

VIHIGA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002 – 2008

*Effective Management For Sustainable
Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*

FOREWORD

The Vihiga 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 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 during the plan preparation through seminars and training workshops formulation of guidelines, and was responsible for the 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 and main physical features as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the previous Vihiga 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 current Vihiga District Development Plan. 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 the stakeholders.

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

selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. However, this requires huge investments in training and capacity building, particularly on participatory methodologies for the communities, and effective delivery of services closer to the people. In this regard, District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD) is being revamped to ensure 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**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	(iii)
TABLE OF CONTENTS	(v)
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	(vii)
LIST OF TABLES/MAPS	(ix)
CHAPTER ONE	
DISTRICT PROFILE	
1.0 INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	4
1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries	4
1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions	6
1.1.3 Settlement Patterns	6
1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET	7
CHAPTER TWO	
MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	
2.0 INTRODUCTION	13
2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 - 2001 PLAN	13
2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF 1997 - 2001 DEVELOPMENT PLAN	14
2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002 - 2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS.....	15
2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	16
2.4.1 Population Growth	16
2.4.2 Poverty	18
2.4.3 HIV/AIDS	19
2.4.4 Gender Inequality	19
2.4.5 Disaster Management.....	20
CHAPTER THREE	
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES	
3.0 INTRODUCTION	23
3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR	23
3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission	23
3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	23
3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	24
3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	24
3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	25
3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities	26
3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages	35
3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	36
3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission	36
3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	36
3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	36
3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	36
3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	37
3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities	37
3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages	41
3.3 TOURISM TRADE AND INDUSTRY	41
3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission	41
3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	41
3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	42
3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	42
3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	42
3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities	43

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages	44
3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	45
3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission	45
3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	45
3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	45
3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	45
3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	45
3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities	46
3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages	51
3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	51
3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission	51
3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	52
3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	52
3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	52
3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	53
3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities	53
3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages	54
3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER	54
3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission	54
3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	54
3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	54
3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	55
3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	55
3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities	56
3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages	60

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION	63
4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M&E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT	63
4.2 IMPLEMENTATION , MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX.....	64
4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development	64
4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure	68
4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry	73
4.2.4 Human Resources Development.....	75
4.2.5 Information Communication Technology	79
4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order	79
4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....	82

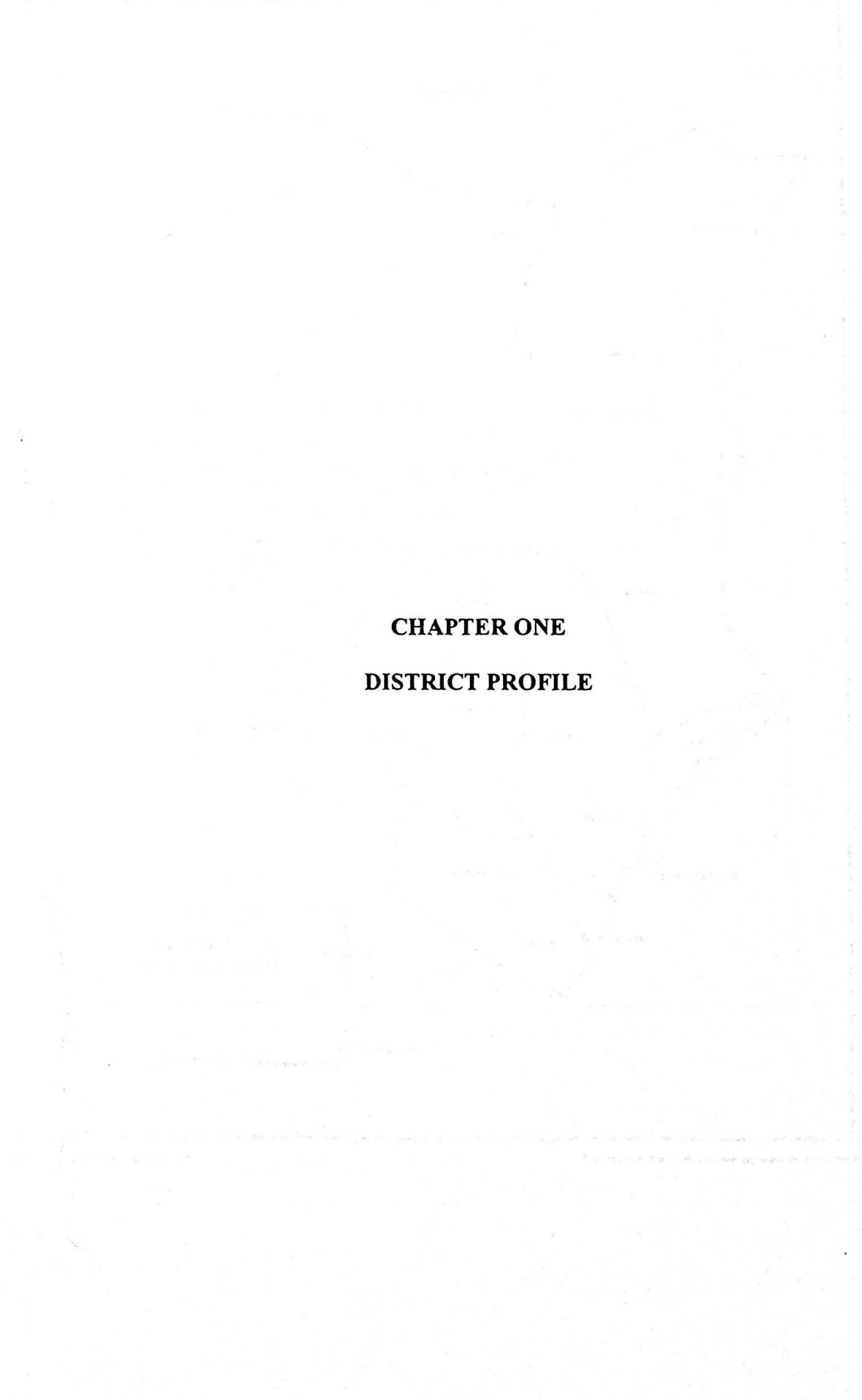
LBDA	Lake Basin Development Authority
LDP	Livestock Development Programme
LTC	Luanda Town Council
MCH/FP	Maternal Child Health/Family Planning
MOEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MOFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MSE	Medium and Small Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme
NCD	New Castle Disease
NCPD	National Council for Population and Development
NDP	National Development Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NII	National Information Infrastructure
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
OCPD	Officer Commanding Police Division
OCS	Officer Commanding Station
OI	Opportunistic Infections
OPD	Out Patient Department
PDPs	Part Development Plans
PHC	Primary Health Care
PHT	Public Health Technician
PLWA	Persons Living With Aids
PMEC	Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RD	Rural Development
REFIP	Research Farmers Interaction Project
RHTC	Rural Health Training Centre
SACCO	Saving and Credit Co-operative Society
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SRM	Senior Resident Magistrate
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCC	Vihiga County Council
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VHG	Vihiga
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit (Latrine)
VMC	Vihiga Municipal Council
YFCK	Young Farmers Club of Kenya

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ACD	Early Childhood Development
ACU	AIDS Control Unit
AIA	Appropriation In Aid
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Ante- Natal Clinic
BOGs	Board of Governors
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CAP	Community Action Plans
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CHW	Community Health Workers
CIGs	Common Interest Group
CSO	Community Service Order
DACC	District Aids Control Committee
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer
DALEO	District Agricultural, Livestock and Extension Officer
DC	District Commissioner
DCO	District Clinical Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEO	District Education Officer
DFID	Department for International Development
DFO	District Forest Officer
DHMT	District Health Management Teams
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DIDO	District Industrial Development Officer
DIMS	District Information Management System
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health
DPHO	District Public Health Officer
DPT	District Planning Team
DPU	District Planning Unit
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
FOSA	Front Office Service Account
GOK	Government of Kenya
GTZ	German Technical Assistance
HH	Household
HIS	Health Information System
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
ICE	Information Communication and Education
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Agency
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IT	Information Technology
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KPL & C	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service

LIST OF TABLES/MAPS

		Page
Table 1.1	Administrative Units and Area by Division	4
Table 1.2	Population Distribution and Density by Division (2002)	6
Table 2.1	Implementation Status of the 1997 – 2001 District Development Plan	14
Table 2.2	Population Projections by Age Groups and Sex 1999 – 2008	17
Table 2.3	Population Projections for Selected Age Groups and Sex 1999 – 2008	18
Map 1	Location of the District	3
Map 1	Administrative Boundaries of the District	5



CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter provides the background description of the district in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions and main physical features. The information is provided both in narrative and in a fact sheet. The information provided in the fact sheet is a gist of the situation in the district as at the start of the plan period, and presents the basis on which the theme of the plan will be implemented.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section gives details of the district profile, which provides background information on the location of the district, the main physical features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for the next seven years.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Vihiga District is one of the eight districts of Western Province. It was carved out of the greater Kakamega District in 1991. It borders Kakamega District to the north, Nandi District to the east, Kisumu District to the south and Siaya District to the southwest.

Vihiga District lies between longitudes 34° 30' and 35° 0' east and between latitudes 0° and 0° 15' north. The equator cuts across the southern tip of the district. The district is 33km wide from east to west and 19km from north to south. It covers a total area of 563 km².

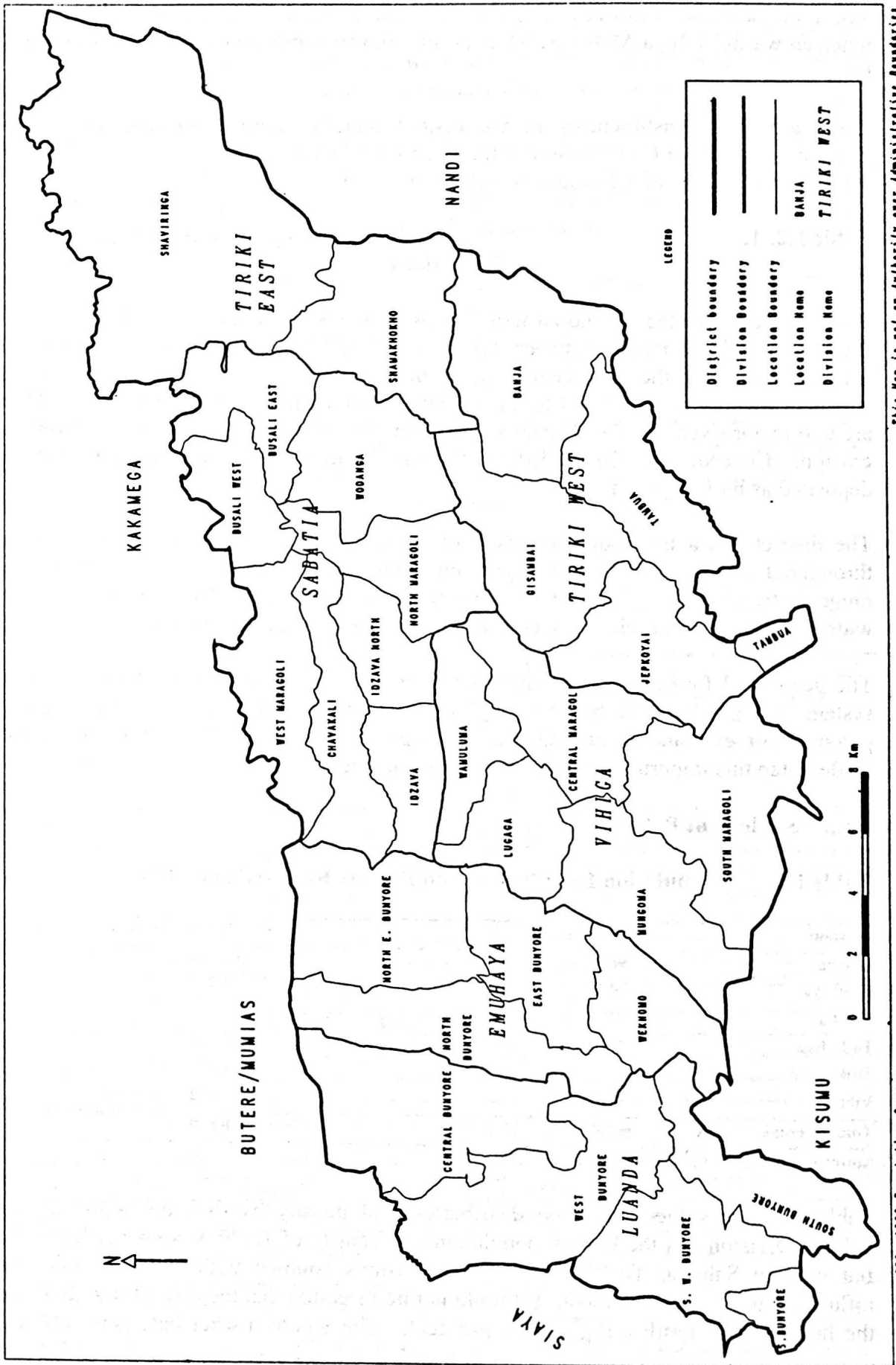
Table 1.1 Administrative Units and Area by Division

Division	Area km ²	Locations	Sub-locations
Luanda	98.6	4	21
Emuhaya	74.6	4	17
Sabatia	110.4	8	31
Tiriki East	97.0	2	11
Tiriki West	92.1	4	17
Vihiga	90.3	5	18
TOTAL	563.0	27	115

Source: District Planning Unit, Mbale, 2000

Table 1.1 shows the administrative divisions and their respective locations and sub-locations. The district is divided into six administrative divisions, which are further sub divided into twenty-seven locations and one hundred and fifteen sub-locations. Sabatia Division has the largest number of locations and sub-locations followed by Vihiga, 5 locations and Emuhaya and Luanda Divisions with four locations each. Tiriki East has the least number of locations and sub-locations. Of the six divisions, Sabatia is the largest while Emuhaya is the smallest with an area of about 74.6 km². The largest location in the district is Shaviringa, which covers an area of about 43 km². Half of this area, however, is covered by Kibiri Forest, which is an extension of Kakamega Forest. The location is in Tiriki East Division. There are three local authorities in the district, namely Vihiga Municipal Council, Vihiga County Council and Luanda Town Council.

VIHIGA DISTRICT : Administrative Boundaries



This Map is not an Authority over Administrative Boundaries

Prepared by CBS, 1998 Population Census

The three local authorities have thirty-seven electoral wards. Vihiga County Council has nineteen wards, Vihiga Municipal Council has eleven wards and Luanda Town Council has seven wards.

There are four constituencies in the district namely Hamisi, Sabatia, Vihiga and Emuhaya. Emuhaya Constituency is the largest while Vihiga is the smallest and houses the district administrative headquarters at Mbale Town.

Table 1.2.-1. Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The district is located on the eastern fringes of the Rift Valley, in the Lake Victoria Basin. Its altitude ranges between 1,300 m and 1,500 m above sea level and slopes gently from west to the east. Generally, the district has undulating hills and valleys with streams flowing from northeast to the southwest and draining into Lake Victoria. There are two major rivers, Esalwa (Edzava) and Yala. The district experiences high river line erosion. Consequently the eroded soils are swept to Kisumu District where they are deposited as building sand.

The district has a high equatorial type of climate with fairly well distributed rainfall throughout the year with an average annual precipitation of 1,900 mm. Temperature ranges between 14^o C – 32^o C, with a mean temperature of 23^o. This climate supports a wide variety of crops such as tea, coffee, horticultural crops, and the rearing of livestock.

The geological formation of the district is composed of Kavindian and Nyanzian rocks system with notable ones being Nyang'ori and Maragoli Hills. These rocks have high potential for exploitation as building stones and ballast. Therefore, efforts should be made to tap this important resource during the plan period.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Table 1.2 Population Distribution and Density by Division (2002)

Division	Area (km ²)	Population	Density (persons/km ²)
Luanda	98.6	102,084	1,035
Emuhaya	74.6	76,457	1,025
Sabatia	110.4	130,129	1,179
Tiriki East	97.0	66,181	682
Tiriki West	92.1	84,317	915
Vihiga	90.3	91,632	1,015
Total Average	563.0	550,800	978

Source: District Statistics Office, Mbale, 2001

Table 1.2 shows the population distribution and density by division in the district. Sabatia Division has the highest population and density of 1,179 persons per km². The flat land in Sabatia, Tiriki and Luanda Divisions coupled with abundant rains has influenced the dense settlement. It should not be forgotten that the district has got one of the highest total fertility rate of 5.5 per cent. The whole district has, generally high density (978). The high concentration of population is witnessed even in the rocky areas such as the Maragoli hills and the flat swampy parts of Luanda Division. This has

aggravated the poverty levels, as land sub-division is rampant.

The district's two main agro-ecological zones dictate the land use patterns and population distribution. The upper midland zone with well drained and fertile soils has a high potential for crops like tea, coffee, maize, beans and covers most parts of central Sabatia, Vihiga and Tiriki Divisions.

The lower midland zone has mainly the red loamy sand soils derived from sediments and basement rocks. They support growing of crops such as sugarcane, maize, beans, and sorghum. The zone covers most parts of Emuhaya Divisions.

Tiriki East and West Divisions have comparatively fewer densities, as this is where some large farms still exist.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet presents a broad range of information about the district at a glance. It captures factual information like the district area topography, climate, demographic and population profiles, socio-economic indicators, data on agriculture, education, health, energy, transport and communication among others.

Area	
Total area	563.0 km ²
Arable area	409 km ²
Non- arable land	154 km ²
Water mass	53.4 m ²
Gazetted forest	41.61 km ²
Topography and Climate	
Altitude	1,300 – 1,500 m
Rainfall	1,800 – 2,000 mm
Rainfall average	
Short rains	1,500 mm
Long rains	1,900 mm
Temperature range	14° C – 32°C;
Temperature average	23°C
Demographic and Population profiles	
Population size	550,800
Total No. of females	293,862
Total No. of males	256,938
Female/male sex ratio	100:87
Total number of youthful population (15 – 25)	116,959
Total population of primary school going age (6 – 13)	138,990
Total population of secondary school going age (14 – 17)	62,654
Female in reproductive age (15 – 49)	128,220
Total labour force (15 – 64 years)	266,523
Dependency ratio	100:107
Population growth rate	3.3%
Population	
Highest population density (Sabatia)	1,179 persons per km ²
Lowest population density (Tiriki East)	682 persons per km ²
Average population density	975 persons per/km ²
Crude Birth Rate	11.8/1000
Crude death rate	12.8/1000
Life expectancy	
Male	55.4 years
Female	57.7 years
Infant mortality rate	100/1000
Under 5 mortality rate	120/1000

Doctor/patient ratio	1:50,000
Average distance to nearest medical facility	5 km
Energy	
Number of households with electricity connections	2,400
No. of trading centres with electricity	41
% rural households using solar power	1%
% households using firewood/charcoal	97%
% households using kerosene, gas or biogas	60%
Transport Facilities	
Total kilometres of roads	801 km
Earth	423 km
Murram	262 km
(RAR) bitumen	116 km
No. of airstrips	Nil
Communication	
Number of households with telephone connections	282
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections	688
Mobile service coverage	30%
Number of post/sub post offices	25%
Number of telephone booths	48
Number of households without radios	Not available
Number of telephone exchange	4
Number of cyber cafes	2
Trade Communication and Tourism	
Number of trading centres	50
Number of hotels	6
Number of tourist class hotels	4
Main tourist attractions	Kipiri forest, stone carving, caves and Jesus foot prints on the rocks in the district.
Number of registered hotels	Not available
Number of licensed businesses	1,443
Total No. of informal sector enterprises	3,000
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of banks	1
Volume of credit provided	Not available
Number of other financial institutions	4
Number of micro financial institutions	3

CHAPTER TWO
**MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-
CUTTING ISSUES**

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter begins by providing a broad overview of the last development plan 1997 – 2001 and attempts to assess whether the expectations of the plan were met. It analyses the implementation of the projects and programmes proposed in the last plan, the achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. The chapter then looks at the linkages between District Development Plan, the National Development Plan and other policy documents. Finally, major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be taken into account in addressing the plan theme of “Effective Management for Suitable Growth and Poverty Reduction” are discussed.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 – 2001 PLAN

The theme of the 1997-2001 District Development Plan (DDP) was “Rapid Industrialisation for Sustainable Development”. The DDP proposed development strategies for addressing the major constraints to industrialization in the district and thereby create an enabling environment for industrialization. The constraints included: inadequate infrastructural facilities, underdeveloped human resources, inadequate and poorly developed local raw materials, poor marketing system, and inaccessibility to credit facilities.

Infrastructural facilities were grossly inadequate at the start of the Plan period, roads were impassable, there was no safe drinking water and the rural markets lacked electricity. Improving drainage and road maintenance posed a major challenge because of high rainfall combined with inadequate funds. Poor infrastructure affected agriculture and other sectors. For example, agricultural produce from farms and inputs could not reach intended destinations in time. At the end of the Plan period, little was done on rural electrification programme and therefore many market centres remained without electricity. An enabling environment was, therefore, not created for the small-scale business/Jua kali sub sector. Some improvement was recorded on the rural access roads and water supply projects, which were under the El-Nino Rehabilitation Project.

In the Human Resources Sector, a number of factors contributed to underdeveloped human resources situation in the district at the start of the Plan period. These included; the high cost of education, which lead to high levels of dropout rates and low levels of completion rates; and high cost of health services and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Some progress was made in addressing these constraints during the Plan period. On HIV/AIDS, campaigns were intensified. Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) and formation of DACC and CACCO assisted in creating awareness to the public. However, the behaviour of the people had not changed much at the end of the Plan period.

Notable progress was also made in the area of extension services in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector, as more private extension providers got actively involved in the district. These included Resource Project Kenya, Christian Partners Development Agency, and American Breeders Society, among others.

On the development of local raw materials, agro-based industries were established. The American Breeders Society (ABS), Livestock Development Programme (LDP), Heifer Programme International (HPI) played a major role in improving milk production. However, since liberalization of the cooperative movement, the management committees

have not yet understood how to run their societies in the liberalized economy. This has led to poor performance, which calls for more training for the management staff.

The Public Health Department made some good progress in sensitising those involved in motor accidents on their rights and safety. However, little was achieved on enforcement of Public Health Act and Factory Act, as the review of the Acts was not yet completed. Also the plans by the DDC to establish polytechnics did not materialize due to lack of financiers.

As regards accessibility to credit facilities, a few micro-financing organizations such as K-REP, WEDCO and Pride Kenya, started operating in the district although their area of coverage is small.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

Table 2.1 provides the implementation status of projects and programmes proposed in the 1997-2001 District Development Plan. A total of 88 projects were included in the DDP. Out of the 88 projects, only 42 were implemented with varying levels of completion. A number of departments achieved high implementation rates. These departments included; Education, Health, Local Authorities and Veterinary.

Table 2.1 Implementation Status of the 1997-2001 District Development Plan

Department	No. of Projects	No. of Projects Implemented	% of Implementation (Physical)
Water	11	8	13
Veterinary	3	3	48
Forest	5	2	30
Survey	4	4	-
Education	3	3	100
Local Authority			
V.M.C.	6	6	75
V.C.C.	3	-	-
Public works	14	3	92
Sports	3	1	-
Forest	5	2	30
Social Services	8	1	80
O.O.P.			
District HQs.	1	1	75
Divisional HQs.	7	-	-
Health (District Hospital)	1	1	92
Health Centres & Dispensaries	7	7	96
Other H/ Centres & Dispensaries	7	-	-
Total	88	42	

Source: District Planning Unit, Mbale, 2001

The main constraint to implementation was inadequate funding. The hard economic conditions that prevailed in the country led to the failure of the Exchequer releases for project implementation as planned. The problem of inadequate funding was exacerbated by the withdrawal of some donors from funding projects. The other factors, which constrained project implementation, were poor infrastructure and inadequate support from the beneficiaries.

Two important lessons can be learnt from the 1997-2001 Plan period. Firstly, measures

should be put in place during the current Plan period to ensure that adequate funds are availed to implement proposed projects and the disbursement of such funds should also be timely. Secondly, all stakeholders in the district should be mobilized to actively participate in project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

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

The theme of this District Development Plan is “Effective Management for Suitable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction.” This theme is derived from the theme of the 2002-2008 National Development Plan, (NDP) which focuses broadly on poverty alleviation and economic growth.

The theme of the DDP is consistent with the long term National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) 1999-2015. The NPEP targets a reduction of the present status of poverty by 50 per cent by the year 2015. The NPEP also underscores the need to achieve rapid and sustained economic growth as a necessary condition to poverty reduction. In line with the NPEP targets, resources in the district will therefore be deliberately directed to reducing poverty level in the district from the current 70 per cent to 50 per cent during the Plan period.

The NDP articulates broad national objectives to reduce the poverty, while the DDP focuses on poverty at the district level. This Plan identifies the resources, challenges and constraints to poverty reduction. It also articulates the development policies, strategies and programmes geared to achieving set targets. In addition, the Plan provides guidelines for the formulation of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for projects and programmes proposed for implementation during 2002-2008 period.

At the time of independence in 1963, the government identified illiteracy, disease, ignorance and poverty as the main problems to be addressed in post independence era. A policy on poverty reduction was stated in the Sessional Paper, No. 10 of 1965 on African Socialism and its Application to Planning in Kenya. The Government noted that there were regional and gender dimensions to the problem and that certain disadvantaged groups should be brought into the mainstream. In line with above policy, past Development Plans have attempted to address the concerns of disadvantaged groups. Poverty alleviation and unemployment has been the subject of National Development Plans, Sessional Papers, Presidential Commissions, Task Forces and other Policy documents and studies in Kenya. These documents provided policy direction for this District Development Plan.

In preparing this DDP cognisance was given to the PRSP consultative process. The Vihiga District PRSP Consultation, which was done in February 2001, is the major building block upon which the District Plan has been developed. The DDP implementation will cover two PRSP/MTEF periods. This will enable the district to draw short-term priority programmes required to address poverty situation in the district. The Plan has therefore incorporated the PRSP short-term programmes, especially those addressing the theme of the Plan and the GOK's overall focus on poverty reduction.

The major link between the DDP, NDP and PRSP will be the three-year rolling Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and annual budget. The MTEF budgetary process provides the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting. The MTEF process will ensure that funds are directed to projects and programmes as per the District Development Committee (DDC) and the District PRSP consultations priorities.

In order to create a strong linkage between the various development plans, the district has formulated an institutional framework for networking and collaboration amongst all development partners. The institutional networking and collaboration secretariat will be coordinated by the DDO in an endeavour to bring on board all development partners/stakeholders, GOK Ministries/Departments, CBOs, NGOs and other partners. The network will, therefore, endeavour to respond to stakeholder concerns through work plans that will fit within the MTEF/PRSP medium term proposals. At the same time the National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) will be the major input in formulating a long-term strategy.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Vihiga District envisages glaring short and medium term challenges as it looks forward to "Effective Management" for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". Outstanding among the challenges are a high population growth, poverty, HIV/AIDS, gender inequality and disaster management.

2.4.1 Population Growth

The 1999 Population and Housing Census recorded the population of Vihiga District as 498,883 persons comprising of 232,720 males and 266,163 females. The district population is projected to grow to 550,800 persons in 2002 and 671,404 persons in 2008. These projections are based on a projected population growth rate of 3.3 per cent. Table 2.2 shows population projections by age and sex for the period 2002-2008.

The district's population growth rate is above the national average of 2.4 per cent. This high growth rate has created a high youthful population comprising, 59 per cent (under the age of 20) and 71.7 per cent under the age of 30. This will require that sustainable amount of resources be directed to educational, health and employment needs.

The high population growth rate has also contributed to high population density in the district. With a density of 997 persons per km², the district has one of the highest densities per km² in the country. The effect is reflected in pressure on land and other resources, food insecurity which has made the district a net importer of almost all foodstuffs and high unemployment rates.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age and Sex, 1999-2008

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	38,256	38,329	42,237	42,318	45,119	45,205	48,197	48,289	51,486	51,584
5 - 9	36,461	36,334	40,255	40,115	43,002	42,852	45,936	45,776	49,070	48,899
10 - 14	40,715	41,127	44,952	45,407	48,019	48,505	51,295	51,814	54,795	55,349
15 - 19	30,081	31,904	33,211	35,224	35,477	37,627	37,898	40,195	40,483	42,937
20 - 24	15,293	21,644	16,884	23,896	18,036	25,527	19,267	27,268	20,582	29,129
25 - 29	11,006	16,536	12,151	18,257	12,980	19,502	13,866	20,833	14,812	22,254
30 - 34	9,367	13,647	10,342	15,067	11,047	16,095	11,801	17,193	12,606	18,366
35 - 39	8,405	12,526	9,280	13,830	9,913	14,773	10,589	15,781	11,312	16,858
40 - 44	7,641	10,639	8,436	11,746	9,012	12,548	9,627	13,404	10,283	14,318
45 - 49	7,149	9,238	7,893	10,199	8,431	10,895	9,007	11,639	9,621	12,433
50 - 54	6,132	7,837	6,770	8,653	7,232	9,243	7,725	9,874	8,253	10,547
55 - 59	4,988	6,397	5,507	7,063	5,883	7,545	6,284	8,059	6,713	8,609
60 - 64	4,888	6,083	5,397	6,716	5,765	7,174	6,158	7,664	6,578	8,187
65 - 69	4,371	4,963	4,826	5,479	5,155	5,853	5,507	6,253	5,883	6,679
70 - 74	3,290	3,534	3,632	3,902	3,880	4,168	4,145	4,452	4,428	4,756
75 - 79	2,318	2,316	2,559	2,557	2,734	2,731	2,920	2,918	3,120	3,117
80 +	2,359	3,109	2,604	3,433	2,782	3,667	2,972	3,917	3,175	4,184
Total	232,720	266,163	256,938	293,862	274,468	313,911	293,194	335,328	313,198	358,206

Source: District Statistics Office, Mbale, 2001

Table 2.3 shows the population projections by selected age groups. These include the primary and secondary school going age, the potential labour force, the youthful population and women in reproductive age group.

Age Group 6-13: The primary school going children are set to increase from 125,889 in 1999 to 138,990 in 2002 and to 169,423 in the year 2008. The primary school going age will increase by about 22 per cent over the Plan period. The district, should, therefore, mobilize resources available to establish and/or expand primary school facilities to absorb the increasing number of primary school going children. More investment will also require to be made in vocational training centres and amenities required by this group.

Age Group 14-17: The population of secondary school going age group is expected to rise from 56,749 in 1999 to 62,654 in 2002 and to 76,373 in the year 2008. The increase calls for establishment of more secondary schools, colleges and creation of employment opportunities to absorb the population that enter the job market.

Table 2.3 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups and Sex, 1999 - 2008

Age	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-3	62,769	63,120	69,309	69,689	74,029	74,443	79,080	79,522	84,475	84,948
14-17	27,822	28,927	30,717	31,937	32,813	34,116	35,052	36,444	37,443	38,930
15-25	48,083	57,852	53,087	63,872	56,709	68,230	60,578	72,885	64,711	77,858
15-49	-	116,134	-	128,220	-	136,968	-	146,312	-	156,295
15-64	104,950	136,451	115,872	150,651	123,777	160,929	132,222	171,909	141,243	183,638

Source: District Statistics Office, Mbale, 2001

Age Group 15-49 (Female): The number of females in the reproductive age group 15-49 was 116,134 persons in 1999. This population is expected to increase from 128,220 in 2002 and to 156,295 by the year 2008. Given the high fertility rate in the district estimated at 5.5, it is expected that the population growth rate will continue the high momentum during the Plan period. There is therefore, need to curb high fertility rate, if the population growth is to be controlled. The higher the population growth rate the more the district will be expected to divert funds from investment to consumption. There is a relatively high proportion of dependent population, which is economically unproductive. The district currently has a dependency ratio of 100:107.

Age Group 15-64 (Labour Force): The labour force is expected to rise from 266,523 persons in 2002 and to 324,881 persons in 2008. A total of 58,358 persons will be added into the labour force during the Plan period, representing an increase of 22 per cent. Priority during the plan period should be given to the creation of more non-farm employment opportunities, as pressure on small land parcels is already very high. The high dependency ratio resulting from lack of employment opportunities has led to idleness, drug abuse and criminal activities.

2.4.2 Poverty

According to the Second Report on Poverty in Kenya, June 2000, about 62 per cent of the district's population live in absolute poverty and about 60 per cent of the population are food poor. The major causes of the high poverty incidence in the district include lack of capital to invest, high population, un-economical land units, high dependency syndrome, HIV/AIDS, idleness, laziness, alcoholism, inadequate agricultural extension services, high cost of education, poor infrastructure, lack of markets for farm produce and theft of farm produce among others.

The district's contribution to national poverty is about 3 per cent. Areas of high concentration of poverty are found in Luanda, Emuhaya, Tiriki East and West and Vihiga Divisions. The area around Maragoli Hills in Vihiga Division can be singled out as very poor. Over the last 10 years poverty levels have been increasing. In the early 1990's the community could on average afford various services. However, beginning late 1990s, ability to afford hospital bills and school fees, among others, continued to diminish leading to over reliance on the few people who have off-farm jobs. The state of poverty is so severe in some of these areas that a meal is hard to come by.

All the causes specified above are real and strategies should be put in place to address them. The high dependency syndrome coupled with alcoholism is particularly disturbing, requiring concerted effort in addressing the problem.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

Sentinel surveillance is a national activity being undertaken in over 25 rural and urban sites in the Republic of Kenya. Mbale R.H.T.C is one of the sites. The exercise is carried out on HIV/AIDS risk groups namely, mothers attending ANC (low risk group) and clients attending STI clinics (high risk group). This exercise is important as it gives an indication of what fraction of expectant mothers infected by HIV. These indicators provide a guide on the most appropriate measures to put in place to combat the pandemic.

All districts in Kenya are affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic in varying proportions ranging from 4 per cent to 35 per cent prevalence. Vihiga District has a prevalence rate of 15.6 per cent (2000) as compared to 12 per cent and 14 per cent prevalence at Provincial and National levels respectively, a fact portraying a gloomy future if urgent and effective action is not taken. HIV/AIDS has been declared a major killer in Vihiga District. In all the health facilities, 50 per cent of the admissions and bed occupancy are HIV/AIDS patients.

The most infected groups in the district are in the age group 15-49 years. There are more females infected in the younger age groups than males but as the age increases the infection rates appear to be the same for both men and women. Above 50 years men are more infected than women.

Strategies already put in place to combat the impact of HIV/AIDS include promotion of behavioural change, treatment of STIs in all GOK /Private health centres, setting up VCT in Mbale RHTC, promotion of safe sex practices, capacity building on clinical nursing care for the infected, encouragement of home based care providers, and creation of awareness and sensitisation on the dangers of HIV/ AIDS by the CACCs and DACC.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

According to the 1999 Population and Housing census there were 266,163 females compared to 232,720 males. This represents 33,443 more females than males. In terms of farm activities, there are more women involved in farm production while most men seek alternative off-farm employment opportunities. On access to credit facilities for major development activities, women in this district still lack the necessary security to qualify for loans. However, small business micro-financing organizations such as, WEDCO, K-REP and PRIDE (K) are focusing mainly on women accessing small business loans. The above notwithstanding, men are mainly the decision makers which is an impediment to development.

On ownership of productive assets, the major limitation is the cultural set-up where men are the owners of land, leaving women with no collateral to offer as security to access loans. To a very small extent, few women groups are involved in protection of water springs through the support of NGOs/CBOs while others are engaged in making energy saving stoves (jikos). In all major marketing centres, women are engaged in the selling of various items, which include second hand clothes (*mitumba*), agricultural produce and firewood as non-farm income generating activities.

In primary and secondary schools more girls, are enrolled than boys. In primary school enrolment, boys constitute 48.9 per cent and girls 51.1 per cent. In secondary boys constitute 45.4 per cent while girls constitute 54.6 per cent.

The district is therefore faced with the challenge of mainstreaming women into development activities to the girl child skills emanating from better enrolment levels in the district. There is need for gender awareness and training in the district.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

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

De-forestation, which is caused by high pressure on land and demand for charcoal and firewood in the rural and urban areas, can be controlled through effective management by the District Environmental Conservation Committee.

The heavy rains and lack of maintenance cause destruction of loose surface roads and bridges. Supervision of funds for road maintenance will be intensified, as most rural access roads are persistently impassable. As regards road accidents black spots will be identified and bumps constructed. Road traffic signs, regular maintenance and filling potholes will consequently be considered.

In the 1997 – 2001 Plan period, the district experienced rampant strikes in schools caused by poor management and influence of drugs, interference to the school leadership by the community and politicians. The Drug Maintenance Committee in the district will intensify checks on the drugs situation and take the necessary legal action on drug trafficking and taking.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. It lays the basis for assessment and indication of gaps between resource potential and exploitation. It proposes ways of enhancing the present exploitation to bring about “Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction”. Specifically targeted are problems facing the pockets of the poor within the district in line with the priorities set under PRSP. The identified challenges issues will be addressed under the following sector headings:- Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure, Human Resource Development, Tourism, Trade and Industry, Information Communication Technology and finally Public Administration, safety, Law and Order.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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 the promotion of food security, agro-industrial development, trade, water supply, rural employment and sustainable utilization of the natural resources”.

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district recognizes this sector as a key sector in the achievement of poverty reduction efforts. The PRSP process outlined this sector as the first priority. It is in this light that proposed activities have been set up to address the issues that have been identified by the farmers and other stakeholders.

In the agricultural sub-sector, the district will focus more on production of high value crops through collaboration with other stakeholders, while efforts will be put on improving dairy production to boost milk production.

The cooperative sector will mainly focus on improving management system of various cooperative societies through training in order to improve its contribution to production, processing and marketing of agricultural products. Emphasis will also be put on assisting small-scale enterprises such as cottage industries and micro finance enterprises to generate income.

The fish industry in the district will focus on improving skills and knowledge of local communities in modern fish farming. This will be achieved through training and intensified extension services.

The water department will step up access to safe drinking water for improved health. This will be achieved through training communities on management of water supplies and protection of water resources for sustainability. Rehabilitation of major piped schemes, borehole sinking, protection of springs and encouragement of water harvesting will be encouraged during the plan period.

Forest department will focus on protecting Kibiri Forest and making efforts to re-establish the Maragoli Forest with support from the community. Farm nurseries for establishing farm woodlots will be encouraged.

The number of exotic animals and local breeds has increased considerably in the last plan period. The veterinary department will once again put more emphasis on disease control through rehabilitation of dips and ensure safe meat for consumption through intensified inspection. In collaboration with livestock department, cattle breeds will be improved through Artificial Insemination and hybrid bulls.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is the springboard for future development. The aspects captured in the PRSP report indicate that despite the small land sizes, over 90 per cent of the population rely directly on the sector. This sector stimulates growth in all the other sectors and supplements their efforts in reducing poverty through increased income generation. The district generates income mainly through cash crops such as tea and coffee.

Livestock is kept mainly for household milk consumption although there exists some zero grazing activities that bring in income.

Fisheries have in the recent years gained importance mainly operating on fish ponds and having a turnover of over KShs.3.8 million p.a.

The co-operative sub-sector also plays a significant role in the district, mainly in agriculture activities and Saccos. The turnover per year is over Kshs. 30 million.

The sector plays an important role in providing employment to the rural communities through on farm activities. During the Plan period, efforts will be made to establish more agro-processing industries, which will add value to the agricultural produce and generate more employment opportunities in the district.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The stakeholders in Agriculture and Rural Development sector include the government, NGOs, CBOs, civil society, and religious organizations among others. The government through various departments will be involved in aggressive extension activities to teach the community their participatory roles in increasing production. The cooperative societies will play the important role of assisting the community market their produce and where possible acquire inputs collectively for the members.

Farmer groups will organize themselves into marketing groups in order to access new market opportunities. Through the groups, sustainability and ownership of water projects will be achieved. Similarly for forest protection the groups will design mechanisms of ensuring that natural resources are protected. NGO's and CBO's will be encouraged to provide financial assistance to the community to support food production projects, water & sanitation, fishpond establishments and rehabilitation of dips.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Improved crop production.	Soil infertility; Small land units.	Encourage use of fertilisers; promotion of technology/enterprises.
Food Security	Food self-sufficiency.	Low production; Small land units.	Promotion of technology/enterprises
Agriculture Marketing	Access to markets.	Poor infrastructure.	Improve infrastructure
Land Administration Survey and Human Settlement	Land survey and demarcation.	Land tenure system.	Improve mapping; survey and issuance of title deeds.
Agriculture and Rural Financial Services	Rural SACCOs.	Lack of collateral.	Establishment of SACCOs.
Cooperatives	Enhance management of cooperative societies; Training of Societies members and committees; Establishment of SACCOs.	Mismanagement; Lack of transparency and accountability; Default rate is high; Lack of credit support; Poor understanding of liberalization principles.	Training in management skills; Provision of credit with soft terms; Loan recovery management.
Rural Water Supply	Provision of piped water; Water points development; Spring protection; Roof catchment water harvesting; Establishment of VIP latrines; Improvement of waste disposal.	Lack of storage facilities; Springs are insecure; Lack of disposal sites; Lack of knowledge on water and sanitation management.	Water pumps installation.; Build water reservoirs; Protection and rehabilitation of springs; Encourage planting indigenous trees; Set a site for disposal of waste.
Livestock Development	Disease control; Artificial insemination; Meat inspection; Hides and skin management; Breeding of improved local breeds; Clinical services.	Inadequate veterinary officers; Inadequate bulls for cross breeding; Inadequate A. I services; High cost of treatment; Low quality semen; Collapsed dips.	Link farmers to sources of high breeding stock; Revive the dips; Encourage use of individual tick control methods.
Fisheries	Demonstration ponds; Trainings; Fish marketing hygiene; Knowledge and skills development.	Poor management of fishponds; Lack of knowledge and skills in fish farming; Poor handling of fish; Lack of credit facilities.	Training; Creation of awareness; Market supervision; Sensitisation of Micro organizations to invest in fish farming.
Land	Land and settlement issues; Land registration and valuation; Mapping and surveys; Land adjudication and consolidation; Land physical planning.	Overpopulation; Landlessness; Soil erosion.	Immigration to new settlement areas; Facilitation to buy land elsewhere; Intensive land utilization.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
National Agriculture Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) District wide	To facilitate farmers in the local areas identify their problems, design activities to solve the problems with the view of improving productivity; Generating farm incomes and using resources in a sustainable way.	42 local areas; 1,600 farms.	PRAs; Formation of common interest groups; Promotion of opportunities; Farmers training; Bulking activities for selected crops; Demonstrations; Field days; Tours and exchange visits; Soil improvement practices; Livestock management activities.
Livestock Development Project (LDP)	To promote dairy industry in the district so as to improve nutritional status and income generation.	20 Women groups per division.	PRAs; Training of groups on livestock husbandry; Provision of bull schemes; Supervision of groups; Exchange visits Screening of bulls.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop and Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture Livestock Extension Programmes District wide	1	To establish proper working linkages between farmers while contributing to the national goal of poverty eradication and wealth creation through improved productivity.	12 new local areas per year.	PRA; Promoting of opportunities; Common interest groups formation; Training of the farmers; Research extension liaison activities; Field days; Demonstrations; Home economics utilization technologies. Justification: Due to low adoption of technologies by the farming community, there is needed to have an approach that increases contact between extension staff and the farmers.
Horticulture Development Project District wide	2	To contribute to the improvement of the livelihood of rural and urban population through commercial horticultural farming.	The project will target 45,000 farmers.	Training of farmers in horticultural production, technology development; packaging and dissemination; Linkages with existing and the new markets; Nursery development for fruit tree establishment. Justification: Due to diminishing land sizes in the district there is growing need to grow high value crops so that land productivity can be

				optimised.
Participatory Farm Management and Marketing District wide	3	To provide a pluralistic and participatory farm management service to small-scale farmers with a view of commercialising farming activities in the district.	To reach 200 farmers every year for farm management skills	Training of technical staff on participatory extension approach; Training on farm management analytical tools; Farmers training. Market data collection Justification: The potential to carry out commercial production in the district lies unexplored due to lack of sufficient management skills at farm level and lack of exposure due to available opportunities.
Small Holder Dairy Cattle Development District wide	4	Increase milk production by 25% per year; Improve nutritional status of children in rural areas; Create self-employment in the rural areas and thus reduce rural urban migration.	25,000 dairy cows.	Staff/ farmer training through workshops and seminars; Field days and demonstrations. Justification: Low milk production due to low number of animals of better breeds and poor husbandry practices; Favourable weather for fodder production; High employment especially of the youth women and adult men.
Poultry Development Project District wide	5	Increase egg and poultry production; Improve husbandry practices for indigenous birds; Improve nutritional status of participating and non-participatory household/farmers.	250,000 birds.	District-wide training of farmers through workshops, demonstrations and field days; Vaccination especially against NCD, and other common disease; Training of staff officers through short courses/ seminars. Justification: Low egg production; 95% of HH have indigenous poultry.
Pig Production District wide	6	Increase number of pig farmers; Increase number of pork butcheries; Improve rural income levels.	600 pig farmers.	Training of staff and farmers through seminars, workshops, demonstrations and field days. Justification: Decreasing land sizes per HH to call upon exploitation of alternative livestock enterprises.
Dairy Goat Production District wide	7	Provide alternative to cattle milk production; Promote milk production from small stock; Rural poor farmers able to use milk in their diets.	3,000 dairy goats.	Farmers training through workshops and courses. Justification: Cost effective production of dairy goats by poor farmers.
Bee Farming promotion District wide	8	Improve honey production; Provide source of employment for youth women and adult men.	Improve honey production; Provide source of employment for youth women and adult men.	Training of youth farmers through workshops, field days. Justification: Some non-arable parts of the district could be exploited through this enterprise to generate income for the youth in the rural areas.
Livestock Development Programme (LDP) District wide	9	To increase milk production and income to participating	Dairy farmers.	Farmer trainings/ workshops purchase of animals. Justification: Provision of milk.

		farmers.		
Rabbit Production	10	Promote rural youth activities for income generation; Provide alternative protein source.	Youth in schools and out of schools.	Rabbit Production training workshops. Justification: Requires small space, and is an easy entry enterprise requiring very little capital.

B: New Project Proposals: Lake Basin Development Authority

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Pig Complex Tigoi Vihiga Division	1	Establishment of breeding centres for distributing pigs to contract farmers; Establishment of processing blood and bone meals factories; Establishment of animals feed and manure and production for animal and fishery.	Small-scale farmers in the district through Farmers Cooperative Societies.	Extension services for farming practices most suited to each scale of operation; Supply of rearing stock e.g. feeder pigs; Arrangement of credits; Supply of construction materials for stall, fish ponds; Veterinary services and other technical activities; Purchase of animals ready for marketing at uniform and standard prices. Justification: Beef, mutton, fish, and chicken in that order dominate meat production. Pork production has been declining due to lack of support and adequate processing facilities. There is great potential for the pig industry with respect to making production profitable for small-scale pig farmers and also for a factory to process and market pork as a valuable and attractive protein source for the urban and rural population.

B: New Project Proposals: Lands

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description Of Activity
Issuance of Title Deeds District wide	1	To use as security for loans; To use as sureties/bond during courts cases.	10,000 title deeds.	Sensitise members of public on the title deeds. Justification: To improve the level of living standards.
Clearing of Boundary Disputes District wide	2	Reduce conflicts due to boundary problems.	1,696 cases.	Attending to and determination of boundary disputes. Justification: Reduce cost; Good neighbourhood and minimize conflicts due to boundary problems.
Modern Archives Development	3	To have a modern Archives.	To store Approx. 23,000 land registers and other records.	Construction of a modern Archive. Justification: For some storage and easy

				retrieval of land records.
Purchase of Motor Vehicles	4	Enhance service delivery.	Solve 1,696 boundary cases; Make 6,000 units for valuations for S/Dury.	Purchase of a vehicle. Justification: To be able to penetrate the rugged terrain.
Purchase of Office Equipment	5	Storage of lands records; Enhance efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery.	3 Cabinets; 5 office tables; 8 Arm chairs; Capture all information on land matters in the district.	Purchase of office cabinets, furniture and computer. Justification: Efficiency storage and retrieval of land records.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Physical Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description Activities
Equipping District Physical Planning Office	To have good working environment; To be able to deliver efficient services.	Office well staffed & equipped.	Furniture and equipment requisition; Draughtsman to be posted; Purchase of vehicle.
Part Development Plans District wide	To have a well planned society with good infrastructure and other services such as sewerage.	Provision of development plans to all institutions in need.	Prepare part development plans on request by local authorities, Government departments and private sector to facilitate acquisition of title/ leaseholds.
Development Control District wide	For easy access to roads; Provision of services such as sewerage and drainage.	To cover the district town or urban centres inclusive.	Liase with local authorities in controlling development and ensuring harmony in land use through vetting of development proposals and subdivision of scheme plans.
Local/ Regional Physical Development District wide	To attract investors; Provision of good services such as roads, drainage etc.	To plan for all the towns & rural markets.	Prepare local and regional Physical development plans for urban and rural centres (Mbale, Majengo, Chavakali, Mudete, Luanda, Serem, Cheptulu)
Management of Environment District wide	To have certain areas designated for certain activities such as industry, farming etc. and disposal of refuse which is friendly to the environment.	Cover the whole district.	Enhance environmental management and conservation through the implementation of physical planning Act alongside the environmental management Act.
Participatory Planning	For the fulfilment of the implementation of the Physical Planning Act.	To have all stakeholders participate especially members of the public.	Involve the public / Stakeholders in preparation of physical development plans.

B: New Project Proposals: Physical Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Activities
Vihiga Municipality Strategic Zoning Plan	1	To guide physical development; To provide spatial framework for socio-economic development; To conserve the environment.	Cover all urban centres within the municipality.	Issue notice to plan; Reconnaissance Survey; Hold Stake holders meetings; Data collection and analysis. Preparation of base map; Plan circulation and advertisement; Forward plan for approval. Justification

				To have proper town development plan for the future.
Maragoli Hills Strategic Zoning Plan	2	To settle squatters on existing forest land; To protect fragile areas and conserve environment; Provide 5 spaces for public purpose.	To settle squatters by the year 2003.	Issue notice to plan; Reconnaissance Survey; Hold Stakeholders meetings; Data collection and analysis; Preparation of base map; Plan circulation and advertisement; Forward plan for approval. Justification To plan the hills properly so that people can be settled and provided with physical facilities.
Strategic Zoning Plan for Luanda Township	3	To control and guide spatial growth of Luanda town; To provide spatial framework for socio-economic development. Conserve the environment.	Cover area under township.	Issue notice to plan; Reconnaissance Survey; Hold Stakeholders meetings; Data collection and analysis; Preparation of base map; Plan circulation and advertisement; Forward plan for approval. Justification: Early planning will prevent the mushrooming of slums.
Vihiga District Regional Development Plan	4	To provide broad framework for the region's socio-economic development; To identify and protect environmentally fragile areas.	Cover the whole district and plan ready by year 2006.	Issue notice to plan; Reconnaissance Survey; Hold Stakeholders meetings; Data collection and analysis; Preparation of base map; Plan circulation and advertisement; Forward plan for approval. Justification: Physical development plan for the district will indicate where public activities will be.
Development Plan for Small Market Centres, Jeptulu, Serem, Magada and Maseno.	5	To provide spatial framework to guide growth of the centres; To promote socio-economic development; Promote environmental conservation.	Cover all public institutions in district.	Issue notice to plan; Reconnaissance Survey; Hold Stakeholders meetings; Data collection and analysis; Preparation of base map; Plan circulation and advertisement; Forward plan for approval. Justification Planning of the small centres will assist Jua Kali investors in locating their businesses.
Advisory Plans for Public Institutions	6	To ensure that all public institutions acquire title deeds/Lease certificates.	Cover all public institutions in district.	Site visits and taking ground measurements; Preparation of advisory plans; Circulation of plans; Forwarding plans for approval. Justification: The acquisition of titles will reduce land grabbing of public institutions land.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Survey Department

Projects Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Surveying and Mapping Equipment	To enable carry out survey fieldwork and draw maps.	All registered parcels of land and planned plots in urban centres.	Procure equipment.
Purchase of Vehicle	To provide transport for survey field staffs.	One (1) Land Rover one Toyota cruiser vehicle.	Procure GK vehicle.

B: New Project Proposals: Survey

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Purchase of Modern Surveying Equipment	1	To employ modern technology to carry out survey work easily, faster and more accurate.	All registered parcels of land and planned plots in urban centres.	Procurement of one (1) Total station equipment; Procurement of computers; Procurement of level and levelling staff; Procurement of pantograph. Justification: Enhance survey by using modern technology.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Co-operative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Development Programme Phase III District wide	To improve Management of societies dealing with dairy production.	Women groups.	Improve the management of the Dairy cooperative societies; Carry out education activities to the management committees, staff and Women groups; Provide limited demonstration dairy animals to Women Groups.

B: New Project Proposals: Co-operative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
FOSA Activities Vihiga Tea Growers SACCO District wide	1	To ensure that FOSA assist the members in income generating activities.	Tea growers in Vihiga District.	Monitor monthly tea payments and banking activities; Training of tea farmers. Justification: To raise members incomes.
FOSA services Viteco SACCO	2	To improve teachers services through improved welfare.	Teachers.	Assist the SACCO in training members to know their rights. Justification: To raise the standard of living for teachers.
FOSA services Vichabia SACCO	3	To provide banking & credit services to the business community.	Business community.	Banking services; Cheap credit facilities. Justification: Provision of loans will boost business and hence increase incomes.
Revival of Dairy Societies	4	To revamp the collapsed Tiriki and Sabatia societies to provide milk outlet for farmers.	Dairy farmers.	Training of the farmers to join dairy Societies for milk marketing. Justification: Marketing of farmers' milk will be easier through Cooperative Societies.

Coffee Improvement and Diversification	5	To improve skills of the societies members & management committees to enable society perform better.	Coffee farmers.	Training of members committees and staff. Justification: Skilled members will perform better in the committees.
Intensive Cooperative Training	6	To improve the understanding of cooperatives in a liberalised economy.	Cooperative society members.	Training to cooperatives Members on SWOT Analysis. Justification: Members will be updated on the current issues and technologies.
FOSA Project Small Scale Micro Finance Programme Luanda Jua Kali Cooperative	7	To contribute to poverty eradication through strengthening performance of Jua Kali sector.	JuaKali Artisans.	Assist the Jua Kali Sector to provide services to their members; Training in profit making and marketing aspects of Jua Kali artisans. Justification: Funds will be made available to improve small-scale businesses.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Veterinary

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease and Pest Control District wide	To control/eradicate all livestock diseases and pests in the district; To prevent livestock losses in production; Ensure sustainable availability of protein of animal and alleviate poverty.	To vaccinate cattle 15,000, sheep 7, goats 10,000; Poultry 25,000, dogs 6,000 and donkeys 2000; Revive the 36 cattle dips in the district.	Strategic vaccinations; Revive the dip committees and dips in the district.
Artificial Insemination Services District wide	To upgrade the livestock population in the district; To prevent diseases in livestock.	To inseminate 400 cattle annually.	Carry out insemination services; Training on livestock husbandry; Promote private A.I. providers.
Veterinary Extension Services District wide	To carry out training of the farming community on the current livestock disease control techniques and animal husbandry; To provide sustainable animal health service; To achieve disease free herd and flock.	Train dip committee officials and members; Train all the veterinary extension staff; Train the farmers, women, youth groups, CBOs; Improve adoption rate of farmers.	Train staff; Training of farmers and dip management committees.
Veterinary Public Health/Hygiene District wide	To have improved slaughter houses/slabs; To promote privatization of slaughterhouses; To enhance meat inspection processes for the control of zootic diseases.	Adequate trained personnel on meat inspection; Two slaughterhouses constructed; Hygienic meat inspection facilities within reach.	Carry out routine meat inspection; To construct two slaughter houses; To train meat inspectors, Slaughter men and butcher men accordingly.
Hides & Skin/Leather Improvement District wide	To improve the quality of hides, skins/leather in the district; To closely monitor the licensing of the hides and skins/leather trade.	To license 30 hides & skins stores and bandas; To license 20 traders on hides/skins and their products; To have 2 rural tanneries operational.	To train slaughter men, butchers, and hides and skins traders; Construct rural tanneries; To license the stores and bandas.

B: New Project Proposals: Veterinary

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Animal Health Rehabilitation Programmes	1	To improve on the animal diseases/pest control systems.	To vaccinate cattle, sheep and goats, poultry, dogs; To rehabilitate the 36 dips in the district; To train the 108 dip committee officials; To train farmers.	Carry out vaccination programmes. Justification: To ensure food security and alleviate poverty in the district.
Pan African Control of Epizootic (PACE)	2	To strengthen the disease/pest surveillance and diagnostic systems across the borders of the district.	Constant surveillance, screening and diagnosis.	Coordinate livestock disease/pest control; Monitoring livestock movement and quarantines across the district borders. Justification: To strengthen the monitoring of livestock movement systems to curb the spread of disease & pest.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Major Water Works & Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Mbale Water Project II	To increase water production	Mbale Chango areas	Expanding rising main to Mbale and Chango and augment distributions.
Kaimosi Water Supply	To increase raw water for treatment and expansion of water works and distribution lines	Kaimosi area.	Desilting of dam, rehabilitation and expansion of Kaimosi water supply intake.
Maseno Water Supply	To rehabilitate treatment works. To lay raw water main to replace the existing furrow	Maseno and Emusire area.	Rehabilitation and expansion.
Sosiani Water Supply	To complete the incomplete works	Sosiani area.	Rehabilitation and extension of pipeline.
Hamisi Water Project	Harmonize more spring sources	Hamisi area.	Supply water to the community.
Vihiga Hamisi Water Project	Construct Water Supply	Vihiga & Tiriki West area.	Construct Hamisi – Vihiga Water Project.
Bumbo-Shamakhokho	To complete the incomplete works	Bumbo-Shamakhokho area.	Undertake rehabilitation, electrification and extension of pipelines.
Ebungwe Water Project	To complete the incomplete works	Ebungwe area.	Construct treatment works, electrification and extension of pipelines.
Emalindi - Esirulo Water Project	To complete the incomplete works	Emalindi –Esirulo area.	Undertake rehabilitation, electrification and extension works.
Chavavo – Mahanga Water Projects	To complete the incomplete works	Chavavo-Mahanga areas.	Rehabilitation and tapping springs.
Magui – Bukoyani Water Project	To complete the incomplete works	Magui area.	Rehabilitation and extension of pipeline.

Water Wells/Spring Protection District wide	To increase water points	Wells drilled and springs protected.	Drill more wells. Protect more springs.
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A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name/ Location Division	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Development of Small Scale Fish Farming Project District wide	To improve the nutritional status communities in the district by increasing protein components in their diet; Improve incomes through the establishment of sustainable fish farming systems.	Local Fish Farmers.	Establishment of fry production centres in the district in order to supply farmers with Fingerlings Stock their ponds; Training fisheries extensions personnel and fish farmers so as to improve their skills in pond management and aquaculture as a whole; Introduction and provision of credit schemes to fish farmers so as to improve their production per period; Training of fish farmers to produce fingerlings to sell to other farmers to produce; Construction and rehabilitation of fishponds.
Rehabilitation of Fish Demonstration Ponds Vihiga Division	To improve the knowledge and skills of the local communities in modern fish farming.	340 fish farmers.	Constructions of fishponds, purchase of equipment and materials for pond construction; Fencing, fertilizing the ponds, pond stocking, and purchase of fish feeds.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Forestry

Project Name/ Location Division	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Reforestation of Kibiri Forest Station	Development of commercial timber and firewood plantations.	90 ha per year.	Re-planting felled clear areas; Maintain roads; Make firebreak boundary.
DFO Vihiga Office	Accommodation to house the Divisional forester and staff offices.	To be finished by 2003	Complete the stalled construction to house the Divisional Forester.
Conservation Management in Kibiri Forest Station	Conserve and protect biodiversity; Ecology and productivity of the forest.	Forest protected from encroached.	Maintain forest boundary; Eradicate encroachment; Increase participation of local people in forest conservation measures.

B: New Project Proposals: Forestry

Project Name/Location Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kibiri Tree Nursery Water Pump and Tank	1	Enhance permanent water supply.	Construct a 15,000-litre water tank.	Purchase pumps and construct water tank. Justification: Constant supply of water to the tree nurseries.
On Farm Forestry and Agro-forestry	2	Increase tree cover the in District.	To cover all the 6 Divisions in the District.	Farm visits. Awareness creation. Launching of National tree planting season. Justification: To ensure constant supply of forestry products on farm.
Reforestation of Maragoli Hills Forest	3	Environment conservation and supply of timber.	Well maintained forest boundaries; Reduced encroachment; Increased participation of the local people in forest conservation measures.	Re-plant the hill with trees. Justification: To ensure a well conserved forest that can supply forest products on sustainable basis and conserve the environment.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and Rural Development Sector: The Physical Infrastructure services Sector is closely linked to the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector in terms of provision of good roads network to facilitate movement of agricultural inputs and produce. It will be necessary to provide electricity to the market centres in order to stimulate industries that will absorb raw materials from the sector during the plan period. The Public Safety, Law and Order sector provides the necessary security needed for the sector to thrive.

It is important to note that HIV/AIDS has a direct impact on this sector. The high prevalence rate of the pandemic particularly on women and youth, who are mostly engaged in agricultural production, poses a great challenge to the achievement of the sector's mission and vision. Therefore, Human Resource Sector is of great importance to agricultural productivity.

Lack of market information has also been identified as a major impediment to sector growth. Information Technology will be necessary to keep the sector abreast with the current developments in the major parts of the world and local markets to give farmers, societies and marketing agencies first hand information to boost marketing of produce. These services will be provided for by the Information Communication Technology Sector.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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 inputs 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, railways, ports power and telecommunication that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development. The sector is also charged with the responsibility of providing adequate and affordable shelter, co-ordinate activities and programmes aimed at improving slums and squatter settlements.

3.2.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

The local community has greatly appreciated the existing physical infrastructure by utilizing the facilities to enhance their economic activities such as marketing their agricultural produce and acquiring farm inputs.

It is their expectation that the existing Physical Infrastructure network should be expanded to meet their increasing demands adequately during the plan period.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

Physical infrastructure including roads, water supplies, energy, building, transport and communication plays an important role in the development of an economy. The road sub-sector, for example, links various sectors and enables access to input for production and output for consumption. It further provides direct employment opportunities and incomes to the districts' residents during construction and maintenance. The development of the water sub-sector reduces the frequency of water borne diseases. The management of water schemes by the beneficiaries also generates incomes and thus contribute to the reduction of poverty in the district.

The energy sub-sector is still undeveloped in the district with less than 2 per cent of the households in the district having access to electricity. For the Jua Kali sector to play a leading role in generating employment opportunities in the district, the supply of electric energy has to be extended to cover a large population in the district.

3.2.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

The main stakeholders in the road sub-sector are the Central Government, the three local authorities (Vihiga Municipal Council, Vihiga County Council and Luanda Town Council, Vihiga County Council and Luanda Town Council), the private sector and the public. The Central Government through the Ministry of Roads and Public Works will provide the policy framework as well as undertake general management of construction of the major roads. The local authorities will be involved in the management of rural roads under their jurisdiction. The private sector through the contractors and the

general business community will be involved both as providers and users in the road sub-sectors.

Other stakeholders in this sector include the Department of Water, Ministry of Transport and Communication, Postal Corporation of Kenya, Ken Gen, K.P.L & Co., among others.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Use of community groups to construct roads; Public works to open new roads; Revive the minor road project by use of community; County council to improve road network.	Inadequate drainage; Lack of maintenance; Heavy rains.	Improve status of road network; Gravelling of steep sections of roads; Open up drainage.
Energy	Supply of electricity to rural areas.	Inadequate rural electrification.	Implement rural electrification Programme; Installation of power lines.
Transport and Communication	Information dissemination Provision; Communication facilities; Telecommunication services and equipment.	Poor dissemination of information; Inadequate communication facilities, inadequate Telecommunication services and equipment; Vandalisation of Equipment.	To provide enabling environment for IT providers; Open internet centres.
Water and Sanitation	Sewerage disposal; Water for domestic use Sanitation.	Lack of proper sewerage system; Vandalisation of water projects; Improper disposal of waste.	Creation of proper sewerage system; Construction of public pit latrines; Construction of sewer for major urban area; Enhance knowledge on water and sanitation; Control environmental pollution;

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kima – Ematsi School – Maseno Road Emuhaya	To access Ematsi School by vehicles.	Open 6km. Of road.	Opening up of of road.
Gambogi – Serem Road Tiriki West	To open up agricultural area in Tiriki West and access Serem Market.	Tarmac 20 km. of road	Tarmacking of road.

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Majengo – Hamisi Serem Road (D291) Tiriki West Division	1	To provide all weather road.	Complete gravelling of 3km. of the road per year.	Gravel 18.3 km of road. Justification: It is the only road that links major markets and administrative centres.
Stand-Kisa-Khumusalaba Road Sabatia Division	2	To make the area accessible.	Complete tarmacking of the road 27km.	Tarmacking of road. Justification: To join major market centres.
Chavakali – Eregi Road (E292) Sabatia Division	3	To make it all weather road.	Complete gravelling of the road 5km.	To gravel 5 km of road. Justification: To serve as a major link to Eregi and Kakamega District
Kaimosi – Muhudu Road (D299) Tiriki East Division	4	To make it all weather road.	Complete gravelling of road 10km.	Gravel 10km of road. Justification: To serve as a major link in the division.
Maseno – Ekwanda Road (D245) Luanda Division	5	To make it all weather road.	Complete gravelling of road 5km	Gravel 5km of the road. Justification: To enhance inter-District communication.
Rotego – Mbihi Road Vihiga Division	6	To make it all weather road.	Gravelling of road 4.7 km.	Gravel 4.7km of road. Justification: To enhance communication between divisions.
Bukuga - Mwironje Luanda Road. (E290) Emuhaya Division	7	To make it all weather road.	Complete gravelling of road 21 km.	Gravel 21 km of road. Justification: To enhance communication between divisions.
Tigoi –Inyanza Road (E1266) Vihiga Division	8	To make it all weather road.	Complete gravelling of road 10.8km.	Gravel 10.8 km of road. Justification: To enhance communication in the division.
Senende – Jeptulu Road (E1269) Tiriki East Division	9	To make it all weather road.	Complete gravelling of road 6km.	Gravel 6 km of road. Justification: To enhance communication in the division.
Gavaragi – Mahanga Vihiga Division	10	To make it all weather road.	Complete gravelling of road 6km.	Gravel 10 km of road. Justification: To enhance communication in the division.
Gavaragi – Muhaga Road Vihiga Division	11	To make it all weather road.	Complete gravelling of road 10km.	Gravel 10 kilometre of road. Justification: To enhance communication.
Land Compensation	12	To compensate families affected while the roads were being constructed.	Families affected.	Valuation and payment. Justification: To enable families affected acquire alternative land.
Renovation of Government Houses.	13	To make them habitable.	Complete renovation of 17 houses.	Renovation of houses. Justification: They have been neglected for a long time.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Vihiga County Council

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Markets	To improve revenue collection.	14 markets.	Fencing, pit latrines, improving roads.
Construction of Boreholes Vihiga Division	To provide water to residents.	Complete drilling of 10 borehole.	Drilling of bore holes.

B: New Project Proposals: Vihiga County Council

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Purchase of Pick-Up	1	To boost revenue collections in the municipality.	One pick-up.	Procurement of the vehicle. Justification: Council has no vehicle for revenue collection.
Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads	2	Improve and maintain the road network.	Maintain all the feeder roads.	Grading gravelling of the roads. Justification: Make the road network passable.
Completion of County Hall Vihiga	4	Provide facility for meetings.	Complete the Hall.	Construction of the Hall. Justification: The current county hall is too small.
Tea Nursery Sabatia	5	To provide seedlings to farmers.	Raise 500,000 seedlings.	Planting tea seedlings in a nursery. Justification: Improve tea farming in the district.
Purchase of Land for Expansion of Public Markets	6	To expand the council's markets.	Expand two markets in every division.	Purchase land and put up markets. Justification: Current markets are too small.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Luanda Town Council

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Descriptions of Activities
Review of Valuation Roll	To identify and review the states of plots within the council areas of jurisdiction.	Complete the review process.	To identify and value the public plots within the councils area of jurisdiction at the current value.
Improvement of Main Market and Bus Park West Bonyore	To improve the pathetic situation at the market and bus park by provision of drainage system.	Complete construction of the market and bus park.	To control storm water by drainage system; Fencing the market and construction of latrines.
Construction of Town Hall West Bunyore	To solve the problem of office accommodation.	Complete construction of the hall.	Architectural plan completed and tenders advertised.
Rehabilitation of Town Ship Roads	To grade and marram the feeder roads for accessibility purposes.	Complete rehabilitation of Township roads 10km.	Grading and marraming; Digging trenches and drainage system.
Borehole Drilling West Bunyore	To supply water to the residence within the town at a lower price.	Complete the 5 boreholes.	The council already applied for the construction of borehole through the Ministry of Water Environment and Natural Resources.
Acquisitions of Land for Public Infrastructure West Bunyore Location	To construct social halls, hospitals, schools e.t.c.	Provide adequate land for public	The council to identify, negotiate and process the tittle deed.

		infrastructure.	
Construction of Sewer Network and Sewerage Facilities	To control the sewerage system within the town.	Complete the sewerage facilities in town.	Control and treatment of sewerage materials.
Construction of Roads and Bridges Within the Town Council.	Tarmac the roads and construct bridges.	Complete the construction of 10km of roads, and bridges within the Town Council.	Tarmac and construction of bridges; Digging trenches to control drainage system.
Construction of Senior Staff Houses	To provide senior staff officers with good housing.	Complete construction of senior staff houses 20 No.	Architectural plan and tendering process.

B: New Project Proposals: Luanda Town Council

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Roads	1	To improve more feeder roads so as to be accessible.	Complete the planned roads.	Grading and murramming Justification: Most farmers and traders are unable to transport goods to the markets.
Construction of Springs & Wells	2	To construct and improve more spring wells.	Complete the springs and wells.	Identification of spring wells, provisions of materials and construction. Justification: To reduce incidence of waterborne diseases.
Part Development of Town Hall West Bunyore	3	To have enough space for office accommodation.	Complete the Town Hall.	Architectural plan Tendering process. Justification: Currently T.C. staffs are occupying Agriculture offices.
Land Acquisition	4	To set a side space for wholesalers.	Acquire more land for expansion of the market.	The council to identify negotiate and process the title deed. Justification: Open air market space is too congested.

B: New Project Proposals: Vihiga Municipal Council

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Purchase of a Pick-Up	1	Enhance revenue collection.	1 vehicle	Requisition of new vehicle. Justification: Improve revenue collection.
Purchase of Roller and Roads Equipment	2	To be utilized for road repair and maintenance.	Roller and Equipment.	Procure a new roller. Justification: To reduce cost of hiring roller and equipment.
Land for Refuse Disposal	3	Proper waste management.	1 site	Acquire disposal site. Justification: No site for waste management at the moment.
Water Supply	4	Accessibility of safe drinking water.	10 springs	Construct and rehabilitate water springs. Justification: Supply of safe drinking water.

Roads Network Improvement	5	To ensure that the road network is all weather.	25 km road	Grading and murruming of roads Justification: Make the roads passable during the rainy seasons.
Healthy Facilities Maintenance	6	Improve health services.	2 health centres	Maintain health facilities. Justification: Accessibility of medicare to the community.

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Stabex Projects(Rural Electrification Programme)	1	Supply of power to coffee factories under rural electrification Programme	2. Coffee factories.	Electricity supply to Lunyerere and Manyatta Edwa coffee factories. Justification: To enhance full utilization of the factories.
French Credit Schemes	2	To intensify Rural Electrification	9 schools; 3 Water Pumps; 2 Coffee Factories.	Supply of rural electrification. Justification: Serve rural institutions with power.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The physical infrastructure sector requires inputs from other sectors to achieve its mission and vision. The Human Resource Development Sector provides skilled and healthy workforce to the sector. Public Administration, law, safety and order sector provides an enabling environment, in the form of security and macro-economic stability, for the various programmes/projects to be implemented in the sector.

Well-developed and maintained physical infrastructural facilities are an impetus to the growth of all other sectors in the economy.

3.3 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district produces tea, coffee and milk enough to start tea, coffee and milk processing industries. The district will focus on the promotion of agro-industries, and marketing of the agricultural and livestock products. The district will also rely on the sector to provide inputs required by agriculture and livestock farmers.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

Tourism, trade and industry contribute towards the generation and creation of job opportunities. It is expected that a pool of skilled and semi-skilled workers should be developed for future industrial expansion. The sector provides market for local products and services that are in demand.

The sector generates financial resources, which are in turn invested in other sectors. The sector is a major credit agency on behalf of the GOK for. The trade sub-sector promotes fair trade and protects consumer's interest through standards, weights and measures. It also increases viable employment opportunities in both commercial and industrial sectors. The industrial sub-sector promotes growth of productive non-farm employment in rural centres, primarily small-scale manufacturing activities. The tourism sub-sector develops and manages wildlife through various conservation measures and management.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in The Sector:

There are several stakeholders in the sector.

Trade Department: Trade department protects consumers from trade malpractices and provides appropriate and effective extensions services to the MSE businessmen e.g. licenses, credit facilities and training.

Industrial Department: In conjunction with trade department provides an enabling environment for identification, setting up and growth of industrial development.

Kenya Wildlife Service: This department is involved in development and management of wildlife through various conservation measures.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Provision of credit through the joint loans board; Training traders.	High default rates; Lack of security collateral to stand surety for loans; Lack of appreciation of need for training in business management.	Provide credit to female entrepreneurs; Train female entrepreneurs; Make regular field visits for licensing.
KWS/Tourism	Assist communities around the forest through project support in return for that goodwill conservation; Increase employment and incomes in tourism sector; Formation of wildlife clubs; in social institutions; Development of Tourist sites in the district including; Mungono Forest such as Western Tourist circuit.	Increase of illegal activities in the forest; Inadequate transport leading to immobility of field staff; Inadequate funding; Poor road network; Inadequate telecommunication facilities.	Sensitisation through education on need to conserve forests.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Trade Dev. Joint Loans Board District wide	Act as a booster to ongoing funded business.	Give loans to 50 per cent of the needy applicants.	Provision of credit to small-scale businesses.
Small Business Management Seminars and Consultancy District wide	Enable the traders keep basic books of accounts and market their stock.	3 Courses of 30 participants per year.	Give practical business management skills to traders.
Trade Licensing District wide	Facilitate traders acquire licenses within reach.	Make regular field visits at least 3 per centre per year.	License/ give authority to legal business operations.

B. New Project Proposal: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Micro- Enterprise Support Programme	1	Effectively complete & supplement private sector initiative of a similar nature.	Pilot programmes in division housing; District Headquarters.	Give credit and train but for commercial returns to GOK. Justification: Poverty levels are high hence the need for credit provision and training.

B: New Project Proposals: Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Accelerated Industrialization Support Programme District wide	1	Develop local private technologies for SMEs; Improve marketing systems of locally produced goods; Train women in technical and management skills; Acquire foreign technology, which will be adapted to suit local needs; Raw materials Identification.	All the divisions in the district; Every twenty villages must have an industry/ factory 2002 onwards; 80% of local entrepreneurs to be self-reliant.	To support research and development of Small medium Enterprises; Improve Technological capacities and capabilities; R & D. support mechanisms, such as information, marketing, commercialisation, and International standards and arrangements; Impart technology culture; Train Women in SMEs. Justification: Increase industrial activities amongst the local community with more women entrepreneurs heading their own enterprises.
Information Centre at the District Industrial Development Office Block	2	Computerize Information and data; Access the Web; Inter Computer linkage with Ministry Head Quarters and DIDO Offices; Information for development.	Computerize data storage; Install and use the project management package by 80 % of the stakeholders.	Purchase of computer and a printer; Internet services; Creation of data bank; Establish Trade and Industrial Information Centre (TIIC). Justification: Access to industrial information through computers by all businessmen and women in the district; Retrieve industrial information.

Revolving Fund District wide	3	Provide capital to small-scale enterprises; Credit businesses.	Small scale enterprises in the district from 2002 onwards.	Loan money to small-scale enterprises and businesses. Justification: To give credit to small-scale enterprises managed by female entrepreneurs.
Development of Women Small Scale Enterprises District wide	4	Increase female incomes; Reduce poverty and lower birth rates; Improve standards of living of their families; Encourage women to develop their self – born investment ideas; Encourage self-reliance; Encourage rural savings; Reduce poverty by 80 per cent.	90 per cent of women to be involved in small scale enterprises; 80 per cent of the female entrepreneurs in the district to be trained in various skills.	Participation of women in small scale industries; Women should be involved in the policy making and planning process; Expose women to basic principles of management and book keeping. Provide credit to female entrepreneurs. Justification: Increase in women managed enterprises; More women to be involved in policy- making and planning processes.
Development of Demonstration Manufacturing Centre District wide	5	Generate A.I.A, Sell and raise some of the products manufactured; Train entrepreneurs.	90 per cent of local entrepreneurs to acquire new skills; Train men and women entrepreneur in the district i.e. 90 per cent; Produce high quality products.	Making bricks and tile & pottery. Leather tanning; Train entrepreneurs in various skills; Impact appropriate technology skills suitable to local needs; Demonstration in soap making, rural oils press and other adaptable technologies. Justification: To be a training centre to import skills in manufacturing processes; Import adoptable technologies amongst local entrepreneur.
Industrial Extension Services District wide	6	Train and advise both investors and potential investors on business management skills.	All existing Industrial and firms potential investors in the district; Train 200 entrepreneurs per year.	Train local entrepreneurs; Visit Industrial projects; Advise 'Sick' Units and assess their performance. Justification: Acquire business/management skills.
Loaning/ Funding of Small scale Manufacturing Enterprises. District wide	7	Create employment within the district; Improve living standards of rural people; Rural Industrialisation; Generate Income.	All division in the district; 80 per cent of the enterprises to receive credit.	Give loans to viable potential projects, which cannot meet requirements of private financial institutions. Justification: To increase peoples' incomes.

3.3.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

Tourism, Trade and Industry will thrive where there is good physical infrastructure, which includes transport and communication network, availability of power, building etc. The sector will also boost entrepreneurial drive where there is peace and security. Most industries source raw materials from the agricultural sector while others will benefit from forward and backward linkages. Tourism, Trade and Industry growth will take place when people are healthy in an environment that has adequate water and sanitation.

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 the mission is to “achieve greater levels of human resources development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilization and social- cultural enhancement”.

3.4.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

There is deliberate and sustained effort to provide teaching and learning facilities including textbooks and Information Technology hardware for enhanced scientific and technological capabilities. The district will make efforts to impart knowledge, development of life skills and attitudes to the entire population and to instil positive behavioural and attitudinal change on HIV/AIDS epidemic, already a development problem. The district is committed to identifying and addressing the causes of poverty and seeking the means for economic empowerment to the population.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector provides skilled manpower for industrial development and creation of an enlightened society. The sector provides personnel for medical health care, HIV/AIDS and public health education including counselling to the public in the district. The sector is most suitable for dissemination of HIV/AIDS campaign and advocacy in the district.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

There are many stakeholders in this sector. The sub-sectors under this sector offer essential services such as health and education. Major stakeholders are parents, NGO's CBO's Religious Organizations, Government Departments and International Donors among others. They support programmes and projects in terms of material, financial and technical support. The stakeholders also render supervisory services especially, during implementation of funded projects and programmes and provide checks and balances in project implementation. Transparency and accountability is higher when there is an element of community ownership of programmes and projects in the district.

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Provision of basic education; HIV/AIDS sensitisation; Bursary to schools (secondary); Provision of science labs/libraries.	Poverty, drop-out and low retention rates; Change of attitude to sexual activities; Inadequate funds; Lack of relevant books.	Provision of textbooks by DFID and parents; Constituency bursary funds to supplement GOK; Equipping labs through Donor funds (UNESCO).
Health & Nutrition	To prevent malnutrition Vitamin A supplementation.	Poverty and limited resources.	Education to community members.

Water & Sanitation	Increase the access to latrines and safe water sources.	Poverty and limited resources.	Mobilizing the community by using the PHASE approach i.e. participatory hygiene and sanitation education.
Social Services	Mobilisation of communities for self-reliance; Training of organized groups; Helping groups to access credit.	Limited resources and inadequate staffing; Groups unable to produce collateral and inadequate funding.	Recruit more field staff. Involve local social development committee members; Setting up a revolving Fund scheme.
Labour employment	Registration of labourers or job seekers; Placements of job seekers; Guidance and counselling on vocation.	Lack of a vehicle; Lack of adequate industries to absorb the un employed.	Development of employment services in the district.
Adult Education	Non-formal Education; Post literacy classes; Advocacy of ACE.	High dropout rate; Relapsing into illiteracy.	Provide education without formal requirement; Provide education for self improvement; Mobilise leaders to participate in adult education.
Shelter and housing	Right to housing; Renovation of government quarters.	Land tenure system; Lack of funds for GOK to provide houses for civil servants.	Issuance of title deeds. Improve social security system; Provide subsidies in the housing sector.
Culture and Recreation	Construction of social halls and public library; Construction of district stadium.	Lack of land; Lack of funds to construct and purchase equipment; Resettlement of affected residents.	Mobilise the community to donate land and construct recreational centres; Compensation of the affected families; Source for funds to construct stadium.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
School Textbooks Project District wide	To enable each primary school each child to have access to relevant and quality textbooks.	After 3 years, book to student ratio of 1:5 and 1:3 by the end of the DDP period.	Provide school textbooks to all primary school at a ratio of 1:3 (One book to three pupils).
Bursary for Primary and Secondary Schools District wide	To enable disadvantaged pupils to have access to education by GOK and stakeholders.	Identify 100 per cent HIV/AIDS orphan to be supported; Reach out to all needy secondary school students.	Give bursary to needy and bright secondary students; Orphans due to HIV/AIDS to benefit; Pupils from poor families be supported.
Construction of Laboratories and Libraries District wide	To ensure all secondary schools have science rooms and libraries with relevant equipment and books respectively.	By 2004 all secondary schools should have laboratories and library facilities; By 2008 all secondary schools should be well equipped to effectively teach.	PTA BOGs together with government of Kenya support the establishment of laboratories and libraries in each secondary school; Ensure they are stocked.

Primary School Feeding Programme District wide	Ensure all primary schools have feeding (lunch) programs extended from std.1 to the upper primary classes.	All upper primary be covered by end of DDP, 2008; All pre-primary by 2008 to have snacks.	Provide all upper primary school with lunch, lower primary with snacks and pre-primary be given snacks.
Construction of ECD College at Sabatia	Train pre-school teachers.	Pre-school untrained teaching.	3 weeks training holding for 2 years.

B: New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV/AIDS Education Capacity Building District wide	1	To ensure all stakeholders have up to date information on HIV/AIDS and its impact on family and education.	Year 2001-2002 All officers sensitised; Year 2003-2003 All teachers and students sensitised; 2002-2008 education of pupils by all and curriculum implementation in all education institutions.	Sensitisation of Education Officers, Head teachers, teachers of primary and secondary schools; Train peer counsellor in schools. Justification High HIV prevalence and deaths due to HIV related opportunistic diseases.
Information Technology Computer Procurement District wide	2	To be able to provide computer education to all educational institutions by the year 2008.	2002-2004 computers to schools with electricity; 2004-2008 computer education to the remaining schools (provide power to cover all the secondary schools.	Provide computer to all sec. Schools with electricity Sensitise on importance of information technology in all schools. Justification Enhance computer literacy.
Early Childhood Development College Sabatia Division.	3	To provide training to early childhood teachers.	Early childhood providers.	Construction of the institution.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Vihiga District Hospital Vihiga Division	On completion, the District Hospital it will serve as a referral hospital for the district; To curtail or minimize referring patients to PGH.	Complete the hospital construction.	Construction works; Construction of the Hospital incinerator; Construction of the storm drains; Completion of the theatre, kitchen, mortuary, X-ray; Landscaping.
Bugina Health Centre Sabatia Division	To serve the population of East Maragoli Location.	Complete the health centre construction.	To complete or do the finishing of OPD, MCH/FP, Maternity, Kitchen, and Laundry & Staff quarters.
Emusire Health Centre Emuhaya Division	Accessibility of the local community to medical care.	Catchment area of 50,000 people.	Completion of physical structures.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Registration of Self Help Groups	To mobilize local communities for self-reliance in basic needs enhance their capacity for involvement in development processes and improve incomes and reduce poverty.	Register 300 new groups and renew registration of 2,500 existing groups.	The initiation of community owned projects; Formation of project committees; Start income generating activities by communities.
Itando Vocational Rehabilitation Centre Training of Group Leaders in Vocational Skills Training of Disabled Persons	To enhance their capacity in leadership skills; To identify, train and resettle disabled persons; So as to enable them become self-reliant.	Leaders of 60 groups.	Training of community and group leaders on group dynamics and management; Vocational skills training of disabled persons.

B: New Project Proposals: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training of Social Development Assistants District wide	1	To equip field staff with basic knowledge in social work.	30 SDAS.	Train Social Development Assistants. Justification: To enhance staff performance.
Training of Social Development Committees District wide	2	To equip committee members with leadership skills.	72 Committee members.	Train Committee members Justification: Most leaders require training in Leadership Skills.

B: New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Administrative Office Emuhaya Division Headquarters	1	Intensify Adult Education literacy campaign in order to increase class attendance by 40%	Learners (Adult learners); Local community.	Construction of an Administrative Office. Justification: There is no office in this division. The department is sharing a small office with two other departments.
Teachers Advisory Centre Manyatta Vihiga Division	2	Train teachers; Provide learning/Teaching material; Provide for the poor literacy programmes; Provide continuing Education.	Learners (Adult learners); Local community.	Construct a teachers' Advisory centre. Justification: There is need for a resource centre for adult education activity. There is no such facility in the district; Other departments that are concerned with educating the public can also use such a centre.
Purchase of Office Equipment for the Resource Centre District Headquarters	3	Provide Learning/Teaching material.	Learners (Adult learners); Local community.	Purchase office equipment. Justification: The office does not have such facilities and need to them for proper operation.
Mount Advocacy on Adult Education	4	To sensitise and create awareness.	20 barazas in each division.	Hold meetings Justification:

				Low attendance and apathy.
Launch Income Generating Projects	5	To sustain Learners in class.	Six model classes in each division.	Train Teachers. Justification: Rampant poverty.
Non-Formal Education	6	Afford chance to school drop outs.	25,000 school drop outs.	Provide learning. Justification: High drop out rates.
Launch Post Literacy Campaigns.	7	To sustain literacy skills.	20,000 learners.	Provide learning. Justification: Relapsing illiteracy.
Intensify Awareness of HIV/AIDS	8	To reduce the prevalence rates.	40,000 learners/local community.	Continuous education and awareness. Justification: Increase and rampant spread of HIV/AIDS in rural areas.

A: On-going Project/Programme: Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of Playing Grounds District wide	To provide the locals with recreational facility for training/competing.	At least one playground per division.	Levelling and fencing off of playing grounds.

B: New Project Proposals: Sports

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Stadium Kidundu Vihiga Division	1	To provide the youth with a training facility that would enable them enhance their talents.	All sports men and women especially in football and volleyball; Construct and complete the stadium by 2008.	Construction of a standard stadium. Justification: Sports and athletics would be an alternative to formal employment; To host sports activities.

3.4.7. Cross Cutting Linkages

This sector is critical to all sectors through the production of skilled and healthy manpower; expertise and technical know how that is pre-requisite for development. It provides skilled labour force, which is absorbed in the public and private sectors. The physical infrastructure sector provides this sector with good road network, reliable water supply, and electricity, among others, necessary for the proper functioning of the activities of the sector. Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order ensure that peace and security is maintained for the implementation of the programmes/projects to be achieved in the sector.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "for Kenya will be at the forefront in Africa in the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and competencies". Its mission is "to promote an enabled 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 the information management through the use of available modern Information Technology (IT) in the district. To keep in step with the revolution in IT, the District Information Management Systems (DMIS), and a project executed by the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOP&F) through funding by IDRC and USAID envisages promoting the use of information technology. The objective is to computerize data management, in all government departments in districts for efficiency, effectiveness and ease of accessibility of information by the stakeholders. So far, the staff have been trained from ten departments on basic computer skills and it is expected that by the end of the Plan Period, all departments will be covered under DMIS.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Endeavours geared towards poverty reduction in the district require an informed society in order to make rational decisions on their density. All avenues of communication through radio, mobile cinemas, barazas, e-mail, Internet, TVs, magazines and local newspapers are used in the district.

The District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) will play an important role in collection and storage of information. Members of development committees, development partners and the public refer to the centre for detailed information on the district. The need for reliable and accurate literature is crucial as the community assumes greater responsibility for planning and implementation of projects/ programmes. Strengthening of the DIDC is a pre-requisite in micro planning by the local community and regional planning. The DIDC provides the public and particularly development partners with information on development plans. Progress of development in the district, becomes easily accessible, affordable, reliable and cost effective. This can trigger production in both agriculture and industrial sectors, increase employment opportunities and incomes.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Ministry of Finance and Planning, Department of Rural Planning, coordinates and runs the DIDCs. It is expected to sustain the District Information and Management Services (DMIS) project for the efficiency of sectoral data. The Information Department collects and disseminates information from the district.

National Museum of Kenya, National Archives, and National Library Services are required to collect and store information. Vihiga Municipal Council is expected to provide a plot to construct a district library. The community should construct and furnish the library building and Kenya National Library Services would provide books and professional staff to manage the library.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Telecommunication	Service providers to share common telecommunication networks in order to lower tariffs.	Slow and expensive extension of services to people; Prohibitive tariffs levied by service providers.	Installation of modern Telkom exchange in various centres in the district; Encourage more IT providers to the district.
Information Center (DIDC)	Equip the DIDC; The DIDC to maintain a public display of the district maps and charts; DIDC to serve as a resource an.	Lack of enough personnel to man the DIDC; Unwillingness of other development partners to submit information and use the centre; Lack of necessary resources to collect, store and disseminate information.	Publicize the resource centre; Collection and storage of relevant information for DIDC; Training of all Ministry Departments on data management.
Information Technology	Training Information Technology (IT).	Lack of rural electrification; Lack of funds to acquire equipment; Lack of enough Information Technology personnel.	Capacity building; Sourcing of funds; Networking with others dealing with Information Technology.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: ICT

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC)	To have all information which development partners can use.	Increase collection and dissemination of information by 50 per cent.	Collection, storage and dissemination of Information.
District Information and Management Service (DIMS)	To computerize, update information from each sector in the district; To train staff on computer literacy and dissemination of information.	Increase coverage of data from six departments to twenty departments; Train 4 staff from various departments.	Collection of information from departments; Training of staff dealing with records.

B: New Project Proposals: ICT

Projects Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of District Library	1	Boost educational standards at all levels; To encourage the local community to become actual leaders.	1 library contributed by the end of the Plan Period.	To liaise with the local authority for identification and allocation for library plot or building. Justification: No library services at the moment.

B: New Project Proposal: ICT (Telkom)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Maragoli Expansion of lines	1	To cater for listed waiters and future demand.	2002/3	Expansion from 600 lines to 4,000 lines capacity. Justification: To serve the waiting applicants.
Hamisi Automation	2	To improve telecommunication.	2001/2	Automation. Justification To boost efficiency.
Serem Automation	3	To improve the quality of service.	2001/2	Automation. Justification To boost efficiency.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Information Communication Technology Sector is virtually linked to all sectors. For effective and successful implementation of programmes, use of an efficient information management system is a pre-requisite. Networking and institutional collaboration is made easy and convenient by IT. Promotion and marketing of tourism, access to foreign markets and inter-regional cooperation is also enhanced by ICT.

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

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

3.6.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The sector provides opportunities for training through workshops, seminars and other refresher courses on good and democratic governance and development administration. The sector ensures that there is fair administration of justice in the district and additional court has been opened to address congestion and backlog of cases. Minor offenders are sentenced to serve under community service order. There is also a proposal to construct a prison to serve the district. Security agents in the district have opened up police posts across the district and especially in high security risk zones. This has improved security of people and property.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The sector has brought services closer to the people and, therefore, government policies reach the grass root on time. Due to community service order, there is drastic de-congestion in penal institutions. The convicted are also closer to their families, which reduce cases of family separation.

In conjunction with health institutions, the department of civil registration has enabled the district to understand the impact of HIV/AIDS and its prevalence in the district. This has enabled the DACC to effectively plan HIV/AIDS activities in the district.

3.6.4. Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The government departments provide technical and consultancy services, the NGO's CBO's offer civic education; bilateral donors such as DFID, IDA, JICA, GTZ, SIDA etc contribute towards funding of projects and supervisory services while the community offers cooperation with Government agents in promotion of security in the district and ownership of community assisted programmes/projects for sustainability.

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	To complete the construction of the District Headquarters, Mbale and type 'E' houses; To construct the Divisional Headquarters of Luanda and Tiriki East Divisions; Construct AP lines in 5 divisions Poverty eradication.	Inadequate or lack of funds for development programmes/projects.	Finish construction of 2 of road network; Finish construction of type E Houses, two Divisional Headquarters and AP lines; Move services closer to the people; Improve security situation in the district.
Kenya Police	Construct and equip a modern police station at the district Headquarters; Construct and equip Luanda and Nyang'ori police stations and Magada Kilingili and Mwachio police posts; Community policing groups; Maintenance of law and order; Early crime detection and prevention.	Lack of funds for development; Inadequate personnel Inadequate vehicles.	Construct the District Police Headquarters, 2 police stations and 3 police posts; Training/Seminars; Security patrols; Early crime detection and prevention.
Civil Registration	Improve public responses to registration of births and deaths; Ensure all births and deaths are registered on time.	Inadequate funds; Inadequate personnel; Lack of transport.	Train all registration Assistants; Sensitise the public on the importance of registering births and deaths; Schools to demand birth certificates before admission of children; Church ministers to demand for burial permits before conducting any burials; Open Divisional offices; Move services close to the people.
Registration of Persons Dept.	To register and issue ID/Card to all persons aged 18 years and above; Take services closer to the people; Intensify sensitisation programmes to educate the public on the importance of registration.	Inadequate funds; Inadequate means of transport; Inadequate personnel Inadequate stores.	Visits to schools and local communities; Encourage people who have attained the age of 18 years to register for ID/Cards; Police to mount regular checks on people to ensure that they have ID/Cards.
Probation Department	Effective and efficient supervision and rehabilitation of offenders; Provision of information to courts on time;	Inadequate funds; Inadequate personnel; Inadequate stationery; Lack of transport.	Home visits to probationers; Visits to community service offenders; Supervision of C.S.O. work

	Intensify home visits to probationers and community service order offenders work sites; Awareness creation on the services of community service offenders; Recruitment and training of volunteer community service officers; Reduce re-offending rate.		sites; Guidance and counselling; Effective rehabilitation.
Children Department	Effective handling of children issues; Encouraging responsible parenthood; Management of children problems; Containing family break down, divorces or separation.	Inadequate personnel; Inadequate funds; Inadequate means of transport; Inadequate stationery.	Recruit and train more children officers; Train all District, Divisional and location children advisory committee members; Intensify public education on children rights and child abuse.
Judiciary Department	Speedy delivery of administration of justice; Reducing congestions in remand prisons; Reduce prisons population.	Inadequate personnel; Inadequate court facilities; Inadequate stores; Lack of transport.	Speed up trials and conclusion of cases; Recruit and employ more personnel; Reduce remand prisons population.
Prisons Department	Effective implementation of court orders; Safe custody of all dangerous and undesirable elements in the society; Reduce transportation costs for remand prisoners; Easing congestion at the Kakamega main prisons.	Inadequate prisons facilities; Inadequate funds; Inadequate means of transport; Inadequate personnel; Inadequate stationery and equipment.	Build more prisons; Recruit more prisons officers; Training and seminars.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of District's HQs	To maintain law and order; To organize and coordinate Government business; To create a conducive socio-economic and political environment for National Development; To sensitise the public on Government policies.	Road net-work tarmacked and completed; All type "E" houses completed and occupied.	To facilitate organization and coordinate the implementation of Government Policies; Maintain Law and order.
Registration of Persons District wide	To validate citizenship by registering all persons.	At least 95 per cent of all eligible persons registered and issued with ID/cards by the year 2008.	To register all persons who have attained the age of 18 years.

Supply of Unpaid Labour to Government/Community Projects	To decongest prisons population; To enforce and supervise the implementation of Community Service Orders.	Decongestion in prison population by at least 40 per cent by year 2008; Reduction in costs of community Government, projects; More offenders committed to serve CSO sentence.	To utilize community service offenders to provide unpaid labour to all Government/community Projects.
Supervision of Probationers, After-Care and Community Service Offenders District wide	To supervise and rehabilitate offenders within their communities; To resettle and reintegrate Ex-Borstal inmates, long term prisoners and special category criminals into the society.	Reduction in re-offending cases by the 2008; Increased use of probation and CSO sentences by courts by the year 2008.	Provide effective supervision and rehabilitation of offenders within their communities; Make home visits to offenders and C.S.O. worksites.
Hamisi Police Post	To maintain law and Order; To promote and protect Kenyas statehood and Nationhood; To detect and prevent commission of crimes.	A well equipped modern police station built and equipped by 2008.	To construct a Police Post and Police lines.
Mudete Patrol Post	To maintain law and order; To promote and protect Kenya's statehood and Nationhood; To detect and prevent commission of crimes	A well equipped modern police station built and equipped by 2008.	To construct a Police Post and Police lines.

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of Nyang'ori Police Station and Police Lines	1	To maintain Law and Order; To promote and protect Kenya's statehood and nationhood; To detect and prevent commission of crimes.	A modern police station and police lines built and completed; Police officers properly housed.	To construct police station and police lines. Justification: To move security services closer to the people and improve the security situation.
Construction of Magada, Kilingili and Mwichio Police Posts and Police Lines	2	To maintain Law and Order; To promote and protect Kenya's statehood and nationhood; To detect and prevent commission of crimes.	Police posts and houses for staff built and completed. Police officers properly housed.	To construct police posts and police lines. Justification: There are no government offices and staff houses in these areas. To move security services closer to the people and improve the security situation.
Construction of a Prison at Wasundi Sabatia Division	3	To protect the society against criminal influence and behaviour; To implement court sentences;	Reduction in transportation costs of suspects from Kakamega to Vihiga and Hamisi courts and back;	To construct a prison and staff houses. Justification: There is no Prison in Vihiga District. Such prison would serve

		To rehabilitate offenders.	Hasten administration of justice.	Vihiga District and parts of Butere-Mumias and even Siaya Districts. To minimize transportation costs of suspects and prisoners.
Recruitment and Training of Probation Officers and Volunteer Community Service Officers	4	To implement court sentences; To supervise and rehabilitate offenders within their communities; To provide community based rehabilitation programmes.	Probationers, C.S.O offenders and after care cases rehabilitated, resettled and reintegrated into the society; Incidences of re-offending greatly minimized.	To recruit and train more probation officers and volunteer community service officers for effective supervision and rehabilitation of offenders within their communities. Justification: To improve on the effectiveness of supervision and rehabilitation of offenders. There are no trained volunteer Community Service Officers.
Training of District and Divisional Advisory Committees	5	To curb and control the increase in juvenile delinquency; To sort out family disagreements and promote understanding and responsible parenthood for the betterment of children and their welfare.	All chiefs and sub-chiefs trained in handling children issues; Divisional and locational committees formed; Volunteer children officers recruited.	To train all Districts, Divisional, Locational Children Advisory Committee members for effective handling of children issues. Justification: To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of these committees in dealing with children issues.
Expansion of Vihiga SRM's Court Vihiga	6	To administer justice; To protect the society against criminal influence; To enforce obedience to the rule of law.	Speedy trial of offenders achieved; Decongestion of remand prisons and police cells achieved; Cut down in remand periods achieved.	Expand SRM's court Vihiga to accommodate at least 5 magistrates for speed administration of justice. Justification: To accommodate more magistrates and facilitate quick administration of justice.
Construction of Hamisi/Shamakhokho RM's Court at Shamakhokho Tiriki East	7	To administer justice; To protect the society against criminal influence; To enforce obedience to the rule of law.	Reduce workload on SRM's Vihiga court. Reduced congestion in remands and prisons.	To build modern court at Shamakhokho to cater for cases for Sabatia, Tiriki East and Tiriki West divisions. Justification: There is no official courthouse at shamakhokho. To move services closer to the people and facilitate quick administration of justice.
Construction of Divisional Headquarters at Luanda and Tiriki East Divisions	8	To maintain Law and order; To organize and coordinate government business; To bring services closer to the people; To promote and protect Kenya's	The two divisional headquarters constructed and completed by 2005.	Construction to be undertaken; Mobilize the public and business community to raise funds for construction works. Justification: There are no government offices at Luanda and Tiriki East divisional

		statehood.		Headquarters.
Construction of A.P. Lines Divisional Headquarters	9	To maintain law and order. To construct A. P. lines in all divisions	All Administration Police officers properly housed by 2008.	Construction to be undertaken; Mobilize the public and business community to raise funds for construction works. Justification: There are no staff houses for the Administration Police Officers in the five divisions.
Establishing a Mobile Registration Unit District wide	10	To validate citizenship by registering all persons who have attained the age of 18 years.	At least 95 per cent of all students aged 18 years to be registered and issued with ID/cards by 2008.	Visits to schools and encourage all those students who have attained the age of 18 years to register for ID/Cards. Justification: There is no such a unit in the district; To move such services closer to the people and minimize cases of late registration for ID/Cards.
Training of all Registration Assistants District wide	11	To validate citizenship by registering all Births and Deaths.	Accurate database for birth rate and death rate in the district. At least 85 per cent of births registered.	Train all Chiefs; Train all medical records clerk, Traditional Birth attendants. Justification: No such training has been given before. To improve the efficiency of the Registration Assistants.
Sensitisation Programme District wide	12	To validate citizenship by registering all Births and Deaths.	Positive response from public on registration of births achieved by at least 90 per cent – 100 per cent.	Use Provincial Administration Barazas and Churches to educate the public on the improvement of registering births and deaths. Justification: To improve public response to the registration of births and deaths.
Construction of Vihiga Divisional Police Headquarters, Vihiga Division	13	To maintain Law and Order; To promote and protect Kenya's statehood and nationhood. To detect and prevent commission of crimes.	A well equipped modern police station built and completed; Police officers properly housed.	To construct and equip a modern police headquarters for Vihiga District. Justification: To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the police in communication, maintenance of law and order, detection and prevention of crimes.
Construction of Luanda Police Station and Police Lines Luanda Division	14	To maintain Law and Order; To promote and protect Kenya's statehood and nationhood; To detect and prevent commission of crimes.	A well equipped modern police station built and completed; Police officers properly housed.	Construct police station and police lines. Justification: To move security services closer to the people and improve the security situation.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector creates an enabling environment for other sectors to operate in. The sector ensures that there is security, law and order, which is essential for developmental stakeholders to increase production in all the other sectors of the economy in the district. The sector coordinates other government departments handling different sub-sectors, such as parastatals, NGOs, CBOs and the private sector.

CHAPTER FOUR
MONITORING EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes set out in Chapter Three. The purpose of M and E is to ensure that implementation of these projects and programmes is on schedule while ensuring that there is no deviation in realizing the original objectives of the projects. The Chapter further presents a hierarchical institutional framework that will be adapted to carryout the M and E thus ensuring the involvement of all stakeholders in the exercise. An implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix is also provided which will serve as a guide over the Plan period.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

During the Plan period, premium weight will be put on Monitoring and Evaluation of projects implementation. Together with other stakeholders, the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) will act swiftly and decisively to ensure that project implementation does not deviate from the envisaged objectives, which are designed in conformity with the theme of the plan "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". The District Planning Unit together with relevant departmental heads, NGOs, CBOs and other development partners will carry out regular monitoring and evaluation on the on-going projects and programmes. Regular annual reports to the DEC/DDC on the progress of the implementation process will also be prepared.

At the divisional level, the Divisional M&E Committee will be instituted to ensure a close follow-up of implementation of projects and programmes. The District Officer, Divisional heads, other identified and appointed community leaders will ensure regular follow-up of project implementation at that level. Project management committees on the ground will assist the DM&E Committee.

At the project level the beneficiaries of the project will elect project management committee to oversee the day-to-day implementation of the project; keeping all the necessary data, which will facilitate M&E of the project. The Community Project Management Committee will make monthly progress reports to the District M&E Committee, through the Divisional M&E Committee.

It is hoped that planned projects/programmes would go along way towards improving safe rural drinking water, rural access roads, rural primary health care and improving Municipal Town markets. It is equally hoped that HIV prevalence would be brought down, through various programmes undertaken by the community organizations and NACC structures at the grass root level such as CACCs, sub ACUs and DACC.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP)	16.1 M	2002-2008	Achievements of workplace; Yield improvement; No of farmers trained; CAPS developed; Implementation of CIGS.	Reports; Farmer committee annual reports.	DALEO and collaborators	DALEO to provide hybrid seeds and train farmers.
Horticulture Development Project	220.4 M	2002-2008	Hectarage under horticultural crops; Yield per unit improvement; Production tons; Value in Ksh of marketed production.	Reports; Marketing surveys; Data collected.	DALEO HCDA LBDA NGOS	Networking done by DALEO.
Participatory Farm Management Projects	7M	2002-2008	No. of farmers trained; No of staff trained; Data collected and analyzed.	Reports; Credit proposal by lending institutions.	DALEO	DALEO to recruit and train the farmers.
Small Holder Cattle Development	5M	2002-2007	No. of zero grazing units; Milk bars/shops; Hactarage fodder plots; No of dairy animals; Commercial food consumption (kg).	Field reports; Field visits; Interviews with target farmers; DDC/DEC Minutes.	DALEO	Farmers to purchase animals; DALEO to train them.
Pig Development Project	7.2M	2002-2007	No of pork butcheries; Number of pigs produced; No of pigs slaughtered No of farmers keeping pigs.	Field reports; Field visits; Interviews with target farmers; DDC/DEC Minutes.	DALEO	Supervision by DALEO.
Dairy Goat Production	2M	2002-2007	Quantity of milk goat produced; No of farmers participating; No of dairy goats	Field reports; Field visits; Interviews with target farmers; DDC/DEC Minutes..	DALEO	DALEO to Source animals for farmers to purchase.
Bee Keeping Production	3M	2002-2007	Increased quantity of honey produced; No of bee	Field reports; Field visits; Interviews with target farmers;	DALEO	DALEO to source Top bar hives to be purchased by farmers.

			hives; Type of bee hives; Turnover from bee keeping per farmer.	DDC/DEC Minutes.		
Pig Production	9.6M	2002-2007	Increased number of pork butcheries; Increased no of pigs.	Field reports; Field visits; Interviews with target farmers; DDC/DEC Minutes.	DALEO	DALEO to source for Pigs.
Pig Complex Schemes, Tigoi & Vihiga	To be determined by Lake Basin Development Authority.	2002-2008	No of pigs reached.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	KPLC/Donor	Community Participation; Lake Basin Development Authority to fund.
Livestock Development Programme Phase III	To be determined.	2002-2008	No. of animals exchanged.	Members register.	Department of Cooperatives.	DALEO to Source animals for farmers to purchase.
FOSA Services Vihiga Tea Growers SACCO District Wide	1.5 Mlivestock	2002-2005	Total membership; No of farmers being paid by FOSA; No. of Account holders in the FOSA.	Payment journals; Membership register; Statements of accounts; Reports to DEC/DDC; Report from farmers.	Dept. of Co-operatives Development & Vihiga Tea Growers Sacco.	DCO and societies to recruit members to the SACCOs.
FOSA Services Viteco (Vihiga Teachers) SACCO	1.8 M	2002-2005	No. of teachers receiving salaries through FOSA; No. of Accounts opened.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Records from FOSA; Statements of Accounts.	Dept. of Co-operative Development; Viteco Sacco.	DCO and societies to recruit members to the SACCOs.
FOSA Services Vichabia (Vihiga Chamber Biashara) SACCO -Mbale Town	1.5 M	2002-2006	No. of Account holders in the FOSA.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Records from FOSA; Statements of Accounts.	Dept. of Co-operative Development.	DCO and societies to recruit members to the SACCOs.
Revival of Dairy Societies	2M	2002-2006	Milk intake; Response on the meetings; Establishment of management committees.	Milk journal. Attendance list; Committee minutes during their meetings.	Dept. of Co-op. Dev and Co-operative society.	DCO and societies to recruit more members.
Coffee Improvement and Diversification Project	8M	2002-2006	Production levels in Kg; Attendance during trainings Implementation routines.	Cherry intake reports; Net payment journals; Attendance lists; Statement of accounts.	Dept. of Co-operative Development.	DALEO to offer extension services.
Intensive Coop Training	8M	2002-2004	Management performance; Members	Management committee reports;	Dept. of Co-operative Development.	DCO to offer training.

			participation; Overall co-operative improvement levels.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Production.		
FOSA Project (Small -Scale Micro Finance Programme) Luanda JuaKali. Coop. Society	5M	2002-2006	Enrolment by the jua Kali Artisans; No. of loans; No. of Account holders.	Banking slips; Loans register; Statements of accounts; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Dept. of Co-operative Development.	Jua Kali Association to carry out recruitment for more membership and disbursement of funds.
Disease/Pest Control	35M	2002-2008	Number of Livestock vaccinated; Number of cattle dips rehabilitated and supplied with acaricide.	Reports from DVO and Divisional Vet. Officers; Reports from community.	DVO	Disease survey lance by farmers and disease control by DVO.
Artificial Insemination services	14M	2002-2008	Number of cattle inseminated; Increased milk production.	Reports from DVO and Divisional Vet Officers; Reports from community.	DVO	DVO to encourage private I.A Services.
Veterinary Extension Services	7M	2002-2008	The productivity and efficiency in performance Adoption rate of the farming community; Disease incidences	Reports from DVO and Divisional Vet Officers; Reports from community.	DVO	DVO and private provider to offer extension service.
Animal Health Rehabilitation Programme on Disease and Pest control	35M	2002 - 2008	No. of vaccinated cattle; No. of rehabilitated dips; No. of litres of acaricide supplied.	Reports from DVO and Divisional Veterinary Officers; Reports from the community	DVO	Disease surveillance by farmers and disease control by DVO. Community to Maintain cattle dips.
Pan African Control of Epizootics (PACE)	14M	2002-2008	Number of disease incidences recorded decreased; Number of quarantines imposed should show a decreasing trend for any success.	Reports from DVO & Divisional Veterinary Officers; Reports from the community.	DVO	Disease surveillance by farmers and disease control by DVO.
Veterinary Public Health Hygiene	7M	2002-2008	Reduced zoonotic disease incidences; Number of constructed slaughterhouses	Reports from DVO, & Divisional Veterinary Officers; Reports from the community.	DVO	Disease surveillance by community and maintenance of slaughterhouses.
Hides, Skins/Leather	7M	2002-2008	Improved quality of Hides	Reports from DVO, and	DVO	Business operator to pay for licences.

Improvement			& skins and leather; Number of licensed operators.	Divisional Veterinary Officers; Reports from the community.		
Rehabilitation of Fish Demonstration Ponds	6.4M	2002-2008	No. of fish ponds started; Adoption of modern fish farming techniques by the community.	Reports to the DEC/DDC;	D.F.O.	Community to maintain the fish ponds and DFO to provide fish.
Non-residential Trainings for Fish Farmers and Individual Entrepreneurs.	2.4M	2002-2008	Increased adoption rate of fish farming.	Report to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community/farmers.	D. F.O.	DFO to offer training to fish farmers
Fish Farmer Supervision	3.2M	2002-2008	Increased numbers of fishponds in the district.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	D.F.O	DFO to supervise fish production.
Development of Small Scale Fish Farming	To be determined by Lake Basin Development Authority.	2002-2008	No. of ponds constructed; No of farmers reached.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Lake Basin Development Authority.	LBDA to offer training to fish farmers.
Re-forestation of Kibiri Forest Station	4.9M	2002 - 2008	Established plantations; Records e.g. C/Registers.	Reports to the DDC and community.	DFO	DFO to provide seedlings; Community to conserve the forests.
D.F.O. Vihiga Office	1M	2002-2008	Office constructed to completion.	Reports to the DDC and community.	DFO	VCC to offer site for building.
Re-a forestation of Maragoli Hills	4M	2002-2008	Established forest; Improved environment; Supply of timber.	Reports to the DDC and community.	DFO	DFO to provide seedlings; Community to conserve the forests.
Kibiri Tree Nursery Water Pump and Tank	0.7M	2002-2008	Constant supply of water to the tree nursery; Records showing the purchase.	Reports to the DDC and community.	DFO	DFO to provide seedlings; Community to conserve the forests.
On Farm Forestry and Agro-forestry	8.5M	2002-2008	Well-maintained forest boundary; Reduced encroachment; Investment of locals in conservation.	Reports to the DDC and community.	DFO	DFO to provide seedlings; Community to conserve the forests.

Forest Conservation Management in Kibiri Forest	4M	2002-2008	Well-maintained forest boundary; Reduced encroachment; Investment of locals in conservation.	Reports to the DDC and community.	DFO	DFO to provide seedlings; Community to conserve the forests.
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4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Kaimosi Water Supply	85.9m	2002-2008	Established water quantity and quality system.	Reports to the DDC and community.	District Water Officer (DWO).	DWO to construct the water supply plant. Community to maintain.
Maseno Water Supply	73.2m	2002-2008	Established water quantity and quality system.	Reports to the DDC and community.	District Water Officer.	DWO to construct the water supply plant. Community to maintain.
Mbale water Supply	35 m	2002-2008	Established water quantity and quality system.	Reports to the DDC and community.	District Water Officer.	DWO to construct the water supply plant. Community to maintain.
Sosiani Water Supply	10.4 m	2002-2008	Established water quantity and quality system.	Reports to the DDC and community.	District Water Officer.	DWO to construct the water supply plant. Community to maintain.
Bumbo-Shamakhokho Water Supply	11 m	2002-2008	Established water quantity and quality system.	Reports to the DDC and community.	District Water Officer.	DWO to construct the water supply plant. Community to maintain.
Mang'ong'o Water Project	3.2 m	2002-2008	Established water quantity and quality system.	Reports to the DDC and community.	District Water Officer.	DWO to construct the water supply plant. Community to maintain.
Hamisi Vihiga Water Supply	1.5m	2002-2008	Established water quantity and quality system.	Reports to the DDC and community.	District Water Officer.	DWO to construct the water supply plant. Community to maintain.
Chavavo – Mahanga Water Point	1.525m	2002-2008	Established water quantity and quality system.	Reports to the DDC and community.	District Water Officer.	DWO to construct the water supply plant. Community to maintain.
Magui – Bukoyani Water Project	7.1m	2002-2008	Established water quantity and quality system.	Reports to the DDC and community.	District Water Officer.	DWO to construct the water supply plant. Community to maintain.
Emalindi – Esirulo Water Project	5.46 m	2002-2008	Established water quantity and quality system.	Reports to the DDC and community.	District Water Officer.	DWO to construct the water supply plant. Community to maintain.
Ebungwe Water Project	5m	2002-2008	Established water quantity and quality system.	Reports to the DDC and community.	District Water Officer.	DWO to construct the water supply plant. Community to maintain.
Other Spring Protection Hand dug Wells Bore holes Roof	50 m	2002-2008	Established water point systems.	Reports to the DDC and community.	District Water Officer.	DWO to provide technical advice. Community to adopt roof catchment.

Catchments						
Majengo – Hamisi Serem Road 9D291)	45.75m	2002-2005	Kms Gravelled.	Reports to the District Roads Committee/DEC /DDC.	Roads Department.	Community to Provide labour; Safe guard the facility.
Stand – Kisa Khumusalaba Road.	440m	2002-2005	Kms Gravelled.	Reports to the District Roads Committee/DEC /DDC.	Roads Department	Community to Provide labour; Safe guard the facility.
Chavakali – Eregi Road	10m	2002-2004	Kms Gravelled.	Reports to the District Roads Committee/DEC /DDC.	Roads Department	Community to Provide labour; Safe guard the facility.
Kaimosi – Muhudu Road	20m	2002-2004	Kms Tarmaced.	Reports to the District Roads Committee/DEC /DDC.	Roads Department	Community to Provide labour; Safe guard the facility.
Maseno – Ekwanda Road	10m	2002-2004	Kms gravelled.	Reports to the District Roads Committee/DEC /DDC.	Roads Department	Community to Provide labour; Safe guard the facility.
Rutego – Mbihi Road	9.4m	2002-2004	Kms gravelled.	Reports to the District Roads Committee/DEC /DDC.	Roads Department	Community to Provide labour; Safe guard the facility.
Bukuga – Mwironje – Luanda Road	42m	2002-2006	Kms gravelled.	Reports to the District Roads committee/DEC/ DDC.	Roads Department	Community to Provide labour; Safe guard the facility.
Tigoi – Inyanza Road	20m	3yrs	Kms gravelled.	Reports to the District Roads Committee/DEC /DDC.	Roads Department	Community to Provide labour; Safe guard the facility.
Senende- Jeptulu Road	12m	2002-2004s	Kms gravelled.	Reports to the District Roads committee/DEC/ DDC.	Roads Department	Community to Provide labour; Safe guard the facility.
Gavarngi Muhaga Road	10m	2002-2008	Km gravelled.	Reports to the District Roads committee/DEC/ DDC.	Roads Department.	Community to Provide labour; Safe guard the facility.
Land Compensation	To be determined	2002-2007	No compensated	Provincial Administration.	District Works Officer.	Community to Provide labour; Safe guard the facility.
Renovation of Government Houses	To be determined	2002-2007	Houses Renovated.	Concerned departments.	District Works Officer.	Housing dept to renovate houses.
Issuance of Title Deeds	1.95m	2002-2006	Number of title deeds issued on monthly basis.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Increased number of titles issued per month.	Ministry of Lands (Vihiga District).	Lands department to issue title deeds.
Clearing of Boundary Disputes	1.26m	2002-2006	Number of cases determined; Number of new cases registered; Number of boundary disputes reported.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community.	Ministry of Lands (Vihiga District).	Lands department to streamline Land Boards.
Modern Archives Development	3m	2002-2006	A modern archives constructed to completion;	Reports to DEC and DDC.	Ministry of Lands (Vihiga District).	Documentation centre to be established by Department of

			Records stored.			Lands.
Purchase of Motor Vehicles	2m	2002-2006	Number of cars purchased; Amount of revenue collected.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Lands (Vihiga District).	GOK to provide vehicle.
Purchase of Office Equipments	0.25m	2002-2006	Equipment bought; Services delivered to members of the public at a given period.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Lands (Vihiga District).	Ministry of Lands and Department of Survey to purchase equipment for ease of service delivery.
Equipping District Survey Office with Modern Survey Equipment and Computers	1.5 m	2002-2008	No. of new assortment of equipment in office store available for use.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	Surveyor	GOK and Department of Survey to purchase equipment and computers.
Control Cadastral	0.25m	2002-2008	Beacons and cadastral maps/plans.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	Surveyor	Cadastral fixed boundary surveys of urban plots & Land parcels to be done by survey department.
Map Revision District wide	0.15m	2002-2008	New/revised edition/maps atlases for planning administration education and security purposes.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	Surveyor	Client to purchase maps to provide revenue to GOK.
Vihiga District Regional Development Plan	10m	2002-2006	Stakeholders meetings held; A regional land use plan in place; A regional plan for the whole district; Protection of fragile areas.	Reports from district physical planner; DDC/DEC minutes; Physical Devt. Plan.	Department of physical planning; All Local Authorities.	VMC to reinforce plan implementation.
Development Plans for Small Market Centres	0.35m	2002-2005	Stakeholders meetings held; Completed physical development plans.	Reports from District Physical Planner; Reports from the respective local Authorities; DDC/DEC minutes.	Department of Physical Planning.	Local councils to be involved in the planning process; Participation in plan implementation.
Preparation of Advisory plans for Public Purpose/Public Utilities.	0.15m	2002-2007	No. of completed part development plans forwarded for approval.	Reports by District physical planner; DDC/DEC Minutes.	Department of Physical Planning.	Local councils to be involved in the planning process; Participation in plan implementation.
Vihiga Municipality Strategic Zoning Plan	0.5m	2002	No. of stakeholders meetings held; Base map completed; Finalised zoning plan; Controlled	Reports from stake holders; Reports by District physical planner.	Physical Planning Department.	Local councils to be involved in the planning process; Participation in plan implementation.

			development plan.			
Maragoli Hills Strategic Zoning Plan	0.75m	2002-2007	Stakeholders meetings held; Base map prepared; Reconnaissance survey done; Plan prepared for the area.	Reports from the community; Reports by district physical planner, to DEC/DDC, director of physical planning.	Physical Planning Department.	VCC to be involved in planning process; Participation in plan implementation.
Strategic Zoning Plan for Luanda Township	0.5m	2002-2004	Stakeholders meetings held; Completed zoning plan.	Reports by District Physical Planner; Reports by Luanda Town council.	Department of Physical Planning;	LTC to be involved in planning process; Participation in plan implementation.
Development Control on Land Use	0.5m	2002-2008	No of site inspections made; No of building plans recommended; No of subdivision schemes approved.	Reports from District Physical Planner's Office; DDE/DEC Minutes.	Department of Physical Planning	Department of Physical Planning to be involved in planning process; Participation in plan implementation and Provincial Administration to assist in gazetting of Land Boards
Purchase of Pick-up	1.655m	2002-2008	Pick up purchased and in place; Amount of revenue collected.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Purchase documents for the Pick-up.	VMC	GOK and Ministry of Lands to provide vehicle.
Purchase of Roller and Roads Equipment	1 m	2002-2008	No of Kilometres completed; Roller bought.	Reports to community and DEC/DDC.	VMC	Local Authority to purchase Roller and Road equipment.
Land for Refuse Disposal	0.5m	2002-2008	Improved garbage management; Land for refuse disposal allocated.	Reports to public health officer, public; Reports to DEC/DDC.	VMC	VMC to purchase Site for waste disposal.
Water Supply	0.43m	2002-2008	Water borne diseases reduced.	Reports to the District Water Office; Public/community and DEC/DDC	VMC	District Water Officer, Public Health and Community to ensure water plant completed.
Road Network Improvement	3.48m	2002-2008	Quality and length of road improved.	Reports to the DDC/DEC; Site inspection.	VMC	Local Authority to do the road works.
Health Facilities Maintenance	0.34m	2002-2008	Health facilities in good conditions; No. of patients visiting the health facilities.	Reports to the DDC/DEC; Site inspection.	VMC	Health Ministry to provide staff and the Local Authority to maintain the facility.
Public Markets Rehabilitated	0.3m	2002	No. of markets rehabilitated.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Site inspection.	Vihiga County Council.	Local Authority to construct market and traders to maintain it.
Completion of County Hall	1.4m	2002-2006	Completed County Hall.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Site inspection.	Vihiga County Council.	Local Authority to construct Hall.

Rehabilitation of feeder roads.	2m	2002-2006	No of markets completed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Site inspection.	Vihiga County Council.	Local Authority to use LATF to do road works.
Tea Nursery at Sabatia Division	0.7m	2002-2004	Completed Tea Nursery.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Site inspection.	Vihiga County Council.	Local Authority to prepare seed bed for seedlings and community to purchase the seedlings.
Purchase of Land for expansion of Public Markets	1m	2002-2008	Land bought.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Site inspection.	Vihiga County Council.	VCC to purchase the plots.
Review of Valuation Roll	7m	2002-2007	No. of ratable plots.	Financial committee reports; Reports from the community.	LTC	Participation in the implementation to be done by LTC.
Improvement of Main Market and Bus Park	2.7m	2002-2004	Certificate of completion.	Works/town Planning committee; Reports from the community.	LTC	Community participation and involvement in maintenance of market and bus park.
Construction of Town Hall	7.3m	2002-2004	Completed units/phases.	Completion certificates.	LTC	Community participation and involvement in building Hall.
Rehabilitation of Township Roads	0.46m	2002-2004	Targeted kms of roads; Completed roads.	Reports from the work/town, Planning committee and community.	LTC	Community participation and involvement.
Borehole Drilling	1.5m	2002-2004	No. of completed bore holes.	Certificate of completion.	LTC	LTC and Donor to Cost share drilling borehole; Protection of facility by the community.
Acquisition of Land for public infrastructure	5m	2002-2007	No. of Land/ acquired plots.	Reports for Town planning committed.	LTC	Community participation and involvement.
Water Expansion	15m	2002-2007	No. of water expansion completed.	Reports from the community.	LTC	Community participation and involvement.
Sewer Network/Facilities	5m	2002-2007	No. of sewage facilities completed.	Certificate of completion.	LTC	Community participation and involvement.
Construction of Roads and Bridges within the Town Council	10m	2002-2007	No. of roads completed.	Certificate of completion.	LTC	Community participation and involvement.
Construction of Senior Staff Houses	15m	2002-2007	No. of staff housing.	Certificate of completion.	LTC	Community participation and involvement.
Projects Rural Electrification Programme	6.1m	2002-2008	No. of Institutions supplied with electricity.	Reports to the community, DEC and DDC.	GOK/KPLC	Donor to provide funding.
French Credit Scheme	To be determined by Donor	2002-2008	No. of Institutions supplied with electricity.	Reports to the community, DEC and DDC.	GOK/KPLC	Donor to provide funding.

4.2.3 Trade, Tourism And Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Stakeholders Responsibilities
JLB & Other Credit Agencies	12m	2002-2008	Amount of money loaned out. Volume of credit given out.	Marketing Research; JLB reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	GoK, K-REP, KIE, NCCCK, PRIDE (K) e.t.c.	Monitor and evaluate performance.
Traders Courses & Consultancy	6m	2002-2008	No. of courses offered; No. of applications received per month; No. of traders trained.	Questionnaire and observation; Surveys and data collection; Interview with the targeted traders.	GOK (K.I.B.T) Private business consultants including IRAM, UON.	Monitor and evaluate performance.
Trade Licensing	3m	2002-2008	No. of licenses issued.	Trade register; Reports; Interviews	GOK (Department of Trade)	Monitor and evaluate performance.
Micro-Enterprise Support Programme	2m	2002-2004	No. of Jua Kali Artisans involved; Total income generated.	Registered enterprises with Trade Department; Reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	GOK (Department of Trade)	Monitor and evaluate performance.
Accelerated Industrialization Support Programme	2m	2002 – 2008	No. of entrepreneurs trained; No of income generating projects; No of cooperative societies in the villages; No. of research projects carried out; No. of research projects carried out; No. of factories existing and operational.	DDO reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	UNIDO/ DIDO	NGOs to provide funds; KNCCI to provide relevant information to business community; DIDO to identify potential entrepreneurs.

Development of Women Small Scale Enterprises	10m	2002 – 2008	No of women entrepreneurs involved in small scale enterprises; No. of women who received credit; No of income generating projects arranged by women; Level of community based industrial activities in operation; Records of enterprises headed by women; Increased industrial activities in the villages; Improved purchasing power.	DIDO reports; Field visits; Interview with women entrepreneurs; DDC/DEC minutes.	European Union/ DIDO	NGOs to provide funds; DIDO to link between local communities and stakeholders.
Development of Demonstration Manufacturing Centre	18m	2002 – 2008	Level of income received by those involved in manufacturing; No. of female and male entrepreneurs trained in manufacturing skills; Amount of money generated by the centre.	Field visits; Interviews with participants; Reports from the DIDO; DEC/DDC minutes.	DANIDA/ DIDO	NGOs to provide funds; DIDO to link between local communities and stakeholders.
District Revolving Fund	30m	2002 – 2008	Number of female and male entrepreneurs given credit; No. of thriving businesses.	Progress reports; DIDO reports.	GOK/Donors	Donors to provide funding.

Information Centre at the District Industrial Development Office Block	0.5m	2002-2008	No. of business men/women using the facility; No. of entrepreneurs who are computer literate; No. of entrepreneurs who are able to use computer; No. of entrepreneurs on E-mails accounts.	Reports from the DIDO; DDC/DEC minutes; Interviews with DIDO and PATO.	UNIDO/ DIDO	KNCCI to provide data and information to the community
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4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Schools Textbook Project (Primary)	35.5m	2002-2005	Improved academic performance. Increased pupil enrolment.	Monthly reports from schools; DEB minutes; DDC/DEC minutes.	GOK/DFID	DEO to undertake Monitoring & Evaluation; Provide Security; Conservation of textbooks by PTA and BOG
Bursary for Primary and Secondary Schools	262m	2002-2006	Increased enrolment rates; Increased completion rates Decreased drop-out rates;	Reports from schools; Minutes of BOG's/PTA; Display on notice boards of bursary beneficiaries	GOK/communities through harambees	DEO, PTA and BOG to Source for funds and monitor it's utilisation.
Science Laboratories and Libraries	210m	2002-2008	Improved results in Science subject; More students opting for science subjects; Approval of more exam centres.	Monthly reports from schools/field officers; Minutes of BOGs; Site inspection.	GOK/ UNESCO Parents of schools.	PTA and Students to ensure maintenance of facility; Regular inspection by Ministry; Community to provide security.
School Feeding Programme	157m	Yearly	School drop outs rates reduced; Absenteeism reduced; Healthy children.	Monthly reports (PTA); Field inspection.	Parents/GOK	Ministry and community to do monitoring and provision of funds.

HIV/AIDS Education	6.22m	2002-2003	Free discussions on HIV/AIDS; Increased peer counselling in schools; Reduced sexual activities/pregnancies; Aids related death reports.	Monthly reports; DEB minutes; DDC/DEC minutes.	MOEST/GOK	Support for programme from all; M/E by Government.
Computer Education (IT)	42m	2002-2008	No. of schools teaching and offering computer lessons; No. of students taking computer lessons.	Monthly/ Termly reports; BOG minutes; DDC/DEC minutes.	MOEST	Parents to provide security; M/E by Government.
District Stadium Kidundu	10m	2002 – 2008	Stadium complete and ready for use.	Report to the DDC; Report to the community; Site inspection; Field reports.	GOK through Sports Department and the Municipal Council.	VMC to provide plot for stadium; DSO to supervise the construction work and community to safeguard facility.
Provide Playing Grounds	3m	2002-2004	No. of playing grounds provided.	Report to the DDC/DEC; Report to the community.	Local Authority Country Council; Municipal council Department of sports.	Community to provide security and maintain the facilities.
Completion of Mbale District Hospital	40m	2002 – 2004	Construction completed; Equipment.	DWO-Reports, DM&E Reports Site inspection; Contract award documents.	DWO MOH.	DMOH and DWO and to supervise and issue certificate of completion.
Completion of Bugina Health Centre	14m	2002-2003	Facilities complete.	Inspection Reports; Field reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	GOK.	MOH to provide staff and drugs; community to safeguard facility.
Completion of Ensure Health centre	10m	2002-2003	Construction completed.	DWO Reports Field reports; Site inspection; DDC/DEC minutes.	DWO/MOH.	MOH to provide staff and drugs; community to safeguard facility.
Malaria Prevention and Treatment	24m	2002-2008	No. of cases of malaria reduced; Increased number of people using treated nets.	Survey reports; DPHO reports; DDC/DEC minutes; observation.	MOH DHMTS.	Community participation; MOH to provide drugs.
HIV/AIDS Prevention	16m	2002-2008	Quantity and quality of information; Education and communication materials developed; No. of STI patients treated; No of peer	Survey reports; Observation; DDC/DEC minutes.	MOH SUB ACU.	Community participation; MOH to provide drugs.

			educators trained; No of condom dispensaries installed; No of community members trained on home based care.			
Immunizable Diseases	24m	2002-2008	Number of children immunized; No of stool specimen taken for acute flaccid paralysis; No of pregnant mothers immunized.	Reports; Immunization coverage reports.	MOH.	Community participation; MOH to provide drugs..
Control and Prevention of Major Environmental Health Related Communicable Diseases	32m	2002-2008	No. of water sources protected; No. of toilets constructed; Reduced water borne diseases	HIS Reports DDDC/DEC minutes.	MOH.	Participation by community and MOH to provide drugs.
Reproductive Health	26m	2002-2008	No. of safe deliveries.	Reports.	MOH.	Participation by community and MOH to provide drugs.
Gender and Reproductive Rights	8m	2002-2008	No. of safe deliveries.	Reports.	MOH/NGOs.	Participation by the community.
Tuberculosis Control and Treatment	8m	2002-2008	No. of patients treated; Types of measures at place.	Reports (HIS).	MOH.	Participation by community and MOH to provide drugs.
Integrated Management of Childhood Illness	To be determined	2002-2008	No. of children treated; Types of childhood illness controlled.	Reports (HIS).	MOH.	Participation by community and MOH to provide drugs.
Prevention of Malnutrition	6m	2002-2008	No. of feeding programmes for children in place.	Reports (HIS).	MOH.	Participation by community and MOH to provide Health Education.
Drugs and Substances Abuse	6m	2002-2008	No. of people arrested and prosecuted.	Reports (HIS).	MOH.	Participation by community.
Health Education	4m	2002-2008	I.E.C materials developed.	Reports.	MOH.	Participation by community and MOH to circulate IEC materials.
Preventive Maintenance of Buildings	4m	2002-2008	Sound buildings in place.	Site inspection; Field reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	MOH/DWO.	Participation by community.

Training of Social Development Assistants	0.2m	2002-2003	No. of training sessions held; No. of officers trained.	Regular Reports from Social Development Assistants.	DSDO/Local Authorities.	To ensure groups venture into income Generating activities.
Training of Social Development Committees	0.3m	2003-2004	Community response to project initiation monitoring and evaluation; Number of viable IGAS; Amount of local resources mobilized by community; Number of community owned projects.	Reports to DEC.	GOK/NGOs.	Community mobilization.
Registration of Self Help Projects and Groups	To be determined	2002-2008	No. of GOK/Self-help projects; No. of GOK/Self-help projects registered.	Reports; Interviews with members of the group DDC/DDC minutes.	DSDO.	Encourage formation and Registration of more groups and projects.
Training and Rehabilitation of the Physically Disabled Persons	0.25m	2002-2008	Number of Disabled trained and settled. Number of IGAS started.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DSDO.	Ensure full utilization of facilities at Itando.
Training of Women Group Leaders	0.5m	2002-2003	Number of women leaders trained.	Reports from group Leaders trained.	DSDO.	To elect Accountable leaders.
Strengthening of Traditional Social Structures	0.5m	2002-2008	No. of traditional social structures strengthened.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Field reports.	DSDO DCO.	To revive the old traditional social set up of the families.
Revolving Loan Scheme for Youth Groups and Women Groups	0.24m	2002-2005	Amount of money borrowed and repaid; Positive response on credit scheme.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from beneficiaries.	DSDO NGOs.	To borrow from fund; Ensure loan is repaid.
Advocacy on Adult Education	2m	2002-2008	No of attendance in the classes.	Reports monthly; Annual statistics.	DAE OP NGO and GTZ.	Local community Mobilization; NGO – Provide Funds; GOK provide funds.
Launch Income Generating Projects	0.5m	2002-2004	No of teachers on attendance; Increased participation.	Monthly reports; Monthly annual minutes; Site inspection.	GOK-DAE LARREC.	NGO – LARREC; Hold seminars; Provide Equipments; GOK – Provide Manpower/ Supervision.
Introduce Non-Formal Education	2m	2002-2008	No of pupils enrolment registered.	Inspection Reports; Annual and monthly reports.	GOK ; DAE NGO and Action Aids.	Provide/Pay teachers; Train Teachers; Provide Equipment;

Launch Post Literacy	4m	2002 - 2008	Level of attendance of meetings; Enrolment rates improved; No. of training session held.	Inspection Reports; Annual and monthly reports.	GOK-DALEO.	Train teachers; Provide materials.
Intensify Awareness HIV/AIDS	2m	2002 - 2004	No. of people sensitised.	Reports; Interview with those trained.	GOK -DAE NGO -GTZ.	Provide continuous education fund projects.

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Programme	Costs Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implemented Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
DIDC	To be determined by MOFP	2002-2008	Number of sectors storing information; Data increased by 50 per cent.	Records kept; DDC/DEC minutes.	GOK (MoFP)	Utilisation of DIDC by the community.
DMIS	To be determined by MOFP	2002-2008	No. of staff trained from each department.	DDC/DEC minutes.	GOK (MoFP)	Participation by all departments in training its staff for computer skills.
District Library	5M	2002-2008	Completion of Library and No. of books installed.	Reports to DDC/DEC.	GOK/Kenya National Library Services.	Council and Kenya National Libraries to provide funds and books.
Maragoli Expansion	To be determined by Telkom	2002-2004	No. of lines installed.	Observation. Records; Field reports; Site inspection.	Telkom (K)	Community to utilize the facility.
Hamisi and Serem	To be determined by Telkom	2002-2004	Modern exchanged installed.	Observation Records; Field reports; Site inspection.	Telkom (K).	Community to utilize the facility.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of District Headquarters	372 m	2002-2005	2 Km of road network tarmacked; All type 'E' flats completed and occupied.	Reports to the DEC/DDC/ PMEC.	Provincial Administration/ District Commissioner.	Issue of title deeds and squatters to clear from site.
Registration of Persons	3 m	2002-2008	75,000 persons registered and obtained their ID/Cards.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the Divisions, locations and sub-location.	National Registration Bureau/District Registrar of Persons.	Public to avail themselves for registration; Pay the required fees for registration.
Supply of Unpaid Labour	3 m	2002-2008	80 government health and education institutions supplied with adequate community service offenders;	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Probation Department/District Probation Community Service officer.	Community to Provide working tools.

			220 other government and community projects completed.			
Supervision of Probationers, After Care and Community Service Officers	5 m	2002-2008	95 per cent of offenders effectively rehabilitated 100 government/community projects supervised closely and adequately; Increased use of Probation and Community Service Orders sentence.	Reports to the DEC/DDC Reports from the communities.	Probation Department/ District Probation/ Community Service Officer.	Community to Provide working tools and volunteer supervisors.
Construction of Divisional Headquarters at Luanda and Tiriki East Divisions.	20m	2002-2006	Government offices and staff houses completed and occupied; Road network completed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC/PMEC; Reports from the affected communities.	Provincial Administration/D .O. Luanda and D.O. Tiriki East.	Community to raise funds.
Construction of Administration Police Lines	30 m	2002-2008	AP lines completed and occupied; A.Ps adequately housed in the 5 divisions.	Reports to the DEC/DDC/PMEC; Reports from the Divisions.	Provincial Administration/ D.O. Luanda, D.O. Emuhaya, D.O. Sabatia D.O. Tiriki East D. O. Tiriki West.	Community to raise funds.
Establishing a Mobile Registration Unit	5 m	2002-2008	95 per cent of all eligible persons registered and issued with ID/Cards.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the communities.	National Registration Bureau/District Registrar of persons.	All students aged 18 years to register for Id/cards while still in school; Pay the required fees for registration.
Training of all Registration Assistants in Vihiga District	0.3m	2002-2005	90 per cent of births registered on time; 100 per cent of deaths registered; Accurate data on births and deaths kept.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Civil Registration Department/District civil Registrar.	Registrar of Persons to ensure all Births and Deaths are registered promptly.
Sensitisation Programme	0.6m	2002-2008	At least 90 per cent to 100 per cent of registration of births and deaths achieved.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Accurate data on births and deaths kept.	Civil Registration Department/District civil Registrar.	Attend Barazas and churches.
Construction of Vihiga Divisional Police Headquarters	60m	2002-2006	A well equipped modern police station built and completed; Police officers properly housed; Quick detection and prevention of crimes.	Reports to the DEC/DDC/PEMC; Reports from communities.	Kenya Police/OCPD.	Community to provide provision of site; Reporting of criminal activities.
Construction of Luanda Police	20m	2002-2006	A well equipped modern police	Reports to the DEC/DDC/PMEC;	Kenya Police/OCS	Supplement Government

Station and police Lines			station completed; Staff properly housed.	Reports from communities.	Luanda Police Station.	funding and effort to improve security.
Construction of Nyang'ori Police Station and Police Lines	20m	2002-2006	A well equipped modern police station completed and staff properly housed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC/PMEC; Reports from communities Site visit.	Kenya Police/OCS Nyang'ori Police station.	Supplement Government funding and effort to improve security.
Construction of Magada, Kilingili and Mwichio Police Posts and Police Lines	20m	2002-2006	3 police posts completed; Staff houses completed and occupied.	Reports to the DEC/DDC/PMEC; Site visit.	Kenya Police/OCS Magada OCS Kilingili OCS Mwichio	Supplement Government funding and effort to improve security.
Construction of Prison	200m	2002-2006	One Prisons facility completed; Staff houses completed and occupied; Reduction in transportation costs of suspects; Speedy delivery of administration of justice.	Reports to the DEC/DDC/PMEC.	Prisons Department/Provincial Prisons Commander, Kakamega.	Provision of site. Participation.
Recruitment and Training of Probation Officers and Volunteer Community Service Officers	10m	2002-2008	10 Probation officers and 100 volunteer community service officers recruited and trained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC/Courts; Reduction in re offending cases; Effective supervision of offenders.	Probation Department/District Probation Community Service officer.	Community to Provide working tools and volunteer supervisors.
Training of District and Divisional Children Advisory Committees – Vihiga District	1.5m	2002-2008	One District Children's Advisory Committee and 6 Divisional children Advisory Committees and All Locational Children Advisory Committees trained; Effectiveness in dealing with children issues.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Children Department/District Children's Officers.	Provide Volunteer Children Officers; DAC to attend to the exposure of children's rights and abuse issues.
Expansion of Vihiga SRM's Court, Vihiga Division	10m	2002-2005	Courtrooms and chambers completed to accommodate 5 magistrates and other staff.	Reports to the DEC/DDC/PMEC; Speedy delivery of administration of justice.	Judiciary Department/S.R Magistrate Vihiga.	Community to report offences and criminal activities.
Construction of Hamisi/Shamak hokho Court, Shamakhokho	5m	2002-2005	Courtrooms and Chambers completed to accommodate at least 3 magistrates and other staff; Speedy Delivery of administration of justice.	Reports to the DEC/DDC/PMEC.	Judiciary Department/the Resident Magistrate, Hamisi/ Shamakhokho.	Community to Provide site and funds to build court.
Mudete Patrol Base	5m	2002-2005	Patrol Base established; Speedy Delivery	Reports to the DEC/DDC/PMEC.	OCPD.	Supplement Government funding and effort

			of administration of justice.			to improve security.
Hamisi Police Post	5m	2002-2008	Police Post established; Speedy Delivery of administration of justice.	Reports to the DEC/DDC/PMEC.	OCPD.	Supplement Government funding and effort to improve security.

4.3 SUMMARY OF KEY MONITORING, EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sector		2001 Present Situation	2004 Mid-Term	2008 End of Plan Period
Agriculture Rural Development				
Cash crop production area (ha)		3,104	4,200	9,500
Food crop production, area (ha)		34,000	36,000	41,400
Livestock Production				
Milk Production (litres)		40,000,000	44,000,000	46,000,000
Bull Scheme (private)		83	70	50
Physical Infrastructure				
Roads upgraded to bitumen standards (km) 116		116	121	161
Gravelled roads		262	285	350
Rural access roads		423	463	500
Health				
Infant mortality rate		100/1000	80/1000	70/1000
Immunization coverage		80%	95%	99%
Doctor/patient ratio		1:50,000	1:37,000	1:30,000
HIV/AIDS prevalence		15.6%	20%	18%
Average distance to health centre		5km	5km	3.5km
Education				
Primary school enrolment ratio	Male	103%	100%	100%
	Female	107%	100%	100%
Primary school dropout ratio	Male	0.7%	4%	3%
	Female	6.35%	5.5%	5%
Teacher/Pupil ratio		1:20	1:35	1:45
Socio-Economic Indicators				
Population growth rate		3.3%%	3.1%	2.9%
Poverty levels		70%	60%	50%
Water and Sanitation				
Number of household with access to piped water		12,00	18,00	24,000
Number of protected springs		608	930	1,250
Number of improved wells		50	70	120
Average distance to nearest water point		1km	1km	0.75km
Energy				
Number of trading centres with electricity		41	44	45