



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**BUNGOMA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002—2008**

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

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BUNGOMA DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2002 – 2008

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

FOREWORD

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the

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

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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AEO	-	Assistant Education Officer
AFC	-	Agricultural Finance Corporation
AGOA	-	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMREF	-	African Medical Research Foundation
ANC	-	Antenatal Care
AP	-	Administration Police
ARI	-	Acute Respiratory Infection
BAT	-	British American Tobacco
BBI	-	Bungoma Balehwa Initiative
BI	-	Bamako Initiative
BOGs	-	Board of Governors
BOMI	-	Bungoma District Malaria Initiative
CACCS	-	Constituency AIDS Control Committees
CAPs	-	Community Action Plans
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
CIMA	-	Community Integrated Management of Children Illness
DACC	-	District AIDS Control Committee
DC	-	District Commissioner
DDC	-	District Development Committee
DDMC	-	District Disaster Management Committee
DEC	-	District Executive Committee
DEO	-	District Education Officer
DFRDs	-	District Focus for Rural Development strategy
DICECE	-	District Centre for Early Childhood Education
DIDC	-	District Information and Documentation Centre
DPHO	-	District Public Health Office
DPU	-	District Planning Unit
DWO	-	District Water Officer
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
FES	-	Field Education Staff
FFS	-	Farmers Field Schools
FINNIDA	-	Finnish Development Agency
FITCA	-	Farmers in Tsetse Fly Controlled Areas
GOK	-	Government of Kenya
HIV	-	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
HMIS	-	Health Management Information System
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IFAD	-	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAs	-	Income Generating Activities
IPPM	-	Integrated Production and Pest Management
IPT	-	Imperilment Presumptive Treatment
ITN	-	Insecticide Treated Nets
KARI	-	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KTBH	-	Kenya Top Bar Hive
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MENR	-	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

MOA&RD	-	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOCSS	-	Ministry of Culture and Social Services
MOE	-	Ministry of Education
MOH	-	Medical Officer of Health
MOL&S	-	Ministry of Lands and Settlement
MOLG	-	Ministry of Local Government
MORPW	-	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MTEF	-	Mid Term Expenditure Framework
MTI	-	Ministry of Tourism and Industry
MYWO	-	Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization
NALEP	-	National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme
NCPB	-	National Cereals and Produce Board
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
OOP	-	Office of the President
PRSP	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	-	Parents Teachers Association
SCC (K)	-	Swedish Cooperative Centre Kenya
SIDA	-	Swedish International Development Agency
STIs	-	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	-	Tuberculosis
TBA	-	Traditional Birth Attendant
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
VCT	-	Voluntary Counselling and Testing

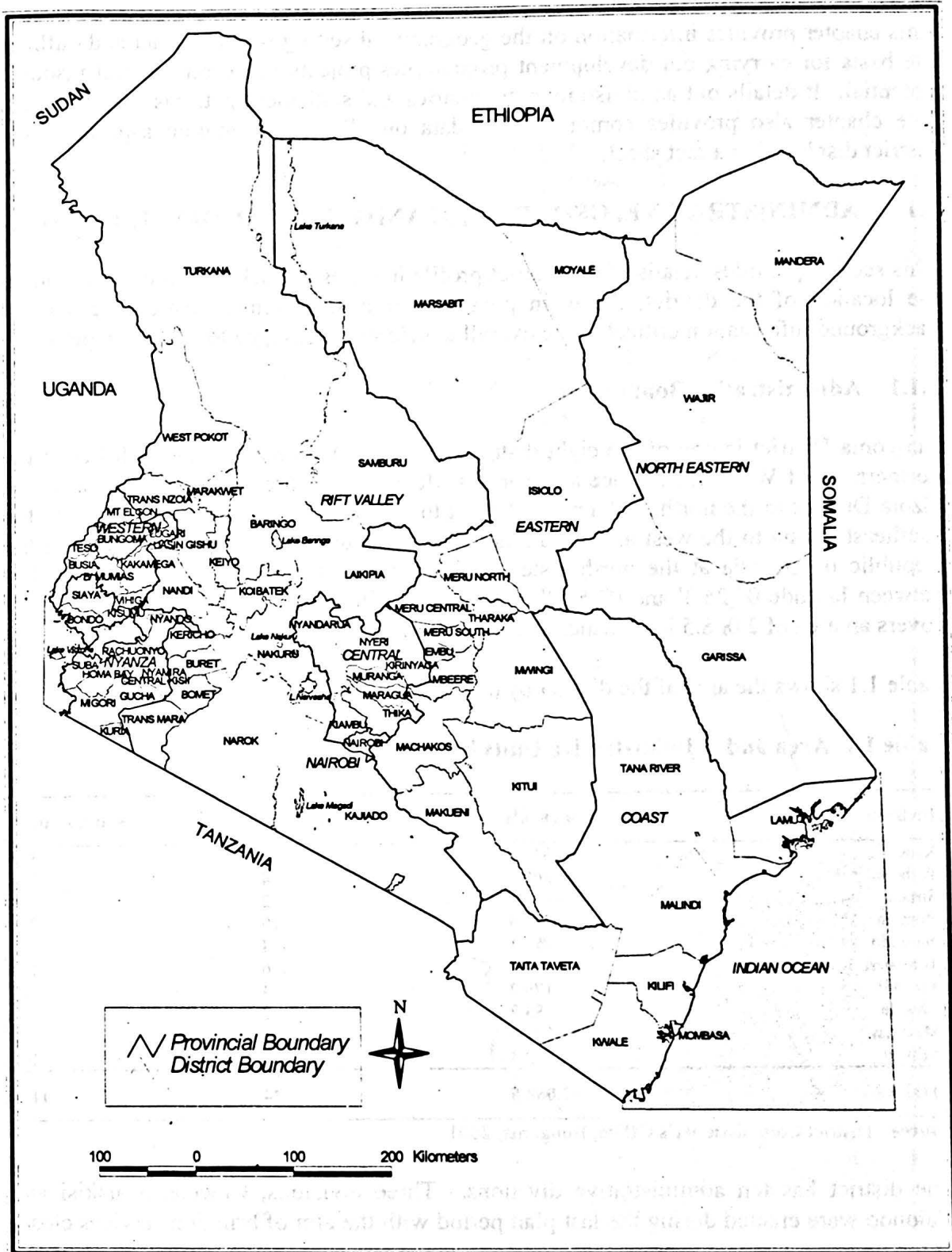
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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF BUNGOMA IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on the geographical setting of the district and outlines the basis for carrying out development programmes/projects based on sectoral resource potential. It details out administrative boundaries and settlement patterns in the district. The chapter also provides comprehensive data on all socio-economic aspects of the district displayed in a fact sheet.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides details of the district profile in terms of background information on the location of the district, the main physical features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for this Plan period.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Bungoma District is one of the eight districts that form Western Province. It lies at the northern tip of Western Province and borders Mt. Elgon District to the northwest, Trans Nzoia District to the north, Kakamega District to the east, Butere/Mumias District to the southeast, Busia to the west and Teso District to the southwest. The district borders the Republic of Uganda at the northwestern point town of Lwakhakha. The district lies between latitude $0^{\circ} 25.3'$ and $0^{\circ} 53.2'$ north and longitude $34^{\circ} 21.4'$ and $35^{\circ} 04'$ east. It covers an area of $2,068.5 \text{ km}^2$, which is about 25 per cent of the total area of the province.

Table 1.1 shows the area of the district by divisions.

Table 1.1 Area and Administrative Units by Division

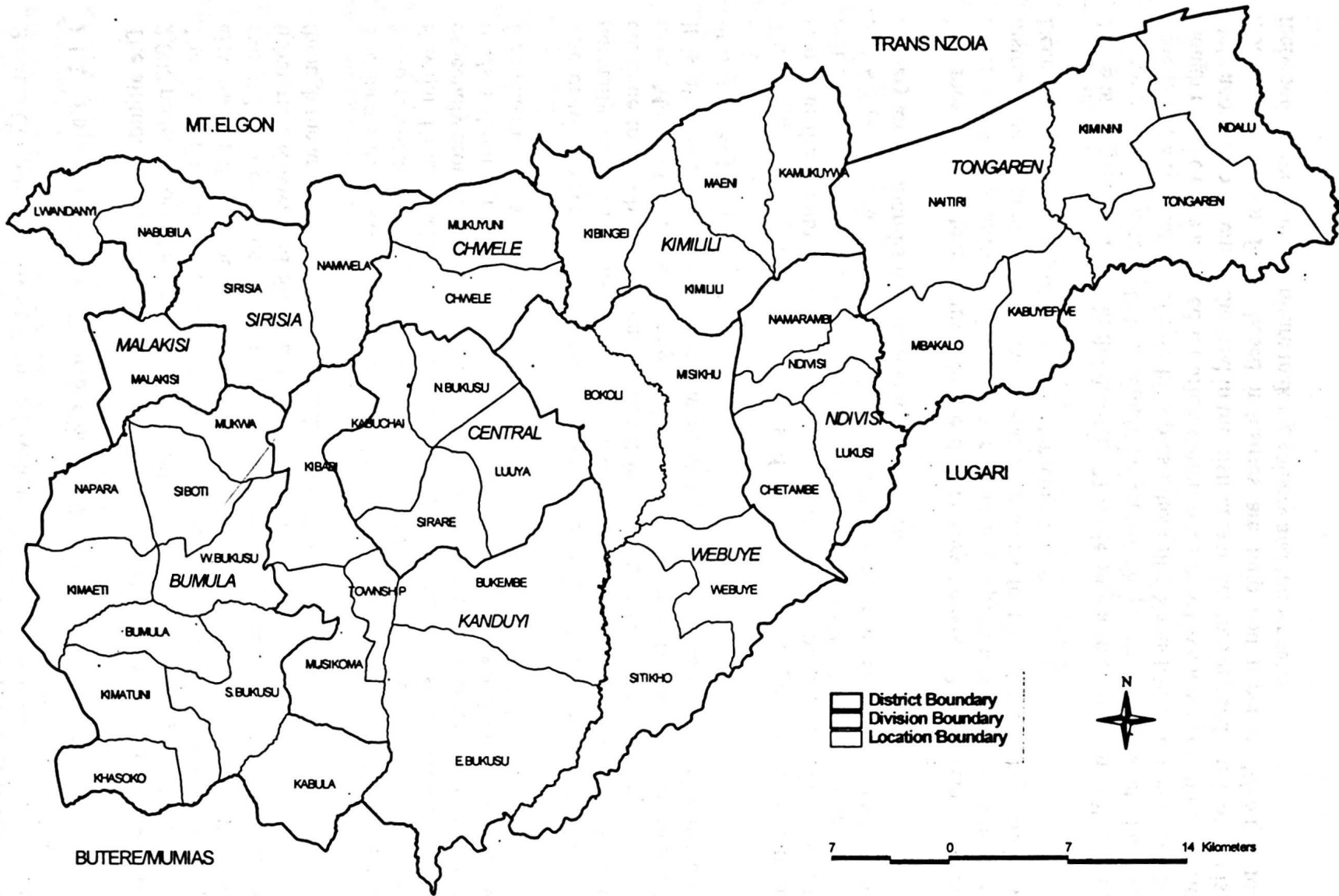
Division	Area (Km ²)	Location	Sub Location
Kanduyi	319.4	5	14
Webuye	269.1	4	13
Sirisia	110.5	2	5
Bumula	344.9	10	24
Nalondo	150.1	4	7
Tongaren	375.9	6	12
Kimilili	179.7	4	8
Chwele	85.2	2	6
Malakisi	101.4	3	9
Ndivisi	132.3	4	16
TOTAL	2,068.5	44	114

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Bungoma, 2001

The district has ten administrative divisions. Three divisions, Chwele, Malakisi and Nalondo were created during the last plan period with the aim of bringing services closer to the people. The table shows that Tongaren is the largest division while Chwele is the smallest. Politically, the district has five (5) Local Authorities, namely Sirisia, Kimilili, Malakisi, Bungoma and Webuye Municipal Council.

Kimilili, Sirisia and Malakisi Councils have the least number of wards. There are five constituencies in the district namely Kanduyi, Sirisia, Webuye, Kimilili and Bumula. Kanduyi Constituency covers Kanduyi Division; Sirisia Constituency covers Sirisia,

BUNGOMA DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



Chwele, Nalondo and Malakisi Divisions; Webuye Constituency covers Webuye and Ndivisi Divisions; Kimilili Constituency covers Kimilili and Tongaren Divisions while Bumula Constituency covers Bumula Division.

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The altitude of the district rises from 1,200 metres above sea level in the west, to over 2,000 metres above the sea level to the north. The southwest area is generally low-lying. The rest of the area consists of a gently sloping surface falling from 2,100 metres elevation in the northeast to 1,200 metres elevation in the southwest. All the rivers except Nzoia originate from Mt. Elgon water catchment area. The Nzoia River and its tributaries, Kuywa and Sio, drain a major part of the district. The other rivers flowing through the area are Lwakhakha, Malakisi and Kimilili.

The land surface consists of wide, nearly flat land, separated by shallow river valleys. More resistant inselbergs and ranges stand above the general ground level forming the Kavujai Hills, Lucho Hills, Sang'alo Hills, Mwibale and several other small hills especially around Sirisia. The fairly flat terrain of the district makes the construction of roads and other infrastructures less expensive while the rivers and streams provide water for industrial use and domestic consumption.

The district experiences two rainy seasons, the long and short rains. The long rains normally start in March and continue into July, while short rains start in August and continue to October. The annual rainfall in the district varies from 1,250 mm to 1,800 mm. Most of the rainfall during the long rains and is usually heaviest in April and May. It is also during the long rains that most farming activities such as planting and top dressing take place.

The north, northwest and southern parts of the district tend to get the heaviest amount of rain than the amount received in the central and eastern parts. This allows sugarcane cultivation in western areas. The seasonal distribution is 500 - 1,000mm during first rains and 430 - 800mm during second rains, with 60 per cent reliability. December and January are the months with least amount of rainfall.

The mean annual temperatures in the district vary between 21^o-25^o centigrade due to different levels of altitude. Although variations in temperatures are not significant in the district, the months between April and July tends to have lower temperatures while December to February tend to have higher temperatures.

There is no gazetted forest in the district. There is only a small portion at Webuye Hills covering approximately 400ha, which is yet to be gazetted and is at the moment undergoing afforestation. These hills plus others like Kabuchai, Musikoma, and Saboti though rocky can be annexed for afforestation since they have low agricultural potentials. Only about 15 per cent of the land in the district is under forestry and much of this is man made. The major forest based industries are pulp and paper at Webuye, fodder, fuelwood/charcoal and furniture making, joinery and timber sales.

Land and Soils: The soils of the district show considerable variation in fertility and drainage properties. Soils of moderate to high fertility are confined largely to the northern part of the district. These soils are well drained, deep to very deep and vary from dark red nit-sols and ferrasols to dark brown acrisols. In the eastern and southern part of the district, the soils are well drained, moderately deep to very deep. The soils here are reddish brown to yellowish brown. Some parts in the south and south-west have complex, poorly drained soils.

The good soils coupled with gently slopping terrain in most parts of the area make the district one of the most arable in the country. However, fairly poor farming methods have been applied on the inselbergs and hills causing serious soil erosion. The situation is made worse by hailstorms which are common in the area and which contribute to washing away the already exposed soils.

The area lying below 1,500 metres forms a basin, which is prone to swamps, water logging and flooding especially along the river valleys. Clay soils are prevalent in these areas and during the wet sessions they render roads impassable. During the dry seasons they crack making ploughing and early planting difficult.

The district has various soils with moderate to high fertility and low fertility. Thus the crops grown in these areas include coffee, tea, maize, and millet, a variety of fruits and vegetables, sugar cane, cotton, pasture, sunflower, pyrethrum and potatoes. The area especially in the higher elevations is also highly suited for dairy production.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The population of the district is more or less evenly distributed and does not seem to follow a particular pattern. However there is tendency for most of the people to be concentrated in the major urban centres like Bungoma, Webuye, Kimilili and Chwele, which provide various types of infrastructure hence attracting a number of people.

People have also tended to concentrate around the major factories in the district like Nzoia Sugar Company, Webuye Pan Paper Mills and the Tobacco Leaf Centre at Malakisi in search of employment opportunities.

There does exist some pockets of poor in the district. These pockets are to be found in the Bumula, Kanduyi and Malakisi areas. The first two are the divisions where sugarcane is grown and which are affected by non – payment of the farmers by Nzoia Sugar Company. In the tobacco and cotton growing divisions of Malakisi and parts of Sirisia, the cotton industry collapsed. This, coupled with low rates paid to tobacco farmers, has contributed to poverty in these areas. In the major centres of Bungoma and Webuye like in other urban centres in the country, where there can be bound pockets of urban poor. The estimated total number of the poor in Bungoma District is 452,986 (52 per cent) people who cannot afford a decent meal daily.

Table 1.2 Population Density by Division

Division	1999	2002
Bumula	374	425
Nalondo	404	460
Chwele	483	550
Kanduyi	512	582
Kimilili	538	612
Ndivisi	433	493
Sirisia	399	454
Tongaren	355	404
Webuye	426	458
Malakisi	355	404
Total	424	482

Source: CBS, Bungoma, 2001

Table 1.2 shows the population density of the various divisions in the district. It shows that the district is one of the most densely populated in the country with all divisions having over 400 persons per km².

The most densely populated division is Kimilili with 612 people per km², while the lowest is Tongaren and Malakisi with 404 people per km² each. If the population growth rate remains unchanged, population density is bound to intensify to well over, 500 persons per km² in all divisions by the end of the Plan period.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district's fact sheet contains information regarding the resources available in the district and other data that is relevant for planning and economic management of the district. These include socio-economic indicators that may guide investors and researchers.

Area	
Total area of the district	2,068.5 km ²
Arable land	1,838 km ²
Non arable land	230.5 km ²
Water mass	Nil
Gazetted forest	Nil
Urban area	222.8 km ²
Topography and Climate	
Altitude:	
Highest	2,000 metres
Lowest	1,200metres
Rainfall by seasons:	
Long rains	500-1000mm
Short rains	430-800mm
Temperature range:	
Highest	25°C
Lowest	20°C
Temperature average	22°C
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population size	997,175
Population Structure:	
Total number of males	484,607
Total number of females	512,568
Female/male sex ratio	100:94
Total number of youthful population (15-25)	226,613
Total population of primary school going age (6-13)	243,498

Total labour force	475,764
Dependency ratio	100:109
Population density (2002):	
Kimilili	612 persons/km ²
Tongaren	404 persons/km ²
Average	482 persons/km ²
Rural population	
At start of plan period	699,948
At end of plan period	905,970
Urban Population:	
No. of towns	7
Urban population at the start of plan period	297,227
Crude birth rate	55.3/1000
Crude death rate	11.3/1000
Life expectancy	60 years
Infant mortality rate	78/1000
Under five mortality	126/1000
Total fertility	7.6
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total no. of households	199,435
Average household size	5
No. of female headed households	4,451
No. of children headed households	Not available
No. of disabled	Not available
Children in need of special protection	Not available
Absolute poverty	56%
Contribution to national poverty	1.9%
Average Household Incomes: Sector contribution	
Agriculture	60%
Rural self employment	3.8%
Wage employment	18.8%
Urban self employment	12.6%
Others	4.8%
No. of unemployed	149,284
Agriculture	
Average farm size:	
Small scale	2 ha
Large scale	7 ha
Main food crops	Maize, beans, sorghum, millet, sweet potatoes
Main cash crops produced	Sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, cotton
Total acreage under food crops	100,060 ha
Total acreage under cash crops	24,893 ha
Main storage facilities (on and off farm)	Cribs and silos (NCPB)
Population working in agricultural sector	206,300
Total no. ranches	Nil
Main livestock production:	
Grade cattle	42,800
Indigenous cattle	218,500
Grade goats	37,200
Grade sheep	2,450
Rabbits	252,950
Donkeys	690
Pigs	5,690
Commercial layers	36,670
Indigenous chicken	698,870
K.T.B.H.	2,990
Log hives	3,180
Land carrying capacity	2 LU/HA
Population working in livestock	120,000
Main species of fish	Tilapia
Population of fish farmers	800
No. of fish ponds	1,400
No. of landing beaches	Nil

Size of non-gazetted forests	400 ha
Main forest products	Timber, poles & posts, fuel wood, herbs
% People engaged in forest related activities	6%
Cooperatives	
No. of registered cooperatives by type:	
Coffee processing	21
Urban sacco societies	30
Rural sacco societies	4
Investments	3
Unions	1
Poultry/horticulture/cereals	1
Total registered no. of members by type	
Coffee processing and market	21,651
Urban sacco societies	13,619
Rural sacco societies	214
Investments	645
Poultry/horticulture/cereals	476
Total turnover by type (Kshs):	
Coffee processing & market	77,331,588
Urban sacco societies	42,938,369
Rural sacco societies	1,051,410
Investments	6,963,050
Poultry/horticulture/cereals	40,178
Key Cooperatives that have collapsed in the last 5 years:	
Rural sacco societies	1
Milk processing and marketing	1
Jua kali	6
Housing	6
Cotton farming and ginning	3
Unions	1
Poultry/Horticulture/cereals	6
Water and Sanitation	
No. of households with access to piped water	65,248
No. of households with access to potable water	120,194
No. of permanent rivers	2
No. of wells	289
No. of protected springs	188
No. of boreholes	183
No. of dams	44
No. of households with roof catchment (%)	30%
Average distance to nearest potable water points	1 Km
Latrines coverage	70%
Education Facilities:	
Pre-primary:	
No. of pre-primary schools	571
Total enrolment	
Boys	17,991 (35%)
Girls	18,197 (35%)
Primary	
No. of primary schools	477
Total enrolment by sex:	
Boys	116,092 (96%)
Girls	120,526 (98%)
Total	236,618 (97%)
Total dropout rate by sex (%):	
Boys	57.45%
Girls	53.1%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:38
Average years of school attendance by sex:	
Boys	6
Girls	6

Secondary	
No. of secondary schools	124
Total enrolment by sex:	
Boys	14,894 (29%)
Girls	13,495 (26%)
Total	28,389 (27.5%)
Total dropout rates by sex (%):	
Boys	26.5%
Girls	30%
Teachers/pupil ratio	1:15
Average years of school attendance by sex:	
Boys	3.5
Girls	3.0
Tertiary	
No. of other training institutions e.g. polytechnics, colleges	Nil
Adult Literacy	
No. of adult literacy classes	132
Enrolment by sex:	
Male	614
Female	1,529
Dropout rates by sex (%):	
Male	41%
Female	32%
Literacy level by sex:	
Male	94%
Female	85%
Health:	
Three most prevalent diseases	Malaria, A.R.I, skin disease
HIV/AIDS prevalence	20 – 30%
Doctor/patient ratio	1:142,446
No. of hospitals	6
No. of health centres	14
Average distance to health centres	5 km
% of households with access to health centres	60
Energy:	
No. of households with electricity	4,000
No. of trading centres with electricity	70
% of households using firewood/charcoal	83.9
% of households using kerosene, gas, biogas	8.5
Transport Facilities:	
Total	1,158.4
Bitumen	165.6
Gravel	669.6
Earth	323.2
Total length of railway line and number of stations	
Length	65 km
Stations	2
No. of ports including inland container deports	Nil
Airports	Not available
Airstrips	2
No. of waterways	Nil
No. of public service vehicles	Not available
Communication:	
No. of households with telephone	957
No. of public and private organizations with telephone connections	1,572
Mobile service coverage	Bungoma, Webuye, Kimilili
Number of post/sub-post offices	36
No. of telephone booths	131
No. of households without radios	Not available
No. of cyber cafes	2

Trade, Commerce and Tourism:	
No. of trading centres	51
No. of hotels	418
No. of tourist class hotels	1
No. of tourist attraction	1 (Webuye Water Falls)
No. of registered hotels	13
No. of licensed businesses	3,933
Total no. of informal sector enterprises	116
Banks and Financial Institutions:	
No. of banks	7
Volume of credit provided	Not available
No. of other financial institutions	Nil
Volume of credit provided	Not available

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter provides an overview of the 1997-2001 Plan period with regard to the general sectoral performance and implementation of the plan. It further reviews the major challenges to the planned development and the major cross cutting issues.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 PLANS

The implementation of the last District Development Plan was not impressive as only 30 per cent of the plan was implemented. The major reason was financial constraints, which affected all sectors. During the better part of the Plan period no development funding was forthcoming to the district.

During the period, the district also faced the El-Nino phenomenon. Apart from negatively affecting agriculture activity, it also destroyed infrastructure, especially the road network and the water supply systems.

As a result, the theme of the Plan "*Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development*" was not achieved. Most sectors did not perform as envisaged and the economic difficulties facing the population worsened. This is illustrated by the following:

There was no improvement in the telecommunication sector and postal facilities remained as they were at the beginning of the Plan.

The strategy of developing the road network and water facilities was disrupted by the El-Nino rains.

Poor performance under Human Resources Development is illustrated by failure to implement Sirisia and Mufula Youth Polytechnics projects. In addition, the AIDS pandemic decimated the districts labour force.

The need to develop local raw materials to support rapid industrialization failed due to collapse of the dairy, cotton and sunflower industries.

The marketing system especially for the maize continued to deteriorate while the dairy industry failed as a result of closure of Kitinda Dairy.

The institutions, like Kenya Industrial Estates, Agricultural Finance Corporation and Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation, which were expected to offer credit to up coming entrepreneurs performed below expectation. Thus the performance during the period was poor. It will, therefore, be necessary to reverse this situation during this current plan period.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

During the last Plan period, major activities and strategies were geared towards the rapid industrialization of the district. The main aim was to use the available local resources to set up local small-scale industries especially in the rural parts of the district. It was expected that this would help create job opportunities and by extension help improve the living standards of the rural population.

In analysing the performance of the last Plan period it is important to observe that across the sectors due to a number of reasons, some projects were implemented that were not in the Development Plan.

The district had 52 on-going projects, out of which only 15 per cent were completed. Of the 137 new project proposals only 8 per cent were completed.

The reason for the low implementation rate included inadequate funding. Development funds were diverted for several reasons including the effects of El -Nino rains in 1997 and the drought in 1999/2000. Thus funds were diverted to roads and bridges in 1997 and to famine relief and drought recovery in 2000/2001. Many of the projects that were implemented to restore transport and water infrastructure destroyed by El-Nino rains were not initially in the Plan. The civil service reforms that were undertaken during the last Plan period also affected the rate of implementation because of lack of continuity.

Most of the projects, which were not implemented during the last Plan period are still a priority and have been incorporated in the 2002 - 2008 Plan.

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

The theme of the 2002-2008 National Development Plan is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*". The National Development Plan as is always the case is expected to provide the national policy framework for all the sectors. It is also expected to indicate a timeframe for implementation of those policies. Within this scenario, the District Development Plan will play its role to ensure that the national policy priorities are implemented at the district level.

The resources at the district level include land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship. The National Plan links with the District Plan by setting the general framework on the use of these resources for achieving sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction at the district level. The National Poverty Eradication Plan sets as it's goal the reduction of poverty in the country during the next 15 years. The district will similarly address the same issues through the District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) in three-year cycles.

Out of the realization that in the past the views of the poor as stakeholders were not incorporated in development planning, the planning approach adopted by the PRSP is bottom-up with full involvement and participation of stakeholders at the grassroots level. This is also in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), which seeks to harmonise planning and budgetary process. The district is among the 16 Districts selected by the Poverty Eradication Commission for assistance on the basis of poverty

levels. As a result, the district has prepared the District Poverty Assessment Report, which gives the overall poverty situation in the district. This document establishes the link between the District Development Plan and the NPEP.

Other key national policy documents on which the Plan must orientate itself include plans which have been launched to tackle challenging issues like the Sessional Paper on HIV/AIDS, Reproductive Health, No. 10 of 1965 and No. 1 of 1997, on Rapid Industrialisation to the Year 2020, among others.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Cultural Practices: There are a number of cultural issues that pose development challenges in the district. The ownership of property in the district is still skewed in favour of men. The women who are the majority in rural areas are affected in terms of access to credit because they do not have the title deeds, as they are not allowed to own land. Another cultural issue is that of circumcision. This takes place after every two years. The rite interferes with economic activities in the district and a lot of man-hours are lost on the time spent to organise the event. Also a lot of income is spent on subsequent celebrations other than productive use. The exercise also disrupts the education of boys.

2.4.1 Population Growth

As indicated in chapter one, the rate of population growth in the district is of great concern, given that average densities in all the divisions are above 400 persons/km². In the projections given to the end of the Plan Period, this figure grows progressively into the 500's and eventually into 600 and 700 persons/km², which is very high density. The population, which at the start of the Plan period stands at 997,175 will have grown in the next seven years to 1,290,682. Clearly, population growth is a major challenge especially when viewed against the limited resources in the district. It means, in simple terms, that development must outstrip population growth, otherwise the present rate of poverty, which stands at 56 per cent is likely to worsen. Table 2.1 depicts the population density projections.

Table 2.1 Population Density Projections by Division 2002-2004

Division	2002	2004	2006	2008
Bumula	425	464	505	551
Nalondo	460	501	546	595
Chwele	550	599	653	711
Kanduyi	582	635	692	754
Kimilili	612	667	727	792
Ndivisi	493	537	585	638
Sirisiq	454	495	539	588
Tongaren	404	440	480	523
Webuye	458	528	576	627
Malakisi	404	440	480	523
Total	482	526	573	624

Source: District Statistics Office, Bungoma, 2001

In retrospect, population growth has been fluctuating in the last 3 census periods 1979, 1989 and 1999 from 3.8 per cent down to 2.9 per cent leaping to 4.3 per cent. An analysis of the population structure reveals a largely youthful population, the proportion being as high as 72.1 between the ages of 0-24. The immediate impact will be very high dependency ratio, putting the labour force in a precarious position particularly if it is largely unskilled or semi-skilled and ravaged by the effects of diseases and HIV/AIDS or any other threat since this will have direct impact on the ability of the district to feed, clothe, house and educate the population.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age Cohorts

Age Cohorts	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
0-4	167,574	190,647	207,768	226,427	246,762
5-9	134,733	153,284	167,050	182,052	198,402
10-14	129,766	147,633	160,892	175,541	191,088
15-19	105,742	120,302	131,105	142,879	155,711
20-24	78,493	89,301	97,320	106,060	115,585
25-29	56,749	64,563	70,362	76,681	83,566
30-34	44,078	50,147	54,651	59,559	64,907
35-39	38,597	43,911	47,855	52,153	56,836
40-44	30,014	34,147	37,213	40,556	44,198
45-49	22,991	26,157	28,506	31,066	33,856
50-54	17,499	19,908	21,696	23,645	25,768
55-59	12,810	14,574	15,883	17,309	18,863
60-64	11,210	12,754	13,899	15,147	16,507
65-69	9,349	10,636	11,591	12,632	13,767
70-74	6,482	7,374	8,037	8,758	9,545
75-79	4,568	5,197	5,663	6,172	6,727
80+	5,836	6,640	7,236	7,886	8,594
Total	876,491	997,175	1,086,727	1,184,523	1,290,682

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Bungoma, 2001

Through the effect of HIV/AIDS pandemic taking its toll on the same population the percentage might change drastically in the years to come thus drastically altering the projected figures. This means that the much needed development resources for the Plan might have to be redirected towards fighting the scourge thereby affecting the districts ability to reach its targets.

Table 2.3 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13	106,514	107,514	121,180	122,318	128,172	133,303	143,923	145,274	156,848	158,320
14-17	44,794	45,928	50,962	52,252	55,538	56,944	60,526	62,058	65,962	67,632
15-49	-	197,817	-	225,054	-	245,265	-	267,292	-	291,297
15-64	198,299	219,884	225,604	250,160	245,863	272,626	267,943	297,109	292,006	323,791

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Bungoma, 2001

Primary School Age Grown (6-13 years): The primary age group in 1999 consisted of 214,028 persons of whom boys accounted for 49.7 per cent and girls 50.3 per cent. This population is projected to increase to 315,168 by the end of the plan period. As indicated in the fact sheet the primary school dropout rate for boys is 57.45 per cent while for girls it is 53.1 per cent. It is however, not easy to explain why more boys dropout at the primary level. However, it is of concern to note that over half of the children enrolling in school drop out before completing their education. This will have serious effects on the quality of labour being produced and urgent measures must be put in place to ensure

that they are engaged in the education system. Studies will need to be conducted to find out the causes of high drop out rates and to address them within the Plan period.

Secondary School Age Group (14-17 years): Currently there are 124 secondary schools in the district. These are expected to accommodate 90,722 secondary school going population. However, enrolment is only 28,389 (31.3 per cent) of the secondary school age group.

This therefore, calls for concerted efforts by the district leaders to improve enrolment. There is also need to come up with more tertiary learning institutions to take care of the ever-increasing school leavers.

Labour Force (15-64 years): The age group 15-64 represents the labour force. According to 1999 population census the age group numbered 418,183 persons. This age group is projected to be 475,764 persons in 2002 and 615,797 persons by the end of the plan period.

This implies that during this period some 140,033 persons would be added to the labour force. Again this calls for the creation of more job opportunities to match the growth. Attention will have to be directed away from the agricultural sector, which tends to have been over stretched giving a decreasing trend in job creation opportunities.

Females in Reproductive Age Group (15-49 years): During the 1999 population and housing census there were 197,817, women of reproduction age. At the end of the plan period they are expected to reach 291,297 persons. This is an increase of 93,480.

The total fertility rate for the district is 7.6 with this type of scenario there is need for increased maternal and child health care. The family planning campaign measures will also be revised to address this high fertility rate.

Table 2.4 Urban Population

Centre	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Bungoma	36,938	37,127	42,081	42,239	45,860	46,032	49,978	50,166	54,467	54,672
Kimilili	34,566	36,895	39,325	41,975	42,857	45,745	46,706	49,853	50,900	54,330
Webuye	34,362	35,775	39,093	40,701	42,604	44,356	46,430	48,340	50,600	52,681
Sirisia	11,334	12,186	12,895	13,864	14,053	15,109	15,314	16,466	16,690	17,945
Malakisi	6,313	6,730	7,182	7,657	7,827	8,344	8,530	9,094	9,296	9,910
Tongaren	2,438	2,633	2,774	2,996	3,023	3,265	3,294	3,558	3,590	3,877
Chwele	1,391	1,627	1,582	1,850	1,725	2,017	1,880	2,198	2,043	2,396
Misikhu	529	966	602	1,099	656	1,198	715	1,305	779	1,422
Ndalu	543	546	618	621	673	677	734	736	800	804
Soysambu	145	169	165	192	179	209	196	228	214	249
Total	123,609	134,654	146,317	153,194	159,457	166,952	173,777	181,946	189,334	193,286

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Bungoma, 2001

In 1999, the urban population for Bungoma District was 263,263. This was 30 per cent of the total population of the district. By the end of the Plan period the urban population as projected shall have reached 387,670. This will still be 30 per cent of the district population.

All these figures show that rural-urban migration within the district is quite high. This calls for interventions like provision of social amenities in the said urban areas to care for the migrant population.

2.4.2 Poverty

Both the 1994 and 1997 Welfare Monitoring Surveys identified Bungoma as one of the districts contributing substantially to national poverty. Approximately 56 per cent (490,000 people) fall below the poverty line.

Consequently, the Poverty Eradication Commission and UNDP under the current UNDP/GOK Country Cooperation Framework for poverty eradication interventions selected Bungoma District as one of the pilot districts in Kenya. The poor are defined as those members in the community who are unable to access or afford basic human needs like food, health, shelter, education and security.

The second report on poverty in Kenya Vol. I distinguish between three categories of the poor or poverty lines. These include; food poverty line, overall poverty line and hard-core poverty line. Table 2.5 summarizes the various percentages of the poor in each category in Bungoma District, their contribution to poverty in Kenya and their national ranking.

Table 2.5 Poverty Ranking by Category

Category Of Poverty	Kshs	% Population of Poor	% Contribution to National	National Ranking
Rural food poverty	927	57	4.5	26
Overall rural poverty	1,238	55	3.9	20
Rural Hard core Poverty	927	40	3.6	24

Source: Second Report on Poverty in Kenya Vol. I, 2000

Causes of poverty in Bungoma District are many and vary from as HIV/AIDS, prevalence unemployment (i.e. physical, mental and visually challenged) destitute, squatter/landlessness, to illiteracy. It is further characterized by low incomes, high child mortality and dependency ratio.

The major causes of poverty, have been identified among others as lack of community involvement in planning, handouts, poor infrastructure, collapse of agricultural marketing institutions, high cost of farm inputs, lack of access to production assets, delay in payments for sugarcane deliveries by Nzoia Sugar Company, inhibitive cultural practices, corruption, crime and insecurity. During the Poverty Reduction Consultative Forum, it was agreed that in order to address the problem, the district will strive to empower the communities in planning and management of the development process, diversify agricultural production, improve the marketing and basic infrastructure, develop micro-enterprises and other income generating activities, invest in agro-processing and cottage industries, discourage dependence on hand outs and promote efficiency in the use of the local resources.

Table 2.6 Distribution of Poverty by Divisions

Division	Number of Poor
Chwele	20,800
Malakisi	28,500
Ndivisi	29,825
Sirisia	32,000
Nalondo	33,440
Kimilili	48,150
Webuye	58,975
Tongaeren	61,120
Kanduyi	78,620
Bumula	88,860

Source: District Poverty Eradication Office, Bungoma, 2001

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is between 20-30 per cent while bed occupancy in hospital wards due to HIV/AIDS related conditions is 50 per cent. Among the antenatal mothers, HIV/AIDS prevalence has reduced from 12 per cent in 1992 to 8.3 per cent in the year 2001 based on the surveillance conducted during those periods. 80-90 per cent of infections are among young people aged 15 to 49 years. Most HIV infections occur between 15-30 years for women and 18 to 35 years for men.

Some of the perpetuating factors are socio-cultural which range from traditional circumcision to widow inheritance. Secondly, the Trans-Africa Highway, which traverses the country from Mombasa to Rwanda, passes through the district and brings in the long distance truck drivers. The drivers encourage promiscuity, which has left in its wake, many HIV/AIDS cases. Thirdly, the political turmoil in Uganda especially in the late 1980's forced many refugees including twilight girls into the district. Poverty is also another factor. Bungoma District being the home of the giant Pan Paper Mills, Nzoia Sugar and BAT has attracted migrants into the district seeking employment. They are often not accompanied by their partners, which again encourage loose behaviour. At the household, village and community levels, the HIV/AIDS epidemic has strained social fabric, overwhelmed traditional support and care systems and traumatized families. This is as a result of the increase in the number of AIDS orphans, swelling number of street children in towns and the upsurge of the number of elderly destitutes who have lost the adult children who supported them. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has had negative effect on the industrial labour and productivity and has lead to increased labour costs.

The progress in education has also been adversely affected because of the increasing number of children who are kept out of school when families cannot afford fees due to diversion of funds to meet HIV/AIDS illness or death. Children are also kept out of school to care for the sick and help support the family. The supply of experienced teachers is also reduced by HIV/AIDS related illness and death.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic has increased cost of healthcare to those infected and affected as well as the whole health care systems due to the increase in the number of people seeking treatment for AIDS related opportunistic diseases. The quality of care for other health services eventually ends up being compromised.

In the agricultural sub sector, the AIDS scourge has reduced the food security right from the household level to the community level as families are forced to sell off farm assets to offset medical bills. Fertile land remains idle due to labour shortages.

As counter measures, the district has undertaken HIV/AIDS campaigns into schools using video shows posters and booklets. In addition, awareness workshops for both primary and secondary school teachers have been conducted. Furthermore, training of health workers on prevention methods and blood donor education and recruitment has been organized. The screening of blood for HIV before transfusion is also mandatory.

Installation of condom dispenser's and replenishment as well as treatment of sexually transmitted infections has been stepped up while medicine has been supplied freely for the infected.

The district has put emphasis on home based care to provide physical, psychological and moral support to the infected and affected, although the health facilities will continue to provide clinical care to reduce suffering and prevent opportunistic infections. However, social support to help people cope to reduce the stigma attached to HIV/AIDS is still required. It is expected that both pre and post test, counselling will enable the infected to continue to live positively.

Other measures to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS and to reduce the spread, include the formation of District AIDS Control Committee and the five Constituency AIDS Control Committees (CACCS). The district has, in addition, undertaken baseline surveys and surveillance on HIV/AIDS situation in the district.

The management of HIV/AIDS at the district level is done through the District AIDS Control Committee (DACC) with technical guidance from the Ministry of Health, while the Constituency AIDS Control Committee oversees the activities of community-based organizations at the constituency level. There are, in addition, several NGOs coordinated at the district level, which also address the problem of HIV/AIDS.

In the management of HIV/AIDS, the district is faced with a number of constraints. These include the social stigma; the supply, availability and affordability of Antiretroviral and other drugs necessary for the management of opportunistic and sexually transmitted diseases; the role of alternative medicine (herbal preparations) and the non-availability of female condoms which will empower women and give them some control of their sexuality. The social stigmas attached to HIV/AIDS infection is a constraint to voluntary testing while home based care of the infected and counselling while under antiretroviral drugs by pregnant mothers and new borns is still controversial.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Gender refers to the attitudes, characteristics, rites and values that are determined, shaped and perpetuated by society. It is the society, which allocates the age-old gender roles. It considers what is both appropriate to be done by men, women and youth.

In the Bukusu and Tachoni culture, women are to a great extent subordinate to men and by extension depend on them. Women have less decision making power and lack access to information.

The outcome of the gender analysis tool in PRAs conducted by the government and NGOs revealed that men devote approximately 8 hours a day to both productive and reproductive work while women devote 13 hours for the same. However, access and control of the family resources is greatly biased in favour of the male. Again, while women have access to the family resource, they have limited control over them i.e. control which includes key decision-making. In a district like Bungoma, which is agricultural based, it is important to address these imbalances in projects and programmes that aim at boosting productivity through a family based production systems. It will, for instance, be necessary to identify the most appropriate medium of conveying development extension information since in the tradition the representation of women in barazas seems to be minimal.

The disparities in gender access to information have been identified as a major cause of slow socio-economic growth in the district. However, since both the government, the community based organisations and NGO's recognize the need for participatory development approaches the district will strive to ensure gender issues are addressed to foster faster and equitable development.

This is more so due to the fact that in the district, most of the labour force in the farms is composed of women as in other parts of the country. In Bungoma women perform most of the domestic chores. There is therefore a need for interventions that will relieve women of some chores and hence free more of their time to devote to other productive duties.

The bias towards girl education is there but is not that pronounced. However, campaigns will continue with the aim of addressing the issue so that universal education is achieved by both sexes in the district.

2.4.5. Disaster Management

Some of the major disaster that have been identified in the district are fires, road accidents, lightening, explosions, epidemics, collapsing buildings and environmental pollution. In the district, there is great concern over the architectural designs of some buildings especially in rural areas and public institutions such as schools. Such buildings were either built using sub-standard material or had their exits and windows over reinforced without due regard to potential emergencies. As a first step towards addressing the problem, the district has established a committee to first carry out surveys to identify the existing resource base in terms of personnel and equipment, which could be employed in case of disaster. The committee will also draw awareness campaign programmes for the district and assess the capacity to cope with potential disasters. To this end, a data collecting centre on epidemics in the district has been established and a questionnaire on resource inventory and awareness prepared.

The disasters caused by the El-Nino phenomenon in the road and water sectors destroyed quite a number of water projects resulting in the silting of dams. The roads were destroyed cutting off a number of areas from one another, which hitherto were connected, by bridges and culverts. The El-Niño programme has however addressed most of these while ensuring that standards of repair are high to lessen damages in the future in case any such phenomenon comes up again.

Ensuring that all the buildings install a working fire extinguishing machines to reduce the chances of the spread in case there is an outbreak will control the fire disasters especially in the urban areas.

The Traffic Police Department has been asked to ensure there is no overloading by public vehicles to check on accidents, while the offenders are certain to face stiffer penalties when caught.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

A major cause of concern in the district is the effluents from the major industries in the district namely Pan Paper Mills at Webuye and E.A. Heavy Chemicals which have degraded the environment of the surrounding areas, due to improper management of industrial waste. These have been discharged into Nzoia River and the surrounding atmosphere, hence polluting water and air, killing fish in Nzoia and Lwakhakha Rivers.

The government, through the Department of Environment in the district has put standards in place and is working round the clock to ensure that the same is enforced. The various Local Authorities in the district have also formed relevant committees to ensure that the towns and centres under them are clean and sewerage systems are working.

The Department of Forestry promotes the planting of trees mostly in the catchment areas. This is to preserve the water resources in the district. The other major concern in this sector is the fact that while there is only 400 ha. of forest land in the district, the population that uses firewood/charcoal is 83.9 per cent. This means that there is, a lot of destruction for the little forest in place.

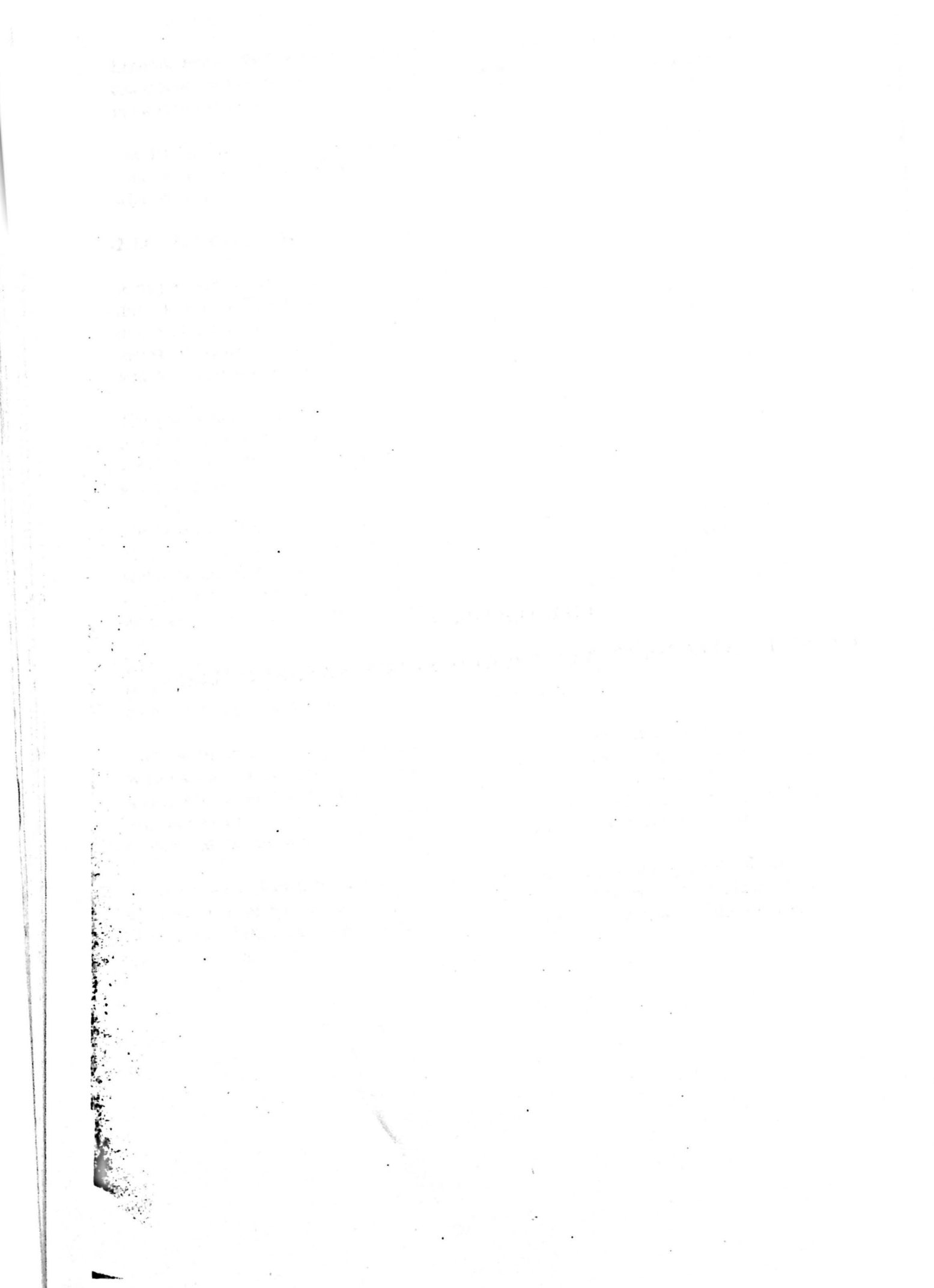
Another environmental concern in the district is the fact that a whole 30 per cent of the population in the district do not have access to latrines. This segment of the population is therefore at a greater risk of contacting various types of diseases.

Cultivation does not follow any pattern in the district however there are a few cases where some farmers growing horticultural crops have decided to encroach on the streams and rivers. In such cases the Departments of Agriculture, Water and Environment have always taken remedial measures. Bungoma District is generally flat in most parts hence problem of soil erosion as a result of sloping land surfaces is not so widespread.

As mentioned elsewhere in the Plan the district is basically an agricultural one with farming of crops like sugar, tobacco, maize and others. This requires a wide spread use of chemical fertilizers. This interferes a great deal with the chemistry of the soil causing a lot of concern.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES



3.0 INTRODUCTION

In the chapter the district maps out priority measures that it intends to undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty and inducing economic growth. The sectors must also formulate strategies aimed at both addressing the theme of the plan and the problem posed by increasing poor population.

The sectoral strategies are categorized into Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure, Tourism, Trade and Industry, Human Resource Development, Information Communication Technology and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order sectors in accordance with the MTEF.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district has an estimated 183,800 ha. of arable land comprising 89 per cent of the total land area, of which only 64 per cent, is annually cultivated. This is in spite of the reliability of the rainfall. This shows that the district has ample potential to increase agricultural production.

In response to the vision and mission, therefore, the sector will endeavour to put in place strategies during the plan period that will address the challenges aimed at helping alleviate poverty by spurring the pace of economic development. Thus in addition to bringing more land into cultivation the district will encourage farmers to exploit investment potential existing in value adding to oil crops, honey refining/processing, tomatoes/fruit processing as well as maize milling and packaging. All these ventures need very little capital, are labour intensive and will address employment problems faced by the district population.

The sector will also promote fish farming. It will also assist the community to conserve the existing indigenous trees and to replant trees in all catchment areas. There will be need to address the inadequate supply of water in the urban areas for both human and industrial use. This will go hand in hand with the improvement of sanitation facilities especially in the slum areas.

The sector will further integrate all environmental concerns in development programmes as a way of reducing poverty. Fish farming will be promoted for its role in alleviating poverty and as a source of cheap animal protein.

In areas where water related diseases are prevalent, the district will undertake to invest in projects that will ensure availability of potable water. Dairy industry will also be promoted as the district has adequate potential.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is the main income earner and over 80 per cent of the population depends on the sector for employment. The four agro-based industries, i.e. Nzoia sugar, Mumias sugar, British American Tobacco and Mastermind Tobacco companies employ a sizeable number of workers in addition to providing income to the farmers who are contracted to supply raw materials. Major cash crops include maize, tobacco, sugarcane, coffee and horticulture.

In addition to providing employment, the sector also generates revenue to the Local Authority for development of the road infrastructure. This is critical in the marketing of agricultural produce that in turn creates effective demand for other goods. The two sugar companies also develops road infrastructure in their respective zones for transportation of their raw materials.

Creation of farm incomes and ensuring food security is another key role played by the sector. The income from the sector also enables the parents to pay for education, health and other essential services and goods.

3.1.4. Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Creates enabling environment; facilitates extension services and provides technical services and research.
NGOs	Provides extension services.
NCPD	Facilitates marketing of maize and cotton.
Tobacco and Sugar and Companies	Process tobacco raw materials and supplements development of roads.
Community	Conserve forests and ensure increase in food production.
National Water Conservation Corporation and Local Authorities	Invest in water supplies; Help rural committees in protecting springs and wells.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Livestock Development	Promote livestock farming; Control and check rabies outbreaks; Minimize disease outbreaks and incidence; Increase milk and meat production.	Lack of sufficient good quality livestock breeds; High incidences of tick borne diseases and New Castle diseases; Lack of funds; Shortage of staff; Vaccines very costly; Prevalence of animal diseases.	Promote high quality breeds; Improve farmers management skills through training and extension; Regular refresher courses to update staff on modern technical skills; Increased demonstration on proper animal husbandry practices. Bait at least 3,000 stray dogs and vaccinate 90% of dog population every year;

			<p>Tick control; Reduce cost of vaccines; Control tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis; Improve breeds of livestock; Encourage AI services; Encourage cross breeding with exotic breeds.</p>
Crop Development	Promote crop diversification; Promote crop production.	Continued land division to uneconomic sizes; Low management levels; Prevalent use of uncertified seed;	<p>Use of disease tolerant varieties in sweet potatoes and cassava; Use of certified seed, soil sampling and analysis; Use of high yielding cotton varieties; Follow closed sessions in tobacco sub-sector; Educate farmers on proper storage techniques; Diversification to reduce pressure on maize as a staple crop; Use of high yielding varieties of beans, finger millet and sorghum.</p>
Irrigation Development	Initiate small scale irrigation projects.	Post harvest loses; Lack of information on use of vast water resources; High initial cost of investment; Lack of irrigation knowledge by farmers and extension staff; Inadequate funding.	<p>Disseminate information on the use of water resources; Proper training of farmers on irrigation techniques; Establish a district profile on irrigation and drainage potential; Holding demonstrations on irrigation development; Conduct tours to irrigation areas. Strengthen District Farming Team; PRA's to identify farmers problems.</p>
Agricultural Research	Promote agricultural research extension services.	Lack of funds for research.	<p>Research on high yielding crops; Disseminate research finding to farmers.</p>
Cooperative Development	Promote cooperative movement; Education and training; Revival of dairy, coffee, cotton, cereals and poultry cooperatives; Expansion of Cooperatives.	<p>Mismanaged cooperative societies; Market liberalization; Unreliable middlemen e.g. merchants and millers; Poor infrastructure in roads; Lack of collateral to use for loans; Lack of managerial skills; Lack of technical skills; Inadequate management skills; Misappropriation of funds; Logistics for operation; Past experience not rosy.</p>	<p>Good infrastructure for transportation and communication; Speed up the issuance of title deeds; Encourage table banking; Form smallholder associations; Reactivate Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC); Hold courses/seminars targeting technicians and cooperative staff; Have management skills training; Enforcement of coop. laws; Create awareness on the importance of cooperatives.</p>
Rural Water Supply	Regulate water service; Catchment and watershed conservation; Water quality and pollution control; Water apportionment; Enforcement of water act (CAP 372) and propagation of water policy; Advisory services. Technical Support.	<p>Inadequate financing; Failure of rural communities to pay for services; Inadequate knowledge about water act and policy requirements; Lack of management skills by personnel deployed to man schemes; Lack of decentralization of decision making on matters pertaining to operation and maintenance.</p>	<p>Review of the Water Act to address weak areas; Establish District Regulatory Committee; Strengthen and empower District Water Board; Dissemination of information to rural communities about water related activities; Rehabilitation of old water schemes in preparation for handing over to organized communities for operation and maintenance.</p>

Land Administration, Survey and Settlement	Speed up surveying; Sensitise residents on need of having title deeds; Cooperative plots improvement.	Lack of modern equipment for surveying; Shortage of qualified surveyors; Logistical problems.	Buy modern equipment; Training of surveyors in both public and private sector; Procure transport and other facilities; Public awareness campaigns; Computerize the department; Sensitise community to identify projects for P.I.S.
Environment	Integration of environmental concerns in all development plans; Development of environment database; Conservation measures on catchment riverines and farms; Establishment of tree nurseries; Enhancing agro-forestry in farming systems.	Lack of technical guidelines. Lack of extension personnel; Lack of sufficient funding; Lack of logistical support.	Mobilization, sensitisation of development agents; Capacity building; Reforest all catchment riverines and hilltops; Collaboration among stakeholders.
Fisheries	Rehabilitation and stocking of fish dams; Make fish farming a commercial venture.	Cultural rigidities; Insufficient funding.	Create awareness on potential for fish cropping; Provide fingerings appropriate to the local conditions.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) Kanduyi and Nalondo Divisions	Increase production, generate income; Provide employment.	800 farmers; 22 farmers field schools; 10 workshops; 7 schemes; Innings.	Wholistic extension activities; Focal area assistance; Field days; Demonstrations and CAPS development; Farmer trainings; Tours; Experimentation; Local cattle upgrading; Forage production; Disease Control; Training of farmers, staff and stockists in safe and effective use of pesticides.
Rapid Cassava Multiplication Project All Divisions	Food security and income generation.	Have 1 trial site per-division for other new varieties being tested by Kenya Agricultural Research Institute.	Rapid multiplication of varieties tolerant to cassava mosaic disease.
Banana Bulking District wide	Increase yields; Security of family income and standard of living.	Have 2 bulking sites per division. (20 sites).	Bulking of various types of bananas produced by tissue culture techniques.
Habitat Management Malakisi, Kanduyi, Bumula, Sirisia, Nalondo Division	Conserve soil fertility for better yield and good income; Self-sufficiency in food production; Striga/Stalk Borer Control Provide a source of income to farmers; Provide employment for the rural youth; Alleviate poverty in the	Have at least 10 sites per division; 1 acre plot demonstration sites (a total of 50 sites in the district); Set up 2 demonstration sites per division in a year; 2 training sessions per site 2 residential trainings for	Demonstration of methods, which will ensure control of striga, weed and stalk borer pest of maize by use of desmodium and napier grass respectively; Establish a district profile; Sensitise farmers on irrigation and drainage development; Mobilization of farmers; Demonstration on irrigation

	rural areas.	FES; Hold a workshop to establish a district profile on irrigation and drainage.	and drainage development; Purchase of low cost pumping units; Training of farmers on irrigation and drainage development; Irrigation and drainage extension to farmers; Training of FES on principles of irrigation and drainage.
Cotton Development Malakisi, Chwele, Sirisia, Kanduyi, Nalondo and Bumula Divisions	Improve farmers income and generate employment.	Have a 5 acre sites per division (6 sites in the district).	Bulking of new seed varieties which are high yielding.
Completion of Dormitories at the Bungoma Farmers Training Centre (BFTC)	Improve agricultural production through training.	Raise accommodation capacity to about 100 beds.	Finishing the walls and floor including paintings; Fixing the wall-drops and windows; Fixing the hot water system and electricity; Fixing toilets and other self-contained structures in the toilets and bathrooms in every room; Furnishing the rooms and linens; Equip dining hall.
Fencing at the Bungoma Farmers' Training Centre	Ensure security of the crops on the farm and animals; Keep the fence and school smart and a good learning environment.	Complete the project by 2008.	Construction of the perimeter around the farm and demarcate the fields through purchase of barbed wire and cedar posts; Putting up a keiapple fence around the school and staff quarters.
Agri-Business Project All Divisions	To increase farm incomes for improved rural welfare by imparting analytical skills to farmers that will enable them to take farming as a business.	Conduct two workshops in selected sites in each division; Establish one demonstration plot of high-income enterprises in each division per financial year.	Training workshops, establishment of demonstration plot.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Cassava Multiplication Project All Divisions	1	To ensure availability of enough planting materials for food security and humanitarian.	Have 5 acres per division as bulking sites; Have 1 trial site per division for other new varieties being tested by Kenya Agricultural Research Institute.	Rapid multiplication of varieties tolerant to cassava mosaic disease. Justification: Will improve food security.
Banana Bulking District wide	2	To improve the economic situation of farmers, district food security and income.	Bulking sites established by 2008; Farmers plant tissue cultural bananas.	Bulking of various types of bananas produced through tissue culture. Justification: Food security and improvement of farmers' income.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Mobilization	To have an informed and sensitised community on all issues of environmental concern and sustainable development at household; community; district level; To rehabilitate and conserve wetland in all areas where degradation exists or maybe eminent.	Entire rural and urban communities.	Holding barazas for public sensitisation, awareness creation and popularisation of environmental management policies and legislation; Formation of community based environment management groups.
Wetlands Management and Conservation	Sustainable utilization of wetland resources and products.	Open springs and water courses; Open hills and deforested areas; All un reclaimed wet lands or those converted to environmentally unfriendly uses conserved; All special wetlands resource user groups and all households to participate in conservation activities.	Afforestation and reforestation; Formation of communal groups to manage wetland resources; Enforcement of regulations and by-laws development of alternative options.
Urban Waste Management	To enhance community based proper waste management practices in urban areas to improve livelihood and create employment; To have in place a clean and people friendly environment through community participation.	All markets and commercial interest areas; Schools and related institutions as well as industrial areas; Development sites are cleaned; All community based CBO's and NGO's, formal schoolteachers and Environment officers are sensitised and participate.	Urban community sensitisation on all aspect of waste management and disposal; Develop and promote waste recycling technologies and practices at urban community level as way of earning incomes for the urban poor; Enforcement of relevant regulations and by laws; Discouraging use of non-biodegradable products.
Disaster Management	To enhance community capacity to deal effectively with of disasters and mitigate their effects; Ensure community safety and security.	Disaster Management Committee in operation by 2002.	Undertake surveillance and gather data on disaster occurrences, sources and impacts.; Build capacity to mitigate disasters; Undertake rehabilitation practices in fragile ecosystem areas; Hold barazas to enhance peaceful community co-existence.
Group Nurseries All Divisions	To boost employment opportunities, boost rural income and also environment.	To establish 80 group nurseries; To raise 4 million seedlings annually; To train 16 group committee members annually on nursery management and book keeping methods.	Raise more seedlings for planting.
Webuye Hull Forest (Webuye)	Soil and water conservation; Establish cottage industry and bee keeping; Protection and conservation of existing indigenous trees.	Conduct ten training sessions for the communities living around the forest; Hold seven workshops for the stakeholders; Surveying and gazzettement of 400 Ha. of the forest; Raising of 714,000	Workshops of the stakeholders for project implementation; Training communities on forest protection, creation of bee keeping project in the forest, creation of cottage industry around the forest, creation of picnic sites and other recreation activities; Survey and gazette the forest

		seedlings in Webuwe tree nursery.	under Forest Act Chapter 385 of the laws of Kenya; Planting 714,000 seedlings in the forest.
Agro-Forestry Plots All Divisions	Increase vegetation cover on farms; Soil conservation; Improve environment.	To replant one plot per division per year.	Tree planting; On-farm forestry.

B: New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Agro-Forestry Plots All Divisions	1	Increase crop; Increase vegetation cover; Increase fuel wood supply; Increase fodder.	To establish one 5 acre plot per 2 Div. Per year.	Introduce Agro-forestry in farming activities. Justification: Will keep in conserving soil.
Catchment Afforestation All Division	2	To regulate water flow in rivers hence increase in water supply; To reduce water pollution in rivers.	To protect/reforest 2 catchments and rivers per divisions per year.	To protect all catchment areas and river banks. Justification: Catchment areas being interfered with.
Hill Top Afforestation Kanduyi, Central, Sirisia, Chwele, Tongaren, Bumula and Sirisia Divisions	3	To stop/reduce soil erosion; Increase fuel wood supply; To conserve the environment; Increase bio-diversity; To provide farmers with income by marketing wood based products.	To re-afforest two hilltops per year; To assist two farmers per division per year.	To re-afforest all denuded hills. Justification: Increase the needed timber.
Training District wide	4	To stop/reduce soil erosion; Increase fuel wood supply; To conserve the environment; Increase bio-diversity; To provide farmers with income by marketing wood based products.	One course per division per year for technical staff and local leaders; To organize one field day per division per year; To supply 500,000 seedlings trees to farmers per division per year, this will enable farmers to establish group nurseries; To conduct 10 exchange visits and workshops between farmers per year.	To assist farmers with indigenous forests on the farms to enrich the forests by planting open spaces in the forest; Train farmers on Agro-Forestry/Farm forestry; Train teachers, opinion leaders, local leaders and group committee members. Justification: They need training to boost conservation
Urban Waste Management District wide	5	Improve waste management practises in urban areas.	Have in place an efficient waste re-use and waste re-cycling practises by mid plan period.	Waste re-use practices; Waste re-cycling practices; Sensitisation and awareness creation. Justification: Most centres filthy.
Pollution Abatement	6	To control all forms of pollution occurrences.	To reach all industrialists, Agro based factories, cash crop and horticultural farmers and all local authorities by the end of the plan period.	Sensitisation and training on safe use and consumer behaviour; Enforcement of the standards; Improve urban sanitary management. Justification: Pollution has

				become a major issue in the district.
Permanent Improvement Plots (Tangaren)	7	Delineates and draws the boundaries of settlement plots in the division.	Provide all with the title deeds by the end of the plan period.	Sensitise the communities; Identify the projects for the plots; Determine the boundaries. Justification: Provide settlers with title deeds.
Recovery of SFT Funds (Tangaren)	8	To make settlers pay some money before they are given title deeds for the plots.	Conduct campaigns and barazas in all the sub-location in the division.	Campaigns; Public barazas; Issuance of demand notices. Justification: Provide title deed and generate some revenue.
Environment Plan District wide	9	Come up with a plan to handle Environmental issues in the district.	Have a plan in place by the year 2006.	Plan compilation. Justification: No plan currently exists.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Chwele Fish Farm and Demonstration Centre Chwele Location, Sirisia Division	Create employment opportunities and improve nutrition status.	Complete the project by 2003	Rehabilitation of pond water supply system, construction of distillation tank, fencing the farm, repair poultry cages; Produce cheap certified fingerlings; Establish communal fish farming.
Training of Staff/Farmers	Improve income, employment and nutrition.	To train 8 members of staff and 900 farmers on modern fish farming methods.	Up-date staff and farmers on modern fish farming techniques.
Fish Farming Extension Programme District wide	Improve incomes, employment and nutrition.	All fish farmers in the district.	On-farm trials and spot visits to advice farmers and ensure their activities are on the right course.
Rehabilitation Of Fish Dams District wide	Improve income, employment and nutrition.	Every farmer to realize high profits and encourage others engage in this exercise; Increase capture fishery yields.	Rehabilitate dams within the District and stock them with better species of fish.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tsetse Control Malakisi, Sirisia, Bumula and Kanduyi Divisions	Promote livestock production and human health.	Reduce tsetse fly population by 95 per cent by year 2008; Reduce animal and human trypanosomiasis to zero by 2008.	Put up targets and traps; Replace all worn out targets and traps; Improve all the traps and targets in the divisions; Purchasing of traps and targets.
Kimilili Slaughter House Kimilili Division	To improve hygienic standards in the rural areas.	To encourage more butchers to use the facility.	Hold awareness campaigns on usage of the facility.
Training Of Dip Committees District wide	Reduce tick borne diseases and increase milk production in the district; Improve income.	500 of the committees and private sprayers, farmers with zero grazing animals to be trained.	Training of Dip Committees and private sprayers of livestock in tick control.
Vaccination Programme District wide	Reduce tick borne diseases and increase milk production in the District; Improve income.	Vaccinate all livestock each year.	Vaccination programme against; Newcastle in poultry; Foot and mouth disease

			in livestock; Black quarter and anthrax in livestock.
FFS-IPPM District wide	Safe use of pesticides.	Involve as many schools as possible.	Sensitisation campaigns; Group formations; Trainings.
Safe Use of Pesticides District wide	Encourage proper use of pesticides.	Trainings in all the divisions.	Collaborative trainings.
Expansion of Delamethrine Use in Dips in TseTse Infested Areas District wide	Have tse tse control method that can be sustained by the community.	Reduce tse tse population by 95% by year 2007; Reduce animal/human trypanosomiasis to zero by the year 2007.	Putting up of dips which use decstix; Education of the communities.
Rabies Control District wide	Reduce the disease incidence rate in dogs and livestock.	Reduce dog bite cases by over 50% in the district.	Vaccination programmes.
Livestock Development Programme District wide	Educate the farmers on proper animal husbandry.	Conduct trainings in every division by the end of plan period; Conduct field days after every two years.	Farmer trainings; Hold field days.
Irrigation and Drainage Development District wide	Set up irrigation; Schemes to supplement rainfed farming.	Set up irrigation (3) schemes by the end of plan period.	Survey work; Set up schemes.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tsetse Survey All Divisions	1	Establish the extent of both tsetse species in the district; Establish the apparent densities of each species; Have tsetse control method that can be sustained by the community.	Eradicate Trypanosomiasis and sleeping sickness from the cattle and human population.	Layout biconical traps with attracting along all rivers systems and in all river systems and in all thickets; Purchase new biconical traps. Justification: Need to establish prevalence of tsetsefly.
Decatix Dipping Malakisi, Sirisia and Bumula Divisions	2		Reduce tsetse population by 95%; Reduce animal/human trypanosomiasis to zero.	Training on the use of Decatix by educating Communities on their use. Justification: Sudden increase in animal diseases.
Construction of Dips District wide	3	To reduce the distance covered by cattle/farmers when moving to cattle dips.	To have at least two dips per division.	Construction of new dips. Purchase of acaricide. Justification: Number of dips not enough.
Poultry/Slaughter House/Slab Bungoma Town; Webuye Town; Kimililili Town	4	Improve hygiene and handling of poultry and to ensure public health.	Complete three the facilities by 2008.	Construction of the facility. Justification: No such a facility in the district.
Pig Slaughter Slab Bungoma Town; Kimilili Town	5	Improve hygiene and handling of poultry and to ensure public health.	Construct three slabs by 2008.	Construction of the facility. Justification: No such facilities in the district.
Local Poultry Development District wide	6	Improve on local poultry management to increase egg and meat production.	Train 2,800 farmers on poultry selection, housing and poultry disease control.	Hold on farm trainings; Hold demonstrations; Make follow up visits. Justification: Poultry is very important in the district.
Tick Control District wide	7	To reduce the distance covered by cattle/farmers when	To have at least two dips per division.	Construction of new dips; Purchase of acaricide. Justification: Programme to help

		moving to cattle dips.		improve the dairy sector.
Maintenance of Disease Control Programme District wide	8	Reduce the disease incidence rate and increase milk production.	Increase self employment in rural areas through livestock training.	Vaccination programmes against; Newcastle in poultry; Foot and mouth disease in livestock; Bilack Quanta and anthrax – livestock. Justification: Help improve milk production.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ndivisi/Makusilwa Water Supply	Alleviate water shortage in the area; Raise revenue; Provide clean safe drinking water to reduce epidemic outbreaks; Facilitate establishment of other income generating projects that are water dependant such as dairy farming, brick making, tree nurseries, poultry keeping, etc. to stimulate economic growth and improve the living standards of the rural population thereby endeavouring to reduce poverty.	Water supply restored by 2002.	Rehabilitation of the damaged spring at Kimilili and the rising main; Expansion of treatment works including back wash unit; Replacement of steel storage tanks within Kimilili Town.; (50m ³); Provision of electrical power at the spring source; Purchase and installation of pumping units at the spring source.
Old Kibichori Water Supply Chwele/Central Division	Alleviate water shortage in the supply area; Provide access to safe drinking water; To facilitate establishment of other income generating activities/projects that are water dependent such as dairy farming, poultry-keeping, brick-making and tree nurseries etc. to improve the living standards of the rural population; Raise revenue for further improvement of the water supply development and services.	Restoring water supply by 2002.	Expansion of treatment works; Purchase and installation of back wash; Pumping Units; Laying of distribution pipelines.
Water Points All Divisions	To ensure availability of safe drinking water; Provide a source of income and employment to the existing and potential water vendors.	Ensure accomplishment of 4No. water points per division in 10 divisions every financial year; Provide access to 30No. households per facility per year.	Construction of new, hand dug wells, boreholes and springs (40No.). Rehabilitation of old water points.
Chwele Water Supply Chwele Division	Alleviate water shortage in supply area and safe drinking water; To facilitate establishment of other income generating activities that are water dependant to help improve living standards of the community.	Complete the programme by 2004.	Rehabilitation of 11 boreholes; Construction of 50m ³ w/Pump; Establishment of pumping station; Laying of distribution main; Installation of electrical power supply; Handover supplies to community.
Ngoli Water Supply Sirisia Division	To ensure safe drinking water availability and accessibility by the community for human and livestock	Accomplish the project in 3 financial years.	Purchase and installation of pumping set;

	consumption; To facilitate establishment of other income generating activities so as to raise the community income levels and living standards.		Laying of distribution main; Construction of 1 No. storage tank.
Kibichori/Bokoli W/Supply Chwele/Central Divisions	Augment and rehabilitate; Existing system to alleviate water shortage; Establish IGA that are water related.	One full water supply component to be accomplished every year.	Establish IGAS; Do rehabilitation and augmentation works.
Kibabii Water Supply Chwele Division	To ensure safe drinking water availability and accessibility by the community for human and livestock consumption; To facilitate establishment of other income generating activities so as to raise the community income levels and living standards.	Complete the project by 2006.	Construct intake works; Construction of pump house; Purchase and installation of pumping set; Laying of rising main; Construction of storage tank.
Khasoko Water Supply Bumula Division	Ensure availability of safe drinking water and increased access to it; To facilitate establishment of other income generating activities/projects that are water related such as dairy farming, poultry-keeping, brick-making and tree nurseries etc. to improve the living standards of the population within the scheme.	Complete the project by 2005.	Rehabilitation of intake works; Purchase and installation of pumping set; Replacement of the rising main; Construction of 100m ³ capacity storage tank.
Lwakhakha/Lwandanyi Water Supply Sirisia Division	Avail water for livestock and human consumption; To facilitate establishment of other income generating projects by the community within the supply area, and hence improved living standards.	Complete the project by 2004; The project to be operational within one financial year to serve the desired population within the supply area; Eventually revenue to be collected to ensure sustainability of the supply.	Complete purchase and laying of distribution pipeline; Laying of parallel gravity.
Muchi/Milo Water Supply Webuye Division	To complete the water project and livestock consumption; To facilitate establishment of other income generating projects that are water related to raise income levels and living standards of the people.	Complete the project by 2004; The project to be operational within one financial year to serve the desired population within the supply area; Eventually revenue to be collected to ensure sustainability of the supply.	Replace sections of both rising and distribution mains; Install the vandalized electrical system; Replace the vandalized submersible pump.
Namwela/Chesabiti Water supply Sirisia Division	To ensure safe drinking water available and accessible by the community for human consumption.; To facilitate establishment of other income generating projects that are water related to raise community income levels and living standards.	The project to be operational and serving the community during 2001/2002 financial year period.	Construct intake works; Laying of gravity main; Construct 2 No. BPT; Construct 1 No. storage tank.; Laying distribution pipelines.
Mateka Water Supply Bumula Division	To avail enough safe drinking water to the community for both human and livestock consumption; To facilitate establishment of other income generating projects that are	Completed the project by 2006.	Construction of full water supply.

	water dependant to raise community income levels and living standards.		
Ndalu Water Supply Tongaren Division	Avail safe drinking water and increased access to it by community; To facilitate establishment of other income generating projects that are water dependant so as to raise income levels and living standards of the people within the supply area.	The project to be operational by 2006.	Purchase and installation of pumping unit; Complete construction of storage tank.
Lukhuna Water Supply Tongaren Division	Avail safe drinking water and increased access to it by community; To facilitate establishment of other income generating projects that are water dependant so as to raise income levels and living standards of the people within the supply.	The project to be operational and serving the community by 2001/2002 financial year.	Purchase and installation of pumping units; Laying of distribution pipelines.

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bungoma Rural Water Supply (I&II) Kanduyi Division	1	To ensure safe drinking water available and accessible by the community for both human and livestock; To facilitate establishment of other income generating activities so as to raise community income levels and living standards.	Accomplish one project component every financial year.	Construction of intake and laying water main; Treatment works, storage tanks and pumping units; Distribution network. Justification: Frequent water shortages.
Sikhendu/Kamuku ywa water supply Kimilili Division	2	To ensure safe drinking water available and accessible by the community for both human and livestock; To facilitate establishment of other income generating activities so as to raise community income levels and living standards.	Accomplish one project component every financial year.	Construction of intake and laying water main; Treatment works, storage tanks and pumping units; Distribution network. Justification: Frequent water shortages.
Little Nzoia West W/Project Tongaren Division	3	To ensure safe drinking water available and accessible by the community for both human and livestock; To facilitate establishment of other income generating activities so as to raise community income levels and living standards.	Accomplish one project component every financial year.	Construction of intake and laying water main; Treatment works, storage tanks and pumping units; Distribution network. Justification: Frequent water shortages.
Naitiri Water Project Tongaren Division	4	To ensure safe drinking water available and accessible by the community for both human and livestock; To facilitate establishment of other income generating activities so as to raise community income levels and living standards.	Accomplish one project component every financial year.	Construction of intake and laying water main; Treatment works, storage tanks and pumping units; Distribution network. Justification: Frequent water shortages.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperatives

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Development Programme (LDP)	Increase milk production and income; Improve people's Health and nutrition status; Create employment Reduce rural urban migration.	Increase milk production by 20 per cent by 2006.	Cow from cow rotation; Support to milk marketing; Training and management assistance to cooperative societies.
Intensive Cooperative Member Mobilization Management Improvement Scheme (ICMMIS)	To empower the community socially and economically through member participation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.	Provide education and training continuously.	Education and training
Bungoma Teachers Cooperative House (BUTICOH) Phase II Bungoma Tourist Hotel	Increase the society's income.	Complete the project by 2003.	Completion of phase II of Bungoma Tourist Hotel.

B: New Project Proposals: Cooperatives

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Farm Credit and Merchandise District wide	1	Access credit and inputs to increase production and income.	Establish one store for resale per year per division.	Establish stores for resale for all types of farm inputs. Justification: Will improve access to inputs.
Cotton Rehabilitation Programme. District wide	2	To increase production and income; Create employment	Have the ginnery operational by 2004	Revive Malaba/Malakisi Ginnery and Cotton Cooperative societies Justification: Improve farmers income.
Education and Training District wide	3	Increase efficiency in the management of existing cooperative societies; Have viable cooperatives started; To instil Entrepreneurial skills and knowledge among the members.	Training staff annually; Train management committee members annually; Organise pre-cooperative training sessions per year.	Training of members, leaders and staff of cooperative sub sector; Pre-cooperative education to the public (Awareness creation). Justification: To revitalize the cooperative movement.
Dairy Industry District wide	4	Increase milk production and income; Create employment.	Dairy cooperative operational by 2008.	Revive existing dairy cooperatives and establish new ones. Justification: Will boost dairy production.
Small Scale Processing and Manufacturing Plants District wide	5	To add value and increase farmers income; Create employment.	Establish processing plants by 2008.	Process sunflower industry, groundnuts, tomatoes, maize. Justification: Diversify sources of income.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Land, Survey and Settlement

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Modernization of Equipment Map All Divisions	To ensure accurate work and minimal staff; To have upto date maps for easy reference.	Survey conducted annually; Equipment procured by 2003.	Purchase of E.D.M. machines; Revise the district map.
Computerization of Survey Records	Ensure proper record keeping; Improve efficiency.	Computers procured by the department.	Purchase two computers.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector will need physical infrastructure especially roads and markets in the urban centres. It also requires educated farmers who are able to adopt new technologies. Like all economic activities, Agriculture and Rural Development need security and rule of law. The processing of raw material for value adding and employment creation links it to Tourism and Industry Sector.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

Bungoma District is basically agricultural and the marketing of these products depends very much on the status of infrastructure. To this end the district will endeavour to ensure that the state of the roads and other physical infrastructure necessary for fostering the growth of the economy is in acceptable condition.

On the seemingly alarming rate of rural-urban migration, interventions will be put in place to avert this by encouraging the setting up of small-scale industries in the rural areas.

Under the Rural Electrification Programme more areas will be connected to National Electricity Grid. Posts and Telecommunication Services will be expected to expand their telephone network to interior parts of the district.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The development and maintenance of roads is a pre-requisite to spur sustainable economic growth and is therefore a priority activity in the District Development Plan. Construction of roads offers employment to both the skilled and unskilled labour and therefore contributes to poverty reduction in the district. The sector is involved in the maintenance of all Government buildings. It also designs and supervises the implementation all government projects and construction works. It draws contract documents, estimates; bills of quantities and schedules of materials as requested by various Government departments.

The road network in the district consists of the key market centres that need to be connected to the National Electricity Grid include Chwele, Sirisia and Malakisi. The district in collaboration with the Local Authorities will endeavour to construct physical facilities in such urban and market centres as Chwele, Sirisia and Malakisi.

The telecommunications sub sector is important for people both private and public sector in the district, as they need to communicate and exchange the relevant ideas. The bridges are important as they connect various isolated parts of the district hence improving the efficiency of transport both of goods and people while the market centres in the district act as revenue base to Local Authorities and also offer ready markets for the various agricultural produce.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Public Works	Maintains roads, controls axle load.
Local Authorities	Maintains roads under their jurisdiction; Maintains sewerage systems.
Kenya Roads Board	Prioritises and budgets for roads maintenance.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Routine maintenance of existing roads network. (gravelling, grading, spot improvement, bush clearing, culverts); Open up new roads; Construction of new bridges and maintenance of existing ones.	Financial; Inadequate plant and equipment; Lack of skilled personnel; Lack of capacity in the private sector to undertake contracts.	Undertake minor works directly by MORPW especially grading; Contract out those major works; Solicit for adequate funding; Promote local contractors.
Major Water Works	Enhance operational capacity of water supply to meet the increased water demand; Provide water for both domestic and livestock use; Ensure reliable and safe water to consumers and increase safe water coverage in the district.	Financial; Most water projects operating below capacity.	Undertake affordable projects; Complete all the incomplete water projects; Increase pumping and piping.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Divisions	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kimaeti-Lwakhakha Road (C32) Chwele, Sirisia Korsiadet Division	Rehabilitate the roads to improve transportation and the economy of the district.	Gravel 54km of the road.	Heavy grading; Repair eroded sections; Gravel and spot patch; Culvert repairs; Protection works.
Kimaeti-Mungatsi-Buyofu (C32/D258)	Rehabilitate the roads to improve transportation and the economy of the district.	Gravel 55 .km of the road.	Heavy grading; Repair eroded sections; Gravel and spot patch; Culvert repairs; Protection works.
El-Nino Roads	Rehabilitate the roads to improve transportation and the economy of the district.	Gravel the earmarked length.	Heavy grading; Repair eroded sections; Gravel and spot patch; Culvert repairs; Protection works.
Grading, Spot Patching, Culverts and Bridge Repairs All Constituencies	Rehabilitate the roads to improve transportation and the economy of the district.	Gravel 351.km of the road.	Heavy grading; Repair eroded sections; Gravel and spot patch; Culvert repairs; Protection works.

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sikata – Nalondo Bokoti (D279) Central Division	1	Stimulate economic activity in the area.	Tarmac 21 km.	Clearing, excavation, gravelling, bituminisation and drainage. Justification: It will open up an agriculturally potential area.
Chwele-Namwela-Lwakhakha (C42/D277) Central Division	2	Stimulate economic activity in the area.	Tarmac 20km.	Clearing, excavation, gravelling, bituminisation and drainage. Justification: It will open up an agriculturally potential area.
Webuye-Namaganda Road (D269) Kanduy/Webuye Division	3	Stimulate economic activity in the area.	Gravel 28.8km.	Clearing, excavation, gravelling and drainage. Justification: The road will link the two divisions.
Misikhu-Luyha-Naitiri (E309) Webuye/Tongaren Division	4	Stimulate economic activity in the area.	Tarmac 20km.	Clearing, excavation, gravelling, bituminisation and drainage. Justification: Road becomes impassable when it rains.
Sikhendu-Naitiri-Nzoia C44 Tongaren Division	5	Stimulate economic activity in the area.	Gravel 17.3km.	Clearing, excavation, gravelling and drainage. Justification: Road becomes impassable when it rains.
Chebukaka-Lukhome-Kapsambo Road E317 .Central Division	6	Stimulate economic activity in the area.	Gravel 11.7km.	Clearing, excavation, gravelling and drainage. Justification: Road will boost economic activities.
Bungoma-Kitale-	7	Stimulate economic	Gravel 34.8km of the	Clearing, excavation,

Matulo (E310) Kanduyi/Webuye Division		activity in the area.	road.	graveling, and drainage. Justification: Road passes through high potential area.
Makotelo- Chebukaka Road (D274) Central Division	8	Gravel to all weather standards.	Gravel 18.3km or road.	Clearing, excavation, graveling and drainage. Justification: Will open up an area with a high agricultural potential.
Mfupi-Nzoia River Road D283 Tongaren Division	9	Gravel to all weather standards.	Gravel 17.3km.	Clearing, excavation, graveling and drainage. Justification: Will open up an area with a high agricultural potential.
Ch.ckutumi RAR 27 Sirisia Division	10	Ease communication and support economic development.	Complete the bridge by 2003.	Construct the bridge. Justification: Road passes through high potential area.
Kitinda Bridge C14 Kanduyi Divison	11	Ease communication and support economic development.	Complete the bridge by 2003.	Construct the bridge. Justification: Existing culverts broken.
Kibisi Bridge E309 Webuye Division	12	Ease communication and support economic development.	Complete the bridge by 2003.	Construct bridge. Justification: Culverts not enough to discharge water
Toloso Bridge D275 Sirisia Division	13	Ease communication and support economic development.	Complete the bridge by 2003.	Construct bridge Justification: Culvert washed away.
Makhongae Bridge D283 Tongaren	14	Ease communication and support economic development.	Complete the bridge by 2003.	Construct bridge. Justification: Existing culverts broken.
Namwela Bridge E32 Sirisia Division	15	Ease communication and support economic development.	Complete the bridge by 2008.	Construct wing wall. Justification: Existing culverts not enough to discharge water.
Kasiambo Bridge E159 Kanduyi/Sirisia Division	16	Ease communication and support economic development.	Complete the bridge by 2008.	Install protection works. Justification: Existing one requires replacement.
Sikata Bridge	17	Ease communication and support economic development.	Complete the bridge by 2008.	Install protection works Justification: Existing one washed away.
Sigalame-Muchi- Meru Bridge Kanduyi/Webuye Division	18	Ease communication and support economic development.	Complete the bridge by 2008.	Construct the bridge. Justification: Bridge will join two divisions.
Korisiandet Bridge C32 Sirisia Division	19	Ease communication and support economic development.	Complete the bridge by 2008.	Install protection works. Justification: Existing one got washed away.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Webuye Water Supply Webuye Division	Alleviate water shortage in Webuye Town and increase access to safe drinking water.	At least a full water supply component to be completed every financial year.	Laying of raw water main construction of 1No.sedimentation tank; Construction of 1No.clear water tank, purchase and installation of 3No.pumping

			units; Laying of parallel rising main; Rehabilitation of distribution mains.
Bungoma Water Supply Kanduyi Division	To augment and rehabilitate the existing system so as to alleviate water shortage in Bungoma Town and ensure availability of safe drinking water.	At least a full component to be completed within every financial year.	Construction of 2No. filter units; Purchase and installation of 2No. pumps; Construction of 1No. concrete storage tank of 2350m ³ capacity; Laying of an 8" parallel rising main and distribution main.
Bungoma Sewerage Project	To ensure safe disposal and treatment of water in the town; To safeguard water resources down-stream against pollution; Safe guard health of residents.	To have the full treatment works and sewer system in operation by 2008.	Construction of primary, secondary and maturation ponds; Completion of sewer network; Completion of man-holes and control structures along the sewer network.
Webuye Sewerage Project	To ensure safe disposal and treatment of water in the town; To safeguard water resources down-stream against pollution; Safe guard health of residents.	To have the full treatment works and sewer system in operation by 2008.	Rehabilitation of primary and secondary ponds; Rehabilitation of sewer network.

B. New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kamukuyua – Matri Rural Electrification Programme (REP) Kimilili	1	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas.	Provide electricity by 2008.	Survey and put power lines. Justification This is necessary for the development of jua kali activities and rural industries.
Matulo Farm (REP) Webuye	2	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas.	Provide electricity by 2008.	Survey and put power lines. Justification This is necessary for the development of jua kali activities and rural industries.
Machakha/Namawange Webuye	3	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas.	Provide electricity by 2008.	Survey and put power lines. Justification This is necessary for the development of jua kali activities and rural industries.
Mayanza Line Sirisee	4	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas.	Provide electricity to areas like Sirisia market, Namwela market and secondary school and coffee factories by 2008.	Survey and put power lines. Justification This is necessary for the development of jua kali activities and rural industries.
Chebukwa/Toloso Line Nalondo	5	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas.	Provide areas like Nalondo market and Divisional Head quarters by 2008.	Survey and put power lines. Justification This is necessary for the development of jua kali activities and rural industries.

Chwele/Namawanga Line Chwele	6	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas.	Provide electricity to areas like Chwele market divisional headquarters etc by 2008.	Survey and put power lines. Justification This is necessary for the development of jua kali activities and rural industries.
Musikome-Myange – Kimaeti Line Bumala	7	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas.	Provide electricity to areas like Bumala Centre, Mateka Secondary and Myanga market by 2008.	Survey and put power lines. Justification This is necessary for the development of jua kali activities and rural industries.
Tongaren/Brigadier market Line.	8	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas.	Provide electricity to areas like Tongaren market and Brigadier market by 2008.	Survey and put power lines. Justification This is necessary for the development of jua kali activities and rural industries.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is very important for the Agriculture and Rural Development for marketing purposes. A good road network will make it easy for agricultural produce to reach the markets easily. Some of the produce is perishable, which need to reach the market as soon as possible. Good road network is also necessary for development of tourism, promoting trade and industry as well as access to health facilities by the community.

There are a number of public awareness campaigns targeting the various communities in the district and a good road network is a pre-requisite to reaching them. In addition, an efficient communication system facilitates exchange of information that is necessary for economic activity.

The Provincial Administration in its daily work needs to reach the people in order to disseminate government policies.

Electricity is a very important source of energy mostly in the urban towns and up coming centres in the district. It therefore automatically links the various sectors in the provision of energy. The Jua Kali sector needs regular supply of electricity for its growth. There is also a linkage between this sector and the industries in the district, which use electricity as the main source of energy. The sector also links very closely with the Ministry of Health. Good sanitary conditions will translate into reduced waterborne and airborne disease. Good communication network in the district is important to virtually all the other sectors for their growth. The various marketing centres in the district provide ready markets for the farming communities and also form a revenue base for the relevant Local Authorities.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will endeavour to pursue the government policy of structural adjustment and liberalization. The Departments of Trade, Industry, Weights and Measures facilitate the business community. The government will also ensure fair trading practices are observed.

Regarding industrial development, the government will, through positive policy measures, encourage private investment particularly in the rural parts of the district in order to curb rural – urban migration and to alleviate poverty. The local investors will be assisted to identify the viable opportunities. Regular visits to the existing manufacturing firms will be made to establish their needs. To further promote industrial development, information will be availed to the business community regarding the international business opportunities particularly the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) where the USA market has opened itself to 2000 Kenyan items to be exported duty free. The department will also provide data on investment opportunities in the district.

The district will also undertake development of existing tourist attractions to re-activate this sub sector, which has otherwise been dormant.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

In view of the district’s high agricultural potential, agro-based industries are particularly viable. Such industries will offer ready markets for the district’s agricultural produce, which currently have no market. This is especially true of maize, horticulture, tobacco and milk. Such development will create jobs and improve the livelihood of the people and hence reducing poverty. It will also create linkages between other sectors. Currently, industrial development in the district is low with major industries being those that were established in the early 1970s. During the Plan period the district will embark on promoting intensive labour in small-scale industries and the use of appropriate local technologies. The existing industries like Nzoia Sugar and Webuye Pan Paper Mills will continue to play a very important role in the district’s overall economic development through creation of employment and use of local raw materials.

There are 51 urban and market centres in the district provide the converging points for traders to transact businesses. The number of licensed businesses is 3,933, which provides a good revenue base that can be harnessed for further development of these centres. The free movement of goods and service across the border with Uganda has flourished resulting in non-availability of a wide range of goods and service in the district.

The sector also facilitates traders to acquire credit facilities for expansion of their businesses. The small-scale industries or “Jua-Kali” are one of the most important sectors in Bungoma District. The industry uses the local resources and recycled waste and is labour intensive hence assisting in job creation in the district.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Consumers	Buy quality goods at affordable prices
Hotel Industry	Provides accommodation for the tourist industry
Department of Applied Technology; Jua Kali Industry, Kenya Industrial Estates, NGOs (Family Development Programme and Public Banking Programmes and Kenya Women Finance Trust).	Provides training on business skills through voucher training programmes; Promotion of small scale industry to revive moribund Jua Kali sheds; Training for small business establishment and funding through micro-financing
The Government	Policy guidance, formulation of conducive laws and training on management skills.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Tourism	Promote tourism.	Data and information on tourist attraction not adequate.	Develop brochure about tourist attractions; Improve infrastructure (roads); Put up decent hotels; Decentralize the operations of the Kenya Tourism Board.
Small Scale Industries	Encourage formation of interest groups; Construction of Jua Kali sheds.	Many unaware of importance of such associations; Lack of capital and electricity; Lack of water in most ideal sites.	Awareness campaigns; Lobbying for specific concerns on behalf of members; Develop programme to improve access to credit facilities; Provide the required infrastructure (water, electricity).
Industries	Avail land for industrial sites.	Land not readily available.	Local Authorities set aside land for industrial use; Encourage would be entrepreneurs to pool land.
Financial Services	Promotion of business; Strengthen the operation of Joint Loan Board.	Funds not sufficient; Stringent lending conditions; Lack of title deeds; Loan defaulting; Inadequacy of loanable funds; Defaulting rates high.	Hasten provision of title deeds; Make borrowing easy; Improve mechanisms of loan recoveries; Government to increase funds; Devise effective debt recovery methods.
Trade	Promotion of business.	Funds not sufficient; Stringent lending conditions; Lack of collaterals; Loan defaulting.	Hasten issuing of title deeds; Make borrowing easy; Improve loan recovering mechanisms.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dissemination of Information All Divisions	Promote investment and entrepreneurship.	Training sessions held; Public barazas held.	Training, extension services, holding public barazas.
Identification of Investment Projects District wide	Encourage investments.	Appraisals completed.	Project appraisals for identified projects.

B: New Project Proposals: Industry

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Preparation of the District Investment Brochure	1	Promote investment.	Brochure published by 2003.	Collecting information from various organizations; Compiling it. Justification: To initiate investment opportunities.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Trade Development Joint Loan Board District wide.	Expansion of their business; Promote investors.	The board targets to give loans to about 200 traders district wide.	Repayment collections; Disburse loans to entrepreneurs.
Business Training Extension Services and Counselling District wide	Promote business development.	To train 300 traders within the Plan period.	Conduct training for the entrepreneurs; Conduct seminars; Provide extension services.

B: New Project Proposal: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Offices Bungoma Town	1	To ease accommodation problems.	The construction to start immediately when funds are availed.	To construct office block. Justification: Currently in rented building.

B: New Project Proposals: Small-Scale Enterprises

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Jua Kali Sheds Project All Divisional HQS	1	Promote efficiency in production.	Have Jua Kali sheds in all Divisional hqs. by End of Plan period.	Construct Jua Kali Sheds. Justification: Will boost Jua Kali sector.
Formation of Jua Kali Associations	2	Enable access to loans.	Have one Jua Kali Association in every division by end of plan period.	Form the associations and register them. Justification: To pool resources for advancement.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector has a number of links with other sectors. The sector needs Agriculture and Rural Development for the provision of food, water and raw materials inputs in agro-based industries. The Physical Infrastructure sector provides roads and other physical facilities need to boost trade and commerce.

The Human Resource Development sector provides skilled personnel to this sector. Through Information Communications Technology sector the tourism opportunities available in the district are made known to the rest of the world while information about trade and investment opportunities available in the district is also disseminated. The Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order sector ensures security in the district. Through the Judicial system disputes among the participants in the sector are arbitrated and fair play is guaranteed.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Vision and Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The Ministry of Education’s main objective of ensuring the provision of quality education is in line with the sector’s vision and mission of ensuring the “achievement of greater level of human resource development through improved human capabilities.”

The Department of Health will endeavour to ensure a healthy population through curative, preventive and promotive health care. Sports Department on the other hand will promote and sustain a sporting culture among the districts population for healthy living and active participation in development activities. Positive cultural aspects will be encouraged for sustainable and equitable rural development for all and to contribute to poverty reduction through the promotion and development of trade, water supply, rural employment and sustainable utilization of the natural resources.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is characterised by social mobilisation and self-help especially in education and health services. The Ministry of Education ensures the development of skilled manpower in the district. This is done by making sure that high academic standards are maintained in educational institutions through the provision of quality education.

The main goal of the health sub sector, on the other hand is to reduce the incidence of diseases and improvement of quality of life. The Bungoma District Malaria Initiative

(BDMI) has assisted to fight against malaria. This has been through the provision of treated nets and other related programmes.

The Water and Sanitation Programme targets water borne diseases and sanitary conditions through a number of activities while the Expanded Programme on Immunization undertakes immunization will activities to ensure that communicable diseases among children is controlled. The women will also benefit from safe motherhood and family planning services. The nutrition unit within the hospital focuses on reduction of malnutrition and related problems among mothers and children.

With the advent of the HIV/AIDS pandemic the sector under Ministry of Health plays a very important role in checking the spread and at the same time taking care of those already affected, through education and public awareness campaigns. In addition, it offers curative services to the district population. Sports promote social and emotional development through teamwork and ensure that the youth are fully engaged, thus checking on cases of drug abuses and juvenile delinquencies. They also promote health. Sporting can also be a source of income for sportsmen and women.

Culture related activities are part of this sector. The government through Department of Culture coordinates the activities and related services of the sub sector. These include promotion of arts, traditional foods, positive moral ethics and development of national image and identity.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

With the diminishing government resources, the NGO's, CBO's and the church have assumed a greater role especially in taking care of the vulnerable groups and social mobilization. However, in the Education sub-sector, the government provides and pays professionally qualified staff of various educational institutions. It also gives bursaries to needy but academically brilliant students.

Politicians contribute towards the development of education by mobilising local resources through participating in funds-drives and by sitting on school B.O.Gs, while parents contribute to the financial support through fees for development of essential infrastructure in schools and by buying books and equipment.

BOGs manage secondary schools on behalf of the Minister of Education while NGOs also give financial and material donations to schools to supplement the government and parents contribution. Together with the churches, they sponsor many schools both public and private. The churches also provide the spiritual guidance.

Private sector organisations such as Pan Paper and BAT have helped in establishing educational institutions of high standards, which they also financially support. The business community have also supported the education in the district by providing bursaries to best performing students.

In health sub sector, the government is also the key stakeholder. It ensures that the health services are availed to the population and that they are both affordable and accessible. The government also supports the health sub sector by funding the supply of potable water and food production. Other government support to the health sub sector includes

health education in schools, community education and funding the relevant infrastructure and personnel.

The Local Authorities ensure that there is adequate environmental sanitation in towns and large markets, while private companies like Webuye Pan Paper Mills, Nzoia Sugar Company, and BAT have clinics, which offer curative services to their employees.

The church institutions like Lugulu, Friends, Misikhu Mission Hospital, Kibabii, Khasoko Health Centres offer integrated health services to the population. The NGO's like AMREF, AMKENI, and MYWO offer reproductive health services, capacity building and prevention of communicable diseases.

The civil society too supports the sub sector by adopting and implementing key health practices crucial for the sectors development. It is envisaged that all the stakeholders will continue to play their respective roles during the Plan period for the benefit of district's population.

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Culture, Recreation and Sports	Group development (Women, Youth and Self help groups); Community development projects to increase food security and income.	Inadequate database in the field; Inadequate budgetary allocations; Low real family income; Marketing problems; Poverty; Limited micro-financing; Inadequate supervision from the department; Community politics; Goodwill from leaders non-existence; Lack of data on poverty and food insecurity.	Develop group action plans; Develop follow-ups; Pilot with specific groups; Develop M&E indicators; Improve financial management of groups; Employ multi-sectoral approach; Table banking; Use participatory development approaches; Develop proposals for funding; Form District Coordination team. Develop Community action plans.
Education and Training	Improvement of academic and performance standards in national examinations; Improve the standards in the performance of co-curricular activities; Improvement of pupil enrolment and reduction of pupil drop-out rates; Improve performance of BOGs and PTAs in school management; Establish essential infrastructure in schools e.g. modern laboratories, libraries etc.	Understaffing; Lack of text-books; Limited financial resources; Strikes (indiscipline); Negative attitude towards sports; Lack of sports facilities, qualified personnel and equipment; Poverty among parents which leads to non-payment of fees; Harsh punishments by teachers; Low education levels of BOG and PTA members.	Hire B.O.G. paid teachers; Formulate textbook policies in schools; Hold fund drives; Minimize cases of strikes; Impart positive attitude towards sports; Reduce levies charged by schools; Ensure teachers adhere to the ban on corporal punishment; Hold seminars and workshops to educate BOG and PTA members on the management of educational institutions; Request for donations from NGOs and Government.
Sports	Football, netball and volleyball development; Facilities and equipment development; Creating HIV/AIDS awareness; Other sports introduced	Shortage of sponsors; Shortage of technical personnel; Shortage of funds; High poverty incidence; Shortage of facilities.	Technical training; Establish youth centres for football development; Renovate the Kanduyi Stadium; Create more awareness on HIV/AIDS among sportsmen/women;

			Establish centres for such games.
Culture	Registration of cultural groups; Kenya music and cultural festivals; Cultural research; Cultural exhibition.	Not many are willing to register, due to lack of awareness and the fee for registration; Suspicion among some especially herbalists; Delay in obtaining certificates from Nairobi; Lack of funds to organize the festivals, transport and upkeep of participants; Lack of incentives and interest in the festivals; Lack of facilities such as recording equipment and transport; Mobilization of participants is a difficult exercise due to lack of funds, transport and limited staff.	To sensitise the community on the importance of being registered with the Government; Encourage income-generating projects to raise the registration fee; Decentralize the issuance of the certificates to the district; Create awareness on the role of the music festival; Identify sponsors; Familiarization method to be applied, more awareness to be created; Start the exhibitions at the divisional-level to cut down on transport costs; Look for donors/sponsors.
Health and Nutrition	Malaria prevention and treatment; Prevention of STI/HIV/AIDS; Promotion of safe motherhood; Improve on immunization coverage; Prevention of malnutrition related diseases; Better environmental health management.	Scarcity of resources (finance, material and manpower); Drug resistance to chloroquine; Inadequate data; Inadequacies in health management skills; No VCT's space available; Resistance to behavioral change; Poverty; Re-emerging diseases eg. TB; Negative staff attitude; TBAs influence; Costly health services; Inadequate skills providers; Inadequate health information; High drop-out rate; Irregular antigen supply; Negative beliefs e.g (antigens laced with contraceptives); Inadequate food production and supply; Irregular supply of nutritional supplements; Inadequate operational staff; Scarce resources; Increase in population; Shortage of PHTs.	Plan and allocate resources equitably; Avail second line drug of choice for malaria treatment; Update staff on use of HMIS; Manpower development; Data and related reports to be shared with stakeholders; Establish VCT centres; Enhance health awareness campaign; Encourage income generating activities; Encourage prompt treatment of TB; Update service providers; Improve provision of health services; Provide tools and equipment; Encourage community to cost share in the provision of health services; Improve on health education; Accelerated immunization; Integrated disease surveillance; Strengthen social mobilization; Improve health education programmes; Improve on food production and supply; Encourage demonstration gardens; Encourage proper food utilization and diet; Initiate income generating projects (IGAS); Improve micro-nutrient supplementation of iron, iodine and vitamin A; Plan and allocate resources equitably; Encourage family planning utilization; Strengthen public awareness on environmental health management.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: New Project Proposals: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Based Nutrition Programme Bumula, Malakisi, Kanduyi, Ndivisi and Sirisia Divisions	1	To enhance capacity of rural communities to plan and implement sustainable social development activities; Improvement of nutritional security.	Increase coverage from the current one sub-location to five sub-locations.	Implementation of Community Action Plans. Justification: The divisions have more pockets of the poor.
Group Promotion and Community Mobilization District wide	2	To increase household income and food security.	Pilot with five communities and ten groups from every division; Increase coverage from the present one division to five divisions.	Hold mobilisation barazas and workshops; Register groups. Justification: Makes groups more active.
Table Banking Fund District wide	3	Inculcate the concept of savings mobilization and borrowing in the community.	Link all groups to the established Table Banking Fund.	Groups apply and borrow from the fund for their enterprises Justification: Poverty reduction.

B: New Project Proposal: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV/AIDS Intervention Project	1	Check the spread of the disease and reduce the incidence of opportunistic infections.	Harmonize the present registered CBOs and develop models in every division. All needy orphans of school going age, widows and widowers in the district.	Interventions and the care for the AIDS orphans, PWAs, preventive and curative interventions; The BBI implements activities targeting widowhood in health, inheritance, education and food security; Database developed on widowhood in the district. Justification: Will assist to check increase.
Bungoma Bulekhwa Initiative (BBI)	2	To empower widows; Widowers to participate in social economic development.	3 widow and widowers groups per division by 2008.	Mobilization capacity building Micro credit.
HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaigns	3	Create awareness on HIV/AIDS.	Put campaign mechanisms in place in all the divisional by 2008.	Form campaign committees; Have intersectoral campaigns.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Malaria Prevention and Treatment District wide	To reduce incidence and prevalence of malaria in pregnancy; Enable HWS workers to manage childhood illnesses	90 per cent of ANC attendance to be served; 80% clinicians to be trained and updated; At least 100 B1 sites or	Provide intermittent treatment (IPT) for ANC mothers; Increase capacity for integrated management of childhood illness in both health facility

	at the facility level; Allow community to participate directly in the health care of their children; To facilitate availability of ITNs to pregnant women and the under twos'; Improve health management information system.	community pharmacies to be initiated within the plan period; 80 per cent of households access and use insecticide treated nets; 90% reporting coverage attained; 100% HWS collect and use information routinely.	and community levels; Facilitate provision of ITNs to pregnant women and the under 5's; Collect analyse and disseminate information.
STI/TB Control Project District wide	Ensure blood safety to reduce infection; Reduce the STI prevalence.	All blood meant for transfusion be screened; 20 VCT centres to be established in all 10 divisions in the district; 100% health service providers to be updated on syndromic management.	Blood screening (for transfusion); Initiate more VCT centres; Prompt an effective STI's Syndromic Management; Voluntary counselling and testing of clients/patients.
Promotion of Safe Motherhood District wide	Improve utilization of reproductive health services.	Update all health workers on safe motherhood practices.	Family planning services; Safe and clean deliveries; Obstetric care including post abortion care.
Expanded Immunization Coverage	Reduce mortality and morbidity.	Extend coverage to the whole district.	Immunization activities; Integrated disease surveillance.
Prevention of Malnutrition and Nutrition Related Diseases District wide	Reduce malnutrition and related diseases in 5 yrs and be able to regularize supply of nutritional supplement.	Malnutrition and related diseases reduced by 30 per cent.	Distribute IEC materials on nutrition; Conduct food demonstrations; Conduct follow-ups and home visits; Treat malnourished children and give supplementary foods; Health education on importance of kitchen gardens and IGAs.
Environmental Health Management Project District wide	Reduce incidence and prevalence of environmental health related diseases.	Water-borne, vector borne and related diseases reduced.	Hold barazas to sensitise community on the importance of safe water and sanitation facilities as well as waste management; Support communities to protect water sources; Teach communities to recycle and reuse wastes; Carryout food and food premises inspection; Take food samples for analysis; Conduct medical examination for food handlers.

A: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (CIMA)	1	Reduce the prevalence of childhood illnesses.	20 sites in the district established.	Identify and establish B1 sites; Purchase and supply essential drugs for the B1 sites. Justification: Important for the children.
Expansion and Modernization of Bungoma District Hospital Mortuary	2	Improve on the general sanitation.	Improvement achieved by 2003.	Expand and acquire more space; Improve on the refrigeration; Improve the drainage system Justification: Current

Decentralization of Health Services (DARE) District wide	3	Improvement in management and use of resources.	Improvement in utilization of services within 5 years time.	mortuary too small. Seminars and workshops on proper resource management; Independent decision making on matters pertaining to health. Justification: Spread services through out the district.
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A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
A.E.O. Office Sinoko-Ndivisi	Improve performance.	Complete construction of at least 3 offices by the end of 2002.	Construction of an Office block to house the A.E.O.s Office.

B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Extension of DEO's Inspectorate office	1	Provide conducive working environment to better performance of the inspectors.	Complete construction by 2005.	Construction of an office block to accommodate 15 inspectors of schools. Justification: Current offices are congested.
DICECE Resource Centre Sibembe	2	Improve the effectiveness of both trainers and trainees.	Complete construction of structure by 2005.	Construction of a DICECE. Justification: Project will serve a wide area.
District Teacher's Resource Library-cum-Resource Centre	3	Improve performance of both the teachers and officers.	Complete construction of building by 2004.	Construction of a building and provide shelves, cupboards and cabinets. Justification: Will cover wide area.
Installation of Lightening Arresters in Prone Schools in the District	4	Minimize cases of lighten strikes in schools.	Install arresters in at least 20 schools by the year 2005.	Installing lighting arresters. Justification: Prone to lighting.
Establishment of Youth Training Centres District wide	5	Promotion of sports and youth development.	Establish centres in 4 divisions on pilot basis; To have at least 3-4 tournaments in these centres each year.	Identification of centres; Identification of technical persons; Provision of basic training equipment; Formation of groups; Training, monitoring and reporting. Justification: To remove idleness.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Culture at Work District wide	To preserve the Kenyan culture, encourage and promote cultural based industries; To create Kenyan national identity.	Registration and promotion of all recognized artists, herbalists, acrobatics, traditional dancers; choirs, bands and other groups/individuals involved in cultural activities.	Identification and registration of individuals, cultural groups involved in cultural activities, historical sites and monuments of cultural value for preservation.
Kenya Music and	Promotion of Music,	Bukusu elders and all	Organize Kenya Music and

Cultural Festival Organize and conduct cultural festivals at the Divisional and District levels.	Music, singing, dancing, and sports. Entertainment. National movement. Conservation of culture. Industry, institutions, and social activities. Moral, spiritual and other values.	groups/individuals involved in cultural activities from all divisions at least once in a year.	Cultural festival at the Divisional and District levels. Carry out research on Birmen cultural practices related to marriage, child bearing, circumcision, death and burial ceremonies. Organize District cultural exhibition.
FOOTBALL OR SPORTS GROUPS	Football, basketball, badminton, etc.	Hold annual sporting tournaments.	Trainings. Holding of tournaments. Supervision of sporting groups.

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE	High	To improve the condition of the structures and have better facilities.	Accomplish the activities by the year 2008.	Forming of the committee. Planning of work on the site. Justification: To save the cultural heritage from the threat of destruction.
TRAINING OF OFFICIALS	High	To have experts in sports coaching.	Have annual training sessions for each and every division.	Train experts in the field like football, volleyball, badminton etc. Justification: To create a pool of trained officials.

C: New Project Proposals: Children

Project Name	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
CHILDREN'S CLUBS	High	To provide recreational facilities for children.	Establish clubs in all divisions.	Organize sports and cultural activities.
CHILDREN'S GARDENS	High	To provide educational facilities for children.	Establish gardens in all divisions.	Organize educational and cultural activities.
CHILDREN'S CLUBS	High	To provide recreational facilities for children.	Establish clubs in all divisions.	Organize sports and cultural activities.

D: New Project Proposals: Labourers

The labourers in the construction sector work with long hours and under difficult conditions. They are exposed to various health hazards and safety risks. The government should take steps to improve their working conditions and provide them with necessary facilities. This project aims to provide labourers with recreational and educational facilities. The government should establish labourers' clubs and gardens in all divisions. The clubs should provide recreational facilities like sports, games, and cultural activities. The gardens should provide educational facilities like reading rooms, libraries, and vocational training. This project will help labourers to improve their quality of life and provide them with necessary facilities. The government should take steps to improve their working conditions and provide them with necessary facilities. This project aims to provide labourers with recreational and educational facilities. The government should establish labourers' clubs and gardens in all divisions. The clubs should provide recreational facilities like sports, games, and cultural activities. The gardens should provide educational facilities like reading rooms, libraries, and vocational training. This project will help labourers to improve their quality of life and provide them with necessary facilities.

of HIV/AIDS as a national disaster, each and every Ministry at the district level have established Aids Control Units (ACU) to address the problem. This is in line with the fact that HIV/AIDS is no longer not only a health issue a development related problem.

The Department of Culture and Social Services also plays a role in social mobilization and awareness campaigns on various development issues.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Vision and Mission

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The main objective of this sector is to increase access to the appropriate information and technology, analyse and document a consumer friendly information package and establishment of community resource centres for information dissemination. The District Development Committee has constructed a modern DIDC, which if fully equipped, will improve on information and technology delivery in the district. There are also a few computer-training centres within Bungoma Town which are assisting in imparting computer skills to district's labour force.

During the Plan period, the postal and telecommunication will be called upon to create a levelling environment for the operation of independent (private) telecommunication providers like mobile phones and cyber cafes. There will also be need to revive the local rural press in Sukusu language which existed sometime back. This will make important information reach a wider segment of the district population. And above all rural electrification will be expanded to ensure the establishment of the above said facilities succeed.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Communication is essential to human survival and has always played a key role in development matters. Therefore Bungoma District like any other region in the country or world cannot do without a good ICT. Communication can serve different functions like helping overcome problems and can be used to monitor economic and social progress with tangible results. As an economic unit, information about the district is very crucial in its development. Any entrepreneur who wants to invest in the district will first require basic information about the district.

They will want to know for example the resource base of the district and the level of development of these resources. They will want to know the human resource base and their level of training. They will also want to know the infrastructure network in the district. It is in all these that the sector is very important. In Bungoma District, the

District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) plays a key role in storing and disseminating development information about the district. This information covers implementation levels of various projects, resource base and the profitable investment areas. These are in the form of documents and data sheets.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Private sector and NGOs, Pan Paper Mills, BAT, Kencell, Kenya Agricultural Community Exchange	Operate telephone bureaus; Are high consumers of telecommunication and other ICT services; Are information providers; Provide training on ICT.
State Corporations: Telecom Kenya, Nzoia Sugar Factory etc	Are high consumers of ICT services.
GOK	Training of DIDC staff on ICT; Provision of policy guidelines on ICT; Extension of KNLS to the district; Public information through the Department of Information
DEC Members	Consumers of information processed at the DIDC through use of DMIS.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Communication Technology	Infrastructure development in communication technology.	Most technology is in hands of private sector.	Fully liberalize the sector.
Information Development	Development of information about human resources.	Availability of statisticians.	Strengthen DIDC information base.
Research and Development	Research.	Funds for research.	Setting data bases that are socially and economically important.
DIDC	Improve patronage of the DIDC.	Inadequate information about the facility.	Public awareness on the importance of the DIDC.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Public Library Bungoma Town	1	Public education and information.	Complete construction and put in reading materials by 2008.	Put up the structure; Supply the reading material. Justification: The district does not have a facility like this one.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector links and facilitates information and communication flow between the other sectors. In Agriculture and Rural Development sector farmers need to have information about weather, and prices of farm produce. Through the sector tourists are able to get all the information they need to know about the district. The information about the various

ways of preventing common diseases assists in controlling the spread of such diseases. Lastly intelligence information enables the police and provincial administration to manage the security of the district.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In line with the vision and mission of the sector, the district will endeavour to put in place an enabling environment where each and every sector will be able to realise its potential and achieve its set goals and objectives. This will be achieved through offering adequate security and managing the available resources efficiently. All the development institutions will be expected to play their rightful roles as set in national and sectoral policies.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Under this sector, the Provincial Administration ensures the population is provided with adequate security. The sector also ensures that the district development priorities are well researched and development process is evenly distributed, all-inclusive as well as participatory.

Through the judicial system, the sector ensures dispensation of justice while the Probation Department ensures that the light offenders are instead deployed to offer community services to public institutions.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration	The police and the judiciary will ensure that law and order is maintained.
Finance and Planning	Ensure sound planning and financial management.
Community	Provides relevant information for security purposes and participates in projects monitoring and evaluation.

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Administration of Justice	Ensure security and justice prevails.	Lack of adequate logistical facilities; Vicinity to the international border; Security personnel not adequate; Legal staff not enough.	Provide enough financial and other logistical facilities; Intensify surveillance at border points to check illegal immigrants; Recruit additional security personnel; Recruit enough legal staff.
Finance and Planning	Ensuring transparency and financial guidelines control	Lack of transparency in public offices; Corruption rooted in some offices.	Train affected staff on proper financial management; Make public servants aware of negative effects of corruption and poor governance.
Development Planning	Coordination of development activities, training on PRAs to communities, monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development projects in the DDPs.	Insufficient funds; Lack of sufficient stationery; Poor attendance.	Organize training workshops for development committee members; Avail enough funds for monitoring and evaluation of development projects; Avail funds for organizing DDC and DEC meetings.
Probation Services		Lack of logistical facilities.	Carry out follow-up of offenders; Train offenders on artisan skills.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Development Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Planning Unit Project	To ensure the building is secure.	Complete the project by 2008.	Fence the plot; Re-enforcing the gates.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Ensure implementation efficiency.	Visit projects on a quarterly basis.	Regular monitoring of development projects.
Training of Community Service Order Supervisors	Ensure offenders are corrected and rehabilitated.	Adequate supervision capacity by 2008.	Training of community service order supervisors both from institutions and volunteers.

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Malakisi Divisional Headquarters Malakisi Division	1	Improve staff performance.	Ensure land is acquired by 2002; Construction finished by 2004.	Acquisition of land; Construction of the office. Justification: The division has no office
Police Lines Malakisi Division	2	Improve staff performance.	Acquire land by 2002; Complete construction by 2003.	Acquisition of land; Construction of AP lines. Justification: There is need to step up security.
Tongaren Divisional Headquarters Tongaren Division	3	Improve staff performance.	Complete construction by 2005.	Fencing of the available land; Construction of offices. Justification: Division has no offices.
Webuye Divisional Headquarters Webuye Division	4	Improve staff performance.	Complete construction by 2008.	Acquisition of land; Construction of offices. Justification: Division has no offices.
Kamukuywa	5	Improve the	Complete by 2003.	Construction of AP post and

AP/Police Post Kimilili Division		welfare and motivation of the APs.		lines. Justification: There is need to step up security.
Webuye AP lines Webuye Division	6	Improve the welfare and motivation of the APs.	Complete by 2006.	Construction of AP lines. Justification: There is need to step up security.
Nasyanda AP Post Bumula Division	7	Improve the security of the people.	Complete by 2004.	Acquisition of land; Construction of AP post. Justification: There is need to step up security.
Kimaeti AP Post Bumula Division	8	Improve the security of the people.	Complete by 2004.	Acquisition of land; Construction of AP post. Justification: Bring services closer to the people.
Lugulu AP Post	9	Improve the security of the people.	Complete by 2003.	Acquisition of land; Construction of AP post. Justification: Bring services closer to the people.
Disaster Management and Preparedness	10	To put in place mechanisms of copping with and managing predictable or unforeseen disasters.	Reach all the vulnerable communities in the district, road users, industries and schools.	Surveillance, mitigation, rehabilitation and relief coordination. Justification: There is need to be ahead in disaster preparedness.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The core function of this sector is administrative coordination of the operations of all sectors and ensures that security and justice prevails. The sector also disseminates government policies and guidelines. It also undertakes social mobilisation for such sectors as Agriculture and Rural Development and Human Resources Development. Through these, the sector links and makes sure that the relevant policies are implemented.

It also links with Physical Infrastructure sector in mobilizing the local communities to implement the government policies. The linkage with the Information Communications Technology sector is invested in the policy dissemination aspect in which the ICT provides the relevant medium.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

TABLE 4.1: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Component	Activity	Indicator	Measurement Method	Frequency	Responsible Party
Project Management	Developing the project plan	Project plan approved	Review of project plan	Quarterly	Project Manager
	Monitoring project progress	Project progress on track	Regular project meetings	Monthly	Project Manager
Implementation	Implementing the project plan	Project activities completed	Field visits and reports	Quarterly	Project Manager
	Evaluating project impact	Project impact on target population	Surveys and interviews	Annually	Evaluation Team

To keep the government policy makers and all stakeholders well informed about progress on the implementation of projects for early intervention and corrective measures, this chapter unequivocally defines the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms which will be put in place during the Plan period.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

While monitoring will be done frequently throughout the project implementation period, evaluation will be done in the project medium term and at the end of the project period. This will be done at the community, divisional and district levels.

At the community (village, sub-location, location) level, monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken by the various project committees who will base their assessment on the project plans. All stakeholders involved in development at this level will be represented in the project committees.

The Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DivMEC) composed of the District Officer, Divisional Heads of Department, NGOS, Donor agencies and other stakeholders will undertake the monitoring and evaluation of projects at the divisional level. Monitoring will be done on quarterly basis and during field days. Subsequent reports will be placed before the Divisional Development Committee for discussion, adoption, intervention and submission to the District Development Committee (DDC).

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

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Livestock Development Programme	400,000	2003	Number procured.	Monthly, quarterly and annual reports.	MOA&RD, FINNIDA	Ensure procurement and upgrading.
NALEP	3.75m	2003-2004	Number of farmers implementing recommendations; Reports; Improved yields in tons.	Monthly, quarterly and annual reports.	MOA&RD SIDA	Community mobilization.

FFS-IPPM	113,800	2003	Number of schools involved.	Reports to DDC/DEC.	MOA&RD, IFAD, FAO, KARI	Sensitisation; Group formation; Training.
Safe Use of Pesticides	600,000	2003-2008	Number of training sessions held.	Reports to DDC/DEC.	MOA&RD AAK	Collaborative training.
Completion of Dormitories at BFTC, Equip and Fencing.	10m	2003	Percentage of completion.	Site visits reports; Reports to DDC/DEC.	GOK	Ensuring the construction proceeds as planned.
Irrigation and Drainage Development	600,000	2002	Number of irrigation sites; Irrigation infrastructure.	Reports to DDC; Site visits reports.	MOA&RD	Ensure implementation proceeds as planned.
Rapid Cassava Multiplication	500,000	2003-2005	Number of sites setup.	Site visits reports.	MOA&RD	Training; Land preparation.
Banana Bulking Improved	900,000	2003-2005	Number of sites setup; Tissue culture banana seedlings planted.	Site visits reports.	MOA&RD KARI	Acquisition of clean tissue cultured planting materials.
Habitat Management	750,000	2003-2005	Degree of management; Number of sites setup.	Reports: Quarterly, Annual.	MOA&RD KARI/ICIPE	Progress monitoring
Cotton Development	900,000	2003-2005	Number of bulking sites set up; No. of ha. under cotton.	Site meeting Reports.	MOA&RD KARI	Training; Inputs ; Provision for bulking and demonstrations.
Agri-Business Project	2.1 m	2003-2008	Number of workshops; Number of demonstrations	Reports to DDC/DEC.	MOA&RD	Ensure implementation.
Local Poultry Development	900,000	2002-2008	Number of farmers put in the programme; Number of new birds.	Field visit reports.	MOA&RD, FITCA	Ensure implementation.
Tick Control	8.25m	2003-2007	Number of dippings.	Reports from the DLPO to DDC/DEC.	MOA&RD	Farmers provide labour and locally available materials; GOK provides technical staff.
Expansion of Delamethrine Use in Dips in Tsetse Infested Areas	90,000	2002-2007	Procurement records.	Reports from the field.	MOA&RD	Avail funds for the purchase of the insecticides.
Maintenance of Disease Control Programme	10.3m	2003-2007	Heads of cattle; Number of poultry vaccinated.	Field visit; Reports	MOA&RD	Organize for workable programmes; Farmers to present livestock for vaccination.
Kimilili-Slaughter House	600,000	2003-2007	% of implementation; Contract documents.	Site visit reports	MOA&RD	Butcher men to ensure clean environment.

Training of Dip Committees	8.0m	2002-2008	Number of trainings held.	Field visits and reports.	MOARD	Ensure implementation.
Vaccination Programme	10.0m	2002-2008	Number of vaccination campaigns.	Field visits and reports.	MOARD	Ensure implementation.
Poultry Slaughter Houses/Slabs	10m	2003-2007	% of implementation; Contract documents.	Site visit reports.	MOA&RD	Avail the plot.
Pig Slaughter Slabs	10m	2003-2007	% of implementation; Contract documents.	Site visit reports.	MOA&RD	Ensure completion.
Tse-tse Control	67.9m	2003-2007	Per cent of reduction of incidences of tsetse related diseases.	Surveillance reports.	MOA&RD	Collaboration from the community.
Decatrix Dipping	14m	2003-2007	Incidences of related disease; Number of animals dipped.	Field visits and reports	MOA&RD	Collaboration from community.
Tsetse Survey	1.5m	2003-2007	Survey report compiled.	Survey reports.	MOA&RD	Collaboration from community provision of fund by GOK.
Rabies Control	3m	2003-2007	Number of dogs vaccinated; Incidences of rabies.	Surveillance reports.	MOA&RD	Collaboration from community provision of fund by GOK.
Livestock Development Programme	9.3 m	2003-2005	No. of dairy cows; No. of dairy cooperative societies.	Field reports.	MOA&RD; Relevant NGO's.	Ensure effective education and training.
Construction of dips	20 m	2002-2008	The number of dips constructed.	Field visits; Field reports; Site meetings.	MOA&RD Communities.	Provide funds; Ensure project implementation.
Vaccination Programme	2.5m	2002-2008	Number of animals vaccinated.	Field visits and Reports.	MOARD.	Ensure proper implementation by GOK.
Cooperative Members mobilization	15 m	2003-2007	No. of training sessions.	Workshop reports; Participants' records.	MOA&RD; Swedish-Cooperative Centre; (SCCC/K)	Carryout interventions in health, Agriculture and Cooperatives.
Bungoma Teachers Cooperative House	20 m	2003-2006	Completed building.	Site visits reports.	Teachers Housing Cooperative Society.	Construction and payments.
Farm Credit and Merchandise	54 m	2003-2006	Number of stores setup.	Field reports; Reports from farmers.	Cooperative Societies.	Education and training coordination; Funding.
Cotton Rehabilitation Programme	200m	2002-2008	Number of cotton societies revived; Ha. under cotton.	Ginning records; Farmers' reports.	MOA&RD.	Carryout surveys; Monitoring and evaluation.
Education and Training	8.5 m	2002-2008	Number of education and training programmes planned and held.	Farm visits; Report from the field.	MOARD NGOS Members.	Plan co-ordinate and evaluation.
Small Scale Processing and Manufacturing	36 m	2002-2008	Quantity of sunflower, tomatoes and	Factory visits; Reports from factory and	MOARD NGO's Donors.	Feasibility studies; Co-ordination

plants			groundnuts milled.	the field.		monitoring and evaluation; Member sensitisation education and training; Financing.
Dairy Industry	9.27 m	2002-2008	Number of dairy industries revived and established; Quantity of milk delivered and processed.	Factory visits; Milk records; Reports from the field; Employment opportunities availed	Co-operatives NGO's Donors.	Feasibility studies; Education and training; Funding.
Ndivisi Makusilwa Water Supply	1.5 m	2003-2007	Completed project components.	Reports to DDC; Reports from DWO; Site visits reports.	MOA&RD; Water Department	Provision of technical and financial support; M&E capacity building.
Old Kibichori Water Supply	499,000	5 years	Completed project components.	Reports to DDC; Reports from DWO; Site visits.	MOA&RD; Water Department.	Provision of technical and financial support; M&E Capacity buildings.
Kibichori/Bokoli Water Supply	696,250	5 years	Completed project components.	Reports to DDC; Reports from DWO; Site visits reports.	MOA&RD; Water Department.	Provision of technical and financial support; M&E Capacity buildings.
Water Points	2.1 m	2003-2008	Completed project components.	Reports to DDC; Reports from DWO; Site visit reports..	MOA&RD; Water Department.	Provision of technical and financial support; M&E capacity building.
Bungoma Rural Water Supply	20 m	2003-2008	Completed project components.	Reports to DDC; M&E Supervision reports.	MOA&RD; Water Department.	Technical and Financial support; Capacity building.
Sikhendu Kamukuywa Water Supply	20	2002-2008	Completed project components.	Reports to DDC; M&E supervision; Reports.	MOA&RD; Water Department.	Technical and financial support; Capacity building.
Little Nzoia West Water Supply	7.5 m	2003-2008	Project components completed.	Reports to DDC; Reports from DWO.	MOA&RD	Technical; Financial; Supervision.
Naitiri Water Project	0.25 m	2003-2006	Project components completed.	Reports to DDC; Reports from DWO; Site visit reports.	MOA&RD; Water Department.	Technical and Financial support; Supervision.

Chewele Water Supply	9 m	2002-2007	Complete project components.	Reports to DEC/DDC reports from D.W.O.	MENR; Community; NGO's and Private sectors.	technical and financial support; M&E of works; Capacity building; Provision of regulatory services; Service delivery to the beneficiaries.
Ngoli Community Water Supply	30m	2002-2005	Complete project components.	Reports to DEC/DDC reports from D.W.O.	MENR; Community; NGO's and Private sectors.	Provision of technical and financial support; M&E of works; Capacity building; Provision of regulatory services; Service delivery to the beneficiaries.
Kibabii Water Supply	4.7m	2002-2006	Complete project components.	Reports to DEC/DDC reports from D.W.O.	MENR; Community; NGO's and Private sectors.	Provision of technical and financial support; M&E of works; Capacity building; Provision of regulatory services; Service delivery to the beneficiaries.
Khasoko Water Supply	4.7m	2002-2005	Complete project components.	Reports to DEC/DDC reports from D.W.O.	MENR; Community; NGO's and Private sectors.	Provision of technical and financial support; M&E of works; Capacity building; Provision of regulatory services; Service delivery to the beneficiaries.
Lwadhakha/Lwandanyi Water Supply	16 m	2002-2004	Complete project components.	Reports to DEC/DDC reports from D.W.O.	MENR; Community; NGO's and Private sectors.	Provision of technical and financial support; M&E of works; Capacity building; Provision of regulatory services; Service delivery to the beneficiaries.
Muchi – Milo Water Supply	3 m	2002-2004	Complete project components.	Reports to DEC/DDC reports from D.W.O.	MENR; Community; NGO's and Private sectors.	Provision of technical and financial support; M&E of works; Capacity building; Provision of regulatory services; Service delivery to the beneficiaries.

						beneficiaries.
Namwele/ Chesabit Water Supply	3 m	2002- 2003	Complete project components.	Reports to DEC/DDC reports from D.W.O.	MENR; Community; NGO's and Private sectors.	Provision of technical and financial support; M&E of works; Capacity building; Provision of regulatory services; Service delivery to the beneficiaries.
Mateka Water Supply	5 m	2004- 2008	Complete project components.	Reports to DEC/DDC reports from D.W.O.	MENR; Community; NGO's and Private sectors.	Provision of technical and financial support; M&E of works; Capacity building; Provision of regulatory services; Service delivery to the beneficiaries.
Lukhuna Water Supply	5 m	2004- 2006		Reports to DEC/DDC reports from D.W.O.	MENR; Community; NGO's and Private sectors.	Provision of technical and financial support; M&E of works; Capacity building; Provision of regulatory services; Service delivery to the beneficiaries.
Water points	20.0m	2002- 2008	Number of wells and boreholes put up.	Field visits; Reports.	Water Department	Ensure proper implementation by GOK.
Ndalu Water Supply	3.0m	202- 2005	Works done; Purchasing of pumping unit.	Field visits; Reports.	Water Department	Ensure proper implementation by GOK.
Group Nurseries	4 m	200 3- 2007	No. of nurseries set up.	Field visits; Reports.	Community; NGOs; MENR.	Ensuring Implementation; Technical input.
Webuye Hill Forest	4 m	2002- 2007	Number of trees planted.	Field visit reports.	Community; NGOs; MENR.	Ensuring implementation; Technical input.
Agro-Forestry	0.5m	2003- 2007	Number of agro-forestry trees planted by farmers.	Field visits reports.	Community; NGOs; MENR.	Ensuring implementation; Technical input.
Catchment afforestation	1.5m	2002- 2008	Area brought under afforestation.	Field visits and reports.	MOENR.	Ensure implementation.
Hill Top Afforestation	1.0m	2002- 2008	Area brought under afforestation.	Field visits and reports.	MOENR.	Ensure implementation.
Community Awareness Creation.	3.5m	2002- 2008	Number of awareness and training sessions.	Workshop reports.	Community; NGOs; MENR.	Ensuring implementation; Technical input.
Environment Plans	2.5m	2003- 2008	Plans procured.	Plan documents.	Community; NGOs; MENR.	Ensuring Implementation; Technical input.
Wet land Management and Conservation	2.5m	2003- 2008	Conservation infrastructure	Field visits reports ;	Community; NGOs;	Ensuring Implementation;

			in place.	Reports of MENR.	MENR.	
Urban Waste Management	1.5m	2003-2008	Absence of garbage in the urban areas.	Reports by DPHO; Town visits	Local Authorities; DPHO.	Implementing the programme; Inspection.
Pollution Abatement	3.5m	2003-2008	Volume of money spent on abatement.	Filed visits reports; MENR reports.	MENR; Local Authorities; Business Community.	Ensuring is implementation execute.
Permanent Improvement Plots	1 m	2003-2007	Number of plots identified.	Field visits reports.	Local Authorities; DPHO.	Implementing the programme; Inspection.
Cooperative Society Plots	1m	2002-2007	Number of cooperatives paying.	Reports to DDC/DEC	Local Authorities; DPHO.	Implementing the programme; Inspection.
Recovery of SFT Funds	1 m	2003-2007	Number of settlers who pay.	Reports to DEC/DDC; MOL&S records.	MOL&S Settlers.	Collection of loans; Loan repayment.
Computerize Documentation at Lands Office	1.2m	2003-2007	No. of computers procured; Records computerized.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Procurement records.	MOL&S suppliers; Computer experts.	Process records; Train staff.
Modernization of Equipments Records, and Map Revision at Surveys	4 m	2003-2007	Equipment procured; No. of maps produced.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Procurement records.	MOL&S	Funding and procurement; Production of maps; Supply of equipment.
Training	0.5m	2002-2004	Number of field trainings.	Performance of trainees	MOENR.	Ensure implementation.
Chwele Fish Farm	1.0m	2002-2003	Number of fingerlings; Work done on the tank; Extent of rehabilitation.	Field visits and reports.	MOENR.	Ensure implementation.
Training of Staff Farms	0.5m	2002-2004	Number of farmers trained.	Performance of trainees.	MOENR.	Ensure implementation.
Fish Farming Extension Programme	1.5m	2002-2008	Number of ponds put up; Quality of fish and quantity.	Field visits; Reports.	MOENR.	Ensure implementation.
Rehabilitation of fish dams.	2.0m	2002-2005	Number of dams rehabilitated.	Field visits and reports.	MOARD	Ensure proper implementation.
Disaster management District wide	1.0m	2002-2004	Number of barazaas rehabilitation works done.	Field visits; Reports.	Disaster Management Committee.	Provision of resources by NGOs, GOK and Donors.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Bungoma Water Supply	1.7 m	2003-2007	Completed project components.	Reports from DWO; Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visit reports.	MOPW; MENR; Local Authorities; NGOs; Water Users.	Provide funds and implement; Management and maintenance of the project.
Webuye	1.3 m	2003-	Completed	Reports from	MOPW;	Provide funds and

Water Supply		2007	project components.	DWO. Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visit reports.	MENR; Local Authorities; NGOs; Water Users.	implement; Management and maintenance of the project.
Bungoma Sewerage Works		2003-2005	Completed project components.	Reports from Municipal Council. Reports to DDC/DEC.	MOPW; MENR; Local Authorities; NGOs; Water Users.	Provide funds and implement; Management and maintenance of the project.
Webuye Sewerage Works	973,250	2003-2004	Completed project components.	Reports from Municipal Council; Reports to DDC/DEC.	MOPW; MENR; Local Authorities; NGOs; Water Users.	Provide funds and implement; Management and maintenance of the project.
Sikata-Nalondo-Bokoli Road D279	140 m	2003-2007	No. of kms tarmacked.	Site visit reports; Reports to DDC/DEC; Contract documents.	MOPW&PW; Private sector.	Funding; Implementation; Maintenance.
Chwele-Namwela-Lwakhakha Road C42/D277	200 m	2003-2007	No. of kms tarmacked	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC; Contract documents.	MOPW&PW; Private sector.	Funding; Implementation; Maintenance.
Webuye-Namaganda Road D259	140 m	2003-2006	No. of kms gravelled.	Site visit reports; Reports to DDC/DEC; Contract documents.	MOPW&PW; Private sector.	Funding; Implementation; Maintenance.
Misikhu-Luuya-Naitiri Road E309	51 m	2003-2005	No. of kms tarmacked.	Site visits reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Contract documents.	MORDPW; Private sectors.	Funding; Implementation; Maintenance.
Sikhendu-Naitiri-Nzoia Road (C44)	90 m	2003-2007	No. of kms gravelled.	Site visit reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Contract documents.	MORPW; Private sector.	Funding; Implementation; Maintenance.
Chebukua-Lukhome-Kapsamba Road (E317)	36 m	2003-2006	No. of kms gravelled.	Site visit reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Contract documents.	MORPW; Private sector.	Funding; Implementation; Maintenance.
Mfupi Nzoia River D283 (Tongaren)	30m	2003-2006	No. of kms gravelled.	Site visit reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Contract documents.	MORPW; Private sector.	Funding; Implementation; Maintenance.
Bungoma-Ekitale-Matulo E310	105 m	2003-2006	No. of kms gravelled.	Site visit reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Contract	MORPW; Private sector.	Funding; Implementation; Maintenance.

				documents.		
Makotelo-Chebukaka Road (D274)	54 m	2003-2005	No. of kms gravelled.	Site visit reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Contract documents.	MORPW; Private sector.	Funding; Implementation; Maintenance.
Kimaeti-Luakhakha Road	10m	2002-2003	Distance gravelled.	Field visits; Reports.	MORPW	Ensure proper implementation.
Kimaeti-Mungatsi-Buyofu (C32/D258)	10m	2002-2003	Distance gravelled.	Field visits; Reports.	MORPW	Ensure proper implementation.
Elnino Roads	60m	2002-2003	Distance gravelled.	Field visits; Reports.	MORPW	Ensure proper implementation.
Grading, Spot Patching, Culverts and Bridge Repairs		2002-2003	Distance gravelled.	Field visits; Reports.	MORPW	Ensure proper implementation.
Chepkutumi RAR27 Bridge	2 m	2003	Completed project.	Site visits; Report to DEC/DDC; Contract document.	MORPW; Private sector.	Funding; Implementation; Maintenance.
Kitinda Bridge C14	1 m	2003	Completed project.	Site visit reports; Report to DEC/DDC; Contract document.	MORPW; Private sector.	Funding; Implementation; Maintenance.
Kibisi Bridge E309	1 m	2003	Completed project.	Site visit reports; Report to DEC/DDC; Contract document.	MORPW; Private sector.	Funding; Implementation; Maintenance.
Toloso Bridge D275	1 m	2003	Completed project.	Site visit reports; Report to DEC/DDC; Contract document.	MORPW; Private sector.	Funding; Implementation; Maintenance.
Makhonge Bridge D283	1.2 m	2003	Completed project.	Site visits reports; Report to DEC/DDC; Contract document.	MORPW; Private sector.	Funding; Implementation; Maintenance.
Namwela Bridge	1 m	2003	Completed project.	Site visits; Report to DEC/DDC; Contract document.	MORPW; Private sector.	Funding; Implementation; Maintenance.
Kasiambo Bridge D159	2.5 m	2003-2004	Completed project.	Site visits; Report to DEC/DDC; Contract document.	MORPW; Private sector.	Funding; Implementation; Maintenance.
Sikata Bridge	200,000	2003	Completed project.	Site visit reports; Report to DEC/DDC; Contract document.	MORPW; Private sector.	Funding; Implementation; Maintenance.

Sigalama-Muchi Meru Bridge	0.5 m	2003	Completed project.	Site visits reports; Report to DEC/DDC; Contract document.	MORDPW; Private sector.	Funding; Implementation; Maintenance.
Korisiandet Bridge	0.5 m	2003	Completed project.	Site visit reports; Report to DEC/DDC; Contract document.	MORPW; Private sector.	Funding; Implementation; Maintenance.
Kamukuywa – Maeni REP		2003-2006	Survey work done and length of lines.	Field visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	Ministry of energy (MOE, KPLC).	Ensure implementation takes place.
Matulo Farm REP		2003-2006	Survey work done and length of lines.	Field visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	Ministry of energy (MOE, KPLC).	Ensure implementation takes place.
Machakha/ Namawanga		2003-2006	Survey work done and length of lines.	Field visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	Ministry of energy (MOE, KPLC).	Ensure implementation takes place.
Mayanfa line		2003-2006	Survey work done and length of lines.	Field visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	Ministry of energy (MOE, KPLC).	Ensure implementation takes place.
Chebukwa/ Toloso Line		2003-2006	Survey work done and length of lines.	Field visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	Ministry of energy (MOE, KPLC).	Ensure implementation takes place.
Chwele/ Namawanga Line		2003-2006	Survey work done and length of lines.	Field visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	Ministry of energy (MOE, KPLC).	Ensure implementation takes place.
Musikome/ Myanga		2003-2006	Survey work done and length of lines.	Field visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	Ministry of energy (MOE, KPLC).	Ensure implementation takes place.
Tongaren/ Brigadier Line		2003-2006	Survey work done and length of lines.	Field visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	Ministry of energy (MOE, KPLC).	Ensure implementation takes place.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Dissemination of Information	1 m	2002-2008	Number trained; No. of training sessions.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Workshop records.	GOK (Tourism, Trade and Industry).	Provide business information.
Preparation of Investment Brochure	0.5 m	2003-2005	Prepared and published brochure.	Reports to DDC/DEC.	GOK (Tourism, Trade and Industry).	Collect information; Edit and publish.
Trade, Joint Loan Board	5 m	2003-2006	Number of loans and recipients.	Transaction records and documents.	MOLG; Local Authorities; Business Community.	Fund the project; Funds management of the scheme.
Construction of Trade Offices	8 m	2003-2004	Completed works.	Site visit reports.	MOTTI; MOR&PW.	Ensure the implementation.
Identification of	0.3m	2002-	The number of	Progress	Trade and	Proper

Investment projects.		2004	projects appraised.	reports; Field visits.	Industry Departments.	Implementation.
Business, Training Extension Services and Counselling	0.2m	2002-2005	Number of traders trained.	Progress reports; Field visits.	Trade and Industry Departments.	Proper Implementation.
Jua Kali Sheds Project	5.0m	2002-2008	Number of sheds put up.	Field visits and reports.	Trade and Industry Departments.	Proper Implementation.
Formation of Jua Kali Associations	0.8m	2002-2008	The number of associations formed.	Field visits and reports.	Trade and Industry Departments.	Proper Implementation.

4.2.4 Human Resources Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Malaria Control	18 m	2003-2008	Reported cases of malaria morbidity.	Reports to DDC; Hospital records.	MOH; Community; NGOs; Private sector.	GOK to provide drugs; BDMI – to train and supply ITNS.
STI/HIV/AIDS Control	8 m	2003-2008	No. of VCT centres; Reported cases of infection.	Reports to DDC; Records from hospital; Reports from MOH.	Private sector.	GoK: funds and drugs.
Promotion of Safe Motherhood	15 m	2003-2008	No. of mothers and pregnant women attending MCH clinics.	Clinic reports; Records from MCH clinics.	MOH; NGOs; Private sector.	GoK: funds; BDMI-training, handle ANC mothers.
Enhanced Immunization	20 m	2003-2008	% coverage; No. of health education training sessions held.	Quarterly reports; Records from the clinics and MOH.	MOH; WHO; Private sector.	GoK to support staff and provide funds; WHO to provide antigens.
Prevention of Malnutrition	14 m	2003-2008	No. of health education sessions held; No. of demonstrations; No. of malnourished children.	Community reports; Quarterly reports; Records from MOH.	MOH; BDMI.	GoK to provide funds and support staff; BDMI to develop and distribute materials.
Better Environmental Health Management	25 m	7 years	No. of springs wells protected; No. of food premises inspected; No. of incinerators constructed.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visit reports; Community reports.	MOH BDMI	GoK to provide funds; BDI to provide ITNS.
Community Integrated management of Childhood Illness	1.0m	2002-2008	Number of sites established.	Field visits; Progress reports.	MOH	Ensure implementation.
Expansion and Modernisation of Bungoma Hospital Mortuary	3.0m	2002-2003	Rehabilitations done.	Field/site visits.	MOH	Ensure implementation.
Decentralisation of health	0.5m	2002-2007	Number of trainings done.	Progress reports	MOH	Ensure implementation.

Services.						
Assistant Education Office	300,000	2002-2003	Completed building.	Site visit reports.	MOE; MORPW.	Monitor construction.
Extension of District Education Office	2 m.	2002-2003	Completed building.	Site visits reports.	MOE; MORPW.	Monitor construction.
Construct DICECE Resource Centres	5 m	2003-2004	Completed building.	Site visit reports.	MOE; MORPW.	Monitor construction.
District Education Office Library	0.5 m	2003-2004	Completed building.	Site visit reports.	MOE; MORPW.	Monitor the implementation
Installation of Lightening Arrestors	5 m	2003-2007	Number of arrestors installed.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visit reports.	MOE; BOG.	Funding and installation.
Community Based Nutrition Programme	4 m	2003-2006	Number of communities covered.	Progress reports to DDC/DEC.	Social Services.	Social Services Department to facilitate.
Group Promotion and Community Mobilization	2.5 m	2003-2005	No. of groups trained. No. of community members trained.	Progress reports to DDC/DEC.	Social Services.	Social Services Department to facilitate.
Table Banking Fund	0.3 m	2003-2007	Number of loans provided.	Group records.	Social Services (GOK)	Proper fund management.
Bungoma Balehwa Initiative (BBI)	3 m	2003-2007	Number of widowers and orphans reached.	Progress reports.	BBI; Community.	Ensuring community participation.
Culture at Work	0.7 m	2003-2008	Number registered.	Reports to DDC/DEC.	GoK; Cultural groups and general community.	Mobilization and sensitisation.
Kenya Music and Cultural Festival	0.74 m	2003-2008	Number of participants.	Reports to the DDC/DEC.	Department of Culture; Cultural groups. Etc.	Organisation of the programme.
District Cultural Centre	5 m	2003-2005	Completed centre.	Site visit reports; Contract documents.	Department of Culture; MOPW.	Supervise construction.
Office Block	4 m	2003-2005	Office block completed.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Contract documents.	Department of Culture; MOPW.	Identify site and construct.
Renovation of Kanduyi Stadium	3 m	2003-2005	Work accomplished.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visit reports.	Bungoma Municipality.	Raise funds; Ensure implementation.
Training of Community of Service Order Supervisors	0.5 m	2003	Number trained.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	Probation Department.	Ensure implementation.
Formation of Sports Groups	148,000	2003-2004	Number of tournaments; Number of training sessions.	Reports from sports groups; Reports to DDC/DEC.	Department of Sports; Sports men/women.	Provision of technical personnel; Organisation; Training.
Training of Sports Officials	284,800	2002-2004	Number of training sessions held.; Number of competitions held.	Reports from associations; Reports to DDC/DEC	Department of sports; Sportsmen/ Women; Trainers.	Provide training. Provide fund. Locate suitable venues.
Establishment	80,000	2002-	Number of	Reports from	Community;	Provide funds.

of Youth Training Centres		2004	centres established	associations and the community; Site visits.	MOC&SS; Youth.	Ensure implementation.
HIV/AIDS Intervention Project	1 m	2003-2005	Number of victims receiving help; No. of project members and groups.	Monthly and annual reports	Community NGOs; GOK; Private sector.	Public awareness; Funding; Expertise.
HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaigns	80,000	2003-2008	Number of awareness meetings held.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	Department of Sports; MOH; OOP; Sportsmen/ women.	Ensure implementation.

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction of a Public Library	5 m	2003-2006	Completed and equipped library.	Site visit reports; Contract documents.	GOK contractors.	Provide funds; Construct and equip the building.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Malakisi Divisional Headquarters	5 m	2002-2004	Works completed.	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC.	Office of the President; MOR&PW.	Provide funds; Ensure completion.
Malakisi Divisional AP Lines	1 m	2002-2003	Works completed.	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC.	Office of the President; MOR&PW.	Provide funds; Ensure completion.
Webuye Divisional Headquarters	5 m	2002-2007	Works completed.	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC.	Office of the President; MOR&PW.	Provide funds; Ensure completion.
Tongaren Division Headquarters	5 m	2002-2004	Works completed.	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC.	Office of the President; MOR&PW.	Provide funds; Ensure completion.
Kamukuywa AP Post	1 m	2002	Works completed.	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC.	Office of the President; MOR&PW.	Provide funds; Ensure completion.
Webuye AP line	1m	2002-2005	Works completed.	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC.	Office of the President; MOR&PW.	Provide funds; Ensure completion.
Nasyanda AP Post	1 m	2002-2003	Works completed.	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC.	Office of the President; MOR&PW.	Provide funds; Ensure completion.
Kimaeti AP Post	2 m	2002-2003	Works completed.	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC.	Office of the President; MOR&PW.	Provide funds; Ensure completion.
Lugulu AP Post	1m	2002	Works completed.	Site visits; Reports for DDC/DEC.	Office of the President; MOR&PW.	Provide funds; Ensure completion.
Pollution Abatement	3.5 m	2003-2008	Volume of money spent on abatement.	Field visits reports; MENR reports.	MENR; Local Authorities; Business community.	Ensuring implementation execute.
District Planning Unit	0.5m	2002-2003	Extent of work done.	Site visit; Progress reports.	MOFP	Ensure implementation.

Monitoring and Evaluation	1.4m	2002-2008	Number of monitoring visits.	Quarterly reports.	MOFP	Ensure implementation.
Training of Community Service Order Supervisors	0.6m	2002-2008	Number trained.	Progress reports.	OOP	Ensure implementation.
Disaster Management and Preparedness	2.0m	2002-2008	The degree of preparedness and alertness.	Field reports.	MOFP	Ensure implementation.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PROGRAMME INDICATORS

The performance indicators in the following table will give an indication on the impact of the project/programmes in the various sectors.

Sector	2001 Present Situation	2004 Mid Term	2008 End of Plan Period
Health			
HIV/AIDS prevalence,	20-30%	15-25%	10-15%
Doctor/patient ratio	1:142,446	1:100,000	1:80,000
% H/hold accessible to health centres	60%	70%	80%
Education			
Primary			
Drop-out rates:			
Girls	53.1%	40%	20%
Boys	57.45%	40%	20%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:38	1:35	1:40
Secondary			
Drop-out rates:			
Boys	20%	15%	10%
Girls	26.5%	20%	15%
Teacher pupil ratio	1:15	1:20	1:35
Adult Literacy level			
Male	94%	95%	98%
Female	85%	88%	92%
Water and Sanitation			
No. of households with access to piped water	65,248	80,000	100,000
No. Household with access to potable water	120,194	150,000	200,000
Energy			
H/holds with electricity	4,000	8,000	10,000
% H/hold using firewood/charcoal	83.9%	70%	60%
%H/hold using kerosene, gas, biogas;	8.5%	20%	30%
Poverty level	56%	54%	50%
Communication			
No. Households with telephone	957	1,500	3,000
Mobile service coverage	3 towns	Whole district	Whole district
Transport:			
Roads: Bitumen	165.6 km	200 km	220 km
Demography			
Crude birth rate	55.3/1000	50/1000	45/1000
Crude death rate	11.3/1000	10/1000	8/1000
Life expectancy (years)	60	62	65
Infant mortality	78/1000	75/1000	70/1000