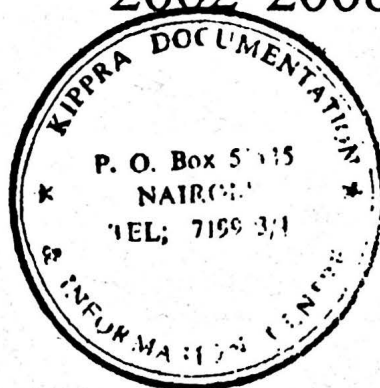




REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

NYAMIRA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008



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

FOREWORD

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the previous Nyamira District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.

Chapter Three: Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the PRSP/MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the constraints identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums setting clear roles for all stakeholders.

Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the current Nyamira DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used.

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

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

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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAK	Agrochemical Association of Kenya
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMREF	African Medical Research Foundation
BOQ	Bill of Quantities
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CHWs	Community Health Workers
DAC	District Agricultural Committee
DACC	District Aids Control Committee
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer
DALEO	District Agriculture and Livestock Extension Officer
DCF	District Consultative Forum
DCO	District Children's Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEB	District Education Board
DEMC	District Environment Management Committee
DIC	District Industrial Committee
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DIDO	District Industrial Development Officer
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DMIS	District Management Information System
DO	District Officer
DRC	District Roads Committee
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DSO	District Statistical Officer
DTC	District Tender Committee
DVDC	Divisional Development Committee
DWB	District Water Board
DWDC	District Women Development Committee
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECF	East Coast Fever
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GOK	Government of Kenya
GTZ	German Technical Assistance
HAPAC	HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
HPI	Heifer Project International
HQ	Headquarter
ICDC	Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

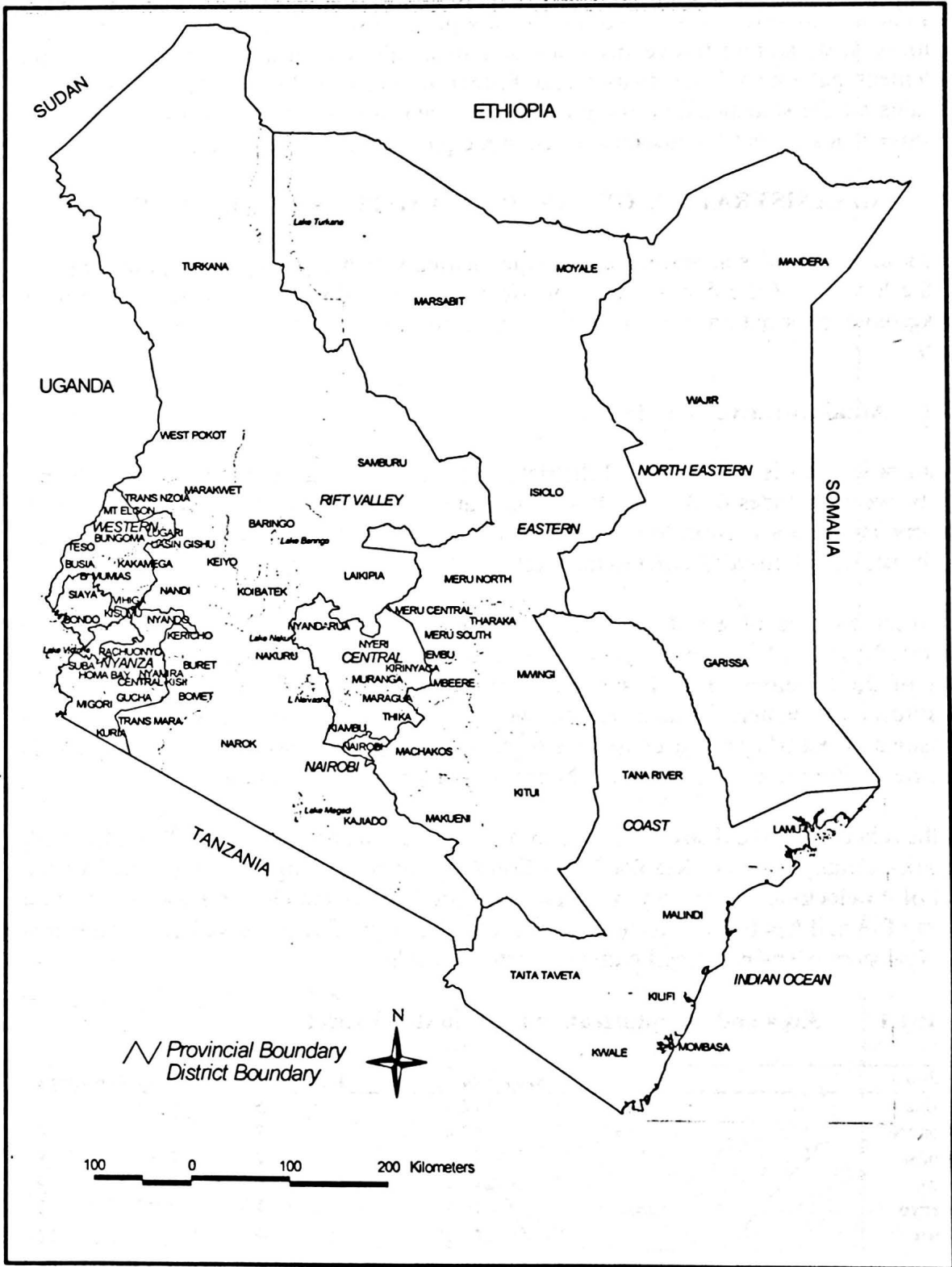
KG	Kilogrammes
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estate
KM	Kilometres
KNUT	Kenya National Union of Teachers
KSHS	Kenya Shillings
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Authority
LAFT	Local Authority Transfer Funds
LH	Highland Ecological Zone
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease
MM	Millimetres
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MYWO	Maendeleo Ya Wanawake
NCD	New Castle Disease
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NII	National Information Infrastructure
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
PA	Participatory Poverty Assessment
RA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
REP	Rural Electrification Programme
SDA	Seventh Day Adventist
SDP	Smallholder Dairy Project
SHG	Self Help Group
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
UM	Upper Midland Zone
URTI	Upper Respiratory Track Infection
VAT	Value Added Tax
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit latrines
WG	Women Group
WESKAP	Western Kenya Agriculture Development Project
YG	Youth Group

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF NYAMIRA IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background information of the district in terms of its geographical location, area, administrative divisions and main physical features. It also gives the settlement patterns of the district and further provides a detailed fact sheet, which contains all the statistics describing the district database, which will be used to enhance effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS

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

1.1.1 Administrative boundaries

Nyamira District is one of the 12 districts that make up Nyanza province. The district lies between latitudes 0° 30' and 0° 45' south and longitudes 34° 45' and 35° 00' east. It borders Transmara District to the south, Buret District to the east, Bomet District to the southeast, Kisii Central District to the west and Rachuonyo District to the north.

It covers an area of 896.4 km² and sub-divided into seven administrative divisions namely, Nyamira, Nyamaiya, Nyamusi, Borabu, Ekerenyo, Manga, and Rigoma. It has a total of 22 locations and 71 sub-locations as indicated in Table 1.1. It has three constituencies, which include Kitutu Masaba comprising of Manga and Rigoma Divisions, West Mugirango consisting of Nyamira and Nyamaiya Divisions and North Mugirango/Borabu covering Borabu, Nyamusi and Ekerenyo Divisions.

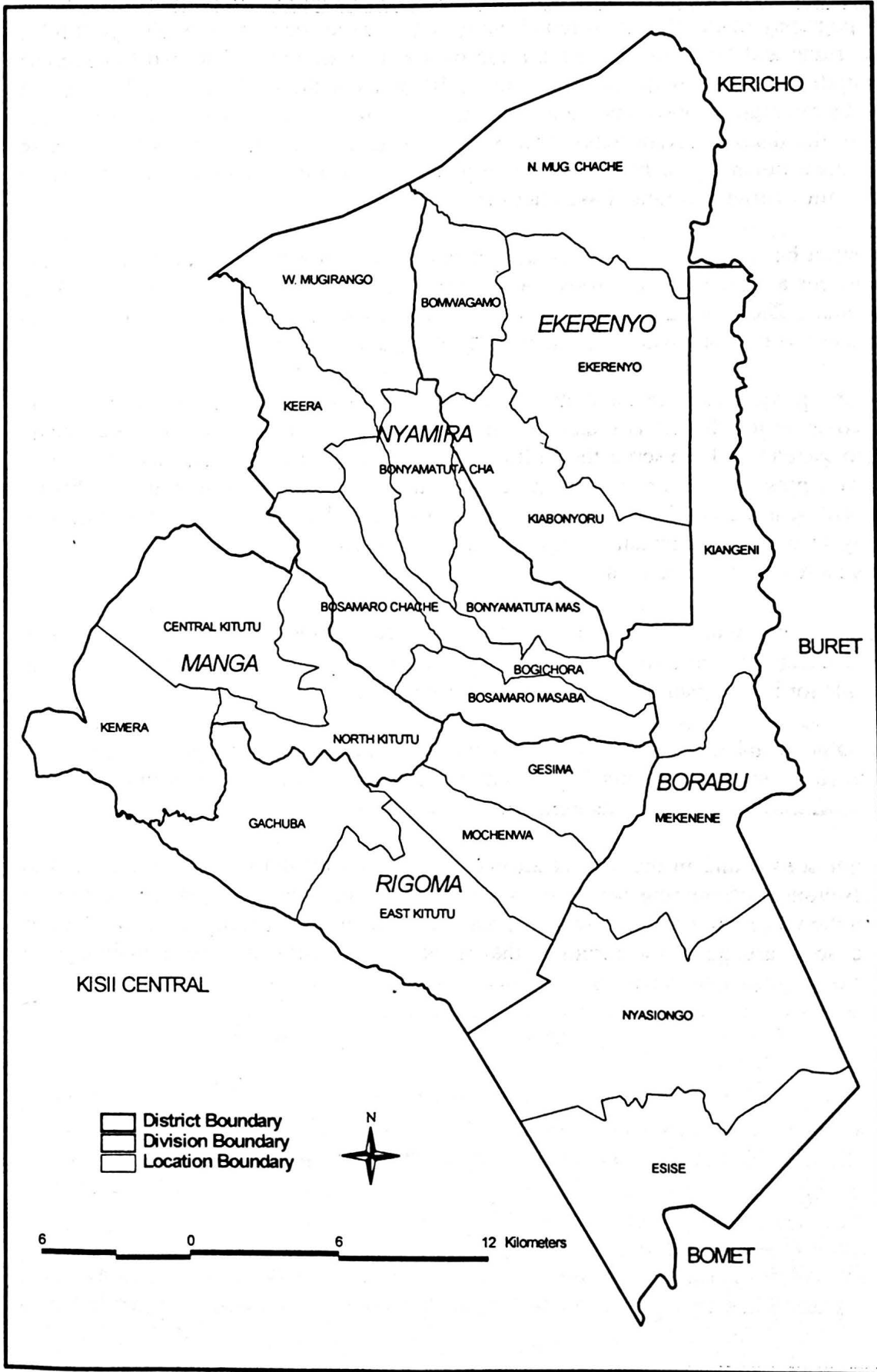
On the other hand, the district has four local authorities namely, Nyamira Town Council, Nyamira County Council, Keroka Town Council, and Nyansiongo Town Council with a total of 40 electoral wards. Nyamira Town Council has seven electoral wards; Nyamira County Council has twenty electoral wards, Keroka Town Council seven electoral wards and Nyansiongo Town Council with six electoral wards.

Table 1.1 Area and Administrative Units in the District

Division	Area (km ²)	Locations	Sub-Locations
Nyamira	112.7	5	11
Nyamaiya	67.4	2	8
Nyamusi	97.9	2	8
Borabu	247.4	4	9
Ekerenyo	118.2	2	9
Rigoma	141.3	4	12
Manga	111.5	3	14
Total	896.4	22	71

Source: District Statistics Office, Nyamira, 2001

NYAMIRA DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The topography of the district is mostly hilly with a series of ridges. Kiabonyoru hills, Manga ridge and Nyabisimba hills are the outstanding features. The two topographic zones in the district lie between 1,250m and 2,100m above the sea level. The hilly nature of the district makes construction and maintenance of roads costly. The permanent rivers found in the district include Eaka, Kuja, Bisembe, Kijauri, Kemera and Sondu. These have a great potential for hydro electricity power production. These and other streams found in the district drain into Lake Victoria.

The district has a bimodal pattern of annual rainfall that is well distributed, reliable and adequate for a wide range of crops. Annual rainfall ranges between 1200mm-2100mm per annum. The long and short rain seasons start from December to June and July to November respectively, with no distinct dry spell separating them.

Although the vegetation in the district is evergreen, there are no gazetted forests. The forest cover in the district is mainly through agro-forestry. Efforts are however, being made to gazette and conserve the hilltops. These have been encroached due to high population pressure. There is need to expand the forest cover throughout the district which will be a source of timber and wood fuel which will earn the communities income resulting to poverty reduction. Emphasis is being made on gravellia that benefits the farmers more than the blue gums.

The maximum day and minimum night temperatures are normally between 28.7°C and 10.1°C respectively, resulting to an average normal temperature of 19.4°C which is favourable for both agricultural and livestock production.

On the other hand, the district is divided into two major agro-ecological zones. The highland (LH1 and LH2) covers 82 per cent of the district while the upper midland zone (UM1, UM2 and UM3) covers the remaining 18 per cent.

The major soils found in the district are red volcanic (Nitosols) which are deep, fertile and well-drained accounting for 75 per cent while the remaining 25 per cent are those found in the valley bottoms and swampy areas suitable for brick making. Though the red volcanic soils are good for farming, they make construction and road maintenance expensive.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Division explains the Settlement patterns in the district as follows:

Nyamira Division: This division is where the district headquarter is located alongside other government departments. This has attracted people from other areas to the division making the town and Kebirigo trading centre grow so fast that it is exerting a lot of pressure on the existing social amenities. This calls for urgent and proper town planning which will go a long way in dealing with issues related to the provision of basic infrastructure to facilitate economic activities and improve commerce and industrial services hence reducing poverty among the Nyamira residents.

Nyamaiya Division: This is the smallest division in the district. The lower parts of the division especially Nyaigesa area which borders Rachuonyo and Kisii Districts is where pockets of the poor can be found. This is where the government services are minimal, road network is poor and due to population pressure land has been fragmented to uneconomic sizes. The above problems coupled with adverse weather worsen the poverty situation in the division.

Nyamusi Division: Though the division contributes a large percentage of the district's pineapple production, some areas like Kiomanga, Mageri and Nyakaranga are inaccessible and soils are poor. The agricultural land has also been subdivided into small pieces resulting into minimal returns and therefore increasing poverty among the communities in this area. The area, which borders Rachuonyo District, experiences crop failure due to adverse weather conditions.

Borabu Division: This is the largest division in the district and has large parcels of land than other divisions for commercial farming. It is considered as the district's granary. However, areas bordering Bomet District falling in upper midland agro-ecological zone is where pockets of the poor can be found. In this area, the rain is not predictable which often leads to crop failure.

Ekerenyo Division: The division has two key trading centres, Ekerenyo and Ikonge which are fast growing and have attracted a number of people from outside the district. Areas like Nyabwanchani, Motabe Nyameko and Bonyaroranda have pockets of poor people. Due to high population pressure, land has been subdivided into small units with scattered bushes of coffee and tea, which are the main cash crops. The returns from this type of farming are minimal.

Rigoma Division: This division falls in high potential area, however the small land pieces is the main cause of poverty. Areas like Riakworo and Gechona have been fragmented with scattered tea bushes. In Mochenwa most of the land is marshy making farming difficult.

Manga Division: This is where Manga Ridge, a tourist attraction site is found. Major causes of poverty in the area include small land pieces and inaccessibility due to poor infrastructure. The areas hit by poverty include Mokoine, Bondeni and Ensaria.

Nyamira Division had the highest population density of 780 persons/km² in 1999, and 19

per cent of the total population in the district. It is projected to increase to 968 persons per km² at the end of the plan period. This is due to the fact that the division falls in a high potential agricultural area and the location of the district headquarters. This high population pressure has also led to sub division of land into small uneconomical plots essentially used for subsistence farming and construction of residential houses. Nyamira Town, the key urban centre in the district, has attracted a number of people. This coupled with inadequate land has led to increase in population density. The same applies to Rigoma Division and Ekerenyo Division where Keroka Town and Ikonge trading Centres respectively are located. Most people tend to settle around towns and trading centres that have better physical infrastructure like schools, health centres, electricity and other social amenities. The few existing small scale industries coupled with business in major town centres is the major course of high population density.

This is common in the lower parts of the division. On the other hand Borabu Division had the least population of 58,079 persons in 1999. This is because the division is predominantly a settlement scheme area with large pieces of land for commercial farming.

Table 1.2 Projected Population Density by Division

Division	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
Ekerenyo	669	719	754	791	830
Nyamusi	559	601	630	661	694
Manga	682	732	768	806	846
Rigoma	680	731	767	805	844
Borabu	235	252	265	278	291
Nyamira	780	838	879	922	968
Nyamaiya	683	734	7070	808	848
Total	556	597	627	657	690

Source: District Statistical Office, Nyamira, 2001

Table 1.2 shows the district population density was 556 people per km² in 1999 and is expected to increase to 690 people/km² in 2008.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The fact sheet below provides summarized data about the district. It is a snap shot of the district showing area, topography and climate, demographic, population profiles and socio-economic indicators. It also provides data on agriculture, health, water facilities and sanitation, education facilities, communications, trade, commerce and tourism.

Area	
Total area	896.4 km ²
Arable area	818 km ²
Non - Arable land	40 km ²
Water mass	2 km ²
Gazetted Forest	Nil
Urban area	36.4 km ²
Topography and climate	

Altitude Highest Lowest		2100m above sea level 1250m above sea level
Rainfall by station	Kebirigo Tombe Nyansiongo Nyankoba	827.4mm 1388.1mm 1416mm 1200.8mm
Rainfall by seasons Long rains: Short rains:		Dec – June 2,300 – 250mm July – Nov. 600-800mm
Temperature range		10.1 ^o c – 28.7 ^o c
Temperature average		19.4 ^o c
Demographic and population profiles		
Population size (2002)		535,288
Population structure:		
Total number of males		257,757
Total number of females		277,531
Female/male sex ratio		100: 93
Total no. of youthful population (15-25)		133,163
Total pop.of primary school going age (6-13)		134,801
Total pop.of secondary going age (14-17)		63,899
Total labour force (15-64)		271,531
Dependency ratio		100:97
Population growth rate		2.4%
Density		
Highest density	Nyamira Div.	815 persons/km ²
Lowest density	Borabu Div.	257 persons/km ²
Average density		609 persons per km ² .
Rural population		
Rural pop. at the start and end of the plan period 2002 2008		346,931 456,517
Urban Population		
No. of towns with population 2000-10,000		3
Urban population at the start of the plan period		188,358
Crude birth rate		53.7/1000
Crude death rate		10/1000
Under 5 mortality rate		111/1000
Infant mortality rate		80/1000
Life expectancy		M-47 yrs. F-48 years
Total fertility rate		5.4
Social economic Indicators		
Total no. of households		107,000
Average household size		5
Female headed households		26,750
Number of children headed household		Not available
No. of disabled		Not available
Children needing special protection		Not available
Absolute poverty		333,728 (62.3%)
Contribution to Nat. Poverty		2.24%
Average household incomes		Not available
Sectoral contribution house hold income		
Agriculture		43%
Wage employment		41%
Others		16%
No. of unemployment		227,956
Agriculture Sector		
Average farm size (small scale)		0.45 Ha
Average farm size (large scale)		Nil
Main food crops produced		Maize, beans, sorghum, Finger millet
Main cash crops produced		Tea, Coffee, Pyrethrum
Total acreage under cash crop		13960 Ha (2000)

Main storage facilities (on and off farm)	Onfarm: Off Farm:	Bags, improved crips Silos
Population working in agriculture/livestock sector 1999		423,729 (1999 pop. Census)
Land carrying capacity		2.5 livestock units/ha
Main fish types		Tilapia, cat fish
Population of fish farmers		842
No. of fish ponds		1046
Size of gazetted forests		Nil
Size of non-gazetted forests		292.5 Ha
Main forest products		Timber, wood fuel
% of people engaged in forest related activity		0.05%
Cooperatives		
No. of active cooperatives by Type:		
Jua Kali		2
Dairy		8
Multi purpose		1
Sacco		5
Coffee		6
Pyrethrum		17
Farm purchase		2
Total		41
Key coops which have collapsed in the last five years		Not available
Total registered members by type		
Jua Kali		1,561
Dairy		6,325
Multi purpose		5,116
Tea		11,485
Coffee		31,968
Pyrethrum		5,312
Farm purchase		523
Total		62,290
Total turn over by type (Kshs) 2001		
Jua kali		1,332,011
Dairy		2,433,157
Multi purpose		600,008
Tea		24,683,162
Coffee		16,001,853
Pyrethrum		781,366
Farm purchase		22,135
Total		45,853,692
Water and Sanitation		
Number of households with access to piped water		4,880
Number of households with access to potable water		40,080
Number of permanent rivers		6
Number of wells		290
Number of protected springs		532
Number of boreholes		22
Number of dams and pans		14
No. of households with roof catchments		
Average distance to the nearest potable water point		0.6 km
No. of VIP latrines		897
Health Sector		
Most prevalent diseases		Malaria, URTI, skin diseases
Doctor/patient ratio		1:65,000
No. of hospitals		2
Number of health centres		21
Average distance to the nearest health facility		7 km
% household with access to health centres		78%
Education		
Pre-primary		
No. of Pre-primary schools (public)		384
Total enrolment by sex:	Boys	10,789 (50%)
	Girls	10,912 (52.5%)

Teacher/pupil ratio		1:36		
Primary				
Number of primary schools		388		
Enrolment by sex:	Boys	58,275 (93%)		
	Girls	57,619 (92%)		
Dropout rates by sex:	Boys	5.8%		
	Girls	5.3%		
Teacher/ pupil ratio		1:36		
% Average years a school attendance by sex:	Girls	4 – 6 yrs		
	Boys	5 – 7 yrs		
Secondary				
Number of schools (public)		128		
Enrolment by sex:	Boys	13,554 (46%)		
	Girls	12,508 (42%)		
Drop out rates:	Boys	3.5%		
	Girls	8.7%		
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:56		
Average years of schools/attendance by sex	Girls	12 – 14 yrs		
	Boys	13 – 15 yrs		
Main training institutions		Youth Polytechnics (36)		
		Teachers Colleges (1)		
Adult Literacy				
No. of adult literacy classes		192		
Enrolment by sex:	Male	510		
	Female	1663		
Literacy levels by sex:	Female	69.6%		
	Male	81.4%		
Energy Sector				
Number of households with electricity connections		6099		
Number of trading centres with electricity		14		
% rural households using solar power		Nil		
% households using firewood/charcoal		95%		
% households using kerosene		93%		
% households using gas		0.8%		
Transport Facilities				
Total length of roads		662.0 km		
Road class		Bitumen	Gravel	Earth
International Trunk - A		0.0	0.0	0.0
National Trunk B		18.0	0.0	0.0
Primary - C		10.0	78.7	0.0
Secondary – D		0.0	143.8	0.0
Minor - E		2.1	58.6	173.3
Rural Access - R		0.0	89.8	0.0
Sugar - S		0.0	0.0	0.0
Tea – T		2.0	16.8	15.0
Wheat - W		0.0	0.0	0.0
Settlement – S		0.0	19.4	34.5
Government Access – G		0.0	0.0	0.0
Total		51	407.1	222.8
Total length of railway line no. of stations		Nil		
No. of ports including inland container depots		Nil		
No. of airports and airstrips		Nil		
No. of water ways		Nil		
No. of public service vehicles		295		
Communication				
Number of Households with Telephone connections		388		
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections		569		
Mobile service coverage		0.2%		
Number of post/sub-post offices		15		
Number of telephone booths		38		
Number of households without radios		32,901		

Trade Commerce and tourism	
Numbers of trading centres	53
Number of hotels	
Number of tourist hotels	1
Number of tourist attraction	Manga ridge, Kiabonyoru Hills, Nkora Hills, Keera Falls, Kiomachingi Hills
Number of registered hotels	18
Number of licensed business	7,098
Total number of informal Sector enterprises	1088
Banks and Financial Institutions	
No. of banks	2
Volume of credit provided	Not available
No. of other financial institutions	2
Volume of credit provided	Not available
No. micro-finance institutions	2

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the 1997-2001 Plan accompanied with an in-depth analysis of the implementation status of the projects that were planned over the plan period. The chapter further addresses the linkages of the 2002-2008 plan and other key long and short-term policy documents. In depth analysis of the major challenge and cross cutting issues is also discussed here with a view to understanding the conditions in the district that may accelerate or retard the achievements of effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction in the district.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 PLAN

The 1997-2001 District Development Plan focused on industrialization to alleviate poverty through private sector investment based on reasonable assessment of resource availability and targets, in line with Public Investment Programme. Its major objective was to transform the country from an agriculture economy to a newly Industrialized Country (NIC) by the year 2020. It was believed that industrialization would create jobs and reduce poverty. The district recognized the need to industrialize as the only sure way of creating employment opportunities and reducing poverty. This would result in improving the living conditions of the people.

At the beginning of the 1997-2001-plan period, the district embarked on addressing some constraints that could hinder industrialization. At the top of the list were inadequate infrastructural facilities. Other obstacles were underdeveloped human resources, poor marketing facilities and inaccessibility to credit facilities. The district envisaged that an enabling environment was crucial for industrial development. Given that the majority of the district population derive their livelihood from agriculture, there was need to address the problems facing the sector, which was to play a key role in industrialization. The situation, however, did not change much due to various reasons highlighted.

During the period under review, financial allocation to the projects within the department were drastically reduced due to the difficult economic times the government was facing and freeze on donor funding. In the last three years of the plan period, there was hardly any department that implemented projects smoothly.

Public Sector Reform Program also affected many development projects. Many GOK staffs were reduced hampering implementation of development activities. The few NGOs based in the district were not spared either as they cut down both staff and financial assistance to development projects. They are now concentrating on providing capacity building support to CBOs.

The District was able to prepare a DPRSP Consultative Forum where all stakeholders were involved in charting out way forward in alleviating poverty. This was a step in the right direction as the communities were able to participate in budgeting process and identify their priorities according to need.

The health facilities in the district continued to provide both curative, preventive and promotional care services despite some shortfalls particularly in rehabilitation, equipping and transport in the health facilities. Probation department concentrated in provision of

service such as making of court inquiries, supervision of probationers, making home visits to probationers and their families guidance and counselling. An analysis of crime trends in the district during the concluding plan period reveals that there were a lot of crime of assault emanating from land disputes and theft. This indicates that the population increase is exerting undue pressure on land and if this trend continues, the district is bound to experience more of such cases.

During the period under review, the co-operative societies remained unchanged as the number remained the same at 41 societies. However, both consumer and producer co-operatives were active in the district although the number of members reduced from 77,272 to 62,290. The total share capital increased from Kshs.18m to Kshs.45m over the plan period.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

A close check on the implementation of the 1997-2001 Development Plan reveals that about 21 per cent was achieved. This was mainly due to lack of funds to complete the projects earmarked for the plan period. This situation was worsened by the withdrawal of funds by major donors.

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

Department	No. Of projects proposed during 1997-2001 plan	No. of projects implemented	% Implementation projects (physical and financial)		Total cost of projects implemented Kshs
Water	19	3	16	0.05	5,038,000
Health	10	3	30	0.4	2,203,000
Social Services	7	2	30	0.2	4,858,981
Children	4	1	25	0.02	1,400,000
Forest	7	1	15	0.14	370,000
Roads	8	2	25	0.02	15,800,000
Education	4	4	60	46	21,261,488
Planning	1	1	99	99	9,762,606
Public Health	8	Nil	-	-	-
Fisheries	3	1	33	0.2	300,000
Police Createrum	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative	13	1	8	-	5,049,624
Agriculture	6	2	33	52	14,923,143
Veterinary	8	Nil	-	-	-
Total	98	21	21		

Source: District Planning Unit, Nyamira, 2001

Water Sector: In this department, little was achieved. The sector was hardest hit with the pulling out of the donor (Netherlands) from funding water projects. This sector witnessed change of policy with emphasis in participatory management, provision of water and sanitation gradually shifting to local authorities, communities, NGOs and private sector. Since the said beneficiary sectors had not been prepared for the undertaking, a number of water projects stalled making the sector to record a dismal 16 per cent implementation rate as only 3 out of 19 projects were implemented. The proposed rehabilitation works for Nyamira and Nyansiongo Water Supplies under El-Nino Programme are at tendering stage.

Health Sector: In the health department, a number of proposed activities did not take off due to lack of funds. The most affected areas were rehabilitation and equipping of health facilities. The sector therefore, recorded 30 per cent implementation. The facilities that were funded include Keroka, Ekerenyo and Mochenwa Health Centres. However, the Ministry continued to offer curative, preventive and promotive care services in order to reduce disease incidences.

Roads Sector: The roads department was able to rehabilitate a number of roads in the district despite experiencing a lot of difficulties ranging from inadequate funding to frequent breakdown of machines and equipment. The upgrading of Kisii – Chemosit (C21) road to bitumen standard under contract was terminated in August 2000. It is however, important to note that the district experiences high rainfall and has good agricultural soils, which unfortunately do not auger well for maintenance of roads. The high rainfall and hilly terrain result in high erosion rates that need to be addressed frequently but the low level of funding could not allow this. The population density is also high and thus cases of encroachment on road reserves and blockages of drainage structures are also frequent. However, the department was able to rehabilitate at least 25 per cent of the targeted roads.

Social Service Department: the major activity undertaken by the department did IFAD WESKAP fund group development. This activity stalled at 30 per cent implementation due to suspension of the programme. Other activities implemented by the department include a social welfare programme where the clients received counselling and referral services; 47 of them were placed under vocational rehabilitation and provided with tools and equipment. A number of youth/women groups were established and registered and their leaders and members were trained under youth women development programmes. Grants/loans were however, not provided due to lack of funds. Other projects like the proposed Miruka Sheltered Workshop for the disabled failed to take off due to non-funding.

Forest Department: Due to change of policy from the producer to the facilitator, the art/skill of seedling production, tree planting and management is being taken to the farmers and other individual institutions through training. During the plan period the only activity, which the department undertook, was extension services. The rest did not take off due to lack of funds. The department however, managed to offer technical assistance to private individual groups and institutional tree nurseries. Training for agro-forestry land use systems was conducted for the youths with assistance from AMREF. The department also has been organising field meetings.

Children's Department: During the plan period the department handled 2329 children's cases. The project that was under implementation by the department was rehabilitation of Manga Juvenile Remand Home that was started in 1989. Foundation was laid and fencing done. This reflects 25 per cent implementation rate. Much could not be done due to inadequate funding.

Agriculture Department: During the plan period Agricultural sector recorded positive results from the various industrial crops. In this sector, out of 6 proposed projects only two were implemented which reflect a 33 per cent implementation rate due to inadequate financing from GOK and Donors. IFAD WESKAP programme that started in 1996/97

under the department, however, stalled half way due to suspension of funding. This was meant to be a seven-year programme whose major objective was to alleviate poverty and improve small holders income and food security. Other programmes like National Livestock Development Programme, National Soil and Water Conservation, the department successfully implemented safe and effective use of pesticides and Poultry Development Programme. On the other hand, fertilizer promotion project and Kenya Market Development Programme did not take off due to lack of funds.

The department cited high cost of farm inputs and livestock feeds, inaccessibility to credit facilities, impassable roads and small land sizes as the main constraints to increasing agricultural production.

Fisheries Department: During the plan period the department recorded positive results despite facing a number of constraints. There was an increase in the number of fish farmers from 790 to 840 with an area under fishponds going up to 155,099m² from 149000 m². The fish harvest also rose from 6226kg to 7307kg, earning the farmers a total of Kshs.408,984. There was also an increase of fish traders in the district and hence more revenue collected for the government. Finally, the department started implementing a trout development project in the district that is 33 per cent complete. Some of the major constraints the department faced include insufficient funds for operation and maintenance, lack of means of transport, inadequate technical staff to carry out extension services, insufficient supply of good quality fingerlings for the farmers and theft of fish in farms thus discouraging the fish farmers.

Trade and Industry: The department of trade managed to assist 57 traders with loans worth Kshs.1.2 million through Nyamira Joint Loan Board. Other financial support was realized from Industrial and Commercial Development Cooperation (ICDC) and Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE). The department also kept on monitoring the distribution of essential commodities that went on smoothly.

Several traders were trained on book keeping and business management in seminars and workshops. The department was also able to issue various categories of different types of business licenses to a total of 6,567 traders.

Education department: The district recorded a marginal increase in the number of primary schools from 381 in 1996 to 388 in 2001 with pupil enrolment of 115,894. The number of secondary schools also went up to 128 in 2001 from 92 in 1996 with student population of 26,062 as indicated in the fact sheet. The district also received a total Kshs.21,261,488 government bursary fund during the period under review.

It is important to note that the respective school's Parents Teachers Association (P.T.A) leaving the department with supervisory/inspection role, which has been going on under district panel inspection, managed all development projects in this sector.

Department of Police: The only activity, which the department undertook was maintenance of law and order through ensuring of community security. Although the crime levels are going down there is need to equip the police force fully and open more posts. Other planned projects such as construction and rehabilitation of police stations/posts did not take off due to lack of funds. This impacted negatively on

providing security, which is paramount in development.

Constraints: The main reason for non-implementation was inadequate funding and low community participation, poor marketing facilities, inaccessibility to credit facilities and inadequate and poorly developed local raw materials for industrialization.

Lessons Learnt: The major lessons learnt are, need to network and collaborating, capacities building for the community, resource mobilization by all stakeholders, harmonisation of resources and efforts and sharing of resources and experience. Others lessons learnt are joint action plan by all stakeholders, community participation in development projects and timely disbursement of funds by the government.

The way forward: The DDC however, recommends that there is need to fund and complete the on-going projects on which a lot of money has already been spent. Given that the implementation rate is too low there is need to propose few projects that have more benefits and can be completed within the plan period.

There is also need for other stakeholders especially the communities and private sector to play a central role in project implementation. This will facilitate their support (funding) now that donor funds are becoming scarce and unpredictable.

Finally, there is need to harmonise budget ceilings for the various ministries in the districts with those of headquarters so that the departments are aware about what they have for preparation of budget proposals accordingly.

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

The National Development Plan is a policy document, which contains a broad framework for attaining development goals set within the specific plan period. It also contains a theme, which highlights the policy objectives and targets to be achieved by various sectors of the economy within the same specified period of time. The District Development Plan on the other hand is a policy document that translates the broad policy objectives of the National Development Plan into implement-able activities i.e. DDP operationalize the NDP. The aim of the DDPs is to incorporate the needs of the local and direct resources towards specifically identified targets, which are essential for sustainability of local level projects and programmes.

Through the NDP therefore, the Government attempts to tackle poverty problem in the country. It identifies poverty reduction as one of the national development priorities. Others are HIV/AIDS pandemic, poor infrastructure and unemployment. In addressing poverty problem in the country, the government has already developed a long-term plan, that is National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP). However, in the short term and medium term the government has developed the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), which is, a three year rolling financial plan geared towards implementing the national plan. The NDP, NPEP, PRSP and DDP are therefore policy documents outlining the measures the government intends to put in place in tackling poverty.

It is also important to note that the PRSP consultations were the first in the country to involve the poor and the vulnerable in the design, planning and implementation of

poverty reduction programmes and activities. The involvement of the poor and other stakeholders in poverty reduction planning enhances ownership and transparency in the implementation of the above policy documents. The same will be extended to preparation of the District Development Plan where apart from the government departments; other stakeholders will also be involved. On the other hand, the District Development Plan sets out specific goals concerning reduction in poverty. It also proposes the kind of interventions needed to reduce poverty. It will borrow heavily from the District PRSP report. It is expected that by the end of the plan period the proportion of the poor households will be reduced significantly.

The plan recognizes the existence of several policies documents and Sessional Papers that set broad sectoral agenda. The plan harmonizes all these and will be the guiding document for development programming in the district. The DDP is a benchmark for translating national policy objectives as provided in the National Development Plan and other policy documents into tangible district specific programmes and projects hence, the link is modified when the DDP projects and programme implement the NDP objectives.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Despite having a number of major development challenges, which have a bearing in project implementation, poor road network still stands out as a major bottleneck to the district's development. The state of roads in the district is yet to attain economical standards. Given that the district depends entirely on agricultural production it implies that with the poor road network, returns from this sector are minimal thus increasing poverty. Others are, increasing level of unemployment, increasing school drop out rates, credit facilities, land fragmentation, and increasing spread and impact of the HIV/AIDS scourge.

2.4.1 Population Growth

Population size: According to 1999 population census the district had a population of 498,102 persons with a growth rate of 2.4 per cent per annum. This population is projected to increase to 618,195 persons at the end of the plan period as indicated in Table 2.2. The population growth is likely to exert pressure on land resources and provision of social amenities. There is therefore need to intensify family planning campaigns.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age Cohorts

Age cohorts	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
0-4	74,161	79,698	83,616	87,728	92,041
5-9	70,633	75,906	79,638	83,554	87,663
10-14	84,664	90,985	95,458	100,152	105,077
15-19	66,705	71,685	75,210	78,908	82,788
20-24	46,662	50,146	52,611	55,198	57,912
25-29	35,617	38,276	40,158	42,133	44,204
30-34	24,971	26,835	28,155	29,539	30,992
35-39	25,294	27,182	28,519	29,921	31,392
40-44	16,773	18,025	18,912	19,841	20,817
45-49	13,089	14,066	14,758	15,483	16,245
50-54	10,161	10,920	11,456	12,020	12,611
55-60	6,968	7,488	7,856	8,243	8,648
60-64	6,428	6,907	7,248	7,604	7,978
65-69	4,908	5,274	5,534	5,806	6,091
70-74	3,854	4,142	4,345	4,559	4,783
75-79	2,577	2,769	2,906	3,048	3,198
80+	3,079	3,309	3,472	3,642	3,821
Age NS	1,558	1,674	1,757	1,843	1,934
Total	498,102	535,289	561,609	589,223	618,195

Source: District Statistical Office, Nyamira, 2001

The young population 0-14 years accounts for 46 per cent of the total population. The potential labour force 15-64 is 49 per cent. The population of the elderly, which is 64 years and above accounts for 4 per cent of the total population. The dependency ratio is estimated to be 100:95 which means that 51 per cent of the total population is supported by 49 per cent of the active labour force. The diversion of potential savings to consumption implies that fewer funds are available for investment, leaving the district in a cycle of poverty. There is therefore, need for appropriate measures to be adopted to reduce dependency ratio in order to break the poverty cycle. With 49 per cent of total population falling on 0-14 years age cohort, the demand for social amenities is high, straining the limited resources and increasing prevalence of poverty.

Table 2.3 Population Projections by Age and Sex

Age Cohorts	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	37,482	36,679	40,280	39,417	42,261	41,355	44,339	43,389	46,519	45,522
5-9	35,484	35,149	38,133	37,773	40,008	39,630	41,975	41,579	44,039	43,624
10-14	42,364	42,300	45,527	45,458	47,765	47,693	50,114	50,038	52,578	52,499
15-19	32,848	33,857	35,300	36,385	37,036	38,174	38,857	40,051	40,768	42,020
20-24	19,914	26,748	21,401	28,745	22,453	30,158	23,557	31,641	24,715	33,197
25-29	14,961	20,656	16,078	22,198	16,868	23,290	17,698	24,435	18,568	25,636
30-34	11,635	13,336	12,504	14,332	13,118	15,036	13,763	15,776	14,440	16,551
35-39	11,631	13,663	12,499	14,683	13,114	15,405	13,759	16,162	14,435	16,957
40-44	8,342	8,431	8,965	9,060	9,406	9,506	9,868	9,973	10,353	10,464
45-49	6,436	6,653	6,916	7,150	7,257	7,501	7,613	7,870	7,988	8,257
50-54	5,060	5,101	5,438	5,482	5,705	5,751	5,986	6,034	6,280	6,331
55-59	3,398	3,570	3,652	3,837	3,831	4,025	4,020	4,223	4,217	4,431
60-64	2,955	3,473	3,176	3,732	3,332	3,916	3,496	4,108	3,667	4,310
65-69	2,321	2,587	2,494	2,780	2,617	2,917	2,746	3,060	2,881	3,211
70-74	1,768	2,086	1,900	2,242	1,993	2,352	2,091	2,468	2,194	2,589
75-79	1,319	1,258	1,417	1,351	1,487	1,418	1,560	1,488	1,637	1,561
80+	1,300	1,779	1,397	1,912	1,466	2,006	1,538	2,104	1,613	2,208
ANS	633	925	680	994	714	1,043	749	1,094	786	1,148
Total	239,851	258,251	257,757	277,531	270,431	291,177	283,729	305,495	297,680	320,516

Source: District Statistical Office, Nyamira, 2001

The female population in the district was 258,251 against 239,851 males in 1999 as indicated in Table 2.3. This gives the female to male ratio of 100:93. The table also shows that female population is highest in age 20 years and above. This is as a result of migration of male population to other parts of the country in pursuit of further studies, employment opportunities and land. The trend also implies that even after retirement many people opt to settle elsewhere. The figures are projected to rise to 297,680 and 320,516 male and female respectively reflecting an increase of 11 per cent and 13 per cent.

Table 2.4 Populations for Selected Age Groups by Sex

Age group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13	62,753	62,683	67,438	67,363	70,754	70,675	74,233	74,150	77,883	77,786
Primary										
14-17	29,517	29,943	31,721	32,178	33,280	33,761	34,917	35,421	36,634	37,162
Secondary										
15-49	-	123,344	-	132,552	-	139,070	-	145,908	-	153,083
Fertility										
Labour										
Force										
15-64	117,188	135,488	125,938	145,603	132,129	152,762	138,626	160,274	145,442	168,154

Source: District Statistical Office, Nyamira, 2001

Age group 6-13 years (Primary): The population of primary school going age group in the district has been rising steadily as shown in Table 2.4. The number was 125,436 in 1999 and is projected to increase to 141,429 in 2004 and 155,679 at the end of the plan period. This accounts for 25 per cent of the total population. This will create a great demand for provision and equipping of primary schools as well as establishment of vocational training centres such as youth polytechnics to cater for primary school

dropouts. These centres are essential for quality education, which is the key to poverty alleviation.

Age group 14-17 years (Secondary): This age group is projected to increase from 59,460 in 1999 to 67,041 in 2004 and to 73,796 in 2008. This represents 12 per cent of the total population. This also implies that there is need for substantial investment in equipping the existing secondary schools, vocational training centres and other learning institutions necessary for imparting skills relevant to fighting poverty as labour productivity is increased.

Female age group 15-49 years: This has been rising over the years. In 1999 it was 123,344 and is projected to rise to 139,070 by 2004 and to 153,083 in 2008. This represents 25 per cent of, the total population. The increase in this population calls for increased maternal and child health care as well as measures for reducing high fertility.

Labour force 15-64 years: This has been increasing over the years and is expected to increase to 168,154 by the year 2008. The increase points out to the need for creating more employment opportunities through small scale and jua kali enterprises and increase in agriculture production, which is the district's mainstay.

Urban Population: Nyamira District is ideally a rural district with Nyamira Town taking the lion's share in terms of the urban population. It had a population of 100,082 in 1999, which is projected, to increase to 107,554 in 2002 and 124,212 at the end of the plan period as shown in Table 2.5. This by any means will cause a lot of strain on the available social amenities. Currently residential facilities are inadequate, there is no proper sewerage system and the road network is not properly maintained. This calls for proper town planning. There is need for a comprehensive physical development plan for the town setting, which sets aside industrial plots, market sites, puts up recreational facilities and maintains the road network to attract investment. The town has already been proposed for municipal status, which will go a long way in addressing the problems facing the residents.

Table 2.5 Urban Population by Sex 1999-2008

	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nyamira	48,083	51,999	51,673	58,629	54,213	58,629	56,879	61,512	59,676	64,536
Keroka*	19,264	21,065	20,702	22,638	21,720	23,751	22,788	24,919	23,909	26,144
Nyansiongo	16,694	15,611	17,940	16,776	18,822	17,601	19,748	18,467	20,719	19,375

Source: District Statistics Office, Nyamira, 2001

*Part of Keroka Town falls in Kisii Central District.

Other key urban centres, which have comparatively high population concentration, are Keroka and Nyansiongo. These two are important transit points along Nairobi – Nakuru – Migori highway. All these centres have electricity, which has led to small-scale enterprises, which is key to poverty alleviation.

2.4.1 Poverty

Absolute poverty in the district is defined, as inability by the poor to access basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter and other social-economic activities such as education and health facilities.

Despite significant progress made, poverty remains the greatest challenge facing the district and the whole country despite the significant initiatives made towards poverty reduction. The Welfare Monitoring Survey series of 1992 and 1994 indicates that the problem of absolute poverty is widespread and has become more and more entrenched. The second Report on Poverty in Kenya volume 1 of June, 2000 reveals that 67 per cent of the total population in the district are classified as living in absolute poverty. These are the people with little or no access to basic social services. The district's contribution to national poverty is 2.24 per cent.

The 2001 Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) study conducted by AMREF and District PRSP Consultative Forum confirmed that over 50 per cent of the population cannot meet the minimum basic needs such as housing, health, clothing and school fees.

Among the major causes of poverty in the district include impassable roads, small land parcels, inadequate health services, inaccessibility to credit facilities, inadequate energy supply, laziness and idleness, insecurity and agricultural decline among others. Low agricultural and livestock production due to low rates of adoption of new technologies and poor marketing systems are other causes of poverty.

Effects of poverty in Nyamira District manifests itself in the following forms: high incidences of diseases such as malaria respiratory tract infection, diarrhoea diseases, skin diseases and sexually transmitted diseases (including HIV/AIDS), High Infant Mortality Rate (80:1000) and the under 5 mortality (111:1000).

The worst hit parts of the district are the lower parts, and areas bordering Bomet District. In all divisions except Borabu Division, due to population pressure land has been subdivided into uneconomical units whose returns are minimal hence increasing poverty. This can be described as food poverty as what is produced from these farms cannot sustain the families. Poverty therefore, is both a cause and effect of high population growth and environmental degradation. The most vulnerable groups includes landless, disabled, female headed households, subsistence farmers, the unemployed and HIV/AIDS orphans.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS pandemic is currently a major development problem in the country and has been declared a national disaster. In Nyamira, although the people acknowledge the existence of the disease, it is difficult to establish the exact figure of those infected by the disease, as they do not disclose their sero-positive status. This is made worse by lack of testing equipments in the district. In the district, HIV/AIDS is caused mainly through promiscuity, blood transfusion, use of un sterilised needles, poverty in the case of young girls and women, traditional practices and beliefs like wife inheritance, circumcision and ear piercing. The prevalence rate, however, is estimated to be 17 per cent, which is well

above the national figure of 13.5 per cent. In the district, the disease affects all age groups especially the people in the age bracket 10 to 35 years, majority of whom are sexually active adolescents. This is compounded by financial stress, which forces them to engage in high-risk behaviour, which leads to the spread of STDs and HIV/AIDS.

The increased number of cases of HIV/AIDS is having a negative impact on the population and social economic gains that the district has achieved over the years. Besides, huge increase in health expenditures, the rising dependency ratio and dropping productivity levels has resulted to increasing poverty among the communities. Control of HIV/AIDS spread is therefore crucial in fighting poverty.

At household level, the HIV/AIDS pandemic has imparted negatively. Many children whose parents die of AIDS lack the basic necessities for survival and are kept out of school to care for the sick and help support the family business. The number of elderly destitute without anyone to look after them is rising, the situation is worsened when the little income earned at family level is spent on treatment and funerals, leaving little or nothing to support the surviving family members.

The impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic at village level is manifested in the overstretched resources of families and villages to address the needs of the infected and affected orphans. Many orphans are now heading households and therefore are unlikely to attend school, receive immunization, or health care. Resources, which would have been used for productive investment, are diverted to health care, orphan care and funerals. HIV/AIDS strikes the most productive age group implying that labour productivity is affected. This will, therefore, affect the level of output at the village level, which will in turn exacerbate poverty. The impact of HIV/AIDS at community level is similar to the one at village level.

HIV/AIDS epidemic threatens to undermine achievements in literacy and the supply of experienced labour force in the Agriculture sector that employs nearly 80 per cent of the labour force in the district is threatened by HIV/AIDS epidemic. Productivity has dropped due to morbidity and mortality of labourers resulting in low agricultural output. This has threatening effects on food security and affects plans to reduce poverty and ensure sustainable growth. In the health sector, HIV/AIDS is now straining the limited health facilities accounting for up to 55 per cent of bed occupancy in the district. Spending on HIV/AIDS care is therefore, crowding out spending on other health programmes.

In its effort to arrest the scourge, the department of health has been carrying out awareness creation of the existence of the disease. The government has also provided STD treatment drugs. Other development partners such as HIV/AIDS prevention and care (HAPAC) project has been supplementing the government efforts.

Despite of all the above, behavioural change has been a problem. Some members of the community still do practice outdated cultures like female genital mutilation (FGM). Some opt to go to quacks and traditional healers instead of health facilities, which have drugs. Irregular funding of programmes thus hampering the smooth implementation of activities targeting HIV/AIDS has worsened this. In order to stem out the spread of the disease in the district, there is need to intensify education on behavioural change, involve

and mobilise the community in taking the responsibility in prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS and provision of care to the people with the dreaded symptoms.

The District AIDS Control Committee (DACC) in conjunction with constituency AIDS Control Committee (CACC) will face the challenges of design and promotion of appropriate safety nets for care, education and support to orphans and widows through community participation, children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS need to be protected from exploitation and discrimination using existing laws. Counselling will be intensified taking into account the need for voluntary testing and confidentiality. Efforts will focus on promoting socio-cultural norms, values and beliefs in the community that will help reduce the risk of HIV infection and institute multi-sectoral campaigns against AIDS using churches, schools, news media, NGOs and Provincial Administration. Emphasis will be on availing condoms and researched drugs e.g. S71 at grass root level, and popularising home based care as opposed to hospitalisation where necessary.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

The district's female population stood at 258,251 in 1999, which is 52 per cent of the total population. This implies that any worthwhile intervention on poverty must reach out to women. The PPA study of 2001 revealed that the majority of women participated in productive work while men spent most of their time of the day in unproductive activities. Most men in the clusters where the study was done could not clearly account how they spent their time. This negative image is also reflected in accessibility to and ownership/control of key resources. Women work in the farms but it is the men who enjoy the fruits. Although it is recognized that women are responsible for producing food, they have least access to means of production, receive the lowest wages and know least about how to improve the productivity of land with modern inputs and technology. Migration by men to urban centres to escape poverty traps has increased the number of women who have to carry the full burden of earning income and managing households. The worst forms of poverty persist because of lack of high social status, education and opportunities for women, which lead to early marriages and pregnancies. Lack of basic health care facilities in turn leads to high child and maternal mortality rates.

Most societies are patriarchal and females have all along been relegated to lower spheres. They hold lower political, social and economic status. Attainment of gender equality is crucial at household, community and district levels. This will contribute significantly to poverty eradication, economic growth and development.

Violence occurring in the family and within the general community is a gender concern that is a fundamental challenge to economic growth and development in the district. The common violence includes wife battering, sexual abuse of the girl child, rape, sexual harassment and intimidation at work and educational institutions, forced prostitution among others. Gender violence has physical, psychological and social effects like loss of life, severe injuries, depression, suicide and even isolation. All these effects impact negatively on poverty reduction and sustainable growth.

There is higher proportion of women than men in the labour force (see Table 2.4) in the district. Women are concentrated in lower job categories with low earnings and benefits hence low economic status. In rural areas, while women spend more time working in the

farm, they, however, have little or no control over the returns. Furthermore, earnings from cash crops like tea, pyrethrum and coffee are usually collected and exclusively spent by men, thus leaving women in absolute poverty. Access to extension services and technology is limited for women in rural areas since men own productive assets like land.

Participation and representation in decision-making depicts gender disparity. Women comprise a small proportion of all persons holding elective posts in the locations, divisions and district level. Yet their participation is crucial, as they are the majority in the district. In most instances men are minority voters but comprise a big proportion of persons holding elective posts in the district, specially civic and parliamentary seats.

There is need for new strategies clearly targeting poor women and their children. The only permanent solution for female poverty is to create the environment in which women can stand on their own feet and where they can get equitable access to economic and social opportunities by building their own capacities.

To ensure equal participation and representation at all levels of development, women, men and youth at the grass-root levels need to be sensitised in order to enable women, youth and men to acquire entrepreneurial skills. Increased awareness and understanding of gender issues will need to be done through sensitisation, barazas and publications and distributions of IEC materials. Increased civic education and legal rights of individual men and women that will enhance their self-confidence and understanding of their rights and involvement enhance their participation in development activities.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

In the past years, lightening has been a major threat in the district due to frequent rainfall. There have been cases where lives are lost especially in learning institutions. It is however, important to note that since rain is a natural phenomenon a number of institutions and individuals have acquired lightening arrestors. This however, needs to be intensified in the district especially in areas where a large number of people gather. These areas include government buildings, learning institutions, health facilities and churches.

District Disaster Management Committee and Divisional Disaster Management Committees will be strengthened in order to identify all possible disasters and prepared and integrated scenario-specific contingency plans in anticipation of potential disasters, updated inventory of disaster response resources (human, material and equipment) private and GOK. These committees should prepare and implement a comprehensive public disaster awareness programs through regular public barazas, seminars, schools etc.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation

The district is potentially vulnerable in matters of environmental conservation and protection.

The vegetation cover of the entire district is dominated by the Eucalyptus tree species, which is known for its high water consumption capacity. Moreover, the community prefers to have the woodlots at water catchments areas (spring valleys) due to its faster

growth there. This has had adverse effects on the stream volumes especially during the dry spells.

The concern is, should there be a change in the rainfall patterns leading to irregularly spaced unreliable rains, then water will be a problem in the district as the effects of the blue gum trees unfold.

Efforts by the Forest Department and the District Environment Management Committee in trying to sensitise the community on the importance of sparing the water catchments areas of blue gum have not realized tangible gains.

The woodlots undoubtedly play a big role in poverty reduction efforts from their proceeds and provide wood fuel, which about 95 per cent of the population depend on. However, the importance of cheap, ready availability of water as a natural resource and as an aspect in the national poverty reduction strategy needs not be explained here. Farmers should be encouraged to grow indigenous trees along catchments areas and farms to conserve and sustain water.

With the enactment of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, the department is optimistic that some measure of gains will be realized to help conserve and/or improve the water levels in the streams.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty and to spur economic growth. It outlines in detail the priorities, constraints and strategies including projects and programmes to be implemented for all the six sectors namely Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure and Services, Tourism, Trade and Industry, Human Resource Development, Information Communication Technology and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1. Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Given that 91 per cent of the total district area is arable, it follows that the key sector is Agriculture and Rural development and efforts should be made to develop and make it thrive. There is need to address the low farm yields in the district through improved and sustainable agricultural intervention such as soil fertility improvement, soil conservation, improved animal husbandry practices, nutrition and breeding. It is envisaged that by the end of the plan period there will be remarkable improvement in all areas of this sector. On the other hand, livestock disease surveillance, control and treatment will be stepped up to reduce livestock losses.

3.1.3 Importance of the sector in the District

Agriculture is the mainstay of the district with 85 per cent of the total population involved in the sector. It is the leading sector in poverty alleviation efforts and income creation. For instance a wide range of both food crops and cash crops are produced in the district, which has ensured food security and minimal cases of malnutrition. The key industrial crops grown in the district, tea, coffee and pyrethrum earn the farmers' income and foreign exchange to the country. For the last five years these crops earned the farmers over Kshs.5.9 billion. This was far below the projected figure of Ksh. 7.4 billion.

The agro-processing industries in the district have also created employment opportunities to the locals and improved the roads linking the farms to the factories. On the other hand, the livestock sector earned the farmers over Kshs 2,835,353,000, from milk production. The government also gets revenue from issuance of dispatch notes, licensing of banda, licensing of flayers, butchers and meat carriers. A number of groups have started venturing into environmental conservation and have established tree nurseries whose seedlings earning them income. Finally fish farming, which is being introduced in the district, has a bright future since it will provide income and a source of proteins.

The agriculture sector recorded positive results from the various crops. The production of tea increased from 51,082,151 kg in 1996 to 58,466,702 kg in 2000 earning farmers Ksh.5.4 billion. Pyrethrum however declined marginally from 158,616 kg in 1996 to 128,666 kg in 2000 earning farmers Ksh.42,560,028, while coffee production earnings increased to Kshs.535 million. Maize, finger millet, beans and peas have all been doing well over the last five years. Between 1997 and 2000 the produce of these crops was valued at Kshs.11.1 billion.

3.1.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector

Stake holder	Role
NGOs	They participate through capacity building and providing resources to the beneficiaries.
Donor Agencies	Provide technical support, capacity building and provision of resources.
Department of Agriculture & Livestock	Provision of extension services; Provision of inputs.
Private Sector	Provision of credit through financial and non-financial institutions.
Community	Actual participation in agricultural activities; Management of committees; Provision of locally available resources and labour.
Research Institutions KARI & KIRDI	Development of new varieties.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Avail enough food at household level; Increase income for farm families by sale of cash crops, horticultural crops and surplus food crops; Use of soil conservation structures.	High cost of farm inputs; Inadequate extension services; Inaccessibility to credit facilities; Small land parcels; Liberalization; Soil erosion due to non terracing;	Subsidize farm inputs; Training of field extension providers with new technologies; Improve bulking sites; Intensify farmers training field days, demonstrations; intensify campaigns on better land use.
Research and Development	Soil fertility; Improve crop yield; Improvement of livestock genetic potential.	Inadequate funding for research.	Need for farm trials; Need to establish model farms for demonstration purpose; Training of extension staff.
Livestock Development	Reduce livestock losses; Development of pastures and fodder crops; Upgrading of cattle; Provision of extension services.	High cost of pesticides and farm inputs; Diminishing land sizes; Inadequate breeding services.	Subsidizing the farm inputs; Intensify napier grass production; Silage making to conserve surplus fodder; Promotion of utilization of farm by products; Establish bull schemes supports dairy groups and societies to establish AI schemes.
Rural Water Supply	Increase per cent of households accessible to potable water.	Inadequate funding; Planting of blue gums at catchments areas.	Involve the private sector, communities, NGOs and the local authorities to participate in provision of water; Increase funding for rehabilitation of existing water

			supplies; Intensify replacement of blue gums with indigenous trees.
Cooperative Development	Effective cooperative movement that can mobilize resources for development.	Mismanagement by committee officials; Political interference; Inadequate information especially to members; Liberalization.	Government to intervene and prosecute those embezzling funds; Continuous education and training of co-operators; Enforce the coop. Act and societies by-law.
Environment	Proper management and sustainable use of wood resources; Increase vegetation cover.	Inadequate funding; Inadequate extension staff; High population pressure.	Training of interested groups; On farm forestry and general environment conservation; Intensify campaign on growth of gravelier; Promote agro- forestry practices; Involve NGOs, private sector, CBOs and local communities in management of natural resources.
Fisheries	Promote fish farming.	Insufficient supply of quality fingerlings; Inadequate technical staff; Theft of fish from farms	Establish more demonstration farms; Provide fingerlings; Extension of farmer training to impart new skills of fish farming.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

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

Project Name Location/division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Project NALEP-SIDA District wide	Promote a holistic approach to agricultural extension with emphasis on broader and more "farmer oriented" extension, equipped to meet the needs and demands of the small-scale farmer.	Address 42 focal areas with about 16,800 farmers.	Provide extension to farmers to enhance food production, increase incomes and improve living standards.
Livestock Dairy Development District wide	To improve the standard of living of the smallholder farm population by increasing the production of the smallholder dairy farming.	Purchase of 4 breeding bulls/year; Establishment of 2 community managed animal assistants; Train 1000 farmers/year.	Development of bull schemes, diseases control, training farmers and extension staff to intensify on farm disease control and acquisition of dairy animals to small-scale farmers.
Heifer Project International Nyamusi & Nyamaiya Division	Improve nutrition; Stimulate growth in the dairy industry; Create employment.	10 women groups per division to benefit annually.	Acquisition of dairy cows for groups.
Safe use of Pesticides Project District wide	Train extension officers, spraying teams and farmers on safe use of chemical; Regular inspection of chemical stores.	2 training sessions per year for staff; 4 farmers training per year.	Training of farmers/stockist and staff on safe and effective use of pesticides.

A: On-going Projects: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Manga Water Supply (GR) Central Kitutu Location Manga Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that safe drinking water is available; To increase the percentage of safe water coverage; To reduce distances to the water sources; To improve revenue collection; To save time for other economic gains; To improve health with safe water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that further development and extension to the existing systems are put in place to enable as many consumers as practicable to have access to safe water; To rehabilitate the supply fully; Serve the Divisional H/Quarters, health centre and nearby consumers plus the institutions with water on completion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve intake works; Replace rising main pipes from 50mm – 100mm; Purchase pumping set capable of pumping 20m/hr.; Construct 100 masonry storage tanks; Protection of 2nd spring; Rehabilitation of the pipeline.
Tombe Water Supply C/Kitutu LocationManga Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable more people access safe water; To improve revenue collection; To improve health standards; To save more time for other economical activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend the service lines every year to enable more people access to safe water; Serve Tombe Tea Factory, Tombe Market centre, Tombe Girls Secondary School and the surrounding areas plus the institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of pipelines; Fencing the compound; Purchase a pumping set capable of pumping 20m/hr to meet the present demand; Purchase various sizes of pipes for extension to reach more consumers.
Nyambaria W/S N/Kitutu Location, Manga Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that both human and livestock have access to safe water; To reduce the distance and time taken to fetch water; To improve health status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain an increase in safe water coverage by carrying out further extension of service lines to take water nearer to the consumers; Potential for good revenue collection for sustainability; Beneficiaries are institutions and the nearby communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of pipeline; Rehabilitation of the weir; Construction of a treatment works i.e. composite filtration unit of capacity 20m/hr.
Nyakome Gravity W/S N/Kitutu Loc. Manga Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase safe water coverage; To reduce the distance to safe water; To provide more communal water points. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend the service lines to areas the water may reach by gravity; The beneficiaries are schools and nearby communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase the pipes and fittings to extend the service lines to other areas within the supply boundaries.
Nyansiongo W/S Nyansiongo Location Borabu Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase safe water coverage for both human and livestock; To improve health status; To improve agricultural earning; To provide more communal water points. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend the service lines annually to reach more consumers; The targeted beneficiaries include the whole Nyansiongo Town Council, the nearby institutions and the divisional headquarters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace the rising main from 50mm to 100mm; Purchase and fit the relevant fittings; Construct the composite filtration unit capable of pacing 20m/hr; Purchase pumping set capable of pumping 20m/hr; Purchase and lay distribution system.
Eronge Water Supply Esise Location Borabu Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that the institutions are served with safe water; To save time for other economic activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The supply will serve Eronge Boarding Primary School, Manga Girls Boarding Secondary School and Chcpngombe Health Centre; The service line will be extended to reach more consumers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desilting the dam; Extension of pipeline to Chepngombe Health Centre; Extension of pipeline to Manga Girls Secondary School; Extension of the communal water points; Construct cattle Trough.

Chepngombe W/S Esise Location Borabu Division	To ensure distribution of safe water for domestic and agricultural use.	Adequate water will be supplied; Five water points will be constructed annually.	Desilting of the dam; Construct communal water points; Construct cattle troughs.
Matutu W/S Supply Makenene Location Borabu Division	To supply safe water to the consumers; To reduce time taken to draw water; To improve health status of the beneficiaries.	Extend service lines to reach more people.	Desilting of the dam; Rehabilitation of the pipeline; Purchase of pumping 20m/hr; Construct masonry storage tank of 100m.
Gesima Water Supply, Gesima Location, Borabu Division	To ensure the community is served with safe water; To save time for other economic activities; To improve health status.	Improve safe water coverage of Gesima people; Serve the institutions within the area; Extend the service lines to encompass more people.	Rehabilitation of the intake works; Purchase of pumping sets capable of pumping 40m/hr. to meet the present demand; Rehabilitation of the distribution system; Construction of a composite filtration unit.
Tinga Water Supply Ekerubo Location Nyamira Division	To serve the Health centre and nearby institutions with safe water; To improve safe water coverage.	Extend the service lines to reach more people.	Re-construction of the retaining wall of the protected spring; Rehabilitation of the pipeline; Installation of a new pumping set.
Mochenwa W/S Gesima Location Rigoma Division	To ensure the supply of safe water to the consumers; To improve health status of the people; To save time taken to fetch water.	Improved safe water coverage; Extend service lines to reach more people.	Rehabilitation of the spring intake; Rehabilitation of the pipeline; Extension of the service lines.
Ekerenyo Water Supply Ekerenyo Location, Ekerenyo Division	To improve on the safe water coverage.	Supply the whole divisional headquarters with safe water; Extend more service lines to move closer to the consumers.	Protect the 2 nd spring; Construct 100m masonry storage tank; Construct a rising main from the protected spring to the tank.
Kowidi W/S, Location North Mogirango Chache, Nyamusi Division	To ensure adequate supply of safe water to the community; To serve the nearby institutions and health centre.	Supply the community and the institutions with safe water; Extend the service lines to move water closer to the consumers; Put up more stand pipes to benefit more people.	Protect spring and gravitate to the people; Construct 100m masonry storage tank.
Ntana/Mabariri W/S Nyamira Division	To ensure adequate supply of safe water to the community.	Extend lines to serve more people; Nearby institutions and health centre will be targeted.	Protect the spring and gravitate to the community; Purchase and lay the pipelines; Construct 100m masonry storage tanks.

A: On-going Projects Programmes: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kenya Finland Livestock Development Programme	To improve the economic viability of dairy cooperative societies through training and management assistance, assist them start small scale industries; Start rural sacco etc.	Train an average of 400 members per society per year for over 15 dairy societies; 7 committee and at least 4 members of staff for the above societies; Start at least 2 rural saccos to cater for the above societies; Start at least 2 small scale dairy plants; Revive the 4 coolers already in societies; Ensure that at least each society has a reliable vehicle to transport the milk to the markets.	Improve the economic viability of dairy societies by conducting the following activities:- Training of members, committee and staff Procurement of dairy equipments and machinery; Start small scale dairy processing plants; Start rural Saccos to provide credit to farmers/members:

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease and Pest Control District wide	To ensure low incidence of FMD/LSD in the district; To reduce incidences of Rabies both in humans and livestock; To reduce incidences of poultry diseases infections.	A total of 49,260 animals will be vaccinated every financial year; 73,890 heads of cattle to be vaccinated annually; A total of 10,000 dogs and 5,000 cats to be vaccinated every financial year; This will be followed by baiting of stray dogs/cats; Approximately 500 dogs will be destroyed annually; 100,000 birds to be inoculated against NCD diseases, fowl typhoid and fowl pox; BQ/Anthrax vaccination will be done annually.	Vaccination will be done mainly against major diseases such as NCD, fowl pox and fowl Typhoid.
Tick Control District wide	To improve dipping figures; To ensure improved management skills in dip committees both public relation and financial management.	Increase dipping to 90% of animal population in every 7 days; Impose quarantines wherever there are outbreaks; Hold 14 workshops for farmers every FY 1000 is targeted.	Strengthen the Tick cleansing Act; Train farmers on the importance of tick control techniques available and taking of dip sample for strength testing and general extension; Conduct training on new technique or immunization against ECF using ECF: M ⁹ method by KARI.
Marketing of Livestock and Livestock Products	To improve hygiene and quality of meat and other livestock products; To improve overall revenue	Increase meat inspectors from 1 to 9 per division (63); Issuance of livestock	Conduct meat inspection Centralise slaughtering at a main slaughterhouse; Improve the auction rings;

District wide	collection from movement permits; Ensure strict statutory regulatory measures in diseases control due to restrictions in uncontrolled livestock movement from one district to the other.	movement permits will be strengthened and strictly followed.	Monitor diseases and control livestock movements.
Livestock Breeding and Upgrading A. I. Services District wide	Ensure good quality animals, improved milk production hence increase in incomes to farmers; Improvement of the local Zebu/cross herds genetic potential in terms of production.	14 women groups and youth groups will be trained every financial year; At least 4 new bull schemes will be started every financial year; 16 private practitioners will be recruited by the end of the plan period.	Conduct training of women groups, youth groups and community based organisations to sensitise them on the importance of AI services; Recruit private practitioners.
Hides, Skins and Leather Improvement Services District wide	Improve overall production figures; Improve the quality of hides and skins; Increase the government revenue accrued to issuance of dispatch notes, licensing of bandas licensing of flayers butchers and meat carriers..	Establish more rural tanneries at least 2 every financial year; Reduce the percentage of grade IV H/skins while increasing the margins of Grade I and II.	Conduct training of slaughter men and flayers; Conduct training of hides and skins traders on improvement of curing premises and storage conditions; Sensitise traders on the marketing of hooves and horns; Step up revenue collection.
Improvement of Extension Services District wide	To educate farmers on their role in economic development regarding needs, delivery of quality services and overall improvement of livestock; To educate farmers on improvement of the genetic potential of their herds with resultant improvement of productivity of the herd; To update the staff on changes in the modern society, farmers needs and technological changes and other requirements in service delivery.	2 farmers workshop (14 per financial year) each with 40-50 participants; 2 field days per division per financial year targeting up to 1000 farmers per year; Farms will be visited on demand as the situation requires with transport cost being met by the farmer; One residential training for 2 days per financial year, 36 technical staff will be targeted.	Conduct supervision and quality control training of the stakeholders and general public; Hold farmers' workshops; Hold field days on farm demonstrations; Conduct farm visits; Conduct staff training.

A: On-going Projects: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Forest Extension Services District wide	To give technical support for better performance; To equip the concerned groups with technical knowledge on how to increase seedlings production for planting and sale; To act as soil and water conservation agent for higher overall farm production.	All involved in forest related activities to have technical know how on forest matters and environmental conservation; Create employment; Conduct at least one training per financial year per division; Have farm and nursery visits regularly in combination with field day training; Support private and individual nurseries with production tools and	Visiting farmers and all others involved in environmental conservation and forest related activities; Train farmers, private groups and institutions on how to establish and manage tree nurseries and agro-forestry concept.

		equipments.	
Local Afforestation Scheme District wide	To establish plantations which can be managed silviculturally under supervision of the department; To increase forest resource base for the district; Biodiversity through protection of indigenous forests/trees.	Gazette the identified ten hill tops and afforest them; Establish tree plantations under sound technical and silvicultural conditions.	To gazette ten hilltops and afforest and re-afforest them.

B: New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Integrated Farm Forestry Training Programme District wide	1	Help farmers and other rural groups realize an alternative source of income through agro-forestry tree – based products; Encourage local factories using wood fuel to establish woodlots/plantation to help check the over-harvesting of the farm-woodlots.	Organize one training per division each financial quarter on farm forestry; Farmers to diversify farm products and use waste lands to establish woodlots; Each of the five (5) tea factories to establish a tree nursery with a prod. Capacity of about 150,000 seedlings.	Train farmers, groups, private institutions on farm forestry techniques and practices. Justification: These will act as income generating activities.
Divisional offices Nyamusi, Nyamaiya and Rigoma Divisions	2	Provide office space for administration and effective delivery of services by foresters; To station the forest guards near their patrol bases; Attract campers, picnic goers, academic tours etc.	To provide accommodation for foresters in Rigoma, Nyamusi and Nyamaiya Divisions; Constant patrols of afforested hill tops to curb wanton tree felling and encroachments; Establish nature trails, camp sites, tree nursery of indigenous species.	Build 3 Divisional Offices; Build outposts on hill-tops (forests) for forest guards; Promote Manga ridge as a tourist attraction site. Justification: Currently the staffs don't have office accommodation, which is important, if the extension staffs are to safeguard the forests.

A: On-going Projects: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Subsistence Small Scale Fish Farming District wide	To increase fish production in the district; Train farmers and extension staff in appropriate fish husbandry technology.	Increase the numbers of fish farmers by 40% from the current 842; Hold farmers and staff training at least once a month in each division.	Construction of new ponds, rehabilitation of old ones, training of fish farmers through extension service.
Trout Development Project Kitaru Dam Borabu Division	To be used for demonstration and supply of good fingerlings.	Complete construction works, equip the building and stock the dam with fingerlings.	Building block consisting of office, store and farm care taker's house under construction.

B: New Project and Programmes Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Demonstration Fish Ponds Manga, Nyamaiya, Nyamusi, Rigoma and Nyamira Divisions	1	To exploit the existing potential for fish farming.	Construct at least one departmental fishpond in each division.	Construction of departmental fishponds for demonstration and supply of fingerlings. Justification: The divisions have high potential for fish farming.
Farmers and Extension Staff Training District wide	2	To equip farmers and extension staff with appropriate fish husbandry technology skills.	Conduct at least one training workshop per month per division.	Carry out training for farmers and staff. Justification: There is need for appropriate fish husbandry technological skills to promote fishing farming.

B: New Project Proposals: Research and Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of Extension Services (PES) District wide	Promote demand driven extension; Encourage participatory and pluralistic provision of extension services; Enhance collaboration in the provision of extension services.	To be determined once the project guidelines are released.	Provide extension to farmers so as to improve husbandry practices; Ensure extension service providers deliver relevant, effective and efficient services.
Small Holder Dairy Project (SDP) District wide	To improve access by smallholder dairy farmers.	3 processors per financial year; 10 marketing agents per financial year; 200 consumers per financial year; 10 agrovets per financial year.	Conduct on farm research and farmers demonstration; Conduct survey on milk production and marketing.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agricultural sector has close linkages to other sectors of the economy. For instance the roads sector is vital in linking the sector to the consumers and the producers, that is: markets, farms and agro-industries. Without developed human resource i.e. skilled labour the agricultural sector will decline. There is need for a healthy farming community, if the sector is to make an impact in the economy. Information technology sector, contributes by giving access to information on what, when and how to produce. Water sector is key as it is one of the ingredients of production.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

It is expected that at least in the medium term, the district will be able to have an efficient road infrastructure and well developed communication system, which will stimulate rapid social economic development within the district. This will be realized through training of contractors on appropriate cost effective technology in infrastructural developments promotion of use of local resources to minimize costs.

The district will also promote labour-based technology in road works thus creating more jobs for the district's growing labour force. Beneficiaries will also be sensitised on the benefits of the projects so that ownership can be prioritised and there by leading the community to safe guard the infrastructural facilities put up. For effective prioritisation and monitoring the district will form divisional committees to undertake this exercise.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The road sector is indispensable for economic, social and cultural growth in the district. Being an agricultural district, the roads play a crucial role ranging from access to production, marketing and consumption centres. Construction and maintenance of the roads can also make significant contribution to poverty alleviation by creating employment opportunities. For instance roads 2000 strategy aims at effective maintenance of the classified network to an economical level of serviceability using local resources, which include labour. Labour-based methods are used to maintain and improve the roads whenever the methods are cost effective.

The use of labour to maintain and rehabilitate the roads provides employment to the local people and boosts the district's economy by injecting money into the rural areas. This will in turn contribute significantly towards the national goals of poverty alleviation by providing jobs and economic growth. On the other hand electricity, is crucial especially in setting up cottage industries, which in turn will create incomes, employment hence reducing poverty.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in this Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	It provides funds, designs, supervises and monitors the implementation of infrastructural projects.
Donors	Provision of funds and technical assistance.
Local Authorities	They supplement government efforts by providing infrastructural facilities in their areas of jurisdiction.
K.T.D.A.	Road maintenance in their area of operation.
Beneficiaries	Contribute through identification, prioritisation and implementation of projects.
	Operation and maintenance.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Transport	Provide adequate facilities for public service vehicles.	No funds set aside for these facilities.	The council to use LATF funds to construct a bus park.
Communication	Expansion of communication services in the district.	High cost of maintenance and vandalism.	Call boxes to be provided at divisional headquarters and security offices; Sub post-offices are established at key trading centres.
Energy	Extension of electricity to all trading and marketing centres.	Non funding of DDC priorities; Commercial energy expensive; Inadequate funding.	Fund and implement DDC priorities under Rural Electrification programme; Encourage groups to venture into solar/biogas energy; Waive VAT on solar kits.
Roads	Rehabilitate the districts road network to motor-able standards.	Inadequate funding, old machinery and equipments; Encroachment of road reserves by the community; High cost of maintenance due to terrain, soil texture and heavy rainfall.	Avail adequate funds; Transparency and accountability in the management of funds for roads maintenance; Government to encourage the community to take up some parts of roads maintenance i.e. bush clearing and culverts opening; Awareness campaigns against road encroachments.
Major Water Works and Sanitation	Construct sewage system for Nyamira Town.	Lack of funds; Plot not set aside; Improper town planning.	Mobilize resources from private sectors/donors.

Urbanization	Proper planning of all key towns, market and trading centres.	Lack of funds to undertake physical development plans.	Provide funds through LATF for this exercise.
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3.2.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
C21 Kisii-Chemosit Road 40.2km	The road serves as the major arterial road to the district and will also serve as an alternate route for Kisii – Kericho – Nairobi roads.	Complete tarmacking of 40.2 Km. of C21.	Provide culverts; Provide drainage structures and box culvert at Sironga; Prepare sub-base, base and wearing course to bitumen standards.
E199/D221/D222 Konate-Nyamaiya-Kadongo 25.4km	To tarmack the roads as it provides the only access to the district headquarters.	To construct to gravel standards then to bitumen; To improve efficiency of the road network.	Provide culverts; Provide drainage structures; Prepare sub-base, base and wearing course to bitumen standards.
C22 Chebilat – Chabera 38.5km	To reshape the road as it is a major arterial road and serves high potential areas.	Gravel all these roads fully; Ensure efficiency and sustainability of these roads.	All these roads require heavy reshaping and gravel of thickness 150mm after compaction; They also need drainage structures and ditches.
Rehabilitation of 110.9 km of road. D223 – 25.2km D224 – 27.3km D220 – 8km D225 – 10.9km D222 – 14.5km D237 – 10km D209 – 15km	To rehabilitate the roads to serve these highly productions areas.	Gravel all these roads fully; Ensure efficiency and sustainability of those roads.	All these roads require heavy reshaping and gravel of thickness; 150 mm after compaction; They also need drainage structures and ditches.
Metamaywa-Melheo-Nyansakia Primary School-Raihigo	To rehabilitate and facilitate marketing of agricultural products.	Gravel all those road fully; Ensure efficiency and sustainability of these roads.	All these roads require heavy reshaping and gravel of thickness 150mm after compaction; They also need drainage structures and ditches.

B: New Project Proposals: Transport

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Bus Park Nyamira Town Nyamira Division	1	To generate revenue to the town council; To create order in matatu business.	Complete and equip the bus park.	To construct bus park at the Nyamira town. Justification: Currently there is no bus park in town; This facility will generate revenue to the Council.

B: New Project Proposals: Communication

Project Names Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of Public Telephone Booths District wide	1	Provide communication facilities in areas currently lacking them.	All divisional headquarters with 7 telephone booths.	To provide public telephone booths to all divisional Hqs and key trading centres without these facilities. Justification: These are vital in the district development.
Establish Sub-Post Offices	2	To provide postal services in areas far from the head office.	Increase the sub-posts offices from 13 to 19.	People are forced to walk long distances for the same; Establishment of sub post offices. Justification: Some areas are currently lacking these services, which means the residents have to walk long distances for the same.

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme District wide	1	To increase the percentage of rural population accessible to electricity.	All market and trading centres as recommended by DDC.	Supply electricity to all DDC priorities. Justification: This will promote cottage industries and create employment.

B: New Project Proposals: Major Water Works and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Sewage System Nyamira Town Nyamira Division	1	To improve the health status of the residents.	Identify a donor; Set aside a plot; Construct the sewage system.	Site selection and construction of the sewage system. Justification: This is a fast growing town lacking a vital facility. This will improve the health status of the residents and revenue to the council.
Rehabilitation of Nyansokia Dam	2	To ensure distribution of safe water for domestic and agricultural use.	Supply water to Nyansokia Primary, Church, and Cattle Dip, Buying centre, supply of water to 60 households.	Desilting the dam Construct cattle trough; Purchase of pumping set; Construct storage tank. Justification: To provide clean water.

B: New Project Proposals: Urbanization

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Preparation of Physical Development Plan District wide	1	To develop physical plans of all urban markets and trading centres.	Complete physical plans for all centres at least 8 per financial year.	Prepare physical development plan for all centres in the district. Justification: This is important for future development of these centres; Currently they are limited to a few centres.

3.2.7 Cross sector linkages

Road transport supports all sectors in the district and nation in general. For instance in agricultural sector it provides the link between the farms, agro-industries and markets. In industrial and commercial sector it makes possible the delivery of raw materials and finished products. Processing of these products does require water and electricity. In social services sector it facilitates the development and utilization of schools, health facilities, community centres and social amenities. Finally, in tourism sector the roads and waterways facilitate the movement of tourists. This calls for efficient and well-maintained road network if these sectors are to be sustained efficiently.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

It is expected that infrastructural facilities, which are a constraint to setting up of industries in the district, be developed. The DDC will encourage the local authorities to develop the sewerage systems and road network to attract investment. On the other hand, the government will embark on maintenance of the road network as a matter of priority. The DDC will also encourage the local authorities to reduce their levies significantly. The business community will be involved in the determination of the rates to be charged. These measures are geared towards providing an enabling environment for sustainable growth and development, which is key in job and income creation hence, reduction in poverty.

3.3.3 Importance of the sector in the District.

This is a very important sector in the district as a source of employment, income and overall development of the district. For instance the district is a host of about nine large-scale industrial enterprises and a number of small scale and medium scale industrial activities that are scattered throughout the district. Most of these are agro-based

industrial activities. The tea factories in the district have directly employed over 3,000 employees and influenced employment of over 30,000 employees in the allied sectors especially in agriculture. More than 150,000 people benefit from the same. Besides the large-scale enterprises, there are quite a number of small-scale industrial activities scattered throughout the district. These activities include bakeries, carpentry, shoe repair, tailoring, posho mills, garages, welding, saloons, barbers etc. Due to poor marketing and financial arrangements they are not profitable which has limited their growth and development. They have however, employed about 5,000 people and benefit more than 200,000 people indirectly.

The sector has also contributed positively in development of infrastructure especially roads connecting tea factories.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Kenya Tea Development Authority	Processing and marketing of tea; Provision of infrastructure in their regions.
Road Department	Construction of roads and maintenance of classified roads.
Banks and Non-bank Financial Institutions	Mobilisation of savings; Provision of credit.
Postal Cooperation of Kenya	Provide postal services.
Telcom Kenya	Provide telecommunication services.
KIRDI and KARI	Carry out industrial and agricultural research.
NGOs	Empowering the communities through training and civic education; Support to development programmes and projects.

3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Promote the development of local entrepreneurs.	Lack of capital Unfavourable loaning system by commercial banks and other tertiary institutions; Lack of electricity in most market centres; Lack of information on available credits and terms of repayment; Inadequate infrastructural facilities; High-level charges by the local authorities.	Avail loans with minimal interest rates, commissions service and ledger fee; Reactivate and strengthen extension services; Provide more funds for training sessions; Local authorities would streamline their licensing system.
Tourism	Develop all tourist attraction sites in the district to generate income and employment.	Tourist attraction points not exploited; Lack of funds to develop this sub sector; Sites not demarcated.	Mobilise resources from the private sector to develop this sector; Local authorities to identify the sites and development; Develop a cultural centre in the district.
Small Scale Industries	Exploit local	Lack of capital;	Financial organizations to

	resource through establishment of cottage industries; Encourage growth and development of small scale industries.	Inadequate infrastructural facilities; Inadequate financial institutions in the district to provide financial resources.	develop programmes/schemes that benefit industrial development; Private sector should be encouraged to invest in industrial development local authorities need to provide basic infrastructural facilities.
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3.3.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Nyamira Trade Development Joint Loan Board Nyamira Division	To promote the small and medium enterprises; To enhance their contribution to the economy.	10 entrepreneurs per financial year.	Provide loans to indigenous industrialists, artisans and business community in the district.
Training and Extension Services District wide	To provide skills and services necessary for business growth and development.	4 seminars to be held per FY; At least 2000 traders will be visited per FY.	Provide extension services by visiting traders in their businesses over technical advice to traders and traders in the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Small-Scale Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Infrastructure for Industrial Development District wide	1	To encourage growth and development of industries.	5 trading centres are identified for the exercise per FY.	Identify and ear mark land for industrial use. Justification: Currently a number of trading centres don't have industrial plots, which are important for the development of this sector.
Training Nyamira Division	2	To increase industrial skills among the stakeholders.	200 stakeholders per financial year; 4 workshops will be held annually.	Sensitise stakeholders on the need to undertake various potential industrial projects in the district; Provide entrepreneurial skills to the stakeholders; Training on industrial management; Justification: Most of the entrepreneurs lack skills to produce quality products that are competitive.
Development and Provision of Market Information District Headquarters Construction	3	To create awareness of the existing industrial projects for investment to the stakeholders; Identify potential industrial projects in the district.	Acquire the facilities; Reach all stakeholders in the district; Produce an inventory on industrial potential.	Acquisition of modern facilities especially computers, typewriters and vehicles; Produce industrial information of pamphlets, periodical reports or annual reports; Distribute the written materials to stakeholders through e-mail e-commerce or as reading materials in the district. Justification: There is need for proper and timely information.

B: New Projects proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tourist hotels Manga Ridge Kiabonyoru Hill Kiomachingi Hill Manga Division, Nyamira Division	1	To develop tourism facilities in the district; Utilize the sites effectively thus creating income and employment to the local community.	Manga Tourist Hotel to be constructed and equipped in the first 2 years 2002-2003; Kiabonyoru Hill to be developed as a tourist site by year 2004; Develop Kiomachingi tourist site by the year 2006.	Construct and preserve key tourist points in the district. Justification: There is a lot of potential in this sector if exploited can generate income and employment.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkage

This sector is virtually linked to all sectors. This includes roads sector for delivery of goods and services necessary for this sector. Agriculture and livestock through provision of the raw materials and markets for agro-industries.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district is expected to take lead in addressing problems facing the sector. The focal areas will be education, social services, health, HIV/AIDS and population.

In connection with this, child-neglect and abandonment will be brought under control during the plan period. The district development committee is expected to encourage the NGOs to move into the district to undertake these activities. Parents will be encouraged to support all programmes that have educational value. Inspection will be stepped up to enhance the quality of education of all levels. On the other hand, emphasis will be put on preventive and promotional services while encouraging the private sector to supplement the government's efforts in delivery of health service.

Finally, a number of youth and women will be encouraged to form self help groups with focus on income generating activities and self employment.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is very important for it contributes directly to the development of the district. The level of development of any region depends on the level of human resources development. For instance in the area of employment, those students who excel in various areas end up with lucrative jobs whose income in most cases is used to develop

the district. On the other hand, informed citizenry is key in decision-making and participation in national development. The sector also improves access to resources.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
NGOs	Provide logistical support to needy families; Carry out training and civic education
Donor Agencies	The provide resources and capacity building.
Beneficiaries	They provide human and material resources for the development of the sector.
Government	Provides policy guidelines.
Private Sector	Provision of credit to communities.

3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
HIV/AIDS	Prevent and advocacy through promotion of behaviour change.	Lack of behaviour change; Lack of testing kits in rural/health facilities.	Capacity building; Reach about HIV/AIDS in schools and colleges; Integrate HIV/AIDS information into all service delivery points.
Education and Training	Intensive supervision and inspection; Improve retention rates in school; Attain universal education for all.	Inadequate supervision; High cost of education; Poverty.	Provision of school bursary funds; Provision of textbooks; Step up inspection.
Health and Nutrition	Preventive and promotional services.	Inadequate funding; Inadequate staff.	Encourage private sector religious organization and CBOs to provide these services.
Culture Recreation and Sports	Support to children in need of special protection; Mobilise local communities to participate in projects that will reduce poverty; Community based nutrition centre establishment.	High cost of living Poverty; Ignorance of child rights; Lack of funds.	Awareness creation; Form groups and start income generating activities; Encourage NGOs to move in to the district; Mobilise resources from the country; Donor/NGOs to support programmes.



3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project proposals: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Div.	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Descriptions
HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control District wide	1	To strengthen capacity and coordination to respond to HIV/AIDS epidemic at the district level.	Form and train all coordination committees; DACCS (1) CACCS (3)	Training will be conducted to these committees. Justification: These are essential for HIV/AIDS intervention.

A: On going Projects/Programmes: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bursary Provision District wide	To promote retention in schools so as to facilitate better completion of the syllabus.	To improve on the dropout rate which is currently too high.	Govt. to provide money to needy and bright children.
Provision of Textbooks District wide	To lessen the burden on parents providing the text books.	To improve on the drop out rate, due to pupils being sent away to buy books.	Government to finance procurement of textbooks.
Inspection and Administration District wide	To make sure the syllabus is completed adequately before exams; Update teachers on the emerging issues in Education.	To improve curriculum delivery.	To check on curriculum implementation as per the set syllabus.
Early Childhood Teachers Education District wide	To attain universal education for all.	Establish more ECD centres and improve on teacher recruitment.	Improve so that as many children access education and the teachers is enough for them.

A: On-going Project/Programme: Health and Nutrition

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Keroka Health Centre Rigoma Division	To make the existing facility effective in service delivery; To provide quality in patient services.	Outpatient amenity wards utility block.	Expansion of inpatient ward; Construct service block; Construct staff quarter; Provide equipments and transport facilities;
Ekerenyo Health Centre Ekerenyo Division	To provide curative services.	Complete male and female wards provide equipments.	Construction of male and female wards; Construction of staff houses; Provide equipment.
Manga Health Centre Manga Division	To expand the facility in order to provide more services.	Complete construction of utility block; Complete water supply system (2 water tanks).	Construct utility block; Put up water storage facilities.
Chepungombe Health Centre Borabu Division	To offer maternity services and other curative services.	Complete maternity wing; Provide water to the facility 2 storage water tanks capacity 5000 litres each;	Construct of maternity wing; Construction of wards; Provision of kitchen equipments.

		Complete construction 2 wards (male/ female).	
Tinga Dispensary Nyamira Division	Provide accommodation facilities; To equip the facility for efficient service delivery.	Equip the facility; Complete 2 staff houses class "E"; Equip the facility.	Construction of staff houses; Provide equipments; Construction of female and male wards.
Nyamusi Health Centre Nyamusi Division		Complete 2 wards (Male/Female); Equip the kitchen	Provision of kit equipments.
Ogango Health Centre Nyamaiya Division	To improve access to health services.	Complete one inpatient block; Complete one water storage tank.	Construct inpatient block Construct water storage tank.
Esani Health Centre Rigoma Division	To provide more facilities for efficient services.	Complete 2 wards (male/female); Complete staff house type 'E'.	Construct male and female wards; Construct staff houses; Equip the health centre.
Isoge Health Centre Borabu Division	To provide maternity facilities and other for improved service delivery.	Provide equipments; Complete construction of maternity wing.	Construct a maternity wing.
Nyamaiya Dispensary Nyamaiya Division	Provide accommodation for staff.	Complete 2 staff houses type 'E'.	Construct staff houses.
District Medical stores Nyamira Division	To avail drugs closer to the beneficiaries; To increase accessibility to health services.	Complete 1 district pharmacy; Procure assorted drugs; Complete 1 guesthouse.	Construct the district pharmacy; Construct a guesthouse at the district hospital.

A: Ongoing projects: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Div.	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Manga Juvenile Remand Home Manga Division	Promote rehabilitation of juveniles so that they can be re-integrated in the community as responsible citizens.	Ensure that the project is 100% implemented.	Putting up dormitories; Administration block, staff houses, Baby Annex dinning hall, water tank, and installation of electricity.
Creation of Awareness District wide	Promote awareness in the district on children's rights.	Ensure that people in the district are aware about the rights of children.	Organizing seminars workshops for community leaders through the assistance of the provincial administration and other stakeholders.
District Children's Advisory Committee DCAC	Strengthen local children advisory committee at the district and divisional levels.	Ensure that DCAC members are all trained on relevant issues.	Training of DCAC members in the district, and creation and strengthening existing divisional children's advisory committees.

A: On-going Projects: Culture, Recreation and Sports (Social Services)

Project Name Location/Div.	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Community Dev. Programme District wide	To involve people in the identification of their needs, planning, implementation and management of projects with a view of alleviating poverty.	Prepare them for change, help them to understand their role as citizens, assisting them to acquire the relevant knowledge skill and attitude that they require to carry out these responsibilities and take action to meet their needs and become self-reliant.	Community Mobilization for participation in development activities; Registration of S.H. Groups; Education and training; Provision of token grants to self help projects; Supervision of self-help projects.

Women Development Programme District wide	To enable women to be more effectively integrated into development efforts.	Ensure that 75% of all women leaders are trained in planning; Two women groups per division per financial year; Four seminars per financial year.	Formation and registration of women groups; Encourage groups to start viable income generating activities/projects; Organizing courses, seminars and workshops for women groups members/leaders; Supporting and providing grants/loans to w/groups; Supervision of w/groups projects.
Youth Development Programme District wide	To create self-employment opportunities for the youth groups.	Organize training and visit to all divisions to train youth, leaders/members on leadership and management skills; Provide them with grants/loans in order to undertake social economic activities; Two groups per division per financial year.	Establishment and registration of Youth groups/organizations; Encourage youth to start viable socio- economic projects; Training youth group leaders/members; Provision of grants/loans to youth groups; Supervision of youth groups projects.
Vocational Rehabilitation Programme District wide	To rehabilitate the disabled persons.	Ensure that all the x-trainees (graduates) form youth groups start viable income generating activities hence uplift their standard of living; Ensure the provision of tool/equipment/finance by national fund for disabled is enhanced by recommending deserving disabled persons and institutions; Fifteen clients per financial year will be targeted.	Offering vocational training to the disabled in the rehabilitation centres; Re-settlement or placement of the ex-trainees (graduates); Provision of tools equipment and orthopaedic aids to the disabled persons; Provide counselling and referral services to the disabled; Catering for the financial and material needs of the disabled persons and institutions.
Social Welfare Programme District wide	To provide a favourable social climate in which the individuals can meet their needs.	Provision of welfare services to the needy; 28 clients to benefit from relief of distress per financial year.	Rendering counselling and referral services to the clients; Provision of financial material assistance to the destitute; Initiate and supporting socio-economic projects/activities for the needy clients.

B: New Project Proposals: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Nyamira District Women Development Centre Nyamira Division	1	To have a modern hotel where training seminars and workshops can be conducted for women leaders and members; The project will also provide both office accommodation and income from rent.	Complete construction of the centre; Equip the centre; Start the courses.	Construction of offices conference hall, hotel rooms and shops to rent. Justification: The branch has no offices at the district headquarters; The project will provide both office accommodation and income from rent thereby enhancing the groups' performance.
Miruka sheltered workshop for the	2	To alleviate unemployment	Acquire land; Prepare the plans;	Acquisition of land; Construction of the

Disabled East Mugirango Loc. Nyamira Division		problem and improve the living standards of the disabled.	Start and complete the workshop; Equip the workshop.	workshop. Justification: There are many disabled persons in the district who lack training and employment opportunities; Completion of the project will serve as a production centre to the rehabilitated graduates as well as provide on the job vocational training to other disabled persons.
Ekerenyo Family Life Training Centre Ekerenyo Division Ekerenyo Location	3	To assist individual families in the efforts to improve family welfare by training mothers in key areas of family care; Reduce malnutrition and improve life expectancy of children through community based nutrition programme.	Acquire the land; Prepare plans; Start and complete the centre; Admit mothers with malnourished children, 12 per financial year.	Acquisition of land construction of administrative block and cottages. Justification: This will improve the health status of individual families.

B: New project proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Learning Resource Centre District HQs. Nyamira Division	1	To enable the learners and general public access, learning materials in a bid to nurture reading culture; To promote preservation and role of culture through visual art and popularise Kiswahili as a national language.	To construct the community resource centre; To equip the resource centre with furniture and reading/learning materials.	Acquire a plot; Prepare building plans; Start construction works; Acquire furniture and learning materials. Justification: The district does not have a community library and learning resource centre.
Supporting of Class Based Income Generating Activities District wide	2	To solve the problem of unemployment; To improve and diversify the income of the class learners so that they are molded into independent and economically all round citizens.	Hold 2 workshops per div. per financial year; 14 learners will be targeted per financial year.	Train rural population on balanced diet to reduce malnutrition and improve life expectancy of the population through family life training programmes; Equip learners with a means of earning income; Mobilize the local community for self reliance in basic needs. Justification: Income generating activities will solve unemployment problems and diversify their incomes.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector supports virtually all sector of the economy. Performance of other sectors depends on performance of human resource development sector. For instance agriculture can only thrive if the farming communities have knowledge of application of modern farming methods. On the other hand, inadequate foods supply will lead to cases of malnutrition and increase of school dropouts.

In industrial growth, skilled manpower is key. Delivery of services in this sector however will be smooth if there is proper infrastructure facilities especially roads and electricity. Other sectors dependent on this sector include information technology, trade and provision of legal services.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector being vital to development implies that there is need for Telkom Kenya Limited, Kenya News Agency (KNA) and those providing information communication services to be encouraged to invest in this area. It is through telecommunication services and e-mail facilities that individuals can access information. The district will encourage private investors to invest in information technology in order to access information and hence be able to complete in marketing of their products.

3.5.3 Importance of the sector in the District

In this era, the importance of the sector need not be over emphasized. Providing information to the public is vital for any development. It is through ICT, that the citizenry can be linked to other parts of the country and world. Nyamira being an agricultural district, farmers must be kept informed on where, when and how to sell their farm produce.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholder in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Telcom:Kenya	Provision of telecommunication and fax services.
District Information Office	Dissemination of information about the district.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities Constraints and Strategies: ICT

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Establish the District Management Information systems (DMIS) which is computer based; Development of D IDC.	Telecommunication facilities are limited; There is no public library; ICT is yet to take roots in the district.	Equip fully the existing D IDC by establishing DMIS.

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: Ongoing Project/Programme Priorities: ICT

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Nyamira D IDC	Ensure that local planners access up to date data	Existing D IDC; Local planners	Equip the D IDC with a computer, e-mail and fax facilities.

B: New Project Proposals: ICT

Project Name Locations/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Management Information System (DMIS)	1	To establish a data bank for development planning information.	Equip the D IDC with DMIS tools.	Acquire DMIS equipment namely, 2 sets of desktops and e-mail facilities Justification: This is vital for development planning information; These services are currently limited.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The development of all other sectors in the economy depends on the level of this sector. On the other hand, the status of other sectors like physical infrastructure either can boost this sector or ground it.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Given the central role the sector plays in development, the district through the District Development Committee (DDC) will ensure that an enabling environment is created for the sector to thrive which will in turn lead to growth of the district economy.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is key in the district socio-economic development. The decline of this sector leads to the decline of investment and growth of poverty. For instance, there is no meaningful development that can take place if there is insecurity in any given area. If the public is denied justice they will not participate in economic activities. The vulnerable groups are hit hardest when this sector deteriorates.

3.6.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholders Government	Role Is the key stakeholder providing over security, law and order.
Civil Society Media	Championing the rights of the vulnerable groups; Highlighting the situation, and educating the public.
Judiciary	Providing justice, probation services.
Communities	Supplementary security through vigilant groups.

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Strengthen the security system.	Few police posts/stations; Inadequate equipment.	Open more police posts/stations; Communities to be encouraged to form vigilant groups.
Probation Services	Supervise and rehabilitate criminals placed under community service order; Assist court with adjudication of probation cases.	Inadequate funding for supervision; Abuse of the community service order programme by beneficiaries.	Need to avail more funds for effective supervision; Need to intensify awareness creation on the assistance and benefits of the programme.

3.6.6 Project and Programmes Priorities

A: Ongoing projects and Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Nyamira Police Division and Station Nyamira Division	To strengthen security in the district.	Complete the divisional headquarters; Complete the police station block.	Construction of divisional headquarters and police station blocks.
Nyamira Police Lines/quarters Nyamira Division	To provide adequate accommodation to the security personnel.	Complete construction of these houses.	Construction works of the police lines and quarters.

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ramasha Police Patrol Base Borabu Division	1	To upgrade this base to full police post.	Upgrade the base to police post.	To construct more houses and an office. Justification: It is located at the border where cattle rustling are rampant.
Mokomoni Police Post Ekerenyo Division	2	To provide enough security.	To upgrade it to full police station.	Construction of office and accommodation facilities. Justification: The area is prone to cattle rustling.
Manga Police Post Borabu Division	3	To beef up security in the area.	Upgrade the post to full police station.	Construct of offices and accommodation facilities. Justification: This is a densely populated area with the nearest station over 50km away.
Miruka Police Patrol Base Nyamaiya Division	4	To beef up security in the area.	Complete office and staff houses; Open a police post.	Construction of offices and staff houses. Justification: This is an area where there are frequent hostilities especially along Nyamira/Rachoonyo border.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Performance of other sectors entirely depends upon this sector and vice versa. For instance, agricultural and rural development can only thrive if security is adequate. Trade, Industry is normally boosted when security is efficient in any given area.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

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

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

While monitoring will be a continuous process, evaluation, will be done in the medium term and at the end of the plan period in 2008.

Monitoring and evaluation will be the onus of the committees at the community (village, sub location and locational), divisional and the district levels. At the village/community level, the respective project committees basing their assessment on the project plan will do monitoring and evaluation.

The Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (Div M & EC) composed of the District Officer, Divisional Departmental Heads, NGOs, donor agencies and other stakeholders will execute the monitoring and evaluation of projects at the divisional level. Monitoring will be done on quarterly basis and during field days. The subsequent reports will be placed before the Divisional Development Committee for perusal, discussion, adoption, intervention and submission to the District Development Committee.

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

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Livestock Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Project (NALEP)	5 million	2000-2003	Number of farmers adopting new farming techniques; Number of grade animals introduced in the area; Milk yields; Number of farmers/staff	Annual reports; Reports to DAC/DDC/DEC; Workshop reports; Field visits; No. of demonstration days.	DALEO.	Donors to provide resources (funds) etc; Farmers to provide demonstration plots.

			workshops held.			
Livestock Dairy Development	3 million	2002-2006	Number of grade cows in the area; Number of building sites established; Amount of fodder produced; Number of zero-grazing units; Number of workshops held.	Field visits; Annual/quarterly reports; Reports to DAC/DDC/DEC; Workshop reports.	DALEO/DLPO/DSDO.	Donors to provide the animals and resources (funds) etc. for capacity building; Farmers to form groups and participate in production of fodder.
Heifer Project International	10 million	2002-2005	Number of grade cows introduced; Number of zero-grazing units; Number of training sessions; Amount of milk produced; Number of farmers who have adopted dairy farming.	Field visits; DAC/DEC/DDC reports; Annual reports.	DALEO/NGO/ DSDO.	NGOs to provide the cows and capacity building resources; Farmers to form dairy groups and provide fodder.
Safe Use of Pesticides Project	2 million	2002-2008	Number of training sessions held for farmers/staff; Number of stockists in the area; No. of disease incidences.	Field visits; Annual reports; DEC/DEC/DDC reports; Inspection reports.	DALEO /Donors.	Stockiest providing storage facilities for the pesticides; Companies dealing with chemicals to provide the same and conduct training sessions.
Promotion of Extension Services (PES)	5 million	2002-2006	Number of farmers adopting improved husbandry practices; Training sessions for farmers/extension staff.	DAC/DEC/DDC; Field visits; Workshop reports.	DALEO/Donors	Donors to provide resources for capacity building
Kenya Finland Livestock Development Programme	5 million	2002-2008	Number of training sessions for committees/staff; Number of small scale dairy plants; Amount of milk produced; Number of dairy societies formed; Number of Rural Saccos started.	Field visits; DAC reports; Annual reports; Workshop reports.	DCO (Coop); Donor.	Donors will provide equipment and resources for capacity building; Farmers to form cooperative societies and also rear the dairy cows.
Disease and Pests Control	6 million	2002-2008	Number of animals vaccinated; Livestock disease incidences reduction.	Field visits; DAC reports; Annual reports; Demonstration days.	DVO.	Farmers to take their animals for vaccination.

Tick Control and Training of Farmers	4 million	2002-2008	Number of committees trained; Number of animals dipped.	Reports to DAC/DEC/DDC; Annual reports; Workshop reports; Field visits.	DVO.	Farmers to ensure that their animals are dipped regularly.
Marketing Livestock and Livestock Products	4 million	2002-2008	Number of slaughter houses; Number of carcasses inspected; Number of auction rings; Number of movement permits issued.	Annual reports; Field visit; Inspection reports; Reports to DACs/DDCs.	DVO, Local Authorities.	Local authorities to set aside plots for auction rings; Local authorities to construct slaughter houses.
A.I. Services	1.2 million	2002-2008	Amount of milk produced per cow; Number of private practitioners in the area; Number of groups training sessions; Number of bull schemes started; Number of zebus improved.	Field visits; Reports to DAC/DDC; Annual reports.	DVO/DSDO.	Private practitioners to provide A.I services; Self help groups to take up the services.
Hides, Skins and Leather Improvement	5 million	2002-2008	Number of training sessions; Number of tanneries established; Number of bandas; Number of hides and skins.	Annual reports; Reports to DAC/DDC; Field visits.	DVO.	Hides and skins traders to pool resources to establish tanneries and bandas.
Improvement of Extension Services	2 million	2002-2008	Number of farmers workshops; Number of staff training workshops held.	Farm visits; Reports to DAC/DDC; Workshop reports; Annual reports.	DVO	Farmers to translate the skills gained to improve their standards of living; Staff to deliver services efficiently.

Environment

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Forest Extension Services	1.8 million	2002-2008	Number of farmers adopting arm based wood production; Number of training sessions held for farmers and other key stakeholders;	Field visits; Annual/quarterly/monthly reports; PRA barazas; Field days; Reports to DMEC.	DFO.	Private groups, Farmers, institutions to establish tree nurseries.

			Increase in vegetation cover.			
Local Afforestation Scheme	1.2 million	2002-2008	Number of hill tops afforested; Number of tree nurseries established.	Field visits; Reports to DMEC/DDC; Quarterly/Annual reports; Councils minutes meetings.	DFO; Nyamira Country Council.	Tea factories to establish own tree nurseries; Nyamira County Council will gazette hilltops in the district; Communities to stop encroachment of hilltops and wanton tree falling.
Integrated Farm Forestry Training Programme	1 million	2002-2008	Number of farmers/groups and private institutions adopting farm forestry techniques; Number of workshops held for farmers/groups and private institutions; Types of equipments acquired.	Farm visits; Workshop reports; Tender documents for acquisition of equipment.	DFO; Donor.	Farmers to diversity farm products; Donors to provide resources for capacity building.
Construction of Divisional Offices	0.8 million	2002-2008	Number of offices constructed; Number of outposts established; Staff in place.	Minutes of District Tender Committee; BOQs; Annual reports; Reports to DMEC/DDC.	DFO (Forest).	Forestry Department to seek fundinf for construction; Council to provide land.

Fisheries

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Subsistence/Small Scale Fish Farming	1.5 million	2002-2008	Number of fish ponds; Number of farmers practicing fish farming; Number of farmer/staff workshops held.	Field visits; Annual reports; Reports to DACS/DDC.	DFO (Fisheries).	Farmers to practise fish farming and increase fish production.
Trout Development Projects	0.2 million	2002-2008	Number of formal practising fish farming; Amount of fish produced.	Farm visits; Reports to DAC/DDC; Annual reports; DTC minutes; BOQs.	DFO (Fisheries).	Donors to provide resources to complete the project; Farmers to increase fish production.
Construction of Demonstration Ponds	1.2 million	2002-2006	Number of ponds in place; Amount of fish	Farm visits; Reports to DAC/DDC;	DFO (Fisheries).	Stockists to provide animal feeds;

			produced in the district; Number of farmers venturing into fish farming.	Annual reports.		Farmers to increase fish production.
Farmers and Extension Staff Training	1 million	2002-2006	Number of training sessions held; Number of farmers/staff adopting fish husbandry technology.	Workshop reports; Annual reports; Reports to DAC/DDC.	DFO (Fisheries).	Farmers to increase fish production.

Rural Water Supply

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Rehabilitation of Water Supplies: Manga Water Supply	3 million	2002-2005	Number of households with access to safe water; Number of institutions benefiting from the project; Water borne disease incidences in the area; Number of springs protected.	Reports to DWB/DDC; Annual reports; Field visits.	Water Department.	Committees to maintain the project.
Tombe Water Supply	1.5 million	2002-2004	% of household accessing safe drinking water; % reduction of water borne diseases; Number of institutions benefiting from the water supply.	Reports to DWB/DDC; Annual reports; Field visits.	Water Department.	Beneficiaries to operate and maintain the water supply.
Nyambaria Water Supply	2.5 million	2002-2004	Number of human and livestock with access to safe water; Water borne diseases incidences reduction.	Reports to DWB/DDC; Annual reports; Field visits.	Water Department.	Beneficiaries to operate and maintain the water supply.
Nyakome Gravity Water Supply	2 million	2002-2005	Distance covered/time taken to fetch water; Number of communal water points;	Reports to DWB/DDC; Annual /quarterly reports; Field visits. BOQs.	Water Department.	Beneficiaries will provide resources (funds) etc. for operation and maintenance.

			% of households with access to safe water.			
Nyansiongo Water Supply	12 million	2002-2004	Time spent to fetch water; % of safe water coverage in the area; Number of institutions benefiting from the supply.	Reports to DWB/DDC; Annual reports; Field visits. BOQs; Minutes of DTC.	Water Department.	Beneficiaries to operate and maintain the project; Donor to provide resources for construction.
Eronge Water Supply Dam Desilting	6 million	2002-2005	Number of institutions benefiting from the project; Availability of water in the dam; Time spent to fetch water.	Reports to DWB/DDC; Annual reports; Field visits.	Water Department.	Beneficiaries to support in operation and maintenance.
Chepngombe Water Supply Dam Desilting	6 million	2002-20076	Availability of water; % of households using the water supply; Water borne diseases; Number of communal water points.	Reports to DWB/DDC; Annual reports; Field visits.	Water Department.	The beneficiaries to maintain the water points.
Rehabilitation of Nyasakia Dam	3million	202-2008	A rehabilitated dam.	Rehabilitation report Project Management Committee Report.	Water Department.	Department to supervise desilting the dam and during any other repair woks.
Matutu Water Supply	2million	2002-2004	Time spent in fetching water; % of households with access to safe water; Availability of water; Storage tank in place; Water borne diseases incidences.	Field visits; Annual reports; Minutes of DTC; Reports to DDC/DWB.	Water Department.	The beneficiaries to maintain the water points.
Gesima Water Supply	3 million	2002-2005	Composite filtration unit in place; Time spent to fetch water; Water borne disease incidences.	Annual reports; BOQs; DTC minutes; Reports to DWB/DDC.	Water Department.	Beneficiaries to participate in maintenance of the project.
Managa Water	3	2002-2004	Number of	Reports to	Water	Beneficiaries to

Supply	million		institutions benefiting from the project; % of households with access to safe water; New pump set in place; Water borne diseases incidences.	DWB/DDC; Field visits; Annual reports.	Department.	undertake maintenance works.
Mochenwa Water Supply	16 million	2002-2004	Spring intake rehabilitated; Water borne disease incidences;	Annual reports; Field visits; Reports to DWB/DDC; BOQs; Minutes of DTC.	Water Department.	Beneficiaries to maintain the project.
Tinga Water Supply Ekderu Location Nyamira Division	3 million	2002-2008	Time spent to fetch water; Number of institutions benefiting from the project.	Annual reports; Field visits; Reports to DWB/DDC; BOQs; Minutes of DTC.	Water Department.	Beneficiaries to maintain the project.
Ekerenyo Water Supply	1.5 million	2002-2003	One spring protected; Storage tank constructed; % of households with access to safe water; Number of institutions served.	Annual reports; Reports to DWB/DDC; Field visits.	Water Department.	Beneficiaries to maintain the project.
Kowidi Water Supply	3 million	2002-2005	Protected springs; Storage tank constructed; Number of institutions served; % of households with access to safe water.	Annual reports; Field visits; DWB/DDC reports	Water Department	The beneficiaries to provide resources for operation and maintenance.
Ntana/Mabariri Water Supply	1.5 million	2002-2004	Protected springs; Storage tank constructed; Institutions benefiting from the project; % Reduction of time spent to fetch water.	Annual reports.	Water Department.	The beneficiaries to provide resources for operation and maintenance.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Tarmack C21 Kisii Chemosit Road	200 million	2002-2004	Number of km tarmacked; Travel time; Vehicle maintenance costs.	Periodic reports; Field visits; Reports from communities.	Roads and Public Works Departments.	Communities to protect drainage structures.
Rehabilitation and Maintenance of District Roads Network C221-D222 – 25.4 km C22- 38.5km D223 - 25.2km D224- 27.3 km D220 – 8km D225 – 10.9km D237 – 10km D209 – 15km	1.8 billion	2002-2008	Number of km gravelled/graded; Amount of money spent on spot patches; Number of culverts replaced.	Periodic reports; Field visits; Work plan.	Roads and Public Works Department.	Public Administration to stop community from road encroachment.
Motamaywa-Mecheo-Nyansakia-Rietago market	20m	2002-2008	No. of culverts replaced; No. of km gravelled/gradual amount of money spent.	Field visits; Periodic reports; DDC reports. DDC reports	Public Works and Roads.	Public Administration to stop Community from road encroachment.
Construction of Bus Park Nyamira Town	2.5 million	2002-2005	Site identified; Site plan prepared; Revenue collection; Number of vehicles using the bus park in place.	Annual reports; Reports to DDC.	Nyamira Town Council.	Public Service vehicle operators to pay the required rates.
Provision of Public Telephone Booths	To be determined.	2002-2005	Number of booths; Distance covered to make a call.	Annual reports; Reports to DDC; Field visits.	Telkom Kenya.	Users are asked not to vandalize these facilities.
Establishment of Sub Post Offices	To be determined.	2002-2005	Number of sub post offices; Distance covered to post letters.	Annual reports; Field visits	Postal services.	Private sector is asked to invest in this area.
Rural Electrification Programme (REP)	To be determined by ministry hqs.	2002-2008	% households connected; Number of trading/market centres connected; Number of groups supported; Number of schools; institutions starting electricity oriented courses; Number of cottage industries started.	Minutes from the Council; Reports to DDC; Field visits.	Ministry of Energy.	Donors to provide financial resources; Kenya Power and Lighting Company to implement the programme.

Construction of Sewerage System: Nyamira Town And Nyamira Division	120 million	2002-2008	Sewerage system in place; Sanitation status in town; Plot set aside; Proposal prepared.	Minutes from County Council; Reports to DDC; Field visits.	Nyamira Town Council.	Donor (SIDA) is expected to provide resources (funds) etc; Residents to pay bills promptly.
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4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Nyamira Trade Development Joint Loan Board		2002-2008	Volume of loan advanced; No. of entrepreneur to benefit.	Quarterly/annual reports.	DTO; DIDO; DATO.	Funds; Expertise.
Training and Extension Services		2002-2008	No. of seminars held; No. of traders visited.	Seminars and workshops reports.	DTO; DIDO; DATO.	Funds; Expertise.
Infrastructure for Industrial Development		2002-2008	No. of trader centres identified.	DDC/DEC Reports.	DTO; DIDO; DATO.	Funds; Expertise.
Training		2002-2008	No. of traders trained.	DDC/DEC Reports.	DTO; DIDO; DATO.	Funds; Expertise.
Development and Provision of Market Information		2002-2008	No. of people made aware of existing industrial projects.	DDC/DEC Reports.	DTO; DIDO; DATO.	Funds; Expertise.
District Headquarters Construction		2002-2008	% of completion; No. of structures put in place.	Site visit reports; Certificate of completion.	DC; DWO.	Funds; Expertise.
Tourism Tourist Hotels: Manga Range Kiabonyoru Hill Kiomachingi		2002-2008	No. of facilities developed.	% of improvement; No. of facilities added.	DAW (District Area Warden) DDC.	Funds; Expertise.

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
HIV/Aids Prevention And Control	3.5 Million	2002-2008	Coordination committees in place; Number of training sessions held; Number of committees trained.	Minutes from the coordination committees; Annual reports; Workshop reports.	DDO	NACC and private sector are expected to provide resources; CBOs, NGOs, Uzima Foundation are expected to support especially home-based care.
Bursary Provision	25.9 million	2002-2008	Number of beneficiaries; Funds allocated.	Reports to DEB/DDC; Annual reports; Field visits; Education days.	DEO	The school committees are expected to disburse these funds to needy bright children without discrimination.
Provision of Textbooks	22 million	2002-2003	Drop out rates; Number of schools with	Reports to DEB/DDC; Annual reports;	DEO	Donors to provide resources (funds) etc. for this programme;

			bank accounts for the programme; Textbooks procured.	Field visits; Education days.		School committees will open accounts for the programme.
Inspection Administration	1.2 million	2002-2008	Number of teachers updated; Inspection panel in place.	Inspection reports; Education days; Annual reports; Field visits; Reports to DEB/DDC;	DEO	The communities are expected to provide resources (funds, labour, materials), for construction of these centres.
Early Childhood Teacher Education	3.2 million	2002-2008	Number of ECD centres established; Enrolment rates in ECD centres; Number of teachers recruited.	Reports to DEB/DDC; Annual reports; Field visits; Education days.	DEO	The communities/donors to provide resources (funds, labour, expertise, materials).
Keroka Health Centre	36 million	2002-2004	Number of patients admitted; Number of buildings constructed.	Reports to DDC; Field visits; Reports to DHMB; Annual reports; BOQs.	MOH/JICA.	Donor and JICA are expected to provide resources.
Ekerenyo Health Centre	36 million	2001-2004	Number of patients admitted; Type of equipment procured.	Reports to DDC; Field visits; Reports to DHMB; Annual reports; BOQs.	MOH/JICA.	Donor and JICA are expected to provide resources; Beneficiaries to support in maintenance.
Manga Health Centre	18 million	2001-2004	Type of facilities in place; Number of people using the facility; Type of services offered.	Reports to DDC; Field visits; Reports to DHMB; Annual reports; BOQs.	MOH/JICA.	Donor and JICA are expected to provide resources; Beneficiaries to support in maintenance.
Chepgome Health Centre	4.3 million	2002-2006	Number of expectant mothers admitted; Types of equipment acquired; Capacity of water storage tanks.	Reports to DDC; Field visits; Reports to DHMB; Annual reports; BOQs.	MOH/JICA.	Community to provide resources to put up some facilities.
Tinga Dispensary	3.4 million	2002-2003	Number of staff houses constructed; Type of equipment acquired.	Reports to DDC; Field visits; Reports to DHMB; Annual reports; BOQs.	MOH/JICA.	The community is expected to support by way of cost sharing.
Ogango Health Centre	4.4 million	2002-2004	Capacity of storage water tank; Number of patients admitted; Inpatient block	Reports to DDC; Field visits; Reports to DHMB; Annual reports; BOQs.	MOH/JICA.	Donor/community to provide resources.

			built.			
Esani Health Centre	7.5 million	2002-2006	Number of patients admitted; Type of equipments acquired; Wards build; Staff accommodated	Reports to DDC; Field visits; Reports to DHMB; Annual reports; BOQs.	MOH/JICA.	Donor/community to provide resources; To put up these facilities.
Isoge Health Centre	5.2 million	2002-2004	Maternity wing built; Number of expectant mothers admitted; % of reduction of diseases incidences in the area.	Reports to DDC; Field visits; Reports to DHMB; Annual reports; BOQs.	MOH/JICA.	Donor/community to provide resources; To put up these facilities.
Nyamaiya Dispensary	8.5 million	2002-2004	Number/type of houses built; No. of staff accommodated	Reports to DDC; Field visits; Reports to DHMB; Annual reports; BOQs.	MOH/JICA.	Donor/community to provide resources; To put up these facilities.
Construction of the District Medical Stores	110 million	2001-2002	Type of drugs in place; Number of people with access to drugs; Number of training sessions held for health workers.	Annual reports; Reports to DDC/DHMB; Field visits; BOQ; Workshop reports.	MOH/Donor	Donor (Belgium) to provide resources (funds, expertise) etc to put up these facility.
Community Development Programme	5.4 million	2002-2008	Number of beneficiaries; Number of training sessions held; Number of income generating activities started.	Annual reports; Reports to DDC; Field visits; Seminar reports.	DSDO.	NGOs are expected to provide development resources (funds, expertise) etc to self help groups.
Women Development Programme	1.4 million	2002-2008	Number of women groups projects started.	Annual reports; Reports to DDC; Field visits; Seminar reports.	DSDO.	NGOs to support these groups with resources (funds expertise) etc.
Youth Development Programme	2.2 million	2002-2008	Number of youths trained; Number of youths self employed.	Annual reports; Reports to DDC; Field visits; Seminar reports.	DSDO.	NGOs to provide resources to youth groups
Vocational Rehabilitation Programme	1.5 million	2002-2008	Number of disabled persons trained; Number of graduates placed; Number of	Annual reports; Reports to DDC; Field visits; Curriculum.	DSDO	NGOs to provide equipment to the disabled.

			income generating activities started.			
Social Welfare Programme	4 million	2002-2006	Number of destitute cases assisted; Amount of financial support given to needy cases.	Annual reports; Field visits; Reports to DDC.	DSDO.	Private sector to provide financial support.
Nyamira District Women Development Centre	11.4 million	2002-2005	Number of staff accommodated	Field visits; Annual reports; Reports to DDC; Plans and designs of the building.	DSDO/DWDC	The members to mobilize resources to construct this facility.
Mituka Sheltered Workshop for the Disabled	2 million	2002-2004	Workshop built; Number of disabled using the facility.	Field visits; Annual reports; Reports to DDC; Plans and designs of the workshops.	DSDO	The private sector, donor and NGOs to provide resources (funds) etc to build this facility.
Ekerenyo Family Life Training Centre	1 million	2002-2004	Land acquired; Administration block constructed; Number of mothers training on malnutrition; Cases dealt with in the area.	Annual reports; Building plans; Field visits.	DSDO.	NGOs, donors and private sector to provide resources (funds) etc for this project.
Community Learning Resource Centre	1.7 million	2002-2004	Learning materials in place; Resource centre built; Number of users.	Building plans; Annual reports; Field visits.	DAEO.	Beneficiaries to provide resources (funds, labour, materials) to put up this project.
Supporting of Class Based Income Generating Activities	0.5 million	2002-2004	Number of income generating activities started.	Field visits; Reports to DDC.	DAEO.	Beneficiaries, NGOs to provide resources to support this project.
Construction of Managa Juvenile Remand Home.	58 million	2002-2007	Remand home in place; Number of juveniles rehabilitated.	Field visits; Reports to DCAC/DDC.	DCO.	Beneficiaries to support and maintain the projects.

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
DIDC Upgrading by introduction of Computerized Data System	3 million	2002-2004	Type of equipment in place; Type of data available; Number of people using the facility.	Reporting to DDC; Annual reports; Pamphlets.	DDO/MOFP	Donors/private sector to private resources.
DMIS	0.6	2002-	E-mail	Reports to	DDO/MOFP	Donors (UNICEF) are

establishment	million	2006	facilities in place; Available information; Data bank in place.	DDC; Annual reports; Pamphlets.		expected to provide resources to establish this vital facility.
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4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law And Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction of Nyamira Divisional HQs and Police Station Blocks	0.8 million	2002-2008	Number of buildings completed; Officers accommodated; Level of crime rates.	BOQ; Reports to security meetings; Field visits.	OCPD	Donors to provide funds and expertise.
Nyamira Police Lines/Quarters	0.8 million	2002-2005	Number of buildings completed; Number of officers accommodated; State of security in the district.		OCPD	Donors to provide funds and expertise.
Managa Police Post	0.5 million	2002-2006	Number of offices built; Number of officers accommodated; Level of crime in the area.	Field visits; Reports to security meetings.	OCPD	Donor /community to provide funds; Community to provide labour and materials.
Mokomoni Police Post	0.5 million	2002-2006	Number of offices built; Number of officers accommodated; Level of crime in the area.	Field visits; Reports to security meetings.	OCPD	Donor/community to provide funds, materials and labour.
Miruka Police Patrol Base	0.7 million	2002-2004	Office built; Number of staff houses constructed; Staff accommodated; Level of crime rate in the area.	Field visits; Reports to security meetings.	OCPD	Donor/community to provide funds, materials and labour.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.

	2001 Present Situation	2004 Mid-term	2008 End of Plan Period
Health			
Infant mortality rate	80/1000	75/1000	66/1000
Immunization coverage	92.5%	95%	99%
Doctor/patience ratio	1:65,000	1:56,000	1:48,000
HIV/AIDS prevalence	17%	15%	12%
Education			
Primary school enrolment rate	92.5%	94%	95%
Primary school drop out rates	5.5%	4.2%	3.1%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:36	38	40
District literacy level	75.4%	80.2%	90%
Roads			
Murrum/gravelled roads	407.1km	563.5 km	629.9km
Water			
Access to potable water	37.4%	50.8%	57.2%
Absolute poverty	67%	57%	40%
Energy			
House holds with electricity connection	5.7%	8.8%	12.5%
Households using solar power	0	2%	8%
House holds using firewood/charcoal	95%	88%	65%
Households using kerosene/gas (cooking)	4.3%	8.6%	12.4%
Telecommunication network			
Automatic (exchange capacity)	1235	2467	3367
Manual (Exchange capacity)	66	30	0
Total	1301	2497	3367
Automatic (Exchange connection)	957	72	2415
Manual (Exchange connection)	42		0
Total	999		2415
Public telephone	38		144