



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**MAKUENI
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002—2008**

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

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FOREWORD

The Makueni 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 assisted by the District Development Officer and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders in the district. 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 Makueni 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 previous District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.
- Chapter Three: Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the PRSP/MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forum.
- Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for this 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

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BTC	Belgium Technical Cooperation
CBO	Community Based Organization
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DC	District Commissioner
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DSO	District Statistical Officer
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGA	Income Generating Activities
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agencies
KCB	Kenya Commercial Bank
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KREP	Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme
KWFT	Kenya Women finance Trust
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MENR	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
MOE	Ministry of Energy
MOH	Ministry of Health
MORPW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NES	National Environmental Secretariat
NFE	Non Formal Education
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NRB	National Registration Bureaus
O & M	Operational and Maintenance
PMEC	Provincial Monitoring Committee
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RAR	Rural Access Roads
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases

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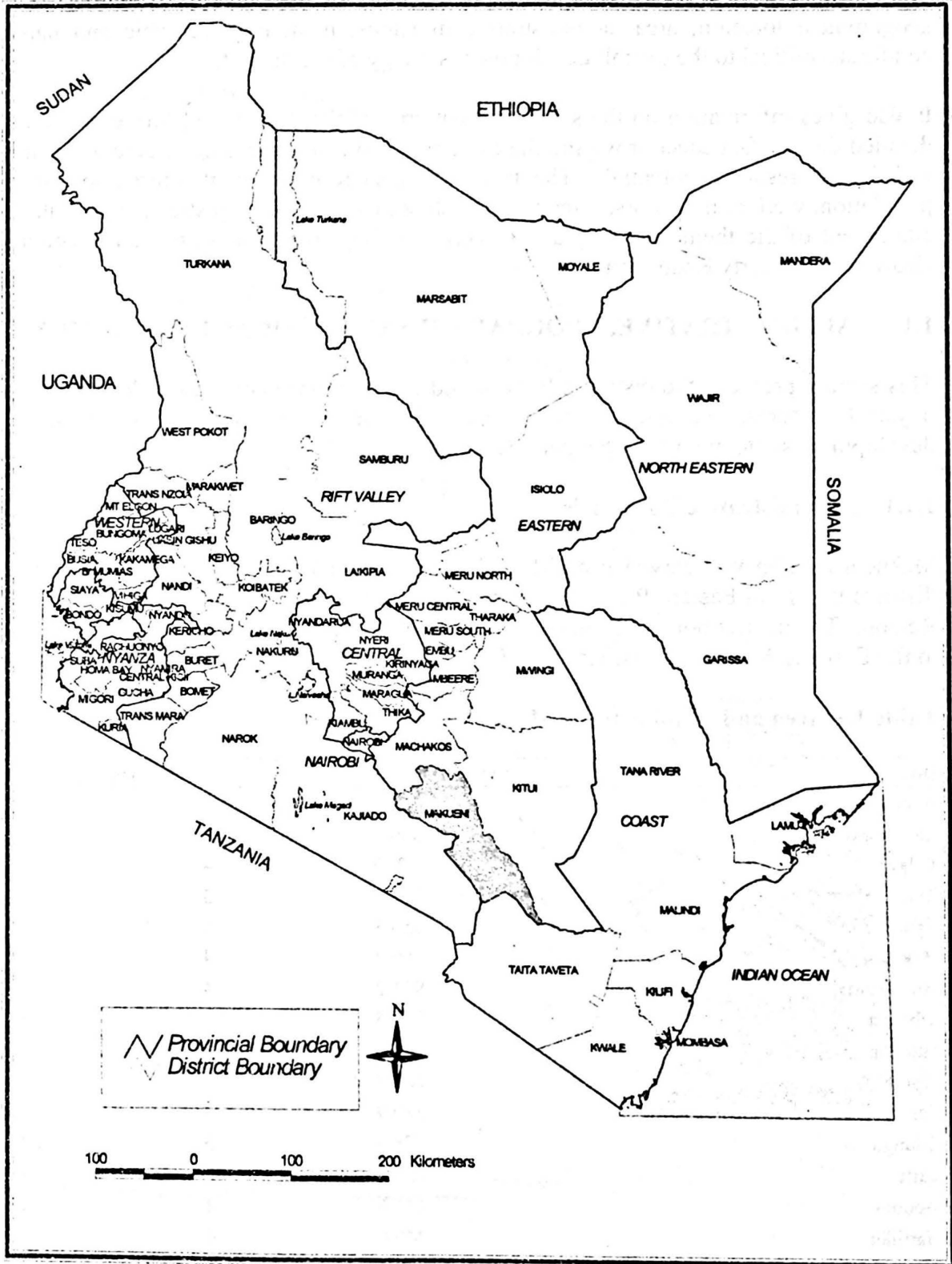
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CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF MAKUENI IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter provides the background description of the district in terms of its geographical location, area, administrative divisions, main physiographic and natural conditions critical to the overall development strategy of the district.

It also gives information on the settlement patterns of the district and further contains a detailed district fact sheet providing the existing socio-economic, infrastructural facilities and district resource potential. The fact sheet also provides vital information on the population, welfare indicators, inter alia, which are used to develop strategies to enhance attainment of the theme of the plan "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction."

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides the district's background information relating to its location, main physical features, settlement patterns and other information critical to its overall development strategy for the Plan period.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Makueni District was carved from Machakos District in 1992 and is one of the thirteen districts that form Eastern Province and one among the four that comprise the Ukambani Region. The district borders Kajiado District to the west, Taita Taveta to the south, Kitui to the East and Machakos District to the north.

Table 1.1 Area and Administrative Units by Division

Division	Area (Km ²)	Locations	Sub Location
Wote	362.7	2	8
Kathonzweni	880.7	6	16
Kalawa	330	4	14
Kisau	301.2	3	12
Nguu	350.3	5	15
Makindu	880.2	4	15
Mtito-Andei	931.2	4	6
Kibwezi	944.8	4	14
Tulimani	126	1	6
Mbitini	229.7	6	23
Kasikeu	270.9	3	8
Kilungu	178.3	5	13
Kaiti	239.8	5	12
Mbooni	141.6	4	11
Matiliku	240.6	4	7
Kilome	359.4	3	7
Tsavo West National Park	474.1		
Chyullu Game Reserve	724.3		
Total	7,965.8 km	63	187

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Makueni, 2001

It lies between latitude $1^{\circ} 35'$ south and longitude $37^{\circ} 10'$ east and $38^{\circ} 30'$ east. The district covers an area of $7,965.8\text{Km}^2$ out of which 474.1Km^2 form the Tsavo West National Park and 724.3Km^2 forming Chyullu Game Reserve, as shown in Table 1.1.

The district comprises sixteen divisions with sixty-six locations and a hundred and eighty seven sub locations as shown in Table 1.1. Mtito Andei, Makindu, Kibwezi and Kathonzeni are the largest divisions and are situated in the low potential areas of the district. Tulimani, Mbooni, Kilungu and Mbitini Divisions are the smallest in that order. The district has five parliamentary constituencies namely: Mbooni, Makuani, Kaiti, Kibwezi and Kilome. There are sixty-nine electoral wards out of which fifty-seven are in rural areas and twelve in the town councils of Wote and Mtito Andei.

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The major land formations in Makuani District include the volcanic Chyullu hills, which lie along the southwest border of the district in Kibwezi Division. The Mbooni and Kilungu Hills rise to a height of 1,900m above sea level. The land rises slightly below 600m above sea level in Tsavo at the southern end of the district. The southern part of the district is low lying grassland, which receives little rainfall but has an enormous potential for ranching. The northern part of the district is hilly with medium rainfall and has a potential for food crop production. This part of the district, mainly Kilungu and Mbooni Divisions, has few natural and planted forests. These divisions are suitable for coffee, horticulture and dairy farming.

The district experiences two rainy seasons, namely: the long rains occurring in March/April while the short rains occur in November/December. The hilly parts of the district receive 800-1200mm of rainfall per year. The high temperatures experienced in the low-lying areas cause high evaporation.

Athi River, which is perennial, is joined by tributaries such as Kambu, Kiboko and Mtito Andei, which drain from various parts of the district. A few other perennial streams flow from the Mbooni and Kilungu Hills but their flow becomes irregular as they move to the low-lying areas. These rivers have a potential for both large and small-scale irrigation.

Climate variations and extreme differences in temperatures can be explained by change in altitude. To the north, it is usually cool while, in the low-lying areas of the south, it is usually hot. Generally, the district experiences high temperatures during the daytime and low temperatures at nights. During the dry periods that are between May and October the lower parts of the district experience severe heat. The northern parts of the district have low temperatures especially at the hilltops. This is due to the forests and windy conditions that exist in these areas. The mean temperature ranges from 20.2°C to 24.6°C averaging at 22.1°C

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

According to the 1999 Population and Housing Census, Makueni District registered a total population of 771,545 people, which is projected to be 839,155 people by the beginning of the Plan period (2002). The district is generally sparsely populated, except in Mbooni and Kilungu Divisions which have fairly high population densities of over 400 persons per square kilometre. Mbooni Division has the highest population density followed by Kilungu, Tulimani, Mbitini, Kaiti and Kisau Divisions in that order as shown in Table 1.2. The least populous divisions are Nguu, Makindu, Mtito Andei, Kathonzweni, Kalawa and Kibwezi.

This shows that the highest concentration of people is in the hilly areas of the district, which are rich in natural resource potential while the least concentration is in the low lying and semi arid divisions. The high population density and consequent scarcity of land have tended to push people out of their ancestral land in search of settlement in the lower regions of the district. This has forced the government to open up new settlement schemes in Kibwezi, Makindu, Mtito Andei and Nguu Divisions (namely Kibwezi, Kiboko A, Kiboko B, Masongaleni and Mikululo). More people are still looking for land to settle. There are currently more than 30,000 squatters in the district. This situation might even be worse off in the future as the average number of persons per square kilometre in the district is projected to increase from 97 persons in 1999 to 125 persons by the end of the Plan period.

Another contributing factor to the variations in population densities within the divisions is the influence of upcoming centres in the district. These centres offer both investment and employment opportunities. Examples of such centres are Wote, Kathonzweni, Matiliku, Kibwezi, Mtito Andei, Makindu and Mukuyuni, among others.

Table: 1.2 Population Density Projections by Division

Division	1999	2002
Tulimani	260	283
Mbooni	395	430
Kisau	168	183
Kalawa	80	87
Kilome	129	140
Kilungu	380	413
Kaiti	192	209
Kasikeu	132	143
Mbitini	212	230
Wote	111	121
Matiliku	162	176
KathoNzweni	75	81
Nguu	55	60
Makindu	57	62
Kibwezi	85	92
Mtito Andei	72	78
Total	97	105

Source: District Statistical Office, Makueni, 2001

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

This District Fact Sheet contains information on the area, population size and other data that are relevant for planning and creation of indicators for future monitoring and implementation of development projects.

Area		
Total area		7,965.8 km ²
Arable area		6,245.2 km ²
Non-arable area		1,720.6 km ²
Water mass		Nil
Gazetted forest		178.9 km ²
Urban area		Not available
Topography and Climate		
Altitude	Highest	1,900m (Nanguni)
	Lowest	600m (Tsavo)
Rainfall		800-1200mm
Rainfall by seasons	Long rains	329.3mm (April-June)
	Short rains	372.4mm (October-December)
Temperature range	Lowest	20.2 °C (July)
	Highest	24.6 °C (February)
Temperature average		22.1°C
Demographic and Population Profiles		
Population size (2002)		839,155
Population Structure:		
Males		405,293
Females		433,862
Female/male ratio		100:93
Youthful population		187,084
Primary school age going (6-13)		215,279
Secondary school age going (14-17)		91,135
Total labour force (15-64)		401,732
Dependency ratio (15-25)		100:109
Population growth rate		2.8%
Density		
Highest density - Mbooni Division		430 persons per sq. km.
Lowest density - Nguu Division		60 persons per sq. km
Average density		105 persons per sq. km
Rural Population		
Rural population at the start of the plan period		691,783
Rural population at the end of the plan period		
Urban Population		
Number of towns with a population of at least 2002 people		7 Wote, Emali, Mtito Andei, Kibwezi
Urban population at the start of the plan period		147,372 Nunguni, Sultan Hamud and Makundi
Urban population at the end of the plan period		174,332
Crude birth rate		44.7/1000
Crude death rate		7/1000
Life expectancy	Males	68 years
	Females	67 years
Infant mortality rate		69.3 years
Under 5 mortality rate		45/1000
		Baseline survey not done

Total fertility rate	4.7
Socio-economic Indicators	
Total no of households	144,320
Average household size	6
Number of female headed households	92,942
Number of children headed households	Survey not carried out
Number of disabled	34,000
Children needing special protection	Survey not done
Absolute poverty (rural and urban)	73%
Contribution to national poverty	3.6%
Average household incomes: sectoral contribution to household income:	
Agriculture	75%
Rural self-employment	15%
Urban self employment	8%
Other	2%
Number of unemployed	158,411
Agriculture	
Average farm size (small scale)	2.5 Ha.
Average farm size (large Scale)	20.0 Ha.
Main food crops produced	Maize, beans, cow peas, pigeon peas
Main cash crops produced	Cotton, sisal, coffee
Total acreage under food crops	195,000 Ha.
Total acreage under cash crops	11,700 Ha.
Main storage facilities	On farm Improved stores Off-farm NCPB and commercial stores
Population working in the agriculture sector	230,000
Total number of ranches	12
Average size of ranches	12, 112.5 Ha
Main livestock bred	Friesian, Ayrshire, Gurnsery, Jerseys, Boran, Zebu, Galla goats, Red Maasai sheep.
Land carrying capacity	1 Ha. per cow in hilly areas, 7 Ha. per cow in low lands.
Population working in the livestock sector	280,000
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia
No. of fish ponds	60
Size of gazetted forests	17,898.9 Ha.
Size of non-gazetted forests	Data not available
Main forest products	Timber, poles, resins, firewood, seedlings.
No. of people engaged in forest related activities (saw mills, furniture works etc)	200,250 people.
Co-operatives	
Number of active co-operatives by type	4 (cotton, horticulture, coffee, jua kali)
Key co-operatives which have collapsed in the last 5 years	Saccos 5 Agricultural 7 Housing/Unions 1 Handcraft 2
Total registered members by type	Saccos 2,081 Agriculture 35,116 Housing 1,200 Handcraft 155
Total turnover (Kshs.)	Saccos 1,677,690 Agriculture 75,899,468 Housing 1,328,740 Handcraft 3,766,290
Water and Sanitation	
Number of households with access to piped water	14,814
Number of households with access to potable water	25,920

Number of permanent rivers	6
Number of wells	165
Number of protected springs	95
Number of boreholes	200
Number of dams	140
Number of households with roof catchment	3,000
Average distance to nearest potable water point	4.5 km
Number of VIP latrines	125,558 (87%)
Education	
Pre-Primary:	
Number of pre-primary schools	1,039
Total enrolment rates (boys and girls)	32,958 (43%)
Total drop out rates by sex	
Boys	3.53%
Girls	2.01%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:28
Average years of school attendance	2 years
Primary	
Number of primary schools	841
Total enrolment rates by sex	
Boys	107,828 (101%)*
Girls	108,855 (106%)* * Due to class repetition
Total drop-out rates by sex	
Boys	47%
Girls	41%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:33
Average years of school attendance	5 years
Number of teachers	
Trained	6,470
Untrained	194
Secondary	
Number of secondary schools	134
Total enrolment rates by sex	
Boys	14,016 (31%)
Girls	13,831 (32%)
Total dropout rates by sex	
Boys	7.37 %
Girls	12.72%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:18
Average years of school attendance	3 years
Number of teachers	1,541
Tertiary	
Number of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc)	1
Main type of training institutions	Technical Training Institute
Adult literacy	
Number of adult literacy classes	160
Enrolment by sex	
Male	625,
Female	5,096
Dropout rates by sex	
Male	65.6%
Female	53.9%
Literacy levels by sex	
Female	70%
Male	84%
Health Facilities	
Hospitals	6
Health centres	14
Dispensaries	59
Nursing homes	59
Number of medical doctors:	

GOK	6				
Private	1				
Total	7				
Doctor/patient ratio	1:119,879				
Energy					
Number of households with electricity	950				
Number of trading centres with electricity	9				
Rural households using solar power	Data not available				
% Households using firewood/charcoal	100%				
% Households using kerosene, gas or biogas	30%				
Port Facilities					
Total kilometres of road network by division					
	Division	Bitumen	Gravel	Earth	Total
	Wote	-	11.0	58.3	69.3
	Tulimani	6.0	41.6	33.5	81.1
	Kisau	-	25.2	51.6	76.8
	Kathonzweni	-	40.0	88.3	128.3
	Kalawa	-	40.0	44.6	84.6
	Mtito Andei	50.0	65.5	58.6	174.1
	Makindu	30.0	-	19.9	49.9
	Kibwezi	73.0	32.0	15.3	120.3
	Kasikeu	-	40.0	73.7	113.7
	Mbitini	32.0	24.0	25.0	81.0
	Kilome	36.4	45.2	15.0	96.6
	Kilungu	3.0	29.1	49.0	81.1
	Nguu	15.0	-	137.4	152.4
	Matiliku	-	39.0	11.7	50.7
	Mbooni	-	40.0	66.6	106.6
	Kaiti	-	75.8	40.9	116.7
	Total	245.4	548.4	789.4	1583.2
Total length of railway line and number of stations	Nil				
Number of ports including inland container depots	Nil				
Number of waterways	Nil				
Number of public service vehicles (PSV)	Not available				
Communication					
Number of household with telephone connections	973				
Number of private and public organisations with telephone	62				
Mobile service coverage	Nil				
Number of post/sub-post offices	66				
Number of telephone booths	24				
Number of households without radios	115,456				
Number of cyber cafes	Nil				
Trade, Commerce and Tourism					
Number of trading centres	528				
Number of hotels	802				
Number of tourist class hotels	2				
Main tourist attraction	Chyulu Game Reserve and Tsavo East and Tsavo West Game Parks				
Number of registered hotels	2				
Number of licensed businesses	6,523				
Banks and Financial Institutions					
Number of Banks	1 (KCB)				
Volume of credit provided	Ksh. 80,000,000				
Number of other financial institutions	1 (KWFT)				
Volume of credit provided	Ksh. 27,00,000				
Number of micro-finance institutions	3 (KREP rural banks)				

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The basic principle of the Plan was to provide financial support for the Plan period. Credit facilities were a major part of the budget and the result of the Government's policy to increase the quantity of the money supply. There was only one risk in the Plan, but owing to the uncertainty of

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives an overview of the 1997 – 2001 Development Plan, the achievements and the constraints encountered during its implementation. It discusses the main challenges and other cross cutting issues that are likely to affect development and ultimate attainment of the Plan objective of sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. It also shows linkages between this Plan the National Development Plan and other policy documents and how this linkage affects development.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE 1997 – 2001 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

At the start of the 1997-2001 Plan period, the district was beginning to stand on its feet having been carved out of Machakos District barely five years before. The district faced many developmental constraints that needed to be addressed urgently in order to chart the way forward. Among these was the poor infrastructure, inappropriate farming methods, lack of appropriate drought resistant seeds, and inadequacy of water for domestic use and irrigation and shortage of health facilities.

For realization of the theme of the Plan, which was “Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development, the plan had identified appropriate strategies and programmes in areas such as improvement of infrastructure; promotion of small scale and Jua kali sector; development of human resource base and sustainable utilization of the available natural resources as a bases for industrial transformation. However, growth in trade and commerce, which forms the foundation for industrialization, was hampered by lack of electricity. As a result, there were no savings to plough into investments. Many of the projects proposed for implementation in this Plan Period (1997-2001) did not receive total funding. The district had poor roads and other infrastructural facilities like electricity and inadequate telephone coverage all of which were not improved upon. Out of the 144,320 households, only 950 have telephone connections, which is 0.7 per cent of the district population. The poor road network also adversely affected transportation of goods particularly perishable horticulture products that needed to be moved from the interior to larger markets in Wote, Machakos, Nairobi and Mombasa.

The district is prone to droughts and famines that occur periodically. This state of affairs has over the years continued to thwart development efforts in Makueni District. The community consumes most of the income during famine leaving very little savings that could be ploughed to investments. Lack of animal feeds and water caused loss of a large percentage of the livestock the fact that livestock form one of the major sources of income for the community not withstanding. One other major impediment to development realized in the district over the Plan period, like in the previous years, is the provision of relief food during the periods of drought and famine. This, to some extent, impacted negatively on the local communities’ participation in development undertakings. The dependency syndrome created among them eroded their work ethics, encouraged laxity and unprepared ness to work, all contributing negatively to local development.

The low availability of credit was evident throughout the Plan period. Credit facilities were scarce in the district and this contributed immensely to the low investment capacity of the people. There was only one bank in the district, but owing to the unavailability of

the title deeds and other collateral, farmers were limited in their access to credit. Farmers also abhorred taking loans to invest in farming for fear that they might lose their farms if they use title deeds as collateral and fail to repay loans. However, Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT) established offices in Makueni towards the end of the Plan period and started giving loans to women entrepreneurs through organized women groups.

The cooperative movement in the district collapsed before the beginning of the Plan period 1997-2001. This also coincided with the closure of the Makueni Ginnery, which was owned by the cotton farmers. Cotton was the only reliable cash crop in the district. After the collapse of the cotton industry, farmers began to rely on limited yields of the maize crop as a source of income.

The lack or limited existence of cooperatives has given way to middlemen who exploit the farmers to the extent that they never get value for their products. This has been a disincentive to investment especially in the horticulture industry. It has also led to marketing problems especially for livestock and livestock products

The Plan Period (1997-2001) coincided with the donor conditionalities and withholding of expected support. Donor support had been factored in all the financial budgets over those years. The dwindling revenues and the withdrawal of donor support left very limited funds to be channeled to development projects. As a result, most of the projects planned for implementation over the Plan period stalled.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

The issues mentioned above cut across all the sectors. However, a sectoral analysis reveals that certain sectors were more adversely affected by the constraints alluded herein. The ones most affected were those requiring high capital investment.

As it is depicted in Table 2.1, only 24 out of the 58 proposed projects were implemented giving an implementation rate of 41.4 per cent. The sector specific progress implementation in is as presented below.

Agriculture and Rural Development Sector: This sector achieved an implementation rate of 100 per cent owing to the short implementation period of the proposed projects, this is, the projects entailed establishment of demonstration plots, seed bulking and training workshops for farmers and staff.

Rural Water Supply Sub-sector: Only 3 out of the 6 major projects were fully implemented. These were big projects requiring substantial capital investment. The downward trend in the performance of the country's economy coupled with the donor fatigue and stringent expenditure measures imposed since 1991, slowed down the development momentum gained in the 1980s.

Table 2.1 The 1997-2001 District Development Plan Implementation Status

Department	No. of Proposed Projects	No of Projects Implemented	% Status of Implementation
Agriculture	6	6	100
Veterinary	8	2	25
Water	6	3	50
Health	5	1	20
Education	2	0	0
Development Planning	3	1	33
Cooperatives	3	1	33
Public works	8	2	25
Environment and Natural Resources	7	3	43
Culture Social services	4	0	0
Commerce and industry	2	1	50
OOP	4	4	100
Total	58	24	41.4%

Source: District Planning Team, Makueni District, 2001

Commerce and Industry: The sector implemented only one project. Regarding the private sector, the performance was also dismal. Inadequate credit facilities stalled development in this sector. This contributed immensely to low investment capacity. This sector had an important role to play in the achievement of the plan objective and its performance was an indication of difficulties faced in trying to achieve industrial transformation.

Cooperative Sub Sector: Sub-sector implemented only one out of the three projects planned for implementation during the 1997 – 2001 Plan period. The sub-sector started collapsing before the beginning of the Plan period.

Public Administration Sub-sector: The sub-sector had planned to construct four divisional headquarter offices all of which were completed with assistance of the Makueni Agriculture Project aided by DANIDA.

Health and Nutrition Sub-Sector: This is another sub-sector that was affected by inadequate funding. The Plan period 1997 – 2001 coincided with the donor conditionalities and subsequent withholding of expected support. The dwindling government revenue, and the withdrawal of donor support left very limited funds to be channelled to development projects in this sector.

Education Sub-Sector: This sub sector did not implement any of the two planned projects. The projects required community and government support to connect electricity to various secondary schools and equip science laboratories.

Physical Infrastructure: This is another sector that required huge capital investment. Out of the eight projects planned for implementation, only two were undertaken. This is the routine road maintenance and the tarmacking of the Katumani–Wote Road which is still on-going.

2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002 – 2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY DOCUMENTS.

The 2002-2008 Plan theme, "Effective Management For Sustainable Economic Growth And Poverty Reduction," is drawn from the National Development Plan (NDP) for the same period. The District Development Plan (DDP) broadly focuses on poverty reduction as is the case with the National Development Plan and other policy documents.

Though the NDP is based on broad national policy to fight poverty the DDP dwells on specific micro interventions and is therefore the implementing arm of NDP. The DDP articulates development policies, strategies and programmes geared towards the district achieving its portion of sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. These policies guide all the stakeholders within the district to formulate a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and project proposals contained in it.

Over the years, the government has prepared development plans to address the issue of poverty alleviation, employment creation among many other issues all geared towards minimizing disease, ignorance and poverty. Such efforts culminated in the formulation of the National Poverty Eradication Plan 1999-2015 which sets out the long term strategies to be put in place to reduce poverty in Kenya. Both National Development Plan and the DDP, attempt to implement strategies of NPEP, at macro and micro levels.

Though the Makueni Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper consultative forum was held for only one day, the stakeholders showed the way forward in fighting poverty. The recommendations that came out of that meeting have contributed immensely to the preparation of this Plan.

This District Development Plan will, therefore, be closely tied to the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The introduction of the MTEF budget will link District Development Plan programmes to the available resources to tie budgeting and planning. The plan will integrate programmes planned for implementation by NGOs and the Local Authorities and other stakeholders. All their plans will have to borrow from the District Development Plan and adhere to the theme.

2.4 MAJOR CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The district's development programmes, over the years, have been thwarted by a multiplicity of problems. The challenges are outlined below.

2.4.1 Population Growth

The district population at start of the Plan period was 839,155 projected to rise to 992,667 by the end of the Plan period (2002), hence registering an increase of 15 per cent. Though there is a significant drop in the population growth rate, the population increase is too high compared to economic growth rate. The upsurge in population will continue to accelerate the sub division of the arable land into smaller agricultural units, which are not economical given the low potential of the farms. Already the district is experiencing a squatter problem with increasing numbers of people moving down from the densely hilly areas to the low densely populated lowlands.

The district population is generally youthful with those aged below fifteen years accounting for 47 per cent of the total population. The number of the young population that is those below 15 years stands at 395,544 at the beginning of the Plan period and is projected to rise to 467,904 by the year 2008. This age group, together with those above 64 years, constitutes 51.8 per cent of the total population bringing the dependency ratio to 100:109, which implies that every 100 economically active people have 109 persons depending on them. This is even exacerbated by the fact that out of the total number of the labour force in the district a big number of them is unwillingly unemployed.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age Cohorts and Sex

Age Cohorts	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	62971	60901	68489	66238	72434	70053	76606	74088	81018	78355
5 - 9	60540	58225	65845	63327	69638	66975	73649	70832	77891	74912
10 - 14	62162	60084	67609	65349	71503	69113	75622	73094	79977	77304
15 - 19	49532	46338	53872	50399	56975	53301	60257	56371	63728	59618
20 - 24	27423	33210	29826	36120	31544	38201	33361	40401	35282	42728
25 - 29	20558	27503	22359	29913	23647	31636	25009	33458	26450	35385
30 - 34	16519	20532	17967	22331	19001	23617	20096	24978	21253	26416
35 - 39	14271	18752	15522	20395	16416	21570	17361	22812	18361	24126
40 - 44	11835	14731	12872	16022	13613	16945	14398	17921	15227	18953
44 - 49	10699	13552	11637	14740	12307	15589	13016	16486	13765	17436
50 - 54	8939	10808	9722	11755	10282	12432	10875	13148	11501	13906
55 - 59	5873	7369	6388	8015	6756	8476	7145	8965	7556	9481
60 - 64	5543	6600	6029	7178	6376	7592	6743	8029	7132	8492
65 - 69	3816	5076	4150	5521	4389	5839	4642	6175	4910	6531
70 - 74	4619	6649	5024	7232	5313	7648	5619	8089	5943	8555
75 - 79	2977	3171	3238	3449	3424	3648	3622	3858	3830	4080
80+	4362	5405	4744	5879	5017	6217	5306	6575	5612	6954
Total	372639	398906	405293	433862	428637	458851	453325	485280	479436	513231

Source: District Statistical office, Wote

Table 2.3 Population for Selected Age Group by Sex

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6 - 13	100520	97684	109328	106244	115626	112363	122285	118,835	129,329	125,680
14 - 17	43281	40511	47074	44061	49785	46,599	52,653	49283	55685	52121
15 - 25	71855	56673	78152	61639	82653	65189	87414	68944	92448	72915
15 - 49		144289		156933		165972		175531		185642
15 - 64	170573	168992	185520	183801	196206	194387	207507	205583	219459	217424

Source: District Statistics Office, Wote, 2001

Age group 6 - 13: According to the 1999 Population and Housing Census, the number of children in this age group was 198,204. This number is projected to rise to 224,870 by the beginning of the Plan period, and rise further to 255,009 by 2008. This is the primary school age going population for which adequate plans will have to be made to provide additional facilities in both primary and secondary schools. This is a big challenge to the district given its high levels of poverty prevalence.

Age group 14 - 17: This age group comprises the secondary age going population with a total of 91,135 persons as at the start of the Plan period. Of these 47,074 are males while females are 44,061. The population in this age group is projected to rise to 107,806 by the end of the plan period. This calls for increased facilities like secondary schools, tertiary training centres and job opportunities in the formal sector.

Age group 15 – 49 (Female): This age group comprises the population of women in the reproductive age. The projection shows that there will be 156,993 females in the age group at the start of the Plan period and this will rise to 185,642 females by the end of the Plan period. The total fertility rate is estimated to be 4.7 children per woman at the start of the Plan period. Taking cognizance of the many challenges the district faces and especially during famine, there is need to institute measures of controlled family size among this group so that resources can be used for productive activities geared towards economic growth and development.

Age group 15 – 64: This age group is the most productive in the district. It comprises the labour force. The same group is also the most hit by the HIV/AIDS scourge in the district. Efforts will to be made to train this group in employable skills and target them for HIV/AIDS awareness campaign in addition to ensuring that adequate jobs are created to absorb not only the unemployed but also for the potential labourer force still in schools.

2.4.2 Poverty

According to the Makueni District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the community view poverty as a state of being unable to be self reliant and the inability to bring up a family. The interaction of the poor in the community and the environment has aggravated the poverty situation in the district. People burn charcoal for sale as a coping mechanism. About three-quarters of the people are poor and live below the poverty line. The majority of the poor are women, children and the disabled. HIV/AIDS epidemic is spreading rapidly district wide and this has led to increased poverty levels.

The residents of the district suffer three types of poverty; food poverty which afflicts 71.43 per cent, absolute poverty 73.51 per cent and hardcore poverty 58.59 per cent. Poverty in Makueni District is severest in Kalawa, Nguu and Kathonzweni Divisions. Certain pockets of these divisions are very dry and are only suitable for small stock rearing.

The incidence of poverty and its intensity varies across the district and among women and men. It is more severe amongst the women, a factor attributed to inequality and limited access to and ownership of assets, income generating opportunities, essential economic services and decision making. Unemployment in the district has led the youthful productive population to migrate to the urban centres leaving the less able and aged in the villages. This has led to a dependency syndrome, which aggravates the state of poverty in the district.

Those classified as poor in the district experience both absolute poverty and food poverty the causes of which are attributed to circumstances such as unreliable, inadequate and erratic rainfall, lack of clean drinking water leading to increased cases of water borne diseases (typhoid, amoebic dysentery, etc), reduced productivity, and increased cost of medication, high rates of unemployment - both formal and informal leading to increased number of idlers and dependency, lack of credit facilities hence limiting investments, poor marketing system, unavailability and high prices of farm inputs, poor agricultural practices, sparse location of health facilities, absence of rural-micro industries leading to low incomes and high levels of unemployment, poor road network and lack of rural electrification to steer and bolster local industries such as the jua kali.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

Makueni is among the districts with a moderate to high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, which generally stands between 10-30 per cent. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS infection increases with proximity to the Nairobi-Mombasa highway, where the prevalence is above 30 per cent.

In the district, HIV/AIDS patients occupy 35 per cent of the hospital beds. There are only three sentinel surveillance centers and these are at the Makueni District Hospital, Makindu Hospital and Kikoko Mission Hospital.

The scourge of HIV/AIDS has had a very devastating effect on the agriculture sector more than any other. Over 70-80 per cent of the rural population earn their living from agriculture with women contributing 80 per cent of the labour. HIV/AIDS is the leading killer among the productive segment (ages 15-45 years) majority of whom are women owing to the fact that they are more likely to contract it at an early age. The effect of this is that productivity in all sectors has fallen due to absenteeism, sick off and deaths. Caring for the sick leaves less time for work and the high costs of treatment means resources are diverted to caring for the HIV/AIDS patients and funeral expenses.

As of September 2001, eighty-five people from the productive sector were officially reported dead due to HIV/AIDS. Of these, thirty-five were males while the rest were females.

Table 2.4 Summary of HIV Trends in the District

Year	No. Screened	No. Hiv (+Ve)	% Total	Sources of Data
1989	119	5	4.2	Makueni District Hospital
1990	339	21	6.2	
1991	250	77	30.8	Makueni District hospital and
1992	546	116	21.2	Makindu Sub District Hospital
1993	945	168	17.8	
1994	895	221	24.7	Makueni District Hospital,
1995	761	284	37.3	Makindu Sub District Hospital
1996	863	340	39.4	and Kikoko Mission Hospital
1997	720	369	51.3	
1998	847	335	39.6	
1999	982	428	43.6	
2000	884	436	49.3	
2001	189	83	43.9	

Source: Ministry of Health, Wote, 2001

The overall trend indicates that the percentage of HIV infection has been increasing in the district among those tested. In 1989 only 4.2 per cent of those tested were HIV positive. This seemed to have reached a peak in 1997 when 51.3 per cent tested HIV positive. The number reduced in 1998 but has been picking up and it stood at 49.3 per cent of the tested population in the year 2000. It is worth noting that from 1989 to 1990, there was only one testing centre – Makueni District Hospital.

From 1991 to 1993, there were two testing centers, that is, Makueni District Hospital and Makindu Sub-District Hospital. From 1994 to date, there are three testing centers, that is, Makueni District Hospital, Makindu Sub-District Hospital and Kikoko Mission Hospital.

The community in Makueni cannot afford the costly HIV/AIDS drugs. The easiest and most feasible way of controlling the spread of HIV is through health education and community awareness campaigns. The District Aids Control Committee, Constituency Aids Control Committees and the lowest level committees were inaugurated to spearhead the campaigns against HIV/AIDS. In this regard, education on HIV/AIDS and STDs will continue to be carried out in the district. Barazas and public institutions will be used by the Provincial Administration, the public health office and the DACC in general to enlighten the community on the prevention and management of HIV/AIDS and STD infections. Effective treatment of sexually transmitted diseases can reduce the probability of HIV/AIDS infection.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

In order to make any meaningful improvement in terms of development, there is need to critically analyse the issue of gender and put in place proper arrangements for mainstreaming both men and women into the development process in the district. The district residents rely heavily on small-scale farming and livestock rearing for their livelihood. About 80 per cent of these activities are managed and carried out by women. Unfortunate is the reason why rural based development activities have remained low is due to the position that women hold in the family set up and in the community in general are accorded. Though the women-folk provide labour and manage development activities, they do not have control of the productive assets such as land and capital. They are, therefore, constrained by lack of authority to control and make decision on the utilization of assets. In many cases property (land) is registered in the names of males, be it the husband or the first-born son. This tradition locks out women from access to credit facilities due to lack of collateral. This has also tended to propagate poverty in the district especially among the female headed households.

There is need to establish credit facilities that do not require one to have proven ownership of property in order to get a development loan. The recent introduction of the Kenya Women Trust Fund in the district has provided the much needed move towards this direction. The number of female owned businesses has increased and especially in Wote Town. KREP has also opened three rural banks (FSAs) in the district with women owning the majority of the shares. These two instances serve to show that there is a big unexploited potential for enhanced development with women participating as equal partners with men. This challenge should be explored and mechanisms put in place to ensure that opportunities for credit provision provided are on an equal basis to both men and women in order to remove the gender imbalance.

The anticipated commencement of the Anti Poverty Trust Fund (micro financing) could be a move in the right direction. It has to be recognized that gender refers to both men and women and their role in the society. There has been a tendency to think of gender in terms of women only and this has, in a way, denied men access to donor funds. If the situation persists, roles might be reversed with being shouldered our development by women of the main-stream. Efforts should therefore be made during the Plan period to ensure that both men and women have equal access and control of resources for

development. The other major gender concern and challenge is accorded to the girl child. There is a tendency for Makueni people to give preferential treatment to their male children. Female children are normally given household duties to perform during the late hours of the night while the boys are accorded all the time to study. This is a great disadvantage to the girl child and all efforts will be made to reverse the trend. Awareness barazas will be mounted to enlighten the community on this issue.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Makueni District encounters cyclical droughts that have always had very debilitating effects among various groups in the community. Of all the disasters that face the district, drought is the one that touches all the divisions and cuts across all the sectors. Drought is a major cause of poverty in the district and the most vulnerable are women, children, the aged and the disabled. Many families lose their livestock during prolonged drought and water can only be obtained from very far. To cope with famine due to drought, families undertake activities that have led to other disasters as enumerated hereunder:

Forest Fires: These occur during the dry spell when people encroach on forests to burn charcoal. Charcoal burning is rampant in the district as it is an income generating activity to raise money for food especially during drought and famine.

Washed (damaged) Bridges: Owing to the destruction of forest cover coupled with sand harvesting, a lot of water run off is let loose on land causing soil erosion. Most of the bridges also get damaged and carried downstream by the huge amount of water that runs down the slopes of the denuded land. During the ElNino rains and the shorts rains of the year 2000, the district was cut off from the rest of the country.

Land Slides: These were not common in the past, but the district has had occurrence of two landslides in the last three years. One was at Ivuvuka village of Tulimani Division where more than fifty families were displaced. The families affected added to the number of landless poor. The other two landslides occurred in Kilungu and Nunguni, where the main road was damaged. All these landslides are caused by the movement of loose soils resulting from environmental degradation. Money meant for gainful development activities was spent on repair of the damaged roads and stopping further land sliding. All these have impacted negatively on the efforts being made to reduce poverty in the district.

On realizing that these disasters were becoming more frequent, the district inaugurated the District Disaster Management Committee. A drought monitoring system is being put in place through the assistance of Germany Agro Action an NGO based in the district. When fully established, the system will give early warnings so that the district can prepare to confront drought situation and any other disaster.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

Charcoal burning is one of the coping mechanisms to deal with poverty. The unabated destruction of forests and sand harvesting from river beds have contributed to environmental degrading which has led to very serious adverse climatic changes. Most of the people in the district depend on water from rivers for their domestic use. Pollution of the rivers has resulted into an upsurge in the cases of water borne diseases. The

incidence of these sicknesses and the heavy financial requirement to eradicate them, has adversely affected the economy of the district. Such costly diseases are typhoid, amoebic dysentery and skin infections.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. The chapter is prepared in line with the PRSP sectors and the National Development Plan. It outlines the development path envisaged for the district for the next seven years.

The sectoral strategies are discussed under the following headings: Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure; Tourism, Trade and Industry; Human Resource Development; Information Communication Technology and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This is the main productive sector in the district. The sector comprises the following sub-sectors: Crop and Livestock Development, Agricultural Research Development, Irrigation Development, Agriculture and other Rural Financial Services; Co-operative Development; Food Security; Land Administration and Survey; Rural Water Supply; Environment and Fisheries.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is to ensure “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 sector will strive to improve agriculture and livestock production in order to ensure reduction of poverty among communities in the district. The measures that will be employed to realize this objective include promotion of soil and water conservation activities through farmers training and soil conservation campaigns, collection and dissemination of market information to the farmers, marketing groups campaigns to improve marketing systems and small scale irrigation development. Other measures will entail promotion of production of high quality seeds, planting materials, technology transfer, farmers training on sustainable farming techniques, provision of meat and milk inspectors, services and advisory services on environmental pollution.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture is the largest source of employment in the district and will continue to dominate over the Plan period. The importance of agriculture is demonstrated by the fact that it interacts with the rest of the rural economy to create on-farm and off-farm employment, trading, processing and marketing of food and agro-based industries e.g. Makueni Ginnery, Kibwezi Honey Refinery etc. Over 60 per cent of the people in the district depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Crop farming in the district is mainly for subsistence purpose. Major food crops grown include maize, beans and cow peas. Horticulture farming is beginning to pick up in the district especially in the divisions of

Kisau, Mbooni, Makueni, Kibwezi, and Kaiti. It is envisaged that the raw materials from this sector will be utilized to set up agro-based industries like fruit juice processing.

The sector also ensures food security. If the district residents can break the persistent famine circle, there will be savings out of crop sales that can be used for investment. The co-operative sub sector has been weak in the district. It is a very crucial sub sector for the marketing of farm produce and mobilization of members to pool their resources together for investment. The sub sector will be revamped during the Plan period in order to spur development in the district.

During the PRSP consultative meeting, water, which is a sub sector, was identified as the development priority number one in the district. Water is very important for domestic use, livestock and irrigation.

Intensification of livestock production in the district will focus on improved extension services, livestock research, appropriate technology transfer and improved animal husbandry practices. These will be geared towards increasing productivity of the livestock sub sectors in order to meet the envisaged increase in local demand and export for the livestock and their products.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Agriculture Communities	Provision of extension services. Land ownership, institution of land adjudication, adoption committees and land arbitration board, farming activities, adoption of skills and new technologies; Land ownership /tenure.
CBOs	Capacity building within the community; Soil and water conservation activities.
Inades Formation International	Training of rural communities.
Veterinary Department	Provide support towards vaccination, tick control and treatment.
G.A.A	Protection of natural resources and support towards food security; shallow water wells; village seed banks; and community based animal health workers.
KARI	Research and provision of drought resistant seed varieties.
NGOs (GAA)	Capacity building; Provision of seeds and establishment of village seed banks.
IFAD	Promotion of traditional food crop and their utilization; Provision of funds, technical support and monitoring and evaluation.
Cooperative Department	Organisation of farmers associations to secure loans.
SACCOS, KWFT and KREP	Provision of affordable credit to the community marketing and village based banking services.
Action Aid	Provision of funds and extension services towards the following: water, health and food security.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

The following are the priorities set out in this sector that are envisaged to have the potential to propel this district to a high level of development level. The strategies and constraints are also highlighted.

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Provision of extension services to the farming communities; Promote production of irrigated horticultural crops and cotton; Promote production of drought tolerant and traditional food crops; Crop protection.	Inadequate funding; Inadequate staff; High cost of inputs; Recurrent drought; Lack of markets for horticultural crops; Exploitation by middle men; Inadequate credit facilities.	Strategy- group approach to extension services; Build capacity in cooperatives for marketing; Avail affordable credit to farmers.
Livestock Development	Provision of extension services; Promotion of small scale dairy production; Promotion of bee-keeping.	Inadequate extension staff funds, transport and farmer training on dairy cattle management; lack of start up capital; Poor livestock breeds A.I services knowledge on bee keeping and market outlet due to the poor quality of honey produced; High cost of bee keeping equipment.	Change to demand driven extension; Use group approach; Strengthen unified extension so as to reach more farmers; Explore ways of making credit available to dairy farmers through micro finance institutions and NGOs; Train farmers on dairy cattle management; Promote establishment of community based AI service providers; Training of extension officers and farmers on improved bee keeping; Training of local carpenters and tailors to make the equipment locally; Improve on the quality of honey produced.
Veterinary Services	Vaccination of livestock and pets against preventable diseases; Enhanced disease surveillance both in the field and laboratory service; Intensification of veterinary public health services.	Few staff for extension work; High cost of drugs; Inadequate funding.	Staff mobilization; Procurement of vaccines and vaccination.
Food Security	Intensify campaign on modern farming technologies; Train farmers; Provide drought resistant satified seeds;	Gender discrimination on land ownership; Poor soils; Under utilization of modern farming.	Extensive extension services; Promotion of modern farming methods; Provision of certified drought resistant crop

	Offer extension services.		seeds; Food preservation; Establish village seed banks.
Rural Water Supply	Increase water supply to rural households; Improve water quality and its preservation; Enhance management of water supplies by communities; Exploration of underground water.	Inadequate resources; Poor water management leading to low quality services; Lack of water treatment works in the existing water supply projects.	Rehabilitation of existing water supply schemes; Installation of water treatment plants; Training of water users; Formation of water user associations.
Irrigation Development	To increase area under irrigation; Explore new viable and visible areas for irrigation; Establish major water schemes for irrigation.	Lack of funds; Poor farmer organization; Unaffordable credit condition.	Mobilize stakeholder to start irrigation schemes; Rehabilitate the already stalled irrigation schemes; Provide affordable credit; Extend technical services to the community.
Cooperative Development	Improve market for farm produce; Enhance mobilization of funds; Encourage value adding to agricultural products; Increase production and diversity of products.	Stiff competition; Poor leadership in management of cooperative societies; High cost of farm inputs; Lack of capital.	Increase of income by cooperative societies; Improve leadership skills; Promote formation and management of cooperatives; Ensure cooperatives are well organized.
Environmental Conservation	Exercise general supervision and coordination of all matters relating to environment; Promote appropriate land use; Integration of environment issues in planning and management levels.	Weak enforcement of existing laws; Non-adherence to physical planning and building laws.	Establish mechanism for assessing environment damage; Capacity building among stakeholders to improve understanding of environmental issues; Conduct public awareness campaigns; Effective coordination of district environment management committee.
Fisheries	Sensitize community on fish farming; Identify sites for introduction of fishponds.	Lack of funds and technical personnel; Inadequate awareness of fish farming as an income generating activity; Apathy towards fish as a source of food.	Provision of funds and technical staff; Increase of awareness of fish as a source of food; Stocking of fish in the identified dams; Establishment of individual fishponds.
Land Adjudication and Survey	Finalize sections under adjudication; Publicize registers; Declare new adjudication sections; Earmark new settlement schemes; Identify the landless.	Inadequate funds; Inadequate qualified personnel; Inadequate land to accommodate the needy.	Allocate more funds for adjudication and survey work; Post more trained personnel to the district; Proper identification of the needy people for resettlement; Provision of transport.
Agriculture and Other Rural Financial Services.	Establish more village banks under KREP; Introduce KWFT to more divisions in the district.	Lack of awareness; Lack of collateral to secure loans; High interest rate on loans; Community 's fear of risk taking; Gender disparities on land as a collateral loan acquisition.	Disseminate information on K-REP and KWFT; Establish easier modalities of acquiring loans; Gender sensitization on land ownership.

3.1.6. Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Descriptions of Activities
Makueni Agricultural Project (MAP)	To improve the income of the farmers through agricultural development.	The whole district to have Focal Development Areas by the end of the plan period.	Increase food security through enhanced agricultural production.
Eastern Province Horticulture and Traditional food Crops Project (EPH&TFCP) District wide	To promote production and marketing of horticultural crops.	Produce collection centers; Train irrigation groups; Establish 16 demonstration seed bulking sites.	Train farmers on production and marketing information and credit management; Construction of produce collection centers; Multiplication and distribution of traditional food crops planting; Rehabilitate three irrigation schemes in the district; Avail credit for farm inputs, horticultural and food crops processing equipment; Production of improved seed/planting material for traditional food crops; Train farmers on production and marketing of horticulture and food crops; Promote traditional food crops utilization; Organize farmers to form marketing groups and creation of infrastructure.

B: New Project Proposals: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
Kwa Kyai Irrigation Scheme	1	To extend the irrigation canals to another 2kms.	To irrigate the entire kwa Kyai scheme to benefit the whole community.	Construction and realignment of irrigation canals. Justification: Currently the scheme is serving a small proportion of the community.
Mangelete Irrigation Scheme	2	To provide enough irrigation water throughout the year for high quality horticultural crop production.	Irrigate at least 20Ha to benefit 100 households during the entire plan period.	Construction of irrigation canals; Improvement of water intake points. Justification: Amount of water available does not allow for all year-round irrigation activities.

Utangwa Irrigation Scheme	3	Ensure that there is enough water for irrigation throughout the year for high quality horticultural crop production.	To irrigate at least 20Ha to benefit 200 households during the entire plan period.	Construction of irrigation canals; Improvement of water intake points. Justification: Water currently available does not allow for all year round irrigation activities.
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A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccination Kilome, Kasikeu, Mbitini, Nguu and Makindu Divisions	To protect the cattle against foot and mouth disease, which is rampant in Kajiando.	Vaccinate at least 80% of the cattle in these areas.	Vaccinate all cattle in the locations mentioned against foot and mouth diseases.
Rabies Control Programme District wide	To protect the domestic pets against rabies and reduce the risk of transmission of the disease to man.	Vaccinate at least 10,000 dogs and cats per year.	Vaccinate all dogs and cats against rabies.
Artificial Insemination Wote Division	To improve the genetic potential of cattle in the division for increased milk production.	Increase the number of insemination from the current 200 to 1000 per year.	Training of farmers on importance and management of AI projects.
Tick Control Programme District wide	To reduce incidences of tick borne diseases especially east coast fever.	Increase the number of dips that are operational from 80 to 120.	Supervision and training of dip committees on effective dip management.
Tsetse- fly Control Mbitini, Makindu, Kibwezi, Mtito Adei and Kalawa Divisions	To reduce tsetse- fly population and therefore reduce incidences of trypanosomiasis.	Train 200 farmers per year.	Train farmers on how to make tsetse fly traps for use in their farms.
Hides and Skins Improvement District wide	To improve the quality of hides and skins for increased income generation to farmers.	Train 200 flayers per year.	Supervision of flaying and training on quality hides and skin production.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Artificial Insemination Schemes Mbooni, Kilome, Kisau and Kilungu Divisions	1	To improve the genetic potential of cattle in these areas for increased milk production to improve food security.	Create 2 schemes at Mbooni, Kilome and Kilungu to Divisions to inseminate at least 2000 cattle per year.	Purchase of A.I equipment; Training of inseminators from the community; Training of inseminators in A.I management and importance.
Rehabilitation of Cattle Dips Kilome, Kilungu, Kasikeu and Wote Divisions	2	To reduce the incidences of tick-bone diseases in these areas; Increase meat and milk production to improve food security.	Rehabilitate all the dormant dips in the mentioned divisions.	Sensitization and mobilization of the communities using the dips; Purchase of acaricides; To repair the dips.
Rural Tannery Kisau Division Kiteta Location Tawa Market	3	To produce hides and skins locally to provide leather to local leather craftsmen and makers of ciondos.	1 rural tannery.	Construction of a rural tannery at Tawa Market.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Wote Water Supply Rehabilitation Wote Division	To supply Wote Township and environments with portable water.	Provide portable water to 5,000 people in Wote Township and surrounding area.	Rehabilitate the Malivani rising main pipeline; Replace the Malivani generating/pumping sets.
Makindu Water Supply Makindu Division	To increase quality of water and serve Kali, Kisingo and Mulili.	Supply more water to Makindu Township and surrounding areas to serve 15,000 people.	Rehabilitate of the rising main of the pipeline; Construct additional storage tank.
Mbumbuni Water Supply Kisau Division	To improve efficiency of pumping sets.	Serve Mbumbuni Market and surrounding 4 No. institutions with a population of 3,000 people.	Rehabilitation of the treatment works; Purchase of a standby gensets.
Small Earth Dams and Pans District wide	To increase water supply to areas without other sources.	Increase water supply to medium potential and low potential areas by an NGO to serve 200,000 people and livestock.	Construction of small earth dams and pan; Minor rehabilitation included.
Construction of Shallow Wells/Springs Sand Dams/Sub-Surface Dams District wide	To provide portable water near the community at low cost.	Complete 37 wells, 5 sand dams to serve 30,000 people.	Digging of shallow wells, springs protection and construction of sand dams.
Simba Water Project Nguu/Ithumba Divisions	To serve Simba Market and the surrounding areas.	Have portable water supply to Simba Market with a population of 2,000 people.	Laying of pipeline from the Nol-Turesh pipeline to Simba Market.
Mbitini Water Project Kyeमुन्दु/Mulala	To supply Kyeमुन्दु with water.	Part of Kyeमुन्दु location to be served with manooni water.	Extension of Manooni water line by 2.8 km.
Kikumbulyu Water Project Phase II Kikumbulyu/Kibwezi Division	To serve the people of Kathyaka and eastern part of Kikumbulyu with portable water.	Kiwanzani Kathyaka and Kingu'theni communities comprising 15,000 people.	Laying of 8-inch pipeline from Umani intake to Mikuyuni tank to join the existing line and repair of broken sections of Kiwanzani/Kingu'theni line.
Kithuki Water Project Kathonzweni Division	To pump water near to the communities.	Serve Matheani and Kithuki rural communities and institutions with a population of 50,000 people.	Laying 9km pipeline from river Athi to Kithuki market; Construction of pumphouse; Intake and two No. storage tanks.
Rehabilitation of Kiumi Water Project Rehabilitation Mbooni Division	To pump water from Kiumi intake to entire Kitundu location.	8,000 people and livestock in the rural areas and Kitundu Shopping center.	Repair of damaged pipes in both rising main and distribution line; Repair of pumping sets.
Borehole Kalawa Division	To increase water supply to the market and surrounding institutions.	About 3,000 people to be served.	Installation of pumping sets; Laying of 2km long rising main and distribution lines.
Komboyoo Borehole Mtito Andei Division	To provide portable water to the community	2000 people and livestock to be served.	Repair of pumping set.

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Wote Water Project Nzuuni Dam Wote Division	1	To serve Wote Township and surrounding area and including Kilungu Division with clean water.	Provide water to Wote Township and the surrounding comprising 50,000 people.	Design and construction of both pipeline and dam to be carried out. Justification: The area has low supply of water.
Kalamba Dam Kalamba /Matiliku Division	2	To serve Kalamba Market.	Provide water to community and Kalamba Market.	Project to tap water from existing Nul-Teresh pipeline and lay pipelines; Construct storage tanks and kiosks. Justification: Kalamba Market has no reliable water supply.
Kibauni-Kalawa Water Project Kalawa Division	3	To serve the two divisional headquarters and surrounding areas as the area has no other water sources.	Provide water to community and Kalamba market 2,000.	Extension of pipeline to Kalawa and repair the existing line; Purchase and installation of pumping sets. Justification: The area has no other source of water.
Boreholes Drilling District wide	4	To increase water supply to areas without surface water.	Provide portable water in arid areas or areas where surface water is highly contaminated.	Exploit the ground water potential to augment existing surface source by drilling new boreholes and installation of affordable pump set. Justification: The current supply from surface water sources is inadequate.
Dam Construction and Rehabilitation District wide	5	To desilt existing silted dams and construct new ones as natural perennial rivers and far apart.	Take water near communities with no other water supply and at the same time reduce floods 200,000 people.	Construction of new dams and desilting of existing ones. Justification: Floods cause a lot of destruction in the area while water for domestic use remains scarce.
Hydrological Network Project District wide	6	To obtain enough statistical data on water flow, rainfall intensity and evaporation rates; Also flood levels in our district.	Improving all hydrological network in the whole district.	Rehabilitation and installation of new hydrological station for monitoring of rivers, rainfall and other parameters for purposes of planning and conservation. Justification: The district has limited data storage on rainfall intensity evaporation rates and flood levels.
Investigation Survey Planning and Design District wide	7	To carry out proper planning on water projects for easy implementation and sustainability.	All projects and new proposals under planning stage; Also included are projects to be rehabilitated	Preparation of design reports and cost estimates for all projects under planning stage for implementation. Justification: Proper project planning will ensure proper implementation and timely completion of the same.

Masongaleni Water Project Kibwezi/Masongaleni	8	To supply the newly settled area of Masongaleni with water.	Provide water to Masongaleni area with about 13,000 people.	Construction of intake; 10km gravity line ; Construction of 150m ³ and 100m ³ storage tanks. Justification: The area is newly settled and has an acute problem of water.
Muiu Water Project Kisau Division	9	Serve Muiu Market and the surrounding area with soft water.	Provide water to Muiu market	Construction of the pipeline; Storage tanks. Justification: Area has no reliable water source.
Manoini Dam Treatment Works Mulala, Mutiliku Divisions	10	To treat water from the dam.	People to be served in Matiliku and Mulala Divisions.	Construction and treatment works with sedimentation.; Filtration and disinfecting section; Soil conservation works to be done to reduce siltation; Enlargement of spillway and dam wall by 1 m. Justification: Untreated water is a health hazard.
Mukundu Water Project Rehabilitation Kitondo Location, Kiau Division	11	To improve the quantity of water to the consumers; To reduced operation and maintenance cost.	Increase flow of water to 3,000 consumers in Kisau area.	Replacement of damaged pipes; Repair of intake works. Justification: There is a severe water shortage in the area.
Kisayani Water Project	12	Provide portable water to Kathyaka sub location.	Serve 25,000 people in Kathyaka area and 3 No. shopping centers	Laying of 50km pipeline from Umanyi intake to Masalani intake; Construction of 1 No. 150m ³ , 2 No. 100m ³ and 6 No.50m ³ storage tanks. Justification: The local residents have been covering a long distance to the nearest water point.
Mulima Water Project Mbooni/Nzeveni Tulimani/Tulimani	13	To treat water from the dam to all areas and purchase pumps	Provide Tulimani and Mbooni with portable water to serve a population of about 20,000 people.	Construction of treatment works; Rehabilitation of pumps at Nzeveni. Justification; Untreated water is harmful to human life.
Kiwau Water Project Kasikeu Division	14	To provide enough water for domestic use and for livestock.	Complete pipelines from Ngokomi to Mbiini, Mangala, Kayata, and schools in the area by 2008.	Lay water pipelines from Ngokomi to Mbiini, mangal and Kayata market and schools in the area. Justification: The area has inadequate water supply.
Kiongwani-Mangani Water Project Kilome Division	15	To provide enough water for domestic use and for livestock.	Complete laying water pipelines from Kiongwani to Mangani by 2004.	Lay water pipelines from Kiongwani to Mangani villages. Justification: The area has inadequate water supply.
Mulima Water Project -Kyalani Extension and Water Treatment Plant	16	To provide enough water for domestic use and for livestock.	Complete a treatment plant and extension of pipes by 2005.	Construct a treatment plant and lay extension of pipelines. Justification:

				Untreated water is harmful to human life.
Masongaleni Water Project	17	To provide enough water for domestic use and for livestock.	Complete the intake, lay pipe line to Masongaleni settlement scheme and complete a storage tank by 2008.	Construct the intake and lay the pipeline to Masongaleni Settlement Scheme; Construct a storage tank. Justification: There is a persistent shortage of water in the settlement scheme.
Extension of Kambu Water Project	18	To provide enough water for domestic use and for livestock.	Complete extension to Muthingini secondary school, Wayani village by 2005.	Lay extension to Muthingini Secondary School, Wayani village, Manguluku. Justification: The area is under served in water supply.
Wanzauni Kasyelia Primary School Extension line	19	To provide enough water for domestic use and for livestock.	Complete extension of pipe line to Kasyelia Primary school by 2002-2006.	Lay extension pipe line to Kasyelia Primary School. Justification: The area is under served by water supply.
Harambee Earth Dam Wote Division	20	To provide enough water for domestic use and for livestock.	Construct one water kiosk and cattle.trough by 2002-2004.	Rehabilitation and installation of draw off system construct, water kiosk ad cattle trough. Justification: The area has an acute water shortage.
Kiteta Earth Dam	21	To provide enough water for domestic use and for livestock.	Complete Kiteta Earth Dam by 2005.	Construct a new dam. Justification: There is a serious water shortage in the area.
Kilema Earth Dam	22	To provide enough water for domestic use and for livestock.	Complete Kilema earth dam by 2007.	Construct a new dam. Justification: There is a serious water shortage in the area.
Kwaloa Dam Kilome Division	23	To provide enough water for domestic use and for livestock.	Desilt the dam to increase water yield by 2004.	Rehabilitation of the old dam; The dam is silted up as it was constructed in 1948. Justification: The capacity of the dam has been reduced owing to siltation.
Mutyambua Earth Dam	24	To provide enough water for domestic use and for livestock.	Complete the earth dam by 2004.	Construct a new earth dam. Justification: There is an acute shortage of water in the area.
Lungu Earth Dam	25	To provide enough water for domestic use and for livestock.	Desilt the dam by 2006.	Rehabilitate the dam. Justification: The dam is silted.
Mukundi Water Project	26	To provide enough water for domestic use and for livestock.	Rehabilitate the intake and the gravity line by 2005.	Rehabilitate the intake and the gravity line. Justification: Flow of water is not regular.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Education and Training of Cooperative Members	Equip cooperative societies members and committee leaders with adequate knowledge and skills to run the cooperative affair.	Educate 60% of members; Train 75% of the employees; Train 90% of the committee members;	Educate members; Hold sensitization barazas; Train employees and society committee members.
Rehabilitation of Dormant Cooperative Societies	Reactivate dormant cooperative societies.	Revive at least 50% of the dormant societies.	Rehabilitate all cooperatives that have been inactive in the recent past.

B: New Project Proposals: Co-operative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Artificial Insemination(A.I) Kilome, Mbooni, Kisau, Wote and Kilungu Divisions	1	To improve quality of animal breeds for increased milk production.	To increase number of improved breed stock by 50% by 2008.	Train farmers and create awareness on artificial insemination services; Train inseminators; Purchase A.I equipment; Inseminate the animals. Justification: Improve local animal breed to boost farmers' incomes.
Divisional Co-operative Offices Kilome Mbooni and Kibwezi Zones	2	To house divisional cooperative officers to enhance service delivery to the community.	To built three divisional offices by 2008	Construct offices in the three divisions. Justification: Currently these divisions are lacking cooperative offices despite the many cooperative activities being carried out at that level.
Intensive Mobilization of Cooperative and Improvement in Management.	3	To offer better services to ensure sustainability of cooperative societies.	To sensitize at least 50% of the community member to join cooperative societies.	Train members of the management committees and staff of the cooperative societies. Justification: Membership in most of the cooperative societies is small.
Expansion of Artificial Insemination in Wote division	4	To improve quality of animal breeds for increased milk production.	To increase number of improved livestock breeds by 70% by 2008	Increase farmers awareness on artificial insemination; Train A.I inseminators; Purchase A.I equipment. Justification: Boost the quality of animal breeds.
Farm Input Scheme	5	To offer farm inputs to farms at affordable prices.	To access affordable farm inputs to 60% of the farmers by 2006.	Form new rural circles and establish farm input schemes. Justification: Prices of the inputs are beyond the reach of most farmers.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Forestry and Environmental Conservation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Assistance to Forestry Activities District wide	To increase vegetation cover; To reduce poverty and increase sources of income.	Raise 600,000 to 700,000 seedlings.	Assisting women groups and self help groups in raising seedlings and rehabilitation; Establishment of wood lot by provision of tools, training.
District Forestry Development Programme (DFDP) South Mbooni, Mkuli/Nguuta, Kitondo, Katende, Nzai, Kilungu	To ensure effective community participation in forest management; To attain well managed forest for sustainable utilization.	Formation of six well functioning forest conservation committee every year; Function hill development plan for every forest reserve.	Assistance in establishment of plantation and silvi-cultural operation maintenance through community participation.
Assistance to Forest Activities District wide	To increase and conserve vegetation cover in the district.	8 well functioning on-farm environmental conservation committees; Have 6 well functioning hill conservation committee annually; Have 25 well functioning drip projects in south of Makueni.	Assistance in reduction of backlog activities of socio-cultural in gazetted forest areas.
Improvement of Water Supply to Nthangu Tree Nursery Kisau/Kaiti Divisions	To have well functioning and stable water supply to sustain tree seedling growth	To have 100% water supply throughout the year by a listen pump/gravity.	Improve water supply.
Agro Forestry Training Extension Programme District wide	Provide farmers with alternative source of income by marketing tree products to wood based cottage industries; Conserve soil and water to increase productivity.	Organise training and farm visits per month in all the divisions in the district; Conduct regular visits and workshops between stake-holders in forest conservation.	Train farmers on most modern agro-forestry technologies.
Forest Timber and Fibre Board Factory Makuli	To operationalize timber factory to exploit an average of 20 Ha and plant 50 Ha annually in Makuli with community involvement.	Harvest 20 ha and plant 50 ha of plantation forest in the district annually; Have conservation committees operationalized within the major forest reserves.	Operation of mobile saw bench (mill) in Makuli with community involvement.
Upper Catchment Conservation	To enhance conservation of trees and shrubs in catchment areas; To have degraded areas rehabilitated.	Four highly degraded areas rehabilitated annually.	Protection of existing vegetation in catchment areas; Establishment of vegetation in water catchment areas

B: New Project Proposals: Forestry and Environmental Conservation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Charcoal Production Control District wide	1	To regulate the production of charcoal in the district.	Carry out 16 surveys; Establish 16 regulatory committees; Establish a comprehensive regulative mechanism.	Undertake baseline survey on charcoal production in the 16 divisions; Establish a regulatory committee in each division; Develop a comprehensive charcoal production

				regulatory mechanism. Justification: Charcoal burning is rampant in the district and has become an environmental menace.
Environmental Conservation, Management and Public Awareness- District wide	2	To sensitize the community on environmental conservation and management.	Hold five barazas in each of the 16 divisions; Hold two rallies (for schools) in every year; Hold two district leaders sensitization seminars.	Organise barazas at the divisional levels to sensitize the public on environmental issues; Organize school rallies to sensitize the youth on environmental conservation and management; Organize a sensitization seminar for the district leaders. Justification: The community is less aware of the essentials of environmental management.
Water Catchment Protection Project	3	To improve the conditions of the water catchment area.	Rehabilitate 5 degraded water catchment areas.	Plant trees, dig soil conservation structures and plant grass in the degraded water catchment areas. Justification: Water catchment areas are disappearing fast due to continued encroachment to such places.
Drip Irrigation.	4	To provide farmers with alternative source of income by use of drip irrigation for horticulture.	Provide 10 communities with drip irrigation kits.	Supply the organized groups involved in forestry conservation with irrigation kits to use in horticultural practices. Justification: Drip Irrigation is more environment conservation friendly, i.e. no washing away of top soil as it does not produce run-off.

A: On-going Project/Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ayubu Mwaburi's Trout Fish Pond Kibwezi Division	To introduce trout farming	Increase income to farmers as it has high market.	Keeping of cold fish in the division.
Kibwezi Fish Ponds Kibwezi Division	To provide extension services on aquaculture.	Self-employment and cheap source of protein.	Bring the idea of co-operative work in fisheries
Kasayani B Fish Pond	To encourage donor involvement in this sub-section.	Alternate source of income and food security	Construction of the pond by women group through donor funds.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project/Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Stocking of Public Dams District wide	1	To involve as many people as possible.	Food security and management of natural resources.	Replenish fish stocks. Justification: Fish farming would provide an alter native source of income as well as protein.
Establishment of Fish Fingering centers District wide	2	To ensure accessibility of fish feeds to fish farmers.	Cut costs on transport and purchase of quality seed.	Breeding of different fish species. Justification: No fish feeds at the moment.
Fish and Trade Campaign District wide	3	To encourage the community to venture in the fish business.	Good health and income generation and high revenue collection.	Positive attitude of the commodity and more fish trade in the district. Justification: High prevalence of negative attitude on fish farming among the farmers.

B: New Project Proposals: Land Adjudication and Settlement

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives.	Targets.	Description of activities
Finalisation of Sections for Registration	1	To issue title deeds to the community.	Get registration works done by 2005.	Finalization of ongoing registration works. Justification: Title deeds not yet issued in the area.
Publication of Adjudication Registers for Inspection	2	To enable community to mitigate against land misallocation .	Finalise inspection of registers by 2006.	Perusal of published registers by the public. Justification: Malpractices in land allocation existing.
Declaration of Adjudication Section Procurement of Maps	3	Start off the exercise of land adjudication. .	Work to start on this areas by 2003.	Gazettement of adjudication areas and provision of maps. Justification: There is need to gazette all the adjudicated land.
Provision of Security of Tenure to Squatters	4	To settle squatters who have stayed in these places as landless people.	Title deeds to allotees be issued by 2005.	Issuance of title deeds. Justification: There is need to settle the landless and issue them with title deeds.
Settlement of Landless People District wide	5	To settle squatters who have stayed in these places as landless people.	All genuine landless people settled by 2007.	Securing of new settlement schemes. Justification: Need to settle the landless who have occupied the area for a long time.
Enhancement of documentation of Settlers Schemes Masongaleni, Kibwezi, Nguu Rage, Kasayani, Kiboko A, Kiboko B, Kinyambu	6	To identify genuine squatters in these areas.	All sections ready for registration finalized by 2004.	Documentation of settlers. Justification: The settlers need to be documented so that they can occupy the land legally.
Enhancement of Plot Occupancy Schemes	7	To give people the authority to occupy	All plot allotees to have been settled by 2004.	Mobilization of land allotees to their new plots.

Masongaleni, Kibwezi, Koboko, Nguu Ranch		allotted lands.		Justification: There is need for the allotted land to be occupied immediately.
Finalization of Survey for Titles in the Schemes of Kiboko A and Kiboko B	8	To enable people secure title deeds and allay fears of land grabbing.	Kiboko A and B schemes title deeds to be issued by 2003.	To carryout survey work to completion. Justification: Need to issue title deeds to the rightful owners of land to avoid chances of its grabbing.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector is closely linked to other sectors and its performance will to a large extent depend on how these other sectors perform.

For the Physical Infrastructure sector, the rules have to be well maintained for the agricultural produce particularly horticultural products to reach the market in good time. The conditions of the roads determine the ease and reliability with which agricultural inputs and extension services get to the farmers. Easy accessibility to the market, timely and reliable availability of extension services and the inputs reduces production costs and minimizes returns thus realizing more funds for investment. The Energy sub-sector has to provide adequate and efficient energy needs for processing of agricultural produce and provision of cold storage facilities. Promotion of alternative sources of energy and provision of incentives to independent power producers will reduce the pressure on forests which currently meet 90% of the local energy requirements.

Human Resource Development sector determines the quality of the Agriculture Sector particularly in crop development, livestock development and environmental management. The human resource development sector will be relied upon to develop the necessary human capacity to understand and implement the various extension messages, environmental conservation and management issues and provide labor force with the necessary technical skills to undertake rural development activities.

On environmental conservation and management, Public Administration sub-sector will be expected to lead in public awareness creation. Local Government issues also determine the level of environmental management. The local authorities will therefore be expected to accord higher priority to waste management and conservation, adhere to planning and building guidelines as well as controlling urban population through the provision of basic services in rural market centers to control rural urban migration. These efforts will hopefully improve the natural resource base and enhance its capacity to improve productivity in a sustainable manner.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

Modern and well-maintained physical infrastructure is the key catalyst to economic growth and poverty reduction. Production costs will be high where the physical infrastructure is under developed or poorly maintained. Competitiveness and access to market depend, to a large extent, on the efficiency of the physical infrastructure in the long run, however, there will be need to expand the infrastructure to make it more efficient.

The sector constitutes sub sectors like roads, housing, energy, communications, major water works and sanitation.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision and mission of this sector is that “for enhanced and sustainable economic growth, the sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing facilities. In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving 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 make 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 Sector Vision and Mission

During the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) consultative forum in Makueni District, poor physical infrastructure was identified as one of the major setbacks to development. The overall strategy is therefore to improve the quality of services offered by this sector. It is envisaged that each sub sector will address its special development goals as indicated here under:

Roads: The district will give priority to routine maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing road network. This will be a joint effort between the Roads Department, the District Roads Committee and the Local Authorities. There will also be need to construct permanent bridges to replace the old and dilapidated ones across most of our rivers. The district also proposes to tarmac Wote-Makindu road, Utangwa-Kikima-Kalawa road and Itangini-Tawa road.

Energy: The district’s long term objective is to shift the pattern of energy consumption to the modern sources that are more friendly to the environment. However, this calls for massive investments. The short term strategy is therefore to increase efficient utilization of wood fuel for energy consumption, while encouraging and promoting shift to efficient and environmentally friendly alternatives. Since wood fuel is a major source of energy for 91% of the rural households and taking into consideration the poor economic situation, the district will give priority to the promotion of energy saving technology to reduce demand for wood, while encouraging environmental protection and conservation through afforestation. Other sources of energy particularly solar power, which has no known negative impact, will be promoted. Use of electricity, however, remains the most viable alternative to wood fuel and its consumption will be promoted.

Telecommunications: the district will seek to modernize facilities in the areas of telephone, post office and other postal facilities. This will be based on public demand in line with the business policies of the cooperation. In the previous years, the District Development Committee has proposed all divisional headquarters to be connected with telephone facilities and major market centres to have sub post offices. Though mobile telephones services have spread to district headquarter towns in the country, Makueni district is yet to be covered.

Building and Construction: This sub sector has not been adequately addressed in the district. However, the district's priority during the plan period will be to complete the headquarters building and government staff houses.

Major Water Works and Sanitation: This sub sector will address the water supply services sewerage works, garbage collection and disposal in major towns. The water supply for Wote township will need to be expanded to meet the water needs for the town's increasing population. Sewerage systems in Wote, Kibwezi, MtitoAndei, Emali and Makindu need to be constructed, as they are currently non-existent.

On garbage collection and general cleanliness of the towns, the Local Authorities will continue rendering the services and encourage the residents to bear more responsibilities over proper garbage disposal. The newly introduced Environmental Act will be enforced to ensure that the above activities are adhered to.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Provision of well maintained physical infrastructure is the key to economic growth, employment generation and in the long run poverty reduction. An extensively well-maintained road network would reduce production costs, particularly in the agricultural sector, through faster delivery of inputs to the farms and the produce to the markets. Extension services will also be reliable and accessible at low costs.

A modern and efficient telecommunication network will improve exchange on markets, new opportunities and technologies and save time and expenses.

Energy is the major input in trade and industry. A well-maintained energy sub sector will encourage the setting up of processing industries, which would spur numerous investments in the service sector.

The condition of water and sanitation (quality and quantity) services available in any locality is the main consideration before investment decisions are made particularly the processing and manufacturing industries. Availability of adequate and safe water as well as sanitation would also attract high caliber human resource, which would offer their expertise to the development of the district.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
GoK	Provision of funds for maintenance of roads; Solicit for funds from donors for road works.
District Roads Committee.	Provision of staff for maintenance and construction of roads; Provision of technical supervision for road projects implementation; Provision of equipment for maintenance of roads; Hire local labours at project areas to create employment.

Donors	Provide funds for road works.
Motorists	Adherence to traffic rules for good use and long life of roads.
Local Authorities.	Provision of funds through LATF; Undertaking physical planning to ease the establishment of facilities; Formulation of bylaws for sustainable and save use of the facilities.
Local community	Provision of required labour at the project areas; Provision of security to road furniture by avoiding vandalism.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Priorities.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Involve local community in maintenance of roads; To create local capacity for provision; Solicit for funding to rehabilitate all gravel roads; Make all roads motorable by constructing bridges in the affected areas.	Inadequate funding for maintenance of road network; Lack of coordination in management of road network maintenance; High maintenance and construction unit costs due to hilly terrain.	To avail adequate funds; Utilize local labour in maintenance work; Form community based road committees; Coordinate road maintenance programmes between public works and local authorities.
Telecommunication	Improve the quality of services through regular maintenance of existing network; Introduce new services using modern technologies.	Lack of telephone facilities in major market centers; Poor coverage of the postal services.	Review the demand for the services and provide the same.
Energy	Promotion of alternative sources of energy to reduce pressure on forests; Promotion of energy saving technologies; Increase electricity coverage through rural electrification programmes.	Inadequate funding of the rural electrification programme; High costs of electricity connections; Cumbersome legislation for small scale power producers.	Improve the rate of funding for approved projects; Ease legislation for small scale power production, subsidize investments in renewable energy sources and supply to the relevant areas.
Major Water Works and Sanitation	Improve the quality and quantity of water in the urban areas; Promotion of participatory and environmental management programmes; Increase sewerage coverage for Wote Kibwezi and MtitoAndei towns	Inadequate funding; Poor water management; Poor water quality; Limited coverage of sewerage systems.	Improve water treatment works; Provide adequate funding; Commercialise water sector; Increases sewerage coverage.
Building	Establish slum upgrading programme; Promotion of low cost housing technologies.	High costs of construction materials; Uncertain land tenure; Lack of comprehensive housing policy	Legislate on use of low cost appropriate technology; Formulate a housing policy in relation to land ownership in urban areas.

3.2.6 Project and programme Priorities

A: On-going Project/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Katamani- Wote Road Kaiti and Makueni Divisions	To improve road transport between Machakos and Wote towns.	Total construction of the road to bitumen standard.	Survey for re-alignment; Bush clearing; Earth work; Drainage structures; Surface dressing (application of bitumen surface).
Trunk Roads A, B, and C District wide	To improve transport within the district.	Routine maintenance of the roads to improve the surfaces.	Routine maintenance of carriageway, drainage structures and off carriageway features.
DRC Roads, D, E, R and others District wide	To improve transport within the district.	Routine maintenance of the roads to improve the surface.	Routine maintenance of the carriageway, drainage structures and off carriageway features.

B: New Project Proposals : Roads

Project Name Location/division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Wote-Makindu Road; Makueni, Kathonzweni and Makindu Divisions	1	To make the road all weather to improve communication.	Construct the road to bitumen standard.	Survey for re alignment; Bush clearing; Earth works; Drainage structures; Surface dressing (application of bitumen surface). Justification The road serves a big area with a lot of agricultural potential.
Utangwa – Kikima – Kalawani – Kimutwa Road	2	Improve transport by making the road all weather.	Construct the road to a bitumen standard.	Survey; Bush clearing; Earthworks; Drainage structures; Gravelling. Justification: The road serves a hilly productive area
Wote – Kalawa Road	3	Improve transport by making the road all weather.	Construct the road to gravel standard.	Survey; Bush clearing; Earth works; Drainage structures; Gravelling. Justification: The road is in a very poor state and it serves a fast area
Itangini – Tawa Road	4	To improve the surface of the road	Construct the road to a bitumen standard	Survey; Bush clearing; Earthworks; Drainage structures; Surface dressing. Justification: The road has a worn out gravel surface which needs upgrading to bitumen.

Kibwezi – Athi Road	5	To improve the surface of the road	Construct the road to a bitumen standard	Survey; Bush clearing Earthworks; Drainage structures; Surface dressing. Justification: The road connects Makueni and Kitui Districts and has heavy traffic.
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A: On-going Project/Programmes: Building

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description
Makueni District Office Block	To accommodate departmental heads and their staff.	To have the building completed and offices furnished by May 2002.	Putting final touches on the building and purchase of furniture.

B: New Project Proposals: Major Water Works and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Wote Urban Water Supply	1	To provide enough water for domestic use and for livestock.	Rehabilitate Malivani and Mwaani boreholes and install new machines to increase water supply by 2003.	Replacing the Malivani rising main pipeline . Replace generators/pumping lets for Malivani and Mwaani borehole. Justification: Urban population is growing so fast this being the district headquarters.
Makindu Water Supply	2	To provide enough water for domestic use and for livestock.	Replace the 2km raising main and establish a distribution network in Makindu town by 2004.	Replacing the rising main 2 km , rehabilitation of distribution system in the market. Justification: Urban population increasing fast.
Mtito Andei water Supply Rehabilitation Ngwata/Mtito Andei Divisions	3	To increase quantity of water to Mtito Andei Township for industrial purposes.	Serve Mtito Andei township and communities along the pipeline comprising 20,000 people.	A new larger pipeline to be constructed to replace the old Railway pipeline. Justification: The existing water supply is inadequate for the fast growing population in the Mtito Andei town.
Wote Town Sewerage System and Treatment Plant	4	To ensure waste disposal.	Have sewer lines and oxidation ponds by 2008.	Construction of the sewerage system and purchase of exhauster tank; Construct storm drainage structures. Justification: This being the district headquarters, urban population is increasing fact.
Makindu Market Sewerage System and Treatment Plant	5	To ensure waste disposal.	Have sewer lines and oxidation ponds by 2008.	To construct the sewerage system; Construct storm drainage

				structures. Justification: There is no proper means for waste disposal in the town.
Emali Market Sewerage System and Treatment Plant	6	To ensure waste disposal.	Have sewer lines and oxidation ponds by 2008.	To construct the sewerage system; Construct storm drainage structures. Justification: There is no proper means for waste disposal in the town.
Tawa Market Sewerage System and Treatment Plant	7	To ensure waste disposal.	Have sewer lines and oxidation ponds by 2008.	To construct the sewerage system; Construct storm drainage structures. Justification: There is no proper means for waste disposal in the town.
Kibwezi Market Sewerage System and Treatment Plan	8	To ensure waste disposal.	To have sewer lines and oxidation ponds by 2008.	To construct the sewerage system; Construct storm drainage structures. Justification: There is no proper means for waste disposal in the town.
MtitoAndei Market Sewerage System and Treatment Plant	9	To ensure waste disposal.	To have sewer lines and oxidation ponds by 2008.	To construct the sewerage system; Construct storm drainage structures. Justification: There is no proper means for waste disposal in the town.

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme District wide	1	To provide power in the rural areas to promote smallscale industries.	Implement two projects in each division by 2007	Installation of electricity infrastructure. Justification: The district is grossly under served with electricity supply.
Community Sensitization on Energy Saving Jikos	2	To reduce excessive use of trees as source of energy.	To sensitize 50% of the rural community on construction and use of energy saving jikos by 2008	Community sensitization and training on construction and use of energy. Justification: Majority of the people use charcoal/wood fuel as source of energy hence threatening the state of environment in the district.

A: On-going Project/Programmes: Telecommunications

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kambu Exchange	To improve the exchange to automation.	To have the building ready and automatic exchange installed.	Construction of the buildings and installation of automatic exchange machines.
Ukia Exchange	To cover a wider area with telephone services.	To reach at least all the market centers within ukia division.	Expansion of Ukia exchange to Kaumoni surrounding and institutions.

B: New Project Proposals: Telecommunications

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Installation of Telephone Facilities and Telephone Booths at all the Divisional Headquarters and Major Markets	1	To ease telephone communication and information dissemination district wide.	To cover all the divisions with telephone facilities by 2008.	Installation of new telephone exchanges and extension of the existing ones. Justification: There is poor information flow in the district owing o inadequate telecommunication facilities.

3.2.7 Cross – Sector Linkages

The achievement of the Physical Infrastructure Sector will, to some extent, depend on the performance of the identified stakeholders in undertaking their responsibilities. It will also depend on the level of community mobilization by the Social Services Department. Provincial administration will also play a major role in awareness creation.

The Forestry Department and Agriculture will be expected to take the lead in promoting afforestation and environmental conservation, while the Environment Conservation Department will take lead in advocating environmental safety and take relevant action when remedial measures are called for.

The Physical Planning Department will also be in the forefront in providing physical plans required when planning for the infrastructure.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

This sector includes sub-sectors such as Trade, Tourism, Mining, Industry (including small scale industries) and the financial sector. The service sub-sector like tourism, financial services and trade form one of the fastest growing and important enterprise in the service industry.

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission.

The national vision and mission of the sector is “contribution 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 Kenyans”.

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.

To realize the sector vision and mission, the district will undertake to provide effective extension services to the local entrepreneurs through training; promote financing of small and medium scale industries as well as micro –enterprises to create employment opportunities and markets for local produce particularly agricultural produce to increase income and hence reduce poverty; provide information on the investment potential available in the sector and the markets available for the processed goods both locally and abroad.

Exploit the vast potential in tourism, which currently lies unexploited through aggressive marketing of Makueni District as a tourist destination and encourage the involvement of the private sector. The overall target will be to provide an enabling environment for investment in the sector by seeking the acceleration of the physical planning of the major market centers to create industrial sites and provide the necessary infrastructure.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

A thriving Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector is important in the economic growth of the local economy and substantially contribute to poverty reduction.

The sector enhances the creation of jobs through establishment of industries and initiation of commercial enterprises. This increases local income including foreign exchange generation through tourism and exports. Agro-based industries create a market for the agricultural sector and provide the income required for investments to increase agricultural sector productivity.

A vigorously growing Jua Kali sector provides cheap but appropriate agricultural equipment and reduce reliance on imports, which are expensive and at times inappropriate.

The tourism sub-sector has the potential to improve local incomes through employment creation, investments in tourist related facilities like transport, hotel accommodation and catering services, trout fishing, camp sites and tour guiding.

The financial sub sector is expected to play a very crucial role in providing credit for investment across the sectors.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sectors

The main stakeholders in this sector are members of the business community especially the private investors who provide capital and expertise for enterprise creation. The following are the main stakeholders and the roles they will play to enhance the services they are currently providing to the sector.

Stakeholders	Roles
Government	Provide an enabling climate for investment by initiating the formation of necessary policies in consultation with all stakeholders; Contribute funds to the Joint Loans Board.
Commercial banks, KWFT, K-REP and other Small Credit organisations	Enhance the existing investment funds programme; Enhance the training programmes.
Business Community	Establishment of business enterprises; Attend training sessions; Develop tourist related facilities.
Local Authorities	Provision of necessary services; Planning of industrial sites.
KNCCI	Protect the interests of the business community.
CBOs	Start tourist related group ventures; Participate in the conservation Chyulu hills to maintain its tourist potential.
KWS	Protection of Chyulu hills and Wildlife in Tsavo West National Park.

3.3.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Increase access to credit; Improve market access and promote exportation; Expand training opportunities and access to information.	Poor infrastructure especially roads, telecommunication and electricity; Outdated domestic and international marketing strategies and export production; Insecurity, unpredictable regional and international market environment; High cost of doing business. Over reliance on one line of business; Inadequate financial services; Poor quality products (Jua Kali); Liberalization of trade; Limited space of doing businesses in the urban areas and harassment by the local authorities.	Product development and market access especially through AGOA, ACP/EU, EAC and COMESA; Establishment of dialogue network between the Department of Trade and private sector organizations; Facilitate provision of credit services; Encourage the formation of business saving and credit co-operative societies; Identify and develop exportable products in order to diversify exports; Capacity building and entrepreneurship development; Facilitate the organization of trade shows and exhibitions; Establish trade information center and business directory for the district. Continuous monitoring of trade business programmes and practices; Formation of committee to facilitate small cross border trade.
Industries and Small Scale Enterprises	Increase access to credit, skills and information.	Poor infrastructure e.g. electricity, telecommunications, roads and water; High cost and limited access to credit; Inadequate managerial, technical and entrepreneurial skills; Poor linkage with research.	Provide the physical infrastructure; Formation of associations to facilitate flow of information, credit, training and support services.

Tourism	Promote the tourism potential of the district	Poorly developed tourism Infrastructure facilities; Lack of promotion of the district as a tourist destination.	Packaging the tourism potential of the district; Promote the establishment of traditional and cultural facilities and events.
Financial Services	Increase access to financial Services.	The high cost of credit. Inaccessibility to financial credit services; Poor management of the loanable funds; Poor repayment of loans by the micro and small and Jua Kali enterprises; Lack of financial institutions to promote thrift and saving.	Encourage the small/micro and medium and Jua Kali enterprises to form SACCO's for fund mobilization and improve thrift; Improve networking with Micro-finance institutions and avail information to the business community and the rural based business activities; Improve management of the Joint Loan Board; Promote access to finances through the different credit providers; Offer training on the management of loan funds.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Loans Board District wide	To provide affordable finance for micro-enterprises.	Micro-enterprises within the district.	Issuing of loans to small scale traders.
Trader Courses District wide	To provide business management skills to enterprises within the district.	Micro-enterprises within the district.	Training business management.
Training of Entrepreneurs District wide	Sensitization of indigenous entrepreneurs in the sub sector in processing management and marketing.	Both existing and potential entrepreneurs	Arranging seminars/workshop on quarterly basis in every market center.

B: New Project Proposals: Trade and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fruit Processing Project Wote Town	1	To create a market for the surplus fruits lost during peak season; To increase local incomes by adding value to the raw produce.	Construction of a factory for juice extraction and jam making.	Organise local community and potential investors to mobilize funds for construction of the factory. Justification: A lot of fruits go into waste during the peak seasons.
Makindu Honey Refinery	2	To process and add value to honey in the district as an income generating activity.	Construct the refinery by 2008.	Construction of honey refinery and installation of processing machines. Justification: A lot of honey is produced in the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Chyulu Hills Resort Club	1	To attract tourist to the district and create employment in the sector.	4 tourists sites established by 2008.	Construction of resort clubs and camp sites. Justification: There is high potential for tourism development in the district.
Umani Springs Camp Site Kibwezi Division	2	To attract tourists and create employment.	2. Tourist camp sites and developed by 2004.	Construction of camp sites ; Fencing of the Umani Springs. Justification: Tourism potential exists.
Creation of Awareness for Tourism Promotion	3	To encourage local entrepreneurs to put up tourists hotels To expose the community to tourists activities.	50% of the community in the tourist zones sensitized by 2006.	Community awareness campaigns and workshops ; Training a tourist attracting artifacts. Justification: There is need to encourage the local people to exploit the existing tourism potential.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Increased investments in Tourism Trade and Industry will depend on availability of efficient physical infrastructure particularly for industries where the major processing activities require water and electricity. A well maintained road network would ease the movement of raw materials particularly the agricultural produce and finished product thus reducing production cost.

Availability of a well-educated work force is an important consideration in setting up of industries. The technical training status of the available work force is important in reducing cost of further training and wastages/break downs, which increase the production cost. The performance of the human resource development sector particularly the education sub-sector will therefore play a significant role in influencing the performance of trade and industry.

Status of security and performance of the local authorities particularly in the area of governance and physical planning are vital considerations. The performance of the public administration sector will therefore directly influence the performance of this sector.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

This sector is composed of Education, Health, Social Services, Labour, Sports, Culture and employment sub-sector.

3.4.1 Sector Vision And Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response To Sector Vision and Mission

The overall objective of the sector is to develop a healthy, literate and cohesive human capital that is able to seize development opportunities and respond to any threats to its survival. Each sub sector, however, has its own way of responding to the attainment of this overall objective.

Education: Education is one of the main sub-sectors in human resource development. The sub-sector will improve on the services offered in education through maintenance of existing facilities and investments in new facilities.

The sub-sector will improve on promotion and provision of education so that school age going pupils at all levels can have access to education. A fair distribution of available personnel, particularly teachers will improve on the accessibility of the services. Provision of adequate physical learning facilities will be the main target of the sub-sector which will be in the fore front of mobilizing the stakeholders particularly, BOGs, PTAs and potential donors to support this activity. Overall, the sub-sector will strive to improve on the literacy level by improving the student retention rate and provision of text-books to primary schools.

Health: The Health sub-sector will aim to create an enabling environment for the provision of sustainable quality health care that is acceptable, affordable and accessible to the residents.

The ministry of health will therefore involve all stakeholders in promoting and providing quality curative, preventive, and promote and rehabilitate health care services in the district. The sector will contribute to the health of human resource by intensifying activities aimed at preventing , controlling and eradicating preventable diseases such as malaria, cholera, typhoid and other immunizable diseases; increasing coverage and accessibility of health services with active community participation and providing adequate and effective diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative health services in the district.

Social Services: The Social Services Department will promote the development of the community through mobilization of local resources to improve standards of living. This will be pursued through enhancement of communities' capacity to manage viable and sustainable projects especially in agriculture and small-scale trade. Creation of awareness of the need for self-reliance will be undertaken alongside encouraging support and development activities and capacity building for other organization like NGOs.

Sports: This sub-sector will aim at making sport activities within the district more attractive and use the gatherings as venue to disseminate information on HIV/AIDS. Use of sports as leisure will improve on the general well being of the human resources. Sports activities will therefore be popularized as a vehicle for social integration and economic development.

Culture: The sub-sector will strive to reclaim its right place in social – economic development of the district. Negative cultural practices that adversely affect human resource development like early marriages, discrimination against girl-child and women

in general will be discouraged through aggressive campaigns. Cultural practices, beliefs and norms that are still important will be transformed to fit to the current society growth. Others like the traditional community social support practices will be encouraged and adopted to develop social and support programmes for those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS including orphans.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Population as an asset can seize available opportunities and provide quick solutions to threats that present themselves. The capacity to appreciate development policies, adoption of modern technologies and application of extension services depend on a well educated populace. The effectiveness with which investment Human Resource Development Sector has a crucial role to play in providing all the sector with a literate, health and generally well enlightened work force thus reducing production cost by avoiding the need for special programmes in training, health care, and general character development in the workplace.

Education: The education sub-sector is the main determinant of the quality of the available labour force, particularly the production of professionals in various fields. A well-educated opportunities are identified and level of business acumen to maximize returns increases with the level of education. The education sub-sector therefore plays a very significant role in economic growth and poverty reduction by improving on human potential to maximize returns from the economic activities being undertaken.

Health: The sub-sector has a major responsibility in ensuring the health condition of the workforce and the work environment by putting in place an effective public health strategy. The health needs of the children also determine sustainable future supply of the labour force. The HIV/AIDS epidemic has re-emphasized the importance of the sub-sector due to the threat it poses on the achievements already realized particularly in literacy, infant mortality levels, development of skilled labour force and eradication of some diseases.

Social Services: The sub-sector is important in capacity building and creating a sense of pride and self-reliance among the various groups, which are categorized as disadvantaged. It promotes the empowerment of women, the disabled and the youth to realize their potential and apply the same towards contributing to economic growth and poverty reduction. It addresses the needs of the disabled through vocational rehabilitation centres, which impart self-supporting skills to them.

It supports and carries out gender sensitisation to create self-sufficiency among women and promotes local resource mobilization through the self-help movement. These activities promote good leadership in project management in an effort to supplement external resources. The community based nutrition programme has managed to improve the nutritional status of children through use of cheap food available within the community.

Sports: A healthy weight, stamina and general body fitness increases productivity. The sub-sector will seek to promote the productivity of the labour force by encouraging development of sports facilities and improving the general administration and

management of sports bodies. Sports are also used to facilitate positive interaction and integration and particularly in disseminating information on HIV/AIDS.

Culture: Culture plays a vital role in development. The social structure and social cohesiveness determines the level of participation in community development. Traditional cultural values advocated the protection and conservation of the forest including sacred sites. The same values could be adopted to advocate for environmental protection and conservation in an approach the people can easily relate to.

Indigenous health practices (alternative therapy) is also supplementing and complementing modern medicine and plays a vital role in the health of the people.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
GOK	Provision of trained personnel; Formulation of policies; Support to physical facility development; Research on education development; Provision of bursaries to needy children; Provision of grants to organized groups; Mobilization of communities for social work; Construction of health facilities.
NGOs	School feeding programme; Bursaries; Physical facilities development; Provision of textbooks.
Community	Management and administration; Provision of physical facilities. Provision of textbooks. Support to development activities through contributions; Leadership in project management; Support in construction of health projects; Proper maintenance and sustainability of health facilities.
CBOs	Support in training; Provision of funds; Participation in community based health programmes.

3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Continue enhancing and improving the quality and relevance of education; Expand access and retention in education at the primary and secondary levels; Give greater consideration to cases of disadvantaged and disabled children by improving their access to education; Strengthen the teaching of science, mathematics, and other practical subjects; Strengthen the education	Shortage of physical facilities in schools particularly laboratories and workshops; Rising dropout rates; Poor payment of school levies due to rising poverty levels; Increasing cases of HIV/AIDS among teachers.	Provision of physical facilities through cost sharing and local resources mobilization; Fair distribution of available teaching staff and other resources; Increase bursary allocation and strengthening of the process of identifying the needy cases; Introduce HIV/AIDS training programmes for teachers and students.

	sub-sector management.		
Social Services	Improvement/introduction of market oriented courses for the disabled; Mainstreaming gender concerns in all development programmes; Encourage women to hold leadership positions in project management committees; Promotion of IGA among self help groups and individuals; Enhance HIV/AIDS control campaigns and training.	Lack of funds; Lack of adequate personnel; Inappropriate credit schemes for women and the disabled.	Mobilize local resources to augment funds for group based projects; Formulate pro-poor local credit schemes; Group Promotion and development training.
Sports	Training of sports officials on management and administration of various sports disciplines; Sensitise the community on the important role of sports in socialization and creation of cohesiveness; Inspection of the available sports facilities to ensure suitability; Promote the development of additional sports facilities.	Lack of adequate public play grounds; Inadequate sponsorship of individual clubs; Inadequate resources to oversee administration of sports activities throughout the district.	Develop additional public sports/grounds facilities; Solicit for more funds for sports administration from the central government, local authorities and corporate bodies; Community mobilization to enhance local participation in sports activities through public barazas and training forums for the sports association; Create awareness among corporate bodies on the important role played by sports in product promotion and advertisement.
Culture	Construct the Makueni District Cultural Centre and make it operational; Hold drama/theatre workshop; Equip performers with skills; Train herbalists on proper health procedures.	Shortage of personnel to manage and work at the center; Marketing problems for local artists due to lack of an organized marketing body; Infringement on the copyright laws on projects of the performing artists; Lack of resources for the local herbalists to acquire modern equipment for construction of premises.	Involve the various organized cultural groups in the management of the relevant sections of the culture center; Encourage the performing artists to utilize their activities as income generating activities; Facilitate the formation of cultural marketing groups; Form a herbalist' group to pool resources and save on processing costs; Ensure strict implementation of the copyright laws; Make the cultural center fully operational as an income-earning project.

Health	Continue enhancing the promotion and provision of quality curative, promotive and rehabilitative health services all over the district.	Inadequate funding from the government; Poor planning of towns and other urban centers; Poor maintenance of completed projects; High poverty levels which limit community contribution and participation; Frequent disease outbreaks.	Improve on collection and management of cost sharing funds; Close liaison with relevant proper planning of urban centers; Involve communities in the provision of health services; Improve health of the local community to enhance their participation in development; Involve the local community in O&M of the rural health centers; Initiate community based projects that will control and prevent communicable diseases.
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3.4.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Basic Literacy Programme District wide	To enhance literacy skills; To enhance understanding of topical issues; To equip adults with the art of 3 R, reading, writing and numeracy.	To increase literacy levels in the district to 80% by 2008.	Promoting literacy skills among the adult promotion.

B: New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Post Literacy Programme (PLP) District wide	1	To sustain acquire literacy skill; To safeguard on relapses; To create awareness on day to day issues.	10 training sessions (200 teachers) the illiterate; The newly literate; The youth out of school; 16 community learning resources centers to be put up.	Training of adult literacy teachers (9 facilitators) on PLP sustaining of the literacy skills of the literate populace; Establishment of community learning resource centers; Establishment of small-scale business by adult learners. Justification: PLP will keep the beneficiaries well-posted on issues that are crucial to their daily life.
Non formal Education District wide	2	To promote formal education among youth out of school; Enhance the skills of adult facilitators.	10 non- formal classes; 10 training sessions.	Establishment of Non Formal education classes; Training of adult teachers on non formal education curriculum. Justification: It is still essential to keep on fighting illiteracy among the adults and youth in the district.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Formal Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Textbook Procurement	To equip schools with modern and updated reading materials.	To ensure all primary schools in the district are well equipped with textbooks.	Purchase of textbooks.
Bursary Schemes District wide	To reduce drop out rate by providing bursaries to the needy children from poor families.	To reduce the drop out rates by 30% by year 2008.	Hold harambee meetings to raise funds in all constituencies; Solicit for funds from central government.

B: New Project Proposals: Formal Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Education Facilities District wide	1	To ensure enough and better learning facilities.	To build more classrooms, open more primary and secondary schools.	Construction of physical facilities. Justification: The existing education facilities in the district are not matching the fast growing school going population.
Textbook Procurement	2	To equip schools with modern and up-dated reading materials.	To ensure all primary schools in the district are well equipped with textbooks.	Purchase of textbooks. Justification: There is a big shortage of textbooks in most of the schools.
Bursary Schemes District wide	3	To reduce drop out rates by providing bursaries to needy children from poor families.	To reduce the dropout rate by 30% by year 2008	Hold harambee meetings to raise funds in all constituencies; Solicit funds from central government. Justification: Drop-out rates in the district are increasing owing to increasing poverty levels.
Moi Girls High School – Kibwezi	4	To add more learning facilities.	Increase learning facilities by 60% by year 2006.	Construction of classrooms and other facilities. Justification: The school does not have enough learning facilities; a situation worsened by ever increasing student population.
CBTD Programme	5	To add more trained teachers to schools.	Increase number of trained teachers by 35% by year 2008.	Training of teachers. Justification: Number of trained teachers in the district is waiting.
Mukuyuni Secondary School	6	To add more learning facilities.	Increase learning facilities by 60% by year 2006.	Construction of classrooms and other facilities. Justification: The school does not have enough learning facilities; a situation worsened by ever increasing student population.
Kyanginywa Secondary School	7	To add more learning facilities.	Increase learning facilities by 60% by year 2006.	Construction of classrooms and other facilities. Justification: The school does not have enough learning facilities; a situation worsened by ever increasing student population.

School Electrification	8	To have better lighting to schools and enable laboratories to function adequately.	Connect power to 70% of schools along power grids by year 2008.	Extension of electricity. Justification: Academic performance would improve upon providing electricity to the school.
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A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Mobilization District wide	To mobilize communities for self-reliance in basis needs and involvement in development process.	940 visits; 94,000 people.	To sensitize the communities towards sustainable development so as to elevate poverty.
Training of Group Leaders District wide	To train and equip the leaders with relevant skills.	3,000 training's sessions; Train 6,000 people.	To equip the group leaders with skills, knowledge and techniques to manage their own projects and alleviate poverty among the members.
Counseling to Destitute Case District wide	To assist in the elimination of social and personal distress.	500 people.	To assist in the destitute cases by giving welfare services to the needy.
Assistance to Persons with Disabilities District wide	To help disabled persons in their physical and psychological adjustment to the society.	125 people.	Resetting of the physically disabled persons in wage so that they may be economically independent.
Gender and Development District wide	To increase opportunities for participation by women, men and youth in poverty eradication.	940 workshops.	Women empowerment in decision making and participation in economic activities.

B: New Project Proposals: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Rehabilitation Centres for the Disabled	1	To equip the disabled persons with technical skills and knowledge in order to become self reliant.	125 people per year.	To rehabilitate disabled persons. Justification: A facility of this nature is missing in the district.
Establishment of Revolving Fund District wide	2	To create and acquire credit facilities at the village levels.	3,000 people.	To mobilize community to build savings and initiate village banks. Justification: Collateral required in the formal banking sector is prohibitive especially among the majority of the people in the district.
Community Mobilisation District wide	3	To empower the communities to make informed choices.	94,000 people; 940 visits/barazas.	To sensitise the communities towards sustainable development to alleviate poverty. Justification: There is need to have local people participating in decision making in all matters pertaining to their own development.

Train Group Leaders District wide	4	To provide the group leaders with skills to identify profitable activities (IGA's) and improve their income level.	940 trainings per per year; 28,200 people trained.	To train the group leaders with skills, knowledge and techniques to initiate and sustain their projects. Justification: There has been a problem in initiating and managing profitable activities.
Establishment of Village Banks District wide	5	To access credit facilities to the local communities and initiate IGA's.	3,000 people per per year.	To construct a village bank per location. Justification: Ease in credit accessibility will boost IGAs in the district.
Assist Disabled Persons District wide	6	To help disabled persons in their personal and psychological adjustment in the society.	50 per per year.	To avail material assistance to the disabled persons. Justification: This will offer an opportunity to the disabled to be self-reliant.
Assistance to Needy Persons/Clients District wide	7	To assist in the elimination of social and personal distress.	500 people.	Offer counseling and referral services to the needy. Justification: Counseling and referral services will promote the lives of many.

B. New Projects Proposals: Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Standard Sports Stadium District Headquarters	1	To construct and equip one standard stadium.	One standard stadium.	Construction of a standard sports stadium in with all the required sports equipment and facilities in the district headquarters. Justification: The district does not have a standard sports stadium.
Youth Sports Development Centers Makindu and Wote Divisions	2	To ensure effective tapping and development of sports talents at an early age geared towards professionalism in the various sporting disciplines.	2 youth sports development centers developed in their lower and upper Makueni parts of the district.	To establish youth sports development centers with all the necessary resources to tap and develop the sports talents in the various sporting disciplines. Justification: Much talent goes untapped among the youth.
Training of Sports Managers District Wide	3	To equip sports officials with skills in sports administration for effective sports management.	100 sports officials drawn from the public institutions and main sporting association in the district.	Training of coaches and sports officials in the main sporting disciplines in the district viz. athletics, football, ball games and indoor games. Justification: Training of sports managers will boost the level of sports in the district.
HIV/AIDS Awareness Creation District Wide	4	To enhance awareness on HIV/AIDS geared towards behavior change; To equip sports officials with knowledge on HIV/AIDS.	48 meetings organized for the main sporting disciplines in the district, 100 officials from the main sporting disciplines in the district.	Organize sports meetings with themes on HIV/AIDS. Training of sports officials on HIV/AIDS. Justification: This offers an appropriate forum for the HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Makindu Mortuary Makindu Division	Improve preservation of bodies.	Completion of the construction of three cold rooms; Mortuary to accommodate 12 bodies.	Construction of a modern hospital mortuary.
Mtito Andei Health Center – Mtito Andei Division	To improve health services within the locality.	To cater for the health services of the entire area.	Completion of the stalled health facility.
Mbooni Sub-District Hospital- Mbooni Division	To improve health services within the locality.	To cater for the health services for the entire area.	Completion of the stalled health facility.
Reproductive Health Project District wide	To make the facility full operational by offering these services.	Improve service provision to the Mbooni community.	Construction of an operating theatre, mortuary, and an X-ray room and wards; Equipment provision.
Accelerated Immunisation District wide	To increase utilization of reproductive health service; Reduce immunizable childhood diseases.	Improve reproductive health service in the district by increasing accessibility of services; Increase immunization coverage to 90% by opening new EPI centers and out reach mobile clinics.	Construction of project office residential building; Provide immunization coverage of immunizable diseases in the district.
HIV/AIDS District wide	To ensure information dissemination; Prevent spread of HIV/AIDS; Decongest the hospital; Capacity building of the community members to deal with AIDS.	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence from 25% to less than 10% by the plan period.	Health education; Blood safety; Treatment of STI, Counseling; Capacity building; Condom promotion and home based care.

B: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Makueni District Hospital	1	To improvement of water supply to the hospital.	To ensure adequate supply of water.	Drilling of hospital piping of water to hospital and staff quarters. Justification: The hospital suffers a persistent shortage of water.
School of Nursing Makueni Hospital	2	To institute capacity building.	Ensure establishment of a medical training institution in the district.	Construction of school buildings i.e. administration block, class rooms, hostels, dinning room, libraries; Provision of equipment and education materials; Provision of personnel and other logistics. Justification: The institute will offer training opportunity to the local people and Kenyans in general.
DARE Project	3	To ensure information dissemination;	Reduce HIV/AIDS by 50%;	HIV/AIDS control; Safe motherhood

		To prevent spread of HIV/AIDS; To institute capacity building of the community members; To ensure effective management of childhood infection.	Decrease maternal mortality rate by 20%; Reduce prevalence of childhood infection.	integrated management of childhood infection. Justification: The information dissemination will shake the rate of HIV/AIDS spread.
Mbenuu Health Centre	4	To provide health care services, building, personnel, and equipment/logistics.	Improve health service to Mbenuu community.	Construction of buildings; Provision of equipment and other logistics; Provision of personnel. Justification: The facility will bring health services closer to the people.

3.4.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The performance of the Human Resources Development Sector is closely linked to the performance of the other sectors particularly Agriculture and Rural Development; Tourism, Trade and Industry, and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

The agriculture and Rural Development and Tourism, Trade and Industry sectors are the major sources of funds required for investment in the sector. To improve educational physical facilities, the local economy will have to perform well in order to generate incomes for investments. The local community will only be available to fully participate in development activities and social activities like sports if basic needs are met at least for majority of the population. The level at which the needs are met depends on the incomes generated by the productive sectors.

Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order Sector also plays a crucial role in mobilization of the community, coordinating development activities and generally overseeing the implementation of various government policies. Its performance will also determine the extent to which the Human Resources Development Sector objectives and targets are achieved.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of this sector is to ensure that Kenya 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

During the plan period, the district will contribute to the vision by promoting the modernization of information gathering, analysis, processing and dissemination. The district will also improve and develop the rural information infrastructure to provide increased access to information for the rural people. In telecommunication, the district

will strive to automate the manual exchanges and increase the coverage of the mobile phone providers.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The importance of the sector in this district cannot be under-estimated because it enables people to access information, empowers them to make informed decisions on various issues affecting their lives, it influences people to form opinions and brings about change. Information is also a tool to fight social injustices, encourage debate and promote alternative viewpoints. Information is a vital tool for sensitization, education and entertainment.

The emerging information and communication technology that has revolutionized the flow of information across the world is still unavailable in Makeni District. While the Internet has increased the quality and quantity of information that one can browse, select and read, the majority of the people in the district cannot afford to connect to the internet due to the inaccessibility to telephone lines, electricity and high cost of connection.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
GOK	To modernize information and technology gathering systems; To regulate frame work to guide investment in IT; To provide funds to equip DIDCs.
Telkom Kenya	Increase access to and penetration of telephone lines in the rural areas.
Community/Private Sector	To take lead role in establishment of cyber cafes; To assist in information gathering and dissemination.

3.5.5 Sub-Sector priorities Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Computerization of all government offices, training of GOK staff and strengthening the DIDC capacity.	Lack of funds; High cost of installation, operation and maintenance of modern IT equipment.	To give adequate funds to DIDCs; Purchase modern IT equipment and install the DIDC; Train Government officers; Promote private sector service promotion in IT.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Information Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Materials for District Information and Documentation Centre	To provide a resource center for information and data in the district.	To equip DIDC with the books, periodicals, journals and Government policy papers.	To purchase books, periodicals, journals, and Government policy papers.

B: New Project Proposals: Information Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Information and Documentation Centre	1	To provide a resource center for information and data in the district.	To equip DIDC with books, periodicals, journals and government policy papers.	To purchase books, periodicals, journals and government policy papers. Justification: The facility is not well stocked with relevant reading materials.
Internet and Computers	2	To train government officers on modern technology and create capacity for IT in the district.	Install internet facilities and computers in the DIDC.	Purchase of computers and installation of internet facilities. Justification: Internet services have not yet been introduced in the district.
Data Collection	3	To equip the DIDC with data for planning and monitoring. Information dissemination.	Allocate funds to cover the whole district in terms of transport.	To create budget line for support to DIDC. Justification: The data will be vital for planning purposes and other use.
GOK Training in Computer	4	To train government officer on modern technology and create capacity for IT in the district.	To train at least 2 government officers in every department per year.	Training of officer on computer use. Justification: Very few members of staff are computer literate.
Support to DPU	5	To enable DPU members to monitor and evaluate projects.	To avail enough funds for monitoring and evaluation.	Monitoring and evaluation. Justification: Effective M & E will ensure good implementation and timely completion of development projects.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages.

For information technology to be widely accepted in the district, the government departments will be the main agents for promotion by utilizing the IT facilities to be installed in the DIDC for use in their planning and information dissemination functions.

Effective use of the facilities will improve the quality of plans and information will generally make services delivered efficiently. Effective delivery of services makes the members of the public appreciate the importance of ICT and create interest in the sector.

The government should also fully support the initiative to make the DIDC fully functional as an information reference and resource centers to increase the number of clients using the facility. More people will therefore learn about ICT.

The Physical Infrastructure Sector will have to invest in auxiliary services required for the efficient performance of Information Technology Sector. These services include telecommunication and electricity.

The private sector particularly through Trade, Tourism and Industry has a major role to play in influencing the performance of IT through investments in provision of ICT related

services, training and the actual utilization of the services to improve business management.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission.

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.

The overall focus of this sector will continue to be the propagation of various government policies, which are important in creating a facilitative environment for the productive sector to perform efficiently. Good governance will be the guiding principle coordinating the implementation of various policies and this requires the involvement of all stakeholders in formulation, review and adoption of policies.

A participatory approach in Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order will enhance performance in all sectors by creating goodwill among the community. The public will be involved in strengthening community policing, and strengthening the Community Service Order Programme while still channeling adequate resources to the penal institutions to effectively play their rehabilitative roles. The wide-ranging issues under this sector calls for well-informed citizens and for capacity building for local leaders to enable them mobilize the community members.

For all these measures to succeed, and other stakeholders to agree to fully participate in development, accountability and transparency in implementation of development activities will be emphasized. This will call for prudent financial management, fair and prompt administration of justice, and a democratic and well-informed approach to decision making on public matters.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

All productive sectors in the district rely on Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order Sector to create an enabling environment for them to perform effectively and efficiently.

Security is not only important for peace but actually determines the level and nature of investments the district will attract. Potential investors will only commit their resources if there is prevailing peace and where effective systems are in place to deal with any possible threats to security, law and order.

Prudent financial management determines the quality of the services offered within the district both in administration and running of development projects, to promote the socio-economic welfare of the people.

Local Authorities' by-laws determine the quality of life and services rendered ranging from environment planning. A fair, just and humane justice system will enhance the community's confidence to live, work and invest in the district and promote a hard working culture based on rewards for effort.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Government of Kenya	Formulation of policies; Financial support for development projects and administration of services; Provision of manpower; Leadership in policy dissemination and implementation.
Community members	Feedback on effectiveness of policies; Participate in implementation of policies; Report cases of mal-administration.
NGOs, CBOs, Religious Organizations e.t.c.	Awareness creation on importance of various policies; Enhance capacity for feedback on effectiveness of the policies; Support to community projects used as training tools. Training for local leaders.
Local Government	Formulation and implementation of local laws(by-laws); Financial support for development of facilities and administration of services; Provision of manpower.

3.6.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Construction of police stations and police posts.	Lack of funds.	Construct additional police stations and police posts.
Civil Registration	Construct new building to house registration personnel district wide; Capacity building for registration staff; Transport for registration personnel at the divisional level.	Lack of funds. Lack of funds. Lack of funds.	To construct new offices. To train personnel staff in computer knowledge; Purchase of new motor-bikes.
Probation	To build divisional offices at Makindu and Kilungu Establish counseling centers district wide; After-care district wide; Community Service Orders training district wide.	Lack of funds. Lack of funds. Lack of funds. Lack of funds.	Build new buildings at Makindu and Kilungu; Establish counseling centres Re-settle ex-birth inmates; Train community service orders supervisors and follow-up visits.
Penal Institutions	Construct GK Prison in Makuani District	Lack of funds.	To construct a GK prison in the district in order to bring services closer to the people.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Projects and Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Police Stations and Posts District wide	1	To take administration of justice closer to the people.	To construct one police station per division and two police posts per year.	To construct a police with all facilities. Justification: This will facilitate delivery of security to the local people.

B: New Projects and Programmes: Penal Institutions

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
GK Prisons Makueni District	1	To accommodate officers and inmates.	One GK Prison to be constructed by year 2008.	To construct a prison with all facilities. Justification: The district has no permanent premises to house this department.

B: New Project Proposals: Civil Registration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Capacity building of Registration Staff District wide	1	To render efficient and effective services to the community.	All district registration staff.	Computer knowledge accounting and law. Justification: The responsibilities of the department have become complex and challenging over-time.
Building of Registration Offices	2	To ensure better registration offices.	Kalawa office accommodation.	Construction of divisional offices. Justification: The divisions lack offices to house the department.
Transport for Divisional Registration Officer District wide	3	To render services closer to the community.	Five motor bikes.	Purchase of motor bikes. Justification: The members of staff are not mobile due to lack of transport.

B: New Project Proposals: Probation Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Divisional Offices Makindu/Kilungu Divisions	1	To improve service delivery; To ease the cost of rehabilitation.	2 officers.	Construction of offices. Justification: The divisions have no permanent office structures.
Counseling Centres District wide	2	To counsel youth on drug abuse and crime.	16 counseling centers.	To establish counseling centers. Justification: Will be vital for shaping the morals of the youth.

Community Service Orders Training District wide	3	To enlighten the community on C.S.O; To equip the supervisors with adequate supervisory skills.	16 training 2 training's for case committee.	Training the community; Training case committee members; Training community service orders supervisors Follow up visits. Justification: Will make the CSOs more effective.
After Care District wide	4	To ensure community acceptance; To make use of skills acquired at the borstal institution or at the prison.	80 inmates per year.	Re settle ex-birth inmates in the community. Justification: This will help integrate well the inmates with the communities at their places of origin.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The importance of this sector will depend on the confidence the members of the public have on the government, which is directly influenced by the quality of the services they receive. The performance of the other sectors like physical infrastructure; and Tourism, Trade and Industry in delivering quality services in a cost-effective, transparent and accountable manner will therefore raise the level of confidence of the communities and their commitment to fully participate in Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

The Human Resource Development sector, particularly the Education sub-sector, will directly determine the people's capacity to interpret and understand the Government policies by raising their literacy levels and social cohesiveness.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the procedure that will be adopted to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the projects outlined in Chapter Three. The chapter also indicates the monitoring and evaluation indicators to be used to measure the progress realised. Having learnt in Chapter Two that the pace of the 1997-2001 Plan implementation was low, mechanisms have been put in place to measure the rate of achievements of the strategies outlined in Chapter Three in this chapter.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

Monitoring and evaluation will be done at various levels. At the community (village, sub-location and location) level, execution and monitoring of projects progress will be the onus of various project committees. This will be realized mainly through field visits. A project committee will be composed of representatives from all the stakeholders involved in development planning and implementation.

At the divisional level, Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DivMEC) will monitor and evaluate the progress of projects under the auspices of the District Development Committee (DDC). All stakeholders such as the District Officer, donors and representatives of NGOs and religious organisations, among others will compose the DivMEC. Monitoring reports will be prepared on a quarterly basis and send to the DDC.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) will monitor and evaluate progress of projects at the district level. The committee will be composed of the relevant government departments, NGOs CBOs and other relevant stakeholders in development.

While monitoring will be done frequently throughout the project life, evaluation will be done mainly in the project mid term end of the project period and sometime after it starts operating. At the provincial level Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation committee (PMEC) will visit selected project and monitor their progress with a view to recommending the way forward by suggesting the response measures required.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

This section includes verifiable indicators that will be used to measure the progress of the project in the mid term and at the end of its implementation period..

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost K.shs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Responsible Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Improved Food Security	32 m	2002-2008	Number of food secure household.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	Agriculture department NGO, MAP, CBOs	GOK and DANIDA funding.
Utilisation and Nutrition	0.8 m	2002-2008	Number of campaigns held; Number of farmers trained.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	Agriculture department NGOs, MAP and CBOs	GOK and DANIDA to fund.

Cash Crop Development	3.2 m	2002-2008	Number of campaigns held; Amount of cotton produced.	Progress reports; Field visits minutes.	Agriculture Department NGOs; MAP and CBOs.	GOK, and DANIDA funding.
Marketing Improvement	2.4 m	2002-2008	Number of campaigns done; Number of groups formed.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	Agriculture Department NGOs; MAP and CBOs	GOK and DANIDA funding.
Earth Dam Rehabilitation	24.m	2002-2008	Number of dams rehabilitated.	Progress reports; Site visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	Agriculture department NGOs; MAP and CBOs.	GOK and MAP to fund.
Promotion of Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops Development (EPA&TFCP)	19.2 m	2002-2008	Number of farmers trained; Number of demonstrations held; Amount of seed bulked.	Progress reports; Site visits; Minutes	Agriculture Department NGOs; MAP and CBOs.	GOK, DANIDA and IFAD to fund
Improvement of Irrigation Schemes	To be determined	2002-2008	Number of irrigation canals build.	Field visits; Progress reports.	Department of Agriculture; Community; NGOs.	GOK and IFAD to give funds and technical support.
Irrigation Development	3.8 m	2002-2008	Number of schemes rehabilitated; Number of farmers trained.	Progress reports; Field visits; Minutes.	Agriculture Department, NGOs MAP.	GoK and DANIDA funding.
Foot and Mouth Disease (Vaccination)	3.2 m	2002-2008	Number of animals vaccinated.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	Veterinary Department.	GOK to provide Funds.
Rabies Control Programme	2.2 m	2002-2008	Number of cats and dogs vaccinated.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	Veterinary Department	GOK to provide funds.
Artificial Insemination In Wote	0.7 m	2002-2008	Number of inseminators trained.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	Veterinary Department	GOK and community to give funds.
Tick Control Programme	0.8 m	2002-2008	Number of new dips constructed.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	Veterinary Department	GOK to give funds.
Tsetse fly Control	1.2 m	2002-2008	Number of farmers trained.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	Veterinary Department.	GOK and farmers to give funds.
Hides and Skins Development	0.8 m	2002-2008	Number of flyers trained.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	Veterinary Department.	GOK and trainers to fund.
Improved Livestock Development	9.6 m	2002-2008	Number of farmers trained; Number of animals delivered; Hectares established.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	Livestock Department; MAP, NGOs.	GOK; MAP; NGOs and the Community.

Wote Water Supply Rehabilitation	25.0 m	2002-2005	Over 50% towns served with water 12 hours daily.	Site visits; Reports; Minutes.	MENR (Water Department)	GOK and donors to fund.
Makindu Water Supply	12.4 m	2002-2008	Over 90% of town served with water 12 hours daily.	Site visits; Reports; Minutes.	MENR Water department.	GOK and donors to fund.
Mbumbuni Water Supply	1.6 m		Site visits; Reports; Minutes.	MENR (Water Department)	MENR Water department.	GOK and donors to fund.
Small Earth Dams and Pans	24.0 m	2002-2008	Over 50% of low areas have access to water at 1-2kms.	Site visits; Reports; Minutes.	MENR Water Department.	GOK/DANIDA to Fund
Construction of Shallow Wells/Springs	42.0 m	2002-2005	Over 50% low areas have access to water at 1-2km.	Site visit; Reports; Minutes.	MENR Water Department.	GOK/DANIDA to fund.
Simba Water Project	8.0 m	2002-2005	Over 50% of Samba Town served with water 12 at hours daily.	Site visit; Reports; Minutes.	MENR Water Department.	GOK/Community
Mbitini Water Project	15.0 m	2002-2006	Over 50% of Kyemundu areas have access to piped water at 1-2km.	Site visits; Reports; Minutes.	MENR Water Department.	GOK donors to fund.
Kikumbulyu Water Project t Phase II	4.0 m	2002-2003	Over 60% of people have access to piped water at 1-2km.	Site visits; Reports; Minutes.	MENR Water Department.	World Vision and the Community to fund.
Kithuki Water Project	12m	2002-2004	Over 50% of Kithuki people have access to piped water at 2-3kms.	Site visit; Reports; Minutes.	MENR Water Department.	JICA to fund
Kiumi Water Project Rehabilitation	3.6m	2002-2003	Over 60% of people have access to piped water at 1-2kms.	Site visit; Reports; Minutes.	MENR Water Department.	JICA to fund.
Kalawa Borehole	To be determined	2002-2004	Over 50% Kalawa people have access to piped water	Site visits; Reports; Minutes.	MENR Water Department.	JICA to fund.
Komboyoo Borehole	To be determined	2001-2005	Over 50% of people have access to piped water at 1-3kms.	Site visit; Reports; Minutes.	MENR Water Department.	JICA to fund.
Wote water Project (Nzuuni Dam)	10.4 m	2002-2008	Distance to water source reduce from 1-2km. 50% of people served with piped water.	Site visit; Reports; Minutes of Meetings.	MENR	GOK to fund.
Kibauni - Kalawa Water Project	12 m	2002-2004	Reduce distance covered to water source by 1km.	Site visits; Reports; Minutes of meetings.	MENR Water Department.	GOK and donors to fund.

Boreholes Drilling	To be determined	2002-2004	Reduce Distance covered to water source reduced by 1km.	Site visits; Reports; Minutes of meetings.	MENR Department of water.	GOK and donors to fund.
Hydrological Network Project	20 m	2003-2008	Reduce distance covered to water source by 1-2km, 50% of people served with piped water.	Site visit; Reports; Minutes of meetings.	MENR Department.	GOK and donors to fund.
Mtito Andei Water Supply Rehabilitation	2.4 m	2001-2008	Reduce distance covered to water source by 1-2km; 50% of people served with piped water.	Site visits; Reports; Minutes of meetings.	MENR Water Department.	GOK and Community to funds.
Investigation Survey Planning and Design	1.6 m	2002-2008	Reduce distance to water source to 1-2kms.	Site visits Reports Minutes of meetings.	MENR Water Department.	GOK and community to fund
Masongaleni Water Project	4.2 m	2002-2008	All stations working.	Site visits; Report; Minutes of meetings.	MENR Department of water.	GOK and community to fund.
Manoini Dam Treatment Works	24.0 m	2002-2008	Water from the dam treated and safe for domestic use.	Site visits Reports Minutes of meetings.	MENR Water Department.	GOK and community to fund.
Mukundu Water Project	5.0 m	2002-2005	Distance to water source reduced by 1-2km; 50% of people served with piped water.	Minutes of meetings; Site visits; Reports.	MENR Water Department.	GOK and community to fund.
Muiu Water Project	3.2 m	2002-2005	Distance to water source reduced to 1-2kms.	Site visit; Reports; Minutes of meetings .	MENR Water Department	GOK and community to fund.
Kisayani Water Project	4.2 m	2002-2008	Distance to water source reduced to 1-2km.	Minutes of meeting; Site visits; Reports.	MENR Department of Water.	GOK and community to fund.
Mulima Water Project Treatment Works	24.0 m	2002-2006	Reduce distance to water source 1-2kms; 50% of the population served with piped water.	Minutes of meetings; Reports; Site visits.	MENR Water Department.	GOK and community to fund.

Kiwau Water Project	3 m	2002-2003	No of pipe length installed; No of water tanks and water kiosks constructed.	Site visits; Progress reports; Bill of quantities and drawings; Minutes.	GOK, NGO, Community	GOK funding Skilled labour and supervision; NGO funding and Monitoring; Community-cash contribution, provision of local materials and unskilled labour.
Kiongwani Mangani Water Project 3km Extension Pipeline	1 m	2002	No of pipe length installed; Length of trenches dug;; No. of water tanks and kiosks constructed.	Site visits; Progress reports; Bill of quantities and design drawing; Minutes.	GOK, NGO and community.	GOK funding skilled labour and supervision; NGO-funding and monitoring; Community cash contribution, local materials and unskilled labour.
Mulima Water Project	2 m	2002-2003	Length of trenches dug; Pipe length installed; Sedimentation tanks and filtration unit constructed.	Site visits; Progress reports Design drawings and bill of quantities; Minutes.	GOK, NGO and community.	GOK funding, skilled labour and supervision; NGO funding and monitoring; Community –cash contribution, local materials and unskilled labour.
Masongaleni Water Project	3.3 m	2002-2003	Intake weir completed; No. of pipe length installed; Length of trenches laid; No. of water tanks water kiosks constructed.	Site visits; Progress reports; Bill of quantities and design drawing; Minutes.	GOK, NGO Community	GOK funding, skilled labour and supervision; NGO funding and monitoring; Community –cash contribution, local materials and unskilled labour.
Kiboko Twaandu Pipeline	40 m	2002-2003	Length of trenches dug; Pipeline length Installed; No. of storage tanks constructed.	Site visits; Progress reports; Bill of quantities and design drawings; Minutes.	GOK, NGO and community.	GOK funding, skilled labour and supervision; Community cash contribution local material and unskilled labour.
Makindu Water Supply (8km)	3.6 m	2002	Distance covered with 6 diameter class E in the rising main and distribution main.	Site visits; Progress reports; Minutes.	GOK, NGO, and community.	GOK funding supervision and skilled labour; NGO funding and monitoring; Community cash contribution, locals materials and unskilled labour.
Mbumbuni Water Supply	20 m	2002-2003	Treatment works completed; works; New pumping unit bought.	Site visits; Progress reports; Minutes.	GOK, NGO and community.	GOK funding supervision and skilled labour; NGO funding and monitoring; Community cash contribution, locals materials and unskilled labour.

Mbitini Water Project	0.8 m	2002	Length of trenches dug; Pipe length Laid; Progress reports; Minutes.	Site visits; Progress reports; Bill of quantities.	GOK, NGO, Community.	GOK funding , skilled labour supervision; NGO funding and monitoring; Community to give contribution, local materials and unskilled labour.
Kambu Water Project	3.3 m	2002	Length of trenches laid; Pipe length laid.	Site visits; Bill of quantities and design drawings; Progress reports; Minutes	GOK, NGO and community.	GOK funding, skilled labour and supervision; NGO funding and monitoring ; Community local materials, cash contribution and unskilled labour.
Kyamuthuku Earth Dam	1.0 m	2002	Silt removed from the dam basin; Draw off pipes installed; Water kiosk and cattle trough installed.	Site visits; Minutes; Progress reports; Bill of quantities and design drawings.	GOK , NGO, community.	GOK funding, skilled labour supervision; NGO funding and monitoring; Community local materials and contribution unskilled labour.
Maanzoni Earth Dam (new)	2.0 m	2002	Dam dug and ready for use; No. of people using the dam.	Site visits; Minutes; Progress reports; Bill of quantities and design drawings.	GOK , NGO, community.	GOK funding, skilled labour supervision; NGO funding and monitoring; Community local materials and contribution unskilled labour
Wote Urban Water Supply Rehabilitation	3.0 m	2002-2003	New generating set, new booster and pumping set in place; No of pipe length installed; Length of trenches dug.	Site visits; Progress reports; Bill of quantities and design drawings; Minutes.	GOK, NGO, community	GOK-Funding skilled labour and supervision; NGO-funding monitoring; Community-cash contribution local materials and unskilled labour.
Kywasini Water Project	6.0 m	2002-2003	Intake weir trenches in place; No. of pipes installed; No. of water tanks and water kiosks constructed.	Site visits progress reports Bill of quantities and designs drawings	GOK, NGO, and community.	GOK-Funding skilled labour and supervision; NGO-funding monitoring; Community-cash contribution local materials and unskilled labour.
Kiteta Earth Dam	2.0 m	2002	Core trench wall embankment, silt check, dams, draw and off pipes installed; Water kiosks and cattle trough in place.	Site visits; Bill of quantities and design drawing; Field reports; Minutes.	GOK, community NGO.	GOK-Funding skilled labour and supervision; NGO-funding monitoring; Community-cash contribution local materials and unskilled labour.

Kilema Earth Dam (new)	2.0 m	2002	Core trench wall embarkment, silt check, dams, draw and off pipes installed; Water kiosks and cattle trough in place.	Site visits; Bill of quantities and design drawing; Field reports; Minutes.	GOK, community NGO.	GOK-Funding skilled labour and supervision; NGO-funding monitoring; Community-cash contribution local materials and unskilled labour.
Mutyambua Earth Dam	2.1 m	2002	Core trench, wall embarkment and basin draw off pipes installed; Water kiosks, cattle trough and silt check dam in place.	Site visits; Minutes of meetings; Progress reports; Bill of quantities Design drawing.	GOK NGO, and community.	GOK-funding skilled labour and supervision; Community cash contribution local materials and skilled labour.
Lungu Earth Dam Rehabilitation	1.2 m	2002	Silt removed; Spill way repaired; Dam basin excavated; Silt check dams and draw off pipes installed; Water kiosk and cattle troughs in place.	Site visits; Minutes of meetings; Progress reports; Bill of quantities Design drawing.	GOK , NGO and community.	GOK-funding skilled labour and supervision; Community cash contribution local materials and skilled labour.
Nгаа Earth Dam	2.0 m	2002	Core trench wall embarkment, dam basin, and draw pipes installed ; Silt check dams, water kiosk and cattle trough in place.	Site visit; Progress report; Site meetings Minutes; Bill of quantities. DDC/DEC minutes.	GOK , NGO, Community.	GOK funding skilled labour and supervision.
Kwa Mwandi Earth Dam Rehabilitation	1.2 m	2002	Removed silt, spillway repaired, excavated dam basin, silt check dams and, draw off pipes installed; Water kiosk and cattle trough in place.	Site visit; Progress report; Site meetings Minutes; Bill of quantities. DDC/DEC minutes.	GOK, NGO, Community.	GOK funding skilled labour and supervision.
Mukuondi Water Project Rehabilitation	2.0 m	2002	Repaired intake weir, water tank; No. of pipe lengths installed; No. of water kiosks constructed.	Site visit; Progress report; Site meetings Minutes; Bill of quantities. DDC/DEC minutes.	GOK , NGO, Community.	GOK funding skilled labour and supervision.
Artificial Insemination (A.I) Kilome Sub District and Mbooni Sub District	7 m	2002-2008	Number of animals Inseminated.	Site visits; Site meetings; Progress reports; Minutes.	Cooperative societies; GOK; MAP and DANIDA.	Cooperative to purchase A.I equipment and community to pay for A.I services.

Divisional Cooperative Offices Kilome zone Mbooni zone and Kibwezi zone	1.5 m	2002-2008	1 office block in each of the three divisions constructed to completion.	Site visits; Site meetings; Progress Reports; Minutes.	Cooperative Department.	GOK/Coop. Societies.
Intensive Cooperative Members Mobilization and Management Improvement Scheme (ICMIS)	0.8 m	2002-2008	Number of members and committees trained.	Site visits; Progress reports; Minutes.	Cooperatives societies; GoK and Swedish cooperative centre.	Cooperative societies and community to cost-share in the training service.
Expansion of Artificial Insemination (A.I) Wote Division	3.0 m	2002-2005	Number of animals Inseminated.	Site visits; Progress reports; Minutes.	Cooperative Society; GOK; MAP and DANIDA.	Cooperative to Purchase A.I equipment and community to pay for A.I services.
Farm Input Scheme	2.0 m	2002-2007	Increase in production in kgs in coffee, cotton; Number of committees trained.	Site visits; Progress reports; Minutes.	Cooperatives societies and GOK.	Societies and community to cost share for trainings, and contribute to the input share.
Drip irrigation	0.64 m	2002-2008	Number of seedlings raised.	Progress Reports.	Forest Department.	GOK to give funds; Groups to cost share.
Improvement of Water Supply and Nthangu Tree Nursery of Kisauni/Kaiti Division	1.5 m	2002-2008	Number of conservation committees formed.	Progress Reports; Field visits; Minutes.	Forest Department.	GOK to fund.
Agro Forestry Training Extension Programme	1.2 m	2002-2008	Number of committees formed.	Progress Reports; Minutes.	Forest Department.	GOK to fund.
Charcoal Production Control	0.88 m	2003-2005	Number of Surveys done. Acrage of trees wasted.	Surveys reports.	NES.	GOK funding.
Water Catchment Protection	0.25m	2002-2008	Number of Hectares protected.	Site visits; Reports; Minutes.	NES.	GOK funding
Soil, Water and Environmental Conservation	3.8m	2002-2008	No. of farmers trained; Length of terraces done.	Progress Reports; Field visits; Minutes.	Agriculture Department, NGOs, MAP and CBOs.	GOK and DANIDA to funding.
Environmental Conservation and Management (Public Education and Awareness)	0.24m	2002-2008	Number of barazas and rallies held. No. of community members sensitised.	Reports; Minutes.	National Environment Secretariat.	GOK funding.
Ayubu Mwaburi's Trot Fish Pond	0.5 m	2003	Fishpond in place; No. of farmers engaged in fishing.	Field visits; Progress reports; Minutes.	Department of Fisheries and owner.	G.O.K to provide technical support; Owner to provide funds and site.

Kibwezi Fishponds	1.2m	2003-2008	Fish ponds and fish in place; No. of farmers engaged in fishing.	Field visits; Reports; Minutes.	Department of Fisheries and community.	G.O.K to provide technical support and funds; Community to give project sites.
Kasayani B Fishponds	0.5 m	2004	Fish stocked in ponds; No. of farmers engaged in fish farming.	Field visits ; Progress reports; Minutes.	Department of fisheries and community.	G.O.K to provide technical support and funds; Community to give project sites.
Stock of Public Dams	2.5m	2002-2008	Fish stocked in dams; No. of farmers in fish farming.	Field visits; Progress reports. Minutes.	Department of fisheries and community	G.O.K to provide technical support, funds, and monitoring and evaluation; Community to also sustain the project.
Establishment of Fish Fingering Centres	0.8 m	2002-2008	Centres in place. No. of farmers in fish farming.	Field visits; Progress reports; Minutes.	Department of Fisheries and community.	G.O.K to provide technical support and funds; Community to give project sites, M&E.
Fish and Trade Campaigns	1.5m	2002-2008	Number of campaigns carried on; No. of farmers involved.	Barazas and CBOs	Department of Fisheries	G.O.K to provide technical support and transport; Community to attend meetings.
Security of Tenure to Squatters	0.31 m	2004-2006	No of squatters identified; Properly maintained squatter register; No of allocation lists prepared and forwarded to the Director for issuance of letters of offer.	Base map and survey equipment.	Provincial administration DLASO.	GOK Community NGOs.
Finalization of Sections for Registration	0.25 m	2002-2008	Number of sections forwarded for finality.	Site visits; Reports and Minutes.	District land Adjudication and settlement Officers Lands clerks.	GOK to fund; Community.
Publication of Adjudication Registers for Inspection	0.2 m	2002-2006	Number of objections heard Registers checked.	Adjudication Registers.	District land Adjudication and settlement Officers Lands clerks.	GOK to fund; Community.
Declaration of Adjudication Section Procurement of Maps	0.24m	2004-2006	Number of PIDs.	Site visits; Reports; Minutes.	District Lands and Surveying Officers.	GOK to fund; Community.
Settlement of Landless People in the New Scheme	0.5 m	2002-2008	Size of land secured; No of plots planned, demarcated and surveyed ; No of schemes completed; List of allottees forwarded to the	Base map and survey equipment; Field visits; Reports; Minutes	DLASO; District surveyor; DPPO.	GOK; Community; NGOs.

			Director; No of letters of offer issued; No of people settled.			
Enhance Documentation of Settlers Masongaleni, Kibwezi, Nguu Ranch, Kasayani, Kiboko A, KibokoB and Kinyambu	0.175 m	2002-2006	No of letters of offer released; Amount of revenue collected; No of files opened and closed; No of discharged transfers; No. of documents prepared and dispatched; No of legal documents executed.	Legal documents; Field reports; Registry files; Minutes.	DLASO.	GOK ; Community; NGOs.
Enhancement of Plot Occupancy Schemes at Masongaleni, Kibwezi Kiboko and Nguu Ranch	0.255 m	2002-2003	No of ground inspection; Response to notices payment occupation; No of notices to remedy breach of condition.	Settlers files; Transport; Stationery; Field visits; Minutes.	DLASO; LAATS; Driver.	GOK; Community and NGOs.
Finalization of Title Survey for Titles in the Scheme Kiboko A and Kiboko B	0.12 m	2002	No of schemes title mapped; No of discharges released; No of schemes registered.	R.I.M; Reports; Minutes.	DLASO and District Surveyor	NGO; Provide funds.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Responsible Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Katamani Wote Road	2.4 b	2002-2003	Number of bitumen standard done.	Site visits; Minutes of meetings; Project reports	MOR & PW	GOK and Donors to provide funds
All DRC Roads Classes D E,R and others	80 m	2002-2008	Number of Kms of road maintained to motorable standards.	Site visits; Minutes; Project reports.	MOR&PW	GOK and Donors to provide funds.
Wote Makindu Road	1.9 b	2003-2008	Number of kms of bitumen standard done.	Site visits Minutes; Project reports.	MOR & PW	GOK and donors to provide funds
Utangwa Kikima Kalawa Kimutwa Road	1.40 b	2003-2008	Number of kms of bitumen standard done.	Site visits; Minutes; Project reports.	MOR & PW	GOK and Donors to provide funds.
Wote Kalawa Road	300 m	2003-2008	Number of kms of road gravelled; Passable Bridge	Site visits; Minutes; Project reports.	MOR & PW	GOK and donors to provide funds.

			in place at Thwake River.			
Itangini Tawa Roads	800 m	2002-2008	Number of kms of bitumen standard done.	Site visits; Minutes; Project reports.	MOR & PW	GOK and Donors to provide funds.
Kibwezi Athi Bridge	700 m	2003-2008	Number of kms of bitumen standard done.	Site visits; Minutes; Project reports.	MOR&PW	GOK and donors to provide funds.
Wote Town Sewerage System and Treatment Plant	25 m	2002-2003	Sewer line, oxidation ponds, inspection chamber, and storm drainage structure in place.	Site visits; Spot checks; Reports; Bill of quantities and design drawing and Minutes.	GOK, NGOs and Community.	GOK funding , skilled labour and supervision; NGO-funding and monitoring.
Makindu Market System and Treatment Plant	20 m	2002-2003	Sewer lines, oxidation ponds inspection chambers, and storm drainage in place.	Site visits; Spot checks; Reports; Bills of quantities and design drawing and Minutes.	GOK, NGO and Community.	GOK- funding and skilled labour ; NGO-funding and monitoring; Community – unskilled labour.
Emali Market Sewerage System and Treatment Plant	30 m	2002-2003	Sewer lines , oxidation ponds, inspection chamber, and storm drainage structure in place.	Site visits; Spot check; Reports; Bill of quantities and design drawing and Minutes.	GOK, NGO and Community.	GOK-funding, skilled labour and supervision ; NGOs-funding and monitoring ; Community-unskilled labour.
Tawa Market Sewerage System and Treatment Plant	20 m	2002-2003	Sewer lines, oxidation ponds, inspection chambers, and storm drainage structures in place.	Site visits; Spot checks; Bill of quantities and design drawing and Minutes.	GOK, NGO and Community.	GOK funding ,skilled labour and supervision; NGO funding and monitoring; Community – unskilled labour.
Kibwezi Town Sewerage System and Treatment Plant	30 m	2002-2003	Sewer lines , oxidation ponds, inspection chambers, storm drainage structures in place.	Site visits; Spot checks; Bill of quantities and design drawing and Minutes.	GOK, NGO and Community.	GOK funding , skilled labour and supervision; NGO funding and monitoring; Community – unskilled labour.
Mtito-Andei Town Sewerage System and Treatment Plant	30 m	2002-2003	Sewer lines, oxidation ponds, inspection chambers, and storm drainage structures in place.	Site visits; Spot checks; Bill of quantities and design drawing and Minutes.	GOK, NGO and Community.	GOK funding , skilled labour and supervision; NGO funding and monitoring; Community – unskilled labour
Konza-Tsavo Railway Line	N/A	2002-2008	Number of kms of railway line maintained.	Number of trips made; Tonnage transported.	Kenya Railways Corporation.	GOK to provide funds; Kenya railways to provide personnel; Community to provide security and market to the Corporation.

Makindu Airstrip	2.2 m	2002-2004	Number of planes using the airstrip.	Type of planes using the airstrip; Tonnage transported.	Kenya Airport Authority.	GOK to provide funds; KAA to provide personnel; Community to provide market and security.
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4.2.3 Tourism Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Responsible Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Fruit Processing Project	3 m	2004-2008	Factory in place and operational.	Field visits; Minutes; Reports.	Private Sector.	GOK to give technical advice , Private sector to give funds.
Makindu Honey Refinery	15 m	2002-2008	Honey Refinery in place.	Field visits and reports	Private Sector.	GOK to give technical advice ; Private sector to give funds.
Chyulu Hills Resort Club	15 m	2004-2008	Resort Club in place and operational.	Field visits, Minutes; Progress reports.	Community/ Private sector.	Private sector to provide funds.
Umani Springs Camp Sites	20 m	2004-2008	Camp sites in place and in use.	Field visits; Minutes; Progress reports.	Community/ Private sector.	Private sector to provide funds.
Creation of Awareness on the District's Potential for Tourism	3 m	2004-2008	No. of community awareness meetings and workshops held; No. of participants.	Report; Minutes.	GOK and Private Sector.	Kenya tourist Board and GOK to provide funds.

4.2.4 Human Resources Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Responsible Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Non-formal Education	0.96 m	2002-2008	Number of teacher facilitators trained; No. of NFE centres established.	Reports; Minutes; Site visits; Interviews with NFE teachers trained.	DAE.	GOK and DANIDA to fund.
Post Literacy Programme	0.64 m	2002-2008	No. of teachers Trained; Number of Business centres established ; Number of youth trained.	Site visits; Reports; Minutes; Interviews with the trained youth.	DAE Community and other agencies.	GOK/DANIDA to fund.
Text Book Procurement	3.6 m	2002-2007	Number of books bought.	Reports; Minutes observation.	MOE, DFID and community.	PTA community to fund DFID to assist funding
Moi Girls High School-Kibwezi	4.8 m	2002-2008	Number of classrooms completed.	Visit to sites ; Reports; Minutes.	PTA and community.	PTA to fund

CBTD Programme	To be determined	2002-2008	No. of teachers trained.	Reports; Minutes; Interviews	MOEST.	GOK to fund.
Mukuyuni Secondary School	4.8 m	2002-2008	Number of classrooms completed.	Site visit; Reports; Minutes.	PTA/Community.	BOG/PTA to fund.
Kyanginywa Secondary school	4.8 m	2002-2008	Number of classrooms completed.	Site visits; Reports; Minutes.	PTA/Community.	BOG/PTA to fund.
Bursary Fund Scheme	To be determined	2002-2008	Amount of money given out.	Reports; Minutes; Interviews with beneficiaries students.	GOK/CBOs.	GOK to fund.
School Electrification	To be determined	2002-2006	Number of schools installed with electricity.	Visit to beneficiary schools; Reports; Minutes.	BOG, PTA and GOK.	PTA, GOK and BOG to fund
District Cultural Centre (wote)	0.64 m	2002-2005	Culture centres completed and operational.	Site visit; Reports; Minutes.	Department of Culture.	GOK to fund.
Botanical Gardens	0.32 m	2002-2005	Number of botanical gardens established.	Site visits; Reports; Minutes.	Department of Culture.	GOK to fund.
Cultural Activities Promotion	1.2 m	8 years	Number of cultural centres in place; Number of training sessions held; Number of exchange visits done.	Site visits; Reports; Minutes.	Department of Culture.	GOK to fund.
Community Mobilization	0.32 m	2002-2008	Number of meetings held; No. of community members attended.	Reports; Minutes; Interviews with the community members.	Department of Social Services.	GOK/DANIDA to fund.
Training of Group Leaders	1.9 m	2002-2008	Number of training sessions held; No. of attendants.	Reports; Minutes; Interviews with trainees.	Department of Social Services	GOK/DANIDA to fund.
Counselling Destitute Cases	3 m	2002-2008	Number of destitute counselled; No. of counselling sessions held.	Reports; Minutes; Interviews with trainees.	Department of Social Services.	GOK to fund.
Assistance to Persons with Disabilities	1.2 m	2002-2008	Number of meetings held; Type of assistance provided.	Reports; Minutes; Interviews with locals.	Department of Social Services.	DANIDA to fund.
Gender Development Workshops	2.4 m	2002-2008	Number of workshops held; No. of attendants.	Reports; Minutes; Interviews with workshop attendants.	Department of Social Services.	GOK to fund.
Community Mobilization	0.64 m	2002-2008	Number of meetings held; No. of	Reports; Minutes; Interviews.	Department of Social Services.	GOK/DANIDA to fund.

			community members involved.			
Group Leader Training	1.2 m	2002-2008	Number of training sessions held; No. of leaders involved.	Reports; Minutes; Interviews with the leaders involved.	Department of Social Services.	KREP\GOK to fund.
Establishment of Village Banks	3.2M	2002-2008	Number of village banks put in place and operational.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	Department of Social Services.	KREP/GOK to fund.
HIV/AIDS Campaigns	To be determined	2002-2008	No of meetings held; No. of people reached.	Progress reports; Minutes; Interviews with those reached.	Department of Sports; Sporting Association.	GOK and donors to fund.
Sports Talents, Scouting and Development	0.64 m	2002-2008	No of training centres in place.	Sport checks; Progress reports.	Department of Sports.	GOK to fund.
Training of Sports Managers	0.32 m	2002-2008	No of people trained.	Progress reports; Minutes; Interviews with trainees.	Department of sports; Sporting Association.	GOK to fund.
District Stadium	20 m	2002-2008	Sport stadium in place and in use; No of equipment purchased.	Sport checks; Site visits; Reports; Minutes.	Department of Sports.	GOK and donors to fund.
Makueni Hospital	To be determined	2002-2004	Borehole and pumping system in place.	Field visits; Reports; Minutes.	GOK and BTC.	GOK to give technical support; BTC to give funds.
Nursing School Makueni Hospital	To be determined	2002-2008	Buildings in place.	Field visits; Reports; Minutes.	GOK and Donors.	GOK to give technical support; Donor to give funds.
DARE Project	3.2 m	2002-2008	No. of workshops held; No. of community barazas held.	Field visits; Reports; Minutes.	GOK and Donors.	GOK to give technical personnel and funds.
Benuu Health Centre	0.6 m	2002-2004	Buildings in place.	Field visits; Reports; Minutes.	GOK and community.	GOK to give funds; Community to give funds and local materials.

4.2.5 Information, Communication and Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Responsible Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
District Information and Documentation Centre, Internet and Computers	1.2 m	2002-2008	Number of Daily, monthly and annual users.	DIDC users records; Delivery order of books and equipment bought.	Ministry of Finance and Planning.	GOK to provide funds.

Data Collection	1.28 m	2003-2008	Number of users on daily monthly and annual basis.	Observation; Interviews with the relevant DIDC officials.	Ministry of Finance and Planning DDO & DSO.	GOK to provide funds
GOK Training in Computer	0.8 m	2002-2008	Number of people on computer user training.	Trainees records of attendance	Ministry of Finance and Planning DDO & DSO.	GOK to provide funds
Support to DPU	2 m	2002-2008	Number of monitoring trips held; No. of projects monitored.	Reports; Minutes; Interviews.	Ministry of Finance and Planning DDO, DSO	GOK to provide funds

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Ksh	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Responsible Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Capacity Building of Registration Staff	0.32 m	2002-2004	No of officers trained.	Reports; Minutes.	District Civil Registration Office; National Registration Bureau.	GOK/DANIDA to fund.
Building Registration Offices	6 m	2003-2005	No of offices Completed.	Site visits; Reports; Minutes.	National Registration Bureau.	GOK and DANIDA to Fund.
Transport for Divisional Officers	0.5 m	2003-2008	No of motor bikes purchased.	Reports ; Minutes observation	National Registration Bureau.	GOK and DANIDA to fund.
Staff Houses	5 m	2002-2007	Buildings completed and occupied.	Site visits; Reports; Minutes.	Office of the President,.	GOK to fund.
Building Offices	6 m	2002-2008	Building completed and occupied.	Site visits; Reports; Minutes.	Office of the President.	GOK to fund.
Divisional Offices Kilungu/ Makindu	1.5 m	2002-2004	Number of offices completed.	Reports; Field visits; Minutes.	Probation Department.	GOK to fund.
Counselling Centres	3.2 m	2002-2007	Number of counselling centres established.	Reports; Minutes; Site visits.	Probation Department.	GOK to fund.
Community Serve Orders Training	0.24m	2002-2007	Number of training sessions held; Number of people reached	Reports; Minutes; Site visits; Interviews.	Probation Department.	GOK to fund.
After Care	0.32m	2002-2008	Number of inmates resettled; Number of inmates attached to various agencies; Community attitudes changed.	Reports; Interviews; Minutes.	Probation Department.	GOK to fund.

Police stations and police posts districts wide	To be determined	202-2008	Police stations and police posts in place.	Field visits; Reports; Minutes.	GOK and Community.	GOK and Community to provide funds.
GK Prison Makueni District	To be determined	2002-2008	Prison buildings in place and occupied.	Field visits; Reports; Minutes.	GOK and Community.	GOK and Community to provide funds.

4.3 SUMMARY OF KEY MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

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

Sector	Indicator	Present Situation	Mid Term	End of Plan Period
		Year 2001	Year 2004	Year 2008
Health	Population growth rate	2.8%	2.5%	2%
	Crude birth rate	44.7/1000	44.5/1000	44.2/1000
	Crude death rate	7/1000	6/1000	4/1000
	Life expectancy	Males 67 years Females 69.3 years	68 years 70 years	70 years 72 years
	Infant mortality	45/1000	42/1000	38/1000
	Total fertility rate	4.7	4.5	4.0
Rural Development	Average household size	6	5	5
	Absolute poverty	73%	63.5%	50%
	Contribution to national poverty	3.6%	3.0%	2.5%
	Number of unemployed	158,411	158,000	150,000
	Rural self employment	15%	20%	25%
	Urban self employment	8%	10%	15%
	Population working in Agriculture sector	230,000	223,100	200,790
	Number of fish ponds	60	120	240
	Households with piped water	14,814	17,776	21,332
	Number of households with access to potable water	25,920	33,696	47,174
	Number of wells	165	248	371
	Number of boreholes	200	260	300
Number of households with roof catchment	3,000	3,500	4,500	
Average distance to the nearest potable water	4.5km	3.4km	2.0km	
Number of latrines	125,558	129,347	135,814	
Education	Number of pre-primary schools	1,039	1,111	1,167
	Number of primary schools	841	899	945
	Drop out rates (Primary)	Boys 47% Girls 41%	40% 35%	30% 25%
	Number of school teachers trained	6,470	6,923	7,269
	Secondary school drop out rates	Boys 7.37% Girls 12.72%	5% 10%	3% 8%
	Number of adult education classes	160	192	269
	Literacy levels	Female 70% Male 84%	75% 90%	80% 95%