Navakholo (4 rooms block office). Ikolomani (3 rooms and 1 store). | Complete construction of office buildings in Navakholo and Ikolomani. |

B: New Project Proposals: Adult Education

| Project Name Location/ Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|---|--|---|
| Income Generating Projects | 1 | To attract more learners to centres; Attract more men to train in brick moulding; Improve standards of living hence reducing poverty. | Adult learners to be given the necessary skills needed by the various technical persons. | Introduce learners to proper farming methods; Introduce brick moulding techniques and training on manufacturing fireless cookers using local materials. Justification: The incomes generated from sales and improved quality of goods will help reduce poverty. |
| Provision of T/L Low Cost Material District wide | 2 | To provide low cost materials using locally available materials, to high deficiency of T/L materials. | Train adult education teachers on how to produce low cost teaching learning materials and organize and produce low cost T/L materials to be used in centres. | Produce low cost T/L materials using locally available materials to be used in our centres. Justification: The cost of T/L material is exorbitant and local production will greatly reduce this. |
| Training the Teaching Staff District wide | 3 | To enable the teachers perform their duties more efficiently and avoid unnecessary supervision and inspection. | All adult education teachers in the district. | Train teachers in method of handling non-formal education both for the adults and the out of school youths. Justification: Develop highly trained and efficient staff in the district. |

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|--|--|--|
| Iguhu H/C Ikolomani Division | Complete building, which is 75% complete to enable admission of maternity cases. | Complete the buildings and start IP services. | Construction of 13 staff houses and OPD, MCH/FP, maternity and kitchen. |
| Malava District Hospital Malava Division | Provision of affordable health services in this densely populated area. | Start District Hospital services at Malava H/C. | Equipping of the IP department. |
| Renovating PGH Amenity Wards, Kitchen and Laundry Municipality Division | To use habitable buildings and increase cleaner wards in the hospital. | Complete the renovation of amenity wards; Start using the improved blocks. | Complete construction of one male amenity ward and renovate the condemned kitchen and laundry. |

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| Malava District Hospital Malava Division | Provision of affordable health services in this densely populated area. | Start District Hospital services at Malava H C. | Equipping of the IP department. |
| Renovating PGH Amenity Wards, Kitchen and Laundry Municipality Division | To use habitable buildings and increase cleaner wards in the hospital. | Complete the renovation of amenity wards: Start using the improved blocks. | Complete construction of one male amenity ward and renovate the condemned kitchen and laundry. |
| MTC Kitchen Municipality Division | To have a separate kitchen for students at MTC. | Complete the block and start using it. | Construction of a new kitchen and food store for students. |
| Lusumu Dispensary Navakholo Location | Reduce distance to the nearest health facility. | Complete and open the facility. | Complete construction of the dispensary block, which is 45% complete i.e. up to the roof level. |
| Eshikhuyu Dispensary Lurambi Division | Improve services in this facility and increase immunization coverage to reduce occurrences of immunizable diseases. | Complete the block and expand services including immunization and even maternity services. | Complete the dispensary block, which is 10% complete though semi permanent block being used. |
| Kuvasali Dispensary Kabras Division | Make maternity and emergency services available in their remote area. | Complete and start maternity and IP services. | Complete construction of a maternity block and 3 staff houses. |
| PGH OPD/Casualty Municipality Division | Salvage the buildings that are underutilized. | Start making optimum use of the blocks. | Complete the blocks, which are in use despite being incomplete. |
| HIV/AIDS District-Wide | Reduce the spread of AIDS. | Reduce the spread of AIDS to near zero. | Continue with the health education. |
| EPI District-wide | Eradicate all immunizable diseases by immunizing all children. | Immunize all 5 year olds in the district. | Continue with the immunization. |

B: New Project Proposals: Health

| Project Name Location/ Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---------------------|---|--|--|
| ICU - PGH Municipality Division | 1 | Provide this service, which is not available in Western Kenya. | Complete and start ICU services to handle the many accident victims here. | Complete construction of ICU of 20 patients and equipment. Justification: The hospital serves the whole province and has no ICU. |
| Malava District Hospital Kabras Division | 2 | Bring Hospital services closer to the people; Reduce referrals to PGH. | Upgrade the H C into a District Hospital under the Medical Superintendent. | Construction of Paediatric ward, male and female X-ray, kitchen, theatre; Electrify the facility. Justification: There is need to upgrade the centre to a District Hospital. |
| Prisons H/C Municipality Division | 3 | Make emergency services available in the prisons; Decongest the PGH. | Complete construction and equipping of the H C. | Construction of IP department for GK Prisons dispensary. Justification: In order to attend to emergency cases within the institute there is need for H C. |
| Shikusa H.C Shikusa Prisons Lurambi Division | 4 | Get IP client services available in this densely populated area. | Complete and open an IP department; Reduce referrals to PGH. | Construct an IP department. Justification: To improve the health services at the prison department and community. |

need to intensify and diversify both food and cash crop production to improve standard of living of people in the district. Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order Sector is expected to mainstream gender in all areas of development.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1. Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.5.2. District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will improve on District Management Information System through use of available modern information technology in the district.

3.5.3. Importance of the Sector 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 revues.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The Government through various departments will provide an enabling environment to collect, store and disseminate information and thus promote information, communication and technology in the district..

3.5.5 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. |
| Kakamega Records Center (Archives) | Ensure effective records management systems. | Re-use of media equipment e.g. magnetic tapes; Inadequate equipment and trained staff; Weak intersectoral cooperation | Promote intersectoral cooperation with Government departments and other agencies. |

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| | | tapes; Inadequate equipment and trained staff; Weak intersectoral cooperation | Government departments and other agencies. |
| Kenya National Library Service | Increase information materials and expansion of the existing facilities. | Unwillingness of the local communities to cost share; Poor reading culture. Inadequate funding. | Revitalize the library service; Encourage setting up of community libraries |
| Information | Facilitate the efficient flow of information. | Lack of transport; Shortage of information officers and modern equipment. | Collect and disseminate information; Provide logistical support |

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Information Communication Technology

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Target | Description of Activities |
|---|--|--|--|
| District Information and Documentation Centre | To have all information which development partners can use. | Increase collection and dissemination of information by 50 percent annually. | Collection, Storage and dissemination of information. |
| District Management Information System (DMIS) | To computerize update information from each sector in the district; To train staff on computer on how to collect and disseminate information. | Increase coverage of data collection from 6 departments to 20 departments Train 60 staff from various departments. | Collection of information from departments; Training of staff dealing with records. |

B: New Project Proposals: Kakamega Records Centre

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Target | Description Of Activities |
|--|------------------|--|---|---|
| Computerization of the Centre Kakamega Municipality | 1 | To improve record management. | Increase access to archival holdings to researchers, planners and administrators by 50 percent. | Purchase of computer and its accessories; Train staff on necessary packages in MS DOS, windows; Network with other information centres. Justification: Currently the department is not computerized and there is need to network with other information centres. |
| Construction of Repository/ Search Room Kakamega Municipality | 2 | To preserve archives and be regional centre. | Increase record holding capacity by over 80 percent; Provide ample space for carrying out research work. | Extension of the 2 existing repositories; Purchase of racks; Equip the search room with chairs, tables, cabinets, and microreaders. Justification: The repositories are very small for storage of documents |

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Kenya National Library Services

| Project Name Location/ Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|--|
| Provision of Relevant Reading Materials Kakamega Town, Lurambi Division | To improve general standards of education and eradicate illiteracy in the district. | Increase book stock by 10,000 volumes and 10 titles of periodicals. | Purchase of books for current 8-4-4-education system and general readership. |

B: New Project Proposals: Kenya National Library Services

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|---|--|---|
| Expansion and Renovation of the Library. Kakamega Town. | 1 | To create more reading room for the fast increasing population. | To create sitting capacity for about 200 readers. | Extend both adult and junior libraries, furnish and repaint the library. Justification: To ease over crowding and create space for more books and periodicals. |
| Community Based Libraries All Divisions | 2 | Bring library services closer to people. | Establish a community library in every Division through cost sharing. | Establish community-based libraries. Justification: There is need to decentralize library services to the divisions |
| Office Equipments Kakamega Town | 3 | To disseminate information effectively. | 2 computers; 2 photocopying machines and 1 film projector procured. | Purchase of computers, photocopying machines and film projector. Justification: Provide equipment for smooth running of the centre. |

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The provision of well-maintained physical infrastructure is key to growth of Information Communication Technology (ICT), which depend 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.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER**3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will ensure favourable environment for prospering and poverty reduction for all through sustainable balanced development. Reduce inequalities of access and opportunity whether based on location, sex or occupation. In order to restore the credibility of the public service the moral of "service" to the public together with a work ethic based on honesty and endeavour will be re-established in the district.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is responsible for establishing and coordination of national policies for development. This is done through the District Development Plans and special policy papers. The sector gives guidance in choosing and designing of projects and programs and implementation of District Focus for Rural Development strategy through Development committees established at various levels, financial management and accounting, supplies management, personnel management, maintenance of law and order and administration of justice. As a service sector, it will enhance the overall production, employment incomes and revenue through improved public sector management.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The Government through various departments will implement policies, maintain law and order, ensure administration of justice, mobilize resources, rehabilitate and reform offenders, ensure prudent financial management and coordinate sub-sector activities.

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|
| Financial Management | Enhance accountability, efficiency and transparency in the management of public funds. | Misappropriation of public funds; Accumulation of pending bills and Paymaster General (PMG) rejections. | Re-organize the structure of operations of district treasury; Training of accounts staff and computerization. |
| Development Planning | Encourage participatory planning by all stakeholders. | Lack of adequate resources; Low budgetary allocation for DPUs; Donor dependency syndrome; Low community participation. | Mobilize community; Training of social mobilizers; Equip District Planning Unit; Establish community development fund; Encourage more partnerships; Discourage donor dependency syndrome. |
| Provincial Administration | Ensure the existence of conducive social political and economic environment. | Inadequate resources; Political patronage and interference; Poverty. | Coordinate all Government agencies and activities; Maintain law and order; Mobilize community. |

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| Prison Department (Penal Institution) | Provide better services to prisoners. | Congestion; Inadequate transport, equipments, water supply and sanitation; Inadequate funding. | Ensure safe and secure holding of prisoners; Improve, expand and maintain prison facilities; Provide equipment and transport. |
| Legal Services | Avail affordable legal services to the community. | Expensive and inaccessible to the majority; Lack of bodies providing legal aid. | Establish alternative arrangement for minor dispute resolution; Offer subsidized legal services; Guide in mainstreaming of gender. |
| Administration of Justice | Increase transparency and ensure the rule of law is upheld. | Corruption and mal-administration of justice; Inadequate judicial staff. | Decentralization of administration of justice; Dismantle outmoded, repressive and inappropriate laws. |
| Probation Services | Rehabilitate offenders. | Lack adequate transport, staff and funds; Non-placement of offenders to Community Service Order. | Request to be provided with adequate staff, transport and funds for efficient operations; Coordinate implementation of Community Service Order Act. |
| Police Department | Provide security to everybody and their properties. | Inadequate and unreliable transport; Poor communication network; Lack of enough personnel; Inadequate funding; Poor cooperation from members of the public. | Government to allocate more funds; Intensify community policing in all areas; Improve public image to attract confidence; Provide adequate personnel with the necessary facilities. |
| Local Governance | Support the provision of catalytic infrastructure | Inadequate revenue to deliver services; Mismanagement and corruption; Grabbing of public utilities; Environmental degradation. | Improve local service delivery and financial management; Strengthen local revenue mobilization capacity; Use community based participatory planning. |

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposal: Financial Management

| Project Name Location/ Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|--|--|--|
| Computer Ledger Management Programme Kakamega District Headquarters | 1 | To enhance accountability, efficiency and transparency on use of public funds. | Train all departmental heads and accounts staff on financial management, record keeping and preparation of half yearly reports of ministries as opposed to yearly. | Train participants on proper and efficient management of finances; Make timely reports on accounting matters. Justification: Training for department heads and accounts staffs that have not been trained on financial management vital. |

B: New Project Proposals: Penal Institutions

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---------------------|--|---|---|
| Construction of Wards and Reservoir Water Tank | 1 | To reduce congestion in the wards and improve water and sanitation in the prison. | Decongest the wards by 50 per cent; Reduce water borne diseases by 50 per cent. | Design a mixed block ward; Construct the wards; Purchase and install a reservoir water tank. |
| Rehabilitation of Shikusa Command Health Centre | 2 | To improve the health of the offenders and staff. | The health centre will cater for high population in the command and its environs. | Electrification and face lifting of Shikusa health centre. |

B: New Project Proposals: Probation Services

| Project Name Location/ Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---------------------|---|--|---|
| Implementation of Community Service Order (CSO) Act | 1 | Reduce the number of convicts in prisons. | Put convicts to work on rural access roads, schools and other institutions. | Identify community projects that can benefit from free labour; The convicts to work on their own farms. Justification: Government expenditure on maintaining prisoners will be reduced. Look after their families thus reducing incidences if poverty. |

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Public Administration, Law and Order Sector is linked to other sectors in various ways. Agricultural activities cannot take place if there is no law and order. Administration also provides farmers with the knowledge for improvement of agricultural production. Police and other administrative offices including provincial administration use infrastructure in the process of carrying out their duties. They use roads, houses and other facilities like telephones as they carry their duties. Also Trade, Tourism and Industrial activities cannot succeed where there is no sufficient public administration, law and order. Likewise Human Resource Development Sector feeds public administration, law and order with its staff who must also visit hospitals/health institutions whenever they fall sick. Thus all these sectors are linked to Public Administration, Law and Order Sector. The sector coordinates activities in all sectors including agriculture, roads, water supply and security.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter indicates how the projects and programmes identified in Chapter 3 on District Development strategies and priorities should be implemented, monitored and evaluated during the plan period. It defines the monitoring and evaluation mechanism that will be used during the implementation period. The lessons learned in chapter two is that the implementation rate of the 1997-2001 was low due to inadequate funding and low community participation. Also monitoring and evaluation had not been incorporated in the plan hence leading to need for Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Chapter.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M & E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

Monitoring and evaluation will be done at five levels. At village, sub location and location level the monitoring and evaluation of Community Action Plans (CAPs) and the CAPs implementation committees, Project Management Committees and other development partners will do the programs. The monitoring will be continuous.

At divisional level the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will be composed of District Officer in the division, Divisional Heads of Department and NGOs representatives. The monitoring will be done quarterly through frequent field visits.

At district level the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, which is composed of the District Commissioner, Heads of Department and local NGOs will be strengthened. A system will be established for analysing, storing, retrieving and channelling of monitoring and evaluation information to all stakeholders to facilitate fast corrective measures. All annual work plans will include monitoring, evaluation, and requests for resources to be allocated to carry out the exercise.

There is need to have joint monitoring for Government departments, NGOs and communities for the ownership of the project and programs. Capacity building at the above levels in monitoring and evaluation is very important for packing the information for decision-making and feedback at all levels. The main source of information on monitoring and evaluation will be through field visits, annual reports, annual reviews, expenditures, periodic evaluation and special studies (baseline surveys/Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey) (MICS) to measure change quantitatively and qualitatively.

The Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee through its defined mechanism will monitor and evaluate both short and medium term programs and lastly the ministry headquarters will monitor and evaluate the medium term programs.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M& E Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|------------|------------|--|---|---|---|
| National Agricultural Livestock Extension Project (SIDA.) | 50 m | 2002-2007 | No. of farmers adopting modern farming and livestock husbandry; No. of zero grazing units; No. of grade cattle introduced; Volume of milk produced per cow; No. of dipping facilities rehabilitated; No. of field days, demonstrations, seminars, trainings and workshops held in a financial year. | Monthly, quarterly and annual reports; Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to the DEC/DDC. | DALEO and Donors. | Farmers to Increase crop and livestock production. |
| Livestock Development Programme | | 2002-2005 | No. of farmers adopting modern livestock husbandry; No. of zero grazing units; No. of grade cattle introduced; Volume of milk produced per cow No. of dipping facilities rehabilitated; No. of field days, demonstrations, seminars, trainings and workshops held in a financial year. | Monthly, quarterly and annual reports; Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to the DEC/DDC. | District Livestock Production Officer and Donors. | Farmers to Increase amount of fodder conserved. |
| Heifer Project International (HPI) | | 2002-2007 | No. of zero grazing units; No. of grade cattle introduced; Volume of milk produced per cow. | Annual reports; Field visits; Reports from community Reports to the DEC/DDC. | DLPO and Donors. | Farmers to increase milk production through Mukulusu Women Group. |
| National Livestock Development Programme | 50m | | No. adopting modern husbandry; No. benefiting from the loans scheme; No. of trainings. | Annual reports; Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to the DEC/DDC. | DLPO. | Donors to provide logistical support; Farmers to provide Land. |
| Small Holder Dairy | | 2002-2005 | Nos. adopting modern | Field visits; Reports from | DLPO ILRI and DFID | ILRI and DFID to control the project |

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| Development Project | | | husbandry. | community; Reports to the DEC/DDC. | to control the project and provide logistical support. | and provide logistical support; Farmers to keep dairy cattle. |
| Veterinary Clinical Services | | 2002-2007 | No. of livestock vaccinated and treated. | Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to the DEC/DDC. | DVO. | Farmers to increase honey production centres. |
| Artificial Insemination | 1.52m | 2002-2007 | No. of livestock inseminated; No. of local bulls castrated. | Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC. | DVO. | Farmers to Provide land; Donors to provide logistic support. |
| Hides and Skins | 0.5m | 2002-2006 | No. of licensed hides dealers; No. of hides and skins produced. | Field visits; Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC. | DVO. | Farmers provide land, labour, ownership; Donors provide funds, logistic support |
| Meat Inspection | 48.5m | 2002-2005 | No. of carcasses inspected. | Field visits; Annual reports. | DVO. | Community to participate in planning and implementation on rehabilitation scheme |
| Tick Control | 5.9m | 2002-2005 | No. of dips rehabilitated; No. of dip management committee members trained. | Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC. | DVO. | Community to ensure catchments area protected and well managed in every division. |
| Pest and Disease Control | 4.7m | 2002-2007 | No. of animals vaccinated. | Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC. | DVO. | Community to participate, pay for laboratory services, provide logistical support. |
| CARD Assets Development Programme | 4.25m | 2002-2005 | No. of long stroth type of hive; Volume of honey and wax produced; No. of farmers and honey production centres. | Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC. | CARD and Livestock Department. | Community to run their own schemes effectively. |
| On Farm Demonstration and Distribution of Clean Planting Material | 4.5m | 2002-2004 | No. of demonstration and bulking plots for beans, cassava and bananas; No. of farmers trained | Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC. | DALEO, Donors, CARD (NGO). | Support water providers; Use available data; Community to participate in planning and implementation of the water schemes. |
| Integrated and Sustainable Soil Fertility Management | 1m | 2002-2005 | No. of farmers having skills on composting, green manure-ring, and efficient fertilizer use at farm level. | Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC. | DALEO, Donors, CARD (NGO). | Community to contribute to cost share; Donors to assist in logistical support. |
| Dry Season Irrigation Development | 6m | 2002-2007 | No. of irrigation farms established; | Field visits; Reports from community; | DALEO. | Coffee Board of Kenya to assist in logistical support. |

| Programme | | | No. of farmers trained: | Reports to DEC DDC. | | |
|---|------|-----------|--|---|---|---|
| Rehabilitation of Rural Water Supply | 3m | 2002-2008 | No. of schemes rehabilitated in each financial year; No. of households accessible to clean safe drinking water; Decrease in cases of water borne diseases. | Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC DDC. | District Water Officer; Community. | Farmers to ensure increased milk production by 50% and good storage facilities. |
| Conservation of Water Resources | 100m | 2002-2008 | No. of gazetted water sources and catchments areas; No. of District Water Board meetings held in a year; No. of training, seminars and workshops held in a financial year. | District Water Board minutes; Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC | District Water Officer; Community | GOK and Donors to establish revolving fund scheme for urban Saccos. and Rural Saccos. |
| Surveillance of Water Quality and Pollution Control | 60m | 2002-2005 | No. of trainings conducted; No. of pollution cases reported. | District Water Board minutes; Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to the DEC/DDC. | District Water Officer; Community. | NHC, donors and members to ensure decent residential houses are constructed. |
| Enforcement of the Water Act (Cap 372) and Implementation of the Water Policy | | 2002-2007 | No. of District Water Board meetings; No. of water use application made and approved. | District Water Board minutes; Field visits. | District Water Officer; District Water Board. | Donors to assist in funding. |
| Support to Water Providers | | 2002-2008 | No. of water schemes. | Reports from community Reports to the DEC/DDC. | District Water Officer; Community. | Donors to assist in funding. |
| Virhembe Rural Water Supply in Shibuye Location of Shinyalu Division | | 2002-2004 | No. of households accessible to clean safe drinking water; Decrease in cases of water borne diseases. | Reports from community; Reports to the DEC/DDC; Field visits. | District Water Office Community. | GOK provide funds to construct 7 divisional forest extension offices. |
| Rehabilitation of Coffee Factories | | 2002-2004 | No. of coffee factories rehabilitated, electrified; Quantity of coffee processed; Revenue earned by farmers; Acreage under | Records from coffee factories; Monthly, quarterly and annual reports; Field visits; District Agricultural Board minutes. | District Cooperative Officer; Farmers Cooperative Societies. | Community to participate and provide logistical support. |

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| | | | coffee production. | | | |
| Dairy Animal Improvement Programme | | 2002-2005 | No. of farmers adopting modern livestock husbandry: No. of zero grazing units: No. of grade cattle introduced: Volume of milk produced per cow. | Monthly, quarterly and annual reports: Field visits: Reports from Dairy Cooperative Societies and factories. | Kakamega Dairy Farmers Cooperative Society: District Cooperative Officer. | Kenya Wildlife Services to assist in forest patrols: Community to conserve the environment. |
| District Revolving Fund Programme | 1.2m | 2002-2007 | No. of cooperative societies benefited from the revolving fund: No. of micro financial institutions offering credit facilities to farmers: Turnover from cooperative societies. | Monthly, quarterly and annual reports: Field visits: District Development Committee minutes. | District Cooperative Officer and Saccos. | Staff to be accommodated in future. |
| Housing Project Kakamega Municipality | 0.4m | 2002-2008 | No. of residential houses constructed. | Field visits: Reports from the Cooperative Societies. | Malava and Kakamega Teachers Housing Cooperative Societies. | Community to understand wise use of natural resources and sanitation ethics. |
| Electrification of District Forest Staff Houses | 0.3m | 2002-2004 | No. of houses electrified. | Annual reports: Field visits: DDC minutes. | District Forest Officer. | Community will be involved in planning and coordination of all the activities. Hiring experts to give lectures and speeches |
| Rehabilitation and Extension of Guest house | 2 m | 2002-2004 | No. of rooms rehabilitated. | Annual reports: Field visits: DDC minutes. | District Forest Officer. | Materials will be sourced from UNDP, UNEP, Nature Kenya, ICIPE, ICRAF, KWS, WWF. |
| Construction of Divisional Forest Extension Offices | 2 m | 2002-2008 | No. of offices constructed. | Annual reports: Field visits: DDC minutes. | District Forest Officer. | Ministry of Environment to provide funds. |
| arm and Agro-forestry Training and Extension | 1.2 m | 2002-2006 | No. of farmers trained: No. of tree nurseries established. | Annual reports: Field visits: Reports from community: DDC minutes. | District Forest Officer. | Community to increase tree planting as a result of training farmers with different levels of management skills. |
| Forest Policing and Environmental Education | | 2002-2008 | No. of forest guards and technical staff trained. | Annual reports: Field visits: Reports from community: DDC minutes. | District Forest Officer. | Community to participate in policing alongside GOK guard: Community to be involved in |

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| | | | | | | involved in training Programmes; Community to participate in EIA for projects. |
| District Environment Conservation Office Construction | | 2002-2003 | Complete and equipped office. | Annual reports; Field visit; DDC minutes. | District Environment Conservation Officer. | Community GOK and NGOs/CBOs to collaborate EIA. |
| Environmental Awareness Campaign | | 2002-2006 | No. of community members sensitised. | Field visits; Annual reports. | District Environment Conservation Officer. | Community GOK and NGOs/CBOs to collaborate EIA. |
| Environmental Training on clean production and auditing | | 2002-2007 | No. of industrialists, council officials and farmers trained. | Field visits; Annual reports. | District Environment Conservation Officer. | Community GOK and NGOs/CBOs to collaborate EIA. |
| District Environment Documentation Centre Establishment. | | 2002-2006 | Books, posters and videocassettes stored. | Field visits; Annual reports. | District Environment Conservation Officer. | Farmers to be trained in fish farming and be established in making individual pod. |
| On Farm Trial Programme. | | 2002-2004 | No. of demonstration farms; No. of farmers trained; No. of fish ponds established; Total tonnage of fish harvested in a year. | Field visits; Annual reports. | District Fisheries Officer. | Farmers to be trained in fish farming and be established in making individual pod. |
| Lutonyi Fish Farm | | 2002-2006 | No. of demonstration farms; No. of farmers trained; No. of fish ponds established. | Field visits; Annual reports. | District Fisheries Officer. | Fisheries Officer and NGOs to hold awareness campaigns; Community to implement. |

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Instruments | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|---|---|-------------------------|--|
| Routine Maintenance | 60 m | 2002-2008 | No. of kilometres of roads graded and gravelled; Amount of money allocated. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Works Officer. | Community to provide labour; GOK provide funds; Local Authority provides funds through LATF. |
| Kakamega-Chepsonoi Road (D298) | 58m | 2002-2004 | No. of kilometres gravelled; Amount of money allocated. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Works Officer. | GOK to provide funds for maintenance of roads. |
| Road C41 Lurambi-Nzoia | 58.8m | 2002-2004 | No. of kilometres gravelled; Amount of money | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Works Officer. | G.O.K to provide funds for maintenance of roads. |

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| | | | allocated. | | | |
| Rural Electrification Program | 800m | 2002-2008 | No. of trading centres with electricity; Percentage of household with power; Number of villages supplied with electricity per year. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | Kenya Power and Lighting Company. | Ministry of Energy to provide funds for rural electrification. Communities to cost share the required amount for electrification. |
| Research and Development of Wood fuel Burners | 10m | 2002-2007 | Number of kilns produced; Number of artisans and women groups trained; | Field visits Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | Bukura Energy Centre. | Ministry of Energy to provide funds; Women groups in all divisions to produce enough Kenya ceramic jikos and Maendeleo cooker stoves. |
| Farm Tree Planting | 0.5m | 2002-2006 | Number of farmers practicing agro forestry. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | Bukura Energy Centre. | Ministry of Energy to provide funds; Community to plant appropriate trees in their farms. |
| Kakamega Water Supply | 25.9m | 2002-2008 | Number of water connections; Quality and quantity of water available to the people. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | Manager National Water Conservation. | Water consumers to pay. |
| Local Authority Development Plan – Malava Town Council | 0.5m | | Quality of Plan prepared and adhered to. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | Provincial Physical Planner. | Malava Town Council to Oversee development. |
| Kakamega Town Zoning Plans – Kakamega Municipal Council | 0.5m | 2002-2003 | Quality of Plans prepared and adhered to. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | Provincial Physical Planner. | Kakamega Municipal Council to provide funds and ensure orderly development. |

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Instruments | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|------------|------------|--|---|------------------------|--|
| Forest Protection Kakamega Forest | | 2002-2007 | Reduced destruction of biodiversity | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Warden (KWS). | District Forest Officer to eliminate all illegal activities in the forest. |
| Road Maintenance in Kakamega National Reserve | | 2002-2007 | Number of kilometres of roads graded and murramed; Amount allocated. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Warden (KWS). | District Roads Officer to assist in construction of 20 Km roads. |

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| Maintain Tourists Facilities Inside the Kakamega National Reserve | 2002-2007 | Number of bandas and campsites maintained; Number of tourists. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Warden (KWS). | Community to set up tourists' facilities; Kenya Tourism Board to provide funds for tourism promotion. |
| Maintain Nature Trails Inside Kakamega National Reserve | 2002-2007 | Number of kilometres maintained. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Warden (KWS). | Community to establish eco-tourism sites; Kakamega County Council to provide enabling environment for the investors; Provincial Admin. to maintain security. |
| Awareness Creation for Community Living Adjacent to the Forest (Shinyalu and Ileho Divisions). | 2002-2006 | Number of groups sensitised. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Warden (KWS). | All communities adjacent to the forest to conserve it. |
| Enterprise Projects for Community Living Adjacent to the Forest | 2002-2008 | Number of cultural centres constructed; Amount of revenue generated. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Warden (KWS); Community. | Community to establish income generating projects; NGOs to fund the project. |
| Construction of Revenue Collection gate at the Forest Isecheno (Shinyalu Division) | 2002-2004 | Gate constructed and amount of revenue generated. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Warden (KWS); Community. | Community to put up public utilities using revenue collected from Isecheno gate. |
| Construct Bridges Inside Kakamega National Forest Reserve | 2002-2005 | Number of bridges constructed. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC. | District Warden (KWS). | District Works Office to supervise the construction; Community to provide unskilled labour. |
| Identify Space to Construct Lodge Inside Kakamega National Reserve | 2002-2005s | Lodge constructed and utilized. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC. | District Warden (KWS); Private developer. | Private Developer to construct the lodge; KPLC to provide electricity. |
| District Trade Development Loans (Rural and Municipality) | 2002-2008 | Number of Loanees | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Trade Officer. | Kakamega County and Municipal Councils to provide funds; NGOs to provide funds; Traders to get and repay the loans in time. |
| Small Business Management Seminars and Consultancy | 2002-2005 | Number of Traders attended; Number of workshops and seminars. | Field visit Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Trade Officer. | Traders to attend seminars and workshops on business management. |
| Trade Licensing | 2002-2005 | Number of licenses and amount | Field visits Reports to DEC and DDC. | District Trade Officer; Kakamega | Traders to pay trade licenses. |

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| | | | charged. | Reports from community. | County Council; Kakamega Municipal Council; Malava Town Council. | |
| Micro Enterprise Support Program | | 2002-2008 | Number of loanees; Number of workshops and seminars. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Trade Officer. | GOK, NGOs, Local Authorities to provide funds; Traders to borrow, save and invest |
| Accelerated Industrialization Support Program | | 2002-2008 | Number of industries started in rural areas. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Industrial Development Officer. | NGOs to provide funds; Private Sector, CBOs and DIDO to identify potential entrepreneurs. |
| Information Center at the District Industrial Development Office Block | | 2002-2008 | Number of people served. | KNCCI reports; Field visit; Reports to DEC and DDC. | District Industrial Development Officer. | KNCCI to provide data and information to the business community. |
| Development of Women Small Scale Enterprises | | 2002-2008 | Number of women trained. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC. | District Industrial Development Officer. | NGOs to provide funds and machines for demonstration; DSDO link between communities and stakeholders. |
| Development of demonstration manufacturing centre. at least one in the district | | 2002-2007 | Number of entrepreneurs trained; Number of income generating projects started. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC. | District Industrial Development Officer. | NGOs to provide funds and machines for demonstration; NGOs to hire and train facilitators; DIDO link between community and stakeholders. |
| Loan/fund Small Scale Manufacturing Enterprises | | 2002-2008 | Number of income generating projects started. | Field visits Reports to DEC and DDC. | District Industrial Development Officer. | GOK, NGOs and Donors to provide funds; Entrepreneurs to establish industries. |

4.2.4 Human Resources Development

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Instruments | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|------------|------------|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| Community Development Program | | 2002-2008 | Number of loan applicants. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Social Development Officer. | NGOs to access credit facilities; District Trade Officer to train the traders; Community to manage their business ventures. |
| Skills Development Vocational Rehabilitation Centre | | 2002-2007 | Number of grandaunts. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Social Development Officer. | Local Authority to identify areas for resettlement of the disabled persons. GOK, NGOs and Donors to provide equipments or capital to start small business. |
| Kakamega Vocational Rehabilitation | | 2002-2004 | Building renovated and utilized. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC. | District Social Development Officer. | GOK, Donors and NGOs to provide funds; |

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| Centre | | | | | | KPLC to supply power/electricity. |
| Youth Self-Employment Programme | | 2002-2006 | Number of youth trained and self employed. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | DSDO. | Youth to engage in self employed and become self-reliant; NGOs and GOK to provide funds. |
| Revolving Loan Fund for the Women Groups | | 2002-2008 | Number of loanees. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | DSDO. | The women to establish viable income generating; GOK, NGOs and Donors to provide funds. |
| Revolving Fund for the Disabled Persons | | 2002-2008 | Number of loanees | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | DSDO. | GOK, NGOs, Donors to provide financial support to the disabled persons. |
| Grants (Relief Fund) to Vulnerable Groups/Persons | | 2002-2006 | Needy cases assisted. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | DSDO. | GOK, NGO, Donors to provide funds and material support. |
| Revolving Fund for Artists | 2m | 2002-2007 | Number of loanees. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Cultural Officer. | Artists to produce quality products. GOK, Donors and NGOs to provide grants to the groups. |
| Construction of Cultural Centre | 9m | 2002-2005 | Cultural Centre constructed and utilized. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Cultural Officer. | Artists to produce goods/ Cultural products; GOK to avail funds for construction. |
| Construction of Recording Studio | 3m | 2002-2003 | Recording studio constructed and utilized. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Cultural Officer. | Performing artists to record their music and sale. GOK assist in establishment and equipment of studio. |
| Construction of Divisional Herbal Medicine Clinics | 2.1m | 2002-2008 | Herbal clinics constructed and leased. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Cultural Officer. | Herbalists to provide professional herbal medicine services; GOK to regulate herbal clinics. |
| Kakamega Museum | 4m | 2002-2005 | Museum constructed and utilized. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Cultural Officer. | GOK to assist in construction; Kakamega County Council to provide land. |
| Skills Development for Artists through Training | 1m | 2002-2006 | Number of Artists trained. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Cultural Officer. | Registered artists to be trained. GOK and NGOs to provide training funds. |
| Anti-AIDS Campaigns | 2m | 2002-2004 | Number of anti-HIV/AIDS campaigns organized. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community. | District Cultural Officer. | Cultural groups-dissemination of cultural information on AIDS; Herbalists-treatment of opportunistic diseases. |

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| Construction of Playgrounds at Khayega – Shinyalu Division and Rosterman in Municipality Division | 0.5m | 2002-2005 | Playgrounds constructed. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC. | District Sports Officer; KFF and KAAA Kakamega branch. | KFF and KAAA Kakamega branch to avail sports men and women; Local Authorities to maintain the facilities. |
| Construct Swimming Pool Within Municipality Division | 1.7m | 2002-2005 | Swimming pool constructed. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC. | District Sports Officer. | Kakamega Municipal Council to provide land and funds. |
| Promotion of sporting activities | | 2002-2007 | Number of tournament held and number of sportsmen trained. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; KFF & KAAA Kakamega branch reports. | District Sports Officer. | KFF and KAAA Kakamega branch to avail sports men and women. |
| Kakamega Multipurpose Development Training Institute | | 2002-2006 | Number of rooms rehabilitated and beds purchased. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC. | The Principal KMDTI. | GOK departments to utilize the facilities for training and seminars; NGOs and Donors to fund the institute. |
| Kakamega Multipurpose Development Training Institute. | | 2002-2005 | Conference hall constructed and utilized. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC. | Principal KMDTI. | District Works Officer to make the drawings, cost estimates, and supervise the construction. |
| Kakamega Multipurpose Development Training Institute | | 2002-2008 | Number of staff houses constructed and occupied. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC. | Principal KMDTI. | District Works Officer to make the drawings, cost estimates, and supervise the construction; Donors to assist in funding |
| Navakholo and Ikolomani Adult Educational Offices | | 2002-2006 | Number of rooms completed. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC. | District Adult Education Officer. | District Works Officer to make the drawings, cost estimates, and supervise the construction. |
| Start Income Generating Projects | | 2002-2006 | Number of income generating projects initiated. | Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC | District Adult Education Officer. | Technical persons to give adult learners the necessary skills; NGOs and Donors to provide funds. |
| Provision of Teaching /Learning Low Cost Material | | 2002-2008 | Number of low cost materials produced. | Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC and DDC | District Adult Education Officer. | Adult education teachers to produce low cost T/L materials to be used in their centres; Donors to assist in funding. |
| Training the Teaching Staff | | 2002-2006 | Number of adult teachers trained. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports | District Adult Education Officer. | GOK and Donors to provide funds. |
| Early Childhood Development Project (ECD) | 10m | 2002-2006 | Number of children enrolled in ECD; Number of | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Reports from community. | District Education Officer. | UNICEF, World Bank and other development partners to assist in funding; Community to cost |

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| | | | ECD centres. | | | share in provision of facilities. |
| Girl Child Education Project | 10m | 2002-2007 | Number of girls enrolled in schools. Number of teaching and learning materials provided. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Reports from community. | District Education Officer. | UNICEF, World Bank and other development partners to assist in funding; Community to cost share in provision of facilities. |
| Non-Formal Education (NFE) | 6m | 2002-2006 | Number of teachers trained Number of teaching materials provided. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports. | DEO/DAEO. | UNICEF, World Bank and other Donors to assist in funding; Community to cost share in provision of facilities. Provincial Admin. to sensitise the community on NFE. |
| KEN/99/POI Coordination of Population Policy Implementation Donor: UNFPA 5th Country Programme | | 2002-2006 | Number of reports prepared. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports. | District Population Officer. | GOK, NGOs to assist in funding. Community to practice family planning. |
| HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control | 10m | 2002-2006 | Number of home based care providers trained; Number of trainings carried out. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports. | District AIDS Control Coordinator. | All GOK Departments, NGOs CBOs Community and private sector to make fight against HIV/AIDS a priority through prevention, control, care and support; NACC, NGOs, CBOs to assist in funding. |
| Iguhu H/C Ikolomani Division | 5m | 2002-2005 | Number of buildings completed and utilized. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Reports from community; Field visits. | District Medical Officer of Health. | GOK, NGOs and Community to assist in funding; D.W.O. to make the cost estimates and supervise the construction. |
| Malava District Hospital | 2m | 2002-2005 | Services offered. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Reports from community; Field visits | District Medical Officer of Health. | GOK, NGOs and Community to assist in funding. |
| Provincial General Hospital | 3m | 2002-2004 | Number of facilities renovated. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits | Provincial Medical Officer Of Health. | District Works Officer to make the cost estimates and supervise the construction; GOK and Provincial Health Management Board to assist in funding. |
| Provincial General Hospital | 2m | 2002-2004 | ICU constructed and utilized. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits | Provincial Medical Officer Of Health. | D.W.O. to make the cost estimates and supervise the construction; GOK and Provincial |

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| | | | | | | Health Management Board to assist in funding. |
| Medical Training College | 7m | 2002-2005 | Kitchen and store constructed and utilized. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits. | Principal MTC. | Ministry of Public Works to make the drawing, cost estimate and supervise the construction. |
| Lusumu Dispensary | 1m | 2002-2005 | Dispensary constructed; Number of patients attended to. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits; Reports from community. | District Medical Officer of Health. | GOK, NGOs and Community to assist in funding; D.W.O. to make the cost estimates and supervise the construction. |
| Eshikhuyu Dispensary | 1m | 2002-2004 | Dispensary constructed; Number of patients attended to. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits Reports from community. | District Medical Officer of Health. | GOK, NGOs and Community to assist in funding; D.W.O. to make the cost estimates and supervise the construction. |
| Kuvasali Dispensary | 7m | 2002-2007 | Dispensary constructed; Number of patients attended to. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits; Reports from community. | District Medical Officer of Health. | GOK, CDTF, NGOs and Community to assist in funding; District Works Officer to make the cost estimates and supervise the construction. |
| Eshihongo Dispensary | 1m | 2002-2005 | Dispensary constructed; Number of patients attended to. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits; Reports from community. | District Medical Officer of Health. | GOK, NGOs and Community to assist in funding; District Works Officer to make the cost estimates and supervise the construction. |
| Malaria Control | 4m | 2002-2005 | Number of beneficiaries; Reduced cases of malaria. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits; Reports from community. | District Public Health Officer. | GOK, UNICEF, NGOs and Community to assist in funding. |
| Community Nutrition and Care | 2m | 2002-2006 | Number of women groups sensitised; Nutritional status in the district. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits; Reports from community | MOH and Community. | GOK, UNICEF, NGOs and Community to assist in funding;; Community to ensure food security. |
| Micro Nutrients Deficiency Control | 1.5 m | 2002-2007 | Number of community workers trained. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits; Reports from community. | MOH and Community. | GOK, UNICEF, NGOs and Community to assist in funding; Community to ensure food security and diversify in food production. |
| Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health | 1m | 2002-2004 | Number of TBAs trained; Number of TBA kits provided. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits Reports from community | MOH and Community. | GOK, UNICEF and NGOs to assist in funding; Community to seek assistance from health facilities. |

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| Expanded Program on Immunization | 9m | 2002-2008 | Percentage of children immunized per year. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits; Reports from community | MOH. | GOK, UNICEF and NGOs to assist in funding; Community to be sensitised on child survival strategies. |
| Prisons H/C Municipality Division | 2m | 2002-2005 | Constructed H/C Number of patients. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits. | Officer in Charge G.K Prisons. | District Works Officer to make the cost estimates and supervise the construction. |
| Shikusa H/C Shikusa GK Prison | 2m | 2002-2005 | Constructed H/C Number of patients. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits. | Officer in Charge G.K Prisons. | District Works Officer to make the cost estimates and supervise the construction. |

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Instruments | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|--------------|------------|---|---|-------------------------------|--|
| District Information and Documentation Centre | 1m | 2002-2007 | Number of documents collected; Number of DIDC users. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports. Field visits | District Development Officer. | GOK Departments, NGOs and Donors to assist in funding and materials; Community to use the available information; Researchers to use and submit their research. |
| District Management Information System (DMIS) | 5m | 2002-2007 | Number of departments covered; Number of staff trained. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits. | District Development Officer. | GOK Departments, NGOs and Donors to assist in funding and materials; Community to use the available information. |
| Kakamega Records Centre (Archives) | 1m | 2002-2004 | Quality of documents. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits. | Provincial Archivist. | District Works Officer to make the cost estimates and supervise the construction. |
| Kenya National Library Services | 4m | 2002-2007 | Number of rooms renovated; Number of users. | Reports to DEC and DDC. Annual reports. Field visits. | KNLS. | Community to intensify their reading culture. |
| Kenya National Library Services | 9m | 2002-2004 | Number of users. | Reports to DEC and DDC. Annual reports. | KNLS. | Community to intensify their reading culture. |
| Community Based Libraries | Cost Sharing | 2002-2007 | Number of community libraries established. | Reports to DEC and DDC. Annual reports. | Provincial Librarian. | GOK, Donors, NGOs and Community to provide funds. |
| Kenya National Library Services | 2.3m | 2002-2007 | Number of reading materials and office equipment. | Reports to DEC and DDC. Annual reports. | KNLS. | Community to use the reading materials. Donors, NGOs to provide funds and materials. |

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Instruments | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|------------|------------|--|---|---|---|
| Computer Ledger Management Program Kakamega District Headquarters | 1m | 3 years | Number of staff trained. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports. | District Accountant. | Departmental heads to enhance accountability, efficiency and transparency on use of public funds. |
| Micro planning Training programme | 1.4m | 4 years | Number of officers trained. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports. | District Development Officer. | Departmental heads and community to identify viable projects; Government, NGOS, CBOs and Private Sector to provide funds. |
| Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper | 0.5m | 2004-2007 | Document prepared. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports. | District Development Officer. | Departmental heads and community to identify viable projects; Government, NGOS, CBOs and Private Sector to provide funds to reduce Poverty. |
| Protection of Water Springs | 2.5m | 3 years | Number of springs protected. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits Reports from community | Clerk – Kakamega County Council. | District Works Officer to design, make the cost estimates, and supervise the construction. |
| Water/ Boreholes Programme | 0.5m | 3 years | Number of boreholes sunk. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits; Reports from community | Clerk – Kakamega County Council. | District Works Officer to make the cost estimates, and supervise the renovation. |
| Bridge Construction | 9m | 3 years | Number of bridges constructed. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits; Reports from community. | Clerk – Kakamega County Council to coordinate | GOK to provide funds. |
| Kakamega GK Prison | 0.5m | 2002-2005 | Number of constructed wards and water tank. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports. | Officer in charge G.K prison. | Judiciary Department to put People under Community Service Order; Community to identify projects. |
| Shikusa Command Health Centre | | 2002-2003 | Rehabilitated health centre and utilization. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports. | Officer in charge G.K prison. | Community to protect water springs. |
| Community Service Order Act | | 2002-2007 | Number of community projects benefited. | Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports. | District Probation Officer. | Community to maintain and operate. |

4.3 SUMMARY MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following performance indicators will determine the impact of project and programmes in the various sectors.

| Sector | 2001 Present Situation | 2004 Mid Term | 2008 End of Plan Period |
|---|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Health | | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 63.9/1000 | 40/1000 | 30/1,000 |
| Immunization Coverage | 80% | 98% | 98% |
| Doctor/Patient ratio | 1:14,246 | 1:10,000 | 1:8,000 |
| HIV/AIDS incidence | 13% | 8% | 5% |
| Education | | | |
| Primary school enrolment rate | 71.6% | 86% | 98% |
| Primary school dropout rates | 26% | 17% | 5% |
| Pupil/Teacher Ratio | 35:1 | 25:1 | 20:1 |
| Secondary school enrolment rate | 70% | 80% | 95% |
| Secondary school dropout rates | 5.37% | 3% | 1% |
| Pupil/teacher ratio | 27:1 | 25:1 | 20:1 |
| District literacy level | 85.2% | 90% | 99% |
| Roads | | | |
| Murrum/gravelled roads | 543.1Km | 650Km | 800Km |
| Water | | | |
| Access to potable water | 60% | 75% | 95% |
| Absolute Poverty | 50% | 30% | 10% |
| Energy | | | |
| Households with electricity connections | 20% | 40% | 80% |
| Households using solar power | 0.1% | 10% | 30% |
| Households using firewood/charcoal | 95% | 75% | 50% |
| Households using kerosene/gas (cooking) | 4.7% | 15% | 30% |
| Telecommunication Network | | | |
| Exchange capacity | | | |
| Automatic | 2368 | 3600 | 4500 |
| Manual | 140 | 70 | 0 |
| Total | 2508 | 3670 | 4500 |
| Exchange Connection | | | |
| Automatic | 1930 | 3000 | 3600 |
| Manual | 83 | 40 | 0 |
| Total | 2013 | 3040 | 3600 |
| Public telephones | 111 | 170 | 200 |