REPUBLIC OF KENYA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

MAKUENI
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008–2012

KENYA VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, NAIROBI

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Mission:

To provide conducive environment for economic, cultural, social and political development of the district

Vision:

To be a leading district in agriculture and livestock production for the welfare of the inhabitants.

FOREWORD

The national launch of the Kenya Vision 2030 and its first five-year implementation framework, the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012 by His Excellency the President and the Rt. Honourable Prime Minister provided the frameworks and development anchorage for the preparation of the 8th series of the District Development Plans (DDPs)for the 148 Districts as of October 2008. The DDPs will be instrumental for the actualization of the desired aspirations contained in the key national development blueprints and our affirmations to international ideals espoused in the MDGs at the local level. This will be done through the multifaceted interventions in partnership with our supportive development partners and enhanced roles of the private sector through the Public Private Partnership arrangements. It is our firm belief that this will ultimately lead to the realization of the high quality of life as envisioned for all Kenyans, including those in the diaspora.

For us to be in tandem with Results Based Management, the driving force for the public service delivery, my ministry has signed and will uphold a Performance Contract geared towards realization of DDPs during the planning period. The main focus, as a departure from the past, will now be to activate periodic reviews of DDP implementation. This will also include mid-term evaluation for necessary development reorientations.

After requisite publication of the plans, my ministry will hasten the dissemination to lower levels including the constituencies. This will be an opportune time to reinforce ownership of the plans and apportion responsibilities towards their implementation.

I wish to register my appreciation to all those who have been relentless in the technical backstopping of the entire DDPs preparation process through the consultative forums organized by the District Planning and Management Units in each of the districts. Their contributions has enabled us to take stock of the district development needs and challenges and document the critical district specific alignments and interventions necessary for spurring district growth and development.

In particular, technical support was provided by Line Ministries, Parastatals, Semi Autonomous Government Agencies and Regional Authorities through their field level staff. We thank them for their tireless and magnanimous support towards the successful completion of the DDPs across all the 148 districts. The DDPs preparation process faced a number of challenges that were finally surmounted through the sheer determination and commitment of those involved. It was indeed a learning process for all.

Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives in the diverse consultative forums that were instrumental in the DDP preparation processes. They passionately and in a participatory manner gave their opinions on the desired vision and future of their districts that spurred the inspiration of those involved.

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

District level planning remains a key tenet in the planning process in rural areas, especially at this time when we have growing resource availability at devolved levels. The main strategy to be adopted is currently under review to ensure that it gives a constituency focus hence building an effective, bottom-up public service delivery system.

As a build up to the previous plans, the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System is being cascaded to sub-national level so that communities and stakeholders will be more actively and fully involved in the entire programmes/project planning process: from initiation, selection, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. This inevitably will require sustenance and enhancement of the existing capacity building initiatives at both the national and sub-national level for participatory planning and development.

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

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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD SAMBILI, CBS
PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF ST ATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABD	Agricultural Business Development.
AACs	Area Advisory Committee
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AFC	Agricultural Financial cooperation
ALLPRO	Asal-Based Livestock and Rural Livelihood Support Project 11
AI	Artificial Insemination
ALRMP 11	Arid Land Resource Management Project
ASPS	Agricultural Sector Programme Support
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
AMREF	American Medical & Research Foundation
BOG	Board of Governor
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CCI	Charitable Children Institution
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CCF	Christian Children Fund
CLRC	Community Learning Resource Center
CIG	Common Interest Group.
CoDCs	Community Development Committee
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Committee
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CFA	Community Forest Associations.
CSHSF	Civic Servants Housing Scheme Fund
CSO	Civic Society Organization
DASS	Decentralized Agricultural Support Structures
DAO	District Agricultural Officer
DANIDA	Danish International Development Authority
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DEC (Env)	District Environment Committee
DivMEC	Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DWO	District Works Officer
DPHO	District Public Health Officer
DCO	District Children Officer
DDO	District Development Officer
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DSG	District Steering Group
DMO	Drought Management Officer
DTC	District Technical Committee on HIV/AIDS
DTC	Diagnostic Testing and Counseling
EA	Environmental Audit
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EFA	Education for All
EPHTFCP	Eastern Province Horticultural Traditional Food Crop Project.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment

EMCA	Environment Management and Coordination Act
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FPE	Free Primary Education
FSE	Free Secondary Education
GAA	Germany Agro Action
GOK	Government of Kenya
GJLO	Governance, Justice, Law and Order
HA	Hectares
HH	Households
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICRISAT	International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics
IDs	Identification Cards
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMR	Infant Mortality rate
ITNs	Insecticide Treated Nets
JAPR	Joint HIV/AIDS Programme Review
LAs	Local Authorities
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KAPP	Kenya Agricultural Production Project
KARI	Kenya agricultural Research Institute
KIRDI	Kenya Interstralisation Research Institute
KCB	Kenya Commercial Bank.
K.C.P.E	Kenya Certificate of Primary education
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supplies Agency
KEPI	Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Households Budget Survey
KM	Kilometers
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
KNASP	Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
KTBH	Kenya Top Bar Hives
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Funds
LDC	Local Development Committee
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MAP	Makueni Agricultural Productivity
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOR	Ministry of Roads
MOE	Ministry of Education.
MED	Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MFIs	Micro Finance Institutions

NAAIAP	National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Programme
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NCAPD	National Coordinating Agency on Population and Development
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NNMR	Neo- Natal mortality rate
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
N.F.E	Non formal education
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
OIs	Opportunistic Infections
PAS	Public Administration Sector
PITC	Provider Initiated Testing and Counseling
PLWHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMEC	Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
PNNMR	Post Neo Natal Mortality rate
RPD	Rural Planning Directorate
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SoE	State of Environment
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TARDA	Tana and Athi River Development Authority
U5MR	Under five mortality rate.
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Makueni District one that form Eastern province. The district borders Nzaui district to the West, Kibwezi to the south, Kitui to the East and Machakos District to the north. The District covers an area of 1699.4 km².

The District comprises of eight divisions, 24 locations and 54 sub locations. The District has two Parliamentary Constituencies namely Kaiti and Makueni.Makueni Constituency cuts across two districts of Nzaui and Makueni District. There are fifteen electoral wards out of which 11 are in Makueni County Council and four in Wote Township.

The district is mainly occupied by the Akamba community which forms approximately 97 percentage of the total number of inhabitants. However, there is a substantive percentage of people from other communities especially in the major towns of the district. According to the 1999 population and housing census, Makueni district had 219,939 people and is currently projected to have 277,946 people. This is expected to grow to 293,957 in 2010 and 310,893 in 2012.The District is generally sparsely populated except in Kilungu and Kee Divisions which have fairly high population densities of 489 and 279 persons per square kilometer respectively. Kilungu Division has the highest population density followed by Kee division, Kaiti, Wote, Mavindini, Kathonzweni, Kithuki and Kitise respectively.

The least populous divisions are Mavindini, Kathonzweni, Kithuki and Kitise. The highest concentration of people is in the hilly area of the district, which has a high natural resources potential while the least concentration is in the low lying and semi arid divisions. The high population density has resulted in scarcity of land and this tends 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 the neighboring Kibwezi District mainly in Makindu, Mtito Andei and Nguu division (namely Kibwezi, Kiboko A, Kiboko B, Masongaleni and Mikululo.)This situation might even be worse off in the future as the population density in the district is projected to increase from 189 persons in 2008 to 220 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 centers in the district. These centers are Wote, Kathonzweni, and Mukuyuni among others

The district population in 2008 was estimated at 277,946 projected to rise 310,893 by 2012. This will be a population increase of 10.2 per cent over the plan period. 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 potential of the farmsand farming methods. The district population consists mainly of youthful population with those aged below fifteen years accounting for 46 per cent of the total population. This is the school going population which will require adequate education facilities which unfortunately are not being expanded at the same rate.

The district lies within the arid and semi arid zones of the country. It is generally a low-lying district, rising from about 500m above sea level at the lowlands of Kathonzweni and Wote Division to 1,800m above sea level on Kilungu Hills. Kilungu Hills are the

main land features in the District. The hills are of granite rocks formation and are situated to the North West 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 ranging from 800mm to 1200mm and has high potential for food crop production. This part of the district, mainly Kilungu and Kaiti divisions, has few natural and planted forests. These divisions are suitable for 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 temperature experienced in the low-lying areas cause high evaporation. Athi River which is perennial is joined by tributaries such as Kaiti and Thwake, which drain from different parts of the District. A few streams arise from the hills of Kilungu, but their flow becomes irregular down stream in the low-lying areas. The district is usually prone to frequent droughts that are normally experienced on the lower side of the district which are usually very dry and receives very little amount of rainfall mainly ranging from 300mm to 400mm which is hardly enough to sustain any kind of crop and the only economic activity being taken by the local people is small stock rearing.

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 got from very far. Money meant for gainful development activities is spend on providing relief food for the people during drought period .This has impacted negatively on the efforts being made to reduce poverty in the district. In response to these challenges the district inaugurated the District Steering Committee (DSG). A drought monitoring system is also in place headed by the Drought Management Officer. The system gives early warnings especially on food security so that the district can prepare to confront drought situations and any other disasters. Besides these mitigation measures the Government through the Ministry of Agriculture has been conducting extensive campaigns to encourage the local farmers to adopt drought resistant crops.

The plan also contains the district fact sheet that gives basic information concerning all main sectors in the district. It also gives the economic and social indicators in various sectors at the start of the plan period. At the start of the plan period (2002), the district had poor roads and other infrastructural facilities like electricity and inadequate telephone coverage all of which have greatly improved. The improved road networks especially through tarmacing of Katumani-Wote Road as well as Wote –Makindu road greatly facilitated transportation of goods particularly perishable horticultural products that needed to be moved from the interior to larger markets in Wote, Machakos, Nairobi and Mombasa.These two roads have also opened up Wote town by connecting it to Machakos as well to the Nairobi-Mombasa highway.

The district is prone to droughts and famines that occur periodically, however through the government is addressing this issue through the Arid Land Resource Management Programme phase 11. 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 saving that could be ploughed to investments. Lack of animal feeds and water caused loss of a large percentage of livestock the fact that

livestock form one of the major sources of income for the community not withstanding. This, to some extent, impacted negatively on the local communities participating in development undertakings.

The district also experienced problems of storage of farm produce especially maize when there was bumper harvest in 2006, this led to an outbreak of aflotoxin which claimed lives of quite a number of farmers in the district. The district had only one main commercial bank (KCB) at the start of the plan period and this led to low availability of credit especially to farmers. The lack of or limited existence of cooperatives has given a leeway 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 as well as maize products. However the Government has already introduced measures to protect farmers from exploitation by the middlemen, the measures include purchasing of the farmers produce especially maize at a given minimum price and offering storage facilities for free for those farmers who are not willing to sell.

The plan period (2002 -2008) also witnessed the coming of a new Government into power which introduced Constituency Development Fund commonly known as CDF which is a devolved fund. The CDF was introduced in 2003 with an aim of empowering the communities into making decisions on the kind of projects they want to undertake and fully participate in their implementation. The fund has continued to attract a lot of interest especially among the community members.

Through this fund the district has been able to undertake a lot of development projects across all sectors of the economy. The Government also introduced Constituency Bursary Fund to help bright students from poor families to meet their education expenses, Roads Fuel Levy Fund for roads improvement and LATF. It is also in this same plan period that the donors started resuming funding to the government. During the plan period the district benefited from number of key donor funded projects among them being Eastern Province Horticultural Traditional Food Crop Project (EPHTFCP) which was funded by GOK/IFAD and focused on the promotion of irrigation and traditional Food Crops. The project ended in June 2006. Makueni Agricultural Productivity (MAP) was another project that was funded by the Government of Denmark. It's funding targeted promotion of agricultural as well as livestock farming, capacity building of farmers and self help groups and it was brought to an end in year 2005. Other donor related projects in the district include DASS and NALEP.

The implementation of 2002-2008 DDP encountered a number of constraints which included; Poor infrastructure, Lack of political good will and the Financial & procurement procedures that delayed implementation of planned projects, shortage of technical staff especially the public works, late release of GOK funds towards end of financial year limited implementation capacity, piece-meal allocation of GOK funds, lack of clear monitoring and evaluation system for plan implementation, low participation by the locals in the implementation of planned activities and shift of priorities due to uncertainties like afloxotin out break, prolonged drought and famine.

The introduction of devolved funds such as CDF, LATF, District Roads Maintenance Levy Fund, FPE, FSE,Youth Fund, Women Enterprise Fund, have led to the improvement of the implementation rate of projects. However, the capacity of the

community to manage these funds effectively is low. The community therefore needs to be capacity built to enable them utilize the devolved funds effectively.

There is low reference to the district development plan when it comes to resource allocations especially by line ministries and other funding agencies. Most departments prepare annual work plans based on activities and project expenditure guidelines determined by their headquarters and not the district development plan. The district budgeting and planning need to be properly linked through the MTEF budgeting process for the effective implementation of projects and programmes.

Chapter Three maps out priority that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. The chapter is prepared sector by sector in line with the MTEF process and it includes the relevant sub-sectors. The chapter also borrowed heavily from other development guiding documents such as VISION 2030. It outlines the development path envisaged for the district for the next five years. The following MTEF sectors are Agriculture and Rural Development Physical infrastructure. Public administration Governance, Justice Law and Order Research, Innovation and TechnologySpecial Programmes Human Resource Developmen Environment, Water and Sanitation and Trade, Tourism and Industry

The chapter four deals with the methods that will be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the projects outlined in chapter three. The chapter also indicates how the constraints identified will be overcome and what monitoring and evaluation indicators will be used to measure the progress realized. Having learnt in chapter two that the 2002-2008 plan project implementation pace was low; mechanisms have been put in place to measure the rate of the realization of the strategies outlined in chapter three.

CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

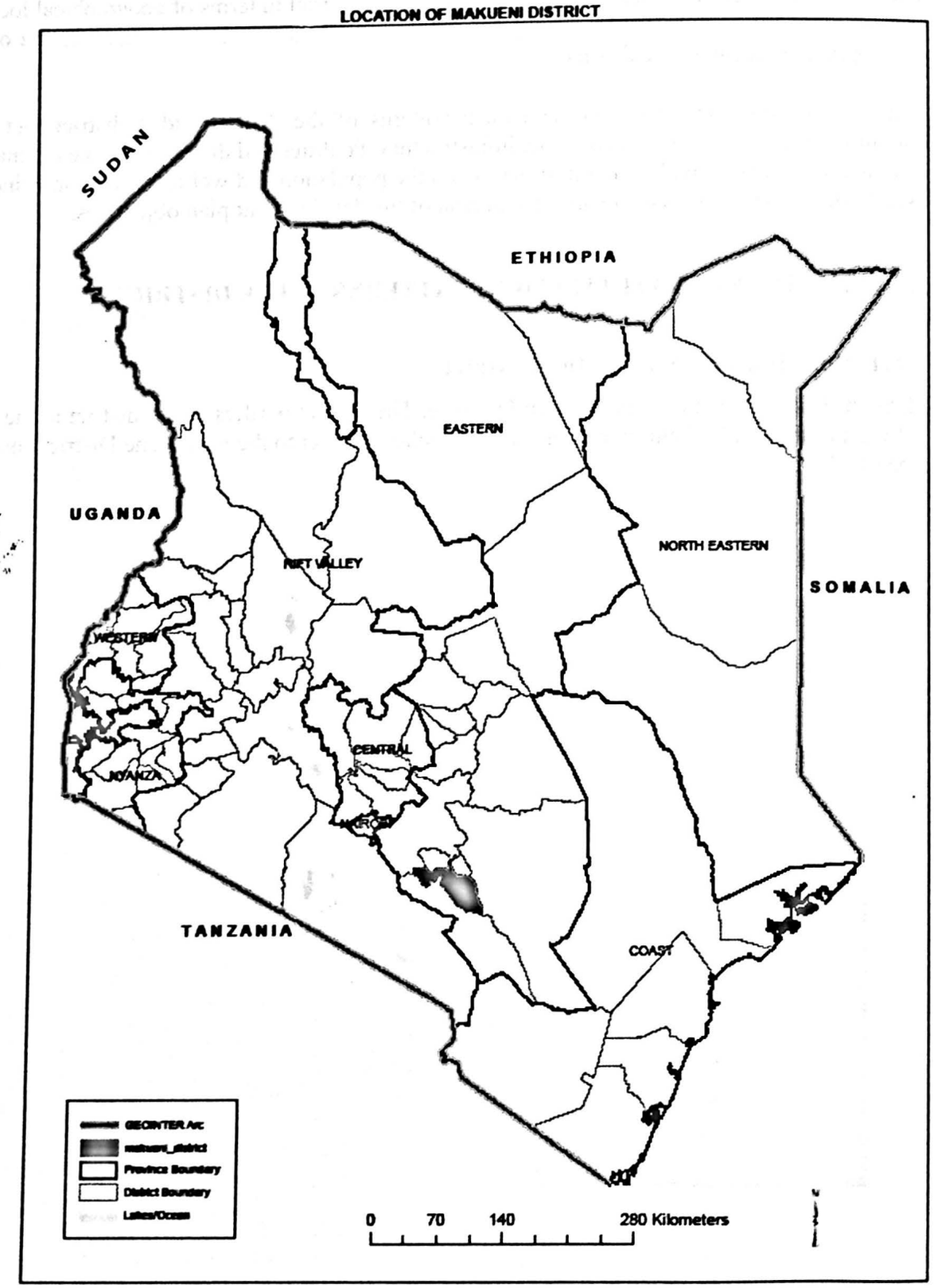
It also gives information on the settlement patterns of the district and a district fact sheet containing the existing socio-economic, infrastructural facilities and district resource potential. The fact sheet also provides vital information on the population and welfare indicators which are used to develop strategies to enhance attainment of the development plan objectives.

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Makueni District one that form Eastern Province. The district borders Nzaui district to the West, Kibwezi to the south, Kitui to the East and Machakos District to the north. The District covers an area of 1699.4 km².

Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

The District comprises of eight divisions, 24 locations and 54 sub locations, as shown in the table below.

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units

Division	Area (km².)	No of Location	No. of Sub location
Kilungu	152.2	4	10
Kaiti	184.0	4	10
Kee	81.9	2	6
Wote	400.6	5	10
Kathonzweni	183.4	2	4
Kithuki	148.7	2	3
Kitise	291.5	2	4
Mavindini	257.1	3	7
TOTAL	**1699.4**	**24**	**54**

Source: District Commissioner's Office Makueni, 2008

The District has two Parliamentary Constituencies namely Kaiti and Makueni.
Makueni Constituency cuts across two districts of Nzaui and Makueni District. There are fifteen electoral wards out of which nine are in Makueni County Council and six in Wote Township as shown in Table 1.

Map 2: Makueni District Administrative Boundaries

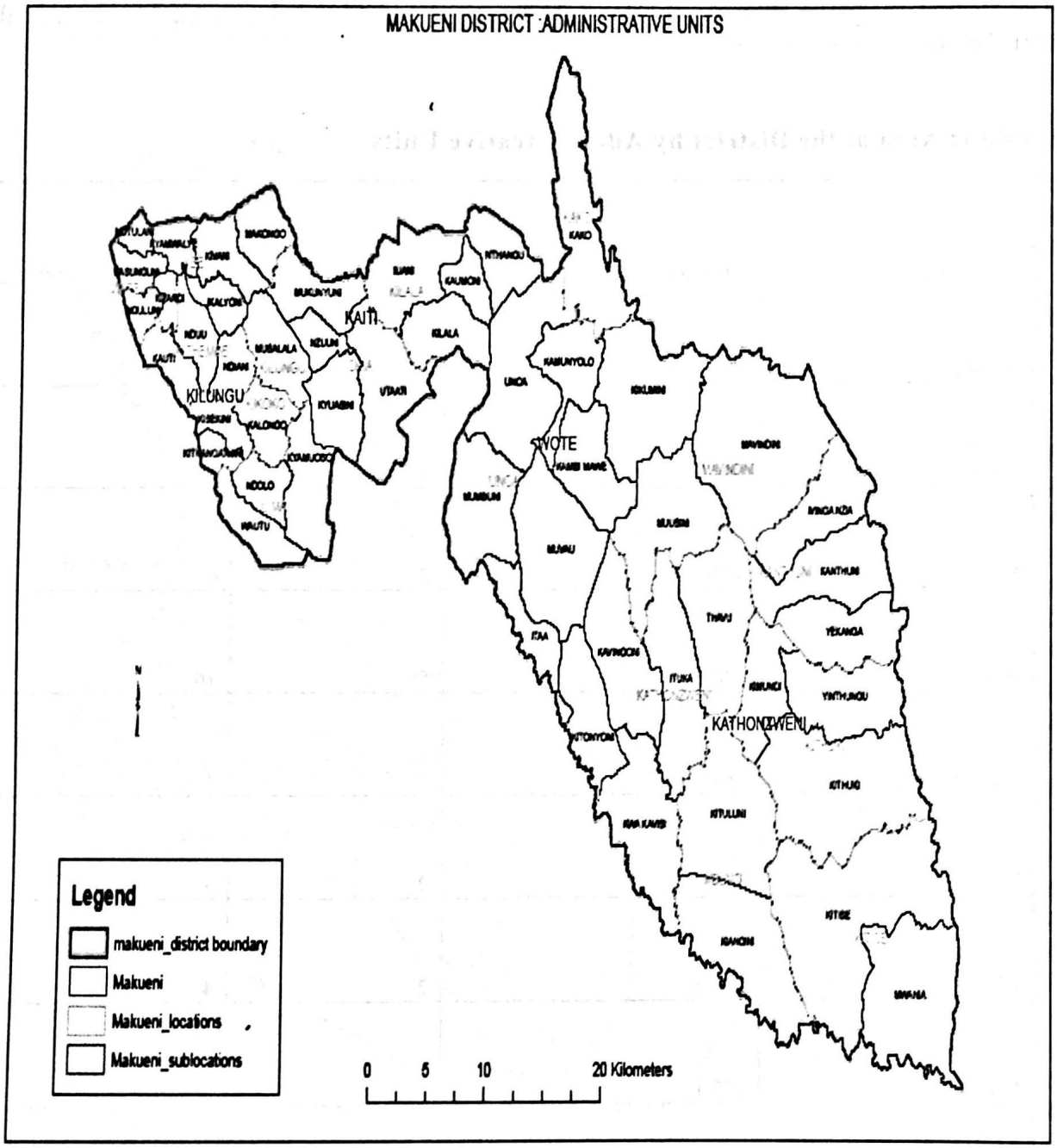


Table 2: Political Units and Wards in the District

Name of Division	No. of Wards
Makueni County Council	
Kaiti	1
Kee	1
Kilungu	3
Kathonzweni	1
Kitise	1
Mavindini	1
Kithuki	1
Sub-Total	**9**
Wote Town Council	
Wote	5
Kaiti	1
Sub-Total	**6**
Total	**15**

Source: District Statistics Office, Makueni, 200

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

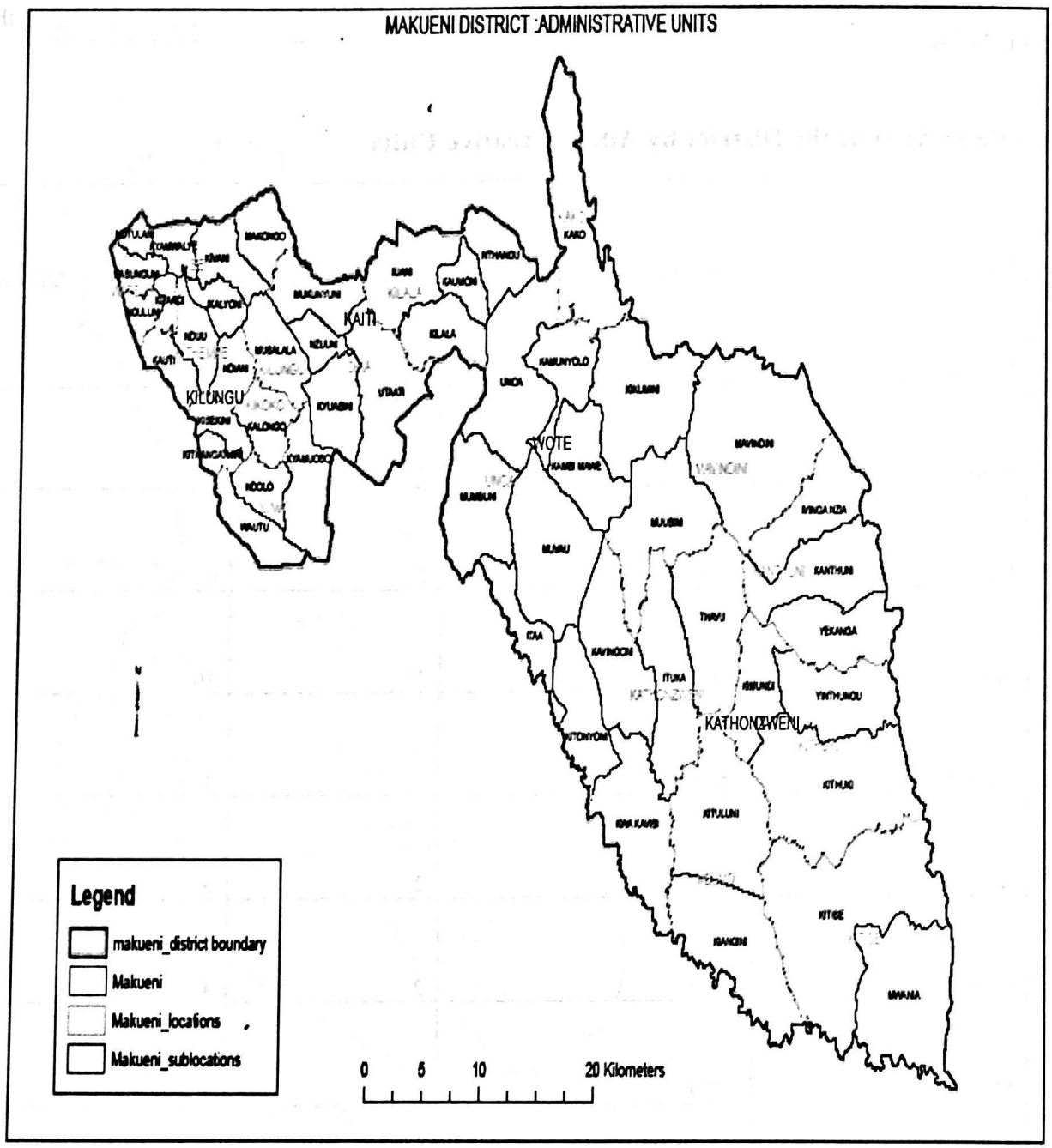
The district is mainly occupied by the Akamba community which forms approximately 97 percent of the total number of inhabitants. However, there is a substantive percentage of people from other communities especially in the major towns of the district.

According to the 1999 population and housing census, Makueni district had 219,939 people and is currently projected to have 277,946 people. This is expected to grow to 293,957 in 2010 and 310,893 in 2012.The District is generally sparsely populated except in Kilungu and Kee Divisions which have fairly high population densities of 489 and 279 persons per square kilometer respectively. Kilungu Division has the highest population density followed by Kee division, Kaiti, Wote, Mavindini, Kathonzweni, Kithuki and Kitise respectively.

The least populous divisions are Mavindini, Kathonzweni, Kithuki and Kitise . The highest concentration of people is in the hilly area of the district, which has a high natural resources potential while the least concentration is in the low lying and semi arid divisions. The high population density has resulted in scarcity of land and this tends 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 the neighboring Kibwezi District mainly in Makindu, Mtito Andei and Nguu division (namely Kibwezi, Kiboko A, Kiboko B, Masongaleni and Mikululo.)This situation might even be worse off in the future as the population density in the district is projected to increase from 189 persons in 2008 to 220 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 centers in the district. These centers are Wote, Kathonzweni, and Mukuyuni among others

Map 2: Makueni District Administrative Boundaries



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1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topographic Features

The district lies within the arid and semi arid zone of the country. It is generally a low-lying district, rising from about 900M above sea level at the lowlands of Kathonzweni and Wote Division to 1,800M above sea level on Kilungu Hills. Kilungu Hills are the main land features in the District. The hills are of granite rocks formation and are situated to the North West 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 ranging from 800mm to 1200mm and has high potential for food crop production. This part of the district, mainly Kilungu and Kaiti divisions, has few natural and planted forests. These divisions are suitable for horticulture and dairy farming.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

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 temperature experienced in the low-lying areas cause high evaporation.

Athi River which is perennial is joined by tributaries such as Kaiti and Thwake, which drain from different parts of the District. A few streams arise from the hills of Kilungu, but their flow becomes irregular down stream in the low-lying areas.

The district is usually prone to frequent droughts that are normally experienced on the lower side of the district which are usually very dry and receives very little amount of rainfall mainly ranging from 300mm to 400mm which is hardly enough to sustain any kind of crop and the only economic activity being taken by the local people is small stock rearing.

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 got from very far. Money meant for gainful development activities is spend on providing relief food for the people during drought period .This has impacted negatively on the efforts being made to reduce poverty in the district.

In response to these challenges the district inaugurated the District Steering Committee (DSG). A drought monitoring system is also in place headed by the Drought Management Officer.

The system gives early warnings especially on food security so that the district can prepare to confront drought situations and any other disasters. Besides these mitigation measures the Government through the Ministry of Agriculture has been conducting extensive campaigns to encourage the local farmers to adopt drought resistant crops.

1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

According to the 1999 population and housing census, Makueni district had 219,939 people and is currently projected to have 277,946 people. This is expected to grow to 293,957 in 2010 and 310,893 in 2012.The District is generally sparsely populated except in Kilungu and Kee Divisions which have fairly high population densities of 489 and 279 persons per square kilometer respectively. Kilungu Division has the highest population density followed by Kee division, Kaiti, Wote, Mavindini, Kathonzweni, Kithuki and Kitise respectively. The least populous divisions are Mavindini, Kathonzweni, Kithuki and Kitise

Table 3: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts

Age Groups	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-4	17569	17001	34570	22604	21873	44477	23906	23133	47039	25283	24466	49749
5-9	16890	16254	33144	21731	20912	42643	22982	22117	45099	24306	23391	47697
10-14	17343	16773	34116	22313	21580	43893	23599	22823	46422	24958	24138	49096
15-19	13819	12936	26755	17779	16643	34422	18804	17602	36406	19887	18616	38503
20-24	7651	9271	16922	9844	11928	21772	10411	12615	23026	11010	13342	24352
25-29	5736	7677	13413	7380	9877	17257	7805	10446	18251	8255	11048	19303
30-34	4609	5731	10340	5930	7373	13303	6271	7798	14069	6633	8247	14880
35-39	3981	5235	9216	5122	6735	11857	5417	7123	12540	5729	7534	13263
40-44	3302	4112	7414	4248	5290	9538	4493	5595	10088	4752	5917	10669
45-49	2985	3783	6768	3840	4867	8707	4062	5148	9210	4296	5444	9740
50-54	2494	3017	5511	3209	3882	7091	3394	4105	7499	3589	4342	7931
55-59	1639	2057	3696	2109	2647	4756	2230	2799	5029	2359	2960	5319
60-64	1546	1842	3388	1989	2370	4359	2104	2506	4610	2225	2651	4876
65-69	1065	1417	2482	1370	1823	3193	1449	1928	3377	1533	2039	3572
70-74	1289	1856	3145	1658	2388	4046	1754	2525	4279	1855	2671	4526
75-79	830	885	1715	1068	1139	2207	1129	1204	2333	1194	1274	2468
80+	1593	1846	3439	2050	2375	4425	2168	2512	4680	2292	2657	4949
Total	104341	111693	216034	134244	143702	277946	141978	151979	293957	150156	160737	310893

Source: District Statistics Office, Makueni 2008

The district population in 2008 was estimated at 277,946 projected to rise 310,893 by 2012. This will be a population increase of 10.2 per cent over the plan period. 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 potential of the farmsand farming methods.

The district population consists mainly of youthful population with those aged below fifteen years accounting for 46 per cent of the total population. This is the school going population which will require adequate education facilities which unfortunately are not being expanded at the same rate

Table 4: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

1999				2008			20010			20012		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Under1	4385	4271	8656	5639	5493	11132	8842	8613	17455	9204	8966	18170
Under 5	17577	17009	34586	22604	21873	44477	35443	34297	69740	36896	35703	72599
6-13	43688	52757	96445	56183	67845	124028	88095	106381	194476	91707	110742	202449
14-17	10984	13264	24248	14125	17057	31182	22148	26745	48893	23056	27842	50898
15-49	-	48745		-	62713		-	66327	66	-	70148	
15-64	47762	55661	103423	61450	71612	133062	64991	75737	140728	68735	80101	148836
65+	47777	6004	10781	6146	7725	13871	6500	8169	14669	6874	8641	15515

Source :District Statistics Office Makueni 2008

Under one year

This is the Pre School going age. A total population of 11,132 comprising of 5,493 females and 5,639 males is expected to be going to school.

Age Group 6-13 Years (Primary)

This is the primary school going age. A total population of 124,028 comprising of 56,183 males and 67,845 females is expected to be of school going in 2008 increasing to 202,449 by the year 2012.

The provision of learning facilities needs to grow at a high rate and the existing facilities have to be expanded. The population is therefore expected to overstretch the existing facilities. To accommodate this increase the district will strive to improve the existing facilities, equip them and encourage parents to maintain the children in school.

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary)

This is the secondary school going age. A total population of 31,182 is expected to be attending secondary education out of which 53 % are females at the beginning of the plan period 2008. This number is expected to rise gradually to over 50,898 by 2012.

With 67 secondary schools in the district and enrolment capacity of 17,504 students, there is need for more schools to be constructed besides expanding the existing one. There is need for tertiary institutions to cater for this group.

Age Group 15- 49 Females (Reproductive Age)

The total population of this age group is 62,713 which is expected to rise to 70,148 by 2012. The population of the district is likely to increase due the declining infant mortality rate. This calls for an increase in maternal and child health care services as well as measures to reduce the fertility rate.

Age Group 15-64 (Labour Force)

This is the productive group of the district. There is a total labour force of 133,062 Comprising of 54% females and 46% males. This number is expected to rise in the future to148, 836.The bulk of labour force is either unskilled or semiskilled and is mainly engaged in agricultural activities. This calls for more investments in the district for job creation to absorb the ever increasing population.

Table 5: Projected Population and Population Density per Division

Division	1999		2008		2010		2012	
	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Kaiti	38961	192	50126	247	53014	261	56068	276
Kilungu	56870	380	73168	489	77382	517	81841	547
Kee	14549	217	18718	279	19796	295	20937	312
Wote	41924	111	53939	143	57046	151	60333	160
Kathonzweni	17615	75	22663	96	23969	102	25350	108
Kitise	16888	49	21728	63	22980	67	24303	71
Mavindini	19867	87	25561	112	27033	118	28591	125
Kithuki	9360	65	12043	84	12736	88	13470	94
Total	**216,034**		**277,946**		**293,957**		**310,893**	

Source: District Statistics Office Makueni 2008

Table 6: Population Projections by Urban Areas.

	1999			2008			2010			2012		
Towns	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**
Wote	32331	26188	58519	41597	33693	75290	43993	35634	79627	46527	37686	84213
TOTAL	32331	26188	58519	41597	33693	75290	43993	35634	79627	46527	37686	84213

Source: District Statistics Office, Makueni 2008

The main town in the district according to the 1999 population and housing census is Wote with an estimated population of 75,290 in 2008; this represents 27% of the total population. The population is projected to increase to 79,290 and 84,213 persons in 2010 and 2012 respectively.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This sector covers sub-sectors like Agriculture, Livestock Development, Cooperative Development, Lands, Forestry and Wildlife and Fisheries Development among others. This is a major sector in the district since majority of the people depend on agriculture and livestock production and informal Sector for their livelihood. Agricultural production however varies over the years depending on the amount of rainfall received per year.

The main objectives of the sector are to promote and facilitate production of food and agricultural raw materials for food security and income generation, advance agro-based industries and agricultural exports, and enhance sustainable use of land resources as a basis for agricultural enterprises. Also the sector aims at providing and facilitating livestock extension services and promotion of aquaculture developmen

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

This sector covers sub-sectors like Trade, Tourism, Industrialization, East African Community and National Heritage. This is a major sector in the district since majority of the people depend on informal sector for their livelihood. Under the Medium Term Plan, it is featured under tourism, wholesale and Retail Manufacturing section

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

This sector includes sub-sectors namely: Kenya Wildlife Services (Roads, Airstrips and Other Infrastructure in national parks and reserves), Transport, Energy, Housing, Nairobi Metropolitan Development, Public Works and Roads. Modern and well-maintained physical infrastructure is a key catalyst to economic growth and poverty reduction. Production costs are high if physical infrastructure is undeveloped or poorly maintained. Competitiveness and access to markets depend to a large extent on the efficiency of the physical infrastructure. For efficient economic management and poverty reduction, the focus on this sector will be to rehabilitate and regularly maintain the existing infrastructure. In the long run however, there will be need to modernize and expand the infrastructure to make it more efficient.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

This sector involves the Water and Irrigation sub sector and the Environment and mineral resources sub-sector. The District economy primarily depends on the natural resource base and the activities include agriculture, Industry, Livestock production, Mining, quarrying. The natural resource in the district include land and water, forestry, wildlife, and commercial minerals which include building sand,. limestone, granite, gypsum, and Quartz.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

The Human resource development comprises of the following sub sectors: Medical Services, Education, Public health and Labour and Human resources development

a) Education

The education sub-sector is mandated to provide, coordinate and promote the development of human resource through higher education, training, research, science and technology. In addition, the sector is responsible for promotion of science technology and innovation as well as formulation of policy guidelines on education, science and technology.

b) Health

The main aim of the health sub-sector is to create an enabling environment for the provision of sustainable quality health care that is acceptable, affordable and accessible to the residents. The sub sector is mainly concerned with formulating policies, setting standards, providing health care services, creating an enabling environment and regulating provision of health service delivery.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

The world has become a global village with the advent of the information and communication technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and competence. The district planners respond to the change in order for the local populace to improve their quality of life and to be able to effectively compete with the rest of Kenyans and world at large.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

This is a very vital sector which comprises of Provincial Administration and Internal Security, OVP and Ministry of Home Affairs, Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, State Law Office, Judiciary, Kenya National Audit Office, National Assembly, Electoral Commission of Kenya, Immigration and Registration of Persons, Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission, Immigration and registration of persons.

The sector plays a crucial role in the district through maintenance of law and order, rehabilitation of offenders, timely provision of services and general coordination of government policy.

1.4.8 Public Administration

This sector ensures that, planning of development activities in the district is done prudently through laid down institutions and under direction of District Development Committee. The sector also offers monitoring and evaluation services to the other sectors of the economy thus ensuring that the various projects going on in the district are on track and their impact closely monitored.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

This sector is represented by sub-sectors such as Regional Development Authorities, Gender and children affairs, Ministry of state for special programmes, youth and sports.

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet gives basic information concerning all main sectors in the district. It gives the economic and social indicators in various sectors at the start of the plan period.

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
District Area:	
Total area (km²)	1,699.4
Water mass (km²)	Nil
Gazetted Forests (km²)	25.37
National Parks/Reserves	Nil
Arable land (km²)	1215.99
Non-arable land (km²)	483.41
Total urban areas (km²)	16.81
No. of towns	2
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (M) Highest (M)	500 1800
Temperature range:	
High (°C) Low (°C)	25.2 20.1
Rainfall:	
High (MM) Low (MM)	1200 300
Average relative humidity (%): Wind speed (KM/hr)	40 – 50 50 – 70
Demographic profiles 2008	
Total Population Total Male population Total female population Sex ratio (Female/Male) Projected population: Mid plan period 2010 End of plan period 2012	277,946 134,244 143,702 100:91 293,957 310,893
Infant population: 1 yr & below	
Female Male Total	5,493 5,639 11,132
Population under five:	
Female Male Total	21,873 22,604 44,477
Pre-school population: 3 – 5 years	
Female Male Total	12,397 11,852 24,254
Primary school age group: 6–13 years	
Female Male Total	67,845 56,183 124,028
Secondary School age group: 14-17 yrs	
Female Male Total	17,057 14,125 31,182
Youth population: (15-30 yrs)	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Female	71,985
Male	59,611
Total	131,596
Labor force: 15 – 64 yrs	
Female	75,187
Male	62,263
Total	137,450
Aged population: 60 +	
Female	7,545
Male	6,013
Total	13,558
Eligible voting population: 18 yrs & above	
Name of Division	
Kilungu	33,963
Kee	12,282
Kaiti	19,670
Wote	25,038
Kathonzweni	10,520
Mavindini	11,865
Kithuki	8,112
Kitise	7,565
Total (District)	129,015
Urban Population: Town >2000 people	
Male	41,597
Female	33,693
Total	75,290
Rural Population:	
Female	114,340
Male	94,685
Total	209,025
Population density	
Highest (km²)	489
Lowest (km²)	63
District (km²)	189
Crude Birth rate	44.7/1000
Crude Death rate	13.9/1000
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)	45/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	29/1000
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	11.4/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	32/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	84/1000
Total number of households	40,862
Life expectancy	
Female (Years)	60.4
Male (Years)	53.9
Average household size	6
Female headed households	44.3
Distribution of Population by disability type (%):	
Missing:	
Hand:	0.0
Foot:	0.0
Lame	16.7
Blind	31.5
Deaf	4.7
Dumb	9.2
Mental	19.7
Paralyzed	10.9

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Other	30.5
Children needing special protection:	
Children laborers Orphans	910 1940
Number of the physically handicapped	7,000
Child- Headed households	387
Poverty Indicators **Absolute poverty:**	
Percentage Number	64.3 181,240
Contribution to national poverty (%)	3.8
Urban poor:	
Percentage Number	34 25,570
Rural poor:	
Percentage Number	66 138,917
Food poverty:	
Percentage Number	57.2 161,227
Sectoral contribution to household income %:	
Agriculture Rural self-employment Wage employment Urban self-employment	78 8 10 4
Number employed per Sector:	
Agriculture Rural self-employment Wage employment Urban self-employment	107,211 10,996 13,745 5,498
Crop farming:	
Average farm size (Small scale) (HA) Average farm size (Large scale) (HA Percentage of farmers with title deeds	1.8 20 23,797
Total area under food crops (HA) Total area under cash crops (HA)	43,209 2000
Main storage facilities Granaries Living houses Cereal boards.	
Population working in agriculture (percentage)	70
Total area under soil/ land conservation(HA)	121,449.7
Total acreage under farm forestry (HA)	12,159
Total acreage under organic farming(HA)	8.5
Main livestock bred and their numbers Dairy Beef Poultry Sheep Goats Donkeys.	 84,257 60,789 200,541 17,247 143,767 13,657
Land carrying capacity (Cattle per Hectare)	4.8
Bee Keeping apiaries	12,258
Bee hives (Total) KTBH Long strong Log hive	31696 188 458 31050

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Annual Milk production 2007:	
Quantity (liters) Value (ksh)	8,250,000 248,000,000
Annual Beef production 2007:	
Quantity (MT) Value (Million kshs)	370 59.1
Annual Mutton Production 2007:	
Quantity (kgs) Value (kshs)	370,000 59,100,000
Annual Egg production 2007:	
Quantity (trays) Value (kshs)	115,000 7,000,000
Annual Poultry meat Production 2007:	
Quantity (kgs) Value (kshs)	294,444 53,000,000
Annual honey Production 2007:	
Quantity (kgs) Value (kshs)	31,000 3,100,000
Fish farming:	
Number of fish farm families Fish ponds Area of fish ponds (m^2) Main species of fish catch Tilapia, catfish Fishing effort Number of landing beaches	3 3 600 2 Nil Nil Nil
Forestry	
Number of gazetted forests No. of Non-gazetted forests Size of gazetted forests(km^2) Size of non gazetted forests	4 4 25.37 5.12
Main forest products 1. Sawn timber (Bold feet) 2. Poles 3. Fence posts 4. charcoal 5. Others wood carvings	 174,576 130,422 9,987 1,600 15M^3
No. of people engaged in forestry Seedlings production Number of farms engaged in farm forestry Average number of trees per farm	4204 350,000 3,750 900
Non timber forest products harvested- quantity 1. Fire Wood (MFL) 2. Resin (Kg. 3. Seedlings 4. Grass (HL) 5. Grazing 6. Soil (Tons) 7. Stones (Tons)	 1,500 15,000 4000 300 4000 20 20
Non timber forest products harvested (value in ksh) 1.Fire Wood (MFL) 2. Resin (Kg) 3.Seedlings 4.Grass 5.Grazing 6.Soil (Tons) 7.Stones (Tons)	 20,000 30,000 10,000 4,000 20,000 5,000 5,000

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Number of community forest associations (CFA) established 1. Tree seedlings production 2. Bee keeping 3. forest protection 4. Cultural activities e.g. Pruning	1
Number and names of endangered plants and animal species found in the forest 1. Osiris lanceolata 2. Dalbergia melanoxyton 3. Olea Species 4. Fagara species 5. Mellia volkensii 6. Balanites aegyptiaca 7. Acacia species	7
Quantity of timber produced (Tonnes)	1.228
Cooperatives:	
Number of cooperative societies	17
Active cooperative societies	11
Dormant cooperative societies	Nil
Collapsed societies	6
Total Registered membership	18.378
Total turn-over (kshs)	11.785.577
Health **Number of health posts:**	
Hospitals	1
Nursing homes	Nil
Health centers	6
Dispensaries	17
Private clinics	49
Total Beds Capacity:	211
Makueni General Hospital	152
Mukuyuni HC	16
Kathozweni H.C	4
Kitise H.C	13
Mavindini H.C	14
Nunguni H.C	12
Doctor/patient ratio	1:57.879
Nurse/patient ratio	1:2210
Average walking distance to health facility(KM)	6
Community distribution by Distance to the nearest Health facility (%)	
500 M or less	1.9
3 – 4.9KM	10.8
5KM and more	87.3
Antenatal care (ANC %)	63.96
Health facility deliveries	2260
Place of Delivery (%):	
Hospital	9.7
Health Centre	1.7
Dispensary/clinic	1.9
Maternity home	1.1
At home	83.6
Other	1.3
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	30.75
Children vaccination	62.26
No. of CHWs,	74
HIV/AIDS:	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
HIV prevalence (percent)	9
Number of VCTs	3
1. Makueni district hospital	
2. Kathonzweni mission	
3. Kathonzweni health center	
Number of trained counselors	88
Number trained counselors in every station	
1. Makueni district hospital	76
2. Kathonzweni mission	10
3. Kathonzweni health center	2
Average number tested per month at each	
1. Makueni district hospital	7
2. Kathonzweni mission	3
3. Kathonzweni health center	2
Number of Home based care	13
Youth Clubs and Youth Friendly centers	
Youth Club	Nil
Youth Friendly	1
Number of institutions offering ARVs	2
Health facility deliveries Delivery Assistant (%):	
Doctor	5.8
Midwife/nurse	12.6
TBA	30.1
Trained TBA	28
Self	9.8
Other	13.7
Morbidity Rates (%):	
Male	30.6
Female	36.2
Total (District)	33.3
Five most prevalent diseases (%):	
Malaria/fever	51.1
Diarrhea	2.5
Stomach-ache	5
Respiratory Diseases	
Upper	1.1
Lower	2.2
Flu	12.7
Education **Pre-school:**	
No. of ECD centers	313
No. of ECD teachers	359
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:33
Total enrolment	11,734
Boys	5,974
Girls	5,760
Drop-out rate (%)	2
Average years of attendance	2
Gross enrolment Rate (%)	48.3
Net enrolment Rate (%)	45.5
Completion Rate (%)	97.9
Retention Rate (%)	94.4
Transition Rate (%)	83
Primary school:	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Number of primary schools	257
Number of teachers	2019
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:39
Total enrolment	78,732
Boys	40,269
Girls	38,463
Drop-out rate (%)	1
Average years of attendance	8
Gross Enrolment (%)	63.48
Net enrolment Rate (%)	58.6
Completion Rate (%)	93.44
Retention Rate (%)	93.64
Transition Rate (%)	60
Communities distribution by distance to nearest Public primary school (%):	
500M or less	2.3
500 M to 1 KM	2.1
1.1-2.9KM	9
3 – 4.9KM	15.9
5 KM and more	70.7
Secondary schools:	
Number of secondary schools	67
Number of teachers	625
Teacher/pupil ratio	1: 27
Total enrolment	17,504
Boys	8,395
Girls	9,109
Drop-out rate (%)	1
Average years of attendance	4
Gross enrolment Rate (%)	56.13
Net enrolment Rate (%)	50
Completion Rate (%)	85.3
Retention Rate (%)	86.4
Communities distribution by distance to nearest Public Secondary school (%)	
500 M 0r less	1.2
1.1 – 2.9KM	15
3-4.9 Km	16.6
5 or more	67.2
Tertiary institutions	
No. of science and technology institute	1
No. of Government assisted Youth polytechniques	7
No. of private Polytechniques	10
No. of church based polytechniques	2
No of non Government assisted polytechniques	11
Adult literacy:	
Number of adult literacy classes	48
Enrolment Total	1820
Attendance	
Male	280
Female	1540
Literacy rate (%)	
Male	79.6
Female	70.9
Literacy: (Population aged 15+)	
Ability to read:	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Can Read and write (%)	
Male	92.3
Female	77.7
Cannot read and write (%)	
Male	5.1
Female	19
Ability to write (%)	
Can write	85.1
Cannot write	13.5
Ability to read and write (%)	
Can read	86.3
Cannot read	12.3
Water and sanitation	
Households with access to piped water	2100
Households with access to portable water	4000
Number of permanent rivers	1
No. of shallow wells	60
No. of protected springs	35
No. of un-protected springs	21
No. of water pans/Earth dams	48
No. of Sub-surface Dams	45
No. of Bore holes	30
Households with roof catchments systems	1,300
Average walking distance to nearest water point(KM)	8
Households with Latrines(Percentage)	80
Number of Water Resource Users Associations (WRUA) established	9
Water quality	Poor
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:	
0-1	3.8
1 – 4	11.4
5 – 14	33.7
15 – 29	22.0
30 – 59	20.2
60+	8.8
Community distribution by type of main toilet Facility (%):	
Flush toilet	0.''''
VIP Latrine	3.9
PIT Latrine:	90.1
Uncovered Pit Latrine	35.2
Covered Pit Latrine	54.9
Bucket	0.0
Other	5.6
None	0.5
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage Disposal (%):	
Collected by local Authority	2.9
Garbage pit	29
Burning	14.1
Public garbage heap	2.5
Farm Garden	50.9
Energy	
Households with electricity connection	700
Trading centers connected with electricity (%)	19

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
HH distribution by main cooking fuel:	
Firewood	91.9
Paraffin	2.0
Electricity	0.2
Gas (LPG)	0.8
Charcoal	4.4
Other	0.7
HH distribution by main lighting fuel	
Firewood	1.4
Paraffin	94.3
Firewood	1.6
Solar	2.7
Households distribution by cooking appliance type:	
Traditional stone fire	85
Improved traditional stone fire	7
Ordinary Jiko	3
Improved Jiko	1.7
Kerosene Stove	2.2
Gas Cooker	0.1
Other	1.0
Transport & Communication Road length:	
Bitumen surface (KM)	102.5
Gravel surface (KM)	67.5
Earth surface (KM)	579.2
Total (KM)	749.2
Railway line length	Nil
Railway Stations	Nil
Number of Telephone connections	112
Mobile network coverage (%)	90
No. of Cyber cafes	4
No. of private courier services	1
Number of Post offices	2
Number of Sub-post offices	4
Licensed stamp vendors	31
Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office:	
500 M or less	1.2
3 – 4.9 KM	6.2
5 KM and more	92.7
Tourism, Trade & Industry	
No. of Trading centers	220
Registered Retail traders	339
Registered wholesale traders	109
Bakeries	Nil
Manufacturing industries	Nil
Hotels	632
Commercial Banks	3
Micro-finance Institutions	4
Village banks (others)	1
Jua Kali Associations	1
Jua Kali Artisans	60
Wildlife	
Animal types Number	Nil
Housing:	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Type of housing in urban and rural areas (information available is only on Government housing). Registered: High grade Medium grade Low grade	 3 23 6
HH distribution by main wall materials:	
Stone Brick/Block Mud/Wood Corrugated Iron sheet Other	6.5 66 26.8 0.2 0.5
HH distribution by main floor materials:	
Cement Earth Other	33.7 65.9 0.5
HH distribution by main Roofing materials:	
Corrugated Iron Sheet Grass Makuti Tin	79.9 19.4 0.4 0.3
Community Development and Social Welfare	
Number of active women groups Number of Community Based projects Number of Youth Groups Number of Self Help Groups	346 68 185 752
Environment	
Number of EIAs endorsed 1. Bore whole drilling at Kiangini area. 2. Monastery of our lady of consolation construction and bore hole drilling 3. Bore hole drilling at Iiani dispensary	3
Number of Environment Audits executed 1. Makueni plaza sewerage connection to Makueni district hospital sewer system. - Waste management policy - Rehabilitation of access roads - Un blocking of the sewerage, storm water checks 2. Kilala Kapeo filling station - waste management 3. Rain bow 2000 filling station - Waste management.	3
Number of solid waste management sites 1. Kathonzweni 2. Nunguni	2
Number of quarry sites renovated	Nil
Number of rivers protected Athi river	1
Number of hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected Makuli Hilltop & slopes. 1. Gazetted as a government forest 2. managed by the Kenya forest service 3. Human activities prohibited 4. Annual planting done. Human activities prohibited	1

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Sand and ballast quarrying sites sand ballast	 1 1
Number of persons involved in quarrying Sand Ballast	 100 50
Security	
Police posts Patrol bases Number of crime related cases Number of prisons Number of law courts	1 1 92 1 2

CHAPTER TWO

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives an overview of the 2002 -2008 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 Development plan objectives. It also shows linkages between this plan, and other policy documents such as Vision 2030, MDGs, National medium term plan and how this linkage affects development.

The chapter also reviews the previous plan capturing the achievements, challenges, lessons learnt as well as constraints. Finally the chapter expounds on some of the key problems/issues experienced in the district followed by the formulation of the development objectives and the specific objectives/targets that the district would like to achieve during the plan period

2.1 Review of the previous Plan

At the start of the 2002 -2008 plan period, the district faced many developmental constraints that needed to be addressed urgently in order to chart the way forward. Among these were poor infrastructure, inappropriate farming methods, lack of appropriate drought resistant seeds, inadequate water supply for domestic use and irrigation and shortage of health facilities.

For realization of the theme of the plan, which was "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction," the plan had identified appropriate strategies and programme 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 bases for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty reduction in the district.

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

At the start of the plan period (2002), the district had poor roads and other infrastructural facilities like electricity and inadequate telephone coverage all of which have greatly improved. The improved road networks especially through tarmacing of Katumani-Wote Road as well as Wote –Makindu road greatly facilitated transportation of goods particularly perishable horticultural products that needed to be moved from the interior to larger markets in Wote, Machakos, Nairobi and Mombasa. These two roads have also opened up Wote town by connecting it to Machakos as well to the Nairobi-Mombasa highway.

The district is prone to droughts and famines that occur periodically, however through the government is addressing this issue through the Arid Land Resource Management Programme phase 11. 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 saving that could be ploughed to investments. Lack of animal feeds and water caused loss of a large percentage of livestock the fact that livestock form one of the major sources of income for the community not withstanding. This, to some extent, impacted negatively on the local communities participating in development undertakings.

The district also experienced problems of storage of farm produce especially maize when there was bumper harvest in 2006, this led to an outbreak of aflotoxin which claimed lives of quite a number of farmers in the district

The district had only one main commercial bank (KCB) at the start of the plan period and this led to low availability of credit especially to farmers.The lack of or limited existence of cooperatives has given a leeway 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 as well as maize products. However the Government has already introduced measures to protect farmers from exploitation by the middlemen, the measures include purchasing of the farmers produce especially maize at a given minimum price and offering storage facilities for free for those farmers who are not willing to sell.

The plan period (2002 -2008) also witnessed the coming of a new Government into power which introduced Constituency Development Fund commonly known as CDF which is a devolved fund. The CDF was introduced in 2003 with an aim of empowering the communities into making decisions on the kind of projects they want to undertake and fully participate in their implementation. The fund has continued to attract a lot of interest especially among the community members.

Through this fund the district has been able to undertake a lot of development projects across all sectors of the economy. The Government also introduced Constituency Bursary Fund to help bright students from poor families to meet their education expenses, Roads Fuel Levy Fund for roads improvement and LATF.

It is also in this same plan period that the donors started resuming funding to the government. During the plan period the district benefited from number of key donor funded projects among them being Eastern Province Horticultural Traditional Food Crop Project (EPHTFCP) which was funded by GOK/IFAD and focused on the promotion of irrigation and traditional Food Crops. The project ended in June 2006. Makueni Agricultural Productivity (MAP) was another project that was funded by the Government of Denmark. It's funding targeted promotion of agricultural as well as livestock farming, capacity building of farmers and self help groups and it was brought to an end in year 2005. Other donor related projects in the district include DASS and NALEP.

Table 6: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of Projects in the previous plan	No. of Projects implemented	No. of stalled Projects in	No. of ongoing Projects	No. of Projects to be carried forward.	Total Project cost (Ksh.)
Irrigation Development	3	2	-	-	1	12M
Livestock development	3	1	-	-	2	2.5M
Rural water supply	26	16	2	4	4	63.9M
Co-operative Development	5	2	-	1	2	5M
Land Adjudication and settlement	8	8	-	-	-	1.85M
Roads	5	2	-	3	-	1.9 Billion
Major water works and sanitation	9	3			6	9M
Telecommunication	1	1	-	-	-	-
Adult education	2	2	-	-	-	1.6M
Formal education	8	6	-	-	2	13.2M
Social Services	7	6	-	-	1	9.2M
Health and Nutrition	4	3	-	-	1	3.8 M
Information Technology	5	4	-	-	1	5.28M
Penal Institution	1	1	-	-	-	
Probation	4	4	-	-	-	5.26M
Energy	2	1	-	-	1	-
Tourism	3	1	-	1	1	3 M
Civic registration	3	3	-	-	-	6.82M
Total	**99**	**66**	**2**	**9**	**22**	**2.3 Bn**

Source: District Planning Unit, Makueni 2008

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

The implementation of 2002-2008 DDP encountered a number of constraints which included; Poor infrastructure, Lack of political good will and the Financial & procurement procedures that delayed implementation of planned projects, shortage of technical staff especially the public works, late release of GOK funds towards end of financial year limited implementation capacity, piece-meal allocation of GOK funds, lack of clear monitoring and evaluation system for plan implementation, low participation by the locals in the implementation of planned activities and shift of priorities due to uncertainties like afloxotin out break, prolonged drought and famine.

2.3 LESSONS LEARNT

The introduction of devolved funds such as CDF, LATF, District Roads Maintenance Levy Fund, FPE, FSE,Youth Fund, Women Enterprise Fund, have led to the improvement of the implementation rate of projects. However, the capacity of the community to manage these funds effectively is low. The community therefore needs to be capacity built to enable them utilize the devolved funds effectively.

There is low reference to the district development plan when it comes to resource allocations especially by line ministries and other funding agencies. Most departments prepare annual work plans based on activities and project expenditure guidelines determined by their headquarters and not the district development plan. The district budgeting and planning need to be properly linked through the MTEF budgeting process for the effective implementation of projects and programmes.

Coordination was not quite effective due to lack of harmonious implementation of programmes and projects at the district level where some programmes and projects being implemented parallel to the District Development Plan. This can be solved by giving the District Development Committee a legal backing to effectively control and co-ordinate development activities.

Low community participation in the development activities affected implementation of DDP.All stakeholders need to be involved in planning, budgeting, implementation and Monitoring of development projects through sensitization and public education to ensure ownership and sustainability of projects.

Poor and inadequate monitoring and evaluation coupled with lack of DDP review affected implementation of DDP. This calls for an efficient and effective Monitoring and Evaluation system and need for annual review of the DDP. The new planning system adopted herein has therefore taken due cognizance of the need to set up an inbuilt M&E framework from the outset based on performance/ national indicators as well as activity indicators as outlined in the NIMES.

2.4 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, FIRST MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

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

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

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

2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

The district's development Programmes, over the years, have been thwarted by numbers of problems and challenges as outlined here below:

i)Population Growth:

The District Population at start of the Plan period was 281,867 persons with a population growth rate of 2.8 per cent which is projected to rise to 325,495 persons by the end of the plan period (2012).

The district population is generally youthful with those aged below fifteen years accounting to 46 per cent of the total population. The number of the young population below 15 years stands at 131,013 persons at the beginning of the plan period and is projected to rise to 150,701 persons by the year 2012.This scenario will put a lot of constraints especially on learning facilities which are not being expanded at the same rate as that of population growth. The youthful population has also given rise to high levels of unemployment in the district.

ii) High levels of Poverty:

The district experiences high levels of poverty currently standing at 64.3 per cent according to KIHBS.The poor in the district are the people who have less access to basic food, shelter, clothing, health, water and education due to geographical, economic and social factors. 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. This situation has been aggreviated by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Poverty in the district is severest in the dry areas of Kathonzweni, Mavindini.Kithuki and Kitise divisions.

Incidence of poverty is more severe amongst the women, due 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 centers leaving the less able and aged in the villages.

iii) Inadequate Water supply

The district has inadequate water for domestic, livestock, crop and industrial use. The rainfall is inadequate and unreliable. The ground water resources are low and saline because of the basement rock systems. Where the rocks are deeply weathered the ground water tends to be saltier. This has greatly affected agricultural and livestock production since most farmers depends on rains for production. The majority of the populations depend on surface and sub-surface dams for water, which often do not hold sufficient water due to high evaporation rates during the dry seasons. The already existing water supplies systems are overstretched and cannot supply enough water for the increasing population.

iv) Population Pressure on Arable Land:

The majority of the people in the district depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Farm holdings range from small to large company and cooperative farms with a variety of both food and cash crops and livestock. Over cultivation in productive areas has left land bare, exposing it to erosion. This has in turn greatly reduced the agricultural production in the district. During the plan period, much pressure will be exerted on the high potential agricultural land due to increase in the population.
Land issues will be critical during the plan period.

v) Poor Roads networks:

The road network in the district is poorly developed and mainly consists of gravel and earth. These are often rendered impassable during rainy seasons. This has affected agricultural production and marketing of produce. To improve on the road network the district will endeavor to grade the roads to all weather status and will involve the communities in the rehabilitation.

2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues

i) HIV/Aids

Table 8: Summary of HIV/Aids Trends in the District

Year	No. Screened	No. HIV(+ve)	%Total
2003	616	53	8.6%
2004	449	33	7.3%
2005	1851	160	8.6%
2006	10023	1040	10.3%
2007	9911	698	9.04%

Source: Makueni District Hospital, 2007

Makueni has registered a decline in HIV prevalence from a high of between 10-30 per cent at the beginning of the plan period to a low of between 7-12 per cent currently. 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 offs 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.

SWOT Analysis for HIV/Aids

Strength	**Weaknesses**
Presence of strong NACC structures in the district DTC, CACCs; Trained staff; Existence of the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan (2005/06-2009/10 HIV\AIDS lessons in schools;	High levels of stigma; Illiteracy; High denial rates; Irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities; Low staffing levels in health institutions; Lack of resources to conduct regular mobile VCT to hinterland areas; Lack of statistical data on PLWHAs & OVCs in the District ; Few Sub-ACUs implementing work place policy on HIV/AIDS; Lack of statistical data on the impact of HIV & AIDS on the Human Resource in the district; Inadequate information available in establishing an M & E databank;
Opportunities	**Threats**
Mobile VCT and PMTCT services; BCC campaigns to promote couple counselling; Abstinence and fight stigma; Training and capacity building; Cash Transfer Support; Programme for OVCs;. Initiate Home care Based programmes; Establish youth friendly testing centres /corner; Establishment a data bank for PLWHAS & OVCs;	Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers; Food shortage; Droughts; Epidemics; Poor transport and communication network; High rate of denial; Rising poverty levels; High illiteracy; Increased orphans;

ii) Gender

Gender refers to the socially constructed or determined roles and responsibilities of women and men. In order to make any meaningful improvement in terms of development, there is need to critically analyze 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 .Unfortunately 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. Though women 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 name of males, be it 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 Equity bank and Kenya women Finance Trust Fund in the district has provided the much needed move towards this direction. The K-REP has also opened more rural banks (FSAs) in the district with women owning the majority of the shares.

The Women Enterprise Fund which is basically a revolving fund aimed at availing capital for investment to women who are wiling to do business will allow women to engage actively in development initiatives in the district and reduce the gender imbalance. Equal access and control of resources for development especially land should be encouraged

The other gender concern and challenge is 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. The government has also recently given directive regarding women employment where they are supposed to get at least 30 per cent of the total vacancies in the civic service and committees in the district These directives are all aimed at ensuring that women are actively involved in development matters in the district.

SWOT Analysis for Gender and Inequality

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Creation of ministry of Gender and Ministry of Sports and Youth Existence of MYWO Existence of Women and Youth empowerment programmes e.g. KWFT,	Non-recognition and representation of women in major forums and district committees	Existence of law on gender balance Creation of awareness on the existence of support programmes	Entrenched cultural practices

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
K-Rep,Youth fund and Women Fund Adult education programmes			

iii)Disaster Management

Makueni district encounters cyclical drought that have always had very debilitating effect among various groups in the community. Drought is the major cause of poverty in the district and the most vulnerable are women, children, the aged and disabled. Many families lose their livestock during prolonged drought and water can only be obtained from very far.

A drought monitoring system is already in place to provide early warnings on drought so that the district can prepare to confront drought situation especially on food security and other disasters.

SWOT analysis for Disaster Management

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of early warning mechanisms	Lack of effective disaster preparedness Depletion of forests by illegal harvesting of trees	Train communities on early warning signs and disaster preparedness; Provide a contingency emergency fund; Reforestation on depleted slopes and catchment areas; Training on better farming methods to reduce soil erosion;	Unpredictable natural disasters

iv) 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. 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. In order to address the problem of sand harvesting the government is in the process of developing guidelines to be used by all stakeholders in the sand harvesting activity. It is assumed that once these guidelines are out the activity will be carried out in an environmentally sustainable manner and the local people will benefit economically.

SWOT analysis for environment conservation and management

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of law and regulations e.g. EMCA: Act Agriculture law Political goodwill Cooperation from local leaders	Non-adherence to existing laws Inadequate personnel to enforce the laws Poor management of natural resource due to illiteracy	Rehabilitation of catchments and a forestation of degraded areas; Training opportunities for community environment committees;	Destruction of forests and catchments; Natural disasters e.g. droughts Aridity and harsh climatic conditions;

v) Physically Challenged People:

Physically challenged people have not been well represented in the decision- making positions in the various spheres of socio-economic development. At household level, they are stigmatized and still viewed as a curse to the family and this severely limits the opportunity for people with disability to develop skills to effectively participate in development activities. Concerns of the physically challenged has not been adequately addressed nor taken into account when planning for the district. There is therefore need to institute measures to ensure equal participation of this group in the District Development organs

2.6 ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND CAUSES

Causes	Development Objective/goal	Immediate Objective/Targets	Strategies
Problem / Issue : Food Insecurity			
1.Inadequate extension services 2. Inaccessibility of farm inputs. 3.High cost of farm inputs 4.Poor storage methods leading to food losses 5.Low yields	**Goals 1.**To ensure food security for all by 2012	To ensure that Extension services are increased by 20% by the end of 2009.; To increase the Farm inputs usage by all farmers by 65% by the end of the plan period; To reduce the farming and production costs by 25 % by the year 2010; To reduce the post harvest losses by half by the year 2010; To increase acreage under drought resistant crops by 15% by the year 2009;	To strength Extension services provision programme under NALEP; To initiate Crop development programme; To increase awareness on Post harvest management; To encourage farmers to adopt drought resistant crops; To increase credit accessibility for farm inputs; To intensify awareness on new farming technologies to increase soil fertility;
Problem / Issue : Poor Health Status			
1.Lack of clean water	**Goal 2.** To ensure high standards of	To increase the number of households with access to	To increase rural water supply;

Causes	Development Objective/goal	Immediate Objective/Targets	Strategies
2.Lack of balanced diet 3.Inaccessibility to health facilities 4.Inadequate medical personnel 5.Inadequate supply of essential drugs 6.Un operational health facilities	health to over 50 % of the households by the end of the plan period.	safe drinking water from the current level of 2100 to 2800 households by the year 2009; To increase campaign on good nutrition awareness by 10% by the year 2009; To reduce the distance to the nearest health facility from the current 6 km to 5 km by the year 2010; To increase medical personnel by 15 % by 2010; To operationalize three health facilities per year; To increase supply of essential drugs and equipment by 10% every year;	To increase Capacity building on water use and management; To Operationalize health facilities; To increase supply of Medical equipments; To increase Health infrastructure;
Problem / Issue : Low income levels			
1.Low prices of produce 2.Unemployment 3.Inadequate access to credit	**Goals 3.**To reduce absolute poverty from 64.3% to less than 50% by the end of the plan period.	To increase Prices of farm produce by 25 %by the end of 2009; To increase jobs .opportunities 10% every year; To increase credit accessibility by 15 % every year;	To increase the price of agricultural produce; To increase credit provision and accessibility; To increase Employment opportunities;
Problem / Issue : Poor infrastructure			
1.Poor maintenance of roads network 2.Poor coverage of electicity	**Goal 4** To ensure improved infrastructure	To increase the number of house holds with electricity connection from the current levels of 700 to 1000 by the year 2009; To increase the number of kilometers with bitumen surface from the current 102.5 km to 150 km by the year 2009;	To improve the rural access road network; To increase rural electrification coverage;
Problem / Issue : Water Scarcity			
1. Poor water harvesting methods. 2. High cost of piping. 3. Inadequate water points.	**Goal 5.**To increase the number of households with access to piped water from 2100 to 3500 by the end of the plan period.	To reduce cost of piping water by 10% every year; To increase awareness on appropriate water harvesting methods by 35 % by the end of plan period;	To increase opportunities for Water harvesting.; To increase Water distribution; To increase water points;

Causes	Development Objective/goal	Immediate Objective/Targets	Strategies
		To increase the number of water points by 15 % by the year 2012;	
Problem / Issue: low Literacy Levels			
1.Inadequate education facilities 2.Inadequate staff 3.Low transition rate	**Goal 6.**To increase literacy rates	To increase education facilities by 15% by the year 2010; To increase staff levels by 25 % by the year 2012;	To increase Education infrastructures; To intensify human resource development;
CROSS CUTTING DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, CAUSES, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES			
Problem / Issue: High HIV / AIDS prevalence rate.			
1.Commercial sex 2.Poor morals 3.Inadequate intervention	**Goal 7.** Reduce HIV/Aids prevalence from 9% to below 2 % by the end of the plan period.	To Reduce commercial sex activities by 20% every year; To increase awareness on good morals to cover all major towns;	To increase sensitization among commercial sex workers; To increase HIV/Aid interventions; To increase awareness on positive change of behavior;
Problem / Issue : Environment Degradation			
1.Poor farming practices 2.Deforestation 3.Sand harvesting 4.Over grazing	**Goal 8.** Ensure that our environment is fully protected by the year 2012.	To increase awareness on proper farming practices to cover all locations by the year 2010; To increase acreage of land under tree cover by 10% every year; To form sand harvesting associations in all sand harvesting sites by the year 2012; To reduce over grazing of land by 10% every year;	To increase awareness on proper farming practices; To intensify campaign on reforestation; To implement sand harvesting national guidelines;

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out priority that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. The chapter is prepared sector by sector in line with the MTEF process and it includes the relevant sub-sectors. The chapter also borrowed heavily from other development guiding documents such as VISION 2030.

It outlines the development path envisaged for the district for the next five years.

The following MTEF sectors will be adopted

1. Agriculture and Rural Development
2. Physical infrastructure.
3. Public administration
4. Governance, Justice Law and Order
5. Research, Innovation and Technology
6. Special Programmes
7. Human Resource Development
8. Environment, Water and Sanitation
9. Trade, Tourism and Industry

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector".

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will strive to improve agriculture and livestock production in order to reduce poverty among communities in the district. The measures that will be employed to realize this objective include sustainable utilization of resources; with emphasis put on conservation of forests and water catchments areas as well as reducing soil erosion and hence increasing land under agricultural use. Development of agro based industries like milk and meat processing and honey refinery will increase employment and income generating activities. Growing and rearing of drought resistant varieties of crops and animals will greatly reduce the district's annual food deficit; Advocate for efficient rural finance and credit supply system for small scale farmers and improve the governance of the cooperative sub sector by empowering farmers.

Efforts will be focused on maintenance, improvement and expansion of the infrastructure that is essential for the sector to thrive. All these efforts will contribute greatly to the uplifting of the socio-economic status of the district's inhabitants.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

The sector is the largest source of employment in the District and it will be a key sector especially in achieving the set target under vision 2030. The main sub sector is agriculture and livestock production which constitute the major economic activity in the district, and is estimated to contribute about 78 per cent to household incomes and offering employment to over 107,211 residents.

In this sector agriculture and its importance 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 such as Makueni ginnery. 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 Kaiti division.

It is envisaged that the raw materials from this sector will be utilized to set up Agro-based industries like fruit juice processing.

The co-operative sub sector has been weak in the district. The Cooperative and Marketing sub sector plays a key role in mobilizing resources for small-scale farmers while also availing marketing channels for their products. Further, it cuts across all sectors of the economy as cooperatives have been formed to take care of agricultural production, processing and marketing; and service industry through SACCOS. 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.
The land adjudication and registration process will be accelerated to encourage investment on land. This will be achieved by promoting legal and secure land ownership. The district will enhance its emphasis on conservation of environment, with a view to improving the living conditions of the local people.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Agriculture	Provision of extension services to the farmers thus ensuring food self-sufficiency; Agricultural information management;
Private Sector, NGOS,CBOS and FBOS	Offer technical advice; Capacity buiiding in participatory development; Financial support to development projects; Provision of extension services; Environmental conservation ;

Stakeholder	Role
Veterinary Department.	Give support towards: Vaccination; Tick control and treatment; Provision of clinical services for animals and Artificial ; Artificial Insemination (AI);
Co-operative Department	Enforcement of the co-operatives society Act and promoting the growth and development of the co-operative sub-sector; Organization of farmers association to secure loans from the financial institutions;
Land Department	Registration of land adjudication sections and settlement schemes, issuance of title deeds and certificate of lease.
World vision	Facilitating the implementation of water, agriculture and environmental activities in their area of jurisdiction;
Research Institutions	Research on appropriate farming technologies; Research on viable crops and livestock breeds;
SACCOS,Micro-finance institutions ,Banks	Provision of credit facilities to farmers for improving their inputs;
NEMA	Coordinate environment management issues; Promote the integration of environment concerns into development plans; Monitoring and evaluating activities that have an impact on the environment;
DASS	Capacity building of the farmers, roads Spot improvement as well as opening of new feeder roads to link farmers with the markets; .Promotion of commercial farming;
BISEP	Advisory extension services to farmers on business issues;

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Provision of extension services to the farming communities; Promote production of irrigated horticultural crops and cotton; Production of drought tolerant and traditional food crops; Crop protection; Promotion of small scale dairy;	Inadequate funding; Inadequate staff; High cost of inputs; Lack of market for horticultural crops; Exploitation by middle men; Inadequate credit facilities; Frequent out break of Aflatoxin diseases; Frequent out break of migratory pests including army worms and storage pests including larger grain Borer; Inadequate extension staff, findings transport and farmer training on dairy cattle management; Recurrent drought;	Avail affordable credit to farmers; Build capacity in Co-operatives for marketing; Sensitize farmers to adopt to climate change; Reviving orphan crops; Conservation /Irrigated agriculture; Change to demand driven extensions; Use group approach in securing loan; Strengthen unified extension so as to reach more farmers; Group approach to extension services;
Livestock	Production and	Lack of start-up capital;	Avail credit to farmers

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	promotion of bee keeping	Poor livestock breeds; Inadequate staff to offer AI services; Lack of or inadequate knowledge on bee keeping and market outlet; High cost of bee keeping equipment;	through micro finance institutions and NGOs; Train farmers on dairy cattle management; Promote establishment of community based AI services providers; Train local carpenters and tailors to make the equipment locally; Improve on the quality of honey produced;
Veterinary Services	Vaccination of live stock and pets against preventable diseases; Enhanced diseases surveillance both in the field and lab services; Intensify of veterinary health services;	Inadequate staff for extension work; High cost of drugs; Inadequate funds;	Staff mobilization; Procurement of vaccines and vaccination;
Co-operative Development	Improve market for farm produce; Enhance mobilization of funds; Increase production and products;	Stiff competition; Poor leadership in management of co-operative societies; High cost of farm inputs; Lack of capital;	1Improve leadership skills; Promote formation and management of co-operatives; Ensure co-operatives are well managed;
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 of fish as a source of food;	Provide funds and technical staff; Create awareness of fish as a source of food; Establish individual fish ponds;
Lands	Finalize section under adjudication; Publicize registers; Declare new adjudication section; Earmark new; settlement schemes. Identify the landless;	Inadequate funds; Inadequate qualified personnel; Inadequate land to accommodate the needy;	More funds for survey and adjudication works; More trained personnel to the district; Proper identification of the needy people for resettlement;
Kenya Forest Service	Protection of all forest establishments in the district; To increase the district's forest cover to the recommended international standards;	Cultivation on hill sides and hill tops Slash and burn agriculture; High poverty levels leading to uncontrolled charcoal production;	Gazettement of forest areas; Promotion of agro-forestry through FFSs in conjunction with Agriculture department;

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP SIDA Wote Division Kilungu Division	Mobilize and empower community to take charge of their own Agricultural development activities:	50% of the Focal area communities	Mobilization and formation of CIGs and then taking the CIGs through agreed development path;
DASS Wote,Kee, Kathonzweni,Kaiti	To establish an effective support to small holder farming development:	60% of the Small holder farmers:	Improve service delivery to the community: Improve market infrastructure: Improve irrigation;
NMK (District wide)	Increase food security initiatives though support to resource poor groups by providing grants for up scaling food security initiatives: Support nutritional interventions in schools: Strengthen and support private sector participation in food security initiatives:	All active Farmers groups: All Community schools: All active Local CBOs:	Grant to farmers groups: Grant to school; Nutritional programmers Grant to CBOs;
NAAIAP(Entire district)	To improve farm inputs access and affordability for small holder farmers to enhance food security:	Resource poor hard working farmers:	Farm input grants to farmers:
KAPP Kee, Kithuki Kathonzweni	Support to extension system, Reform and farmers client empowerment:	Common interest groups (CIGs):	Promote pluralistic extension in agricultural related commercial enterprises: Promote value chain institutions involvement in production systems; CIG empowerment though extension grants:

(B) New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Activities
1. Promotion of emerging crops programme. (Aloe Vera, Jatroph) District Wide	1	To have alternative livelihood;	200HA under Aloe Vera; 10HA under Jatroph: Establishment of one processing plant:	Planting material multiplication; Capacity building; Demonstrations;
2. Promoting orphaned crops programme (Sorghum, Millet, P/Peas, C/Peas G/Grams, Ground nuts)etc District Wide	2	Increase acreage under suitable crop varieties:	Increase current acreage from 22,889 to 30,000 HA: Construct 2 seed banks: Establish two processing plants: -000 farmers trained on recipe: development and	Seed bulking; Seed banking; Capacity building on recipe development and utilization; Demonstrations;

Project Name Location/Division	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Activities
			utilization;	
3.Promotion of Industrial crops programme (cotton, Mangoes, Citrus, Sunflower and Paw paws) District Wide	3	To increase acreage, production and quality of crop products;	Increase cotton acreage from 3000HA to 6000 HA;	Cotton seed bulking; Demonstrations; Cottage Industries; Fruit tree nurseries; Establishment of processing plants; Capacity building;
4. Fertility Improvement Project District Wide	4	Increasing Production per unit area;	80% farms coverage; 50% of the farming community using compost manure;	Soil conservation; Compost making; Organic fertilizer making; Fertilizer use and application; Soil testing; Capacity building;
5. Water Harvesting programme. District Wide	5	Increasing water availability and moisture content for field crops;	50% practicing water harvesting techniques;	Capacity building; Layout of water harvesting; Construction of water pans; -Demonstrations;
6. Promotion of Quality farm inputs provision programme. District Wide	6	Have access to quality, cost effective and timely inputs;	100% Local stockiest trained; 40% of farmers using improved inputs;	Training stockiest; Sensitizing farming communities; Surveillance on Agro vet stores;
7.Promotion of appropriate storage structures/facilities programme District Wide	7	Reducing post harvest losses;	100% farmers sensitized; 50% adopt appropriate storage structures/facilities;	Capacity building; Acquisition of metal Silos; Construction of storage cribs;
8. Integrated post harvest pest management programme District Wide	8	-Reducing past harvest losses;	Reduce post harvest losses to 5%;	Campaign barazas/ demonstrations and field days; Pest and disease surveillance;
9. Promoting of processing and value addition for fruits and vegetables programme District Wide	9	Improve storability and ensure adequate supply during off season period;	80% farmers preserving local fruits and vegetables; 2 groups up scaled to market preserved products in supermarkets;	Capacity building;
10.Extension services provision Programmes District Wide	10	To avail extension services to the farmers;	All farmers in the entire district;	To hold Barazas and sensitize farmers on the importance of extension services;

(A) On- going Projects: Livestock Production

Project Name Loc/Div	Objectives	Targets	Activity Description
Promotion of Livestock enterprises (Dairy, Sheep, Goats, Poultry, Beekeeping) through extension provision and support to small scale producers;	Increases livestock productivity and access to markets;	To reach 60% of Livestock farmers;	Farm advisory services; Linking to

Project Name Loc/Div	Objectives	Targets	Activity Description
			markets; Linking to credit facilities;
Artificial Insemination schemes : District wide	Improve the genetic potential of cattle for increased milk production to improve food security;	Create schemes at division level to inseminate at least 2000 cattle per year;	Purchase AI equipment; Train inseminators from the community in AI management and importance;
Hides and skins improvement : District wide	To improve the quality of hides and skins for increased income generation to farmers;	To train 200 flayers per year;	Supervision of flaying and training on quality hides and skin production;

(B) New Projects Proposal: Livestock Production

Project Name Location /Division	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Activity Description
Asal Based Livestock and Rural Livelihood Support Project.(ALLPRO) Kathonzweni.	1	Improve sustainable livelihood and food security by promoting drought management initiatives in pastoral communities.	Community in the focal area listed; Support with grants ksh 12m per year; Increase rural income by 30%;	Disease control and surveillance; Actualize community based livestock; Support community based participatory initiatives; Carry out public awareness and education campaigns; Value addition to livestock products; Support to services providers;
DASS(Decentralized agriculture support services); District wide	2	To establish an effective support to small holder farming development;	Small holder farmers;	Improve service delivery to the community; Improve market infrastructure; Improve irrigation;
NALEP- National Agriculture and Livestock extension Programme; District wide	3	Mobilize and empower community to take charge of their own Agricultural development activities;	Focal area communities;	Mobilization and formation of CIGs and then taking the CIGs through agreed own development path;
Njaa Marufuku Kenya; District wide	4	-:ncrease food security initiatives through support with resource to poor groups by providing	Farmers groups; Community schools; Local CBOs;	Grant to farmers groups; Grant to school Nutritional programmers;

Project Name Location /Division	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Activity Description
		grants for up scaling food security initiatives: Support nutritional interventions in schools Strengthen and support private sector participation in food security initiatives:		Grant to CBOs:

(B) New Projects/ Proposals: Veterinary

Project Name Location/Division	Ranking	Objectives.	Targets.	Description of activities.
Rabies control programme: District wide.	1	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:
Tick control programme: District wide.	2	Reduce incidences of tick borne diseases especially east coast fever:	Increase the number of dips operating to 120 from 80:	Supervision and training of dip committees on effective dip management:
Hides and skins improvement ; District wide.	3	Improve the quality of hides and skins and therefore income generation for farmers:	Train 200 flayers per year:	Supervision of flaying and training on quality hides and skin production:
Foot and mouth control: District wide	4	Protect the domestic animals against Foot and mouth:	Vaccinate animals regularly:	Vaccination:
Artificial Insemination : District wide	5	To improve the genetic potential of cattle for increased milk production:	Increase number of insemination by 30%:	Training farmers on importance and management of AI:

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Co-operative mobilization and management Programme District wide	To offer better services to ensure sustainability of co-operative societies;	To sensitize at least 50% of the community members to join co-operative societies ;	Train management committee members and staff of the co-operative societies on sound co-operative management;
Farm input scheme District wide	To offer farm inputs to farmers at affordable prices:	To access affordable firm inputs to 60% of the farmers:	To form new rural circle and establish farm input schemes;

(B) New Project Proposals: Co-operative Development.

Project /Programme Name Location/Division	Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Dairy co-operative Societies improvement programme. District wide	1	Increase (better) Returns farmers;	At least 50% of the farmers to be reached;	Value addition Making yoghurt and other dairy products. Branding Ensure professionalism though education
Horticultural Societies Development programme. District wide	2	Continuously improve performance of farmers;	At least one horticultural society to be formed in each division;	Promote horticultural activities; Create market linkages; Start fruit processing; Continuous improvement though appropriate training;

(B) New Project Proposal: Kenya Forest Service

Project Name Loc/Div	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Activity Description
Environmental conservation management and public awareness programmee; District wide	1	To sensitize the community on environmental conservation and management;	Hold five barazas in each of the divisions; Hold two rallies (for schools) in every year; Hold two district leaders sensitization seminars;	Organize 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;
Water catchments protection project; District wide	2	To improve the conditions of the water catchments area.	Rehabilitate 5 degraded water catchments areas;	Plant tree; Dig soil conservation structures; Plant grass in the degraded water catchments area;
Drip Irrigation programmee; District wide	3	To provide farmers with alternative source of income by use of drip irrigation for horticulture;	Provide 10 communities with drip irrigation kits by 2012;	Supply the organized groups involved in forestry conservation with irrigation kits to use in horticultural practices;
Reforestation Programme District wide	4	To increase forest cover	Conserve water catchment areas to avoid environmental degradation	-Planting of trees -Seedling distribution
Sand harvesting programme District wide	5	To ensure sand harvesting is carried out in an environmentally friendly manner.	Ensure compliance with new sand harvesting regulations.	-Forming sand harvesting self help group -Enacting rules for sand harvesting

3.1.6 Cross Sector Linkages

The Sector plays a significant role to the overall national economy through revitalizing agriculture for food security, revitalizing cooperatives to mobilize domestic savings, revamping the livestock and fisheries sub-sector, sustainable development of forestry and mining, reforming land management systems, revitalizing Regional Development Authorities to create regional balance in development and protecting, conserving and sustainable management of wildlife and other natural resources, promotion of tourism, trade and industry.

The sector requires both direct and indirect inputs for it to achieve its mission. Law and order is of particular importance so that the people would go about their production activities with security and protection of property being guaranteed. The manpower sector is also important to the Sector due to provision of labour and responses to natural disasters and calamities affecting the sector.

Together with law and order, the sector requires a health labour force to spur its growth. It will therefore rely heavily on the gains made in the health and education sectors to provide both healthy and skilled labour force. The infrastructure sector provides the link between the production point and marketing point which is critical to complete the production chain. The ICT sector has also close linkages to the Productive Sector due to the importance of ICT and globalization particularly with regard to market information accessibility through ICT.

3.1.8 Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The sector's main goal is to alleviate poverty through agricultural and livestock development as well as promotion of trade and tourism. The environment and forestry departments are major players in this sector and involved in mainstreaming environmental issue in all other sectors. Through extension services by the livestock, agriculture, environment, co-operative, trade and tourism sectors efforts are made to mainstream the issue of gender, HIV/AIDS, youth issues in their various activities by involving the interested groups in development projects and programmes as well as disseminating the same issues at barazas.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

This sector at the district level covers sub- sectors such as Trade, Tourism, industrialization and National Heritage

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision "A harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders".

Mission "To facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development."

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will strive to improve trade, tourism and industry activities in order to reduce poverty among communities in the district. The measures that will be employed to realize this objective include: proper utilization of resources in a sustainable manner with special emphasis put on conservation of forests, development of agro based industries like milk and meat processing and honey refineries to increase employment and income generating activities; promote for efficient rural finance and credit supply system for small scale farmers and improvement of the governance.
Security will be increased for trading, industrial development and tourism to take place. At the same time, efforts will be focused on maintenance, improvement and expansion of the infrastructure that is essential for the sector to thrive. All these efforts will contribute greatly to the uplifting of the socio-economic status of the district's inhabitants.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The importance of the sector 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.
These sectors are the largest employer's at the district level. Crop farming in the district is mainly for subsistence purpose. If the people of the district can break the famine cycle that is persistent, there will be savings out of crop sales that can be used for investment. It is expected that the trade and industry sub-sector will be able to formulate sound policies that will help the local people to efficiently invest this surplus capital.

It is envisaged that the raw materials from this sector will be utilized to set up Agro-based industries like fruit juice processing.

3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
SAGAs	To provide funding for projects;
Development Partners	Publicity and Advocacy;
Civil Society Organizations	Provision of requisite infrastructure and security, arbitration and disputes settlement, development of standards and markets;
Universities and Research Institutions	Research and development
Other Sectors	Technical support

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture and other financial	Establish more village banks under Micro	Lack of awareness; Lack of collateral to secure	Disseminate information on Micro financial institutions

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
services	financial institutions; Introduce KWFT to more divisions in the district;	loans; High interest rate for loans; Community fear taking risks; Gender disparities on land as a collateral loan acquisition;	and KWFT; Establish easier modalities of acquiring loans; Gender sensitization on land ownership;
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 business in the urban area and harassment by the local authorities;	Product development and market access especially though AGOA, ACP/EU, EAC and COMESA; 2Establishment of dialogue network between the department of trade and private sector organizations; 3Encourage 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; Formulation of committee to facilitate small cross border trade;
Industries and small scale enterprises	Increases access to credit skills and information	Poor infrastructure – Electricity, telecommunications, roads and water; High cost and limited access	Provide the physical infrastructure; 2. Formation of associations to facilitate flow of information ;

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		to credit: Inadequate management, technical and entrepreneurial skills: Poor linkage with research:	
Tourism and wildlife	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:

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: Ongoing projects/Programmes Trade and industry

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Strengthening of the Joint loans board (District wide)	To provide affordable finances 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 on 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 /workshops on quarterly basis in every market center.
Construction of Wote Honey refinery	To process and add value to honey in the district.	Construct the refinery by 2012	Construction of honey refinery and installation of processing machines.
Construction of a fruit processing plant in Wote town	To process and add value to fruits in the district.	Construct a fruit processing plant by 2012.	Construction of a fruit processing plant.

(B) New project proposals: Tourism

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Creation of awareness for tourism promotion (District wide)	To encourage local entrepreneur to put up tourists hotels. To expose the community to tourists activities.	Sensitize 50% of the community in the tourist zones by the end of the plan period.	Community awareness campaigns and workshops.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Trade and Industry sub-sectors are closely linked with the rest of the sector. It supports agriculture and wildlife, in provision of raw materials and marketing channels. Access to credit is imperative for growth and development of the sector. Access to markets is hampered by the poorly maintained roads and inefficient railway network.
Continued collaboration between the sector and Physical Infrastructure sector is crucial in ensuring continuous flow of goods and services to the markets.

The sector works with the Agriculture and Rural Development sector in dealing with issues concerning agriculture, formulation of policies and developing strategies geared towards food security. Insecurity is a major threat to tourists, traders, and local and international investors. In provision of a secure investment environment for growth of the sector, the sector works with the National Security sector and Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector. The sector links closely with environmental regulatory authorities such as NEMA to conduct Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the new and existing businesses on their operations.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The cost of doing business has been very high recently. The district experiences frequent power interruptions. The high cost of energy has also been a major setback. The energy sector needs to address these problems. The physical infrastructure sector should increase the infrastructural facilities to cut down the cost of doing business. Over the recent months, there has been an increase in the global food prices which has seen the local food prices and persistent essential services skyrocket

There are capacity challenges in terms of human capacity, offices, equipment, and vehicles. More productive people will be involved to exploit the capacity of this sector.

Women and youth form the bulk of the population yet they have not been able to participate effectively in the national development due to lack the collateral to access credit from the available financial institutions. The Women Development Fund and the Youth Enterprise Development Fund will help these groups to engage in business. Moreover investor friendly credit schemes that ensure that the target group benefit from available credit as a seed capital should open up branches at the district.

Another notable challenge the small and medium scale traders face is that majority of them lack the requisite entrepreneurship culture. This is necessary to harness various

national resources and direct them in to better use. Training for these traders will enhance their capacity.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030"

Mission: "To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities"

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Poor physical infrastructure has been identified as a major set back in development in the district and hence the overall strategy is to provide physical infrastructural facilities through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management and expansion of the existing facilities. In the plan period, the road network will be maintained and improved through gravelling, grading and upgrading to bitumen standard. Power and telephone services, will be expanded to cover all the divisions targeting market centers, institutions and main community projects. Electricity supply will also be increased from the current connection of 700 house holds to over 1,000 households.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Provision of well maintained physical infrastructure is the key to economic growth, employment generation and poverty reduction. The roads link various sectors and allow for access to inputs and outputs.

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.

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 availability of electricity in the urban as well as other centers in the district helps to stimulate economic activities especially in the jua kali sector. This helps to create more self employments, thus helping in the fight against poverty.

3.3.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stake holder	Role.
GOK/ Roads and Public works	Provision of funds for maintenance of roads; Solicit for funds from donors for road works; Maintenance of classified roads to all weather roads; Ensure that construction works in the district are of good quality, provide plans and supervision for public projects;
Water board	Maintain and operate major water projects, and extend water to new consumers.

Stake holder	Role.
Local Authorities	Provision of funds through LATF; Undertaking physical planning to ease the establishment of facilities; Formation of bylaws for sustainable and save use of the facilities;
local community	Provision of required labour in the project areas; Provision of security to road furniture by avoiding vandalism;
NEMA	Environmental Management Issues.

3.3.4 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Involve local community in maintenance of roads; To create local capacity for funding to rehabilitate all gravel roads; Make all roads all weather roads by constructing bridges in the affected areas;	Inadequate funding for maintenance of roads network; Lack of coordination in management of roads 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 roads committee; Coordinate roads maintenance programmes between public works and local authorities;
Telecommunication	Improve the quality of service though 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 where needed;
Energy	Promotion of alternative source 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;	Improve the rate of funding for approved projects; Ease legislation for small scale power production, subsidize investments in renewable energy sources and supply to relevant areas;
Building	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;

3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities
(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Road

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Trunk roads A ,B, and C District wide	To improve transport within the district.	Routine maintenance of the roads.	Routine maintenance of the carriage way drainage structures and off carriageway features.
DRC roads D,E,R	To improve	Routine maintenance of the	Routine maintenance of the

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
and others district wide	transport within the district.	roads to improve the surface	carriage way drainage structures and off carriageway features.
Wote –Makindu Kathonzweni Division	To make the roads all weather to improve communication.	Construct the road to bitumen standard.	Survey for re-alignment; Bush clearing; Earth works; Drainage structures surface dressing and application of bitumen surface;

B New Projects Proposal: Ministry of Roads

Project Name/Location	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Access Roads improvement programme District wide	1	To improve and make rural access road passable	All rural Access Roads	Grading of roads; Bush clearing; Graveling;
Wote-Kalawa Road	2	Improve transport by making the roads all weather	Construct the road to gravel standards	Survey; Bush clearing and earth works; Drainage structures; Gravelling;
Itangini –Tawa Road	3	To improve the surface of the road to bitumen standards.	Construct the road to a Bitumen standards	Survey; Bush clearing; Earth works drainage;
Ukia –Emali Road	4	To improve the surface of the road.	Construct the roads to Bitumen standards	.Survey; Bush clearing; Earth works drainage;
Katwozweni-Mii-Masumba-Simba Road E1815/E705 40 KM	5	To improve the surface of the road	Construct the roads to Bitumen standards	Survey; Bush clearing; Earth works drainage;
Kwa Philip-Kilili-Matiliku 24km E705/E753	6	To improve the surface of the road	Construct the roads to Bitumen standards	Survey; .Bush clearing; Earth works drainage;
Kikumuni-Mvindini-Kanzokea-Kitise-Kiangini E1813/E7008 56 km	7	To improve the surface of the road	Construct the roads to Bitumen standards	Survey; Bush clearing; Earth works drainage ;

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is closely linked to the other sectors. Public Administration, Law and Order Sector ensure maintenance of security for the implementation of the sector activities. The Education and Health Sub Sectors provide both skilled and healthy manpower while the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector provide the food required by the sector.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Most of the projects in the sector are aimed at alleviating poverty by ensuring there is access to markets, goods, social amenities such as health and education facilities thus ensuring there is an enabling environment for poverty reduction. The sector also provides employment to youth's labour thus mainstreaming youth agenda and issues. Soil and water conservation efforts will be applied so as to protect the environment since most of the projects have an impact on the environment.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

At the district level this sector comprises mainly water and irrigation sub sector.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Ensure a clean and secure environment; sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all.

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the medium term, the residents will be able to access safe drinking water within a reasonable distance, while the sanitation facilities like sewerage will be extended to cover residential areas outside the main town.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Environmental conservation in Makueni district is considered to be very important because of the negative effects of environmental degradation experienced in various parts of the district. This has caused the destruction of water catchments areas and soil erosion The district will enhance its emphasis on conservation of environment, with a view to improving the living conditions of the local people

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
GOK	Provision of funds; Solicit for funds from donors ; Supervision for public projects.
Water board	Maintain and operate major water projects, and extend water to new consumers.
Local Authorities	Provision of funds through LATF; Undertaking physical planning to ease the establishment of facilities; Formulation of bylaws for sustainable and safe use of the facilities.
Local community	Provision of required labour in the project areas; Provision of security to road furniture by avoiding vandalism.
NEMA	Coordinating environment management issues, promoting the integration of environment concerns into development plans, monitoring and evaluating activities that have an impact on the environment.
World vision	Facilitating the implementation of water, agriculture and environmental activities in their of jurisdiction

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	1 Improve the quality of water; Promotion of participatory and environmental management programme;	Inadequate funding; 2Poor water management;. Poor water quality; limited coverage of sewerage systems	Improve water treatment works; Provide adequate funding; Commercialize water sector;
Major water works and sanitation	Improve the quality and quantity of water in the urban areas; Promotion of participatory and environmental management programme;	Inadequate funding; Poor water management; Poor water quality; Limited coverage for sewerage systems;	Improve water treatment works; Provide adequate funding; Commercialize water sector; Increases sewerage coverage;
Environmental conservation	Promote appropriate land use; Integration of environment issues in planning and management levels; Exercise general supervision and coordination of all matters relating to environment;	Weak enforcement of existing laws; Non –adherence to physical planning and building laws;	Capacity-build stakeholders to improve understanding; Conduct public awareness campaigns; Effective coordination of district environment management committee;

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Rural Water Supply

Project Name/Loc/Div	Objectives	Targets	Activities description
Water supply Wote division	Provide adequate water for domestic and livestock use.	Provide Electricity to Mwaani bore hole; Construct Nzukuni dam at Kilungu hills;	Replace the generator and piping sets for Mwaani borehole; Installation of electricity at Mwaani borehole; Design and construct Nzuuni dam (at Kilungu hills) and treatment works;

B New Project/Proposal: Water

Project Name	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Activity Description
Boreholes Drilling District wide	1	Provide potable water and increase water supply to areas	Six (6) No. boreholes drilled in the district	Drilling new boreholes; Installation of

Project Name	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Activity Description
		without surface water	each year.	affordable pump sets:
Dam Construction and rehabilitation. District wide	2	Reduce walking distances to water sources.	Five (5) number earth dams constructed every year.	Construct new dams: Desilt existing dams:
Roof catchment	3	Harvest rain water promotion	30 No. storage tanks for roof catchment each year.	Installation of water storage facilities.
Investigation survey planning and design District wide	4	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.
Hydro geological survey District wide	5	To obtain enough statistical data on ground water potential	Ground water exploitation.	Hydro geological survey and ground water investigation reports.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Revenue generated from Agricultural and Rural Development sector can be used to improve water availability and protection of catchment areas and environment in the district. The sector depends also on the availability of good road network. Provincial Administration will also play a key role in providing security for successful implementation of projects in the sector.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross- cutting Issues

The sector addresses the social needs of the community through provision of basic social facilities. Most of the projects in the sector are aimed at alleviating poverty by ensuring there is access to markets. goods. social amenities such as health and education facilities thus ensuring there is an enabling environment for poverty reduction.

The country enacted the Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999, which established NEMA as the lead institution for environmental management. The operationalization of this Act has met with some teething problems that impact on the overall capacity to coordinate and manage the environment and natural resources. Soil erosion is the main form of land degradation and is most prevalent in ASALs. Soil erosion reduces soil fertility and has implications on land productivity, livestock carrying capacity, water quantity and quality. and fuel wood availability. Land degradation has huge economic costs.

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The sector in the district comprises of the Ministries of Education and the Ministry of Health. The sector is mandated to provide, coordinate and promote the development of human resource through education, training, research, science and technology.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "To have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development"

Mission: "To provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market."

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The overall performance of this sector in the district has greatly improved over the last five years. The improved performance can be attributed to introduction of free primary and secondary education.

This sector will improve on the services offered in education through maintenance of existing facilities and investments in new facilities. In particular, efforts will be made to ensure that, the quality of the free education being offered at the primary school level up to the secondary level is of high quality and this will be achieved through the provision of adequate teachers, learning and physical facilities. Secondary school fees have been slashed partially to make it more affordable and bursary funds will be used to keep as many children as possible in school. In addition, the CDF bursary has helped to increase access to tertiary education in the district. The improvement of learning facilities will be carried out with close collaboration with partners who include CDF, CDTF, ALRMP, LATF and NGOs.

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 stake-holders 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 resources 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. To combat HIV/AIDS scourge which has a prevalence of 9 per cent and claims the very able, experienced, and reproductive age of the society, the district has put in place Constituency AIDS Control Committees at the community level and District Technical Committees at the district level to co ordinate prevention and control efforts by all stake holders. Over the plan period the district intents to bring the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS to less than 2 per cent.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The education sector is the main determinant of the quality of the available labor force which in turn is extensively used in the other sectors of the economy. The sector ensures the supply of human resource is trained for development. A well-educated population is an asset and can seize available opportunities and provide quick solutions to threats that

present themselves. Trained manpower increases productivity and earns better incomes either from formal employment or self employment. Better incomes translate into increased investments thereby spurring economic growth in other sectors.

The capacity for appreciation development policies, adoption of modern technologies and application of extension services depend on a well educated populace. The effectiveness with which investment 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. Through this sector many institutions have been put in place to develop the human resource base in the district and cope with the increasing population.

The Health 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 sector due to the threat it posses on achievement already realized particularly in literacy, infant mortality levels, development of skilled labour force and eradication of some diseases.

The sub sector also provide education to the public on disease prevention and health promotion, provide curative services for the sick, conduct immunization for preventable diseases, provide health facilities with staff, and promote home based care for HIV/AIDS patients.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
GOK	Policy formulation; Provision of trained personnel; Provision of support to the needy students in terms of bursary allocation; Research on education and medical development; Support for physical facility development;
CDF	Provision of bursaries to needy students; Building of education and health facilities such as classrooms; Laborites and health facilities;
Adult education department	Establishment of adult education centers, to encourage the enrolment of adult learners, and provide teachers for the adult literacy classes, develop low cost learning materials,insection and supervision of adult education programme
Arid land resource management programme phase 11	Provision of physical facilities to schools and health facilities;
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, Private Sector	Supplementing government efforts;

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Continue enhancing and improving the quality and relevance of education; Expand access and retention in education at the primary school level;	Shortage of physical facilities in schools particularly laboratories and workshops; Rising dropout rates; Poor payment of school levies due to rising poverty	Provision of physical facilities through cost sharing and local resources mobilization; Fair distribution of available teaching staff and

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Give greater consideration to cases of disadvantaged and disabled children by improving their access to education; Strengthen the teaching of science Mathematics and practical subjects; Strengthen the education;	levels; Increasing cases of HIV/Aids among teachers;	other resources; Increase bursary allocation and strengthening of the process of identifying the needy cases; 4. Introduce HIV/Aids training programmes for teachers.
Health	Malaria Prevention and Control	Retrogressive cultural and religious beliefs especially on the use of traditional herbs; Unsustainability of the free ITNs Programme; Poor roads networks in the district leading to low awareness on malaria prevention;	Improve environmental management and sanitation; Promote use of ITNs and increase accessibility; Improve case management; Reduce case morbidity and mortality; Training of all health workers on case management; Intensify campaign on malaria awareness;
	HIV/AIDS management	Stigma Inadequate facilitation to undertake defaulter tracing; Inadequate staff trained on HBC; Vastness of the district;	Produce IEC materials in local languages; Increase funding toward treatment of OIs; Scale up PITC; Increase the number of TB and VCT sites in the district;
	Maternal Health	Lack of knowledge on reproductive health indicators; Community beliefs, culture and religion; Lack of equipments like delivery kits and adequate training on PMTCT; Lack of or inadequate trained staff;	Health education to change individual and community attitude; Provision of adequate qualified personnel; Construction and equipping maternity units;
	Child Health	Retrogressive cultural and religious beliefs; Inadequate stocks of essential items including nets; Staff shortage; Inadequate infrastructure;	Educating the community on the importance of immunization; Outreach clinics to enhance defaulter tracing;
	Reproductive Health	Adolescence attitude; High levels of poverty; Low education levels;	Increase number of facilities offering youth friendly health services; Training health workers to equip them with skills to handle adolescents; Offer quality and affordable STIs treatment;
	Late Childhood Health Services	Unavailability of adequate drugs for deworming;	Provide health education in all schools; Deworming of school going children;
	Health Facilities	Inadequate funding;	Increase funding for

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	operationalization	Lack of adequate qualified staff;	maintenance, refurbishment and construction of health facilities; Recruit staff;

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Education

Project name loc/div	Objectives	Targets	Description of active.
Free Primary and Secondary education Programmee District wide	To ensure every school going child get access to basic education.	To increase literacy levels in the district.	Funding of main education costs such as tuition and textbooks
Text book provision programme.	To equip primary schools with modern and updated reading materials.	To ensure all primary .School in the district is well equipped with text books.	Purchase of text books
Bursary scheme District wide	To reduce drop out rate by providing bursaries to the needy children from poor families.	To reduce the drop out rates from 4 % to less than 2%by 2012.	Hold Harambee meetings to raise funds.
CBTD programme District wide	To adopt more trained teachers to schools.	Increasing the number of trained teachers by 35% by the year 2012.	Training of teachers
Mukuiyuni Secondary School	To add more learning facilities.	Increase learning facilities by 60% by year 2012	Construction of class rooms and other facilities.
School Electrification Programmee.	To have better lighting to schools .	Connect power to 70% of schools along power grids by year 2012	Extension of electricity. would improve upon providing electricity to the schools

(B) New Project Proposal: Education

Project name loc/div	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activity
Education Infrastructure Expansion Programme District wide	1	To increase the number of people accessing education	Put up classrooms in various schools in the district	Building and constructing new classrooms; Expanding existing education facilities;
School Electrification Programme	2	To avail power to as many schools as possible	Extend power lines to all schools	Installation of electricity to schools
Kiteta Girls	3	To ease accommodation problem in the school	To put up a storey dormitory in the school.	Construction of the dormitory block.
Kilungu High	4	To enable the students to	To put up a	Construction of the Science

Project name loc/div	Rank ing	Objectives	Targe
School		have a place for learning science related subject.	scienc buildi
Kikima Sec. School	5	To accommodate teachers : To enable students have a dinning hall : To accommodate the students:	To put dinnin To put house To pu dormi
Kikiini Secondary	6	To increase the enrolment rate in the school:	To put classr the sch
Kyuu Secondary School	7	To ensure that the students are computer literate.	To put compu in the
Mwaani Girls Sec School	8	To ease congestion problem of the students in the classroom.	To put classr the sch
Uvaani Sec School	9	To enable the students to have a place for learning science related subject.	To put scienc labora
Mavindini Sec School	10	To ease the congestion problem both in the classroom and in the dormitory.	To put dormi one ex classr
Kyuasini Secondary	11	To house all Offices for the teachers and administration under one roof	To pu admin block.
Ukia Girls	12	To ease congestion problem in the dormitory.	To pu dormi schoo
Mavindu Secondary	13	To avail a laboratory for computer subjects and ease the problem of water.	To pu comp labor buy w
Kitise Secondary	14	To avail a laboratory for science related subjects.	To pu scien labor schoo
Kavingoni Secondary	15	To house all offices for teachers and administrators under one roof.	To pu admi block
Kitonyono Secondary	16	To house all offices for teachers and administrators under one roof.	To pu admi block

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

Project Name	Objectives	Targets
Productive Health Care Progranmme	To make the facility full operational by offering these services	Improve services provision to all d

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
District wide			immunizable diseases in the district;
HIV/Aids Awareness Programme District wide	To ensure information dissemination present spread prevent spread of HIV /Aids	Reduce HIV/Aids prevalence from 9 % to less than 2 % by the plan period.	Health education; Blood treatment of STI; Counseling; Capacity building; Condom promotion and home; based care;
Accelerated immunization programme district wide	To increase utilization of reproductive active health services reduce immunizable child hood disease.	Improve reproductive health services in the district by increasing accessibility of services ; Increase immunization coverage to 90% by opening new EPI centres and outreach mobile clinics:	Provide immunization services across the district.
Kikumini Community Health Care Project	To have the community health delivery referral system.	To serve 6,445 people.	Construction of a dispensary CDF.
Mumbuni Community Dispensary	To serve 5,314 people.	To reduce disease incidence.	Construction of a maternity by CDF.
Kambi Mawe Community dispensary	To improve health referral system	To serve 3,655 people.	Construction of a dispensary by CDF.
Kilungu Mortuary	To reduce community burden of long distance to keep bodies.	To store 20 bodies approximately.	Construction of a community morgue.
Musalala Dispensary	To have staff at easy reach to serve the community.	To have at least 3 staff houses.	Construction of a staff houses by CDF.
Kako dispensary	To improve health service delivery.	To serve over 8,076.	Construction of a dispensary by CDF.
Kitonyoni Dispensary	Improve referral system	Serve over 6445 People.	Construction of a dispensary by CDF.
Utangwa l Dispensary	To increase community health utilization.	To serve 6479 people.	Construction of a dispensary by CDF.
Makueni DHMT resource centre Construction	Improve service delivery charter.	To spend 6 million on completion.	Construction completed; Building not furnished;
Mukuyuni mortuary	To have community safe dead body management.	To accommodate 20 bodies	Construction of a Morgue;
VCT/PMTCT programme	Increase the number of clients accessing VCT and PMTCT services	Train 100 N0.VCT counselors; Open 9No. VCT centres; Conduct supportive supervision; Train /update H/workers on PMTCT; Form Psychosocial	Increase proportion of VCT Clients accessing services by 5%; Increase no of VCT sites by at least two (2); Increase No of PMTCT sites by at least five (5); Form at least three (3)

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
		support groups: Contact OJT on EID (early infant diagnosis): PMTCT Counselors support supervision:	Psychosocial support groups; Conduct quarterly PMTCT support supervision:

(B) New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Operationalization of Health Facilities Programme District wide	1.	To ensure all health facilities have adequate equipment	To improve health service delivery in the district	Building of new facilities; Expanding existing health facilities:
Commercial sex workers sensitization programme District wide	2.	To reduce HIV prevalence in the District	All commercial sex workers especially in urban areas	Hold sensitization campaigns: Hold Aids awareness campaigns:
HIV Aids Intervention Programme District wide	3.	To reduce HIV prevalence in the District to below 1% by the end of the plan	Increase HIV Aids awareness levels in the entire district	HIV Aids awareness campaigns: Provision of ARV to the infected:
Family Planning Programmee District wide	4.	To increase awareness on family planning among the community.	To raise contraceptive acceptance by 15%.	Awareness campaign: Provision of family planning drugs:
Uviluni Dispensary	5.	To avail health services close to the people.	To have dispensary near the community.	Completion & fencing of the dispensary.
BU	6.	To avail health services close to the people.	Have community access health service.	Completion of the dispensary CDF
Kyaluma Dispensary	7.	To avail health services close to the people.	To increase facility utilization.	To complete the dispensary.
Mutulani Dispensary	8.	To avail health services close to the people.	Improve health service delivery	To complete the dispensary.
Nthimbani proposed dispensary	9.	To avail health services close to the people.	To have community access health services.	Construction of toilets: Fencing : Gate installation: Furniture: Staff house construction CDF fund:
VCT/PMTCT	10.	Improve the quality of PMTCT services site.	All pregnant mothers.	Renovation of VCT centres put up by global fund : Refurbishing Kitise PMTCT:

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

While Agriculture and Rural Development sector feeds the population and also provide building materials for construction of educational facilities. physical infrastructure sector

provides infrastructure services, which are essential for easy access to educational and Health services. The development of Information Technology is paramount to the success of this sector. Public administration, safety law and order provide good governance and security for the implementation of the human resource and health management activities.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The education sub sector will mainstream all cross cutting issues by educating the community. It has also incorporated gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental issues. It also enhances enrollment of the girl child through the free primary and secondary education. The sector will also continue supporting schools for the children with disabilities with infrastructure, material and staffing. This sector directly deals with the youth and the proposed projects are aimed at empowering the youth. The youth, women, men, people with disabilities, minority groups are involved in the District Health Stakeholders Forum thus taking care of the interests of all groups.

The health sub sector is also involved in providing drugs and other health services in times of disaster such as drought, floods and for internally displaced persons as well as providing supplementary feeding to children and PLWHA. Hence, mainstreaming disaster management issues into the sector

3.6 RESEARCH INNOVAT CHNOLOGY SECTOR

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Missic

Vision: "Excellence in creati ision of technology, information and knowledge".

Mission: To improve quality of is through research, innovations and technology.

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Since the world has become a global village with the advent of the information and communication technology (ITC). It is imperative that the district planners respond to the change in order for the local populace to improve their quality of life and to be able to effectively compete with the rest of Kenyans and world at large.

The district has put in place telephone, fax and e-mail services through which cooperate organizations and individuals can access information. Other private firms are currently offering training packages on ICT packages. The district information and documentation centre (DIDC) will be strengthened through provision of more relevant reading materials to the general public.

3.6.3 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

The sector informs the people on development policies and advices the public on issues of importance in other sectors and their role in the development process on.

Information is also a useful tool to fight social injustices and encourages debate on important issues and promotes alternative viewpoints. Information is a vital in sensitization, education and entertainment.

The emerging information and communication technology that has revolutionized the flow of information across the world is still fully unavailable in Makueni 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 and electricityas well as high cost of connectivity.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stake holder	Role.
GOK	Policy formulation on ICT and its guidelines ; To provide funds to equip DIDC;
DIDC	Use ICT to provide the necessary information on development to the DDC and the general public
Private sector	Train the public on ICT and provide commercial internet access to the public
Telecomm Kenya	Increase access to and penetrations of telephone lines in the rural areas

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies.
	Strengthen the ICT capacity in departments; Increase telecommunication coverage.	Inadequate infrastructure; High costs involved in putting up new exchanges;	Involve the stakeholders in subsidizing the infrastructure;
	Improve the DIDC infrastructure; Improve on information coverage and storage.	Poor infrastructure; Lack of up to date information;	Renovate the current DIDC; Involve other stakeholders in provision of reference materials;

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

(A) On Going Projects /Programmes: Information Technology.

Project Name /Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
Materials for District information documentation centres	To provide a resource centre for information and data in the district	To equip the DIDC with books periodical journals and government policy papers	To purchase books periodical journals and government policy papers.

(B) New Project Proposals: Information Technology

Project Name	Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of activities.
Computerization of DIDC	1	To computerize DIDC	To buy 20 computers	Installation of internet services

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Information Communication Technology sector is very crucial for the operation of all the other sectors in the district as they use the technology in planning and implementation of their activities .The DIDC provides the database for use by sectors for planning their projects. The Education sub-sector can influence the performance of the sector by introducing IT training in the local learning institutions starting from primary school level .A few learning institutions may be used to provide computer training skills. The sector needs infrastructure, security, and social services in order to grow. The sector also benefits farmers, pastoralists and traders in marketing, exchange of vital information and availing information on best practices.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

This sector is important in mainstreaming all cross cutting issues into development Programmes and projects through provision of information, communication, and education.

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "to achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya."

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

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

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 and bring services closer to the people.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

All productive sectors in the district rely on Governance, Justice Law and Order Sector to create an enabling environment for them to perform effectively and efficiently through provision of security.

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.

The penal institution (prisons) which is a sub-sector in this sector generates income and revenue through agricultural and industrial production while probation department reforms offenders through probational rehabilitation and community service order. 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.

3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial administration	General law enforcement as well as chairing various development committees.
Prisons department	Keep in custody those convicted or remanded by a court of law and rehabilitate inmates with a view of making them better citizens.
Community	They provide feedback on effectiveness of the policies especially through community policing.
CDF	Building of facilities.
Registration of persons	Registration of persons who attained the age of 18 years or above by issuing them with IDs.

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Probation Department	Establishment of rehabilitation centres and borstal institutions	Limited resources including funds	Recruit more staff; Build more offices;
Prisons Department	Completion of Men's prison facility; Construction of a women's prison facility	Lack of funds	Mobilization of enough resources including funds; Build prison facilities;
Provincial administration	Ensure security of people and safety of property; Promote peace and security in the district	Inadequate resources	Address community conflicts and enlist them in maintaining their own security; Improve working conditions of officers;
Police Department	Enhance law and order; Ensure security of people and safety of property;	Community abetting crime; Limited resources;	Improve working conditions of officers;
Judiciary Department	Improve administration of justice	Inadequate manpower especially judicial officers;; Limited resources;	Posting of enough judicial officers; Establishment of more courts;

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Divisional Headquarters for Kaiti Division	To improve image of government and improve service delivery	To provide pool office block for all departments for suitable efficient service delivery.	Construction of a new office block to house District Officer and Divisional Officers;
Divisional Headquarters for Kilungu Division (	To improve image of government and improve service delivery	To provide pool office block for all departments for suitable efficient service delivery.	Construction of a new office block to house District Officer and Divisional Officers;
Administration Police Housing rKaiti Division	To provide standard housing for AP Officers in order to enhance their morale.	To construct 6 units to house 12 officers	Construction of a new residential block to accommodate 12 officers;

B New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project name location/Division	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Renovation of Makueni District Headquarters	1	To prevent further damage of the office complex	To maintain office complex	Replacement of damaged plumbing works; Repainting; Repair of wood works destroyed by termites ; Repair of ceiling;

(A) New Project Proposals: Civil Registration.

Project Name Loc/Div	Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of activities.
Capacity building of registration staff district wide.	1	To render efficient and effective service to the community.	All district registration staff	Computer Knowledge accounting and law;
Building of registration Offices Kaiti Division	2	To ensure better registration offices	Kaiti Office accommodation	Construction of divisional Offices.
Transport for Divisional Registration officers district wide	3	To render services closer to the community	Five motor bikes	Purchase of motor bikes

(A)New Project Proposals: Probation Services

Project Name Loc/Div	Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities.
Counseling Centers District wide	1	To counsel youths on drug abuse and crime	16 counseling centers	To establish counseling centers
Community Services Order training District wide.	2	To enlighten the youth on CSO to equip the supervisor with adequate supervising skills.	16 training 2 training for case committee	Training the community; Training case committee members; Training community services orders supervisor; Follow-up vision.;

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The activities in the other sectors cannot be implemented without proper administration and maintenance of law and order. There will be close coordination between the courts, police and provincial administration for crime prevention. The Human Resources Sector will play a crucial role in education and moral upbringing of the youths while the Information Sector will be used to provide the people with positive messages and also provision of modern communication equipment for efficient crime prevention.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will initiate projects and programmes aimed at promoting peace, security and social integration. The problem of insecurity will be addressed through community policing programmes and setting up more police stations in rural areas.

The sector will address the drug abuse and HIV/Aids issues that continue to affect the youth. This will be achieved in conjunction with other sectors such as education by ensuring the children are taken to school and that cases of child abuse are reduced.
Environmental degradation remains a key concern of the district and nation in particular. To address this concern, the sector will work closely with the forestry department and the NEMA to ensure that cases of degradation are reduced and environmental management is observed. Cases of illegal logging will be eliminated and culprits who engage in such activities severely punished.

The sector will continue to promote peaceful co-existence with the goal of making the District an investment hub in the region and thus create employment to the thousands of the youth who are currently unemployed and who are more prone to indulging in drug abuse and other illicit activities.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management"
Mission: "To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery.

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district response to this sector over the plan period is that efforts will be made to ensure that there is an enabling environment in the district that will encourage economic growth and poverty reduction. Good governance will be the guiding principle coordinating the implementation of various policies and this requires the involvement of all stake holders in formulation, review and adoption of policies.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector ensures that, planning of development activities in the district is done prudently through laid down institutions and under direction of District Development Committee.
The sector also offers monitoring and evaluation services to the other sectors of the economy thus ensuring that the various projects going on in the district are on track and their impact closely monitored.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stake holder	Role.
GOK	Formulation of policies: Financial support for development projects and administration of services: .Provision of manpower: Leadership in policy dissemination and implementation.
Community members	Participate in the implementation of policies such s community policing: feedback on the effectiveness of policies.
Local Government	Formulation and implementation of local laws (by-laws); Financial support for development of facilities and administration of services: Provision of manpower:

3.8.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Rural Planning	Institutionalize development planning and enhance community participation in the project cycle.	Lack of adequate staff: Lack of computers.	Facilitation for DDO to revitalize location development communities.
Electoral Commission Of Kenya	Voter registration: Civic Education: Coordinating and presiding elections and by-election:	Low community participation	Construction Of a Multi-purpose hall in Collaboration with partner to fill gaps

3.8.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

3.8.6 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will require very strong linkages with other sectors. Productive sector will provide food to the sector. Information Technology is also very important for the development of the sector in availing data to ease administration and educating the local community on development initiatives taking place. The sector is linked to all the other sectors for providing security and ensuring there is law and order a major ingredient for socio-economic development as well as coordinating all development activities.

3.8.7 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The Women and Youth Enterprise funds are accessible through the Youth officers and Gender and Social Services Department. These funds are made available to help the women and youthful population in income generating activities. This will create employment and reduce poverty levels in the district. A youth empowerment centre will comprise of a computerized library, social hall and a playground and will provide reading materials to the youth concerning HIV/AIDS, drug abuse

3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: is "Sustainable and equitable socio-economic deve
all Kenyans"
Mission: "To formulate, mainstream and implement respon
coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic develo
empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups"

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The social Gender services department will promote the de
through mobilization of local resources to improve stan
pursued through enhancement of communities' capacity to
projects especially in agriculture and small- scale trade.
need for self-reliance will be undertaken alongside encoura
activities and capacity building for other organizations like

Sports will aim at making sport activities within the distri
gatherings as venue to disseminate information on HIV/A
will improve on the general well being of the human res
therefore be popularized as a vehicle for social integration a

Culture will strive to reclaim its right place in social-e
district. Negative cultural practices that adversely affect
like early marriages, discrimination against girl child an
discouraged through aggressive campaigns. Cultural practic
still important will be transformed to fit to the current so
traditional community social support practices will be encou
social and support Programmes for those infected and affe
orphans.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in capacity building and creating a s
among the various groups, which are categorized as disa
empowerment of women, the disabled and the youth to rea
the same towards contributing to economic growth and po
the needs of the disabled through vocational rehabilitatio
supporting skills to them.

It supports and carries out gender sensitization to create s
and promotes local resource mobilization through the s
activities promote good leadership in project managemen
external resources. The community based nutrition progra
the nutritional status of children through use of chea
community
The sub-sector will seek to promote the productivity of th
development of sports facilities and improving the

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

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.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stake holder	Role.
Applied technology department	Coordinate the activities of the jua kali sub-sector; Encourage enrolment in the polytechnics; Encourage skills improvement for those already engaged in the jua kali sub – sector; Provide trainers for the polytechnics;
Social services department	Mobilize communities to form groups to address their local problems; Provide training to groups registered by the department; Avail grants to groups and disabled persons;
Adult education department	Establishment of adult education centers; To encourage the enrolment of adult learners; Provide teachers for the adult literacy classes and develop low cost learning materials inspection;
NGOs	School feeding programme; Bursaries; Physical facilities development; Provision of text books;
Community	Management and administration; Provision of physical facilities; Provision of text books; 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.
ALMP11	Provision of physical facilities;

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Culture	Training groups on group dynamics; Leadership skills; Resource mobilization, marketing, gender and development;	Poverty levels in the communities; Lack of sufficient capacity within the department;	Incorporate other stakeholders in the activities in order to mobilize sufficient resources; Staff income generating activities for the vulnerable groups.
Special Programmes – Arid Lands	Ensure food security; Mitigation of sectors; Efficient early warning security system	Inadequate staff ; Inadequate or lack of appropriate skills among the staff;	Recruit staff; Staff training;

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Resource Management Programme	installation;		
Special Programmes – National Aids Control Council	Prevention of new infections; Mitigation of social economic impact; Improving quality of life for both the infected and affected; KNASP support services;	High stigmatization; Inadequate staff at the devolved levels; . 3High poverty levels;	Increase awareness against stigmatization; Increase condom distribution; Staff training ;
Youth Affairs	Youth empowerment through training	Inadequate financial and human resources	Advocate for increase in YEDF; Mobilization of resources; Training on Health, environment; Promotion of arts, culture, Sports;
Children's Department	Construction of children's cells; Promotion of Children's rights;	.Inadequate resources and manpower 2Neglect of children by parents and guardians; Unstable families; Low child participation; Harmful cultural practices including FGM and early marriages;	Work in close collaboration with the provincial administration to ensure all children attend school; Enhance prosecution and legal redress against all perpetrators of crimes against children; Create awareness on negative impact of harmful cultural practices; Enhance enforcement of the Children Act of 2005;

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A)On Going Projects Programmes: Adult Education.

Project name loc/div	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Basic literacy of programme district wide	To embrace literal e.g. skills, To enhance under standing of topical issues. To equip adult with the art of 3 R reading writing and innumeracy.	To increase literacy level in the district by 80% by 2008	Promoting therapy skills among the adult.

(B) New Projects Proposals: Adult Education

Project name loc/div	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of active.
Post Literacy Programme District wide	1	To sustain and acquire literacy skills; To safeguard on relapses; To create awareness on a day to day issues.	Ten training sessions; Youth out of school; 16 community . learning resources centre to be set up;	Training of adult literacy teachers; Sustaining of the literacy skills of the literate populace; Establishment of community learning resource centers; Establishment of small scale business by small scale business by adult learners;
Non Formal Education	2	To promote formal education among	Ten non formal classes;	Establishments of non formal education classes;

Project name loc/div	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of active.
Programmee District wide		youth out of schools enhance the skills of adult facilitators	Ten training sessions	Training of adult to teachers on non formal education curriculum;

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Social and Gender Services Department.

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community mobilization District wide	To mobilize communities for self-reliance in basic needs and involvement in development process	240 visits/barazas; 24,000 people	To sensitize the communities towards sustainable development so as to alleviate poverty
Community capacity building District wide	To train and equip group leaders with relevant leadership skills	30 training sessions; Train 6,000 people	To equip group leaders with skills, knowledge and techniques to manage their own projects and alleviate poverty among the members.
Sensitization on Gender Issues District wide	To mainstream gender on all Development projects	240 visits; 24,000 people	To empower all gender through training to take part in decision making and participation in economic activities
Women Enterprise Fund District Wide	To Empower women groups to access loans for development by initiating small scale enterprises for income generation.	2,000 beneficiary groups	To assist women in accessing loans from the constituency women enterprise fund and micro-finance banking institutions
Counseling to destitute persons District wide	To assist in the elimination of social and personal distress	500 people to be counseled.	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	Assisting of the physically disabled persons.
Dissemination of various Acts of parliament. District wide	To create awareness and familiarize communities with the contents of the document	200 Barazas; 100 group meetings; 5 workshops	To hold dissemination forums and awareness creation campaigns in order to reduce stereotype cultural beliefs of the communities.
Disbursement of grants to community groups	To assist community groups with grants that can help in meeting their targeted objective	4 DSDC meetings per year	Deliberation on groups qualifying for assistance from Government grants.

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Assistance to Needy Persons District wide	To assist in the elimination of social distress	500 people	Offer counseling services and referral services to the needy
Establishment of Village banks	To access credit facilities to the local communities and initiate IGAs	3,000 people per year	To construct a village bank per location to assist small groups to access micro credit loan services.
Celebration of International events : Women's Day Day of the family Day of the elderly Day of the disabled	To engage communities for positive behavioral change	One celebration per event per year.	To create awareness on the current situation and sensitize the communities towards positive living

(B) New Project Proposals: Social Services

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Mobilization District Wide	1	To empower communities to make informed choices	240 visits/barazas; 240,000 people	To sensitize the communities towards sustainable development to alleviate poverty.
Group Leaders Training Programmee District wide	2	To provide the group leaders with skills to identify profitable activities (IGA'S) and improve their income levels	240 trainings per year; 7,200 people trained	To train group leaders with skills, knowledge and techniques to initiate and sustain their projects.
Replication of CCSP programme in other Divisions District wide	3	To support and empower communities in prioritizing, implementation and management of their own projects	10 Divisions	To engage communities to identify their needs and rank them according to priorities, and elect project management committees before implementation.
Expansion of Constituency Women Enterprise Fund programmee	4	To empower more women to engage in small scale businesses to generate more income.	From KSH. 1 million to 5 million	To encourage women to take part in enterprising businesses and increase their income levels through serviceable loans scheme.
Dissemination of relevant Departmental Policies and Acts Programmes Social Policy Gender Policy	5	- To equip the Departmental staff with the knowledge on the Social Policy - To sensitize the staff and	1 staff workshop after two years 3 community workshops per year.	To organize staff and community workshops to disseminate on Social policy and other departmental policies and Acts

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Elderly Policy Disability Act		communities on Gender and Elderly policy, and the Disability Act		
Establishment of Relief of Distress/Cash Transfers to clients	6	To assist clients in distress in order to develop their coping mechanism that would enable them fit in the society.	350 clients per year	To counsel clients and enlighten them on available avenues that can address their problems towards a positive living. society.
Assist Disabled Persons District Wide	7	To help Disabled persons in their personal and psychological adjustment in the society.	50 per year	To avail material assistance to the disabled persons.
Assistance to Needy Clients/persons District wide	8	To assist in elimination of social and personal distress	500 people	To offer counseling and referral services to the needy.

(B) New Project Proposals: Youth Affairs department

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disbursement of Youth Enterprise Fund District wide	1	To empower the youth economically	To enable the youth to start income generating activities	Expanding small scale business
Youth Empowerment centre. Wote	2	To empower the youth economically	To enable the youth to start income generating activities	Expanding small scale business
Expansion of Youth Polytechnic District wide	3	To empower the youth economically	All youth polytechnics in the district	Expanding the existing youth polytechnics by Equipping them
Training of youth on entrepreneurship skills District wide	4	To equip the youth with enteprenualship skills	All the youth in district	1.Training of the youth 2.Holding of workshops
Counseling of Youth on drug abuse District wide	5	To counsel the youth on drug abuse	All the youth in district	Holding counseling session for the youth

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will require very strong linkages with other sectors. The productive sector under agriculture and livestock developments sub-sectors will provide food to the sector. This sector is also linked to other sectors because it is involved in gender issues, youth, disaster management, conflict resolution, people with disabilities, cultural issues,

HIV/AIDS support to livestock, water, agriculture, trade, roads, education, health sub-sectors.

3.9.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

Through cultural centers, sports activities and conflict management efforts the issue of national diversity is mainstreamed in this sector. Similarly, this sector is made up of ministries that deal directly with youth affairs, gender, concerns of the physically challenged and environmental issues through the Ministry of special programmes. HIV/AIDS issues are also mainstreamed through capacity building efforts by the special programmes sub-sector and community campaign drives targeting the youth.

There are efforts in the district to ensure that all the disadvantaged groups such as youth, people with disability, women are involved in decision making of various development Programmes and projects.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the methods that will be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the projects outlined in chapter three. The chapter also indicates how the constraints identified will be overcome and what monitoring and evaluation indicators will be used to measure the progress realized. Having learnt in chapter two that the 2002-2008 plan project implementation pace was low: mechanisms have been put in place to measure the rate of the realization of the strategies outlined in chapter three.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION 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 divisional level, Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation committee (DivMEC) will monitor and evaluate project progress under the auspices of the District Development Committee (DDC). All stakeholders such as the District Officer, donors and representatives of NGOs and religious organizations, among others will compose the DMEC. Monitoring will be reported through quarterly reports.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) will do the monitoring and evaluation of projects progress at the district level
The committee will be composed of the District Commissioner and all the stakeholders involved in development.

While monitoring will be done frequently throughout the project life, evaluation will be done mainly in the project mid term and at the end of the project period. 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.

4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Project name	Cost Estimate Ksh	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Responsible agencies	Stake holders responsible
Agriculture Department						
Promotion of Emerging crops [Aloe vera, Jatropha]	2 M	2008-2010	No. of emerging crops introduced HA under emerging crops	Reports	DAO KARI	GOK and KARI to provide funds and technical advice

Project name	Cost Estimate Ksh	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Responsible agencies	Stake holders responsible
Promotion of orphaned crops[Sorghums, Millet, Pigeon peas, Cow peas, Green grams, Ground nuts]	1 M	2008-2012	HA under orphaned crops Types of orphaned crops grown	Reports	DAO KARI	GOK and KARI to provide funds and technical advice
Promotion of industrial crops[Cotton, Mangoes, Citrus, Sunflower, Pawpaw]	5 M	2008-2012	HA under industrial crops Quality and amount sold	Reports	DAO KARI Cotton ginneries	GOK and KARI to provide funds and technical advice
Fertility Improvement Project	1 M	2008-2012	Change in yields per unit area Plant health	Reports Field observation	DAO KARI	GOK and KARI to provide funds and technical advice
Water harvesting for field crops and fruit trees	5 M	2008-2012	Change in yields per unit area Adoption rate by farmers	Reports Field observation	DAO KARI	GOK and KARI to provide funds and technical advice
Promotion of quality farm input provision	3 M	2008-2010	Adoption rate by farmers	Reports Field surveys	DAOKARI Agro vets stockiest	GOK and KARI to provide funds and technical advice
Integrated post harvest pest management	500,000	2 years	Percentage reduction in post harvest losses. Adoption rate to modern storage facilities	Reports Field surveys	DAO KARI	GOK and KARI to provide funds and technical advice
Promotion of processing and value addition for fruits and vegetables	10 M	2008-2012	No. of processing plants established Quantity of produce processed	Reports Field surveys	DAO KIRDI	GOK and KIRDI to provide funds and technical advice
Extension Services Provision Programme	4 M	2008-2012	No. of farmers using extension services	Reports Field surveys	DAO	GOK to provide funds and technical advice
Co-operative and Marketing						
Dairy societies improvement	2 M	2008-2012	No. of dairy	Reports Field	DCO	Gok to ensure Provision of funds

Project name	Cost Estimate Ksh	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Responsible agencies	Stake holders responsible
project			societies improved	surveys		
Horticultural Societies Development	2 M	2008-2012	No. of dairy societies improved	Reports Field surveys	DCO	Gok to ensure Provision of funds
Livestock						
Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccination	4.2m	2008-2012	Number of Animals Vaccinated	Progress Reports.	Veterinary Department.	GOK to Provide Funds
Rabies Control Programme	3.5 m	2008-2012	Number of Cats and dogs Vaccinated	Progress Reports.	Veterinary Department	GOK to provide Funds.
Artificial Insemination	1M	2008-2012	Number of Inseminators Trained	Progress Reports.	Veterinary Department	GOK and Community to Give funds
Tick Control Programme	1.2 M	2008-2012	Number of New dips Constructed.	Progress Reports.	Veterinary Department	GOK to give Funds.
Tsetse Control	L29m	2008-2012	Number of Farmers Trained.	Progress reports	Veterinary Department	GOK and Farmers To give funds.
Hides and Skins Improvement	1.5 M	2008-2012	Number of Flyers Trained	Progress reports	Veterinary Department	GOK and Trainers to fund.

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Trade and Industry Sub -Sector						
Fruit Processing Plant	4 M	2008-2012	Factory in place and operational	Fields visits Minutes Reports	Private sector	GOK to give technical advice, Private sector to provide funds
Wote honey refinery	20M	2008-2012	Honey refinery In place	Fields visits Minutes Reports	Private sector	GOK to give technical advice, Private sector and Gok to provide funds
Tourism						
Creating awareness for tourism promotion	5 M	2008-2012	No. of community awareness meetings and	Minutes Reports	Private sector and GOK	Kenya tourist board and GOK to provide funds

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			workshops held .No. of participants			

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Roads and public works sub sector						
All DRC Roads Classes D E,R and others	90M	2008-2012	Number of Km of road maintained to motor able standards.	Site visits Site meeting Projects reports	MOR	GOK and donors to provide Funds.
Wote – Kalawa-- Wamunyu Road E710/E713/C101	50M	2008-2012	Number of km Of road Graveled	Site visits Site meetings Project Reports	MOR	GOK and donors to provide funds
Ukia –Emali Road C 99	75M	2008-2012	Number of km of road Graveled.	Site visits Site meetings Project Reports	MOR	GOK and donors to provide funds
Itangini-Kakuswi Road C101/D513	500M	2008-2012	Number of km of bitumen Standard done.	Site visits Site meetings Project Reports	MOR	GOK and donors to Provide funds
Kathonzweni - Mii-Masumba-Simba Road E1815/E705 40 KM	600 M	2008-2012	Number of km of bitumen Standard done.	Site visits Site meetings Project Reports	MOR	GOK and donors to Provide funds
Kwa Philip-Kilili-Matiliku 24km E705/E753	950 M	2008-2012	Number of km of bitumen Standard done.	Site visits Site meetings Project Reports	MOR	GOK and donors to Provide funds
Kikumini-Mavindini-Kanzokea-Kitise-Kiangini E1813/E7008	900 M	2008-2012	Number of km of bitumen Standard done.	Site visits Site meetings Project Reports	MOR	GOK and donors to Provide funds
Rural Access Roads Improvement	100 M	2008-2012	No. of km improved.	Site visits Site meetings Project Reports	MOR	GOK and Donors to fund

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Environment and Natural Resources						
Environment conservation management and public awareness	1 M	2008-2012	No. of awareness workshop held	Minutes, Reports	Private sector and GOK	Private sector and GOK to provide funds
Water catchments protection	2.5M	2008-2012	No. of water catchments areas protected	Minutes, Reports	Private sector and GOK	Private sector and GOK to provide funds
Reforestation programme	2.5M	2008-2012	No. of acres of land planted with trees	Minutes, Reports	Private sector and GOK	Private sector and GOK to provide funds
Sand harvesting management programmme	500,000	2008-2012	No. of sand harvesting management committees established	Minutes, Reports	Private sector and GOK	Private sector and GOK to provide funds
Drip irrigation	1M	2008-2012	Number of Seedlings Raised	Progress Reports	Forest Department	GOK to give Funds; Groups cost Share.
Water and Irrigation sub sector						
Boreholes Drilling	15M	2008-2012	No. of Borehole drilled.	Site visits Site meetings Project reports	Water Department	GOK and Donors to fund
Dam Construction and rehabilitation.	45 M	2008-2012	No. of Dams constructed and rehabilitated	Site visits Site meetings Project reports	Water Department	GOK and Donors to fund
Roof catchments	6 M	2008-2012	No. of roof catchments constructed	Site visits Site meetings Project reports	Water Department	GOK and Donors to fund
Investigation survey planning and design	1 M	2008-2012	No. of surveys conducted	Site visits Site meetings Project reports	Water Department	GOK and Donors to fund
Hydro Geological Survey	1M	2008-2012	No. of hydro geological surveys Conducted	Site visits Site meetings	Water Department	GOK and Donors to fund

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
				Project reports		
Rural Water Supply Programme	25M	2008-2012	No. of households with access to safe water	Site visits Site meetings Project reports	Water Department	GOK and Donors to fund
Water harvesting programme	10 M	2008-2012	No. of water harvesting structures put up	Site visits Site meetings Project reports	Water Department	GOK and Donors to fund

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Health Sub Sector						
Operationalization of health facilities programme	3.5M		No. of health facilities operationalised	Minutes Reports Field visits	Gok, Donors Community, Private sector	Provision of funds and technical advice
Commercial sex worker sensitization programme	5.0 M	2008-2012	No. of sensitizations workshops held	Minutes Reports	Gok, Donors Community, Private sector	Gok and Donors to Provide funds
HIV and AIDS intervention programme	6.5 M	2008-2012	No. of intervention programmes started	Minutes Reports	Gok,Donors Community, Private sector	Gok and Donors to Provide funds
Family Planning programmee	5.5M	2008-2012	No. of awareness campaigns held.	Reports Field visits	Gok, Donors Community, Private sector	Gok and Donors to Provide funds and technical advice
Uviluni proposed dispensary	300,000	2008-2010	Dispensary in place and operational	Minutes Progress Reports	MOH Donors	Gok and Donors to Provide funds
Kyaluma proposed dispensary	300,000	2008-2010	Dispensary in place and operational	Minutes Progress Reports	MOH Donors	Gok and Donors to Provide funds
Mutulani dispensary	300,000	2008-2010	Dispensary in place and	Minutes Progress	MOH Donors	Gok and Donors to Provide funds

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			operational	Reports		
Nthimbani dispensary	300,000	2008-2010	Dispensary in place and operational	Minutes Progress Reports	MOH Donors	Gok and Donors to Provide funds
VCT/PMTCT	4.5 M	2008-2010	No. of VCT and PMTCT sites established	Minutes Progress reports	MOH Donors	Gok and Donors to Provide funds

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Education Sub Sector						
Education infrastructure expansion programme	30 M	2008-2012	No. of classrooms and other building constructed.	Reports, Field visits, Minutes	GOK, Donors Community, Private sector	GOK and private sector provide funds and technical advice
School Electrification Programme	10.5M	2008-2012	Number of schools installed with electricity	Visit to the school and reports	BOG,PTA and GOK	PTA, GOK, BOG to fund
Kiteta Girls	4.8 M	2008-2012	Dorminotory in place and operational	Visit to school and reports	BOG,PTA and GOK	PTA, GOK, BOG to fund
Kilungu High School	5.5 M	2008-2012	Science complex in place and operational	Visit to school and reports	BOG,PTA and GOK	PTA, GOK, BOG to fund
Kikima Secondary School	9.5 M	2008-2012	Staff houses, Dinning Hall and Dorminitory in place and operational	Visit to the school and reports	BOG,PTA and GOK	PTA, GOK, BOG to fund
Kikiini Secondary	5 M	2008-2012	No. of classrooms built and operational	Visit to the school and reports	BOG,PTA and GOK	PTA, GOK, BOG to fund
Kyuu Secondary	923,350	2008-2012	Computer room in place and operational	Visit to the school and reports	BOG,PTA and GOK	PTA, GOK, BOG to fund
Mwaani Girls Sec School	2 M	2008-2012	No. of classrooms built and operational	Visit to the school and reports	BOG,PTA and GOK	PTA, GOK, BOG to fund
Uvaani Sec School	1.7 M	2008-2012	Science laboratory in place and	Visit to the school and reports	BOG,PTA and GOK	PTA, GOK, BOG to fund

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Education Sub Sector						
			operational			
Mavindini Sec School	5.3 M	2008-2009	Dorminatory and classroom in place and operational	Visit to the school and reports	BOG,PTA and GOK	PTA, GOK, BOG to fund
Kyuasini Secondary	4.5 M	2008-2009	Administration block	Visit to the school and reports	BOG,PTA and GOK	PTA, GOK, BOG to fund
Ukia Girls Secondary	2.5 M	2008-2012	Dorminitory in place and operational	Visit to the school and reports	BOG,PTA and GOK	PTA, GOK, BOG to fund
Mavindu Secondary	800,000	2008-2012	Computer lab and water tanks in place and operational	Visit to the school and reports	BOG,PTA and GOK	PTA, GOK, BOG to fund
Kitise Secondary	850,000	2008-2012	Two No. Lab in place and operational	Visit to the school and reports	BOG,PTA and GOK	PTA, GOK, BOG to fund
Kavingoni Secondary	10.0 M	2008-2012	New administration block in place and operational	Visit to the school and reports	BOG,PTA and GOK	PTA, GOK, BOG to fund
Kitonyoni Secondary	10.0 M	2008-2012	New administration block in place and operational	Visit to the school and reports	BOG,PTA and GOK	PTA, GOK, BOG to fund

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Computerization of DIDC	500,000	2008-2010	No. of computers bought and installed	Progress reports	DDO	GOK and Donors to provide funds

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law & Order

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Civil Registration Sub sector						
Capacity building of registration staff	500,000	2008-2012	No. of officers capacity built	Minutes Progress reports	Department of civic registration	GOK to provide funds

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Building of registration Offices	3.5 M	2008-2012	No. of registration offices built and operational	Minutes Progress reports	Department of civic registration	GOK to provide funds
Transport for divisional registration officers	1 M	2008-2012	No. of transport vehicles bought	Minutes Progress reports	Department of civic registration	GOK to provide funds
Provincial Administration and internal security sub sector						
Renovation of Makueni District Headquarters	3.5 M	2008-2009	Building renovated	Minutes Progress reports	Department of provincial administration	GOK to provide funds and technical advice
Department of probation						
Counseling centres	6.0M	2008-2012	No. of counseling centers built	Minutes Progress reports	Department of probation Donors	GOKand Donors to provide funds
Community services order training	1.5 M	2008-2012	No. of people trained on service order	Minutes Progress reports	Department of probation Donors	GOKand Donors to provide funds

4.2.8 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Adult education sub sector						
Non-formal Education	1.5M	2008-2012	Number of teachers facilitators trained NFE centers established	Reports monthly quarterly and annual	DAEO	GOK and DANIDA to fund
Post literacy programme	940,000	2008-2012	Teachers Trained Number of Centres business established Number of youth trained	Site visits Reports	DAE community Other agencies	GOK/ DANIDA To fund
Social and gender development sub sector						
Training of group leaders	2.5M	2008-2012	Number of training sessions held	Reports monthly quarterly and annual	Department of social services	GOK/ DANIDA to fund
Counseling destitute cases	4 M	2008-2012	Number of destitute counseled	Reports monthly and quarterly and annually	Department of social services	GOK to fund
Assistance to	1.8M	2008-	Number of	Reports	Department	GOK/

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
persons with disabilities		2012	meetings held	monthly quarterly and annually	of social services	DANIDA to fund
Gender development	3.4M	2008-2012	Number of workshops held	Reports monthly, quarterly and annually	Department of social services	GOK to fund
Community mobilization	940,000	2008-2012	Number of meetings held	Reports monthly quarterly and annually	Department of social service	GOK/ DANIDA to fund
Expansion of Constituency Women Enterprise Fund	To be determined	2008-2012	Percentage of amount increased	Reports	Department of social services	Gok to provide funds
Dissemination of relevant Departmental Policies and Acts	2.5 M	2008-2012	No. of policies and Acts disseminated	Reports	Department of social services	Gok to provide funds
Establishment of Relief of Distress/Cash Transfers to clients	4.5 M	2008-2012	No. of relief/cash transfers established	Reports	Department of social services	Gok to provide funds
Assist Disabled Persons	10.5 M	2008-2012	No. of disabled people assisted	Reports Field visits	Department of social services Donors Community	Gok and Donors to provide funds
Assistance to needy clients/persons	10.5 M	2002-2008	No. of needy people assisted	Reports Field visits	Department of social services Donors Community	Gok and Donors to provide funds
Youth Department						
Youth Empowerment centre in Wote	11M	2008-2012	Youth Empowerment centre in place and operational	Reports Field visits	Department of Youth Donors Community	Gok and Donors to provide funds
Expansion of Youth Polytechnic District wide	15.5 M	2008-2012	No. of Youth Polytechnic expanded	Reports Field visits	Department of Youth Donors Community	Gok and Donors to provide funds
Training of youth on entrepreneurship skills District wide	10.3 M	2008-2012	No. of Youth trained on entrepreneurship skills	Reports Field visits	Department of Youth Donors Community	Gok and Donors to provide funds
Counseling of youth on drug abuse	10.5M	2008-2012	No. of Youth counseled on drug abuse	Reports Field visits	Department of Youth Donors Community	Gok and Donors to provide funds

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

INDICATOR		Present Situation 2008	Mid Term 2010	End of Plan 2012
Population growth rate		2.8%	2.5%	2%
Crude birth rate		44.7/1000	44.5/1000	44.1/1000
Crude death rate		13.9/1000	12/1000	11/1000
Life expectancy	Male Female	53.9 60.4	54 61	55 62
Infant mortality		45/1000	43/1000	41/1000
No. of Hospitals		1	2	4
No. of Health centres		6	10	17
No. of Dispensaries		17	26	31
HIV Prevalence %		9	6	2
No. of VCT		3	6	10
Average walking distance to the nearest healthy facility(km)		6	4	2
Average house hold size		6	6	5
Absolute poverty %		64.3	55	50
Contribution to National poverty %		3.8	3.0	2.5
Population working in agriculture sector		107,211	92,407	80,241
Households with piped water		2100	2,840	3,141
Number of households with access to potable water		4000	9,130	18,140
Number of wells		60	110	210
Number of borehole		30	57	79
Number of households with roof catchments		1300	1720	2140
Average distance to the nearest potable water		8Km	6Km	4Km
Number of households with latrine (%)(coverage)		80	90	95
Number of pre-primary school		313	320	360
Gross enrolment rate %- primary school		63.48	70	75
Completion rate		93.44	95	97
Number of primary schools		257	310	350
Drop out rates Primary school %		1	0.5	0.2
Secondary School drop out rate %		1	2	1
Gross enrolment rate %- secondary school		56.13	59	65
Completion rate %		85.3	90	95
Number of adult education classes		48	74	100
Literacy level	Female Male	70.9% 79.6%	75% 85%	80% 90%
Bitumen Surface (KM)		102.5	130	195
Gravel Surface (KM)		67.5	105	158