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## **DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION**

### **Vision:**

To be a leading district in sustainable utilization of available resources for rural development

### **Mission:**

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.

## **FOREWORD**

The national launch of the Kenya Vision 2030 and its first five-year implementation framework, the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012 by His Excellency the President and the Rt. Honourable Prime Minister provided the frameworks and development anchorage for the preparation of the 8th series of the District Development Plans (DDPs) for the 148 Districts as of October 2008. The DDPs will be instrumental for the actualization of the desired aspirations contained in the key national development blueprints and our affirmations to international ideals espoused in the MDGs at the local level. This will be done through the multifaceted interventions in partnership with our supportive development partners and enhanced roles of the private sector through the Public Private Partnership arrangements. It is our firm belief that this will ultimately lead to the realization of the high quality of life as envisioned for all Kenyans, including those in the diaspora. For us to be in tandem with Results Based Management, the driving force for the public service delivery, my ministry has signed and will uphold a Performance Contract geared towards realization of DDPs during the planning period. The main focus, as a departure from the past, will now be to activate periodic reviews of DDP implementation. This will also include mid-term evaluation for necessary development reorientations.

After requisite publication of the plans, my ministry will hasten the dissemination to lower levels including the constituencies. This will be an opportune time to reinforce ownership of the plans and apportion responsibilities towards their implementation. I wish to register my appreciation to all those who have been relentless in the technical backstopping of the entire DDPs preparation process through the consultative forums organized by the District Planning and Management Units in each of the districts. Their contributions have enabled us to take stock of the district development needs and challenges and document the critical district specific alignments and interventions necessary for spurring district growth and development.

In particular, technical support was provided by Line Ministries, Parastatals, Semi Autonomous Government Agencies and Regional Authorities through their field level staff. We thank them for their tireless and magnanimous support towards the successful completion of the DDPs across all the 148 districts. The DDPs preparation process faced a number of challenges that were finally surmounted through the sheer determination and commitment of those involved. It was indeed a learning process for all. Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal role is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives in the diverse consultative forums that were instrumental in the DDP preparation processes. They passionately and in a participatory manner gave their opinions on the desired vision and future of their districts that spurred the inspiration of those involved.

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

District level planning remains a key tenet in the planning process in rural areas, especially at this time when we have growing resource availability at devolved levels. The main strategy to be adopted is currently under review to ensure that it gives a constituency focus hence building an effective, bottom-up public service delivery system. As a build up to the previous plans, the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System is being cascaded to sub-national level so that communities and stakeholders will be more actively and fully involved in the entire programmes/project planning process: from initiation, selection, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. This inevitably will require sustenance and enhancement of the existing capacity building initiatives at both the national and sub-national level for participatory planning and development.

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

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

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

## **PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

*Vihiga District Development Plan 2008-2012*



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

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

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

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIA	Appropriation in Aid
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ARV	Antiretroviral
BPO	Business processing outsourcing
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CLRC	Community Learning Resource Centre
CPDA	Christian Partners Development Agency
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Office
DEC	District Executive Committee
DDP	District Development Plan
DGAK	Dairy Goats Association of Kenya
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
FOSA	Front Office Services Activity
FCS	Farmers Cooperative Society
HBC	Home Based Care
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICRAF	International Centre for Research and Agroforestry
ICT	Information Communication Technology
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KESSP	Kenya Education Sector Support Programme
KFS	Kenya Forestry Service
KKVP	Kazi Kwa Vijana Programme
KNASP	Kenya National Aids Strategic Plan
KPLC	Kenya Power & Lighting Company
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LASDAP	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NALEP	National Agricultural & Livestock Extension Programme
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
PEC	Poverty Eradication Commission
PMCT	Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SoE	State of Environment

TSC  
VCC  
VCT  
VMC  
WARMA  
WEF  
YDF

Teachers Service Commission  
Vihiga County Council  
Voluntary Counselling and Testing  
Vihiga Municipal Council  
Water Resources Management Authority  
Women Enterprise Fund  
Youth Development Fund

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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 covers a total area of 200.7 km<sup>2</sup>

The DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives, which are further translated in 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.

Vihiga District is one of the districts in Western Province. It borders Hamisi district to the East, Kakamega South district to the north, Emuhaya district to the west and Kisumu West District to the south. Vihiga district is administratively divided into three divisions, 13 locations and 49 sub-locations. 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 2000 m above sea level and slopes gently from west to east. Generally the district has undulating hills and valleys with streams flowing from northeast to southwest and draining into Lake Victoria. The district has equatorial climate with fairly well distributed rainfall throughout the year with an average annual precipitation of 1900mm. Temperatures range between 14°C - 32°C, with a mean of 23°C.

The District Development Plan 2008-2013, is linked with National policies including the MDGs and the vision 2030 through the implementation of various strategies as stipulated under the nine MTEF sectors. These are Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance Justice, Law and Order Sectors.

A review of the previous plan shows that the implementation was quite impressive. During the period under review, a total number of 91 projects were proposed at the beginning of the plan period (2002), however, 485 projects were implemented and are almost at completion stage.

The projects targeted were surpassed because it was during this period that the government introduced CDF and the kitty took up a number of projects covering key sectors such as Water, Health, Roads, Education and Environment among others. However, implementation of the projects was faced by a number of challenges ranging from the delay of funding, inadequate logistics and poor community participation. Funds were disbursed on quarterly basis which was not economical and often delayed before disbursement, thus reaching the implementing agencies late. This impeded the efforts to fully implement the projects on schedule.

During the last planning period, the district encountered a number of challenges are likely to persist in the current planning period which includes low agricultural production, water shortage, HIV/AIDS, insecurity, poverty, gender inequality among others.

*Vihiga District Development Plan 2008-2012*



For the district to achieve its vision and mission and address the above challenges, a number of strategies, project and programmes have been proposed to be implemented during the current planning period. These will have to be monitored to ensure effective implementation. As result, several monitoring indicators have been proposed which will be used to monitor progress.

For successful implementation of the plan, a concerted effort by all the stakeholders need to be put in place through a participatory M&E framework to ensure that projects are efficiently implemented.

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

## 1.0 Introduction

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

### 1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

#### 1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

The administrative and physical description details the district profile that provides background information on the location of the district and its main physical features, settlement patterns and other useful information critical to the overall development strategy for the next five years that is anchored on Vision 2030. Vihiga District is one of the districts in Western Province. It borders Hamisi district to the East, Kakamega South district to the north, Emuhaya district to the west and Kisumu West District to the south.

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 covers a total area of 200.7 km<sup>2</sup>.

#### 1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

Vihiga district is administratively divided into three divisions, 13 locations and 49 sub-locations. Also, the district has two local authorities; Vihiga County Council and Vihiga Municipal Council. Politically, the district has two constituencies; Sabatia and Vihiga, and 12 Civic wards.

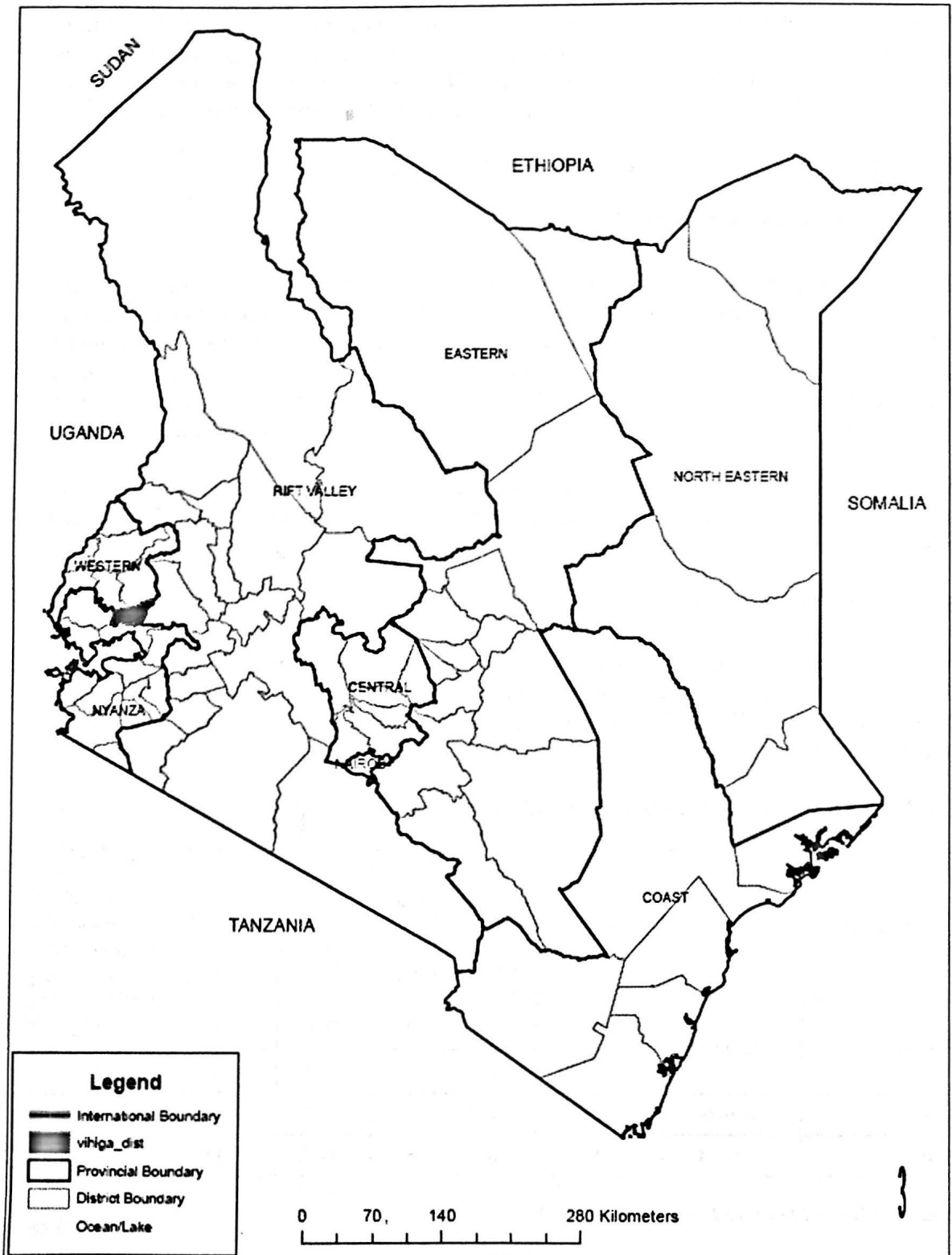
**Table 1.1: Area, Administrative and Political Units.**

Constituency	Registered Voters	Division	Civic Wards		Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	No. of locations	No. of sub-locations
			VMC	VCC			
Sabatia	63,528	Sabatia	2	3	59.2	4	16
		Chavakali	2	-	51.2	4	15
Vihiga	44,646	Vihiga	2	3	90.3	5	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,174</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>200.7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>49</b>

*Source: District Planning Unit, Vihiga, (2008)*

Table 1.1 shows the administrative divisions and their respective locations, sub-locations and voter population. There are also 2 constituencies in the district with 6 municipal wards and 6 county council wards bringing to a total of 12 political units.

**Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya**



## Map 2: Vihiga District Administrative Boundaries



### 1.1.3 Settlement Pattern and Migration Trends

Table 1.2: Population Distribution and Density by Division

Division	Census 1999		Projections 2008		Projections 2010		Projections 2012	
	Pop.	Density (km <sup>2</sup> )	Pop.	Density (km <sup>2</sup> )	Pop.	Density (km <sup>2</sup> )	Pop.	Density (km <sup>2</sup> )
Vihiga	82,995	922	106,644	1,169	111,230	1,235	124,600	1,384
Sabatia	58,205	970	72,162	1,273	74,154	1,236	83,067	1,384
Chavakali	59,658	1,193	75,107	1,483	79,450	1,558	89,000	1,745
District	200,858	1,028	253,913	1,265	264,834	1,343	296,667	1,504



Age Group	Census 1999			Projections 2008			Projections 2010			Projections 2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
65-69	1,752	1,998	3,750	2,201	2,578	4,779	2,307	2,672	4,979	2,458	2,804	5,262
70-74	1,320	1,420	2,740	12,655	1,832	3,487	1,737	1,904	3,641	1,850	1,996	3,846
75-79	930	933	1,863	1,168	1,201	2,369	1,224	1,247	2,471	1,302	1,308	2,610
80-84	946	1,252	2,198	1,187	1,612	2,799	1,244	1,674	2,918	1,326	1,756	3,082
85+	182	162	344	228	209	437	239	217	456	255	227	482
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,498</b>	<b>107,360</b>	<b>200,858</b>	<b>117,382</b>	<b>138,196</b>	<b>255,578</b>	<b>123,032</b>	<b>143,538</b>	<b>266,590</b>	<b>131,096</b>	<b>150,534</b>	<b>281,630</b>

Source: District Planning Unit, Vihiga, 2008

The table 1.3 above shows population for selected age groups. These include, infants, under 5 primary school going age (6-13 years), secondary school going age (14-17 years), the Youth (15-29 years), female reproductive age (15-49) years, the labour force (15-64 years) and the aged population of 65 years and above. These age groups have been identified for analysis because of their critical role in the socio-economic development of the district.

The table 1.3 also indicates that population in the age bracket of between 15 yrs and 55 yrs account for about 45% of the entire population. This has given rise to high dependency ratio of 100:99. The result of such a population structure is that more resources are bound to be directed towards consumption of goods and services, consequently, fewer savings and low investments in employment and income generating activities. Table 1.4 below shows the population projections by selected age groups. These include the primary and secondary school going age groups, the potential labour force, the youthful population and women in reproductive age group.

**Table 1.4: Population Projections by Age and Sex for Selected Age Groups**

Ages	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	Total
Under 1	3,911	4,071	7,982	4,976	5,180	10,156	5,191	5,402	10,593	5,778	6,011	11,789
Under 5	14,667	15,265	29,932	18,663	19,424	38,087	19,465	20,260	39,725	21,662	22,546	44,208
Primary school Age (6-13)	24,445	25,443	49,888	31,104	32,374	63,478	32,442	33,767	66,209	36,105	37,579	73,684
Secondary School age (14-17)	19,756	11,195	21,951	13,686	14,244	27,930	14,275	14,857	29,132	15,886	16,535	32,421
Youth Population (15-29)	144,979	46,815	91,794	57,232	59,568	116,800	59,694	62,130	121,824	66,434	69,146	135,580
Reproductive age female (15-49)	26,341	33,525	59,866	33,517	42,657	76,174	34,958	44,492	79,450	38,906	49,516	88,422
Labour force (15-64)	42,145	53,640	95,785	53,626	68,252	121,878	55,933	71,187	127,120	62,248	79,226	141,474
Aged (65+)	4,690	5,288	9,978	5,967	6,729	12,696	6,223	7,019	13,242	6,926	7,811	14,737

Source: District Planning Unit, Vihiga, 2008

**Under 5 years:** Table 1.4 above shows the population projections of selected age groups. At the beginning of the plan period the population of persons with less than 5 years of age composes 124,417 persons and the figure is expected to increase to 50,318 persons by the mid-term and finally 55,997 persons at the end of the plan period. This means that the district should be prepared to expand the health services for instance the MCH and immunization coverage and the staff who will cope with the growth.

**School going age (6-13 years):** This age is mainly composed of primary school going children. At the beginning of the plan period the population is estimated at 49,888 persons and by the end of the plan period it is expected to increase to 73,684 persons. This increase calls for expansion of educational facilities both at the primary and secondary schools to cater for the school going age.

**Secondary School Age (14-17):** This is the secondary school going age. The population in this age bracket is estimated at 27,930 at the start of the planning period and is expected to be 32,421 at the end of the period. The introduction of free primary education is likely to raise the number higher. This will require the expansion of secondary school facilities to cater for the increase.

**Labour Force: (Age group 15-64).** This is popularly referred to as the active population since they actively contribute to the economic growth of the country through productive labour. The labour force is expected to rise from the current 121,878 persons at the start of the plan period to 141,474 persons at the end of the plan period (2012). A total of 19,596 persons will be added into the labour force during the plan period. Priority therefore will be given to the creation of more jobs in the on-farm as well as the skilled sectors of the economy. The youthful population will require skills in artisan work to reduce idleness and use of drugs at early stages of life.

The youth development fund will be geared towards improving the lives of young people in the district. The women enterprise fund also will be properly managed to cater for the needs of all women to promote equity and fairness in the community.

**The Aged (65+):** The aged populations compose of those who are retired as well as those who have attained 80 years and above. Majority of them are mainly dependent on the active age for regular upkeep.

**Table 1.5: Population Projections for Urban Areas (2008-2012)**

Urban centres	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Vihiga Municipality	42,349	50,441	92,790	53,167	64,929	11,8096	67,439	67,439	123,165	58,612	70,725	129,337

*Source: District Planning Unit, Vihiga- 2008.*

Table 1.5 above shows the projected population of Vihiga Municipality. The district has only one municipal council which has a total area of 78.9 km<sup>2</sup>. Its population is projected

that by mid-term (2010) it will have reached a population of 123,165 persons and by end of the plan period 129,337. This indicates growth of the urban population. This growth is mainly attributed to rural-urban influx, which will require planning for improved social amenities such as housing, sewerage systems, solid waste disposal facilities and increased capacity in hospitals. Also requiring consideration during the plan period is the upgrading of infrastructure such as water and urban roads.

## **1.4 Sector Profile**

### **1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development**

**Agriculture:** This sub-sector is the key of Kenya's economy, which contributes about 24% to the national GDP and employs the majority of people in rural areas as well as those in the urban areas indirectly. At the district level, it is characterized by provision of agriculture extension services; promotion, management and conservation of natural resource base for agriculture; management and control of pest diseases; collecting and disseminating agricultural related information; development, implementation and coordination of sector programs.

**Livestock Development:** low animal production and its products characterize this sector. The sub-sector is also faced with challenges in diseases and pest control and inadequate extension staffing. However there exists a potential in dairy production that if enhanced would be a major source of employment to many in the district

**Fisheries Development:** The sub-sector experience low yields and poor attitude towards fish farming. There are few fishponds and also inadequate supply of quality fingerlings. This opportunity if exploited, would serve as an alternative source of employment to many people.

**Co-operative Development:** Cooperative societies play an important role in resource mobilization and loaning. They also provide the members with the opportunity to save with the aim of getting credit. The district has potential cooperatives in various sectors such as *Jua Kali*, dairy milk and tea production.

**Land:** Land is an important factor of production, which lays the foundation for all activities such as agriculture, water, settlement, tourism, wildlife and forestry. Accessibility to land is a key aspect in the national medium term plan (2008-2012). Currently the district faces an acute land shortage posed by an increasing population. This has posed challenges in environment. Consequently, human settlements encroached into the water catchments, thus jeopardizing the conservation of this precious commodity. Therefore an immediate call for intervention policies is inevitable. These include; need for efficient land ownership and administration, land use and development and adherence to environmental policies, alternative off-farm economic enterprises coupled with a check in population growth.

**Forestry and Wildlife:** Forestry and Wildlife is responsible for the conservation of the biodiversity, tourism development and community wildlife service. The major challenge faced by this sub sector is the encroachment of forests by squatters and the protection of the natural forests.

## **1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry**

Tourism is underdeveloped in the district. However, there are potentials in domestic and international tourism. The sites that may attract tourists include forests, hills and heritage areas. Trading activities is majorly practiced in urban centers, with retail and wholesale businesses being dominant. Currently, the district has no industry but has a tea factory located at Mudete, which help promote marketing for tea production by the local farmers. Besides, opportunity exists in the development of cultural tourism. Inadequate entrepreneurial skills, limited land space, inadequate physical infrastructure and limited access to credit facilities are the main challenges that impede the development of this sector.

## **1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure**

The sector consists of roads, transport, energy, housing, public works and Kenya Wildlife Services. Road network in the district is in fairly good condition except a few feeder roads which need routine maintenance. Road grading, rock removal, gravelling, murraming, culverting, and bridge maintenance and construction are the activities that need to be done on the roads. Huge maintenance backlog of roads network and encroachment on road reserves are the major challenges in this sub sector.

The energy sub-sector is not well developed, only 2,200 household connected with electricity. While 1.5 % of the household use solar energy. During the plan period, the electricity coverage will be expanded to cover more households, trading centres and social facilities.

## **1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation**

To achieve Vision 2030, it is significant that community should be involved in sustainable environmental activity geared towards reducing poverty. This will include re-forestation, landscaping and water catchments areas protection.

The district compliance to the EMCA Act, 1999, is very low. Increased population, unplanned urbanization, high level of poverty, unsustainable management of ecosystem and low environmental awareness among other factors are the major contributing causes of environmental degradation. The water sub sector promotes and supports integrated water resource management and development to enhance water availability and accessibility. However the main challenges to the water catchments is the massive planting of eucalyptus trees along the riverbanks coupled with encroachment to these catchments.

Effective water management will be the district commitment through the plan period. This will not only contribute to sustainable long-term economic growth, but also poverty reduction, health promotion, security and reduce gender inequality. The water sub-sector in the district is under the management of Lake Victoria North Water Service Board.

#### **1.4.5 Human Resource Development**

This sector is responsible for the provision and coordination of services relating to education, health care, labour and human resource development. The sub sectors in this sector include; medical services, education, labour and human resource development and public health. The progress in development of the district mainly depends on the efforts made in creating a highly competitive resource base. Areas of focus will be on training for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs):

The education sub-sector has 172 and 49 primary and secondary schools respectively. The growth in the population for school going children calls for expansion of the education facilities. The transition rate from primary to secondary is higher for boys than for girls. During the plan period, efforts will be made to improve the enrolment and transition rate for girls.

The growth in the total population as indicated by the 1999 census calls for expansion of health facilities to cater for the growing population. Currently, there are only 2 hospitals, 8 health centres and 6 dispensaries. During the plan period, the focus will be on expansion of the health sector including the provision of equipments in these facilities.

#### **1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology**

The sub sectors that fall under this sector are; Information and Communications, Higher Education, Science and Technology, KNBS, GITS, E-government, and research institutes. Currently the district has limited infrastructure to robust the development of this sector for instance there is no research institution or University institution apart from a few tertiary colleges. Need to develop this sector is critical in achieving the district's vision.

The mobile telephone coverage is 50%. The households with telephone connections are 282. However, the ICT sub-sector is not well developed as there is only one cyber cafe.

#### **1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order**

The sector in the district comprise of the provincial administration. This sector provide an enabling stable environment in which other sectors depend on to discharge their activities by ensuring that there is adequate security at all times and the rule of law is upheld by all and sundry. Both domestic and foreign investments rely on this sector. The district has only 1 law court and 2 magistrates. This at times may affect the administration of justice as cases may be delayed.

#### **1.4.8 Public Administration**

There are two local authorities represented in the district namely; Vihiga Municipal Council and Vihiga County Council, which generate revenue from licenses, levies, LATF and rates. The services they offer range from construction and maintenance of unclassified roads, maintenance of market centres to provision of bursary funds to bright and needy students. The district treasury department helps in facilitating disbursement and ensures prudent utilization of public funds in the district. Also, the department offers



financial advisory services to the district stakeholders. The District Development Office is charged with the responsibility of planning services, technical advice to the development stakeholders and conducting regular monitoring and evaluation of all development projects in the district.

#### 1.4.9 Special Programmes

This sector constitutes of the regional development authorities, gender and children affair, Ministry of State for Special Programmes and youth and sports departments. The Ministry of State for Special Programmes undertakes the Western Kenya Community Driven Development and Flood Mitigation Project (WKCDD&FMP) an initiative of the World Bank and the government. The project funds an assortment of community development projects in the district with the aim of alleviating poverty at the grass root level.

The newly established district youth offices have been responsible for disbursement of the Youth Enterprises Development Fund (YEDF) to various youth groups in the district. The kitty aims at empowering the youth in the age bracket of 18-35 years to participate fully in economic development.

Also, the gender and children affairs sub sector is charged with mobilizing individual groups and communities to attain full participation for sustainable socio-economic development. Besides, the sub sector focuses on activities like capacity building of the women groups and CBOs on income generating activities and in the disbursement of the Women Enterprise Fund.

#### 1.5 District Fact Sheet

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

Information Category	Statistics	
Total Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	200.7	
Arable Land (km <sup>2</sup> )	167	
Non Arable Land (km <sup>2</sup> )	33.7	
Water Mass (km <sup>2</sup> )	22.2	
Gazetted Forest (Ha)	469.6	
<b>Topography and Climate</b>		
Altitude (m)	Highest	1800
	Lowest	1300
Rainfall (mm)	Highest	2000
	Lowest	1300
Annual rainfall by season:		
	Long	Feb-May
	Short	Sep-Dec
Temperature range (° c)	Highest	32
	Lowest	14
Temperature (average) (°c)		23

Information Category	Statistics
<b>Demographic and Population Profiles</b>	
Population Size (2008)	255,578
<b>Population Structures</b>	
Total number of males	117,382
Total number of females	138,196
Female/male sex ratio	98:86
Total number of youthful population (15-30)	
Male	29,712
Female	38,767
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,479</b>
Total no. of primary school going age (6-13 yrs)	
Male	31,104
Female	32,374
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,302</b>
Secondary school going age (14-17 yrs)	
Male	13,686
Female	14,244
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,930</b>
Total labour force (15-64)	
Male	53,626
Female	68,252
<b>Total</b>	<b>121,878</b>
Dependency ratio	100:99
Population growth rate	3.1%
<b>Density</b>	
Highest density (Chavakali) persons per km <sup>2</sup>	1,483
Lowest density (Vihiga) persons per km <sup>2</sup>	1,169
Average density (persons per km <sup>2</sup> )	1,273
<b>Rural Population</b>	
Rural population at the start of plan period	
Males	
Female	
<b>Total</b>	<b>137,482</b>
End of plan period	
Males	
Female	
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,998</b>
<b>Urban Population</b>	
Number of towns	8
Urban population at the start of the plan period	(2008)
Males	67862
Females	76887
Crude Birth Rate	3.51
Crude Death Rate	
Life Expectancy (Years)	
Male	53.2
Female	58.7
Average	55.9
Infant Mortality Rate/1000	81
Under five Mortality Rate/1000	133
Total Fertility Rate	5.1
<b>Socio-Economic Indicators</b>	
Total No. of households	53,887
Average Household Size	5
Number of Female headed households	36,691
Number of Children headed households (%)	4.7
Children needing special protection	17,562

*Vihiga District Development Plan 2008-2012*

Information Category	Statistics
Absolute Poverty (Vihiga & Sabatia) %	62
Average: %	62
Rural %	58
Urban %	68
Contribution to national poverty (%)	3
Average household income Kshs. (per month)	800
<b>Sectoral contribution to household incomes</b>	
Agriculture (%)	40
Rural self employment (%)	10
Wage employment (%)	40
Urban self employment (%)	15
Others (%)	5
<b>Agriculture</b>	
Average farm size (small scale) ha	0.35
Average farm (large scale) ha	4.
Main food crops produced (tonnes)	
Maize	86,787
Beans	16,584
Sweet potatoes	20,633
Vegetables	7,604.4
Bananas	965
Cassava	2,797
Sorghum	1,066
Main cash crops produced (tonnage)	
Tea	1,300,106.50
Total acreage under cash crops (ha.)	40,000
Main storage facilities (on and off farm)	
On farm	Bags (houses)
Off farm bag capacity NCPB (Chavakali)	9,000,000
Population working in the agricultural sector	
Land carrying capacity (units per ha)	1.5.
Livestock development	
Milk Production (litres)	19,580,800
Type	
Dairy cattle	10,361,620
Zebu cows	9,180,480
Dairy Goats	38,700
Livestock breeds (populations)	
Zebu cattle	51,430
Dairy cattle	10,160
Hair sheep	5,650
Exotic sheep	0
Local goats	14,400
Dairy goats	1233
Local poultry	180,000
Layer (exotic)	2,700
Broilers	1450
Beef Production (tons)	
Beef	72.0
Mutton (sheep meat)	61.3
Chevron / Goat meat	61.3
Pork (pig meat)	10.6

Information Category		
<b>Fisheries sector</b>		
Main species of fish catch (Tones)		
	Tilapia	7
	Catfish	3
Population of fish farmers		340
No. of fish ponds		400
No. of landing beaches		Not available
Size of non gazetted forest		Not available
Main forest products (Timber, poles, fuel wood, medicine)		4
% of people engaged in forest related activities (sawmills, and furniture works)		5
<b>Cooperatives</b>		
Number of cooperatives by type:		
SACCOS		9
Marketing		Not available
Total turnover by type (Kshs)		
SACCOS (Kshs)		16,259,438
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>		
No. of households with access to piped water (%)		42
No. of households with access to potable water point		4,200
Number of permanent rivers		2
Number of wells		50
Number of protected springs (functional)		380
Number of boreholes		3
Number of dams		1
Average distance to nearest potable water (km)		0.5
Number of VIP latrines: Sabatia & Chavakali		10,622
	Vihiga	10,310
	Municipality	1,385
	Total	22,317
Number of institutional water supplies		4
Number of ministerial water supplies		3
Number of community water supplies		5
<b>Educational Facilities</b>		
<b>Pre-Primary (ECD)</b>		
Number of pre-primary schools		317
Total enrolment rates		
	Boys	8,980
	Girls	4,504
	Total	4,476
Pre-school staffing		
	(Trained)	
	Male	2
	Female	568
	Total	570
	(Untrained)	
	Male	2
	Female	337
	Total	339
<b>Special schools data</b>		
	No of schools	2
	No of special units	5
	Total enrolment	
	Boys	254
	Girls	117
	Total	137

Information Category	Statistics
Total no. of staff in special schools	
Male	17
Female	9
Average years of school attendance	3 yrs
Primary	
Number of primary schools	172
Public	158
Private	14
Total enrolment by sex:	
Boys	32,600
Girls	33,188
Total	65,788
Gross enrollment rate	
Net enrollment rate	
Retention rate	
Transition rates (primary to secondary school) (%)	
Boys	64
Girls	57
Average	59
Total dropout rate by sex:	
Boys (%)	3
Girls	1
Average drop out rate	4
Total no. of teachers	1537
Male	734
Female	803
Understaffing	498
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:42
Average years of school attendance by sex:	
Boys	6
Girls	6
Secondary	
Total No. of schools	49
Public	46
Private	03
Total Enrolment	16,653
Boys	8,187
Girls	8,466
Total % of drop out rate	5
Girls	3
Boys	2
Total no. of teachers(staffing)	586
Male	378
Female	208
Understaffing	260
Colleges (private) St.Aquinas, St. Joseph.	2
Tertiary	
Number of other training institutions:	6
Colleges	2
Government youth polytechnic	4
Computer colleges	Not available
Adult Literacy	
Full time classes	11
Part time classes	16
Total number of Adult Classes	27
Self help classes (community initiated)	4

Information Category	Statistics	
Community Learning Resource Centers:		
Functional	3	
Proposed	4	
Enrolment rates by sex:	Basic literacy	Post literacy
Male	79	43
Female	455	231
Total	534	274
Dropout rates by Sex:		
Male (%)	19.2	
Female (%)	7.8	
Average (%)	13.5	
Literacy levels by sex:		
Male (%)	67.3	
Female (%)	79.3	
Average (%)	73.3	
Health capacities		
Number of hospitals	2	
Government	1	
Private	1	
Number of health centers	8	
Government	8	
Private	0	
Mission	0	
Number of dispensaries	6	
Government	4	
Private	0	
Mission	2	
Number of private clinics	10	
Number of nursing homes	0	
Most prevalent disease cases:		
Malaria (2007)	138,203	
Pneumonia (2007)	31,078	
TB (2007)	1,120	
No of URTIs cases (2007)	519,591	
Diarrhea cases reported	12,639	
Skin disorder. cases (2007)	19,248	
No. of Doctors	6	
No. of nurses	125	
Doctor/population ratio	1:44,249	
Nurse/population ratio	1:2,124	
Average distance to nearest health facility (km)	5	
Time taken to the nearest health facility (hrs)	2	
Antenatal care (ANC) (2007)	104,309	
Women of child bearing age (15-49) %	24	
Health facility deliveries		
Estimated no. of deliveries (2007) (3.8%)	16,516	
Contraceptive acceptance	50,359	
Children vaccination %	67	
Malnutrition status		
Under wt. prevalence among the <5yrs(0-59 months) % (2007)	9.3	
Kwashiorkor/marasmus %	1.4	
No. of trained TBAs	4	
No. of CHWs	265	
Energy		
Number of households with electricity connection	2,200	
Number without electricity	51,687	



Information Category	Statistics
% of trading centers with electricity	41
% of households using solar power	1.5
% of H/Hs using firewood fuel for cooking	84.8
% of H/H using charcoal fuel for cooking	10.5
% of H/H using paraffin fuel for cooking	3.0
% of households using electricity for lighting	8.3
% of H/Hs using paraffin for lighting	88.7
Transport facilities	
Bitumen surface (km)	135
Earth surface (km)	315
Gravel surface (km)	212.3
Total number of bridges	Not available
Number of airports and airstrips	N/A
Communication	
Number of households with telephone connections	282
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections	688
Mobile service coverage (%)	50
Number of post/sub post offices	20
Number of telephone booths	48
Number of households with radios	Not available
Number of cyber cafes	1
Trade, commerce and tourism	
Number of trading centers	25
Number of registered retail traders	1405
Number of registered wholesale traders	69
Number of manufacturing industries	1
Number of Guest houses	70
Number of registered hotels	2
Main tourist attractions (Caves, Jesus foot prints)	2
Number of licensed businesses	1443
Total number of informal sector enterprises	2500
Wildlife resources	
Animal types	-
Where animals species found	-
Banks and Financial institutions	
Number of commercial banks	4
Volume of credit provided	
Number of other financial institutions	
Number of micro financial institutions (KWFT)	1
No. of village banks (FSAs)	
No. of Jua kali associations	
No. of Jua kali artisans	38
Housing	
Type of household/dwellings; % Distribution of H/H by main wall material of the main dwelling (Stone, Brick, Mud/wood, Mud/cement respectively) % Distribution of H/H by floor material of main dwelling (cement, tiles, wood, earth, other respectively) % Distribution of H/H by main roofing material of main dwelling (corrugated iron sheets, tiles, concrete, asbestos sheet, Grass- respectively) Source: KHIBS, 2007	1.7, 16.9, 74.8, 6.6  26.9, 0.7, 1.0, 71.3  94.2, 1.0, 0.7, 0.6, 3.5

Information Category	Statistics
<b>Community Development and Social Welfare</b>	
No. of active women groups	1,000
No. of inactive women groups	-
Total membership	20,218
No. of active youth groups	782
Total membership	12,000
No. OVCs (estimate)	12,551
No. of disabled persons (10% of total pop)	
No. of disabled groups	20
<b>Cross cutting issues</b>	
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	
% of HIV prevalence	9.5
No. of PMTCT sites	13
No. of VCT sites	7
No. of trained counselors	30
No. of HBC sites	1
No of HBC/CHWs providers trained	244
No. of institutions offering ARVs	2
No. of HIV/AIDS support groups	26
No. of people living with HIV (Vihiga / Hamisi) (2007)	
No. of people requiring ARVs (2007)	41,288(2007)
No. of Pediatrics on ARVs (2007)	6,193
	114
<b>Security</b>	
No. of police stations	3
No. of police posts	1
No. of police patrol bases	2
No. of police officers	243
No. of Administration police officers	78
Police/population ratio	1:1907
No. of chief camps with APs	6
No. GK prisons	1
No. of prison warders	14
No. of law court	1
No of magistrates	2



**CHAPTER TWO:**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS**

## **2.0 Introduction**

Having discussed the administrative and geographical aspects of the district and provided the district fact sheet. This chapter highlights an overview of the previous Development Plan (2002-2008), linkages with National Development Plan, National policies and a detailed section on the major challenges and cross-cutting issues in the district. This chapter also gives an analysis of the development issues, causes, formulation of objectives and its strategies.

### **2.1 Review of the Previous Plan (2002 -2008)**

The theme for the 2002-2008 DDP was “Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction.” It was derived in consistency with the long term National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) 1999-2015. During this period, the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) consultation process at the district level was done. The purpose of this paper was to facilitate the identification of development priorities at the grass root and draw up strategies that will reduce poverty and improve the quality and enhance the welfare of residents in the district. The background of the issues raised formed the basis for the preparation of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan. One of the major recommendations of the previous plan was to improve crop production in the Agriculture sector through economic land subdivisions, using applied technology and identifying the right yields from certified dealers. The sector was also to mobilize the extension staff to educate farmers in proper land use management and soil protection.

The other sector that was key is infrastructure, particularly roads, water and electricity supply. As identified by the community, there was needed to improve road network in order to access markets for produce as well as enabling the sick to access health facilities in time. Water protection, supply and sanitation were to be improved to reduce water related diseases at the villages and urban centers. These two key sectors and others were not addressed well in the previous plan. Agriculture sector slightly improved due to the implementation of NALEP project. However the district is still a food deficit region since it does not produce enough to feed its people. Despite the improvement in funding for roads allocation in the district there are areas that are impassable during the rainy seasons. The introduction of CDF funds in 2003 has greatly impacted on school and health facility improvement but not much on roads. The introduction of rural electrification in the district is likely to motivate home processing industries such as bakeries.

### **2.2 Implementation Status of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan**

During the period under review, a total number of 91 projects were proposed at the beginning of the plan period (2002), however, 485 projects were implemented and are almost at completion stage. The projects targeted were surpassed because it was during this period that the government introduced CDF and the kitty took up a number of projects covering key sectors such as Water, Health, Roads, Education and Environment among others.

The kitty also received an account for emergency fund to handle disasters and other emergencies in the district. A student bursary fund for needy students was also introduced under CDF in every constituency in the country hence reducing the fees burden for parents in higher education.

Other devolved funds included the Road Levy Fund, Local Authority transfer Fund (LATF), Constituency Aids Development Fund and FPE funds and the education bursary fund. All these funds were provided through committees in the respective departments. There were also other partners in the district implementing projects for instance the NGOs and CBOs. The LATF funded projects through three local authorities in the larger Vihiga District. These were Vihiga County Council, Vihiga Municipal Council and Luanda Town Council. The funds received were used in projects including; road network, spring protection and construction/renovation of health facilities, tea and tree nurseries, construction of slaughter houses, construction of class rooms and renovation of markets, payment of staff salaries and statutory payments.

**Table 2.1: Summary Review of Projects implementation for 2002-2008**

Department	No. of projects proposed in the previous plan	No. of projects implemented	Percentage implementation status (%)	Total project cost (million)
Health (MOH)	12	14	95	108.3
Water	12	-	-	-
Resource projects RP (Kenya)	8	8	80	39.68
Energy	2	21	85	95.12
Education	8	4	-	66.8
VMC	6	12	100	2.7
Public works/roads	13	400	100	50.8
Physical planning	6	2	33	0.7
O.O.P	14	14	97	9.3
Agriculture/livestock	10	10	98	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>421.4</b>

### 2.2.1 Constraints

Implementation of the projects was faced by a number of challenges ranging from the delayed funding, inadequate logistics and poor community participation. Funds were disbursed on quarterly basis which were not adequate and often delayed before disbursement, thus reaching the implementing agencies late. This impeded the efforts to fully implement the projects on schedule. M&E was also noted to be weak. Most departments, CDF, and other development partner did not embrace the culture of M&E; hence fast tracking of these projects remained a challenge.

### 2.3 Lessons learnt from the previous planning period

The lessons learnt from the previous Plan (2002-2008) implementation include lack of preparedness for upcoming projects, like CDF projects, which should be addressed by

*Vihiga District Development Plan 2008-2012*

conducting more training and orientation to both the implementers and the monitoring teams in order for them to adequately cope with the workload. Stalling of projects should be avoided by providing adequate funding and timely disbursement of funds.

The introduction of devolved funds such as CDF, LATF, District Roads Maintenance Levy Fund, FPE, Youth Fund, Women enterprise fund, Njaa Marufuku Fund have led to the improvement of the implementation of projects. However, the capacity of the community through the various committees to manage these funds effectively is low. There should, therefore, be capacity building of these committees to be able to utilize the devolved funds in a sustainable manner. Politicians should also be sensitized on existing government policies.

Finally all stakeholders in the district should be mobilized to embrace the spirit of cooperation and teamwork like they have done at stakeholders' forums, so as to facilitate smooth implementation and monitoring process of these projects in the district.

#### **2.4 Linkages of District Development Plan with Vision 2030, Medium Term Plan and Millennium Development Goals**

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

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

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

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

## **2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues**

This sub-section provides in depth analysis of the key development challenges and cross cutting issues that the district is expected to face over the plan period. Some of the major development challenges facing various sectors are discussed below:

### **2.5.1 Development Challenges**

#### **Low Agricultural Productivity**

The constraining factors include; inappropriate land use pattern and practices, inadequate affordable credit and inputs to farmers, poor access to agricultural and extension services and environmental degradation. Vihiga District is among the districts with the highest population density of approximately 1400 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. This has impacted negatively on the average land holdings from 1ha five years ago to 0.4 ha under the current situation. Consequently, if an immediate intervention is not done then the situation will be worse. However, if the community is sensitized on alternative sources of livelihood, use of diversified crops, economical use of land coupled with the use of certified fertilizers, the situation will be reversed.

#### **Water Shortage**

The Vision 2030 for the sub-sector is to ensure access to safe and clean water and improved sanitation for all. Currently, the district is water scarce with declining water sources. Unless this situation is reversed, the district will face worst scenario. Water availability is a central input for economic growth. The major contributor of the decline in water sources is the rampant planting of eucalyptus trees along the river banks and wetlands, and encroachment of the water masses by human activities. Opportunities to combat the situation exists in terms of increased sensitization on water management strategies, increased community participation in the fight against environmental degradation and presence of strong policies on the same field e.g. EMCA,1999 and the decentralization of the Water Management System.

## 2.5.2 Cross Cutting Issues

### Poverty

According to the 1999 Population and housing census, 65% of the population in Vihiga was poor. The approximate statistics for poverty levels include; 53% rural poor, 52% urban poor. Also 51% and 38% of the population was rural and urban food poor respectively. Currently, 68% of the district population is absolutely poor contributing to approximately 3% to the national poverty index. Some of the poverty characteristics that are evident include food shortages making the district a net importer of various food commodities. This being the position, high malnutrition levels are reported from the Ministry of Health.

Secondly, the high population density has exerted pressure on land leading to improper utilization of land and degradation. Shortage of fuel-wood and charcoal is evident and many residents particularly those in urban areas depend on the neighbouring districts for these forms of energy.

The major causes of the high poverty incidence in the district include lack of capital to invest, high population, uneconomical 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 products among others. Areas of high poverty concentrations include Vihiga and Chavakali Divisions. The poverty level over the last ten years has been increasing as population pressure has been mounting. Some people lack basic affordable needs like shelter and meals. The dependency ratio is also high due to joblessness among the youths and even adults

Considering the above causes, there is need to scale up poverty programs in the district to address them. The high dependency syndrome is particularly worrying coupled with alcoholism and drug dependence among the jobless. The youth development fund and the women development fund are among the programs, which will be geared towards poverty reduction if properly, implemented.

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Availability of labour; Sound policies implemented by the government through PEC.	Poor implementation of the programmes; Poor attitude to work; Poor lifestyles
Opportunities	Threats
Political good will; Availability of devolved funds e.g. CDF, KKV programme, YDF and WEF; Collaboration with private sector and development partners	Increasing population; Declining agricultural productivity; Rampant drought; Joblessness; Global economic recession



## Gender Inequality

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

In terms of farm activities, women are more involved in farm production while most men seek alternative off-farm employment opportunities. Gender parity in enrolment has almost been realized at the primary school level but the gap widens as one move up the educational ladders and in terms of participation, retention, transition and performance.

On access to credit facilities for major development activities, women in the district still lack the necessary collateral to qualify for loans given that they have no rights to own land according to the culture of the area. However, small business micro-financing organizations such as Kenya Women Finance Trust, K-Rep and PRIDE (K) are focusing mainly on women accessing small business loans. The above notwithstanding, men are mainly the decision-makers which is an impediment to development. During the plan period, strategies will be initiated to fully involve women in the DDC and DEC to participate in decision-making process.

On ownership of productive assets, the major limitation is the cultural set-up where men own land, leaving women with no collateral to offer as security to access credit. In all major marketing centers, women are engaged in the selling of various items, which include second hand clothes (Mitumba), agricultural produce and firewood as income generating activities.

The Women Enterprise Fund is expected to address poverty issues through giving of affordable loans and grants specifically to women.

## SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Strong policies that promote gender equity and women empowerment; Increased awareness on gender issues	Low capacity for most women in areas of investment; Poor attitude towards women
Opportunities	Threats
Decentralized funds e.g. WEF Increased partnership in promotion of gender issues	Retrogressive cultural practices that undermine effort of gender promotion; An increasing population

## Youth

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

empower youths in development. They will also be fully represented in the DDC and other decision making from where they articulate concerns in development.

Other vulnerable groups include the disabled and the aged who in most cases are excluded from development programmes. However, the community forums took up their views and there is need to integrate their projects into the DDP in order to make them enjoy a quality living.

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Presence of district youth office; Establishment of youth policy; Routine inspection of youth polytechnics; Establishment of the youth enterprise fund committee; Formation of youth groups	Lack of spacious office accommodation; Delays in the release of funds; Misrepresentation in terms of sex in youth groups
Opportunities	Threats
Support from local leaders; Available devolved funds in the district (CDF, LATF); Informed youth population	Fear to borrow loans; NGO syndrome; Natural calamities like floods or fire; Political interference

### Information and Communication Technology

Business processing and out-sourcing has been identified as a key sector for Kenya to attain Vision 2030. The vision for the BPO sector is for the country to be “the top off shoring destination in Africa.” It is also expected to become the sector of choice for employment for youth and young professionals. The DDP strategies to promote youth employment will include tapping the opportunities that exist in the ICT sector. Only 1 cyber café is available in Mbale Town serving the entire district. The ICT infrastructures are affected by frequent power fluctuations and interruptions by the KPLC and the obsolete telephone exchange owned by TELCOM, Kenya in the district. Unreliable machines from the two leading service providers make communication inefficient. Scaling up of rural electricity supply programs and improvement of TELCOM exchange facility are among the proposals to be considered in the next development plan in order to facilitate ICT.

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Availability of telecom exchange and landlines; Diversity in terms of service providers	Poor ICT infrastructure e.g. computers and other accessories in most departments; Poor attitude in embracing ICT; Lack of qualified ICT experts; Absolute machines
Opportunities	Threats
Wide market of users; Competitive companies; Trainings opportunities	Fire; Thunder



## HIV/AIDS

The gender dynamics in the HIV/AIDS epidemic is significant in the district. Most HIV/AIDS deaths occur between ages 25 and 35 years for men and between 20 to 30 years for women. This implies that young women are more vulnerable than men assuming an average incubation period of ten years. Despite increased HIV/AIDS activities in the district aimed at reducing the infection rate, a lot of people engage in unsafe sexual behaviour leading to high infections especially those that make use of ARV and look healthy and have normalized the epidemic as any other of the diseases. The reasons for this trend include; retrogressive cultural practices i.e. wife inheritance, slow change of attitude towards the causes of the disease, poverty and lack of acceptance for most HIV infected patients particularly men who hide their sero-status.

According to the MOH report (2007) Vihiga, the fight against HIV and AIDS in the district is progressing well despite the inadequate capacity. The district has 13 PMCT sites, 7 VCT centers, 11 HBC sites and 244 community health providers. Other programmes include reproductive health education to learning institutions and public barazas, Condom promotions and distributions, PITC, and distribution of Ices, The 2008-2012 DDP will be expected to enhance and scale up programmes in all priority areas according to the KNASP strategic plan (2006-2010). The current HIV prevalence in the district stands at 9.5% (fig. 1).

During the 2008-2012 plan period, behaviour change programmes, expansion of PMCT, and increase of ARV drugs will be scaled up to reduce further infections and improve HIV/AIDS services to the infected. The challenges brought by HIV/AIDS in the district include; increased number of the infected and those who succumb to the infection leading to increased number of orphans and high dependency on the care givers, increased demand for ARVs, HBC services, PMCT and high infection risks. HIV/AIDS in the district is closely linked to the wider problem of poverty as a cause and hence greatly contributes to the poverty incidences in the district.

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Qualified medical staff to handle HIV/AIDS issues; Presence of various actors in the district; Availability of NACC structures (CACCs, DTC, and the provincial NACC field office).	Low VCT uptake; High poverty levels; Retrogressive cultures; Poor infrastructure; High mortality rate of the infected patients; Insufficient trained personnel; High degree of home delivery hindering success of PMCT; Ineffective departmental ACUs; Irregular and insufficient funding of HIV/AIDS activities
Opportunities	Threats
Training and capacity building; Initiate Care based care services; Establish Youth friendly centers; Community mobilization programs; ART/ARV services; Networks establishment and resource centers; Role models from peer educators	Regular Infections of the infected; Poor infrastructure; Regular Increase of OVCs; Stigma towards usage of condoms; Insufficient nutrition content food; Discrimination of the infected

## **Environment and Disaster management**

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

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

The heavy rains make the roads surfaces loose and also sweep off bridges. Sometimes thunderstorms and wind blow off school building roofs. Maintenance of roads and bridges and regular repairs will reduce the tear and wear of roads. In addition, proper maintenance of road, traffic signs and filling of potholes will reduce road accidents in the district. Proper use of CDF emergency funds on urgent disasters need to be encouraged through the Disaster Management Committee in the district.

According to the PRSP consultation forum and district stakeholders' forums (2008) the issues identified above will be addressed through combined efforts of all stakeholders.

These include research organizations e.g. ICRAF, Local Authority, CDF, NEMA, WARMA and the local Community Based Organizations. Increased efforts will be based on MDG number 7 and Vision 2030 flagship projects focusing on increasing forest cover, lessen by half all environment related diseases and improve solid waste management facilities.

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

## SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
NEMCA, 1999; Presence of trained NEMA personnel; Presence of forestry department; Presence of KWS personnel; Conservation of the forest reserves or gazetted forest	Standard enforcement especially in waste management and pollution is weak; Inadequate staffing in NEMA office; Inadequate forest extension officers; Low afforestation in the district; Theft of forest products
Opportunities	Threats
Expansive rock fertile areas for forest cover available; Available casual labour; Political good will; Private partnerships	Fires; Diminishing land size due population pressure; Improper waste disposal and lack of a landfill; Destruction and theft for forest cover.

### Insecurity

Public participation in safety, law and order in the district is envisaged to promote and trigger development growth. The provincial administration, which is charged with enhancing law and order, will be at the forefront in overseeing the observation of law and order. However, the government cannot achieve much without the cooperation and collaboration from the public. It is therefore necessary to promote public-private cooperation and civilian/community involvement for improved safety and order. The police/population ratio currently stands at 1:2795 for the former larger Vihiga district, a rate, which is very low, compared to the international recommended ratio of 1:400.

Insecurity, delayed cases, corruption among law enforcers and insufficient number of magistrates has been identified as impediments to public safety, law, order and well-being of the residents of Vihiga. To address the above major problems, the community Proposed strategies including formation of vigilante groups, punishing corrupt officers, speeding up court cases, restructuring of police force and strengthening community policing

## SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Existence of NSIS; Existence of community policing; Harmony within police forces in the district	Corruption; Delayed cases; Inefficient and inadequate number of magistrates
Opportunities	Threats
Presence of police forces; Partnership between the NGOs and other stakeholder; Strong community policing; Presence of a strong constitution; Political good will	Increasing population; Unemployment leading to increased crime rates.

*Vihiga District Development Plan 2008-2012*

## 2.6 Analysis of Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies.

Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Low yields	Low quality seeds; High cost of farm input; Poor farming methods; Poor management; Inadequate extension services; Inaccessibility to credit facility (lack of collateral); Uneconomical land size; Use of uncertified seeds; Low soil fertility; Laziness; Dependency syndrome.	Improve crop production by at least 50% by 2010; Improve farming methods.	Improve yields by 20% annually for the next 5 years; Encourage intensive high value crops/to farming by promoting increase the yield by 50% by 2012; To introduce 5 high value horticultural crops by 2012; Introduce value addition strategies in the district.	Provide certified seeds; Government subsidies; Use of organic manure; Encourage field days, training.
Lack of Diversification	Inadequate knowledge on new fields of farming; Attitude (negative) Lack of finance – credit facilities.	Increase area for crop diversification by 20% by 2010.	To diversify crop production by the year 2012; Diversification of our agricultural practices by 2012.	Introduce new varieties of crops; Sensitize the community on the importance of other crops.
Poor Marketing for agricultural products	Inadequate market information; Low market prices; Transport; Lack of knowledge on value addition; Inadequate storage facilities.	Improve marketing strategies.	To improve marketing strategies by 5% every year during the planning period.	Training on entrepreneurship; Increase on farm storage facilities; Involve agribusiness farms in marketing promotion.
Low farm incomes	Poor markets Low volumes.	Increase farmers trainings by 15% by 2010.	To increase farmer field days from 2 yearly to 4 yearly up to 2012.	Subsidize cost of farm inputs; Encourage field days, training.
Uneconomical land parcels	Population growth Cultural subdivision.	Enforce laws to control subdivision of land to 1 hectare per family by 2010	To introduce quarterly economic land use extension services during the plan period.	To stop further land sub-divisions.
Low productivity	Poor breeds; Poor management practices; Inadequate extension services; Inadequate pasture Expensive animal feeds i.e. dairy meal etc.; Low adaptability to new technology; Laziness; High prices/cost of veterinary services and drugs.	To increase livestock productivity by 18% by 2010	Improve extension services by 10% annually during the plan period	Reduce cost of A.I. services through government subsidies and NGOs co-operations; Diversification of farming practices; Sensitize farmers of Extension services; Revive cattle dips.

Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Livestock diseases and pests	Uncontrolled livestock movement from outside.	Eliminate livestock pests and diseases.	To improve disease control mechanisms during the plan period.	Restrict movement of livestock from disease infected areas.
Insecurity	Poverty Cultural practices and beliefs; Unemployment; Corruption; Stock theft.	Control livestock theft during the plan period.	Increase community policing; trainings/workshops by 5% annually to 2012.	Sensitize the community on security issues and formation of vigilant groups
Inadequate tourist attraction facilities Low tourism	Political instability Lack of entrepreneurship Poor attitude to local tourism Lack of publicity Poor infrastructure (tourism) Few tourist attraction sites Inability of the government to do feasibility studies of available tourist sites Ignorance of the community on the value of tourist sites	Establish at least 3 tourist attraction site in the district by 2010	Increase tourism sites/facilities by 5% during the plan period.	Ensure political stability; Develop tourist site for both domestic and foreign; Improve management of the sites; Enhance and harness cultural practices; Improve the infrastructure; Increase publicity; Promote domestic tourism; Government to undertake feasibility study of available tourist sites; Public sensitization on the value of available tourist sites.
Undeveloped Jua Kali sector	Inadequate skills; Inadequate capital; Limited markets; Lack of entrepreneurship; Fear of credit (loans).	Improve Jua Kali Sector	To increase <i>Jua kali</i> enterprise fund by 50% by 2012.	Enhance training; Extend capital service; Set funds for SMEs.
Undeveloped mineral sector	Exploitation by middlemen; Lack of skills/facilities	Prospect and research on mineral reserve in the area.	To promote mineral prospect by 5% by end of plan period.	Train the miners; Government to assist in exploration; Minors form marketing associations.
Inadequate financial services	Collateral security requirements by the lending institutions; Few credit institutions; Poor promotion of credit services; Inaccessibility to credit facilities;	Promote services of credit institutions by 5% annually during the plan period.	Identify reasons for fear of accessing loans and credit and come up with intervention measures by 2012. Facilitate micro-credit programs every year for 5 years.	Develop training and sensitization programs in collaboration with the lending institutions on management and utilization of credit



Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	Fear of credit; Misuse of available capital.			facilities/loans; Use of successful role models in the community; Women entrepreneurship development; Youth development fund.
Lack of industrial infrastructure	Failure to prioritize industrialization as an important sector.	Prepare a district industrial development strategy by 2010.	Identify and develop required industrial infrastructure and raw materials by 2012; Identify raw materials and come up with 2 cottage industries by 2012.	Develop a prioritized programme to put up cottage industries; Develop structured marketing programmes for the goods and services from the cottage industries.
Inadequate all weather roads  Poor road network	Poor maintenance Corruption; Inadequate resources; Lack of maintenance; Poor workmanship; Poor drainage; Inadequate funding Politics; Lack of economic activities; Encroachment on road reserves.	Improve road infrastructure; Expand narrow roads to the required standards.	To construct 300km of rural access roads every year for 5 years; Open up and maintain all weather roads by 2012; Expand narrow all weather roads to the specifications required by the roads policy during the planning period.	Enhance accountability; Improved maintenance; Involve KACA in corruption issues; Adequate resources; Increase allocation of finances to road sector; Involve community in Monitoring and evaluation; Open up drainage; Sensitize people on the road sizes and the respect for road boundaries.
Poor urban Planning	Poor land tenure.	Update and implement physical planning policy during the plan period.	To improve house planning and policy implementation by 2012.	Control land subdivision; Sensitize land developers on planning policies.
Inadequate and low cost Housing	High cost of construction; Population; Lack of funding; Poor physical planning; Cultural practices; Expensive architectural services; Ignorance.	Increase housing infrastructure Improve house quality	Provide 20% of the population with decent housing every year. promote quality architectural structures during the plan period.	Promote local quality housing through models Reduce cost of basic construction materials Reduce cost of architectural plans by encouraging developers to use government staff.

Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Inaccessibility to clean and save drinking water	Poor maintenance; Inadequate funding; Lack of infrastructure; Corruption; Unsustainable human activities; Encroachment of man on catchments areas.	Provide safe drinking water to at least 100 households by 2012.	Increase piped water by 20 households annually during the plan period.	Adequate funds/resources; Improve maintenance of existing water works; Extend pipelines to 20 households every year; Use modern methods of water treatment; Increase funding to the sector.
Poor sanitation	Lack of sewerage system; Lack of planning.	Improve sewerage systems by 30% annually.	Construct a modern sewerage system.	Proper planning; Improved sensitization to the community; Establish sewerage systems in all urban centers.
Poor waste management	Lack of gazetted sites/Landfill; No sewerage works; Lack of Solid waste management facilities; Too many pit latrines; Lack of toilets in our market centers.	Initiate sustainable solid waste disposal systems by 2010.	To construct a landfill and establish an integrated solid waste management by 2012.	Provide waste receptacles to estates/households; Establish a recycling plant; Purchase 1 compactor vehicle for solid waste disposal.
Inaccessible and unaffordable electricity	High cost of installation.	Increase rural electrification by 30% by 2012.	Provide electricity to at least 60 households annually during the plan period.	Government subsidies; Government to liberalize power supply and production; Encourage alternative sources of power/electricity like Bio-power.
Low coverage	High cost of connection; Poor policies of the service provider; Corruption; Poverty; Monopoly of supply; Lack of credit facility.	Improve electricity coverage	Supply power to at least 80% of domestic homes by 2012.	Increase the pace in implementation of rural electrification program; Promote <i>Umeme pamoja</i> at community level.
Inadequate Medicare service delivery	Shortage of staff; Inadequate equipment & supplies; Corruption; Lack of relevant skills in (HIV/AIDS).	Increase medical and public health services by 60% by 2012	Improve health service at health facilities by 20 % every year during the planning period.	Employ more personnel by the government; Improve on supply and equipments, according to needs of the people;



Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
				Sensitize members of the public on service being delivered; Re-training of staff.; Improve accountability; Increase HIV/AIDS programs on VCT and PMCT.
Poor performance of the education	Shortage of staff; Facilities are strained; Poverty; Negative attitude to education.	Improve performance at all school levels by 2012.	Increase the transition from primary to secondary by 2010; Improve PTA meetings by 20% annually.	Increase staffing; Provide adequate facilities; Introduce Poverty reduction projects; Sensitize public on education importance.
Poor ICT network	In affordability of the gadgets; Low literacy level; Inadequate power distribution across the district; Facilities are poor; High cost of communication; Obsolete technology (Analog); Poor basic infrastructure; Lack of technical skills; Inadequate capital; Lack of infrastructure (telecommunication) Poor technical skills; Poor infrastructure.	Establish operational ICT section in the DIDC by 2012; Automate DIDC services by 2010; Improve communication telecommunication by 2012.	Integrate 50% of the population into ICT programmes. Improve power supply by at least 80%. Acquire modern telecommunication facilities by the plan period; Increase no. of cyber cafes for internet	Sensitize the community on ICT programme; Equip 5% of our learning institutions with ICT equipment every year. Set up a digital village per sub-location; Improve on facilities (modernize); Improve basic infrastructure (like electricity); Integrate DMIS in the DIDC.

Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Insecurity	Lack of surveillance; Corruption; Poor infrastructure; Inadequate personnel; Drug abuse/illicit brew; Unemployment/idleness; Cultural practices/family beliefs; Shortage of facilities, personnel.	Increase sensitization on community policing.	Reduce insecurity by at least 80% by 2012.	Improve surveillance; Enhance community policing; Re-train officers; Provide transport and equip them adequately; Provide lighting especially in urban centers; Recruit more personnel; Improve on remuneration; Improve basic infrastructure; Constitutional amendments.
Kangaroo Courts	Corruption; Cultural practices; Fear of courts (official); Expensive justice; Poor remuneration.	Introduce kangaroo courts at divisional level.	Minimize informal juried prudence within the districts by 2012.	Carry out civic education; Motivate officers; Reduce expenses/fees of court.
Delay of justice	Lack of adequate law courts; Corruption; Judicial calendar; Ignorance of the law; Undue delay in disposal of cases; Undisciplined lawyers/advocates; Shortage of facilities and personnel; Poverty and low income; Expensive legal services.	Implement national reforms at the district level; Increase courts to at least 1 court per division; during the plan period.	Streamline judicial system to meet the needs of citizens by 2012.	Immediate implementation of judicial reforms; Provide funds and personnel.
Social injustices	Poor constitution; Big gap between the rich and the poor; Poor policies/biased politics; Ethnicity/nepotism/clanism; Inequity in distribution of resources.	Establish a just and cohesive society by 2012.	Involve vulnerable groups in decision making (women, disabled, the aged) during the plan period.	New constitution; Redress the injustices; Introduce policies on equitable distribution of resources.

**CHAPTER THREE:**  
**DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PRIORITIES**



### **3.0 Introduction**

The previous chapter described the prevailing situation in the district in terms of sector analysis, linkages of district development plans and vision twenty thirty, and major development challenges in the district. This chapter discusses the core problems, causes, objectives and strategies, sector vision and mission, the district response to the vision and mission and also provides basic priorities, strategies, ongoing projects and new programs to be addressed in order to achieve faster economic growth and meet the Vision 2030 targets as well as the millennium development goals.

### **3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development**

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

The vision of the Sector is “An Innovative, Commercially-Oriented and Modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector”

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

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

As the key sector of the district as well as national economy, this sector will continue to be given the importance it deserves by allocating more resources. The Vision 2030 and the MDGs prioritise it as the productive sector and this is embraced in the mission of the district.

In the agriculture sub-sector the district recognizes that there is need to diversify crop production particularly in food crops to meet the increasing demand for food in the district. This will be done through collaboration with other stakeholders both from within and outside the district by exchange programs. Milk production will be improved by putting mechanisms in place that control disease attacks frequently. The fisheries sector will mainly focus on improving the yields by introducing quality fingerlings, educating farmers and training them in better skills while in cooperative sub-sector, revival of dormant co-operatives will be a priority.

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

Other responses will include establishing a Management Information systems and enforcement of appropriate legislation to ensure quality standards of both inputs and outputs. Conservation of natural resources and other environmental concerns will be addressed in the environment sub-sector. These will include improvement of water catchment areas, protection of wetlands and forests.

### 3.1.3 Importance of the sector in the District

Agriculture sector holds the largest share of the economy of the nation and in the district it is the key to peoples' livelihood. Over 50% labour force is employed in agriculture or livestock related activities. Farmers grow both food and cash crops to earn income and boost food security. In fact a greater percentage of the district income emanate from this sector. Key sub-sectors here include; livestock, fisheries, forestry, crop production, lands, forest and cooperatives. The forestry department brings income to the forest farmers in the area from timber, building poles and firewood. The cooperative sub-sector has a total number of 9 SACCOs with deposits of about Kshs. 16.6m. As one of the significant sectors, it brings together people of same interests to save in cooperatives and increase borrowing chances to expand their business. The lands department implements land registration and transfers of ownership in case of land purchases. The survey department plays the role of surveys and remote sensing at the national level while at district level they assist where there are land disputes. During the next planning period (2008-2012) many programs on the sector are expected to revitalize all sub-sectors in order to maximize benefits.

### 3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Agriculture	Creates enabling environment; facilitates extension services and provides technical services and research. Funding construction of agricultural and livestock infrastructure
GOK	Policy guidance, formulation of conducive law and training on management skills
NGOs	Provides assistance to farmers i.e. in providing inputs.
NCPB	Facilitates marketing and storage of maize and beans
Tea company	Process tea and supplements
Communities	Ensure increase in food production.
Consumers	Buy quality goods at affordable prices
CDF	Will provide resources for development programs such as tree planting, and water catchments protection and training of farmers
Research institutions e.g. KEMFRI	Provide training, extension services
NEMA	Environmental conservation Policy formulation and direction Promote small-scale industries
Police and other security agents	Security and protection of human life and property
Public works and roads Local authorities (county council and municipality)	Improvement and maintenance of infrastructure Provide business license Environmental cleanliness Enabling business environment
Financial institutions and banks	Loaning (provide finance) Business advice and enterprise development
Jua kali Association and Business people	Form groups to improve their skills Join Jua kali cooperatives/ welfares

### 3.1.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Food security	Improve crop yields	Inadequate; Knowledge on planting season; Poor soil fertility; High price of fertilizer; Low production.	Training farmers; Reduction of prices for fertilizer; Encourage use of fertilizer; Provide certified seeds; Government subsidies; Use of organic manure; Encourage field days, training; Introduce new varieties of crops; Sensitize the community on the importance of other crops; Subsidize cost of farm inputs.
Livestock development	Increase productivity in livestock; Promote healthy livestock keeping.	Attack from diseases; Lack of cattle dips; Absence of A.I; services Weak disease control mechanisms.	Reduce cost of A.I. services through government subsidies and NGOs co-operations; Diversification of farming practices. Sensitize farmers through Extension services; Revive cattle dips; Restrict movement of livestock from disease infected areas; Sensitize the community on security issues and formation of vigilant groups.
Fisheries	Improve fish yields	Low yield production; Poor fingerlings supply; Poor marketing; Lack of cooling plants.	Improve supply of quality fingerlings; Education farmers on fish farming; Improve fish surveillance in farming areas; Market local fish; Development of hatcheries within the district.
Cooperatives	Revive all dormant cooperatives	SACCOs are poorly managed; Lack of members' training; Collapse of SACCOs.	More education to managers; Investigate reasons for the collapse.



### 3.1.6 Projects/Programmes

#### A. On-going projects/programmes: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP-SIDA Vihiga District	Strong farmer extension research linkages; Socio-economic and environmental sustainability; Provide enabling environment for private sector participation in extension; Address needs of the resource poor and vulnerable farmers; Support value addition to agricultural produce.	60,000 farmers in 5 years reached.	Focal area approach to development of group targeting individuals, resource poor and vulnerable through capacity building (demonstrations, field days, trainings, farm visits, tours etc)
Horticulture Development (passion fruit, avocado, pineapples, local vegetables) Vihiga District	Improve rural livelihood through improved farm incomes.	Reduce poverty index by 30%.	Group approach through field days, demonstrations, sourcing of planting materials.
Coffee Rehabilitation Vihiga District	Increase household incomes.	Increase acreage by 30% and yields/tree by 40%.	Rehabilitation of the existing coffee trees and expansion of acreage Rehabilitating coffee factory and societies.

#### B. New projects/programmes: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Crop yield improvement and diversification District wide	1	Improve yields by 20% annually for the next 5 years; Encourage intensive farming by promoting high value crops/to increase the yield by 50% by 2012; To introduce 5 high value horticultural crops by 2012; To diversify crop production by the year 2012.	3 divisions	PRAs Conduct extension activities in divisions; Farm preparations by farmers Training farmers.
National Agricultural Accelerated Input Access Programme (NAAIAP)	2	Food security; Improve farm incomes.	Individual farmers in clusters at 1000 farmers	Crop farming; Extension services.
Marketing of agriculture and livestock products	3	To improve marketing strategies by 5% every year during the planning period.	3 divisions	Preparations of marketing strategy document; Use of BPO strategy.

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Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK)	4	Improve food security at household; Improve farmers farm incomes.	Farmers groups – CIGs	Fund groups undertake income generating projects
Orphan Crops promotion	5	Food security Improve farm incomes.	Farmers groups	Provide planting material of neglected indigenous crops to farmers to bulk and produce.
Water Harvesting	6	Food security; Improve farm incomes.	Farmers groups.	Provide funds to dig water pans to harvest water for domestic, animal and horticulture development.
Mudete tea factory – Expansion of processing line/ Wodanga/Sabatia	1	Improve the capacity from 10 m kgs to 15 m kgs p.a	Vihiga/Hamisi and Emuhaya tea production zones.	Construction of processing section
Tree nurseries/Wodanga /Sabatia	2	To provide wood fuel for the factory.	Mudete tea factory catchment area.	Raise the tree nurseries and promote planting.

#### A. On-Going Projects/Programmes: Mushroom Production (VIMPRO)

Project Name Location /Division/	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mushroom Production, Mahanga location, Vihiga division, Vihiga Constituency	To improve the living condition of farmers by increasing production and productivity of Mushrooms. To promote self - reliance among members in aspects of planning, production and marketing of mushrooms. To find solutions collectively to constrains, which a smallholder cannot personally achieve; To assist members in obtaining modern technologies and products which are capable of increasing agricultural production and materials necessary for their livelihood easily and at fair prices; To improve on value adding chains of Mushrooms; Production of other assorted horticultural crops and fruits.	Women Youth Men Venerable	To promote markets within and without the growing areas; Introduce and avail information to farmers ; Set and regulate packaging standards as laid down in the mushroom policy; Promote production of good quality spawn (mushroom seed); Promote grading and branding of mushrooms.

Project Name Location /Division/	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mushroom Production, Chavakali location, Sabatia division, Sabatia Constituency	To improve on value adding chains of Mushrooms; Production of other assorted horticultural crops and fruits; To initiate and promote HIV/AIDS prevention and control among the Community.	Women Youth Men Venerable	To promote markets within and without the growing areas; Introduce and avail information to farmers ; Set and regulate packaging standards as laid down in the mushroom policy; Promote production of good quality spawn (mushroom seed); Promote grading and branding of mushrooms.

### B New Projects: Mushroom Production: (VIMPRO)

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mushroom Production and Processing Mahanga, Mamuluma, Maragoli South and Mungoma locations, Vihiga division, Vihiga Constituency	1	To improve the living condition of farmers by increasing production and productivity of Mushrooms; marketing of mushrooms; To improve on value adding chains of Mushrooms; Production of other assorted horticultural crops, grains and fruits; To initiate and promote HIV/AIDS prevention and control among the community	Women Youth Men Venerable	To produce or develop products from mushrooms which are good for the community in terms of health and nutrition.
Mushroom Production and Spawn production Chavakali, West Maragoli, Unzava South and Inzava North locations, Sabatia division, Sabatia Constituency.	2	To improve the living condition of farmers by increasing production and productivity of Mushrooms; Marketing of mushrooms; To improve on value adding chains of Mushrooms; Production of other assorted horticultural crops, grains and fruits; To initiate and promote HIV/AIDS prevention and control among the Community; provision of enough spawn.	Women Youth Men Venerable	Quality spawn production; Mushroom production.

## B New Project Proposals: Livestock

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Local Chicken Production Vihiga and Sabatia	1	To promote and improve poultry production with focus on the local breeds.	800 Farmers	Farmer mobilization. Farmer trainings. Field days; Follow up visits.
Dairy Cattle Development	2	To promote milk production and marketing activities within Vihiga District.	500 Farmers	As detailed above.
Dairy Goat Promotion and Production	3	To promote the production and acceptability of the dairy goat and speed up its multiplication within Vihiga district.	900 Farmers	Divisional forum meetings; Farmers' trainings; Field demonstrations; Field days; Follow-ups.
Beekeeping	4	To promote beekeeping activities geared towards reduction of stigma attached to the enterprise and sustaining the old beekeepers.	300 Farmers	As detailed above.
Promotion of better farm management and use	5	To introduce quarterly economic land use extension services during the plan period.	Farmers district wide	Training farmers on better land use practices. <b>Justification:</b> Regular land subdivisions in the area makes such subdivisions uneconomical
Control of livestock diseases and pests	6	To improve disease control mechanisms during the plan period; To prevent losses in production; Ensure sustainable availability of animal proteins and alleviate poverty.	Farmers district wide	Regular supply of necessary drugs; Operational Extension services; Reviving of cattle dips.
Strengthening security for livestock	7	To protect animals from being stolen; To reduce human disease infection from animal airborne diseases.	Farmers district wide	Form community policing committees Construct animal shades

## B New Project Proposals: Fisheries Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Strategy
Improvement of fish yields	1	Increase total production by 30 tons in 5 years.	District wide.	Providing fingerlings; Promoting fish farming; Protecting wetland areas; Construction of cooling plants; Develop hatcheries.
Revival of (Various) cooperatives in the district	2	To improve the role of cooperatives in the current economy towards vision 2030.	Dormant SACCOs in the district	Training of cooperative members on SWOT analysis.

## A Ongoing projects/programmes: Forestry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
GZASP Sabatia	To increase tree cover and conserve bio-diversity; Promote forest regeneration and conservation.	Natural forest; Farmland; Hilltops.	Natural forest conservation and rehabilitation; Restoration of community hilltops and water sheds.
Vihiga	To improve rural livelihoods and incomes of the communities living adjacent to forests.	Farmland forest areas.	Establishment of fuel woodlots, agro-forestry, hill top restoration.
RPK – Vihiga	Advocacy	Local community	Advocacy for local community.

### 3.1.7 Cross Cutting Linkages

As agriculture and rural development provides food security. The productivity of the agricultural and rural development sector depends on a health workforce. Therefore as agriculture and rural development provides food security, ministry of health implements programmes that ensure there is a healthy workforce as well as providing ARVs to the infected to prolong their lives. The sector also relies on physical infrastructure for transport of inputs and agricultural produce. The ICT department through telephone and email services facilitates the transfer of agricultural information and ease communication to producers and consumers. The mobile telephone services have become very handy in public and community service. The provincial administration provides an enabling environment and security, which is a very important ingredient for rural development. The water sector has to ensure the provision of adequate water for domestic, livestock and irrigation.

### 3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Linkages

Agriculture department will ensure equal representation in committees for women and youths to facilitate fairness in decision making. These include NJAA MARURUKU project committee, District Agriculture committees and NALEP meetings at grass root

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level. The women, youth and people with disability will be involved in agricultural programs effectively since women and youth are the major suppliers of labour in the agricultural sector. The increase in the agro-processing will create employment for the local communities. HIV/AIDs will be integrated into agricultural programmes. Networking and collaboration through local NGOs and other agriculture sub-sector partners will be enhanced.

### **3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry**

The Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Trade, East African Community, National Heritage and Culture, Tourism and Industrialization. The sector contributes about 30% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and therefore plays a major role towards poverty reduction and creation of employment opportunities. The sector will play a significant role towards achievement of the targets set in the Economic Pillar of the Vision 2030.

#### **3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The Sector vision is “A harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders.”

The sector mission is to “To facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development”.

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

Tourism sub-sector shall contribute to the overall vision and mission through aggressive campaigns and marketing of the district as a destination of choice. Efforts will be put in place to develop modern tourism facilities in order to attract investors in the area.

Through the preservation of national heritage and culture; and promotion of tourism, trade and industrial development, the sector will play a key role in enhancing harmonious coexistence which is a prerequisite for economic development. As envisioned in the first medium term plan (MTP) of the Vision 2030, the Sector is expected to spearhead the national economic and social recovery and contribute towards overall national goal of wealth creation. In addition the sector intends to set up Jua Kali sheds.

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

This sub-sector provides the highest source of employment opportunities and income. It is the main source of wage employment contributing 45% per cent of the household income in the district. In the market centres, there are a lot of trading activities such as retail shops, groceries and wholesale traders forming the bulk of business activities contributing significantly to income for many households.

### 3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration	Provision of security and maintenance of law and order.
Vihiga County Council, Vihiga Municipal Council.	Maintenance and management of parks, provision of registration and licensing of businesses, development of standards and markets.
GoK	Training of business people; Policy formulation and direction; Promote small-scale industries; Inspects weights and measures for quality in machines.
Roads and Public Works	Provision of requisite infrastructure.
Civil Society Organisations	Provision of technical support, publicity and advocacy.

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

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industrialization	Revitalization of SME's	Lack of entrepreneurial skills; Lack of information on available opportunities; Inadequate credit facilities.	Construction of Jua-Kali sheds; Provision of affordable credit facilities; Improvement of road network and communication facilities; Train women and youth on entrepreneurial skills.
	Cottage industries	Inaccessibility to credit facilities; Fear of credit; Misuse of available capital; Lack of skills; Lack of information on value addition; Limited land space.	Develop prioritized programs to put up cottage industries; Develop structured marketing programs for the goods and services from the cottage industries; Women entrepreneurship development; Youth development fund.
	Agro-based industries	Unavailability of small scale industries; Lack of funding for industrial related activities in the district.	Improve the infrastructure (like power supply); Provide subsidy by the stakeholders/government to individuals who want to invest in I.C.T.
Trade	To promote small scale entrepreneurs in skill development	Lack of credit; High interest rates; Fear to handle credit; Inadequate physical infrastructure facilities e.g. electricity and water supply; Inadequate managerial and entrepreneurial skills; Lack of access to trade information; Lack of entrepreneurial culture within the indigenous people.	Encourage and collaborate between business stakeholders, the government and municipal council; Train small and medium business traders; Encourage more Microfinance institutions to operate in the district; Promote village banks Strengthen trade information.
Jua kali	Insufficient micro-credit Inadequate	Inadequate skills; Inadequate capital; Limited markets;	Enhance training; Extend capital service; Set funds for SMEs;



Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	entrepreneurship skills	Lack of entrepreneurship; Fear of credit (loans); Lack of information on value addition; Limited land space;	Avail credit (from MCIs).
Tourism	Make tourism an income earner in the district.	Inadequate sites; Inadequate facilities.	Conduct campaigns on marketing of the district as tourist attraction.

### 3.2.6 Project and Programmes

#### New Project Proposal: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	objectives	Targets	description of activities
Manyata Jua-Kali Sheds	1	Enable SME operators access work premises	Local community SME operators(20 more SMEs housed in the site)	Construction and completion of 14 units. Promoting maximum occupancy and operational efficiency.

### 3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Development of this sector highly depends on provision of quality and adequate facilities such as roads, electricity and communication services. Entrepreneurial skills are vital in ensuring setting up and growth of businesses. Agriculture and Rural Development Sector need to operate efficiently to supply the required raw materials for this sector. Additionally, sound environmental management is required to avoid further environmental degradation which could pose danger to wildlife and by extension tourism industry.

In creating an enabling environment for businesses to thrive in the district, the sector works closely with the Public Administration. The sector is regulated through several legislations and licensing regimes which are administered by Vihiga County Council and Vihiga Municipal Council.

Access to credit is imperative for growth and development of the sector. However, inadequate access to finance and credit in the district hinders growth and development of the sector. In addressing this issue, the sector gives credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME's). The MSME's in this sector also receives credit from other sectors through Youth Enterprises Development Fund (YEDF) in the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Cooperative Development and Women Enterprises Development Fund under Ministry of Gender and Children Affairs.

Finally, insecurity is a major threat to tourists, traders and local and international investors. In provision of a secure investment environment, the sector works closely with GJLOS.

### **3.2.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues**

The trade sub-sector provides the bulk of employment opportunities either directly or indirectly. Additionally, revenue generated by the local authorities help promote development projects which have helped improve the living standards of the people hence ease poverty related problems.

## **3.3 Physical Infrastructure**

### **3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The sector vision is to “provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030”.

The sector mission is “To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities”.

### **3.3.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission**

Through the DDC, the district has prioritized key roads and bridges that will require urgent attention to ease road transport problems in the district. The participatory workshops also revealed that rural road network was narrow and required expansion as required by the standards of road classifications. It was therefore agreed that the roads be upgraded and constructed as per the classifications. The resources will therefore be directed to improvement of road infrastructure as well as constructing houses in the urban areas where there is serious urban housing. Provision of rural electricity be scaled during the plan through *Umeme Pamoja* policy. Deliberate efforts should be taken by the Vihiga Municipal Council (VMC) and Vihiga County Council (VCC) to provide waste disposal sites, cemetery, and sewage treatment works.

### **3.3.3 Importance of the Sector to the District**

Most of the sectors depend on the physical infrastructure network in the district. Roads, housing and energy among others play a key role in development. The sector plays an important role in transporting agricultural produce to the market and therefore contributing to the development of the agricultural sector which is the mainstay of the district. The sector also enhances the maintenance of the security in the district through provision of access roads. Without proper lighting in urban centers and even rural areas, insecurity cannot be controlled. The roads department provides income to the locals employed during road construction within the district.

The stakeholders in the district identified this sector as the second in priority in the district and it is expected to trigger development if properly addressed. The development partners including the CDF kitty will be approached to allocate resources towards roads and bridges improvement in the two constituencies. Realizing the importance of energy sector which is underdeveloped, the participants in participatory planning workshops also proposed a number of rural electrification projects that will promote home based industries and BPO strategies as outlined in vision 2030.

### 3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Public works staff (GOK)	Technical backstopping; Clearing of bushes by roadsides; Repair of roads; Housing standards/designs.
NGOs	Improving community sanitation; Train CBOs in various skills.
CDF	Funding of roads maintenance.
District Roads Committees	Implementation of projects.
KPLC and TELCOM	Provide power and telecommunication services respectively.

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

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Public works to open new roads; Revive rural access roads program; County council to improve roads.	Lack of maintenance; Poor workmanship; Poor drainage; Terrain.	Open up drainage; Involve community in Monitoring and evaluation; Graveling of steep sections.
Energy	Rural electrification	Inadequate rural electrification.	Supply electrical lines and poles Implement the rural electrification.

### 3.3.6 Projects and Programmes

#### A. On-Going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kiritu-Mambai Hamisi Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	5.0km	Grading, gravelling, culvert installation & ditch cleaning.
Lusui-Vokoli Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	5.0km	Gravelling, culvert installation and ditch cleaning.
Mudete-Nabwani Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	1.6km	Gravelling, grading, culvert installation & ditch cleaning.
Sabatia-Gaigedi	To provide easy access to rural areas.	2.5km	Gravelling, grading, culvert installation ditch cleaning.
Mudungu-Gahumbwa Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	2.0km	Manual reshaping, gravelling, culvert installation.
Chavakali-Kigama Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	4.0km	Gravel patching.
Chavakali-Bukhulunya Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	2.6km	Gravelling, reshaping, rock removal and culvert installation

<b>Project Name Location/Division/Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Lunyerere-Kigama Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	6.5km	Grading, culvert and ditch cleaning.
Chandumba-Viyalo Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	3.2km	Grading, culvert installation and ditch cleaning.
Munugi-Madira Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	2.0km	Grading and culvert installation.
Demesi-Mbihi Road	To provide easy access to rural areas	2.2km	Culvert installation and grading.
Lusengeli-Chebunaywa Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	5.2km	Gravelling, grading, culvert installation, culvert and ditch cleaning.
Mbale-Magada (E1262) Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	6.2km	Grading, culvert and ditch cleaning.
Mbale-Mukuli Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	1.6km	Grading, culvert installation.
Rotege-Mbihi Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	4.7km	Grading, gravelling, culvert installation, culvert and ditch cleaning.
Bukuga-Magada Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	4.3km	Grading, culvert and ditch cleaning.
Vigetse-Bukuga Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	3.0km	Grading
Magada-Busamo Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	3.0km	Gravelling, ditch cleaning, heavy manual, reshaping.
Chamakanga-Washem Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	3.5km	Manual reshaping, culvert installation, ditch cleaning.
Chango-Gisambai Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	4.0km	Gravelling and grading.
Matsigulú-Kidinyi Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	2.0km	Grading
Mugogo-Chambale Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	3.5km	Grading, gravelling, new culvert installation.
Vihiga-Kegendirova Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	4.0km	Heavy manual reshaping.
Nyira-Musunguti Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	5.5km	Heavy manual reshaping, grading, culvert installation and cleaning
Kidundu-Bunandi Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	3.5km	Grading, gravelling, new culvert installation.
Madzoo-Kisiénya Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	4.0km	Grading, culvert installation, culvert cleaning.
Bendera-Wangulu Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	1.7km	Light grading, culvert installation.
Wangulu-Mago Road	To provide easy access to rural areas.	11.6km	Culvert installation, gravel patching, grading culvert and ditch cleaning.

## B. New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Routine maintenance and improvement of 43 km of roads  Vihiga and Sabatia constituencies	1	To provide easy access to rural areas.	Community	Grading Heavy manual reshaping; Bush cleaning; Culvert installation, Spot gravelling; Rock removal, Ditch cleaning; Light manual reshaping.
Bridge maintenance at crossings along various roads in the district  District wide	2	To provide easy access to rural areas.	Community	"
Mechanical Department	3	Operator of mechanical transport fund; Inspection and evaluation of public utility vehicles and plant; Suitability and occupational tests.	Community	Hiring out of equipment within the government department and private organizations;  Trade Test for drivers operators of plant.

## B. New projects: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sabatia: Gaida Sec./Coffee factory	1	To improve rural electrification	Serve a school with over 400 students.	Erecting poles and wiring to school and coffee factory
Sabatia: Givundimbuli II/Centre	1	To provide lighting for the Health centre.	1 health centre	Supply electricity.
Sabatia: Irongo market	1	To provide electricity.	1 Market	Erect poles Stringing.
Sabatia: Kivagala Market	1	To Improve lighting.	1 Market	Erect poles Stringing.
Sabatia: Mambo Jemovo sec. school	1	To Improve lighting.	1 school	Erect poles Stringing.
Sabatia: Wengonndo Market	1	To provide electricity.	1 Market	Erect poles Wiring.
Vihiga cont: Chavungami school	1	To Improve lighting.	1 school	Erect poles Wiring.
Vihiga cont: Kegoye Sec/Matsigulu Mkt	1	To provide electricity.	1 school 1 market	Erect poles Stringing.
Vihiga cont: Lynginga health Centre/Nyira chief's Camp	1	To provide electricity.	1 health centre 1 chiefs camp	Erect poles Stringing.



### **3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

The physical infrastructure sector depends on other sectors for its development. The sector provides linkages with other sectors through provision of essential services such as transport, power supply and energy sources. Good roads facilitate quick communication for security and fire risks as well as supply of essential farm products to the market. Thus security is provided in time and perishable farm production does not suffer perishability. New road construction avails jobs for the community and supply of electricity can enhance ICT sector at the village level.

### **3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Linkages**

The sector will employ a number of young casual workers thus providing employment for the unemployed youths. Protection of roadsides against erosion and protection of water sources will ensure environmental sustainability. The HIV/AIDS will be mainstreamed in the sector by ensuring that roads contracts have a HIV/AIDS component. EIA will have to be undertaken before implementing major projects.

## **3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation**

The sector comprise of Water and Environment and Mineral Resources. . In the Kenya's Vision 2030, this sector has been recognized as an enabler for sustained development of the economy, particularly in development of agriculture, conservation of environment and adoption of clean technology to minimize environmental pollution.

### **3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The Sector vision is "To ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all".

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

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

Water availability and accessibility both for domestic and livestock use shall continue to remain a priority during the plan period. This shall be achieved through roof catchments, drilling of more boreholes, water pans and shallow wells and rehabilitation of existing water facilities.

In the medium term, the residents will be able to access safe water within a reasonable distance, while the sanitation facilities like sewerage will be modernized and extended to cover more residential areas in the district.

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

Water sub-sector is crucial in the district as it promotes and supports water resource management and development which avails water resource for both domestic and



livestock use. Integrated approach to natural resource management and environmental conservation has been critical in preservation of wildlife, indigenous forests and protection of water catchment areas.

Water is an environmental resource necessary not only in supporting life but also in sustaining economic activities across different sectors. The country faces enormous challenges in the development and management of limited water resources. Furthermore, the magnitude and severity of the water crisis cut across most sectors in the district thus making water resources management a high priority that requires urgent attention.

Sanitation and waste management are closely related to human health. By properly addressing these issues, the living standard of the people is improved.

#### 3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
NEMA	Regulate the usage of natural resources through conducting of EIA.
	Water service provider in the district
Lake Victoria North Water Service Board	Offer technical advice, regulate and licence water service providers;
CPDA	Build the capacity of communities in advocacy for Environmental, water and Sanitation management.
NGOs	Build capacity of communities in water harvesting skills; Provide water tanks, technical and financial support.
District Environment Committee (DEC)	Supervision, Coordination and implementation of all policies relating to the environment.

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

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
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; Enhance knowledge on water; Control environmental pollution.

### 3.4.6 Projects and Programmes

#### B New Project Proposal: Water

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Madzoo-Kisienya water project	1	To provide portable water.	Provide 6000 household with safe and portable water	Intake works, storage and pipeline. Construct pump house and storage tank
Chango water project	2	Improve water availability to meet growing demand	Provide 8000 households with clean water for domestic use.	Intake works, complete pumping set, and provide rising and distribution system
Mbale water supply	3	Improve reticulation system to serve increased coverage area and people	72,000 persons served with water	Intake works, rising mains, distribution main and storage.
Muhanda water project	4	To improve water accessibility and availability	5,000 people accessing water.	Construction of pumping set Construct pump house and provide rising and distribution system.
Vihiga water supply	5	Increase water storage and distribution..	5000 people access to water	Intake works, rising mains, distribution main and storage.
Mang'ongo	6	To improve water accessibility and availability.	3800 people access water	Intake works, storage and pipeline; Construct pump house and storage tank.
Lodondo water project	7	To improve water accessibility and availability.	4800 people access clean and safe water.	Intake works, Construct a pump house, storage tank, lay rising main and distribution network.

### 3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The centrality of water in economic and social development is acknowledged in the Vision 2030. The performance of key sub-sectors in the district especially agriculture, livestock, and tourism depends on the availability and reliability of required water resources. Energy, a vital resource in economic development is also dependent on water resources. Over 70 per cent of domestic energy needs are met from hydropower.

Conflict in pastoral areas is driven by many factors, including long-standing inter-communal tensions, competition over and commercialization of resources and especially water and grazing grounds, the proliferation of small arms, and the government's limited presence on the ground and its weak enforcement of the law. As a result, conflict continues to undermine socioeconomic development in areas such as water, sanitation, forest and environmental management.

### **3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues**

A number of water projects have been proposed in order to improve accessibility and availability of this important resource. This will be a big relief to women and children who often walk long distances and spend a lot of time searching for water. Consequently, they will have ample time to engage in other productive activities, which would liberate them from the vicious cycle of poverty. Measures will be undertaken to reduce environmental impacts by various economic activities

## **3.5 Human Resource Development**

### **3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The Sector vision is "To have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development".

The Sector mission is "To provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmer to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market".

### **3.5.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission**

The Participatory forums conducted at various divisions recognized the role of education staffs. During the planning process, members underscored the importance of a trained and qualified staff in education sector. School improvement in terms of good learning environment has always been a priority as that improves the performance. Due to the importance attached to the sector there have been campaigns from leaders to use the CDF resources to increase facilities at the primary level and supplement those in secondary level. During the plan period, more resources will be allocated in the sector to improve educational facilities. Bursary for secondary going children will be increased to cater for the needy students. Rehabilitation of special educational facilities and polytechnics will be considered.

The MOH department and other stakeholders will implement activities, which enhance reproductive health, curative services, MCH and public health. Control of malaria and HIV/AIDS programs will be scaled up according to the MDG goals and vision 2030 so as to improve maternal childcare, reduce morbidity and mortality. The public health department will implement activities geared towards promotion of hygiene and sanitation in the community and prevention of communicable diseases. Additional health facilities will be opened to cater for those people who walk for long distance areas.

### 3.5.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

An effective and efficient workforce is important for development of any district. The education sector plays an important role in the district through imparting knowledge skills to students in both secondary and primary schools. This has increased the literacy levels. A well educated population is important as it contributes to enhanced production and health standards. Free primary education has been lauded as a system of education that reduces poverty and eradicates ignorance from the community. On the other hand, teachers educate children and youths to be knowledgeable and dependable as they grow up in the community. During this plan period, more resources will be directed towards education to improve facilities and uplift educational standards.

The health sector provides services that protect and saves lives. It is the health department that can ensure an active working community by providing curative and preventive services. The technical staff as well as supportive staff also plays a key role in HIV/AIDS control and treatment. The HIV/AIDS infected are taken through supportive counseling and given medicine to boost their immunity and treat opportunistic infections. The HBC staffs provide Home Based care service and nutritional guidance. All these ensure a health workforce in the district.

### 3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Education Ministry/staff	Role model in the community Policy guidance Bursary for students through (EFA)
KESSP	Support programs in logistical and financial support Increased community participation and ownership
Community/parents	Supplement school development funding Monitor child performance
GOK (MOH)	Providing curative services and preventive services Provision of drugs and equipment of health centres Staffing the health facilities
CDF	Supports in construction of the physical infrastructure
NACC/CACC/DTC	Coordination of the district's HIV/AIDS activities Training of stakeholders Sensitization of community
DDC/DEC	Decision making on significant health issues
DDO office	Member of DHMT and coordinates HIV/AIDS issues Participation and implementation of health, HBC and HIV/AIDS related programs e. the APHIA II project.
NGOS/CBOS	Support construction of health facilities and provision of public health services
VMC and VCC	Implement sanitation and waste management programs

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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Improve performance at all school levels.	Poor learning environment Lack of teachers; Limited learning facilities; High drop out rate; HIV/AIDS; Lack of adequate training in financial management by school heads	Increase staffing levels; Provide adequate facilities; Introduce Poverty reduction projects; Sensitize public on prospects of education; Creating awareness on save sex; Organize workshops on financial management for school heads.
Health and nutrition	Reduce child mortality; Improve treatment; Access quality health services to the poor people; Reduce and control communicable diseases.	Poverty in the district; Inadequate funding; Ignorance of communities on health and nutrition; High cost of health services.	Encourage community participation through community Pharmacies; Sensitize members of the public on services being delivered; Re-training of staff; Improve accountability

### 3.5.6 Projects/Programmes

#### A. On-going projects/programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
School Textbooks Project	To enable each primary school child to have access to relevant and quality textbooks.	District-wide	Provide school textbooks to all primary schools at ratio of 1.3.
Bursary for secondary students (boarding)	To enable disadvantaged pupils to have access to education by GOK and stakeholders.	100% total orphans, needy students in secondary school.	Give bursary to needy and bright students. Orphans due to HIV/AIDS to benefit.
Construction of laboratories and libraries	To ensure all secondary schools have science rooms/libraries with relevant equipment and books respectively.	By 2010 all secondary schools to have laboratories and by 2012 to equip them.	GOK/PTA/BOG support establishment of laboratories /libraries in secondary schools and stock them.
Education management information system (EMIS).	To be able to provide computer education to all educational institutions.	2008-2010 schools with electricity.	Enhance computer literacy. Management of data.
HIV/AIDS Capacity building	To ensure all stakeholders have upto date information on HIV/AIDS and its impact.	2008-2010 education of pupils by all and curriculum implementation in all institutions.	Train education officers, head teachers in primary & secondary and train peer counsellors.

## B. New projects/programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Primary school student improvement District wide	Improve transition rate from primary to secondary from the current 59% to 70% during the plan period.	All primary school pupils	Motivate staff through prize giving and retreat; Purchase text books; Regular quality assurance inspection and mock exams; Purchase of motor bikes.
HIV/AIDS Capacity building	To ensure all stakeholders have up to date information on HIV/AIDS and its socio-economic impacts.	2008-2012.	Sensitize education officers, head teachers in primary & secondary and train peer counsellors.
Expand primary and secondary school libraries, laboratories District wide	To facilitate quality learning in primary and secondary schools.	2008-2012	Construct libraries Equip libraries.
Expand secondary school computer laboratories District wide	To promote ICT education.	2008-2012	Purchase of computers Construction of ICT laboratories.
Free Secondary Education	To provide free secondary education to all students by payment of tuition, activity.	2008-2012	Purchase of textbooks; Payment of fees Kshs 10,265.00 per student to day scholars' and Kshs 20,530.00 per student to boarders.

## A. On-going projects/programmes- Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Magina community Learning Resource Centre (Mung'oma Location Vihiga Division Vihiga Constituency)	To promote education and diversify learning needs of the community; To provide a platform for community mobilization, induction and participation in socio-economic and cultural activities for sustainable development; To create a literate environment through promotion of the reading culture.	Community leaders; Farmers; School going children; Students in tertiary institutions; Out of school youth and adults Researchers.	Construction of a library; Construction of a literacy class cum nursery school; Procurement of furniture; Sourcing of books and non-book materials.

## A. On-going projects/programmes- Medical Services and Health.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Munoywa Dispensary/Izava North/Sabatia/Sabatia	Reduces child mortality in the area; To bring the health services closer to the people.	Mainly women and children.	Construction of OPD, Staffing the dispensary, Equipping the facility.
Nadanya Dispensary/Wamuluma	Improve health services in the rural area.	Women and children.	Completion of maternity wing, construction of laboratory and Staffing the facility.
Inyali Dispensary/North Maragoli	Improve health services in the rural area.	Women and children.	Staffing, supply of equipment, repairs and renovation.

*Vihiga District Development Plan 2008-2012*



## B. New Projects/Programmes- Medical Services and Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Malaria prevention and treatment District wide	1	Reduce malaria morbidity and mortality by 4% during the plan period; Promote health education activities on malaria control.	Pregnant women and children; The community as a whole.	Promote use of treated mosquito net; Training community health workers. <b>Justification:</b> malaria is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the district.
Expand HIV/AIDS services (PMCT, VCT)	2	Reduce the transmission of STD/HIV and mitigate the consequences of infection; strengthen the capacity of other sectors to implement; Improve quality and care as support services in the health facilities and communities for PLWAs.	Reduce prevalence to 7% by 2012.	Syndromic management of STDs; STDs enhances the chances of infection with HIV/AIDS; Training on production of I.E.C materials and dissemination Promote condom use.
Immunization programme district wide	3	To achieve 95% immunization coverage with all antigens; To eradicate poliomyelitis, certification and control measles; Eliminate neonatal tetanus.	Children under 5 years and under 15 years New borns	Accelerate immunisations <b>Justification:</b> Current immunization coverage is below 90%.
Health education District wide	4	Reduce infections of diseases; Increase knowledge and understanding on mode of spread and preventive measures of all diseases up to village level.	Community	Develop and disseminate I.E.C materials on specific diseases.
Control of major environmental Health related communicable diseases District wide	5	To improve water system and sanitation coverage; To improve food control administration; pollution control; intensify vector borne disease control mechanisms.	All sector and community.	Promote participatory community hygiene.
Vihiga District Hospital – Mortuary room extension and machine/equipping Vihiga	6	To have functional mortuary facility with enough space to preserve the bodies.	From 16 to 30 cooler system capacity.	Install the cooler system to the mortuary and fix equipment.
Vihiga District Hospital – Stand by automated generator Vihiga	7	To ensure functional stand by generator throughout the year in the hospital; The generator to provide light during power blackouts.	All hospital sections.	Availability of functional generator.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Vihiga District Hospital – Bore hole Vihiga	8	To have clean water for the hospital use and reduce water bills towards water.	All hospital sections	Drill a borehole and supply to all the hospital sections.
Vihiga District Hospital- Rear gate from mortuary and chapel Vihiga	9	To create a gate and chapel to the mortuary; To avoid locomotion within the hospital main entrance.	.	To construct the gate, create a road to the mortuary and built chapel for prayers.
Vihiga District Hospital – Theatre lamp in maternity, Theatre and standby lights portable with transformers. Vihiga	10	To ensure the maternity ward has its own theatre within the ward. .	Patients	Purchase and installation of the equipment.
Vihiga District Hospital – Ultrasound machine for X-ray	11	To ensure that patients who need ultrasound services/receive within the hospital.	Patients.	To avoid referrals of patients who need ultrasound services
Vihiga District Hospital – Doctors houses and Paediatric ward  Vihiga	12	To have more doctors and staff within the hospital compound; To create more space for surgical wards, medicine, physiotherapy and occupational therapy departments.	Medical staff Patients	To construct the stalled buildings mentioned Availability of space for more wards.
Vihiga District Hospital – Anaesthetic Machine Vihiga	14	To ensure that patients who require GA are sorted without delay.	Patients	Purchase and install the equipment.
Vihiga District Hospital – Sunction Machine and casualty Equipment Vihiga	15	To ensure that patients who require GA are sorted without delay.	Patients	Purchase and install the equipment
Mbale RHTC – Bore hole and Water tank Mbale	16	Avail safe & clean water to community at P.R.H.T.C for cleaning, drinking, washing, cooking.	Patients and medical staff	Sink a borehole Installation of water tanks 10,000 litres x 3
Mbale RHTC – Expansion of wards, consultation rooms and laboratory Mbale	17	Expand service delivery areas.	Patients and medical staff	Extend laboratory block and OPD blocks
Mbale RHTC – Replacement of asbertors roof fit Mbale		Harvest rain water from roof	Asbertors roof fit	Replace asbertors roof with galsheet 200 no.

*Vihiga District Development Plan 2008-2012*

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sabatia Health centre-upgrade to sub district hospital (level 4) Sabatia	18	To expand Medicare services to the community.	Community	Construction of laboratory, laundry, maternity, consultation rooms, theatre and x-ray
Mulele Dispensary – upgrade to health centre (level 3) Mbale	19	To expand Medicare services to the community	Community	Construction of maternity, laboratory, laundry and staff quarters

### 3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Education sector imparts skills and knowledge to learners at various levels and therefore prepares them for the job market. The development of the sector depend on physical infrastructure for accessing the facilities. The construction of classes is crucial in contributing to good learning environment. Ministry of health provides both preventive and curative health services to children to prevent illnesses and treat where necessary. Counseling on HIV/AIDS to the school staff and HIV/AIDS clubs promotes behavior and attitude change especially for the infected and affected. Other stakeholders in education like NGOs and CBOs support orphans and vulnerable children to get basic educational needs like uniforms. The Education Information System (EMIS) is dependent on the ICT sector for the management of data and information through email and internet services.

While the ICT sector facilitates efficient health information from and to the district, the ministry of health ensures the workforce is healthy to perform as required. The physical infrastructure sector ensures accessibility by expanding the road network and supply electricity to various health facilities. Food security is addressed by the productive (agriculture sub-sector) and thus reduces the chances of malnutrition. On the other hand all sectors depend on health for work force and health skills.

### 3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

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

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

### **3.6 Research, Information and Technology**

#### **3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The Sector vision is “Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge”.

The Sector mission is “To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology”.

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

ICT sector is an important focus to trigger development activities at the present age. Almost all sectors of the economy depend on information, communication technology to operate effectively since the world has become a global village. In response to the above named vision and mission, the district will endeavour to promote the establishment of ICT colleges, appeal to TELCOM and KPLCo to upgrade their facilities to modern standards to meet the demands of the residents.

This will include expansion of reliable power supply to the village level to facilitate digital information, e-education and e-government strategy. Other information agencies in the district include, Kenya News Agency, Local newspapers and resident reporters to various media groups. To facilitate BPO in business as per vision 2030 projections, reliable telecommunication systems will be mandatory. The DDC and community forums have proposed projects to improve telecommunication and electricity supply network district wide during the plan period.

It is also expected that in the medium term the DIDC will be improved to offer the necessary data and information for planning. The improvement will entail installation of modern technology like computers that will facilitate information networking from departments, other districts and internet services. The necessary training will also be undertaken to equip the staff with modern data and information management systems.

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

Provision of up-to date information for informed decision-making depends on the availability of efficient ICT facilities. Currently, the district experiences power fluctuations and telecommunication failures. However, this has been earmarked for improvement. Access to developmental information is vital for economic growth and business promotion locally and abroad. It also forms a key component in socio-political as well decision-making processes.

Business transactions are conducted through cellular phones. The money transfer services recently introduced by both Safaricom and Celtel, which has facilitated transactions in the district. The Ministry of Information and Communications has been supportive of initiatives that promote ICT, this led to the recent establishment of The Kenya ICT Board to promote Kenya as an ICT hub.

Local ICT infrastructure companies have laid fibre optic cable from Nairobi to Busia border. The fibre optic cable passes through Vihiga District making the district ideal as a BPO hub.

### 3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
KNA, KBC, PD & VOs, KTN, and other local reporters	Sourcing and disseminating information objectively.
DIDC (GoK)	Promoting development of ICT sector Promoting teleconference. Provide content in both electronic and hardcopy format. Provide documentation services Documentation, storage, retrieval and dissemination of GoK policy and other literature.
TELCOM	Provide communication services
Cyber cafes	Provide internet services
Computer/ICT colleges and schools	Facilitate data and information for researchers.
NGOs, Private sector and CBOs	Capacity build the local community on ICT Provision of mobile services

### 3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Establish reliable telecommunication exchange; Provision of cyber cafes; Promote e-village; Provide internet connections at the DIDC.	Power Low of television network, radio, computer, mobile services; Lack of libraries and data bank; Inadequate internet services; Ignorance; Low literacy level.	Sensitize the community on ICT programme; Equip 5% of our learning institutions with ICT equipment every year; Set up a digital village per sub-location; Link DIDC to the internet; To collaborate with cellular service providers.
Business Process Outsourcing.	Improve ICT infrastructure.	Inadequate capital; Lack of infrastructure; Inadequate IT training; Poor technology transfer; High cost of the gadgets.	Improve the infrastructure (like power supply). Provide subsidy by the stakeholders/government to individuals who want to invest in I.C.T.; To market the existence of the BPOs; To encourage local investors to set up BPOs.



### 3.6.6 Projects/Programmes

#### B New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provide computers to learning institutions and centres	2	To facilitate basic ICT knowledge to learners.	Primary schools; Secondary schools; Polytechnics.	Purchases of computers; Donating ; Constructing.
<b>Location:</b> District Planning unit/DIDC - Reviving of District Management Information System (DMIS).	1	Improve reporting through DAMER, Annual and quarterly reports; Provide internet facility for e-government information; Promote reading culture on line among the civil servants and other users; Sensitisation of the local community on the use of the DIDC and tap the advantages of Internet as a resource; DIDC to act as a resource centre where HoDs and officers obtain current information and disseminate to public.	GoK Staff Civil society. Community.	Installation of GPS, internet facilities and other accompanying infrastructures; Avail government documents on-line; Renovation of DIDC.
Trade office: Business off shoring	3	To increase marketing outlets Sell the district's business image.	Local farmers Businessmen Community.	Installation of modems; Connections (networking) Browsing.
Digital Villages	4	Create awareness in various fields of ICT.	Youths Community	Construction Installation of set light digital sites Make.

### 3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

ICT cuts across all sectors as information is the key to development. For the sector to develop there is need for increased security, good road network, electricity and well educated personnel. The sector's performance is therefore highly dependent on other sectors. On the other hand, these sectors depend on ICT for data and information gathering and dissemination. Lack of communication network will paralyze information flow from departments in the district as well as to the district. Physical infrastructure facilitates the implementation of digital villages and e-education projects thus leading to increased knowledge and international communications.

Productive sector particularly agriculture and livestock sub-sectors depend on ICT to perform BPO which is a marketing strategy. Business process outsourcing (BPO) involves the sale of goods and services via the Internet to various parts of the world. Other sectors that link with ICT include manpower and special programs, governance, justice law and order, education and health through the Health Information systems.



### **3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues**

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

### **3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order**

#### **3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The Sector vision is "To achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya".

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

#### **3.7.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission**

During the plan period, emphasis will be on promotion of good governance, fight against corruption and involvement of stakeholders and the poor in development planning. This will be done by consulting and involving the local citizens in formation of community policing committees, resource monitoring at municipality and appointments of CDF committees. Implementation of the legal requirements without delay in court cases will ensure justice for the offender and the offended. A modern court will be put up.

The challenge is low staffing of security personnel since the police population ratio is only 1:827 compared to the international recommended ratio of 1: 400. To improve security at local levels, there will be training in community policing and sensitization.

During this plan period, various seminars and sensitization workshops have been proposed to educate people of their human and constitutional rights. The sector will enhance voter registration and issuance of the identity cards to eligible voters. There will be construction of an office in order to serve the community well

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

Security is a paramount ingredient for development. The district has 3 police stations, 1 police post and 2 patrol bases all of which work together to combat crime. The performance of this sector is expected to enhance economic growth and reduce poverty in the district. The provision and guarantee of security, maintenance of law and order facilitates freedom to go about business without fear or molestation. Administration of justice provides a forum of arbitration. In the district there is a court of law.

### 3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial administration	Coordination, social mobilization and security.
Kenya police, Administration police	Administration of law and order Explain the penal code to <i>Wanainchi</i> Train community policing committees
Judiciary	Administration of justice
Kenya prisons and probation department	Prison services Rehabilitation of offenders.
Children department	Provision of juvenile justice, protection and care of children.
Civil Registration	Register births and deaths.
National Registration Bureau	Issue National Identity cards to Kenyans over 18 years.
Other security agents; securicor,	Secure people's property (businesses); Provide escort for money to banks.
<i>Wanainchi</i>	To form community policing committees and participate in combating crime; Provide information to police/provincial administration on insecurity

### 3.7.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial administration (security)	Security	Lack of surveillance; Corruption; Poor infrastructure; Inadequate personnel; Drug abuse/illicit brew; Unemployment/idleness; Cultural practices/family beliefs.	Improve surveillance; Enhance community policing; Re-train officers; Provide transport and equip them adequately; Provide lighting especially in urban centers.
Registration of births and deaths	Train chiefs and assistant chiefs on the importance of registration	Many families do not register children born at home; Nationality becomes an issue; Registration staff find it difficult to guess dates.	Train all officers involved in the registration process particularly chiefs and their assistants.
Administration of justice	Justice and Rehabilitation of offenders	Insufficient courts; Insufficient prisons ; Inadequate magistrates.	Provide funds and personnel; Immediate implementation of judicial reforms.
Governance	Address social injustices	Poor constitution; Big gap between the rich and the poor; Poor policies/biased politics; Ethnicity/nepotism/clanism); Unequal distribution of resources.	Constitutional reforms; Distribute CDF and other resources equally; Address unemployment Sensitize people on their rights.

### 3.7.6 Projects/Programmes

#### A On-going projects

##### Police

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Vihiga Police Divisional Headquarters and Mbale Police Station/Izava Location, Vihiga Constituency	1	To construct a modern Police Division and Police Station.	Administration Block, modern cells and offices.	Construct the Administration Block , Cells, Armoury and offices
Housing Vihiga Police Divisional Headquarters and Mbale Police Station/Izava Location, Vihiga Constituency	2	To provide adequate good housing for police officers and support staff.	Officers of all cadres.	Construct Police lines flats and senior staff houses.
Kilingili Police Station/West Maragoli Location/Sabatia Constituency	3	To construct a modern Police Station.	Administration Block, modern cells and offices.	Construct the Administration Block , Cells, Armoury and offices.
Mudete Police Station/North Maragoli Location/Sabatia Constituency	4	To construct a modern Police Station	Administration Block, modern cells and offices	Construct the Administration Block , Cells, Armoury and offices
Chavakali Police Post/West Maragoli Location/Sabatia Constituency	6	To construct a modern Police Post.	Administration Block, modern cells and offices.	Construct the Administration Block , Cells, Armoury and offices.
Magada Police Post/East Bunyore Location/Vihiga Constituency	7	To construct a modern Police Post.	Administration Block, modern cells and offices	Construct the Administration Block , Cells, Armoury and offices.
Housing Kilingili Police Station/West Maragoli Location/Sabatia Constituency	8	To provide adequate good housing for police officers and support staff.	Officers of all cadres.	Construct Police lines flats and senior staff houses.
Housing Vihiga Police Station/Central Maragoli Location/Vihiga Constituency	9	To provide adequate good housing for police officers and support staff.	Officers of all cadres.	Construct Police lines flats and senior staff houses.

### A. On-going projects/programmes: Prisons

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Prisons Camp	To facilitate prisons services.	Offices, fencing, staff houses.	Construction at foundation stage. Site Clearing.

### B. New Project Proposals: Prisons

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Vihiga Male Prison Wamuluma Location Vihiga Constituency	1	Rehabilitation of offenders.	Criminals of all cadre.	Construction of prison wards, kitchen, laundry; Administration offices, workshop, social centre; Construction of staff quarters (flats); Electricity installation; Sewerage system; Water connection and borehole; Prison gate & fencing; Civil work.
Vihiga Female Prison South Maragoli Location Vihiga	2	Rehabilitation of offenders.	Criminals of all cadre.	Construction of prison wards, kitchen, laundry; Administration offices, workshop, social centre; Construction of staff quarters (flats). Electricity installation. Sewerage system; Water connection and borehole; Prison gate & fencing; Civil work.

### A. New Project Proposals: Law Courts

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Vihiga Law Courts Wamuruma, Vihiga	1	To construct modern court with adequate staff housing for all purpose activities of the court.	To cater for the larger Vihiga	Construction of 4 court rooms, administration block, 3 cells and staff quarters.

### A. On going projects: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sabatia Divisional HQs – AP line	To provide decent staff quarters for AP officers.	AP officers.	Completion of the AP line.

### B. New projects: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Chavakali Divisional HQs and AP line	To provide modern office block and decent staff quarters for AP officers.	Divisional officers AP officers.	Construction of a modern office block. Construction of the AP line.

### B. New projects: the Electoral Commission

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
ECK Office block/Wamuluma/Vihiga	To put a spacious office in order to serve wananchi.	Vihiga, Emuhaya and Hamisi electoral areas.	Construction of office block.

### B. New Project Proposals: Civil Registration of Persons

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Train all rural Registration Assistants (Asst. Chiefs) (RAs)	1	Improve RAs capacity Improve quality of returns Increase the use of the department's partnership with MCH clinics as a point of registration and information by rural RAs.	All RAs in both rural and health institutions	Actual training of RAs.

### 3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector plays a crucial role of ensuring that law and order is maintained at all times. This kind of environment is necessary for all other sectors to be able to carry out their operations smoothly. Farmers and pastoralists cannot for instance engage in their activities in an unsecure environment. Education cannot proceed smoothly if the children are not assured of their safety. In order for the sector to carry out swift response to cattle rustlers, it will not only require properly developed infrastructure such as passable roads and ICT equipments such as radio calls in order for proper coordination to take place. The provincial administration also interacts closely with the subsector of gender and social services in community mobilization.

### **3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues**

The effects of HIV/AIDS cuts through all the sectors of the economy. HIV/AIDS is not only a health problem, but also an obstacle to development. The sector will work closely with other stakeholders on efforts to improve on the quality of life through mainstreaming HIV/AIDS issues in their operations, engaging in behaviour change communication, protection of rights and access to justice for infected and affected. The Government, through provincial administration has mandated the institutionalization of HIV/AIDS control units in all ministries departments. However, effective function of these units requires full support and facilitation in terms of equipping them with necessary physical and human resources and efficient coordination. The strategies of the sector will help to achieve the targets of MDG goal 6 which aims to combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases.

### **3.8 Public Administration**

The Public Administration Sector in the District comprises of the following sub-sectors; Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Finance and Local Authorities i.e. Vihiga Municipal Council and Vihiga County Council. The sector plays a critical role, which cuts across various sub-sectors and enhances the organization and coordination of Government business through planning and financing in the district.

#### **3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The Sector vision is “To be a leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management”.

The sector mission is “To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery”.

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

The sector will ensure that all government projects and programmes are promptly funded and any financing gap is quickly plugged. The sector will also advocate for PPP and bring on board various development partners to offer support in form of grants and loans to enable it deliver on its commitments. Also the sector ensures that the projects implemented by all development partners are well coordinated to ensure its objectives are realized without compromise.

The local authorities i.e. Vihiga Municipal Council and Vihiga County Council are charge with the responsibility of enacting by-laws that ensure that revenues are efficiently collected in the District. The authorities also assist in maintenance and construction of unclassified roads and construction of market stalls. Besides, it finances development projects within the local authority through the Local Transfer Fund (LATF)

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

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



the district. Besides coordinating Government business, the sector provides policy and leadership direction to the rest of the district. It also mobilizes resources to fund government projects and programmes through the MTEF process and links all other sectors with the rest of the country.

### 3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
District Development Office	Co-ordinate development activities in the district. Monitor and evaluate development projects.
District Treasury	Disbursement of public financial resources to government departments..
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	Offer financial support to community based projects
Private Sector	Enhance Public Private Partnerships.
Development Partners	Issue grants, loans and support implementation of development projects.
Local Authorities	Maintenance and construction of unclassified roads provide cattle auction yards for marketing
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	Finance development projects at the constituency level.
Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF)	Finance development projects within the local authority.

### 3.8.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies.

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

### 3.8.6 Projects and Programmes

#### A On- Going Projects/Programmes: Vihiga County Council

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Busamo Primary School Galon Primary School Gaiged Secondary School	1	To improve on learning environment.	Local schools	Construction of culvert bridge
Lusavasavi bridge	2	To improve road network.	Community	Construction of culvert bridge.
Kerongo – Musuguli road Mugogo – Chavavo road Vihiga – Ezere road Madzu – Kedete road	3	To improve road networks.	Feeder roads within Mingoma	Bush clearing, reshaping and ditch opening.
Chamakanga Market	4	Market expansion.	Local community/traders	Purchase of land.
Egago Health clinic Lwenya Health clinic	5	To improve on health facilities and infrastructure.		Construction of modern health clinic.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Matagalu Primary school Busamu ECD Gaigedi Secondary School	6	To improve learning environment and atmosphere.	Pupils for 3 schools	Rehabilitation and renovation of classrooms.
Water spring Sabatia West Busali Wodanga	7	Provision of clean and safe water.	3 wards Sabatia community	Construction /protection of water spring.
Avugwi Hall	8	To improve on social amenity.	One social hall	Rehabilitation and renovation of the existing structure
Charogere market	9	Market expansion	Charogere 1 acre	Purchase land.
Trade	10	Provision funds	10 self help groups.	To facilitate groups with finance (capital)
Sabatia Market	11	Market expansion.	1 acre	Purchase of land
Mahanga bus park	12	To improve/enhance revenue collection	Vehicle parking.	Construction of car park.
Madzuu – Kisiyena road 2km Ebwali – Ivona road 2km Lyanaginga/Buhani/Vigina/Vigete road 5km	13	To improve on network.	community	Rehabilitation, bush clearing, reshaping and ditch opening.
Mungowia, Luganga, and South Maragoli water springs	14	To provide clean and safe water.		Rehabilitation/protection of water springs.
Rehabilitation of; Mungoma, Lugaga, S/Maragoli, Sabatia, West, Wodanga and Busali roads	15	To improve rural roads network.		Rehabilitation, bush clearing, reshaping and ditch opening.

### B New Projects/Programmes: Vihiga County Council

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Purchase of new grader	1	To improve on roads network in the country area of jurisdiction.	Vihiga county roads.	Roads grading and maintenance.
Mahanga market	1	Market expansion	Business people	Purchase of land 10 acre.
Avugwi Hall	2	To improve on social amenity.	One social hall	Repair and renovation of the existing structure.
Purchase of an Exhauster	1	To improve on sanitation/public hygiene.	Vihiga and other communities.	Purchase one Exhauster.
Purchase of a new Tipper	3	To improve on revenue base of the council.	Vihiga and other communities.	Purchase of one new Tipper.
Vihiga Rental Houses	1	To improve on housing scheme.	Vihiga staff and community	Construction of housing flats for renting.
Revenue Vehicle	1	To improve on council revenue mobilization and supervision.	Revenue personnel.	Purchase of new revenue vehicle.

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
County council of Vihiga office block	2	To construct modern office.	Administration block/offices.	Construction of new modern offices
Lugaga- Busamo ECD Wodanga – Gaigedi Secondary school	1	To improve learning environment.	Modern classrooms.	Construction of two classrooms.
Egago Health Clinic Busali Health facilities	1	To improve on health facility and infrastructure.	Catchment area	Construction of a modern health clinic.
Hamuyinali Primary School Kigunga Primary School Igunga Primary School Hindi Primary School	1	To improve on learning atmosphere.	Local schools	Rehabilitation and renovation of classrooms.
Madira Primary School Magwi Primary School Matagaro Primary School	1	To create a more conducive environment for recreation activities.	School children	Land expansion.
Mungoma	1	To improve on road network.	Mungoma community	To construct timber deck river crossing temporary bridge
Motorbike	1	To improve efficiency, supervision and monitoring council projects.	Works staff.	Purchase a motorbike.

### On-going projects: Vihiga Municipal Council

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Chavakali Market stalls/Cahakali	1	To provide modern market infrastructure to wananchi.	Business community.	Construction of modern market stalls.

### B. New projects: Vihiga Municipal Council

Project Name/Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Streetlights	1	To enhance security to stakeholders	Town residents.	Installation of posts and lights.
Munoywa Dispensary	2	Provision of health services.	Community.	Construct maternity, kitchen, laundry, laboratory, pharmacy room and staff quarters.
Town Hall	3	Provides spacious office accommodation and rental offices.	Workers and businessmen.	Construction of offices

Project Name/Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Chanzuvu, Igada, Kegendirova, Kidundu primary schools and Mulundu secondary school.	4	To ease congestion due to FPE.	School pupils	Construction of class rooms.
Installation of ICT systems	5	Improve data storage and retrieval	Staff/customers	Purchase of computers and its accessories.
Municipal roads Runyerere – Kigama Mbale township NHC-New road Kegoye-Manyatta	6	To provide efficient access to markets, hospitals and schools.	15km	Grading, opening drains, culverting, pothole patching, Ditch cleaning, culvert cleaning and gravelling.
Municipal cemetery	7	To bury unclaimed bodies and carcass.	Health facilities.	Gazettement of site and perimeter fencing.
Construction of a landfill	8	Management of solid waste.	Households and markets	Identification of site and fencing
Sewerage treatment works	9	Management of solid and liquid waste.	Households, offices, business premises and markets.	Construction of sewerage treatment works.

### 3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

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

The sector through the local authorities, maintains close linkage with other sub-sectors through resource mobilization. It mobilizes local resources through revenue collections from cess, licences etc. These are then released to other sub-sectors such as roads through the exchequer, to facilitate operations and implementation of projects as required by law.

Local Authority also provides infrastructural facilities, which support industrial development, provide markets for agricultural produce promote trade and tourism and provide other social amenities. They also provide necessary facilities in the rural areas such as markets, and provide social amenities, which promote growth in the rural areas.

### 3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting issues

The local authorities plan to mount an aggressive promotion of an enabling environment in terms of infrastructure and trading activities which shall not only attract investors but will also create employment opportunities to the locals. These efforts shall also enable the district to achieve MDG goal 1 and 3.

### **3.9 Special Programme Sector**

#### **3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The sector vision is “Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans”.

The sector mission is “to formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups”.

#### **3.9.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission**

This sector comprises of labour, gender, sports, culture social services, youth and adult education. All these departments contribute significantly to the district in terms of public service delivery. The labour and manpower sub-sector provides guidance on employment and wages to workers as well as linking personnel to where jobs are obtainable. Culture and social services regulates the registration of community based organizations and trains groups on management skills.

The recently launched youth department has embarked on training youth groups on entrepreneurship skills and management to make them more responsible in handling youth development funds. The department also sources for jobs within and abroad for youths thus reducing unemployment in the district. Most of the jobs adverts are placed on the notice board for youths to apply. Adult education department is very active in improving adult literacy. The NACC which coordinates HIV/AIDS promotes behaviour change programs and campaigns against stigmatization for the infected or affected

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

Manpower sector addresses many socio-economic issues, which are pertinent in the society. Through social development groups there is a revolving fund that promotes individual and social development. The disbursement of women enterprise funds contributes to poverty reduction and foster community empowerment. The youth enterprise fund as well as other activities organised contributes to youth empowerment and employment creation The adult education department is actively involved in the Education for All programs, which has strengthened the department by increasing logistic facilities. NACC through the KNASP 2008/2010 addresses key priority areas including prevention of new infections, mitigation of socio-economic impacts and research. The funds channelled through communities alleviate poverty and enables the community to care for the PLWA.



### 3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role of stakeholder
GOK (Labour)	Policy guidelines on employment and labour laws
Culture	Promote cultural values and heritage
NACC	Supports PLWAs and promotes behaviour change programs, coordinates HIV/AIDS activities
RED CROSS	Disaster management and training.

### 3.9.5 Sector Priorities Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
WKCD&FMP	Empower local communities to engage in sustainable and wealth creating livelihood.	Inadequate capacities of the communities; High population; Poor monitoring and evaluation of the projects being implemented; Inadequate funds for the communities to initiate larger projects.	Intensify trainings for communities on project implementation; Provide funds and resource input to the identified communities; Encourage field days, training Sensitize the community on the importance of other crops; Sensitize the communities on the importance of M&E in project implementation; Capacity build the members of the District Steering Committee.

### 3.9.6 Projects and Programmes

#### B New Projects

Project/Programme/ Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Community Driven Development	1	To enhance communities' ability to plan, manage and implement prioritized investment at community level.	Larger Vihiga District	Financial support to community prioritized projects.
Management support, M &E.	1	To enhance communities' ability to plan, manage and implement prioritized investment at community level.	Larger Vihiga District	Facilitate District Coordinating Unit and District Steering Groups.

### 3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector special programmes sector implements poverty alleviation programs in the district. For the sector to perform there has to be good road network, availability of water and educated human resources. The social services department monitors agriculture and livestock projects on PEC funds disbursed through the department. Disaster committees in the district in cooperates key departments such as roads, education, health and provincial administration.

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### **3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues**

In all programs gender is considered and in fact women who are the majority in the community groups play a key role in proposing solutions to any disasters in the community. The proposed projects in this sector will be participatory and inclusive to cater for all members of the community. The key gender focused projects will include women enterprise fund, the youth development fund and promotion of programs for the disabled. Various sub-sectors coordinating these program include, gender sports and youth.

Through cultural centers, sports activities, the issue of national diversity is mainstreamed in this sector. HIV/AIDS issues are mainstreamed through capacity building of efforts by the special programmes sub-sector and community driven initiatives targeting the youth. All these will contribute to employment creation and poverty reduction.

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

## 4.0 Introduction

In chapter III, sector mission and vision, importance of each sector to the district, role of stakeholders, projects and programs to be implemented in short and long-term periods during the plan period have been discussed. This chapter now provides monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that will be put in place to ensure that continuous collection and analysis of information on day-to-day project activities is guaranteed and that the project process is on course.

### 4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation System

The district monitoring team will institute a participatory monitoring and evaluation framework at all levels from the community level, sub-location, location, and division/constituency and district levels. At all levels, the composition of the monitoring committees will include community members, departmental technical staff and the elected leaders at constituency levels. Information will be obtained through these levels in form of reports and notes where necessary. The DC will chair the district committee and the team composed of departmental heads and other key stakeholders will carry out the monitoring and evaluation.

The DMC will require financial and human resources to conduct effective M&E work in the district. Due to the large number of projects proposed for implementation in the district, more financial resources will be mobilized to supplement the funds from the government.

### 4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

#### 4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
<b>Sub-Sector:- Agriculture</b>							
NALEP-SIDA Vihiga District	To be determined	2008-2012	Increase in agricultural products.	Field visits	MOA SIDA	SIDA	Farmers to work in farms, MOA provide extension.
Horticulture Development (passion fruit, avocado, pineapples, local vegetables) Vihiga District	To be determined	2008-2012	Increase in horticultural produce; No of farmers growing the crops.	Field visits	MOA	GOK	MOA provide extension.
Coffee Rehabilitation Vihiga District	To be determined	2008-2012		Field visits	MOA	GOK	Farmers to work in farms.
Crop diversification and improvement District wide	20M	2008-2011	No. of farmers adopting the emerging crops.	Field visits, reports	MOA	GoK	Farmers to work in the farm GOK to give technical expertise.

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Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
National Agricultural Accelerated Input Access Programme (NAAIAP)	45M	2008-2012	No. of farmers reached	Quarterly and annual reports.	MOA	GoK	Farmers work as trained GoK provide extension services.
Marketing of Agricultural Produce	5M	2008-2012	No. of training done on marketing; No. of BPO sessions.	Reports	MOA	GoK	Farmers to attend training; GOK provide ICT equipment for BPO.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK)	3.7M	2008-2012	No. of groups benefiting.	Quarterly reports.	MOA	GoK	Farmers to work in farms; MOA provide extension services; Department of social services to train on group management.
Orphan Crops promotion	2M	2008-2012	No. of farmers adopting orphan crops.	Quarterly reports; annual reports.	MOA	GoK	Farmers to work in farms; MOA provide extension.
Water Harvesting	5M	2008-2012		Quarterly reports; annual reports.	MOA	GoK	Farmers to work in farms; MOA provide extension services; Department of social services to train on group management.
Mushroom Production and Processing Mahanga, Mamuluma, Maragoli South and Mungoma locations, Vihiga division, Vihiga Constituency	2M	2008-2012	No. of farmers adopting mush-room farming.	Quarterly reports; annual reports.		GoK	Farmers to work in farms; MOA provide extension services; Department of social services to train on group management.
Local Chicken Production Vihiga and Sabatia	1M	2008-2012	No. of farmers keeping poultry.	Reports	MOA	GoK	Farmers purchase local poultry; GOK train farmers, provide vaccines.
Dairy Cattle Development	0.5M	2008-2010	No. of people keeping livestock.	Quarterly reports.	MOA &L	GoK	GOK provide extension staff; Farmers to construct livestock houses.
Dairy Goat Promotion and Production	1M	2008-2012	No. of people keeping dairy goat.	Quarterly reports	MoL	GoK	Farmers to construction of goats house Livestock dept. staff provide extension services.
Beekeeping	0.1M	2008-2010	No. of farmers keeping bees.	Quarterly reports	Mo&L	GoK	Extension staff to advice farmers; Farmers to purchase.

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Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Promotion of better farm management and use District wide	1M	2008-2012	No. of farmers trained.	Quarterly reports and annual reports.	Mo&L	GoK	GOK – train farmers; Farmers apply better management skills.
Control of livestock diseases and pests District wide	1M	2008-2010	No. of animals vaccinated; No of farmers adopting required animal hygiene standards.	Quarterly reports and annual reports.	Mo&L	GoK	Livestock farmers to monitor animals; GOK to provide vaccines at subsidized cost.
Strengthening security for livestock District wide	0.1M	2008-2012	No. of community policing committees formed.	Quarterly reports and annual reports; Field reports.	Mo&L	GoK	Provincial administration to form community policing; Community to monitor theft cases and report.
<b>Fisheries Sub Sector</b>							
Improvement of fish yields district wide	1M	2008-2012.	No. of farmers adopting fish farming.	Quarterly reports and annual reports	Fisheries department.	GoK	Farmers to implement skills GOK train fish farmers.
Promotion of fish farming for new farmers	0.1M	2008-2010	No. of new farmers.	Quarterly reports and annual reports Field reports	Fisheries department.	GoK	Farmers to prepare fish ponds; Extension staff to promote and train farmers.
<b>Cooperative Development</b>							
Revival of dormant cooperatives District wide	0.2M	2008-2012	No. of SACCOs revived.	Quarterly reports and annual reports Field reports.	Cooperative department.	GoK	Cooperative dept. to train SACCOs SACCOs to provide enabling environment.
<b>Tea Sub-Sector</b>							
Mudete tea factory – Expansion of processing line/ Wodanga/ Sabatia	15M	2008-2012	Tea processing plant constructed.	Quarterly reports Annual reports Field notes.	MoA KTDA	GoK	GOK to provide funding Implement.
Tree nurseries /Wodanga/Sabatia	1M	2008-2012	No. of seedlings produced; No of tree farmers adopting the project;	Quarterly reports; Annual reports Field notes.	MOA MOENR TEA Factory	GoK	MOENR forestry department to provide extension services; Factory to provide tree planting incentives i.e. seedlings or transport MOA to supervise.

#### 4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Manyatta Jua-Kali Sheds	To be determined	2008-2012	Shed constructed	Reports, site visits	Ministry of Tourism	GoK, Donors	Funding, implementation, M&E

#### 4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
<b>Roads Sub-Sector</b>							
Routine maintenance of Roads	12M	2008-2012	No. of KM done	quarterly reports; Field reports	Department of roads	GoK	GoK provide finance; GoK provide supervisory staff; Employ wage staffs; Community to participate in M&E.
Bridge maintenance at crossings along various roads in the district  District wide	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of km done.	Field reports; quarterly reports.	Department of road.	GoK	GoK provide finance; GoK provide supervisory staff; Employ wage staffs; Community to participate in
Mechanical Department	To be determined	2008-2012	No of equipment rent out.	Field reports quarterly reports.	Mechanical and transport department of ministry of roads	GoK	GoK provide finance; GoK provide supervisory staff; Employ wage staffs; Community to participate in.
Improvement of road works in Vihiga and Sabatia constituencies	20M	2008-2012	No. of Kilometres improved.	Quarterly reports; Field reports.	Roads department	GoK	GoK provide finance; GoK provide supervisory staff; Employ wage staff; Community to participate in M&E.
<b>Energy Sub-Sector</b>							
Sabatia: Gaigata Sec./Coffee factory	To be determined	2008-2012	Electricity line in place; Power installed and operational.	Quarterly reports; Field reports	Ministry of energy	GoK	Community provide an enabling environment; MOI: monitor the works

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Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Sabatia: Givundimbuli II/Centre	To be determined	2008-2012	Electricity line in place Power installed and operational	Quarterly reports; Field reports.	Ministry of energy	GoK	Community provide an enabling environment; MOE monitor the works.
Sabatia: Irongo market	To be determined	2008-2012	Electricity line in place; Power installed and operational.	Quarterly reports; Field reports.	Ministry of energy.	GoK	Community provide an enabling environment; MOE monitor the works.
Sabatia: Kivagala Market	To be determined	2008-2012	Electricity line in place; Power installed.	Quarterly reports; Field reports.	Ministry of energy.	GoK	Community provide an enabling environment; MOE monitor the works.
Sabatia: Mambo Jemovo sec. school	To be determined	2008-2012	Power installed and operational.	Quarterly reports; Field reports.	Ministry of energy.	GoK	Community provide an enabling environment; MOE monitor the works.
Sabatia: Wengonndo Market	To be determined	2008-2012	Electricity line in place; Power installed and operational.	Quarterly reports; Field reports.	Ministry of energy.	GoK	Community provide an enabling environment; MOE monitor the works.
Vihiga cont: Chavungami school	To be determined	2008-2012	Electricity line in place; Power installed and operational.	Quarterly reports; Field reports.	Ministry of energy.	GoK	Community provide an enabling environment; MOE monitor the works.
Vihiga cont: Kegoye Sec/Matsigulu Mkt	To be determined	2008-2012	Electricity line in place; Power installed and operational.	Quarterly reports; Field reports.	Ministry of energy.	GoK	Community provide an enabling environment MOE monitor the works
Lynginga health Centre/Nyira chief's Camp (Vihiga)	To be determined	2008-2012	Electricity line in place; Power installed and operational.	Quarterly reports; Field reports.	Ministry of energy.	GoK	Community provide an enabling environment; MOE Monitor the works.

## 4.2.4 Environment Water and Sanitation

### Water Projects

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Madzuu-Kisienya water project	8.7 M	2008-2012	No. of people accessing safe water; Constructed pump house.	Quarterly report.	MoW	GoK CDF	MoW to fund construction and provide design.
Chango water project	6.4 M	2008-2012	No. of people accessing safe water.	Quarterly report.	MoW	GoK CDF	MoW to fund construction and provide design.
Mbale water supply	40 M	2008-2012	No. of people accessing safe water.	Quarterly report.	MoW	GoK	MoW to fund construction and provide design.
Muhanda water project	7.2 M	2008-2012	No. of people accessing safe water; Constructed pump house.	Quarterly report	MoW	GoK Donor (Sweden CDF)	MoW to fund construction and provide design.
Vihiga water supply	2 M	2008-2012	No. of people accessing safe water	Quarterly report	MoW	G.O.K	MoW to fund construction and provide design.
Mang'ongo Water Project	6.8 M	2008-2012	Constructed pump house and a tank No. of people accessing safe water	Quarterly report	MoW	G.O.K CDF	MoW to fund construction and provide design.
Lodondo water project	6.2 M	2008-2012	No. of people accessing safe water Constructed pump house and a water tank and distribution network	Quarterly report	MoW	G.O.K	MoW to fund construction and provide design.

## 4.2.5 Human Resource Development Sector

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Primary school student performance improvement district wide	1M	2008-2012	No. of students rewarded: No. of teachers rewarded: No. of mock exams set.	Term reports Quarterly reports.	MOE	GoK	Parents to provide enabling environment; Teachers to motivate students; PTA & BOG monitor progress; Quality assurance officers to monitor standards.
HIV/AIDS Capacity building	2M	2008-2012	No. of teachers sensitized: No. of HIV/AIDS clubs formed.	Term reports Quarterly reports.	MOE; NACC; MOH.	GoK	NACC to support training; MOE to strengthen ACU.
Expand primary and secondary school libraries, laboratories District wide	60M	2008-2012	No. of libraries constructed and equipped; No. of laboratories constructed and equipped.	Quarterly reports.	MOE; CDF; NGOs; PTA; BOG.	GoK	MOE to source donor funding; PTA&BoG to provide policy guideline and support; Community and parents to contribute towards project;
Expand secondary school computer laboratories (ICT) District wide	30M	2008-2012	No. of computers supplied to schools; No. of labs constructed.	Quarterly reports.	MOE	GoK	MOE to source donor funding; PTA&BOG to provide policy guideline and support; MOI provide ICT guidelines
Primary School Feeding Programme	1M	2008-2012	No. of schools operating :school feeding program	Quarterly reports.	MOE	GoK	MOE to manage the program
Construction of ECD in Sabatia	1M	2008-2012	ECD centre constructed	Quarterly reports.	MOE	GoK	MOE to fund Public works to supervise construction

## Medical services and health

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Expand HIV/AIDS services(PMCT, VCT)	13M	2008-2012	No. of VCT&PMCT centres created; No. of counsellors trained in VCT; No. of nurses trained in PMCT.	Quarterly reports.	MOH; NACC; Stakeholders in HIV/AIDS activities	GoK	MOH provide policy guidelines & training; NACC-coordination; Community to provide enabling environment and promote VCT & PMCT.
Health education District wide	1M	2008-2012	No. of training conducted.	Quarterly reports.	MOH	GoK	MOH to organize workshops, provide policy guidelines Community to participate
Control major environmental Health related communicable diseases district wide	1M	2008-2012	No. of workshops conducted No. of public health committees formed.	Quarterly reports	MOH NEMA	G.O.K	MOH to conduct training NEMA form environmental committees Community to fully participate in workshops
Expand the current mortuary in the district hospital	5M	2008-2012	Mortuary completed.	Quarterly report.	MOH	GoK	Public works to design the works MOH to fund construction
Vihiga District Hospital – Stand by automated generator	1.5	2008-2012	Stand by generator completed.	Quarterly report.	MOH	GoK	Public works to design the works MOH to fund construction
Vihiga District Hospital – Bore hole	0.5	2008-2012	Bore hole sunk.	Quarterly report.	MOH	GoK	Public works to design the works; MOH to fund construction
Vihiga District Hospital- Rear gate from mortuary and chapel	0.8 M	2008-2012	Rear completed.	Quarterly report.	MOH	GoK	Public works to design the works; MOH to fund construction.
Vihiga District Hospital – Theatre lamp in maternity, Theatre and standby lights portable with transformers.	2 M	2008-2012	Theatre equipment in place.	Quarterly report.	MOH	GoK	Public works to design the works MOH to fund construction

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Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Vihiga District Hospital – Ultrasound machine for X-ray	2 M	2008-2012	Ultrasound machine in place.	Quarterly report.	MOH	GoK	Public works to design the works; MOH to fund construction.
Vihiga District Hospital – Doctors houses and Paediatric ward	100M	2008-2012	Doctors houses and Paediatric ward completed.	Quarterly report.	MOH	G.O.K	Public works to design the works; MOH to fund construction.
Vihiga District Hospital – Anaesthetic Machine	5 M	2008-2012	Anaesthetic Machine installed.	Quarterly report.	MOH	GoK	Public works to design the works; MOH to fund construction.
Vihiga District Hospital – Sanction Machine and casualty equipment	1M	2008-2012	Sanction Machine in place.	Quarterly report.	MOH	GoK	Public works to design the works; MOH to fund construction.
Mbale RIITC – Bore hole and Water tanks	0.5 M	2008-2012	Bore hole sunk and Water tanks installed.	Quarterly report.	MOH	GoK	Public works to design the works; MOH to fund construction.
Mbale RIITC – Expansion of wards, consultation rooms and laboratory	3 M	2008-2012	Wards, consultation rooms and laboratory constructed	Quarterly report.	MOH	GoK	Public works to design the works; MOH to fund construction.
Mbale RIITC – Replacement of asbestos roof fit	0.5 M	2008-2012	Asbestos roof fit replaced	Quarterly report	MOH	GoK	Public works to design the works MOH to fund construction
Mulele Dispensary – upgrade to health centre (level 3)	0.5 M	2008-2012	Maternity wing, laundry, and kitchen constructed	Quarterly report.	MOH	GoK	Public works to design the works MOH to fund construction

#### 4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Provide computers to learning institutions and centres	60M	2008-2012	No. of computers provided to learning institutions; No of users trained.	Quarterly Reports.	GOK-Ministry of Information and Communication.	GoK	ICT sector to training users Ministry of information to finance project.
District Planning unit/DIDC - Reviving of District	7M	2008-2012	Revived DMIS	Quarterly Reports.	Min. of planning.	GoK	Planning to provide funding ICT –Department to install Computers.

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Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Management Information System (DMIS)							
Trade office: Business Process Outsourcing (BPO)	2M	2008-2012	Existence of BPO.	Quarterly Reports.	Ministry of trade.	GoK	Trade office to launch website; Business community to use the website.
Digital Villages	30 m	2008-2012	No. of digital villages.	Quarterly Reports.	Planning- ICT department.	GoK	GOK provide funding; Community to use facility and sustain it.

#### 4.2.7 Government, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Vihiga Police Divisional Headquarters and Mbale Police Station/Izava Location, Vihiga Constituency	60 M	2008-2012	Office block constructed	Quarterly reports.	Police department	GoK	Public works dept. to supervise: O.O.P to provide funding
Housing Vihiga Police Divisional Headquarters and Mbale Police Station/Izava Location, Vihiga Constituency	100 M	2008-2012	No of units/houses build.	Quarterly reports.	Police dept.	GoK	OOP provide finances: Public works to supervise work.
Kilingili Police Station/West Maragoli Location/Sabatia Constituency	30M	2008-2012	Police station constructed.	Quarterly reports.	Police dept.	GoK	OOP provide finances.
Mudete Police Station/North Maragoli Location/Sabatia Constituency	30M	2008-2012	Police station constructed.	Quarterly reports Field notebook.	Police dept.	GoK	Public works to supervise work.
Gambogi Police Post/Jepkoyai Location/Hamisi Constituency	5M	2008-2012	Police post constructed	Quarterly reports.	Police dept.	GoK	OOP provide finances
Chavakali Police Post/West Maragoli Location/Sabatia Constituency	5M	2008-2012	Police post constructed.	Field notebook	Police dept.	GoK	Public works to supervise work.



Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Magada Police Post/Fast Bunyore Location/Vihiga Constituency	5M	2008-2012	Police post constructed.	Quarterly reports.	Police dept.	GoK	OOP provide finances.
Housing Kilingili Police Station/West Maragoli Location/Sabatia Constituency	50M	2008-2012	Police station constructed.	Field notebook.	Police dept	GoK	Public works to supervise work.
Housing Vihiga Police Station/Central Maragoli Location/Vihiga Constituency	50M	2008-2012	Police station constructed.	Reports Quarterly.	Police dept	GoK	OOP provide finances; Ministry of housing to supervise works.
<b>Civil Registration</b>							
Train registrar assistant (assistant chiefs and clerks) District wide	.5 M	2008-2012	No. of trained personnel.	Quarterly reports.	Civil registrar.	GoK.	OOP to provide enabling training.
Vihiga: Male Prison Wamuluma Location Vihiga Constituency	260 M	2008-2012	Prison constructed.	Quarterly and annual report.	MHA	GoK	County Council to provide land for the facility; Public works to supervise construction.
Vihiga:Female Prison South Maragoli Vihiga	260 M	2008-2012	Prison constructed.	Quarterly and annual report.	MOHA	GoK	County Council to provide land for the facility; Public works to supervise construction.
<b>Law Courts</b>							
Vihiga Law Courts Wamuruma, Vihiga	30 M	2008-2012	Law court constructed.	Quarterly and annual report.	Judiciary	GoK	Judiciary to provide funding; Public works to supervise construction.

### The Electoral Commission

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
ECK office - Mbale	4 M	2008-2010	Office constructed.	Monthly progress reports; Annual reports Field notes.	ECK	GoK	Public works to supervise construction; ECK to provide funding.

## 4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
<b>Vihiga County Council</b>							
Purchase of new grader	20M	2008-2012	Grader purchased.	Quarterly reports.	MOLA	GoK	VCC to draft policy on hiring; GOK to ensure proper management.
Mahanga market upgrading	2M	2008-2012	Market upgraded.	Quarterly reports.	VCC	GoK	GOK provide funding; Public works to supervise works.
Avugwi Hall	3M	2008-2012	Hall constructed.	Field report.	VCC	GoK	Public works to supervise construction; VCC monitor works.
Purchase of an Exhauster	7M	2008-2012	Exhauster purchased.	Quarterly report.	VCC	GoK	MOLA provide policy guideline on hiring
Purchase of a new Tipper	15M	2008-2012	Tipper purchased.	Quarterly report.	VCC	GoK	MOLA to provide funding & policy on usage
Vihiga Rental Houses for middle income earners (50) units	50M	2008-2012	No. of units constructed.	Quarterly report.	VCC	GoK	NHIC provide loan; VCC identify site.
Revenue Vehicle	5M	2008-2010	Vehicle purchased.	Quarterly report.	VCC	GoK	MOLA to provide funding.
County council of Vihiga office block	10M	2008-2010	County hall constructed.	Quarterly report.	VCC	GoK	MOLA provide funding; Public works to supervise construction.
Lugaga-Busamo ECD Wodanga – Gaigedi Secondary school	.5M	2008-2010	No. of class rooms constructed.	Quarterly report.	VCC MOE	GoK	MOLA provide funding; Public works to supervise construction.
Egago Health Clinic Busali Health facilities	1M	2008-2010	No of health facilities constructed	Quarterly report	VCC	GoK	MOH to give design; Public works to supervise construction.
Hamuyinali Primary School Kigunga Primary School Igunga Primary School Hindi Primary School	0.5M	2008-2010	Classrooms rehabilitated.	Quarterly report.	VCC	GoK	VCC to provide funding; Public works to supervise funding.
Madira Primary School Magwi Primary School	0.3M	2008-2010	Land for expansion purchased.	Quarterly report.	VCC BOG	GoK	VCC to provide funding.

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Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Matigaro Primary School							
Mungoma	.3M	2008-2010	Bridge constructed.	Quarterly report.	VCC	GoK	Public works to supervise bridge construction
Purchase of motor bike	.3M	2008-2010	Motor bike purchased.	Quarterly report.	VCC	GoK	Mechanical department to provide specifications; VCC to purchase bike.
<b>Vihiga Municipal Council</b>							
Chavakali Market stall	20 M	2008-2012	Construction of market stalls.	Quarterly reports.		GoK	VMC, DDC to monitor progress.
Streelights	.8 M	2008-2012	Lights fixed and in operation.	Quarterly report.	MCC	GoK	Public works to supervise work.
Munoywa Dispensary	1.2M	2008-2012	Dispensary constructed.	Quarterly report.	MCC	GoK	Public works to supervise work; MOH to gazette dispensary.
Town Hall	8M	2008-2012	Hall constructed.	Quarterly report.	MCC	GoK	Public works to supervise
Chanzuvu, Igada, Kegendirova, Kidundu primary schools and Mulundu secondary school.	2.1M	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed.	Quarterly report.	MCC	GoK	Public works to supervise; GOK provide funding.
Installation of ICT systems	.6M	2008-2012	No. of computers purchased.	Quarterly reports.	MCC	GoK	MCC to purchase equipment.
Municipal roads Runyerere – Kigama Mbale township NHC Kegoye-Manyatta	8.8M	2008-2012	No. of Kms covered.	Quarterly report.	MCC	GoK	Public works to monitor and supervise the grading.
Municipal cemetery	1M	2008-2012	Cemetery identified and operational.	Quarterly report.	MCC	GoK	Public works monitor; NEMA to conduct EIA.
Construction of a landfill	5M	2008-2012	Land fill constructed.	Quarterly report.	MCC	GoK	NEMA to conduct EIA; MCC provide funding; Public works supervise works.
Sewerage treatment works	15M	2008-2012	Sewerage works constructed.	Reports	MCC	GoK	NEMA to conduct EIA; MCC provide funding; Public works supervise works.

## 4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
<b>Gender, culture and sports</b>							
Construction of district Gender and sports office	5m	2008-2012	Office constructed	Quarterly progress reports: Annual reports.	Gender and Sports.	GoK	Public works to design and supervise construction GOK provide funding
Construction of a District (KNLS) public library	10m	2008-2012	Library constructed	Quarterly progress reports: Annual reports.	Gender and sports.	GoK	Public works to design and supervise construction: GOK provide funding.
<b>Western Kenya community Driven development and flood mitigation</b>							
Community driven development: Larger Vihiga District	119m	2008-2012	No. of groups/individual farmers targeted and implementing project.	Quarterly progress reports: Annual reports.	Min of Special programmes	GoK/ World Bank	GoK provide funding: Community provide enabling environment for implementation.
Management support. Monitoring and evaluation in Emuhaya, Vihiga and Ilamisi districts	42m	2008-2012	No. of M&E committees formed.	Annual progress reports: Quarterly progress reports.	Min of Special programmes.	GoK/ World Bank	Local committees to participate in M&E: GOK provide funding: Min of water and irrigation to provide technical advice.

### 4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Impact/Performance Indicators (Milestones)

Sub-Sector	2008 Present situation	National Average	2010 Mid – Term	2012 End of Plan period
<b>Agriculture</b>				
Cash crop production area (ha)	40,000		45,000	50,000
Food crop production area (ha)				
<b>Livestock Production</b>				
Dairy cattle population	10,160		20,360	40,720
Milk production (litres)	19,580,800		39,500,000	72,000,000
Population of fish farmers	340		374	405
Fish ponds	400		440	485
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>				
Roads upgrading to Bitumen standards (km)	135		200	279
Gravelled roads (km)	212.3		424.6	750
Rural access roads (km)	315		530	720
<b>Health</b>				
Infant Mortality Rate	81/1000		50/1000	25/1000
Immunization Coverage	67%		80%	90%
Doctor /Population Ratio	1:44,249		1:21,000	1:11,000
HIV/AIDS prevalence	9.5%		5.1 %	4.0 %
<b>Education</b>				
Primary School Enrolment	65,788		72,100	80,070
Primary School Dropout Rates	4 %		3 %	2 %
Teacher/pupil Ratio	1:42		1:38	1:35
Secondary School Enrolment	16,653		22,406	27,812