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

MACHAKOS
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008-2012



KENYA

VISION

2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	xi
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	xii
LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS.....	xiii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xviii
CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE.....	xxi
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS.....	1
1.1.1 Position and Size of the District.....	1
1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units.....	4
1.1.3 Settlement Pattern	6
1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS.....	6
1.2.1 Topographic Features.....	6
1.2.2 Climatic Information.....	7
1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS	7
1.4 SECTOR PROFILE	11
1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector	11
1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry	11
1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure.....	11
1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation.....	11
1.4.5 Human Resource Development	11
1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology	12
1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order	12
1.4.8 Public Administration.....	12
1.4.9 Special Programmes.....	12
1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET.....	12
CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	21
2.0 INTRODUCTION.....	23
2.1 REVIEW OF 2002-2008 PLAN	23
2.2 CONSTRAINTS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF 2002 TO 2008 PLAN ...	24
2.2.1 Lack of Awareness.....	24
2.2.2 Weak Project Sustainability.....	24
2.2.3 Frequent Floods and Drought	24
2.2.4 Inadequate Infrastructure.....	25

2.3	LESSONS LEARNT FROM PREVIOUS PLANNING PERIOD.....	25
2.4	LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, FIRST MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS.....	25
2.5	MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES, CONSTRAINTS AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES.....	26
2.5.1	Challenges.....	26
2.5.2	Cross Cutting Issues.....	26
2.6	ANALYSIS OF DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND CAUSES....	31
CHAPTER THREE: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS.....		35
3.0	INTRODUCTION.....	37
3.1	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.....	37
3.1.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	37
3.1.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	37
3.1.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	37
3.1.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	38
3.1.5	Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	38
3.1.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities.....	39
3.1.7	Cross-Sector Linkages.....	45
3.1.8	Strategies to Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues.....	45
3.2	TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY.....	45
3.2.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	45
3.2.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	45
3.2.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	45
3.2.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	45
3.2.5	Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	46
3.2.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities.....	47
3.2.7	Cross-Sector Linkages.....	48
3.2.8	Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues.....	49
3.3	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.....	49
3.3.1	Sector Vision Mission.....	49
3.3.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	49
3.3.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	49
3.3.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	49
3.3.5	Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	50
3.3.6	Projects and programmes Priorities.....	50
3.3.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	54
3.3.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.....	54
3.4	ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION.....	54

3.4.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	54
3.4.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	55
3.4.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	55
3.4.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	55
3.4.5	Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	55
3.4.6	Programmes and Projects and Priorities.....	56
3.4.7	Cross Sector Linkages	58
3.4.8	Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues.....	58
3.5	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT.....	59
3.5.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	59
3.5.2	District Response to the Vision and Mission.....	59
3.5.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	59
3.5.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	59
3.5.5	Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	60
3.5.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities	61
3.5.7	Cross Sector Linkages	64
3.5.8	Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues.....	64
3.6	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES	64
3.6.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	64
3.6.2	District Response to the Vision and Mission.....	64
3.6.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	65
3.6.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	65
3.6.5	Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	65
3.6.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities	66
3.6.7	Cross Sector Linkages	67
3.6.8	Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues.....	68
3.7	RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY	68
3.7.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	68
3.7.2	District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission.....	68
3.7.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	68
3.7.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	69
3.7.5	Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	69
3.7.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities	70
3.7.7	Cross Sector Linkages	71
3.7.8	Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues.....	71
3.8	GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER	71
3.8.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	71

3.8.2	District Response to the Vision and Mission.....	71
3.8.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	71
3.8.4	Role of Stakeholders	72
3.8.5	Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	72
3.8.6	Project and Programme Priorities	73
3.8.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	75
3.8.8	Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues.....	75
3.9	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.....	76
3.9.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	76
3.9.2	District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission.....	76
3.9.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	76
3.9.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	76
3.9.5	Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	76
3.9.6	Project and programme Priorities	77
3.9.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	79
3.9.8	Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues.....	79
CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION		81
4.0	INTRODUCTION.....	83
4.1	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT	83
4.2	IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX... 83	
4.2.1	Agriculture and Rural Development Sector	83
4.2.2	Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector.....	85
4.2.3	Human Resource Development Sector.....	86
4.2.4	Physical Infrastructure Sector.....	87
4.2.5	Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector	90
4.2.6	Special Programmes Sector	90
4.2.7	Research, Information and Technology Sector.....	91
4.2.8	Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector.....	91
4.2.9	Public Administration Sector.....	92
4.3	SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....	95

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To be a leading district in sustainable utilization of natural resource, ensuring social and economic sustainability for the prosperity of the district

Mission

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

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

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

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

In particular, technical support was provided by Line Ministries, Parastatals, Semi Autonomous Government Agencies and Regional Authorities through their field level staff. We thank them for their tireless and magnanimous support towards the successful completion of the DDPs across all the 143 districts. The DDPs preparation process faced a number of challenges that were finally surmounted through the sheer determination and commitment of those involved. It was indeed a learning process for all.

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

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

FOREWORD

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

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

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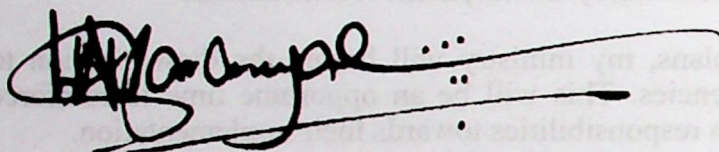
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives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

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

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

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

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



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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

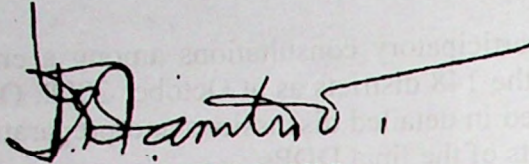
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

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

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



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

LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS

Table 1: Area and Administrative Units by Division.....	4
Table 2: Distribution of Local Authorities.....	6
Table 3: Constituencies Area	6
Table 4: Population Densities by Division	7
Table 5: Population Projection by Age Cohort.....	8
Table 6: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups	9
Table 7: Population Projection by Urban Centres 2008 to 2012.....	10
Table 8: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan.....	24
Table 9: HIV/AIDS Cases in 2007.....	29

ASPS	Agricultural Sector Programme Support
BISEP	Business Initiatives for Survival and Eradication of Poverty
BOG	Board of Governors
Map 1: Location of Machakos District in Kenya.....	3
Map 2: Administrative Boundaries of Machakos District.....	5

AP	Community Action Plan
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCF	Christian Children Fund
CCI	Charitable Children Institutions
CCSP	Community Capacity Support Programme
CDA	Community Development Assistant
CDP	Constituency Development Fund
CDPC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CFA	Community Forest Association
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CAHWs	Community Animal Health Workers
CIGs	Community Interest Groups
CLRC	Community Learning Resource Centres
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CoDC	Community Development Committee
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DAO	District Agricultural Officer
DASS	Decentralized Agricultural Support Structures
DC	District Commissioner
DCO	District Co-operative Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DDP	District Development Plan
DEAP	District Environmental Action Plan
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DICBCE	District Centre for Early Childhood Education

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABD	Agricultural Business Development
ACP	African Caribbean and Pacific
ADB	African Development Bank
AFC	Agricultural Finance Corporation
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMREF	African Medical and Foundation
ANC	Ante Natal Care
ART	Ante Retroviral Therapy
ARV	Anti Retro-Viral
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
ASPS	Agricultural Sector Programme Support
BISEP	Business Initiatives for Survival and Eradication of Poverty
BOG	Board of Governors
BPO	Business Processing Outsourcing
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Council
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCF	Christian Children Fund
CCI	Charitable Children Institutions
CCSP	Community Capacity Support Programme
CDA	Community Development Assistant
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CFA	Community Forest Association
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CAHWs	Community Animal Health Workers
CIGs	Community Interests Groups
CLRC	Community Learning Resource Centres
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CoDC	Community Development Committee
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DAO	District Agricultural Officer
DASS	Decentralized Agricultural Support Structures
DC	District Commissioner
DCO	District Co-operative Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DDP	District Development Plan
DEAP	District Environmental Action Plan
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DICECE	District Centre for Early Childhood Education

DIDO	District Industrial Development Officer
DTDO	District Trade Development Officer
DLPO	District Livestock Production Officer
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DPHO	District Public Health Officer
DWO	District Water Officer
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EHTFCP	Eastern Province Horticultural and Traditional Food Crop Project
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environmental Management and Conservation Act
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FOSA	Front Office Service Associations
FPE	Free Primary Education
FSA	Financial Services Associations
FSE	Free Secondary Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOK	Government of Kenya
Ha	Hectares
HBC	Home Based Care
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ID	Identification Cards
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
Kgs	Kilograms
KIBHS	Kenya Integrated Budget Household Survey
KIRDI	Kenya Industrialization and Development Institute
KM	Kilometres
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
KNASP	Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lightning Company
Kshs	Kenya Shilling
KTBH	Kenya Top Bar Hive
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
LA	Local Authority
LASDAP	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LDC	Location Development Committees
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M	Metres
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSME	Medium and Small Medium Enterprises

MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MWSSC	Machakos Water, Sewerage and Sanitation Corporation
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture Livestock Extension Programme
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NMC	Machakos Municipal Council
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NNMR	Neo Natal Mortality rate
OP	Office of the President
OPEC	Oil Producing and Exporting Countries
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PNMR	Post Neo-Natal Mortality rate
PTA	Parent Teacher Associations
SACDEP	Sustainable Agriculture and Community Development Programme
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TOT	Trainers of Trainers
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
Tons	Tones
TOWA	Total War on HIV/AIDS
U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association
YEDEF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund

The 8th Machakos Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2008-2012 is anchored on the theme whose aim is to have a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya. To achieve the theme, the district vision will be sustainable utilization of natural resources to ensure Social and Economic Sustainability for the prosperity of Machakos district. Towards this end, the mission will be, to provide a conducive environment for social, economic cultural and political development of Machakos district.

The Machakos DDP will lay the foundation in which the Vision 2030 and Millennium development goals shall be achieved within the plan period.

The plan is divided into four chapters namely:- The District Profile; District Development Analysis; District Development Strategies and priorities and implementation; Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix.

The District profile provides background description of the district. This includes position and size of the district. Administrative and political units of the district are also included. Further, settlement patterns also form part of this chapter. In addition, physiographic and

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Machakos District is one of districts that form Eastern Province. The district borders Nairobi City and Kangundo district to the Northwest, Mwala to the East, Kajiado District to the West and Makueni District to the South. It lies between latitudes 0°45'South and 1°31'South and longitudes 36°45'East and 37°45'East. The district covers an area of 1,984.5 km² most of which is semi-arid.

The district has high density population along the hills in Kathiani division, Athi River, Mombasa road and in Central division (Machakos town) due to fertile soils and high rainfall which makes them suitable for agriculture. Low plains where ranching and dairy farming is carried out are sparsely populated. Land use and settlement patterns are based on agro-ecological zones influenced mainly by soil fertility, rainfall and availability of social amenities.

The district receives a bimodal rainfall with short rains coming in October to December and long rains in March to May. The annual average rainfall is between 500 mm and 1300 mm, which are unevenly distributed and unreliable. Temperature varies between 18°C and 25°C throughout the year. The coldest month is July and the warmest are October and March prior to the onset of the rains. Dry periods are experienced in February to March and August to September.

Machakos has a population of 416,415 which is projected to increase to 440,386 in 2010 and to 465,749 in 2012. The district has a population density of 139 per/km² and is projected to increase to 147 per/km² in 2010 and to 155 per/km² in 2012. Kathiani Division has the highest population density compared to other divisions due to its relatively high economic potential. The division, though covering the least area, has fertile soils which support both cash and food crops and receive moderate rainfall. Athi River division which is among the biggest in terms of area has the lowest density of 64 per/km². Over 50 per cent of the population is however, concentrated in Athi River town due to presence of industries hence source of employment. The population density is expected to increase up to 72 by end of 2012.

The 8th Machakos Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2008-2012 is anchored on the theme whose aim is to have a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya. To achieve the theme, the district vision will be sustainable utilization of natural resources to ensure Social and Economic Sustainability for the prosperity of Machakos district. Towards this end, the mission will be, to provide a conducive environment for social, economic cultural and political development of Machakos district.

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The plan is divided into four chapters namely:- The District Profile; District Development Analysis; District Development Strategies and priorities and Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix.

The District profile provides background description of the district. This includes position and size of the district. Administrative and political units of the district are also included. Further, settlement patterns also form part of this chapter. In addition, physiographic and

natural conditions of the district are explained. The population profiles and projections form part of the district profile. The MTEF sector profiles are provided in this chapter. And finally, the District fact sheet which forms an important component for District planning is provided in details to provide background from where district Vision and Mission can be achieved.

The District Development analysis (chapter II) provides a review of the performance of the 7th Machakos DDP 2002-2008 and gives an insight into the linkages of the plan to the Vision 2030, National Medium Term plan, and Millennium development goals. The chapter further gives sector analysis in terms of main characteristics, past performance, main critical issues, main potentials and linkages with other sectors. Major development challenges, constraints and cross cutting issues (Gender inequality, Environmental conservation and disaster management, poverty, HIV and AIDS and high population) are discussed in this chapter together with SWOT analysis. Lastly, analysis of District development issues, causes, development objectives, immediate objectives/targets and strategies are provided.

The District Development Strategies and priorities (Chapter III) provides the strategies and projects/programmes priorities for each MTEF sector in terms of ongoing and new projects in the plan period. At this level, the sector vision and mission are explained together with how the district will respond to the sector vision and mission. The importance of the sector in the district is also explained. The stakeholders are identified and their roles outlined. Each sub sector priorities, constraints and strategies are well explained so as to set agenda for the sector projects and priorities during the plan period. The cross sector linkages are also explained in this chapter. Finally, strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues are provided.

The last Chapter of the plan is on Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation matrix in Machakos district. This provides the Institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation system in the district. Secondly, the implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix for each sector is provided. And finally, a summary of monitoring and evaluation impact and performance indicators are given to assist in measuring the impact of projects and programmes to be implemented during the plan period.

1.0 Introduction

This Chapter gives a brief description of the district in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions and the main physical features which influence settlement and development of the district. It also presents the fact sheet that gives basic statistical information of the district at a glance. Information contained in this chapter forms the basis for district's endeavour to address its major development challenges.

1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Machakos is one of districts that form Eastern Province. It borders Nairobi City and Kangundo District to the Northwest, Mwala District to the East, Kejiado District to the west and Makeni District to the south. It lies between Latitudes $0^{\circ}45'$ South and $1^{\circ}31'$ South and Longitudes $36^{\circ}45'$ East and $37^{\circ}45'$ East. The district covers an area of 2,984.5 km² most of which is semi-arid.

CHAPTER ONE:

DISTRICT PROFILE

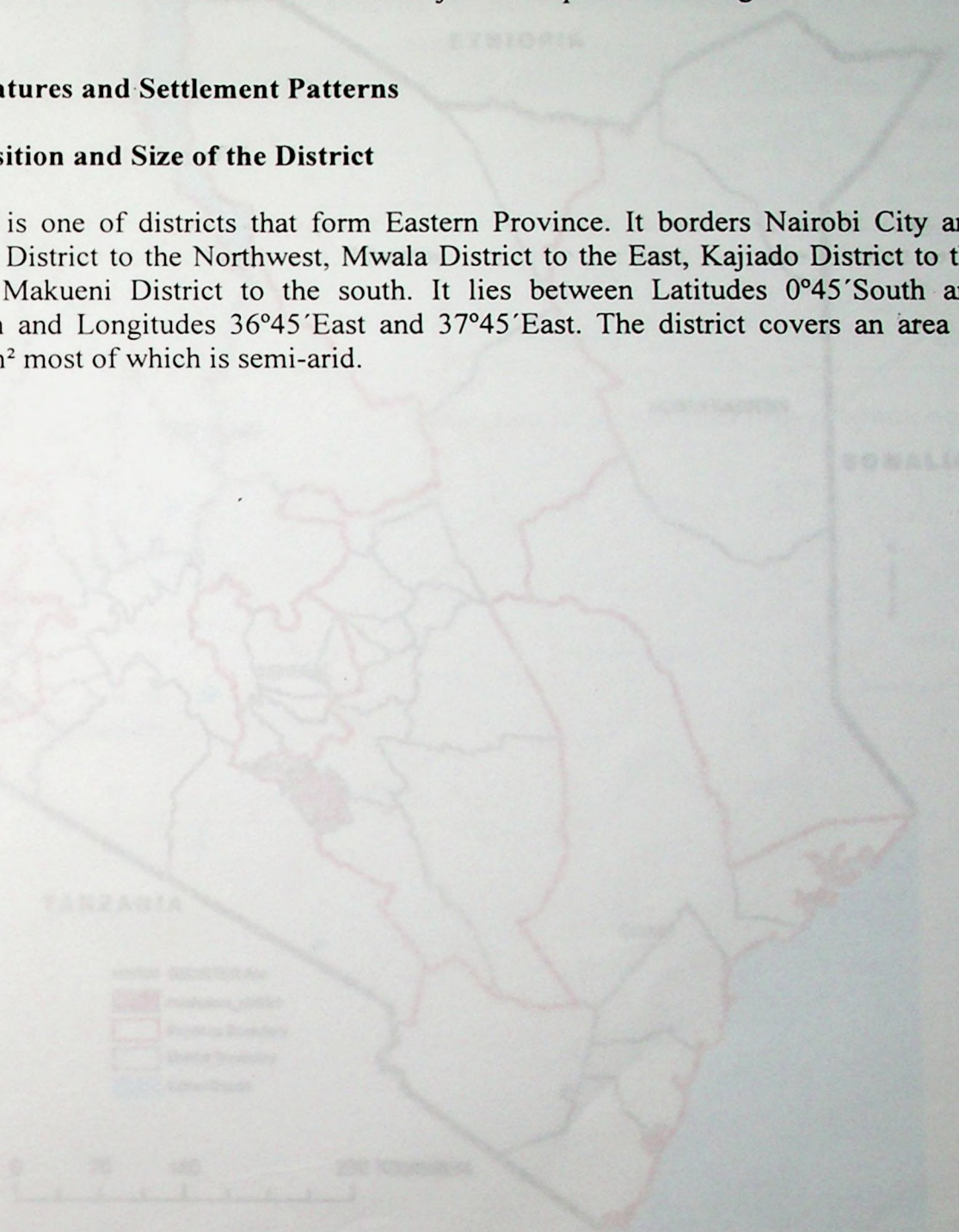
1.0 Introduction

This Chapter gives a brief description of the district in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions and the main physical features which influence settlement and development of the district. It also presents the fact sheet that gives basic statistical information of the district at a glance. Information contained in this chapter forms the basis for district's endeavour to address its major development challenges.

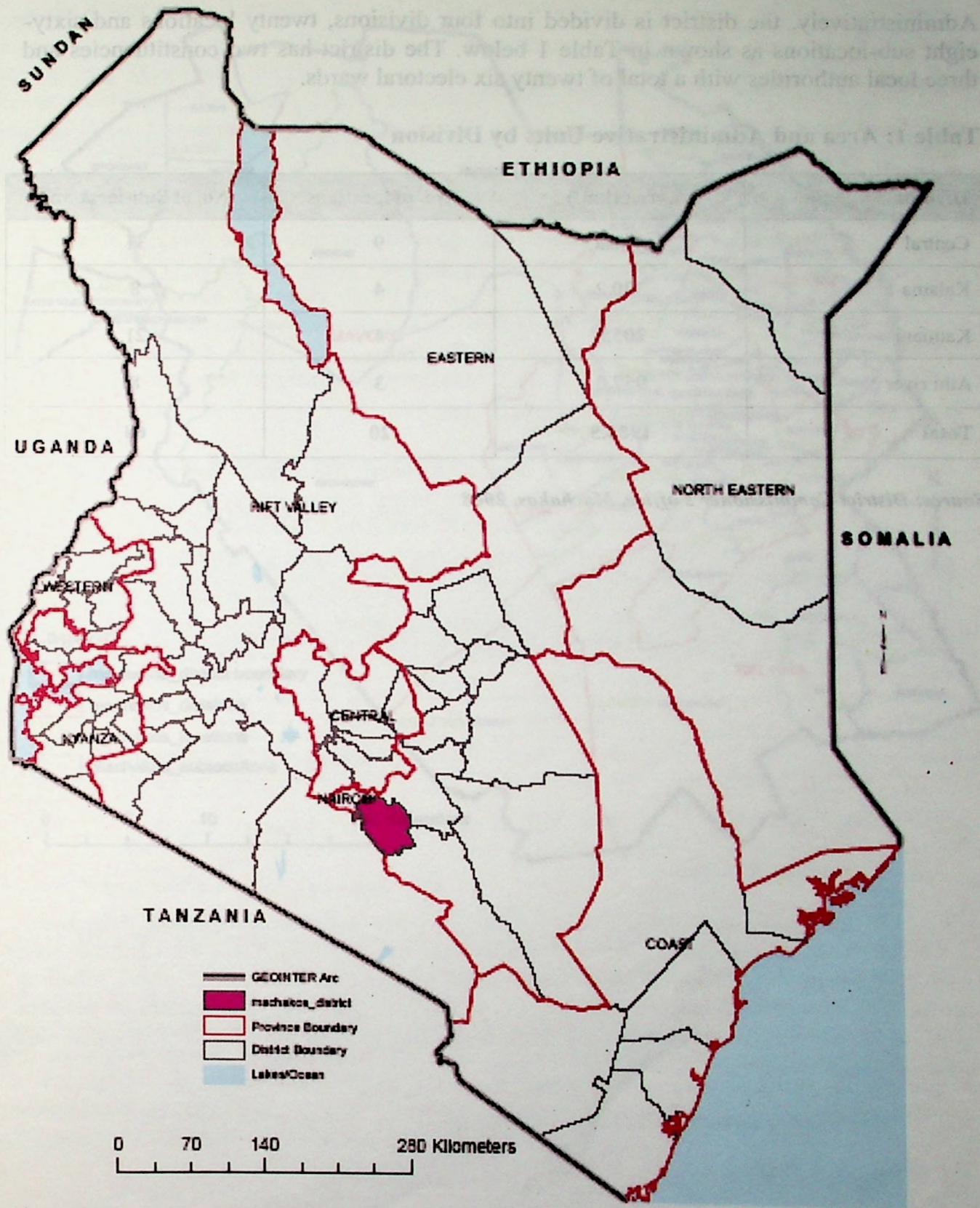
1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Machakos is one of districts that form Eastern Province. It borders Nairobi City and Kangundo District to the Northwest, Mwala District to the East, Kajiado District to the west and Makueni District to the south. It lies between Latitudes $0^{\circ}45'$ South and $1^{\circ}31'$ South and Longitudes $36^{\circ}45'$ East and $37^{\circ}45'$ East. The district covers an area of 1,984.5 km² most of which is semi-arid.



Map 1: Location of Machakos District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

Administratively, the district is divided into four divisions, twenty locations and sixty-eight sub-locations as shown in Table 1 below. The district has two constituencies and three local authorities with a total of twenty six electoral wards.

Table 1: Area and Administrative Units by Division

Division	Area (km ²)	No. of locations	No. of Sub-locations
Central	491.5	9	31
Kalama	330.2	4	8
Kathiani	205.8	4	21
Athi river	957.0	3	8
Total	1984.5	20	68

Source: District Commissioner's office, Machakos, 2008



Machakos Municipal Council covers Central Division while Mavoko Municipal Council covers Athi River Division. The Masaku County Council covers Kalama and Kathiani Divisions.

Table 2: Distribution of Local Authorities

Name of Local Authority	No. of wards	Area (km ²)
Machakos municipal council	13	491.5
Masaku county council	6	536.0
Mavoko municipal council	7	957.0
Total	26	1,984.5

Source: District Commissioners office, Machakos, 2008

There are two constituencies in the district namely; Machakos Town and Kathiani Constituency as shown in table 3. Machakos town constituency covers Central and Kalama Divisions while Kathiani constituency covers Athi River and Kathiani Divisions.

Table 3: Constituencies Area

Constituency name	Divisions covered	Area (Km ²)	Population
Machakos town	Central and Kalama	821.7	233,964
Kathiani	Athi river and Kathiani	1,162.8	182,441
Total		1,984.5	416,405

Source: District Statistics office, Machakos, 2008

1.1.3 Settlement Pattern

The district has high population density along the hills in Kathiani Division, Athi River, Mombasa Road and in Central division Machakos Town due to availability of fertile soils and high rainfall which makes them suitable for agriculture. Low plains where ranching and dairy farming is carried out are sparsely populated. Land use and settlement patterns are based on agro-ecological zones influenced mainly by soil fertility, rainfall and availability of social amenities.

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Topographic Features

The Central part of the district is composed of hills and a small plateau rising to 1800-2100m above sea level. The district has a large plateau elevated to about 1700m in the west and sloping to the southeast. There are isolated mountains in the northwest and by volcanic outflow in the east and a range of volcanic ashes in the south. In the plains, the soils are well drained shallow, dark red clay soils.

Vegetation in the district varies according to altitude. The plains, receives less rainfall and are characterized by open grassland with scattered acacia trees. The high altitude areas that receive high rainfall have dense vegetation and are more suitable for rain-fed agriculture. These areas include Kathiani, Mua, Iveti hills and Mutituni. Gazetted forests cover an area of 5.032 Km². This is distributed amongst the Iveti hills (348.2 ha), Iyuni hill (92.7 ha), Muumandu hill (139.2 ha) and the Forest Department compound (16.5 ha).

1.2.2 Climatic Information

The district receives a bimodal rainfall with short rains coming in October to December and long rains in March to May. The annual average rainfall is between 500 mm and 1300 mm, which are unevenly distributed and unreliable. Temperature varies between 18°C and 25°C throughout the year. The coldest month is July and the warmest are October and March prior to the onset of the rains. Dry periods are experienced in February to March and August to September.

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

Table 4: Population Densities by Division

Division/ Constituency	1999			2008 Projected		2010 Projected		2012 Projected	
	Pop	Area (Km ²)	Density	Pop	Density	Pop	Density	Pop	Density
Central	140,866	491.5	287	181,233	369	191,670	390	202,709	412
Kalama	40,986	330.2	124	52,731	160	55,768	169	58,980	179
Kathiani	94,254	205.8	458	121,264	589	128,247	623	135,633	659
Athi River	47,551	957	50	61,177	64	64,701	68	68,427	72
Total	323,657	1984.5	108	416,405	139	440,386	147	465,749	155

Source: District Statistics office, Machakos, 2008

The district has a population density of 139 per/km² and is projected to increase to 147 km² in 2010 and to 155 km² in 2012. Kathiani Division has the highest population density compared to other divisions due to its relatively high economic potential. The division, though covering the least area, has fertile soils which support both cash and food crops and receive moderate rainfall. Athi River Division which is the biggest in terms of area has the lowest density of 64 per/km². Over 50 per cent of the population is however, concentrated in Athi River Town in search of employment. The population density is expected to increase up to 72 by end of 2012.

Table 5: Population Projection by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
0 - 4	22,040	21,365	43,405	28,356	27,487	55,843	29,989	29,070	59,059	31,716	30,745	62,461
5-9	21,178	20,638	41,816	27,247	26,552	53,799	28,816	28,081	56,897	30,476	29,698	60,174
10-14	22,536	22,250	44,786	28,994	28,626	57,620	30,664	30,275	60,939	32,430	32,018	64,448
15-19	20,443	19,883	40,326	26,301	25,581	51,882	27,816	27,054	54,870	29,418	28,612	58,030
20-24	16,118	17,652	33,770	20,737	22,710	43,447	21,931	24,018	45,949	23,194	25,402	48,596
25 -29	13,152	14,209	27,361	16,921	18,281	35,202	17,895	19,334	37,229	18,926	20,447	39,373
30 -34	9,587	9,941	19,528	12,334	12,790	25,124	13,045	13,526	26,571	13,796	14,305	28,101
35 -39	8,219	8,762	16,981	10,574	11,273	21,847	11,183	11,922	23,105	11,827	12,609	24,436
40 -44	6,395	6,493	12,888	8,228	8,354	16,582	8,701	8,835	17,536	9,203	9,344	18,547
45 -49	5,161	5,334	10,495	6,640	6,863	13,503	7,022	7,258	14,280	7,427	7,676	15,103
50 -54	4,186	4,131	8,317	5,386	5,315	10,701	5,696	5,621	11,317	6,024	5,945	11,969
55-59	2,546	2,957	5,503	3,276	3,804	7,080	3,464	4,023	7,487	3,664	4,255	7,919
60 -64	2,332	2,700	5,032	3,000	3,474	6,474	3,173	3,674	6,845	3,356	3,885	7,241
65 -69	1,562	1,910	3,472	2,010	2,452	4,462	2,125	2,599	4,724	2,248	2,742	4,990
70 -74	1,583	2,353	3,936	2,037	3,027	5,064	2,154	3,202	5,356	2,278	3,386	5,664
75- 79	1,113	1,245	2,358	1,432	1,602	3,034	1,512	1,694	3,208	1,602	1,792	3,394
80+	1,592	2,093	3,685	2,048	2,693	4,741	2,166	2,848	5,014	2,291	3,012	5,303
TOTAL	159,743	163,916	323,659	205,521	210,884	416,405	217,352	223,034	440,386	229,876	235,873	465,749

Source: District Statistics office, Machakos, 2008

Table 6: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999 Census			2008 Projections			2010 Projections			2012 Projections		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1yr	8,490	8,204	16,694	10,923	10,555	21,478	11,552	11,163	22,715	12,217	11,806	24,023
Pre Pry Age (3-5 yrs)	13,382	12,807	26,189	17,217	16,477	33,694	18,208	17,426	35,634	19,257	18,430	37,686
Pry Sch Going Age (6-13 yrs)	35,517	35,222	70,739	45,695	45,315	91,010	48,326	47,925	96,252	51,110	50,685	101,795
Sec Sch Age (14-17 yrs)	16,789	16,389	33,178	21,600	21,085	42,685	22,844	22,300	45,144	24,160	23,584	47,744
Female Reproductive Age (15-49 yrs)	-	82,274	-	-	105,851	-	-	111,947	-	-	118,394	-
Labour Force (15 to 64 yrs)	88,139	92,662	180,201	113,396	119,215	232,612	119,927	126,081	245,192	126,834	133,342	259,313
Above 65 yrs	5,850	7,599	13,449	7,526	9,777	17,303	7,960	10,340	18,299	8,418	10,935	19,353

Source: District Statistics office, Machakos, 2008

The district has a population of 416,405 which is projected to increase to 440,386 in 2010 and to 465,749 in 2012. The majority of these people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Increase in population will exert more pressure on available land leading to reduction in agricultural production and depletion of water catchment areas.

Age Group (Under 1 Year): In this age cohort, there were 16,694 children under one year in 1999. This population is 21,478 at the start of the plan period and is projected to increase to 24,023 by the end of the plan period. The district has achieved Infant Mortality Rate of 43.9 per 1000. This has been made possible by immunization rate which has covered the population in this age group 79 per cent. During the plan period, the district will strive to achieve immunization of over 80 per cent hence reduce the mortality rate further to 41 per 1000.

Age Group 3-5 (Pre-Primary School Going Age): The population of this group is 33,694 at the start of the plan period and is projected to increase to 37,686 at the end of the plan period. The district has achieved enrolment rate of 40 per cent in pre primary. The challenge is that most of the teachers in this category are not trained. Over the plan period, the district will strive to achieve enrolment rate of over 50 per cent and train teachers through the DICECE Programme while at the same time expand the learning facilities.

Age Group 6-13 (Primary School Age): This is the primary school going age. In the age cohort, there were 70,739 persons in 1999. The population of this age group is 91,010 at the start of the plan period and is projected to increase to 101,795 in 2012. The district

has achieved enrolment rates of over 90 per cent in the primary schools. The provision of facilities, however, has not been increasing in tandem. Instead there had been a general decline in the condition of the existing facilities. Therefore, this population is expected to overstretch the existing educational facilities. To cater for increasing the population, there is need to improve the facilities of the existing schools, equip them and employ additional teachers.

Age 14-17 (Secondary School Age): This is secondary school going age and is projected to increase by 14,566 people from 33,178 in 1999 to 47,744 in 2012. The enrolment in the secondary schools is currently at 34 per cent. During the last plan period, 30 new secondary schools were built with the assistance of CDF and therefore the district will be able to absorb the projected student population. The challenge, however, will be in the provision of teachers, since most of the schools are already understaffed. The district will therefore work towards improvement of the facilities and equipment. You mobilise the community to see this as a need to enable the district attain its development goals and avail themselves for training.

Reproductive Age Group (15-49): The females in the reproductive age are projected to increase from 82,274 in 1999 to 118,394 in 2012. Provision of health services has continued to be a challenge in the district. The distribution of health facilities is not even since most of them are concentrated in main town centres. Although modest gains have been achieved in the provision of health services, the health indicators in the population have continued to decline for example the neo-natal mortality rate is 32 per 1000; post neo-natal mortality rate is 11.9 per 1000 while the contraceptive acceptance in the district is 51 per cent. These are far below national averages.

15-64 (Labour Force): In 1999, the total labour force stood at 180,201. Currently, the labour force comprises 232,612 and this is projected to increase to 259,313 in 2012. Further analysis reveals that the dependency ratio is 100:35, thus suggesting that for every 35 people in the labour-force, there are 100 dependants.

Table 7: Population Projection by Urban Centres 2008 to 2012

Urban Centre	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Machakos	70,999	72,275	143,274	91,345	92,986	184,331	96,605	98,342	194,947	102,169	104,005	206,174
Athi River	14,825	12,343	27,168	19,073	15,880	34,953	20,172	16,795	36,966	21,333	17,761	39,095
Kathiani	823	1,000	1,823	1,059	1,286	2,346	1,120	1,361	2,480	1,184	1,439	2,623
Total	86,647	85,618	172,265	110,417	110,992	220,409	117,897	116,498	234,395	124,686	123,205	247,892

Source: District Statistics office, Machakos, 2008

The district has a population of 220,409 in the three major towns and is projected to increase to 234,395 in 2010 and to 247,892 in 2012. Majority of the urban population is concentrated in three urban centres: Machakos Town, Athi River and Kathiani Town.

1.4 Sector Profile

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

This sector is the most important in the district. The Agriculture Sub-sector contributes 74% of the districts household income although it is affected by concurrent drought. Drought affects productivity of crops and livestock. Thus it poses the greatest danger to food security in the district and by extension to the livelihood of the inhabitants.

Livestock rearing in Machakos District is generally practiced on a small scale. Farmers generally keep a mixture of pure breed, cross breed and local animals for the production of milk, eggs and meat. There are a number of well organized cooperative societies which assist in resource mobilization and also marketing of the district produce.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

The sector is not well developed in the district due to over reliance on rain-fed agricultural activities despite existing opportunities for wide spread irrigation and horticultural farming hindering the growth of the trade and industry sub-sectors.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

The road network is generally in poor condition and district inhabitants are forced to walk for long distances. The mode of transport is mainly by bicycles, motor cycles and matatus. Most of the roads have less than 30 vehicles per day. There is a large network of unclassified roads being maintained by various agencies including the county councils and CDF. The district is fairly connected to the electricity grid.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The main source of water for many households is spring water which is potable. Roof catchments are common with most people within the town having huge underground tanks within the compound to store water. There are a number of environmental challenges facing Machakos which include inadequate water at convenient distance for domestic use, destruction of water catchment areas, poor sewerage system and conflicts in resource utilisation e.g. sand harvesting versus water needs. Un-coordinated and uncontrolled harvesting of sand along the rivers, overgrazing and poor farming methods leading to soil erosion, over reliance on firewood for domestic energy leading to deforestation and human wildlife conflicts in some parts of the district, especially along agricultural zones are other challenges facing the district.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

The Health sub-sector is not well developed in the district since health facilities are dilapidated and poorly equipped. These conditions generally affect the vulnerable groups and can be alleviated through improved environmental and personal hygiene, education, provision of clean and safe water, improved access to adequate and nutritious food.

strengthening immunization programs and improved maternal health through antenatal and postnatal care.

On the education sub-sector, enrolment in all levels is very low in addition to low staffing levels. The teacher pupil ration in ECDs stands at 1:13 as compared to primary school where the ratio is 1:38. Most primary schools have adequate learning rooms to accommodate all students. Pupils/students have continually received bursary from the government and Non-Governmental Organizations. Most ECD centres are in deplorable conditions as they have earthen floor, poor structures and lack other basic facilities.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

The sector in the district is represented by KARI-Katumaní and other institutes of higher education. The telephone network is almost nonexistent due to persistent vandalism of cables. In some places, clients use wireless connections. The cellular phone network is widely available. Internet services are not widely available in the district though but a few places, are connected mainly, belong to us the private sector.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The district enjoys security and calm although re-current droughts poses a threat to the security as more and more people face starvation. Also, due to proximity to the Nairobi-Mombasa highway, the district experiences criminal activities mostly targeting the transport sector. The sector will work towards maintaining security, law and order which are basic recipes for development.

1.4.8 Public Administration

This sector is well represented by the District Development Office, the District Treasury and the District Human Resource Department. In addition, the local government is represented by two councils namely: Machakos Municipal Council and Masaku County Council. This sector mainly coordinates other sectors in the district.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

Special programmes like National AIDS Control Council and Cash Transfer Programme targeting families living with orphans exist in the district. Others include; CDF, Youth Enterprise Fund, Women Enterprise Fund, CDF, LATF to assist the community. This has enabled more opportunity to reach the vulnerable community members thus raising their living standards.

1.5 District Fact Sheet

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total area (km ²)	1,984.5
Water mass (km ²)	5
Gazetted Forests (km ²)	5,032
National Parks/Reserves	1
Arable land (km ²)	628
Non-arable land (km ²)	1,356.5

Information Category		Statistics
Total urban areas (km ²)		99.2
No. of urban towns		3
Topography and climate		
Lowest altitude (M)		1,480
Highest (M)		2,100
Temperature range:		
	High °C	25
	Low °C	18
Rainfall:		
	High (MM)	1,300
	Low (MM)	500
Average relative humidity %		45 – 60
Wind speed (KM)		100 – 200
Demographic profiles 2008		
Total Population		416405
Total Male population		205521
Total female population		210884
Sex ratio (Female/Male)		103:100
Projected population:		
	Mid plan period 2010	440,386
	End of plan period 2012	465,749
Infant population: 1 yr & below		
	Female	10,555
	Male	10,923
	Total	21,478
Population under five:		
	Female	32,336
	Male	33,601
	Total	65,938
Pre-school Population: 3 – 5 years		
	Female	16,477
	Male	17,217
	Total	33,694
Primary school age group: 6–13 years		
	Female	45,315
	Male	45,695
	Total	91,010
Secondary School age group: 14-17 yrs		
	Female	21085
	Male	21600
	Total	42685
Youthful population: (15-30 yrs)		
	Female	70,904
	Male	67,891
	Total	138,974
Labour force: 15 – 55 yrs		
	Female	119,215
	Male	113,396
	Total	232,612
Aged population: 65 yrs & above		
	Female	7526
	Male	9777
	Total	17303
Eligible voting population: 18 yrs & above		
	Name of Division	
	Central	96,921

Information Category		Statistics
	Kalama	23.645
	Kathiani	57.723
	Athi River	38.513
	Total (District)	216.797
Urban Population: Town >2000 people in 2008		
	Female	110.992
	Male	110.417
	Total	220.409
Population density		
	Highest - Kathiani (km ²)	589
	Lowest - Athi River (km ²)	64
	District (km ²)	139
	Crude Birth rate	35.8/1000
	Crude Death rate	13.1/1000
	Infant Mortality rate (IMR)	43.9/1000
	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	32/1000
	Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	11.9/1000
	Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	29/1000
	Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	82/1000
	Life expectancy (years)	52
	Female	54
	Male	50
	Total number of households	87,399
	Average household size	4.9
	Female headed households	6,380
Children needing special protection:		
	Children labourers	1,300
	Orphans	2,064
	Number of the physically handicapped	3,441
	Child- Headed households	421
Poverty Indicators		
Absolute Poverty:		
	Percentage	60.7
	Number	252,670
	Contribution to national poverty	4.7
Urban Poor:		
	Percentage	43.1
	Number	98,964
Rural poor:		
	Percentage	59.6
	Number	118,390
Food poverty:		
	Percentage	54
	Number	231,257
Income per capita		
Sectoral Contribution to Household Income:		
	Agriculture	74
	Rural self-employment	10
	Wage employment	1
	Urban self-employment	5
Number employed per sector:		
	Agriculture	167,353
	Rural self-employment	22,615
	Wage employment	24,877
	Urban self-employment	11,308

Information Category	Statistics
Crop Farming:	
Average farm size (small scale) (HA)	10
Average farm size (large scale) (HA)	82
Percentage of farmers with title deeds	30
Total area under food crops (HA)	54.085
Total area under cash crops (HA)	81.105
Main storage facilities	On farm granaries. Community granaries (Cereal banks)
Population working in agriculture %	80
Total area under soil/land conservation (HA)	351.200
Total acreage under farm forestry (HA)	41.070
Total acreage under organic farming (HA)	23
Livestock Keeping:	
Number of Ranches	
Company ranches – Portland	1
Group ranches - Konza	1
Institution Ranches – Kapiti (KARI)	1
Individual	21
Total	24
Average size of ranches (Ha)	50.000
Main livestock bred	Beef cattle. Dairy cattle, Goats (meat), Dairy goats, Sheep
Beef cattle	195.000
Dairy cattle	23.070
Dairy goats	700
Goat(meat)	144.320
Land carrying capacity (Ha)	4 – 6
Bee apiaries	600
Bee hives (Total)	4.827
KTBH	3.294
Langstroth	927
Log hives	603
Mud hives	3
Milk production:	
Quantity (Lts)	8.629.620
Value (Kshs)	258.888.600
Beef production:	
Quantity (Kgs)	642.644
Value (Kshs)	128.528.800
Mutton Production:	
Quantity (Kgs)	393.409
Value (Kshs)	70.813.620
Egg production:	
Quantity (trays)	85.644.000
Value (Kshs)	15.515.920.000
Poultry meat Production:	
Quantity (Kgs)	403.075
Value (Kshs)	100.768.750
Honey Production:	
Quantity (Kgs)	139.452
Value (Kshs)	18.128.760
Pork Production:	
Quantity (kg /p.a)	20.000
Value (Kshs)	4.000.000

Information Category	Statistics
Fish farming:	
Fishermen	14
Number of fish farm families	9
Fish ponds	3
Area of fish ponds (m ²)	649
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia, catfish
Number of landing beaches	0
Fishing gear:	
Fishing nets	Siege nets - 500 Gill nets - 2,000
Hooks	Hook lines - 3,000
Traps	0
Fishing Boats	0
Fish harvest:	
Weight (kg/p.a)	2,000
Value (Kshs)	300,000
Forestry	
Number of gazetted forests	2
No. of Non-gazetted forests	3
Size of gazetted forests (km ²)	5.0327
Size of non-gazetted forests	7.5490
Main forest products	Woody forest products: Timber, poles, posts, wood fuel, Honey.
No. of people engaged in forestry	80,000
Seedlings production per year (million)	2
Quantity of timber produced(tones)	212.2
Cooperatives	
Number of cooperative societies	132
Active cooperative societies	100
Dormant cooperative societies	32
Collapsed societies	3
Total Registered membership	55,572
Total turn-over (Kshs)	360,925,326
Health	
Number of health posts:	
Hospitals-GOK	2
Private	1
Nursing homes	1
Health centres	8
Dispensaries	18
Private clinics	80
Beds capacity	1,000
Doctor/patient ratio	1:62,325
Nurse/patient ratio	1:90,000
Average walking distance to health facility(km)	7
Antenatal care (ANC) (%)	92.8
Health facility deliveries (%)	42
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	51
Children vaccination (%)	79
No. of CHWs,	250
CBD,	300
HIV/AIDS:	
HIV prevalence (%)	4
Number of VCTs	9
Number of trained counsellors	20

Information Category	Statistics
Number trained at each VCT	
Machakos Gen. Hosp.	3
World provision(A/River)	3
Kathiani Gen.Hosp.	1
Baptist Kalimani	2
Mlolongo	4
Athi River G.Centre	2
Ray of Hope VCT	2
Aga VCT (Athi R.)	1
First Baptist (Athi R)	2
Average number tested per month at each.	
Machakos Gen. Hosp.	160
World provision(A/River)	200
Kathiani Gen. Hosp.	15
Baptist Kalimani	200
Mlolongo	200
Athi River G.Centre	30
Ray of Hope VCT	40
Aga VCT (Athi R.)	35
First Baptist (Athi R)	130
Number of Home based care centres	1
Youth Clubs and Youth Friendly centres	
Youth Club	1
Youth Friendly	3
Number of institutions offering ARVs	3
Education	
Pre-school:	
No. of ECD centres	1,071
No. of ECD teachers	783
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:13
Total enrolment	13,547
Drop-out rate (%)	5.455
Average years of attendance	2
Primary school:	
Number of primary schools	221
Number of teachers	1,509
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:38
Total enrolment	82,896
Drop-out rate (%)	3.885
Average years of attendance	8
Secondary schools:	
Number of secondary schools	61
Number of teachers	704
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:22
Total enrolment	14,826
Drop-out rate (%)	3.87
Average years of attendance	4
Tertiary institutions	3
Adult literacy:	
Number of adult literacy classes	98
Enrolment	3,821
Attendance	
Male	536
Female	3,272
Literacy rate	26.3

Information Category	Statistics
Water and sanitation	
Households with access to piped water (%)	30
Households with access to potable water (%)	15.7
Number of permanent rivers	1
No. of shallow wells	175
No. of protected springs	34
No. of un-protected springs	75
No. of water pans Earth dams	162
No. of Sub-surface Dams	19
No. of Bore holes	77
Households with roof catchment systems (%)	70
Average walking distance to nearest water point(km)	3
Households with Latrines (%)	50
Number of Water Resource Users Associations (WRUA)	4 (groups)
Members	200 (Members)
Water quality	Fair
Energy	
Households with electricity connection	5,800
Trading centres connected with electricity	40
Households using wood fuel	5,452
Households using kerosene, gas, biogas	290
Households using solar energy	590
Transport and Communication	
Road length: (Km)	
Bitumen surface	172
Gravel surface	161.3
Earth surface	205.5
Total	538.8
Condition of roads (km)	
Bad	135.8
Good	403
Railway line length (Km)	61
Railway Stations	2
Airstrip	1
Number of Telephone connections	1,703
Mobile network coverage %	70
No. of Cyber cafes	22
No. of private courier services	9
Number of Post offices	9
Number of Sub-post offices	11
Licensed stamp vendors	48
Tourism, Trade & Industry	
No. of Trading centres	164
Registered Retail traders	459
Registered wholesale traders	138
Bakeries	2
Manufacturing industries	111
Hotels	539
Commercial Banks	8
Micro-finance Institutions	8
Village banks (others)	1
Jua Kali Associations	4
Jua Kali Artisans	1,000

Information Category	Statistics
Wildlife	
Animal types	21
Number	8.862
Wildlife estates	7
Number of KWS staff	16
Number of poachers arrested	19
Number of firearms confiscated	0
Number of KWS camps	0
Housing:	
Type of housing in urban and rural areas (information available is only on Government housing).	
Registered:	87
HG	183
MG	388
Unregistered:	
HG	51
MG	61
LG	753
Community Development and Social Welfare	
Number of active women groups	335
Number of Community Based projects	500
Number of Youth Groups	360
Number of Self Help Groups(SHG's)	1,11
Environment	
Number of EIAs endorsed	142
Number of Environment Audits executed	30
Number of solid waste management sites	
Machakos	1
Athi River	1
Number of quarry sites renovated	
Athi River	1
Sand and ballast quarrying sites	
sand	1
ballast	10
Number of persons involved in quarrying	850
Sand	50

The Chapter provides a review of the 2001-2008 Plan and the district's overall performance over the past period. In addition, it highlights the major development achievements, such as the implementation of the provision of water, electricity and health services, and the improvement of the district's infrastructure. It further discusses the progress towards the goals of the 2001-2008 Plan and the Medium Term Strategy under the current government.

2.1. Review of 2001-2008 Plan

The 2001-2008 plan was primarily to address development constraints including inadequate infrastructure facilities such as roads and poor roads, unimproved water supply and power supply, and to address a range of other problems. The plan also aimed to improve the district's infrastructure and services of health facilities. The progress of the past period is discussed in the following paragraphs although not in detail.

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

One of the main objectives of the plan was to improve the district's infrastructure including electricity and transport services, many of which have now greatly improved. For example, the completion of the district's main road network and the expansion of the Machakos district's bus services, improved market access of goods and services, perishable horticulture produce from the district to larger markets in Nairobi Town and Nairobi, and the improvement of district roads and routine services have improved and reduced the district's poverty.

The period 2001-2008 also witnessed the implementation of Government Development Fund (GDF). Through this fund the district has been able to undertake many development projects across all sectors of the economy. Through the GDF period, the district has also quite a number of other projects completed, including the district's main road network, Horticultural Centre and the district's GDF (GDF) which has been used to fund the district's infrastructure and services, including the district's health facility building and other projects.

The projects were completed in the district's infrastructure and services, including the district's main road network, Horticultural Centre and the district's GDF (GDF) which has been used to fund the district's infrastructure and services, including the district's health facility building and other projects.

2.0 Introduction

The Chapter provides a review of the 2002-2008 Plan and the district sectoral performance over the plan period. In addition, it highlights the major development challenges faced during the implementation of the previous plan, lessons learnt and cross-cutting issues that influence development. It further discusses the linkage between the 2008-2012 DDP with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan and other policy documents.

2.1 Review of 2002-2008 Plan

The 2002-2008 plan was prepared to address development constraints including inadequate infrastructural facilities such as water supplies and poor roads, undeveloped human resource and poor marketing systems. In addition it sought to overcome problems of water for both domestic and irrigation use and shortage of health facilities. The implementation of this plan resulted in the situation improving moderately although not as projected.

To achieve the theme of the plan; '*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*', the district had identified appropriate strategies and programmes aimed at improving infrastructure network, promotion of small scale and jua kali sector, development of human resource base and sustainable utilization of the available natural resources as a basis for sustainable economic growth.

At the start of the plan period, the district had poor roads and other infrastructural facilities like electricity and inadequate telephone coverage all of which have now greatly improved. For example, the completion of the Machakos-Mombasa road junction and the rehabilitation of the Machakos-Masii road have greatly enhanced transportation of goods particularly perishable horticulture produce from the interior to larger markets in Machakos Town and Nairobi. Further, the marringing of classified roads and routine maintenance have improved road transport in the district

The period 2002-2008 also witnessed the introduction of Constituency Development Fund (CDF). Through this fund, the district was able to undertake many development projects across all sectors of the economy. Throughout the plan period, the district enjoyed quite a number of donor funded projects key among them being the Eastern Province Horticultural Traditional Food Crop Project (EPHTFCP) which was funded by GOK/IFAD and SIDA-NALEP which targeted agricultural and livestock farming, capacity building and self help groups.

89 projects were earmarked for implementation in the plan as shown in table 8 below. The district achieved 65% implementation level. The Donor and community funded projects recorded high rates of implementation. In addition, changes in priorities overtime affected plan implementation and resulted in some projects being abandoned mid-way or not started at all. The implemented projects had a positive impact on the lives of the districts inhabitants.

Table 8: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of Projects Proposed In 2002	No. of Projects Completed	No. of On-Going Projects	No. of Stalled Projects/Not Started	Total Project Cost (Kshs. Millions)
Agriculture	3	2	1	0	11
Livestock	9	7	1	1	13
Veterinary	2	1	1	0	7
Water	2	2	0	0	9.8
Environment	4	2	1	1	7.5
Forestry	2	1	1	0	6
Land and settlement	1	1	0	0	15
Roads	13	10	0	3	53
Drift/Bridges	17	13	0	4	90
Machakos Municipal	7	5	0	2	3.9
Masaku County	8	4	0	4	8
Trade	4	2	1	1	3
Health	2	1	1	0	7
Education	0	0	0	0	0
Social Services	3	2	0	1	5.5
Public Administration	3	1	0	2	2.8
Civil Registrar	2	1	0	1	2.5
Children department	4	1	1	2	3
National Registration	2	1	1	0	1.5
Prisons	1	1	0	0	2
TOTAL	89	58	9	22	251.5

Source: District Development Office, Machakos, 2008

2.2 Constraints in Implementation of 2002 to 2008 Plan

A number of constraints were encountered in the implementation of 2002 – 2008 plan. The main ones are summarized below.

2.2.1 Lack of Awareness

There have been many plans being implemented parallel to DDP which lead to waste and duplication of resources and efforts. This therefore calls for DPMU to take lead in planning and harmonizing district planning efforts. These activities included CDF, CDTF projects run by NGOs, FBOs and CBOs which are done outside the DDP.

2.2.2 Weak Project Sustainability

Lack of proper knowledge from the community on maintaining and owning of projects. This has led to weak participation by community in identification and implementation in many projects which are meant for the benefit leading to poor project maintenance. In turn specific problems such as poor water harvesting methods and conservation of soil and catchment areas has led to low impact of agricultural projects.

2.2.3 Frequent Floods and Drought

Frequent flooding and drought in the district these have impacted negatively to the already poor Road network and other Physical infrastructure. This flood – drought cycle

Machakos District Development Plan 2008-2012

has brought the districts development to a stand still as funds have to be redirected to mitigate their negative effects, thereby denying projects that would have benefited the community.

2.2.4 Inadequate Infrastructure

Vastness of the district makes it difficult for Monitoring and Evaluation to be carried out regularly while poor roads and lack of proper means of transport have resulted in lack of proper coordination and supervision. During the plan period, the district experienced inadequate Rainfall, which resulted to crop failure. Low implementation could also be attributed to Low funding levels of project Most of projects undertaken by departments were outside the Plan because Ministries demanded annual Work plan and budgets which were not drawn from the DDP.

2.3 Lessons Learnt From Previous Planning Period

Although the implementation of the projects outlined in the plan was low, a number of projects outside the plan were implemented by various ministries. This reveals weakness in the planning and budgeting process in the district. Projects funded by donors and through decentralized funds had high completion rates. This is due in consistency in funding and fast implementation approaches. Most departments also implemented projects other than those proposed in the Plan. This therefore implies that there is need for harmonized implementation of the plan.

Another major lesson learnt is that most of the devolved funds at the district level did not draw their projects directly from the DDP but identify projects from the community level. This was largely because devolved funds such as CDF came into being after the initiation of the DDPs and were therefore not factored into the plan or in sub-sequenced revisions of the plan e.g. the Annual Work Plan Process.

2.4 Linkages with Vision 2030, First Medium Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals

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

The Vision will be implemented through a series of five-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) with the first phase of the implementation of the MTP covering the periods 2008-2012. Both Vision 2030 and the MTPs are expected to contribute immensely towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The latter are eight

internationally accepted development goals that are time bound standards for measuring the progress on poverty alleviation and development commitments by the international community by 2015.

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

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

2.5 Major Development Challenges, Constraints and Cross Cutting Issues

2.5.1 Challenges

Inadequate Water: Generally, the district has inadequate water for domestic, livestock, crop and industrial use since rainfall is inadequate and unreliable. Only 15.7% of the districts' inhabitants have access to portable water. The ground water resources are low and saline because of the basement rock systems. This has greatly affected agricultural and livestock productions since most farmers depend on the rain for production. Majority of the populations depend on surface and sub-surface dams for water, which often do not hold sufficient water due to high evaporation rates during the dry seasons. The existing water supplies systems are overstretched and cannot supply enough water for the increasing population.

Inaccessible Roads: The road network in the district is poorly developed and mainly consists of gravel and earth roads which forms 366.8km compared to a total of 538.8km. These are often rendered impassable during rainy seasons. This has affected agricultural production and marketing of produce as well as delivery of services to the residents.

Persistent Famine: The district is prone to droughts and famines that occur periodically. This has continued to undermine development efforts in Machakos District. Lack of pastures and water causes loss of a large percentage of livestock which is one of the major sources of income to the community.

2.5.2 Cross Cutting Issues

Gender Inequality: The district is mainly agricultural and women provide most of the agricultural labour. However, they do not have control or access to the benefits realized from the proceeds. This is because land is owned mainly by men. The district has a male to female ratio of 100:96 and the gender imbalance prevalent in the district means that a

significant portion of the population is not fully participating in the development of the district.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of women gender in the district, Supportive gender Programmes; Strong gender Programmes; Strong gender Supporting NGOs.	Poor access and control of resource by women; Weak extension; service by gender; Lack of land Ownership women. Poor attitude to projects and NGOS.	Active gender Forums e.g. MYWO. Viable projects by gender in the district; Funds.	Less women in political Representation; Gender discrimination. Political interference; Cultural barriers to Participation.

Disaster Management: Periodically, the district experiences disasters that are either natural or man-made. The frequency and severity of drought is in the rise and this has adverse impacts on economic activities. For example, extreme drought affects both agriculture and livestock production due to low rainfall and increase in disease incidences and pests. Drought also disrupts livelihoods and social setting since it disproportionately affect women and children more than men.

The district is prone to landslides exacerbated by sand harvesting activities. The harvesting activities have been uncoordinated making some of the rivers bare and causing high soil erosion during the rainy seasons. Where the activities have been extended to underground caves, some of them have collapsed resulting in loss of life occasionally.

Mombasa-Nairobi highway transverses the district and many accidents occur along the road, sometimes leading to loss of life and exerting a lot of pressure on Machakos General Hospital where most of the victims are referred.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threat
Well endowed with natural capital including livestock, minerals game, tourists attraction sites, rangeland, and space; A resilient local community with developed mechanisms for coping and adapting to harsh environment especially drought; Availability of emergency kitty in CDF; Presence of NGOs and development partners assisting in quick response to emergencies; Existence of good highway code of conduct; Existence of effective casualty department at the hospital.	Rampant conflict over dwindling internal resources; Weak human capital base due to low investment in education; Poor or non-existence of physical infrastructure such as roads, factories hospital and telecommunication services; Collapse of traditional pastures management practice ; Bad/impassable roads during rainy season; Absence of ALRMP II; Existence of Loose soils.	Increased government and development partner interest in ASAL development; Drive for peaceful co-existence with other communities in the region; Value addition from livestock product; Existence of effective Forums eg Long distance truck drivers' org. and Machakos Nissan SACCOS.	Endemic poverty and rising population; HIV/AIDS endemic; Low interest to private sector investment; Growing frequency of climatic shocks; Traditional knowledge piracy; Lack of system to protect indigenous intellectual property rights; Overdependence on relief assistance.

Environmental Conservation and Management: The district is faced with a number of environmental challenges. The most common challenges include climatic and human factors that have accelerated aridity in the district. Poor farming methods and increased population pressure on the available land have led to clearing of land, which was originally reserved for forests. Demand for agriculture land means that more fragile land is being converted to settlement and cultivation. Consequently only 2 per cent of total area is left under forest cover.

The district has a number of industries that produce diverse effluents. Most of the industries are situated in Athi River town and emit their effluent into the surrounding rivers. The district also receives effluent emitted by industries in Nairobi, which flows through rivers that drain into the district. Over the years, the effluent has affected the life of animals and vegetation along the river courses. Though no cases of human deaths have been documented, a great danger especially for the people downstream who use the water for domestic and irrigation purposes exist. Air pollution is another health risk from industrial activities in the district.

High population growth rate will also likely increase pressure on the fragile environment along the hills.

SWOT Analysis

	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of light and heavy industries in Athi river town in the district; Supportive policy against industrial Pollution. Strong law enforcement against Pollution by EMCA.	Weak planning on location of industries; Lack of social responsibility by industrialists. Poor attitude to pollution.	Existence of Industrial investors; Existence of local raw materials. Effective EMCA Law.	Effects of drought and Population growth. Political interference.

High Levels of Poverty: According to Kenya National Bureau of Statistics in 2003, the district had 60.7% of its population living below the poverty line and could not meet basic needs such as food, clothing, housing, health and education. The majority of the poor households are found in the dry areas with frequent droughts. The recurrent drought affects agricultural production leading to low yields and perpetual food shortages.

Athi River Division has the lowest incidences at poverty of 29.53 % while Kalama has the highest at 69.93%. Incidences for Central and Kathiani Divisions are 50.35 % and 62.5 % respectively (KIHBS, 2006).

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Availability of devolved funds such as CDFCDTFLATF; Existence of donor funded projects; Availability of natural resources e.g. sand, quarry, land and forest; Reasonable revenue from cess, business and permits; Presence of a number of NGOs addressing poverty alleviation programmes.	Cultural beliefs and practices like early marriage; Poor infrastructure and harsh topography; High Illiteracy levels; High dropout rates in school; Inadequate financial institutions to offer credit facilities; Drought; Lack of electricity in the rural areas.	Revival of Kenya Meat Commission; Establishment of community sanctuaries for ecotourism; Availability of the Kenya Vision 2030; Increased government and development partner interest in the district development; Youth Enterprise Fund and Women Enterprise Fund; Strong poor supporting NGOs.	HIV/AIDs pandemic; Overdependence on donor assistance; Low literacy level; Environmental degradation e.g. illegal sand harvesting, deforestation, quarrying.

HIV AND AIDS: The HIV prevalence rate in the district is estimated at 5.8 % and the district has 9 VCT centres Table 9 shows the number of people tested in the district since January to December 2007.

Table 9: HIV/AIDS Cases in 2007

Name of VCT	No. Tested	No. Positive	No. Negative
Machakos VCT	1,233	208	1,025
World provision Athi River	1,930	143	1,787
Kathiani Hospital	92	25	67
Kalimani Baptist	3,273	146	3,127
Mlolongo	1,802	108	1,694
Athi River Health centre	195	32	163
Ray of Hope	2,813	29	2,784
Anchor	680	42	638
1 st Baptist	1,018	23	995
TOTAL	13,036	756	12,280

Source: Medical officer of Health, Machakos, 2008

The high prevalence is responsible for the increasing number of orphans, currently estimated to be over 10,000. The number is expected to increase if the preference is not arrested. There is also a challenge in providing medical care and support for the infected. In addition there is the problem of stigmatization of PLWAs, a fact attributed to most people being ignorant of their status.

To deal with the HIV/AIDS pandemic, the district has embarked on several programmes, e.g. Prevention of Mother-to-Child transmission programme, administration of ARVs to

infected, establishment of functional VCT centres, treatment of STI and STDS, blood safety and Condom distribution. There is also community awareness programmes aimed at de-stigmatization of PLWAS.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Opportunities	Weaknesses	Threat
Dedicated staff; Well trained community health workers; Availability of essential drugs in health facilities; Availability of ART; Presence of numerous collaborators in the fight against HIV/AIDs; Presence of DTC and CACCs; Mobile VCT clinics; Presence of PMTCT centres; Supportive programs for PLWSAS; Strong HIV/AIDs programs; Strong NGOs; VCT centres.	Availability of a global Fund to boost the fight against the scourge; Improvement of services offered in health facilities through infrastructural development; Institutional capacity building of health management boards and committees; Proposed HIV/AIDs Bill in parliament; Training of health personnel on management skills; Renewed support from the development partners through initiatives such as TOWA; Numerous publicities campaign against HIV/AIDs pandemic in the media.	Cultural beliefs; Stigma; Long distances to health centres; Inadequate health facilities; Inadequate health personnel; High HIV/AIDs prevalence rate.	Limited and inconsiderate resource allocation which do not take into account the size of the district; Difficulty in communication in case of emergency; Multi-drug resistance to certain opportunistic infections e.g. Multi Drug Resistant TB; Insecurity causing communities to abandon health facilities; Inbuilt stigma against HIV+ patients.

High Population Growth: The district has an increasing younger population and a shrinking elderly population. During the plan period, planning initiatives and resources will target the young generation which form the bigger part of the population. Nevertheless, proper planning must be done to ensure that resources reach the elderly.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Bigger pool of labour force; Diverse investment opportunities in the district.	High Levels of illiteracy; Retrogressive cultural practices.	Diverse devolved funds; Political good will; Government-community partnership and collaboration.	Frequent droughts; Drugs and substance abuse among the active labour force age group.

2.6 Analysis of District Development Issues and Causes

This section provides the analysis of the major development issues and their causes which will need to be addressed during the plan period. This includes; food insecurity, water inaccessibility, and environmental degradation. This section provides the District Development objectives which will drive the district towards the achievement of Vision 2030 and Millennium Development Goals. The achievement of the development objectives will lead to a highly productive, health and self sustainable district.

Development issues	Causes	District Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives / Targets	Strategies
Food insecurity	Poor agronomic practices; Poorly developed market systems; Non prevalence of value addition practices; Overdependence on nature for the growing of the crops; Low moistures content (in adequate rainfall); Post harvest losses; High cost of farm inputs; Crop pest and diseases.	Ensure food security (we have enough food).	Promote better agronomic practices; Monitor and disseminate market information; Set up cottage value addition plants; promote irrigation practices; Promote proper post harvest handling of farm produce; Promote soil and water conservation; Increased extension services.	Initiate extension services under NALEP; Increase awareness on water harvesting technologies for irrigation; Monitor input prices and advise farmers accordingly; Encourage farmers to adopt modern agronomic practices; Encourage the establishment of farmers' cooperative societies; Monitor and disseminate product market information.
	Few extension staff; High cost of livestock inputs; Frequent droughts; Low producing breeds; Animal diseases.	Ensure food security (we have enough food).	Livestock; Increase extension services; Affordable livestock inputs; Improved breeding animals; Put in place droughts mitigation measures.	Training on animal upgrading feed production and Water harvesting; Initiate extension services through NALEP; Initiate crop pest and disease control; Intensify disease surveillance and control.
Water inaccessibility	Long distance to water points; Poor water harvesting methods; Inadequate water points; inaccessibility to clean drinking water;	Ensure clean portable water.	Goal 3: Improve Water accessibility; Increase accessibility to reliable clean water; Rehabilitation of existing water points and supplies.	Initiate borehole, earth dam, springs, wells and roof catchment programmes; Initiate clean piped water projects.

Development issues	Causes	District Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives / Targets	Strategies
	Poor operation and maintenance of water points.			
Poor Health status	Inadequate health facilities; Low Doctor / Nurse patient ratio; Inoperative health facilities; Long distances to health facilities; Understaffing; Lack of essential drugs.	Ensure high standards of health (we are healthy).	Goal 2: Improve Health Status; Increase accessibility to proper medical care; Increase health facilities; Increase control and prevention of endemic diseases; Increase immunization coverage.	Initiate immunization programmes; Construct/ equip more health facilities; Control of endemic diseases; Initiate nutrition and balanced diet programmes.
Poor road infrastructure	Inadequate funding for road upgrading and routine maintenance; Many unclassified roads; Poor Terrain and Soil texture.	Ensure that we have proper road network (infrastructure).	Goal 4: Improve road network; Ensure proper maintenance of road networks; Increase classification of roads; Increase road network	Initiate routine road maintenance through RMFLF; Initiate classification of roads; Initiate the construction of trunk roads and bridges.
Low literacy levels	Low literacy; High dropout rates; Inadequate education facilities and teaching staff; Low enrolment, transition, and retention rates.	Ensure that we get good education.	Goal 5: Increase Literacy Rates; Improve performance in national exams; Improve enrolment, transition, and retention rates.	Intensified assessment; Mounting in service courses; Hold awareness meetings; Improve facilities eg. Science Laboratories.
Environmental degradation(Foresstry)	High rate of deforestation; Poor sand harvesting methods and uncoordinated Quarrying.	Ensure that our environment is well conserved and health.	Goal 6: Environmental Management and Conservation; Increase afforestation; Protect our rivers; Ensure that waste is properly disposed.	Undertake Afforestation and re-afforestation; Initiate river bank protection along River Athi; Initiate proper waste disposal and sanitation.
Unemployment	Lack of job opportunities for locals; Lack of appropriate skills and technologies; Lack of entrepreneurial	Unemployment	Goal 7: Unemployment; Increase awareness on the importance of cottage/small scale industries; Increase the number of skilled manpower	Initiate skills training / workshops and seminars; Promotion of investment programmes in the district; Enhance Rural Electrification

Development issues	Causes	District Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives / Targets	Strategies
	spirit to undertake business potentials; Lack of electrification network to enhance industrialization into the rural areas.		available by 60%; Enhance Rural Electrification Programme.	Programme.
Orphans and Vulnerable Children	Death of parents due to HIV/AIDs related illnesses; High levels of poverty; Breakdown of family values and irresponsible parenthood.	Orphans and vulnerable Children.	Goal 8: Improve the situation of OVCs; Ensure proper care and protection for OVCs; Ensure that OVCs get access to Education, Health care, Birth certificates.	Work towards poverty reduction with development partners such as CCF and Bidii; Increase awareness to the general public on the rights of the child and responsible parenthood; Enforce children maintenance orders.
Fisheries	Inadequate Fishing Areas, Over fishing, and poor fish husbandry	Ensure more fishing areas, promote Fish Ponds	Promote Fish Farming	Increase Fishing sites, use right fishing gear and control over fishing

CHAPTER THREE:
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND
PROJECTS**

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the various development projects and programmes that will be undertaken throughout the plan period in the various sectors. The chapter highlights strategies for mainstreaming cross cutting issues that run across all sector. For each of the sectors, the sector vision and mission is presented and the district's response to the vision and mission is discussed. The chapter also discusses the importance and role of stakeholders in each sector. The district priorities, constraints and strategies are also discussed.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This sector is made up of Agriculture, Livestock, veterinary, fisheries Land Adjudication and Settlement and Cooperative sub-sectors. This is the major sector in the district since majority of the people depend on agriculture and livestock production and informal Sector for their livelihood.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will ensure that enough food is produced to ensure food security. Strategies to be adopted include; enhanced extension services; promotion of drought resistant crops and promotion of small-scale irrigation; vigorous campaigns to promote the production of alternative anchor crops like cotton and horticultural crops.

Forest conservation measures will be undertaken so as to preserve gazetted and non-gazetted forest from being overexploited.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture and Livestock production are major activities in the district and accounts for 70 per cent of the household incomes. The sector also provides raw materials such as timber, coffee, milk and meat for industries within the district. The cooperative sub-sector plays a key role in mobilizing resources for small-scale farmers while also availing marketing channels for their products. The district has over 132 cooperatives of different types with a turnover of over Kshs. 360.1 Million annually.

The sector has a potential for providing the highest source of employment opportunities. It is the main source of wage employment contributing 11 per cent of the household income in the district.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Catholic Diocese of Machakos	Agricultural extension and water harvesting.
Machakos Cotton Growers Association	Promotion of cotton growing in the district.
ACK Diocese of Machakos	Agricultural extension services.
Kenya Agricultural Research Institute(KARI)	Crop research & provision of certified planting materials.
SACDEP	Processing of Traditional food crops & water harvesting.
Community Members	Project Monitoring.
Cooperative Officers	Ensure that the societies abide by the Co-operative Society's Act, rules and bylaws. In other words, they offer guidance and advise the Co-operatives on matters relating to co-operative policy and other regulations.
Green Belt Movement	Rural Afforestation.
Forest and Environment department	Natural Resources Conservation.
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Springs and river line conservation.
Masaku County Council	Hill Forestry management.
Private Sector	Establish Trade & Industrial Enterprises/Investment Consumer of goods and services; Advocacy for efficient service delivery; Provision of feedback on trade and industry issues; Supplier of goods and services.
Financial Institution AFC & Other Credit Organization)	Provide financial assistance; Provide business advisory services.
Government(DAO,DLPO, Fisheries; DVO and land Departments	Provide an enabling environment for promotion agriculture and rural development by initiating the formulation of necessary policies in collaboration with all stakeholders; Gives technical backstopping.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop development	Improve food security; Productions of high quality produce.	High cost of farm inputs; Inappropriate credit facilities and high cost of credit; Low market prices for the products.	Revitalize the cooperative sector to offer loans and inputs at reduced prices; More appropriate credit facilities/ scheme to be pursued; source for external markets.
Livestock development	Improve the quality of products; Increase quality of pasture.	Poor/Low quality breeds; High disease incidence; Inadequate/poor quality pasture due to frequent drought leading to high mortality; poor fodder	Improve skills on proper husbandry; Intensify vaccination campaigns; Improve skills on proper pasture and fodder management techniques.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		Preservation methods; poor livestock management techniques.	
Research and development	To improve on the crops and livestock quantity.	Inadequate resources to carry out long term research on breeding; High costs of research seeds making replication difficult.	Collaboration with other stakeholders; Distribution of seeds to organized groups.
Food security	Provision of sufficient food to the people.	Inadequate and unreliable rainfall; Inherently infertile and highly erode-ably soils; Low usage of improved technology.	Development of early maturing/ drought tolerant varieties; Train farmers on soil fertility through use of organic manure/ inorganic fertilizers.
Cooperative Development	Revitalization of the sector.	Poor management of cooperatives.	Intensive training of the cooperative members.
Irrigation Development	Utilize the potential along the major rivers.	High costs of laying channels; poverty.	Organize farmers into groups and let them cost share.
Fisheries	Increase the fish production in the main dams.	Lack of interest among the people; Inadequate skills in fishing.	Promote the market for fish.
Land and settlement	Increase number of people having titles.	Existence of land disputes.	Start a crush programme to deal with the cases.

3.1.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Njaa Marufuku Kenya, Kathiani and Machakos Municipality Constituencies	Reduce extreme hunger by 50% by 2012.	Five groups per year.	Provision of an average of Kshs. 120,000 per year to groups involved in food security provision.
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme Kathiani and Machakos Municipality Constituencies	Increase by 50% provision of pluralistic and demand driven extension services by 2012.	An average of 2,000 farm families per division per year.	Provision of extension services to farmers in the focal areas and the rest of the divisions.
National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Programme – Kalama Division	Increase by 10% use of certified seeds and fertilizers by 2012.	1,000 farmers per year.	Provision of input vouchers to farmers; Promotion of formation of cereal banks.

(B) New Project Proposal: Agriculture

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of Energy Saving Devices and Agro- forestry, Machakos Municipality and Kathiani Constituencies	1	Increase by 20% use of energy saving devices by 2011.	8 groups per year; 8 Sites per year.	Conduct Demonstrations and field days on energy saving devices; Provide farmers with knowledge to set up agro forestry tree nurseries.
Promotion of Emerging crops (Sun flower, Jatropha, Mushrooms) Machakos Municipality and Kathiani Constituencies	2	Increase by 20% number of farmers diversifying to non alternative crops for increased incomes by 2010.	1000 farmers per year.	Set up demonstration sites; Train Farmers; Link farmers to markets.

(A) On-going Projects: Livestock / Veterinary

Project Name, Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Asal based Livestock and Rural Livelihoods Support Project (ALLPRO) Kalama location of Kalama Division of Machakos Town Constituency	To improve sustainable rural livelihood and food security through improved livestock production, marketing and support for drought management and food security.	Increase off take for beef cattle from 8-10% by 2010; Increase off take for small stock from 14-24% by 2010; Efficient data collection and monitoring system established; Access to local, regional and international markets increased; 20 bee farmers producing 1 ton of honey and 0.25 tons of bees wax by 2010; 50 KTBHs available to bee farmers; Incidence of epizootic diseases decreased by 50% by 2010.	Farmers groups trainings on water resources surveys; Range rehabilitation; Disease surveillance; Community based demand driven initiatives.
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) Kalama and Central Divisions (Machakos Town)	To promote the socio economic development of the agricultural sector at the same time contributing towards poverty alleviation.	90 common interest groups formed and trained and 400 farmers visited in financial year.	Activities fall under 4 components: Planning, monitoring and evaluation; Training; Collaboration and research; Gender and Poverty focus.

(B) New Project Proposals: Livestock

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP in Kalama and Central – Machakos Town; Kathiani and Athi River- Kathiani Constituency	1	To promote the socio-economic development of the agricultural sector, at the same time contributing towards poverty alleviation by 2012.	90 common interest groups formed and trained and 400 farmers visited in financial year.	Activities fall under 4 components: Planning, monitoring and evaluation; Training; Collaboration and research; Gender and Poverty focus.

(B) New Project Proposals: Veterinary

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
PATTEC in Kalama and Central – Machakos Town. Kathiani and Athi river of Kathiani Constituency	1	Control/ eradicate tsetse flies; To promote the socio economic development of the agricultural sector; at the same time contributing towards poverty alleviation by 2012.	50 Common interest groups to be formed and trained; 100 Farmers to be visited in financial year.	Planning, monitoring and evaluation; Training; Collaboration and research; Gender and Poverty focus.

(A) On-going Projects: Fisheries

Project Name, Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Development	Commercial aquaculture development by 2012.	1000 fish seeds produced per year; extension services; 500 fish farmers trained per year.	Provision of high quality fish seeds(fingerlings); Training of fish farmers on fish production and feed formulation; Aquaculture extension services; Promote integrated fish farming; Commercialization of aquaculture.
	Stocking/Restocking of dams and sustainable utilization of dam fisheries.	Dams stocked per year with fish species.	Collaboration with local communities towards dam fisheries utilization and conservation; Community sensitization and capacity building towards dam fisheries; Formation of dam management committees.

(B) New Project Proposal: Fisheries

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Seed Production. Kiima Kimwe Location. Central Division. Machakos Town	1	Production of Nile Tilapia fingerlings for farmers in	Produce 10,000 Nile Tilapia and 5,000 Catfish fingerlings per	Rehabilitation of 5 fish ponds at Agriculture Training Centre- Machakos;

Project Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Constituency		Machakos sub-region; Propagate Cat Fish fingerlings for sale to fish farmers; Training of fish farmers on good pond management practices.	year, Train at least 20 contact fish farmers per year.	Stocking of 5 ponds with Tilapia and Catfish brooders Training of Contact fish farmers.
Dam Stocking/Restocking and dam fisheries utilization programme District wide.	2	Increase the fisheries resource base in the district; Sustainable utilization of dam fisheries in the district.	Stock/restock one dam in every location per year; Mobilize the local communities towards sustainable utilization of 2 dam fisheries in every division per year.	Restocking/stocking of dams/temporary water bodies; Sensitize the local community on Co-management approach of dam fisheries; Formation of dam management committees; Harvesting of dam fisheries.

(A) On-going Projects: Forestry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Farm forest programme Central/ Kalama/ Kathiani	Promote farm forestry commercial tree farming; efficient utilization and marketing of forest products by 2012.	Farm visits -34; On farm tree planting(10); Plantation establishment (20Ha); Tree nursery production (150,000).	Visit farmers and promote farm forestry; Promotion of commercial tree planting; Planting of 20 Ha in gazetted areas; Tree seedling production.
Plantation development programme (Central, Kalama, Kathiani)	Increased productivity of both industrial forest plantations and farm forestry as well as enhance conservation and efficient utilization by 2012.	Farm visits (50); On farm tree planting(20 Ha); Tree nursery (200,000); Rehabilitate degraded sites (5); Forest protection (242Ha).	Visit farmers and promote farm forestry; Promotion of commercial tree planting; Planting of 20 Ha in gazetted areas; Tree seedling production.

(B) New Project Proposals: Forestry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Increase of farm forestry and industrial plantation products. (District wise)	1	Promote farm forestry commercial tree farming; efficient utilization and marketing of forest products by 2012.	Plantation establishment (20Ha); Farm visits (50); On farm tree planting (20 Ha); Tree nursery (200,000).	Planting, Mobilization and protection of forests.

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of degraded sites (District wise)	2	Promote farm forestry commercial tree farming; efficient utilization and marketing of forest products by 2012.	Rehabilitate degraded sites (5).	Planting, Mobilization and protection.
Tree seedlings production (District wise)	3	Increased productivity of both industrial forest plantations and farm forestry as well as enhance conservation and efficient utilization by 2012.	Tree nursery production (150,000).	Raising seedlings, Mobilization and Technical support.
Sustainable forest conservation and protection. (District wise)	4	Increased productivity of both industrial forest plantations and farm forestry as well as enhance conservation and efficient utilization by 2012.	Farm visits -34; On farm tree planting(10); Forest protection (242 Ha).	Training on efficient forest resource conservation; Efficient energy utilization demonstration.

(A) On-going Projects: Land and Settlement

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Settling Landless in Central Divisions	To settle the landless; To register the parcels.	Complete 80% of the pending cases by 2012.	Sensitization and collection of S.F.T. revenue; Checking and solving map versus ground queries.
Land Adjudication 3 divisions Kalama, Central, Kathiani	To ensure accuracy of the records.	To clear all the cases in the 5 sections; Cover 70% of each section area by 2011.	Hearing land objections; Handle filed queries; Check the adjudication registers; Demarcation and survey.

(B) New Project Proposals: Lands and Settlement

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Settling of the landless(District wide)	1	Ascertain ground occupation of respective squatters by 2009.	Finalize one in every 2 years.	Demarcation and survey work.
Land Adjudication District wide	2	Increase land adjudication 2012.	Finalize one area every year by 2012.	Finalize and print maps; Handle field queries; Demarcation and survey work. Justification: It is necessary and will ensure ownership.

(A) On-going Projects: Cooperative

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of new cooperative societies District wide	Improve social - economic status of members by 2012.	40 new cooperative societies involving 20,000 new members.	Pre-cooperative training sessions.
Supervision and coordination of cooperative activities District wide	Improve service delivery by cooperatives; Discourage mismanagement; Improve professionalism; Enforcement of Cooperative Act, rules, by-laws and members resolutions by 2012.	100 cooperative societies by 2012.	Attendance of general meetings and committee meetings; Carry out regular inspections – all cooperative; Updated audits in all cooperatives.
Promotion of cooperative savings and credit activities District wide	Mobilization of savings and credit Accessibility by 2012.	20 new SACCOS involving 20,000 members; 6 societies starting FOSA activities serving 20,000 members.	Education and training.
Education and Training Of Management Committee Members, Cooperative Staff, General Members In all Divisions	To create capacity on cooperative management by 2012.	132 registered cooperative societies by 2012.	Leaders meetings; Seminars; Exhibitions and shows; Long and short term courses.
Auditing of Cooperative societies – all divisions	Ensure societies improve cooperative governance by 2012.	100 active cooperative societies.	Verification; Vouching; Reconciliations; Reporting.
Sensitization on value addition – all Divisions	Increase the monetary value of the products and services by 2012.	100 active societies.	Awareness sessions to be held; Seminars; Shows and exhibitions; Education tours.

(B) New Project Proposal: Cooperative

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of 3 divisional offices – Kathiani, Central and Athi River Division	1	To improve the working condition by 2012.	3 Divisional offices.	Site identification; Sourcing of funds; Contracting; Supervision; Certification.
Computerization of Divisional offices	2	Computerize cooperative services to improve service delivery.	3 Divisional offices.	Acquire and install software and hardware.

3.1.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

Governance, Justice, Law and Order (GJLOs) is of particular importance if people are go about their production activities without fear or intimidation. Together with GJLOs, Agriculture and Rural Development sector requires a Human Resource Development sector to spur its growth through the provision of both healthy and skilled labour force. To transport the produce to the markets, will require well-developed road network while thriving trade within the district will ensure a ready market for the products.

3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

To address the above concerns the following strategies will be used:- ensure access to credit by the women and youth from the women and youth funds; train farmers by the ministry of on environmental conservation and appropriate farming methods so as to reduce environmental degradation; capacity build women and youth groups with an aim of making them strong, and also equipping them with skills that they can use in coming up with viable income generating activities.

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the plan period, the district will enhance trade and industry services, promotion of small-scale industries. In addition, vigorous campaigns will be undertaken to promote value addition of farm produce. This will reduce the districts over dependence on maize and beans and increase the incomes for the people.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector has a potential for providing the highest source of employment opportunities thus reducing extreme poverties. Further, it is envisaged that the raw materials which are locally available will be utilized to set up light industries.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Catholic Diocese of Machakos	Promotion of Agricultural processing industries.
Machakos Cotton Growers Association	Promotion of cotton Processing in the district.

Stakeholder	Role
ACK Diocese of Machakos	Promotion of cotton Processing in the district.
Business Community	Establish Trade & Industrial Enterprises/Investment; Consumer of goods and services; Advocacy for efficient service delivery; Provision of feedback on trade and industry issues; Supplier of goods and services.
Financial Institution AFC & Other credit organization)	Provide financial assistance; Provide business advisory services.
Government(DIDO DTDO)	Provide an enabling environment for promotion of Trade and Industrial investment by initiating the formulation of necessary policies in collaboration with all stakeholders; Contribute funds for financial assistance to MSME's Gives technical backstopping.

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industries	Prepare of viable industrial project profiles in the district: Identification, formulation and promotion of industrial projects.	Lack of adequate funds to facilitate the priorities; Inadequate consultation and coordination with other key stakeholders within sub-sector.	Visiting all town centres to identify and promote any viable industrial concern; Sourcing information for entrepreneurs on sources of credit and machinery for new industrial proposals.
Trade	Provision of financial assistance to micro entrepreneurs; Training and extension services; Licensing of business premises.	Lack of adequate funds; Non payment of loans by beneficiaries; Inadequate funding to the joint loans boards.	Training of entrepreneurs; Increased licensing of business premises; Issuance of short-term loans to ensure revolving of available loans; Increase efforts aimed at recovering loans from the beneficiaries.
Small Scale Industry	Provision of land and infrastructure.	There is no land and structures provided for the informal sector.	Finalize provision of infrastructure to already existing Jua Kali sheds; Finalize allocation of land and title deeds to Jua Kali associations who have already applied; Develop industrial and innovation parks.
	Increase Access to finance.	Most of small scale entrepreneurs lack collateral to secure loans.	Develop innovative ways for enhancing access to finance; Encourage micro lending institutions in the district.
	Increase Marketing for industrial goods.	Inadequate access to markets; Overexploitation by large companies; Monopolistic practices of marketing boards; Lack of market	Train the artisans on entrepreneurship, product design and marketing skills; Organizing exhibitions, symposia and trade fete for the Jua Kali products.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		information: Lack of innovation leading to flooding of markets.	
	Training Entrepreneurs.	Lack of quality training and facilities.	Develop and implement policies enabling entrepreneurial environment and establishing a national training strategy: Facilitate technological innovation in the sector: Improve the operational and managerial capacity of institutions and programmes that support the sector's development.

3.2.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(B) New Project Proposals: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
JLB Loan Disbursement District wide	To provide financial support to the Business Community by 2012.	To issue a loan amount of Kshs.1.5m every year.	Issuing of loan application forms Vetting the businesses of the loan applicants: Issuing of loan applicants to successful loan applicants after approval by Joint Loan's Board.
JLB Loan Recovery District wide	To recover money lent to business community by 2012.	To recover Ksh.1 million every year.	Collect loan money from regular loan payees: Tracing loan defaulters to recover the loan.
Traders Training Courses District wide	To train business community on how to manage their businesses better by 2012.	To train minimum of 130 people every year.	Holding training courses: Using Barazas to create awareness for the courses: Using posters for awareness creation about the courses.
Entrepreneurs Traders Training Courses District wide	To sensitize on the available industrial potentials for investment and train business community on how to manage business by 2011.	To train and sensitize minimum of 100 people every year.	Holding training courses: Using Barazas to create awareness: Using poster for awareness creation about the courses: Project proposal writing.
Sub contracting i.e. Firm to Firm linkages District wide	To link small potential firms with big firms in order to improve their market base and product quality by 2012.	To link at least 3 firms in a year.	Identification of the firms to be linked: Sensitizing them on the need to link.

(A) On-going Projects: Enterprise Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Masaku Jua Kali Sheds Central Division	To provide the Jua Kali operators with suitable work sites by 2011.	250 sheds by 2011.	Construction of the sheds.
Muumandu Jua Kali Sheds Kalama Division	To provide the Jua Kali operators with suitable work sites by 2011.	40 sheds by 2011.	Construction of the sheds.
Athi River Jua Kali Sheds Athi River Division	To provide the Jua Kali operators with suitable work sites by 2011.	100 sheds by 2011.	Construction of the sheds.

(B) New Project Proposals: Small Scale Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Voucher Training programme District Wide	1	To provide access to skills and appropriate technology for the informal sector by 2012.	Train 100 artisans per year.	Recruitment of trainees; Training, monitoring and evaluation; Justification: Many of the artisans are not trained.
Micro-Finance District Wide	2	To avail credit to Jua Kali artisans by 2012.	100 artisans per year.	Identify and link the Jua Kali with potential financial institutions. Justification: This will improve the capital base for the artisans.
Jua Kali Sheds District Wide	3	To provide work sites for the artisans by 2012.	Building sufficient sheds in 10 market centres.	Construct Jua Kali sheds Justification: Most of the activities are carried out in the open air.
Technology and Business Development Service programme District Wide	4	To provide necessary skills to the artisans; To allow diversification and innovation in the sector by 2012.	Train 40 artisans per year.	Sensitize and recruit trainees on the programme; Train, monitor and evaluate the training. Justification: The market demand for quality products is pushing some of the artisans out of business.

3.2.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The Trade, Tourism and industry sector requires both direct and indirect inputs from other sectors for it to achieve its mission. A health and skilled labour force is a necessary for trade, tourism and industry development to prosper. To market the sector products, the will require well-developed infrastructure network.

3.2.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

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

Each project will be studied and all environmental concerns addressed before it commences. Further, HIV/AIDS matters will be addressed through Barazas.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure

3.3.1 Sector Vision Mission

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

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district intends to have well managed and maintained road network to encourage trade and transportation of farm produce with ease. In the building sub-sector, bias will be towards improving shelter in both rural and urban areas by implementing the national housing policy. Further, electricity supply will also be increased from the current 40 market centres to about 50 while over 5,800 more households will be connected to the national grid.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The road network link farmers and traders to the markets. It also provides direct employment opportunities for the youth during construction and maintenance of roads. The provision of electricity in the urban as well as other market centres in the district will help to stimulate economic activities especially in the Jua-Kali sub-sector. During the plan period, it is expected that more market centres will be connected to the national grid which means that more people will be employed in the jua kali sub-sector.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Kenya Airport Authority (KAA);	Development and maintenance of air strip.
Private sector	Mobilization of funds and development.
Meteorological Department	Management of weather data.

Stakeholder	Role
Kenya Roads Board (KRB)	Funding.
Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC)	Supply and management of electricity.
District Roads Committee	Infrastructure development.
National Housing Corporation (NHC);	Development of houses.
Civil Servants Housing Scheme Fund (CSHSF)	Mobilization of funds.
Low Cost Housing and Infrastructure Fund ENSUF)	Infrastructure development.

3.3.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Routine maintenance of feeder roads; Opening new access roads to markets; Gravelling Classify/upgrading of unclassified roads; Bituminization of Roads; Construction of drifts; Periodic maintenance of feeder roads; Supervision of road works.	Insecurity; Inaccessibility during rainy seasons; Inadequate road network; Vastness of the district; Inadequate funding.	Improvement of security on roads; Avail adequate funds; Make road motor able in all weather; Ensure routine road maintenance; Develop a good road network in the district.
Building	Routine maintenance of government houses; Completion of electrification of Government buildings; Facilitation of provision of decent and affordable housing facilities.	Inadequate funding; Lack of appropriate building technology; Land tenure system does not encourage productive use of resources; Nomadic way of life does not encourage permanent settlements.	Avail adequate fund; Identify and disseminate low cost building materials and appropriate building technologies; Facilitate land ownership; Develop a housing loan scheme.
Energy	Rural electrification.	Inadequate funding; Vastness of the district.	Provide adequate funds; Connect more divisions to the national grid; Tap solar energy; Start up a forestation programme to solve the problem wood fuel.

3.3.6 Projects and programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects: Roads

Project Name Location/ Division	Objective	Targets	Description
G5 Miwani (C97) MKS Teachers college (Mumbuni)	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2009.	2Km by 2012.	Manual shaping; Spot gravelling.
Uncl-Katoloni-Kiima Kimwe	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2009.	5 km by 2012.	Manual reshaping; Culvert installation.

Machakos District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name Location/ Division	Objective	Targets	Description
E1820-Kithini (C97) Pota	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2009.	5 km by 2012.	Spot gravelling; Culvert installation 600mm.
Uncl-Kalumoni(C97) Kitulu-Mikuini	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2009.	7km by 2010.	Manual reshaping.
Uncl -Nzaini-Ulaani- Kanyongo	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2009.	13km by 2012.	Manual reshaping.
Uncl-Kalama (E479) Mutulu-Kiisyani- Kyangala (E479)	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2009.	13 km by 2012.	Manual reshaping.
Uncl Kizingo-Kyambuko	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2009.	6 km by 2010.	Manual reshaping.
Mutituni drift completion	Improving road accessibility by 2009.	1 Drift by 2011.	Concrete class 15/20; Concrete 20/10; BRC.
Iiyuni-Kiuu Rd (Uncl)	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2009.	4 km by 2012.	Manual shaping.
Mwania-Mikuyuni- Kithini(Uncl)	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2009.	5 km by 2010.	Manual shaping.
Mungala-Ikungu-Kateve (Uncl)	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2009.	6 km by 2012.	Manual reshaping.
D519-Ngelani- Kusyomuomo-Machakos Girls	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2009.	14 km by 2012.	Heavy grading; Spot gravelling.
E1807-Kenya Israel- Manza-Mutituni	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2009.	11.1 km by 2012.	Manual reshaping.
E484-A109 Athi river- Kinanie	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2009.	15 km by 2012.	Light grading; Heavy grading; Spot gravelling.
Uncl-Kaviani (E484) Nzaikoni-Isyukioni (E484)	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2009.	9 km by 2012.	Manual shaping; Culvert installation 600mm Dia.; Spot gravelling.
D519-Lukenya –Kenol	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2009.	14 km By 2012.	Heavy grading; Spot gravelling.
E1803-Ngelani- Mitaboni-Mitondoni	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2009.	10 km by 2012.	Manual shaping Culvert installation 600mm Diameter. Spot gravelling.
E1801-Mitaboni- Mukukuni	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2009.	6 km by 2012.	Manual shaping; Culvert installation 600mm Dia; Spot gravelling.
D528 Ngoleni-Kathiani	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2009.	10 km by 2012.	Gabion 2 x 1 x 1; Light grading.
E1890-Syokimau-Katani	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2009.	6km by 2012.	Heavy grading; Spot gravelling.
D519 Kenol-Muvaa	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2009.	6 km by 2012.	Heavy grading; Culvert construction 600mmDia; Spot gravelling.
D528 C97 Kaani- D519 Ngoleni	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2009.	21.3 km by 2012.	Heavy grading, Spot gravelling.

Project Name Location/ Division	Objective	Targets	Description
Uncl Kithunguini-Kituvu-Kaseve(C97)	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2009.	8 km By 2012.	Manual Reshaping; Culvert installation 600mm; Spot gravelling; Drift construction.

(B) New Project Proposals: Roads and Bridges

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
D522 Katumani-Konza	1	To improve to all weather road for accessibility by 2010.	8.9 km by 2012.	Grading; Spot gravelling; Culverts/drifts.
D525 A109-Konza station	2	To improve to all weather road for accessibility by 2010.	1.2 km by 2012.	Grading; Spot gravelling; Culverts.
D527 Mathatani-Lita	3	Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2010.	28 km by 2012.	Bush clearing.
E411 Joyce airstrip-Db Ulu	4	Provision of access to market and all weather roads by 2010.	11 km by 2012.	Grading; Spot gravelling.
E412 Konza-Joyce Airstrip	5	Provision of access to market and all weather roads by 2010.	7.9 km by 2012.	Grading; Spot gravelling.
E477 Kwa Mutisya-kali	6	Provision of access to market and all weather roads by 2010.	18 km by 2012.	Grading; Spot gravelling; Culvert installation.
E478 Kola-Mbwani	7	Provision of access to market and all weather roads by 2010.	12 km by 2012.	Grading; Spot gravelling; Bush clearing; Culverts/drifts.
E479 Makaveti-liani	8	Provision of access to market and all weather roads by 2010.	18 km by 2011.	Grading; Spot gravelling.
E480 Kivandini-Kwa Mutisya	9	Provision of access to market and all weather roads by 2010.	6.5 km by 2012.	Grading; Spot gravelling.
E1807 Mutituni-Kaseve	10	Improve riding surface by 2010.	11 km by 2012.	Grading; Bush clearing.
E1808 Mua Hills-Ngunyumu	11	Provision of access to market and all weather roads by 2010.	9.6 km by 2012.	Grading; Spot gravelling.
E1809 Mutituni-Kaseve	12	Provision of access to market and all weather roads by 2010.	13.1 km by 2012.	Bush clearing.
E1821 Kalanzoni-AIC School	14	Provision of access to market and all weather roads by 2010.	7 km by 2012.	Grading; Spot gravelling.
G1 District Hospita road	15	To maintain Bitumen by 2010.	0.4 km by 2010.	Bitumen patching.
G2 Machakos Tec Trade Sch.Rd	16	To maintain Bitumen standard by 2010.	0.5 km by 2010.	Bitumen patching.

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
G3 Machakos Girls High Sch Rd	17	Improve of access to school by 2010.	0.7 km by 2010.	Spot gravelling.
E1801 Mitaboni- Mukukuni	18	Provision of access to market and all weather roads by 2010.	5.9 km by 2010.	Grading; Spot gravelling; Culvert installation.
E1802 Ngoleni- Mitaboni	19	Provision of access to market and all weather roads by 2010.	10.3 km by 2012.	Grading; Spot gravelling; Culvert installation.
E1803 D519 Mutaboni- Mutodoni	20	Provision of access to market and all weather roads by 2010.	10.30 km by 2012.	Grading; Spot gravelling; Culvert installation.
E1804 Kitie- Nzaikoni-Kauti	21	Provision of access to market and all weather roads by 2010.	10.3 km by 2012.	Grading; Spot gravelling; Culvert installation.
E1806 Kwa Ngola- Kinanie	22	Provision of access to market and all weather roads by 2010.	38.5 km by 2012.	Grading; Spot gravelling; Culvert installation.
E1890 Syokimau- katani	23	Improve riding surface by 2010.	11.4 km by 2012.	Grading.
E1892 EPZ Engurunga- Kitengela	24	Provision of access to market and all weather roads by 2010.	10 km by 2012.	Grading; Spot gravelling.
G8 Athi River Police Station	25	Improve riding surface by 2010.	0.4 km by 2009.	Patching.
G9 Athi River Weighbridge	26	Improve riding surface by 2010.	3 km by 2011	Bitumen Patching.
E434 Athi river- kamulu	27	Provision of access to market and all weather roads by 2010.	28 km by 2012.	Grading; Spot gravelling.
E474 Kenol- Komarock	28	Provision of access to market and all weather roads by 2010.	10 km by 2012.	Grading; Spot gravelling.
E481 Kauti- Kaviani	29	Improve riding surface by 2010.	9 km by 2012.	Grading.
E484 Kithayoni- Thwake River	30	To maintain Bitumen surface by 2010.	19.4 km by 2012.	Bitumen Patching.
D528 Kaani-	31	Provision of access to market and all weather roads by 2010.	21 km by 2012.	Grading; Spot gravelling.

(B) New Project Proposals: Buildings

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets.	Description of Activities.
Routine maintenance of Government Houses District Wide	1	To make the houses habitable.	To rehabilitate facilities within the plan period.	General repairs and redecoration. Justification: To improve accommodation facilities.
Provision of decent and affordable housing	2	To identify and disseminate low cost	10 demonstration	Construct demonstration

Machakos District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets.	Description of Activities.
District wide.		building materials and appropriate building technology.	houses per year for 7 years.	houses; Demonstration in public shows; Habitant days etc.

(A) On-going Projects-Energy

Project Name Location/Division.	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural electrification district wide	To distribute power to the rural areas in the District.	To stimulate revenue generation activities.	To electrify rural areas. Justification: Power supply will enhance development of rural industries and provide an alternative energy supply.

3.3.7 _ Cross Sector Linkages

Revenue generated from other sectors can be used to improve physical infrastructure in the district. Public Administration and Governance, Justice, Law and Order compliment the sector while providing security. Agriculture and Rural Development sector provides food while depending on infrastructure to transport products to the markets. The revenue realized in Trade, Tourism and Industry sector is used to develop, construct and rehabilitate roads and air strips to further open up the district for tourism and business. Information Communication Technology sector provides latest information to facilitate development.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Most of the projects in the sector will aim to reduce extreme poverty by ensuring there is access to markets, goods, social amenities such as health and education facilities. The sector will also employ a number of youths as casual labourers thus mainstreaming the youth agenda and issues. Soil and water conservation efforts will be put in place to protect the environment since most of the projects have an impact on the environment. HIV and AIDS concerns will be mainstreamed in all development projects.

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the plan period the residents will be able to access safe water within a reasonable distance. Sanitation facilities like sewerage will be extended to cover all the rural areas. In addition, access to portable water will be increased through roof catchments, drilling more boreholes and shallow wells and protection of springs along the hills. The management of water projects will also be handed over to the communities. In addition, the district will utilize small-scale irrigation to promote high yielding mangoes, bananas and oranges.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

A clean and secure environment will ensure that the entire district population is safe and healthy. The provision of proper waste disposal and sewerage systems and clean environment for the residents and reduces the occurrence of water borne diseases. Soil

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
MWSSC	Funding of water projects; Monitoring and Evaluation.
ARSWC	Funding of water projects; Monitoring and Evaluation.
DDC	Monitoring and Evaluation.
Community	Provision of unskilled and Semiskilled Labour; contractors - equipments; Monitoring and Evaluation.
DWO	Policy and survey.
CDF	Co-funding of projects water programmes.
NEMA	Technical advice and provision of manpower.

3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	Construction of a new intake and pipeline; Rehabilitation of existing water supplies and pans; Drilling of boreholes; Conserve and preserve water catchment areas; Sourcing of water to the District from Mt. Kenya.	Inadequate funds; Inadequate road network; Vastness of the district; Ignorance on the part of the community in water management; Harsh environmental conditions; Poor ground water yields; Frequent drought which leads to poor water yields.	Provide adequate funding; Strengthen water management committees; Open up strategic watering points; Streamline security in the district; Promote modern water harvesting methods in the district; Lack of alternative sources of water from outside the district.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Irrigation Development	Utilize the potential along the canal and the major rivers; Development smallholder irrigation systems; Promote and develop group based horticulture schemes; Rehabilitate the existing irrigation schemes; Start new irrigation schemes.	High costs of laying channels; poverty; Lack of knowledge on irrigation potentials; Weak irrigation farmers' organization and water users; Mismanagement of irrigation schemes; Inadequate extension services; Decreasing water levels.	Organize farmers into groups and let them cost share; Development of district irrigation master plan; Identification, formation and training of various irrigation clusters; Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure; Opening up of new irrigation schemes; Carry out field demonstrations; trials and on farm research on proper irrigation, techniques; Increase collaboration.
Environment and Mineral Resources.	Operationalize the environmental coordination and management act; Awareness creation on individual rights under the new Act; Promote other sources of energy; Reduce environmental degradation to minimal levels; Proper regulation of existing NEMA guidelines on mineral resources exploitation.	Inadequate soil moisture; Poor infrastructure; Poor land preparation; Inadequate extension services; Inadequate farmer/extension research linkages; charcoal burning; Forest encroachment; Lack of defined forest boundaries.	Initiate aggressive campaign on tree planting, re-afforestation and best practice on mining; Environmental Days and Awards; Increase surveillance and enforcement of existing regulation on charcoal trade mining; Resettlement of squatters on settlement schemes; Increase surveillance and ensure enforcement of the EMCA act; Increase education on integrated pest management and the extension services; Aggressive campaign on proper waste disposal/management and use of bio degradable materials; Promotions of an integrated approach of conservation initiative; Farmer's/ Community participation in designing of environment activities; Promotions of conservation initiatives focused on certain catchment areas; Emphasis on conservation for production or activities/outputs that farmers can derive and share.

3.4.6 Programmes and Projects and Priorities

(A) On-going Projects: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Machakos Water Supply	Supply safe drinking water by 2012.	One water supply rehabilitated.	Expansion of treatment works.
Kathiani water supply	Supply safe drinking water by 2012.	One water supply rehabilitated.	Extension line to Lumbwa.

(B) New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Mua Hills Water project	1	Supply safe drinking water by 2012.	To rehabilitate the water supply.	Connection of the boreholes with power by KPLC; Purchase, install pipes for remaining part between boreholes and booster stations; Purchase and install booster station pumping equipment; Repair leaks in booster station pumps; Test pump and testing rising main; Install distribution lines at Makyau and Kyanda areas; Construction of 3 No. 100m ³ at booster station, Kyaani village and Kaseve villages as main storage for the area; Lay distribution lines to Kyaani, Kaseve and Kyasila villages; Construct water kiosk as communal water point; Construction of Ilumya weir at Kyasila village.
Rehabilitation of Machakos Water Supply	2	Supply safe drinking water by 2012.	To rehabilitate the water supply.	Desilting Maruba Reservoir/increasing dam height by 3m; Installation of matching treatment work for Mruba dam; Investigation of alternative water source and preliminary and financial designs; Rehabilitation of the Maruba rising main; Rehabilitation of distribution network; Replacement of inefficient pumps and motors; Construct a master septic tank; Rehabilitation of distribution network; Update sewerage master plan; Implementation remaining phase(s) of sewerage works; Fencing of Maruba dam with K-apple planting seedling; Fencing of Iveti storage tank; Provision of consumer water meters; Investigation of alternative sources of water.
Rehabilitate Kathiani Water Supply	3	Supply safe drinking water by 2012.	To rehabilitate the water supply.	Extension of Lumbwa line; Completion of new composite filtration unit; Fencing of treatment plant area; Purchase of pump for Kwa Kivilu line; Extension of other line; Purchase of water testing kit; Extension of line to Kauti market; Pipes and fittings for general repairs; Replacement of motor and pump for Mbee line; Replacement of consumers' meters that are operational.

(B) New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Environmental Awareness Programme, District Wide	1	Provide every person with an opportunity to acquire knowledge and develop skills to manage the environment by 2012.	To carry out awareness to 2 groups and 2 schools/ colleges per year.	Train the communities on environmental assessment and reporting; formulate localized environmental awareness programmes for schools/ colleges. Justification: There has been massive environmental degradation.
Pollution/ Waste management – District Wide	2	To reduce the levels of pollution and minimize, volumes of wastes, to encourage waste recycling and re-using by 2012.	Prepare environment management plans for 15 industries and 2 local authorities per year.	Promote the use of cleaner production strategies by industries; implement standards on air, water and land. Justification: Cases of pollution of the environment are increasing.
Prepare Environment Management Plans for sand harvesting, quarrying and other mining activities. District Wide	3	Promote sustainable management and utilization of the natural resources by 2012.	Prepare environment management plans for 2 sand harvesting societies; 2 quarrying societies and 1 mining society per year.	Create awareness on the Environment Management and Coordination Act Justification: The activities are adversely affecting the environment.
District Environment Action Plan (DEAP). District Wide	4	To integrate environment concerns into the district development by 2012.	1 plan for the next 5 years.	Prepare a DEAP. Justification: This will integrate programmes from other stakeholders and will improve environmental management.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is closely linked to the others. Public Administration and Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector ensure maintenance of security for the implementation of the sector activities. The Human Resources Development sector provides both skilled and healthy manpower while the Agricultural Sector provides the food required by the manpower. The sector also provides water for irrigation and livestock for the Agriculture and Rural Development sector.

3.4.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

Campaign for water harvesting will be extended to all public gatherings and also the sensitization on HIV/ AIDs will be up scaled in all forums. Most of the projects being labour intensive will employ large population of youths thus mainstreaming their agenda.

Machakos District Development Plan 2008-2012

Tree planting in schools will be enhanced to increase the forest cover in the district. Environmental conservation will be encouraged in schools through environmental clubs formed to teach children the need to conserve the environment.

3.5 Human Resource Development

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.5.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

The achievement in all the other sectors is dependent on a well-trained and healthy population. In this regard, the District will implement activities that promote integrated management of health and education facilities. Resources will therefore be ploughed towards improving the services in all the health facilities.

Measures will be put into place to increase enrolment and retention rates especially in primary and secondary levels. To improve training, tertiary level institutions will be encouraged to introduce new curriculum while reviving dormant ones. Resources will also be mobilized to provide bursaries for needy children and for improving the physical facilities.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Health Sub-sector ensures a healthy population who participate in development activities in the district. The HIV/AIDS scourge is threatening the provision of services in this sector. Another major hindrance to delivery of service in this sector is shortage of teachers in all levels. The district has therefore taken measures to rationalize the posting of teachers to improve educational levels in the district.

The district will therefore endeavour to utilize the devolved funds e.g. CDF, Free Education Funds and Donor funds to provide facilities to improve the literacy levels and acquiring of skills.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Health	Provision of drugs and offering curative services; Spear heading campaigns on prevention and control of diseases; Technical backstopping on Health issues; Provision of information, communication and Education material; Equipping of health facilities.

Stakeholder	Role
Community	To participate in prevention and control of diseases.
Private sector	Provide curative services, preventive services & immunization.
NGOS , CBOS , FBOs	Offer curative services; Health campaigns.
Ministry of Education	Provision of education materials and facilities; Provision of Funds for Free Primary and secondary Education; Supervision Monitoring and Evaluation.
Community	Provision of locally available construction materials; Provision of skilled and unskilled labour; Participation on school development activities; Availing their children.
Private sector	Funding education activities.
NGOS and Development partners , CDF, LATF	Co-funding in education activities.
Teachers Service Commission	Employment of teachers.
Kenya National Union of Teachers	Supervision of teaching activities.
PTA, BOG, School Committees.	Management and supervision of development activities of schools.

3.5.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Increase enrolment rates to 95% by 2012.	Poverty affecting the people; High cost of education.	Provide bursaries for poor children; Remove some of the levies.
	Reduce dropout rates from 5.4% to 3% by 2012.	Poverty affecting the people; Regular famine.	Sustain the school feeding programme; Stakeholders to cost share.
Health	Malaria prevention and treatment	Inadequate community mobilization; Few trained community resource persons; Drug resistant strains; High poverty level.	Improve case management at all facilities; Promote use of treated bed nets; Increase availability of drugs to the community.
	STI/HIV/AIDs, TB prevention and management.	Stigma attached to the diseases; Few trained counsellors; Lack of accurate data; Lack of relevant drugs	Social mobilization to promote behaviour change; Build capacity for counsellors; Avail the anti-retroviral drugs.
	Control of communicable diseases	Poor sanitation; Ignorance.	Promotion of environmental health activities; Protection of water sources.
	Reproductive health	Few trained personnel; Poor facilities; Weak referral, reporting and supervisory systems.	Build capacity of the health staff; Purchase basic equipment.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Health management systems	Lack of equipment and a proper information system.	Procure equipment; Train staff on health data management systems.
	Human resource development	Lack of skills: Inefficiency among the staff.	Training of the staff.
	Drugs and other medical supplies	Lack of drugs: Misuse of drugs: Erratic supply of drugs.	Rationalize drug distribution; Strengthen supervision mechanisms.
	Infrastructure	Dilapidated infrastructure: Lack of maintenance.	Increase funding for maintenance.

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects-Health

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sunflower oil processing project Lubwa Location. Kalama Division. Central Constituency	To improve the nutritional status of the Lubwa Community by 2010: To generate income for the Local Community through sale of sunflower oil (IGA) by 2010.	1 Project by 2012.	Planting sunflower; Processing sunflower oil from the seeds; Sale of the oil; Community education on health issues especially on nutrition.
Construction of health facilities (dispensaries through C.D.F i.e. Kamuthanga and Kitunduni) in Central division central constituency Kalunga in Kathiani division. Kathiani Constituency. Matuyu and Ivutini dispensaries in Kalama Division, Central Constituency	To bring health services closer to the Community (i.e. to improve accessibility to health care to 70% by 2010.	10 health facilities by 2012.	Construction of the health facilities; Equipping the health facilities; Staffing of the health facilities.
Outreach programmes by health workers in all the divisions in the District.	To improve access to health services for 90% of the community in the District by 2012.	250.000 residents of Machakos.	Offering curative services; Offering preventive services; Immunization services; Rehabilitative services; Offering health education to the community.
Family planning programs-e.g. by Marie Stopes Community based distributors (CBDs) at :- Mitaboni – Kathiani	To improve access to family planning services to at least 70% in the community by 2012.	105851 women and 101735 men By 2012.	To distribute family planning commodities; Community health education.

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
division – Kathiani constituency. Lubwa location, Kalama division; Central division			
Amref- Zingatia Maisha Programme Machakos – central division, Machakos constituency. Athi River – Kathiani division, Kathiani Constituency.	To reduce the impact of HIV/AIDs in the District by 2012.	5000 PLWHAs by 2012.	Education of people living with HIV/AIDs; Peer education; Counselling; Nutritional education; Linkage of the people living with HIV/AIDs to the health facilities.
HIV/AIDs programmes by; AMREF; (in all the constituencies in the District.	To reduce the impact of HIV/AIDs in the District from-4% to 2% by 2012.	30 health facilities by 2012.	Provision of ARTs; Training personnel on ARTs; PMTCT, HBC etc.; Community education on HIV/AIDs.
Construction of a resource centre and a central Registry.	To offer a facility for Library Services and registry for health workers in Machakos general hospital by 2012.	1 resource centre and registry by 2012.	Construction and equipping.
MOH insecticide treated nets ITN programme. (In all health facilities in all constituencies in the District)	To reduce morbidity and mortality due to Malaria by 2012.	To reach all pregnant women and children under 5's in utilization of ITNs; Reach 1000 members of the community in nets utilization by 2012.	Distribution of nets to the Community through health facilities and other delivery points.
Community strategy programme: Lubwa location; Kalama Division Central Constituency.	To involve community in their health and health development issues/matters by 2012.	Set up community units; 5000 members; 50 CHWs; 2 Community health extension workers; 1 community health committee.	Training of community health workers (CHWs); Training CHWs; Household mapping and registration; Prevention and curative health services.

(B) New Project Proposals-Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
To construct and equip an intensive care unit (ICU) in Machakos General Hospital – Central division, central constituency.	1	To establish an ICU in Machakos General hospital in order to improve care for the critically ill by 2012.	1 (ICU)	Construction of ICU; Equipping the ICU; Staff deployment to ICU.
Establishing an orthopaedic care centre in Machakos General hospital – Central	2	To enhance orthopaedic patients care in the institution by 2012.	1 Centre	Construction; Equipping; Deployment of staff; Avail the necessary

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
division; Central constituency				supplies and Logistics.
Construction of Athi River hospital.	3	To expand the Athi River health centre to a hospital status – by constructing a new facility and relocating by 2012.	1 hospital	Construction; Equipping; Supplies and Logistics; Deployment of staff.
Mild may international HIV/AIDS Programme. Machakos General Hospital Central Constituency	4	To offer comprehensive HIV/AIDS care services by 2012.	All health facilities	Trainings of staff; Equipping the laboratories; Supplies of drugs e.g. (ARTs); Renovations of HIV/AIDS care centre (CCC).
Reproductive health Programme All facilities in all constituencies	5	To offer high quality reproductive health services by 2012.	All health facilities	Train health workers; Equip facilities; Sensitize communities.
PSI/Global fund/MOH, nets programme in all health facilities, All constituencies.	6	To reduce morbidity and mortality due to Malaria by 2012.	All health facilities	Community education; Health workers education; Provision of nets.

(B) New Project Proposals: Human Resource Management

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Cottage Industries Machakos Town and Kathiani Constituencies	1	To create employment opportunities for local labour by 2012.	10 cottage industries.	Kokoto crushing; Weaving; Woodcarvings; Pottery.

(A) On-going Projects-Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Free Primary Education in all the 4 divisions e.g. Athi River, Kathiani, Central and Kalama	Increase access to education to 90% of age going children by 2012.	All school age going children i.e. 6 – 13 years(124,704) By 2012.	Disbursement of F.P.E. funds; Buying of instructional materials; Monitoring of F.P.E. implementation.
Bursary Disbursement in all constituencies	Increase retention in secondary schools to 80% by 2012.	From 70% to 80% by 2012.	Identification of the beneficiaries and disbursement of the funds.
Infrastructure development in Central and Athi River divisions	Improve quality of education to 90% of schools by 2012.	5 Schools by 2012.	Disbursement of funds; Construction; Monitoring.
Provision of laboratory equipment funds	Improved performance in Science subjects in secondary schools by 2012.	5 Schools by 2012.	Disbursement; Monitoring; Construction works.

(B) New Project Proposals-Education

Machakos District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Free Secondary Education	1	To improve access and retention in Secondary Schools by 2012.	All secondary school age i.e. 14 – 18 children (52,379).	Disbursement of funds and monitoring.
Infrastructure GOK/OPEC-	2	To improve access and retention in Secondary Schools by 2012.	6 Primary schools and 1 secondary school.	Construction Works.
Laboratory Project	3	To improve access and retention in Secondary Schools by 2012.	Laboratory Equipment project for 5 secondary schools.	Equipping of the laboratory.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

A healthy human resource is very important for development. To ensure this, the Agricultural Sector provides the necessary food for the people. The Physical Infrastructure Sector avails good roads to transport produce from the farms and also good educational and health facilities, while the Governance, Justice, law and Order maintains law and order. Provision of electricity and ICT facilities will ensure necessary skills are impacted on the manpower.

3.5.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The district will target the youth in its programs for HIV/AIDS prevention, because they are most vulnerable. The district will develop strategies that will promote involvement of vulnerable groups such as youth, women in socio-economic development.

3.6 Special Programmes

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: “Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans”.

Mission: “To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups”.

3.6.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

The sector will promote the development of the community through mobilization of local resources to improve standards of living mainly through self help groups. The district will

aim at making sports activities within the district a source of alternative employment for youths and use such meetings as forums to disseminate information on HIV/AIDS.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is responsible for mainstreaming and safeguarding gender, children and youth issues in development. In the district, the women and children are the most affected by recurrent droughts thus there is need to safeguard their interests in development. Further, the sector is responsible for ensuring that, welfare of the marginalised in the district is addressed.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of youth Affairs	Funding for youth activities; Rehabilitation of youth polytechnics and centres; Provision of seed money to micro Finance and Banking Institutions.
Youth polytechnics and Centres	Offer training services and facilities.
Micro finance institutions	Provision of credit facilities.
Children affairs	Ensure children rights while implementing.
NGOS	Funding.
NACC	Funding.
CACC	Monitoring and Evaluation.

3.6.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Regional Development Authorities.	Ensuring development of all areas are equitable despite their environmental or economical conditions.	Low funding levels from the government; Concentration of NGO's in the main towns; Illiteracy; Poverty.	Mobilise resources from all development stakeholders; Partner with all available partners and at the same times championing for the development of otherwise neglected areas.
Gender and Children Affairs	Ensuring the rights of the children and women are safeguarded and upheld; Ensuring the living standards of women are enhanced to be able to contribute more in the development.	Cultural beliefs; Low funding levels from the government; Concentration of NGO's in the main towns; Illiteracy; Poverty.	Aggressive campaign on the implementation of government regulations and guidelines regarding women and children; Ensuring the children act is adhered to; Mobilize resources from all development stakeholders to assist women and children related programmes; Partner with all available partners and at the same times championing for the rights of the children and women.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Ministry of State for Special Programmes	Ensuring the rights of all citizens through disaster management.	Inadequate funding.	Partner with all stakeholders: Early warning signs detection strategies.
Youth and Sports.	Enhanced better involvement of youths in the nation building.	Inadequate funding: Ignorance: Peer pressure:	Implementing most of the district projects through labour based: Aggressive sensitization and campaign on HIV/ AIDS. Drugs and substance abuse: Train the youths on entrepreneur skills and financial management.

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/ Programmes: Special Programmes

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Relief distribution	Safeguard the drought affected population.	80% of the population.	Distribute food to the selected location through Provincial Administration.

(A) On-going Projects: Children

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Children Cash transfer programme. District wide.	To assist families taking care of orphans with cash per month to buy essential commodities for the children.	All vetted poor families taking care of the orphans.	Vetting of all the orphans and the families taking care of them; Provision of the cash transfer per month.
Child right protection. District wide.	Safeguard the children against being neglected and exploited.	All children.	Partnering with all stakeholders in detecting any child abuse case; Prosecution of all child abusers; Provision of professional advice.
Bursary allocation programme. Per constituency.	Assist the needy bright but poor students with bursary.	All needy bright students.	Bursary application forms distribution and subsequent vetting; Awarding of the funds as per the availability and needs.

(B) New Project Proposals: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Women development fund	1	Provide finance to women development initiatives.	30 investments	Provide finance to viable projects.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Training and sensitization District Wide	1	Equip 90% of women groups with relevant skills by 2012.	Train 12 women groups per year; Train 12 CDAs as TOTs.	Conduct training. Justification: Group members are not trained leading to collapse of most groups.
Devolved grants the support community group initiatives	2	Increase more awareness/sensitization on the fund and cover all divisions in the district by 2012.	10 community groups per division in FY.	Organize one sensitization meeting in every division by end of every FY; Incorporate other stake holders in sensitization campaigns viz Chiefs, DOs, Civil Society, other government departments.
Devolved revolving loan to women groups	3	Increase more awareness/sensitization on the fund and cover all divisions in the district by 2012.	10 community groups per division in FY.	Organize one sensitization meeting in every division by end of every FY; Incorporate other stake holders in sensitization campaigns viz Chiefs, Dos, Civil Society, other government departments.

(B) New Projects Proposals: Youth Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Renovation Works Mitaboni Youth Polytechnic	1	To construct modern type of workshop with modern facilities by 2012.	1 polytechnic	Renovate the entire infrastructure, provide equipment.
Ngelani Youth Polytechnic	2	To construct modern type of workshop with modern facilities by 2012.	1 polytechnic	Construct a twin building workshops.

(A) On-going Projects: Children's Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
OVC-CT	Retain 90% of OVCs in the normal family set up by 2012; Ensure 90% of OVCs get access to Education, medical care, Birth registration, food and other basic need by 2010.	Care givers of OVCs	Cash transfer of Kshs. 1,500/= per month paid monthly to the care givers.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Agriculture and Rural Development sector provides the necessary food for the people. This sector is also linked to others because it is involved in gender issues, youth, disaster management, conflict resolution, and people with disabilities, cultural issues and health sub-sectors.

3.6.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The sector aims at alleviating poverty through various strategies such as drought management, community driven development support to local development, promotion of cultural tourism, youth and women enterprise funds, youth polytechnics etc. Similarly, this sector is made up of ministries that deal directly with youth affairs, gender, concerns of the physically challenged and environmental issues through the Ministry of Special Programmes. HIV/AIDS issues are also mainstreamed through capacity building efforts by the special programmes sub-sector and community campaign drives targeting the youth.

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

3.7 Research, Innovation and Technology

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: “Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge”

Mission: “To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology”

3.7.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

During the plan period, the district will increase the coverage of telecommunication infrastructure e.g. Coptic cables, internet connections, cyber cafes. In research KARI-Katumani will play a leading role in research and innovations. The district will endeavour to provide more computers to boost technology in order to bring more information to the communities through the construction and equipping the DIDC.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector provides the districts inhabitants’ with development information that help them to undertake their activities effectively. The sector is not well developed in the district due to the costs involved in accessing the facilities.

In the plan period, the sector will increase investments in computer bureaus, computer training colleges and e-mail/internet cyber cafes in the main towns. This will increase access to research, information and technology in the district.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of higher education , science and technology	Provision training on research, innovations and technology; Technical backstopping on technical education.
Community	To participate in Research innovations and technology.
Private sector	Provide investments in technology.
NGOS , CBOS , FBOs	Provide investments in technology.
KARI Katumani	Guide in research and innovations.
Ministry of Information and Communications	Collection, storage, editing and dissemination of information.
Directorate of e-government	Capacity building and shared.
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics:	Responsible for collection, storage, analysis, and dissemination of statistical Information.
Department of Resources Survey and Remote Sensing	Responsible for collection, storage, analysis, and dissemination of Geo-Spatial Data on natural resources.
Mobile phone service providers	Infrastructure and services.
Postal Corporation	Parcel Services.

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT Policy		
Formulate an IT policy in the district; Promote use of IT in the district.	High costs involved in purchase of IT equipment; Lack of an IT policy.	Involve stakeholders in developing the IT policy.
Adoption of IT in the District		
Strengthen the ICT capacity in departments; Increase telecommunication coverage.	Inadequate infrastructure; High costs involved in putting up new exchanges.	Involve the stakeholders in subsidizing the infrastructure.
Improve the DIDC infrastructure; Improve on information coverage and storage.	Poor infrastructure; Lack of up to date information.	Renovate the current DIDC; Involve other stakeholders in provision of reference materials.

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects: Information Communication

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives.	Targets	Description
Completion of automation Telephone Services in Town.	To install 10 No. telephone exchange at the centres during the plan period.	Improve communication.	Removal of old exchange and replace the same with automatic ones. Justification Need to speed up communication to the divisions.
Modernization and expansion of Telephone Services in the District	To install a new telephone exchange within the plan period.	Improve on communication.	Installation of new telephone exchange. Justification Speed up IT for rapid economic growth.

(B) New Projects: Information Communication

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Purchase of Equipment District Headquarters	1	To offer better services.	2 video cameras; 2 computers; 1 Generator; A set of public address equipment.	Procuring modern equipment. Justification: The equipment is old and breaks often.

(A) New Projects: ICT

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Putting up a DIDC and equip.	1	Bring information on government policy closer and enhancing better communication.	Government departments and CSOs.	Construction of the DIDC and equipping with all necessary ICT equipments; Laying of Coptic wires.
Cellular-phone transmitter station and laying of Coptic wires District Wide	2	To expand the Cellular phone signals to the remaining sections of the district.	District to have at least one cellular-phone provider covering the entire district.	Put up cellular-phone transmitter station at strategic points.
Acquiring of computer for secondary schools and higher learning institutions. District wide	3	To have teaching of computer studies in school as a vital component of a modern education system.	Resource mobilization campaign and computer labs in all zones by 2010.	Put up a computer lab in every higher education institution for use by institution. Justification: The computer training will impact the necessary skills for students to be able to compete in labour market.
Mass Media expansion	4	To expand the transmission of	Transmission of Citizen, KTN,	Erection of TV Transmission stations at

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
programme. District wide.		other media channels both radio and TV in the district.	Nation, and Family Radio and TV signals to have been started by 2010 to cover the entire district.	strategic Hills where different Media houses can share.

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Research, Innovation and Technology sector is very crucial for the operation of all the other sectors in the district as they use the technology in planning and implementation of their activities. The Education sub-sector plays an important by ensuring that training in the local learning institutions starting from primary school level is ICT compliant. The sector needs infrastructure, security, and social services in order to grow. The sector also requires improvement of the already existing telecommunication and energy infrastructure.

3.7.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will ensure cross-cutting issues are mainstreamed in all programmes/projects. The youth, women and persons with disabilities will be incorporated in all committees and forums.

3.8 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "The vision of the sector is to achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya"

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

3.8.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

The district in the recent past has experienced an increase in crime mostly due to spill over effects from Nairobi. In order to improve and sustain security, law and order, the law enforcement agents have endeavoured to reduce communal conflicts, general insecurity, by improving the delivery of legal and judicial services and coordination.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Maintenance of law and order is very vital for any development in the district. Investors cannot invest in an environment of uncertainty. This sector plays a very crucial role in availing a favourable environment for investment in line with vision 2030 and achievement of millennium development goals.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Law Courts / Judiciary	Listen and determine cases of offenders.
Police	Prosecution. Maintain law peace and order.
Prison	Prisons keep in custody and rehabilitates inmates.
Community	Peaceful coexistence; Use of legal avenues for conflict resolution; Provision of information in the fight against crime.
Probation Department	Supervision of non-custodial court orders under the relevant Acts; Conduct social enquiries and submission of Reports to various penal discharge boards; Conduct social inquiries and provide pre-sentence reports to courts; Rehabilitation of offenders; Resettlement and Re-integration of offender into the community; Identify and recommend viable C.S.O work places; Crime prevention.
Provincial Administration	Provide good governance, law and order.
Registration of person	Register bona fide Kenyans.
Registration of Persons	Determine births and deaths.

3.8.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Maintenance of security	Increased insecurity; Inadequate corrective facilities; Inadequate trained manpower; Inadequate funding; Community abetting crime.	Reduce illegal firearms in the hands of the public; Address community conflicts and enlist them in maintaining their own security; Retrain and train the personnel; Provide adequate resources.
Judiciary	Strengthening law and order	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice; Lack of coordination between the various actors; Increased poverty levels.	Train more manpower; Introduce non-custodial sentences; Improve the prisons and other corrective centres; Enhance proper coordination between stakeholders.
Prisons	Improve rehabilitation facilities; Expansion of Existing Facilities.	Lack of funds	Mobilize enough resources; Avail enough funds to expand the current prison facilities.
Prisons	Improve rehabilitation facilities; Expansion of Existing Facilities.	Lack of funds.	Mobilize enough resources; Avail enough funds to expand the current prison facilities.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Civil Registration	Training the Ass. Chiefs, chiefs and health personnel; Training personnel working at the chiefs offices	Finance Transport	Request for training funds; A vehicle to enable us the access of the Ass. Chiefs and health facilities which are doing registration.
Probation and Aftercare Services	Improve on the resettlement of offender; re-integration of offender back to the community for harmonious co-existence; Improve and enhance the rehabilitation services; Improve on supervisors of Aftercare supervisees released on licence from the various penal institutions.	Lack of enough resource; Inadequate transport facilities; Inadequate funds.	Decentralization of community services; committees and probation case committees to the divisions and locations; use of voluntary probation officer.

3.8.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Dos' offices and residences Kalama, Kathiani, Athi river, central	To have better working environment.	4 divisions	Construction works and renovation works.

(B) New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of offices for Dos and chiefs at Kalama, Kathiani and Athi river	1	To have better working environment by 2010.	10 offices to be constructed by 2012.	Construction works and renovation works.
Purchase of computers for the DC and DOs	2	To provide fast and smooth services to the people by 2010.	6 computers by 2012.	Purchase of computers.
Capacity building on new government policies	3	To increase efficiency in offering services.	10 trainings for chiefs and assistant chiefs	Trainings.

(B) New Project Proposals: Civil Registration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Train all rural Registration Assistants (Asst. Chiefs) (RAs)	1	Improve RAs capacity to create awareness; Improve quality of returns from RAs; Increase the use of the department's partnership with MCH clinics as a point of registration and information to 70% of rural RAs by 2012.	All RAs in both rural and health institutions.	Actual training of RAs.

(A) On-going Projects: National Registration Bureau

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Issuance of Identity Cards District Wide	Enhance identification of 90% of citizens of 18 years and above by 2012.	Increase the present issuance of identity cards from 20.000 to 30.000 per year.	Issuing and processing of registration forms Justification: It is a legal requirement to have an ID.
Rehabilitation of the current Registration Offices	Facilitate a favourable environment for working by 2012.	Renovate 2 rooms per year.	Renovation of the offices. Justification: Current offices are dilapidating.

(B) New Project Proposals: Probation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office block extension and toilet construction/ Office furniture replacement District Headquarters	1	Improvement of office accommodation by 2012.	Construction of: 2 new offices; A toilet 2 in one; A board room; Store renovation.	Construction; Renovation.

(B) New Project Proposals: Penal Institution

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking.	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Prison wards	1	To ease congestion and over-crowding in the prison wards.	4 No blocks to be constructed in the next 5 years.	Expand the existing wards.
Staff houses	2	To provide comfortable accommodation to prison staff.	10 No. units to be constructed per year for 5 years.	Construct two bed- roomed staff houses.

(B) New Proposals and Programmes: Prosecution

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Communication network District wide	1	For quick communication between all stations. Post and division.	4 No. divisions to be covered in 5 years.	Installation of communication network. Justification: To connect the stations with head office.
Purchase of four new motor vehicles.	2	Improve provision of services to communities.	Procure 4 No. Motor vehicles in 5 years.	Provision of a new vehicle. Justification: They are important to ensure security.

(B) New Project Proposals: Judiciary

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mobile courts District wide	1	Take court service closer to the people and administer justice to all.	Cover all divisions within the next four years.	Establishment of mobile courts in all the divisions. Justification: Take services near to people; Reduce cost of travel.
New Motor Vehicles	2	Enhance effective services to the community.	Procure 1 No. motor vehicle in the next financial.	Purchase of one motor vehicle preferable a Land Rover.
Volunteer legal Aid providers District wide	3	To assist the poor who may require services.	Next 5 years.	Seeking assistance of any NGO to render free legal aid services. Justification: Most people live below poverty line.

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The activities in the other sectors cannot be implemented without proper Governance, administration and maintenance of law and order. The Human Resource Development Sector provides skilled and healthy manpower while Agriculture and Rural Development Sector provides food for the sector. Research, Innovation and Technology sector minimises delays experienced in the administration of justice.

3.8.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will promote the citizenry scorecard and also build the capacity of the communities on community policing and personal safety. ICT will be encouraged for access and management of information while HIV/AIDS campaigns will be intensified to enhance prevention and support. The sector will also strengthen disaster coordination, response and management. Due attention will also be paid to the needs of special groups to ensure empowerment and inclusively

3.9 Public Administration

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: “A leading sector in public policy formation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management”.

Mission: “To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery”.

3.9.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

To ensure the active participation of the communities in the development process, the government in collaboration with NGOs will undertake trainings to enhance their capacity in development planning. At the same time, monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism will be put in place to ensure that feedback is received from the implementers in good time.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector provides the people with development information that help them to undertake their activities effectively. The sector is not well developed in the district due to the costs involved in accessing the facilities. During the plan period, this sector will be strengthened so that people have access to the development information they need.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government (DDO, Local authorities and finance)	Provision of security for investment purpose; Providing information to general public; Embracing of E- Government; Ensure prudence in utilization of public resources.
Private Sector	Monitor and evaluate performance of the sector.
Community / individuals	Make use of development information.

3.9.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
District Treasury	Offering financial advice to all departments maximize revenue collection for all revenue centres; Ensure Prompt payments to goods and services supplied to the government.	In adequate funds; inadequate transport; Limited training opportunities; Poor staffing levels.	Computerization of all accounting procedures at district treasury; Regular checks of all revenue collection centres to ensure that revenue is collected.
Planning and Vision 2030.	Ensure all development stakeholders operate within the legal frameworks; Enhance partnership and	Low-staffing levels; lack of transport facilities; Inadequate I.T facilities; Inadequate funding.	Provision of transport facilities; Construct Equip and stock the DIDC with updated

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	collaboration among the stakeholders.		district as well national data.

3.9.6 Project and programme Priorities

(A) New Project Proposals: Finance

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Computerization and interlinking of District Treasury	1	To provide link between the District HTQS.	To improve on revenue collection.	To computerize all the transactions.
Training of accounts, Audit and supplies staff. District headquarters	2	To improve on efficiency and service delivery.	Train all staff members.	To train the staff members on accounting systems.

(B) New Project Proposals: Planning and Vision 2030.

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Refurbishment of District Development Building and equipping the planning unit.	1	Improve service delivery.	Refurbishment and equipping by 2009.	Refurbishment and equipping. Justification: Improve service delivery.
Monitoring and evaluation	2	Ensure proper implementation of projects and programmes.	Conduct monthly monitoring and evaluation visits.	DMEC meetings; Monitoring and Evaluation visits.
Feasibility and Rural appraisal systems	3	Enhance proper project identification and management.	Carry out studies twice a year.	Mobilization; data collection; Development of CAPS.
Development of District Development database and Statistical Abstract	4	Enhance proper planning.	Update database quarterly and prepare a District Statistical Abstract.	Data collection; Collation; Development of database.

(B) New Project Proposals: Machakos Municipal Council

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation and construction of water projects in the Municipality	1	To provide clean drinking water by 2012.	Metuma, Kamuthanga W/ project; Kwa Mutee W/Project; Kitua dam; Kwa Kavoo borehole; Kyambuko; Kwa Mulumba; Nthunguni w/project; Kikumbo water project.	Desilting; Installation of pipes and pumping units and construction works.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Health facilities at Iluvya and Mua	2	To improve health accessibility by 2012.	Iluvya dispensary; Mua Dispensary.	Construction works.
Renovation of Education facilities	3	Improve education status within the Municipality by 2012.	AIC Ngelani Primary School; Vota Primary; St. Mary's Boys'; Kiseveni Secondary School; Kiima Kimwe.	Construction and renovation works.

(B) New Project Proposals: County Council of Machakos

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kiwani Dam	1	Improve availability and accessibility of clean water by 2009.	Desilt one dam.	Scooping.

(B) New Project Proposals: Mavoko Municipal Council

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of garbage receptacles	1	To improve the hygienic condition in the Municipal.	100 garbage receptacles.	Construction; Make the area clean.
Upgrading of sewer line at KMC, Slota and Madukani	2	Upgrading of pit latrines.	Slota, KMC, Madukani 5km sewer line.	Constructor Upgrading.
Rehabilitation of Social Hall	3	Improve living conditions in council hall by 2012.	The old Mavoko municipal hall	Rehabilitation
Construction of storm water drainage	4	To drain water to the main storm water drainage by 2012.	Storm water drainage covering Athi River Town(5km).	Construction; Extension.
Construction of a new sewer line at Mlolongo Market	5	To improve the hygienic condition in Mlolongo urban centre by 2012.	One sewer line to cover Mlolongo and its environs.	Construction.
KINANIE Borehole	6	To give clean water to the 90% of residents of the area by 2012.	Rehabilitation of borehole at Kinanie.	Rehabilitation.
Kiamboo and nyaani Earth dams	7	To avail water to the interior residents.	Kiamboo, and Nyaani earthdams.	Scooping and Desilting.
Ivavoani Borehole	8	To provide clean drinking water.	Water redistributed from one borehole.	Piping from Ivovoani Borehole to the village and water tank.

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Muthwani village Borehole	9	To supply water to the residents.	Drilling and pump installation at Muthwani village Borehole.	Drill and install pump.
Kausyani borehole	10	To supply clean drinking water.	Equipping of already existing Kausyani borehole.	Install pump and generator and pipe water to Ngalalya pumping school.
Ndovoini borehole	11	Provision of clean drinking water.	Piping of Ndovoini borehole to Weikawa village.	Piping from Ndovoini borehole.

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Public Administration sector is very crucial for the operation of all the other sectors in the district as they use the technology in planning and implementation of their activities. The construction of a DIDC will provide the database for use by sectors for planning their projects. The Human Resource Development sector can influence the performance of the sector by introducing IT training in the local learning institutions starting from primary school level. The sector needs infrastructure, security, and social services in order to grow.

3.9.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream cross cutting issues into all planning and budgeting process and also advocate for allocation of resources to all cross cutting issues. The sector will also undertake monitoring and evaluation of various strategies on cross cutting issues

4.0 Introduction

This Chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation mechanism that will be used by the district to measure the progress and effectiveness of development activities proposed in chapter 3 that will be undertaken in the district during the district plan period.

4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the District

The responsibility for monitoring and evaluation will be carried out from the location level to the district level. The location level will get information from the sub-location and village level committees. At the location level there will be a Location Monitoring and Evaluation Committee that will be headed by technical staff from the organizations that are working in the areas. At the divisional level, the divisional committee will receive reports from the location level and arrange for its own monitoring. At the district level, there will be a committee chaired by the DC that will carry out the monitoring and evaluation in conjunction with other departmental heads and other stakeholders in the district.

CHAPTER FOUR:

The monitoring process will require both human and financial resources. The district will incorporate efforts will be made to provide the necessary resources for monitoring and evaluation.

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Details of project objectives activities and targets for all projects and programmes listed below are provided in Chapter 3. The monitoring and evaluation matrix for every sector is given below:

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Application of Energy Saving Devices and Agro-forestry	1.5m	2008 to 2012	No. of households using the devices No. of nurseries established No. of field visits	Field visits reports	MCA and Ministry of Environment	Co-support in funding and monitoring of projects
Production of Emerging crops (Sun Power, Karipe, Muthandi)	1.5m	2008 to 2012	No. of farmers adopting the emerging crops and being able to add value in the primary production	Field visits reports	MCA	Farmers to work on the farms MCA to provide technical assistance Development partners to co-finance
Nutrition	2m	2008 to 2012	Cost Extension Services	Reports Field visits	MCA	Farmers to work on the new farms MCA to provide

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The monitoring process will require both human and financial resources. The district will incorporate the technical staff from all actors, i.e. government, NGOs and private sector. Efforts will also be put in place to mobilize enough resources for monitoring.

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Details of project objectives activities and targets for all projects and programmes listed below are provided in Chapter 3. The monitoring and evaluation matrix for every sector is given below:

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Agriculture						
Promotion of Energy Saving Devices and Agro-forestry.	1.5m	2008 to 2012	No. of households using the devices; No. of nurseries established; No. of field visits.	Field visits: reports.	MOA and Ministry of Environment.	Co-support in funding and monitoring of progress.
Promotion of Emerging crops (Sun flower, Jatropha, Mushrooms)	1.5m	2008 to 2012	No. of farmers adopting the emerging crops and being able to add value to the primary products.	Field visits: reports.	MOA	Farmers to work on the farms; GOK to provide technical backstopping; Development partners to co - finance.
NALEP	7m	2008 to 2012	Crop Extension Services	Reports: Field visits	GOK	Farmers to work on the their farms; GOK to provide

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
						technical back-Stopping; Development partners to co-finance.
Livestock						
NALEP in Kalama and Central – Machakos Town.	2,162,869	July 2007 – June 2008	CIGs formed and trained.	Reports; Field visits.	GOK	Farmers to work on their livestock; GOK to provide technical back-Stopping; Development partners to co-finance.
Veterinary						
PATTEC in Kalama and Central – Machakos Town.	500,000	July 2007 – June 2008	Groups trained; Funding Proposals generated and funded.	Reports; Field visits.	GOK/ ILRI	Communities to attend training; extension staff to provide technical backstopping.
ALLPRO	5m	July 2007 – June 2012	Veterinary Extension	Reports; Field visits	DVO,GOK	Communities to attend training; extension staff to provide technical backstopping
Fisheries						
Fish Seed Production.	1.5 m	2009 – 2012	No. of fish farmers engaged in production; No. of fish seeds produced per year.	Reports; Field visits.	DFO	Communities to attend training; extension staff to provide technical backstopping.
Dam Stocking/Restocking and dam fisheries utilization programme	1m	2008 – 2012	No of dams stocked/ restocked; No. of dam fisheries utilized by the local community; No. of dam management committees formed.	Fish stocking reports; Fish harvesting reports.	GOK; Fisheries Department; Local community.	Co-management of the dam fisheries; Environment conservation around the dam fisheries; Marketing of the fish from the dams.
Fish Development	3m	2008 – 2012	Commercial Aquaculture Development;	Fish stocking reports; Fish harvesting reports	GOK; Fisheries Department; Local community.	M/E, Implementation, and Funding
Forestry						
Increase of farm forestry and industrial plantation products.	600,000	2009 - 2010	No. of ha under farm forestry.	Reports	KFS; Council; (Community).	Communities / GOK to Plant trees; Dev partner to co-fund.
Rehabilitation of degraded sites	750,000	2009 - 2010	No. of sites rehabilitated.	Reports	KFS; Council (Community).	Communities /2 GOK to Plant trees;

Machakos District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
						Dev partner to co-fund.
Tree seedlings production	500.000	2009 - 2010	No. of tree seedling produced per year.	Reports		Communities / GOK to Plant trees: Dev partner to co-fund.
Sustainable forest conservation and protection.	648.000	2009 - 2010	No. of ha under forest conservation.	Reports	KFS: DAO: WARMA: PA: KFS.	Communities / GOK to Plant trees: Dev partner to co-fund.
Farm Forestry Programme	1m	2008 - 2012	No. of Ha. On Commercial Trees	Reports	KFS: DAO:	Communities / GOK to Plant trees:
Plantation Development Programme	2m	2008 - 2012	No. of Ha. On plantation of Trees	Reports	KFS: DAO:	Communities / GOK to Plant trees:
Lands Administration, Survey and Human Settlement						
Land Adjudication	4m	2008 - 2012	No of cases completed	Reports	DLASO	DLASO to avail evidence in courts and facilitate in case settlement.
Settling of the landless	14m	2008 - 2012	No. of landless settled	Reports and records	DLASO	DDC to avail land for resettlement.
Cooperatives						
Construction of 3 divisional office premises	4.5m	5 years	No. of Divisional Office blocks completed.	Allocation of funds	Min. of Cooperative Devt. & Marketing.	Min. of Public Works Supervision & certification: Provincial/ administration: Identification of land/ sites.
Computerization of the Divisional Offices	1.5m	5 years	No. of computers installed	Allocation of funds	Min. of Cooperative Devt. & Marketing.	ICT consultancies: Installation and training.
Promotion of new cooperative societies	1m	5 years	No. new coop. societies	Reports	Reports	DCO
Supervision of Cooperative Societies	500.00	2008 - 2012	No. of active cooperatives	Reports	Reports	DCO

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Voucher Training programme District Wide	24m	2008 - 2012	No. of artisans trained.	Reports	DATO/WB	DATO to assist in provision of skills and participating in training.
Micro-Finance District Wide	32m	2008 - 2012	Volume of credit given and no. of beneficiaries.	Records and reports	DATO/WB	Private sector to facilitate in marketing.
Jua Kali Sheds District Wide	12m	2008 - 2012	No. of sheds built.	Visits and reports	DATO WB	Private sector to facilitate in marketing

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Technology and Business Development Service programme District Wide	12m	2008 – 2012	No. of sheds built	Visits and reports	DATO/WB	DDC to assist in provision of facilities.

4.2.3 Human Resource Development Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Health						
To construct and equip an intensive care unit (ICU) in Machakos General Hospital	15m	2009 – 2012	Building in place; Equipment in place; Number of staff deployed; Quantities of other supplies and Logistics.	Bill of quantities; Certificate of completion; Stores document e.g. S11; S13 delivery notes Stock cards.	MOH; EU; Ministry of Works.	MOH to provide the lead role and technical advice; E.U to provide financial support; Ministry of health to provide staff training and the consumables; E.U to provide funds for equipment purchase.
Establishing an orthopaedics care centre in Machakos General hospital –	8m	2009 – 2012	Building in place; No. of equipments in place; No. of staff deployed; Presence of supplies and other logistics.	Completion certificates' reports.	Ministry of Health; CDF/ AMREF/ CAP; Ministry of Works.	MOH to provide technical support; To provide staff; To provide the necessary supplies and logistics; CDF to provide finances.
Construction of Athi River hospital.	20m	2009 – 2012	Presence of building; No. of equipment purchased; No. of staff deployed; Quantities of supplies and other logistics.	BQs; Certificate of completion; Stores documents e.g. S11, S13 Stock cards.	CDF Kathiani; MOH; Private industries in A/River e.g. DEVKI; MOW.	MOH to provide lead role; CDF/ Industries to provide funding; MOW to provide technical support in buildings.
International HIV/AIDS Programme. Machakos General Hospital Central Constituency	5m	2009 – 2012	No. of staff trained; Number of equipments purchased; Quantity of drugs e.g. ARTs supplied; Number of patients seen.	Training curriculum; Procurement documents; Stores documents; Registers Tally sheets.	Mild may international; International centre for AIDS Programme ICAP. MOH	MOH to provide the lead role and technical advice; ICAP/Mild may to provide financial support for the programme.
Reproductive health Programme	4m	2009 – 2012	No. of health workers trained; No of women in	Tally sheets; Registers; Summary sheets.	Family Care International / MOH	MOH – Provide lead role/technical support; FCI – financial

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
			reproductive age group on Family Planning; No. attending ANC; No. of deliveries by skilled personnel.			support.
PSI/Global fund/MOH, nets programme in all health facilities,	7m	2009 – 2012	No of health workers trained; No. of nets distributed; No of persons sleeping under the nets; No. of nets treated.	Summary sheets; Tally sheets; Registers; Delivery notes S11, S13.	MOH; Global funds/ PSI.	MOH to provide technical support and trainings; PSI and Global fund to provide nets.
Family Planning Programme	2m	2008 – 2012	No. on FP/MCH	Reports	MOH	MOH – Provide lead role/technical support;

Education

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Free Secondary Education	1 billion	2008 – 2012	To improve access and retention in secondary schools	No. completing secondary education.	GOK	Parents to avail pupils; GOK to provide finances, teachers to cover the desired syllabus.
Infrastructure development.	14.7 m	2008-2010	No. of classrooms constructed; No. of laboratories completed and equipped.	Reports; Functional infrastructure; School visits.	GOK	Parents to Provide locally available materials; CDF to avail funds.
Laboratory Equipment project	200,000 per school	2009 -2010	No. of laboratory equipped	School visits	GOK	PTA to Provide laboratory rooms; Dev. Partners to equip the laboratories.

4.2.4 Physical Infrastructure Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
D522 Katumani-Konza	3.7 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed And culvert / drifts installed.	Field visits and reports	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
D525 A109-Konza station	504.000	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed And culvert / drifts installed	Field visits and reports	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
D527 Mathatani-Lita	11.7 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
E411 Joyce * airstrip-Db Ulu	4.6 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
E412 Konza-Joyce Airstrip	3.3 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
E477 Kwa Mutisya-kali	7.5 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed And culvert installed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
E478 Kola-Mbwani	5 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed And culvert / drifts installed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
E479 Makaveti-Iiani	7.5	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed.	Field visits and reports	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision
E480 Kivandini-Kwa Mutisya	2.7 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
E1807 Mutituni-Kaseve	4.6 km	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
E1808 Mua Hills-Ngunyumu	4 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
E1809 Mutituni-Kaseve	5.5 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed.	Field visits and reports	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision
E1820 Potha-Mua Hills	4 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
E1821 Kalanzoni-AIC School	2.9 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
G1 District Hospita road	10 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
G2 Machakos Tec Trade Sch.Rd	2 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
G3 Machakos Gilrs High Sch Rd	294,000	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
E1801 Mitaboni-Mukukuni	2.7 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed And culvert installed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
E1802 Ngoleni-Mitaboni	4.3 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed And culvert installed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
E1803 D519 Mutaboni-Mutodoni	4.3 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed And culvert installed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision
E1804 Kitie-Nzaikoni-Kauti	4.3 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed And culvert installed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
E1806 Kwa Ngola-Kinanie	16 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed And culvert installed. .	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
E1890 Syokimau-katani	4.7	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
E1892 EPZ Engurunga-Kitengela	4.2	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
G8 Athi River Police Station	168,000	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
G9 Athi River Weigbridge	1.2 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
E434 Athi river-kamulu	11.7 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
E474 Kenol-Komarock	4.2 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
E481 Kauti-Kaviani	3.8 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
E484 Kithayoni-Thwake River	8.1	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.
D528 Kaani-	8.8 m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed.	Field visits and reports.	GOK	GOK to assist in resource provision.

4.2.5 Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Water						
Rehabilitation of Mua Hills Water project	13.45m	2009 - 2012	No. of people being served by the water supply.	Reports	DWO: Athi and water services Board.	Co-support in funding and monitoring of progress.
Rehabilitation of Machakos Water Supply	238m	2009 - 2012	No. of people being served by the water supply.	Reports	DWO: Athi and water services Board.	Co-support in funding and monitoring of progress.
Rehabilitate Kathiani Water Supply	15.9m	2009 - 2012	No. of people being served by the water supply.	Reports	DWO: Athi and water services Board.	Co-support in funding and monitoring of progress.
Environment						
Environmental Awareness Programme. District Wide	5.6m	2008-2011	No. of workshops / seminars held.	Reports	GOK	Maintenance of the environment by the community.
Pollution/ Waste management – District Wide	4.6m	2008-2011	No. of industries with EPM.	Reports	GOK	DEPO to assist in preparation of the EMP.
Prepare Environment Management Plans for sand harvesting, quarrying and other mining activities.	5.4m	2008-2011	No. of societies with EMP.	Reports	GOK	DEPO to assist in the preparation of the EMP.
District Environment Action Plan (DEAP).	4.0m	2008-2011	No. of plans produced.	Reports	GOK	GOK and other stake holders to provide funds.

4.2.6 Special Programmes Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Social Services						
Training and sensitization	6.5m		No. of groups trained.	Report	GOK Donors	Provision of extra training resources by GOK and other donors.
Devolved grants the support community group initiatives	2.5m		No. of groups supported.	10 groups	GOK Donors	GOK and other donors to provide extra funds for support.
Devolved revolving loan to women groups	30m		No. of women groups who benefited from the loan.	60 women groups	GOK Donors	Provision of extra funds by GOK and other donors.
State for Youth Affairs and Sports						
Mitaboni Youth Polytechnic renovations	10m		How far they have gone on:		MOYA; DWO; ITALIAN.	Sensitize youths on the importance of Technical

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
			Construction of walls; Construction of workshops.			education.
Construction of Cottage Industries	3m	5 years	2 cottage industries	10 cottage industries	GOK Donors	Local Authorities to avail land; GOK and Development partners to avail funds for construction.

4.2.7 Research, Information and Technology Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Sensitization of customers	1m	2008-2012	No. of customers sensitized	Reports	GOK	Provision of equipment and finances by GOK or other donors.
Addition of private letter post office	500,000	2009-2012		Reports	GOK	Provision of equipment and finances by GOK or other donors.
Re-opening of closed Sub-Post Offices	500,000	2009 - 2011		reports	GOK	Provision of equipment and finances by GOK or other donors.
Information						
Purchase of Equipment District Headquarters	2.2m	2008-2009	Equipment installed	Visit and reports	GOK	Provision of equipment and finances by GOK or other donors.

4.2.8 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Civil Registration						
Train all rural Registration Assistants (Asst. Chiefs) (RAs)	312,800	2008 - 2012	No. of RAs Trained; Increased registration rate.	Total no. of RAs; Reports.	GOK	GOK and development partners to avail funds.
Probation						
Office block extension and toilet construction/ Office furniture replacement District Headquarters	2m	2008 - 2012	No. of offices constructed; A board room constructed.	Construction report made; Renovation report made.	GOK	GOK and development partners to avail funds.
Children's Department						
Orphan and Vulnerable	4,968m	Continuou s	No. of OVCs assisted.	Questionnaire s; Observation Schedules.	GOK Donors	GOK and development partners to avail funds.
Construction of offices for Dos and chiefs	10 M	2008 - 2012	No. of offices constructed	Reports and completion certificates	GOK Donors	GOK and development partners to avail funds.

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Purchase of computers for the DC and Dos	2 M	2008 - 2012	No. Of Computers Purchased	Reports On Purchase	GOK Donors	GOK and development partners to avail funds.
Capacity building on new government policies	5 M	2008 - 2012	No. Of Chiefs And Assistant Chiefs Trained.	Training reports	GOK Donors	GOK and development partners to avail funds.

4.2.9 Public Administration Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Planning						
Purchase of computers for the DIDC	500,000	2008 - 2009	No. of computers bought and installed	Purchase reports	GOK Donors	GOK and development partners to avail funds.
Machakos Municipal Council						
Rehabilitation and construction of water projects in the Municipality	5,42m	2009 -2012	No. of water projects rehabilitated and constructed	Field visits and reports	Machakos municipal council	Community to provide locally available materials; MMC to provide financial resources.
Construction of Health facilities	4m	2009 -2012	No. of health facilities constructed.	Field visits and reports	Machakos municipal council	Community to provide locally available materials; MMC to provide financial resources.
Renovation of Education facilities	3.36m	2009 -2012	No of classrooms constructed	Field visits and reports	Machakos municipal council	Community to provide locally available materials; MMC to provide financial resources.
Roads projects	970,000	2009 -2012	No. of km constructed And culvert installed	Field visits and reports	Machakos municipal council	MMC to provide financial resources.
Rehabilitation of Town Hall and office building	1,399,847	2009-2010	Town hall rehabilitated and no of office rooms rehabilitated	Field visits and reports	Machakos municipal council	MMC to provide financial resources.
County Council of Machakos						
Kaani Dispensary	500,000	2009 - 2011	Dispensary constructed and functional	Field visits and reports	Masaku county council	MCC to provide financial resources.
Roads (Behind Market/Drainage)	1m	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports	Masaku county council	MCC to provide financial resources.

Machakos District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Maanzoni Secondary School	800,000	2008 - 2012	school constructed and functional	Field visits and reports	Masaku county council	MCC to provide financial resources.
Kisovo Sec. School	800,000	2008 - 2012	school constructed and functional	Field visits and reports	Masaku county council	MCC to provide financial resources.
Kyamwee Polytechnic	500,000	2008 - 2012	school constructed and functional	Field visits and reports	Masaku county council	MCC to provide financial resources.
Kakalya Dispensary	500,000	2009 - 2011	Dispensary constructed and functional	Field visits and reports	Masaku county council	MCC to provide financial resources.
Kiwani Dam	1m	2009	Metres cubed of soil scooped	Field visits and reports	Masaku county council	MCC to provide financial resources.
Mavoko Municipal Council						
Paved Roads maintenance (all wards)	9m	2009-2010	No. of km of roads constructed and maintained	Field visits and reports	Mavoko municipal council	MMC to provide financial resources.
Opening, grading and murraming of roads within the Municipality	9m	2009-2011	No. of km of roads constructed and maintained	Field visits and reports	Mavoko municipal council	MMC to provide financial resources.
Rehabilitation of Council houses at Makadara Estate	1m	2009 - 2010	No. of council houses rehabilitated	Field visits and reports	Mavoko municipal council	MMC to provide financial resources.
Municipal Beautification and tree planting	4.8m	2009-2012	No. of trees planted and surviving.	Field visits and reports	Mavoko municipal council	MMC to provide financial resources.
Construction of garbage receptacles	300,000	2009	No. of garbage receptacles constructed	Field visits and reports	Mavoko municipal council	MMC to provide financial resources.
Upgrading of sewer line at KMC, Slota and Madukani	3m	2008 - 2011	No. of metres /km of sewer line rehabilitated	Field visits and reports	Mavoko municipal council	MMC to provide financial resources.
Murraming of Slota/ KMC feeder roads	2m	2009-2012	No. of km of road with murram	Field visits and reports	Mavoko municipal council	MMC to provide financial resources.
Installation of street lights	1.5m	2009-2011	Area under street lighting.	Field visits and reports	Mavoko municipal council	MMC to provide financial resources.
Rehabilitation of Social Hall	600,000	2009- 2010	% of physical completion	Field visits and reports	Mavoko municipal council	MMC to provide financial resources.
Construction of storm water drainage	250,000	2008- 2009	% of physical completion	Field visits and reports	Mavoko municipal council	MMC to provide financial resources.

Machakos District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Construction of a foot bridge	200,000	2009- 2010	% of physical completion	Field visits and reports	Mavoko municipal council	MMC to provide financial resources.
Construction of a new sewer line at Mlolongo Market	2m	2009-2010	% of physical completion	Field visits and reports	Mavoko municipal council	MMC to provide financial resources.
Rehabilitation of borehole at Kinanie	500,000	2009 -2010	% of physical completion	Field visits and reports	Mavoko municipal council	MMC to provide financial resources.
Scooping of Dams	1m	2009-2010	No. of dams scooped	Field visits and reports	Mavoko municipal council	MMC to provide financial resources.
Piping of Ivavoani Borehole	500,000	2009-2010	% of physical completion	Field visits and reports	Mavoko municipal council	MMC to provide financial resources.
Drilling and pump installation at Muthwani village	500,000	2009-2010	% of physical completion	Field visits and reports	Mavoko municipal council	MMC to provide financial resources.
Equipping of already existing Kausyani) borehole	500,000	2009-2010	% of physical completion	Field visits and reports	Mavoko municipal council	MMC to provide financial resources.
Piping of Ndovoini borehole to Weikawa village	1m	2009-2010	% of physical completion	Field visits and reports	Mavoko municipal council	MMC to provide financial resources.
Construction of a Health centre at Ndovoini Phase II	100,000	2009-2010	% of physical completion	Field visits and reports	Mavoko municipal council	MMC to provide financial resources.

4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Impact and Performance Indicators

Sector/Sub-sector	Current situation (2008)	Mid-term Projection (2010)	End-term Projection (2012)
Agriculture and Rural Development			
Total acreage under food crops	54,085 Ha	58,084 Ha	64,085 Ha.
Total acreage under cash crops	81,105 Ha	85,105 Ha.	90,105 Ha
Total acreage under soil/ land conservation	351,200 Ha	353,700 Ha	355,200 Ha
Total acreage under farm forestry	41,070 Ha	42,170 Ha	43,270 Ha.
Total acreage under organic farming	23 Ha	28 Ha	33 Ha
Livestock farming:			
Bee apiaries	600	700	750
Bee hives	4,827	5026	5126
Milk production	8,629,620 Lts	8,729,620 lts	8,829,620lts
Beef production:	642,644 Kgs	652,644 Kgs	662,644 Kgs
Mutton Production	393,409 Kgs	398,409 Kgs	403,409 Kgs
Egg production	85,644,000 trays	85,744,000 trays	85,844,000 trays
Poultry meat Production	403,075 Kgs	413,075 Kgs	423,075 Kgs
Honey Production	139,452 Kg	149,452 Kgs	159,452 Kgs
Pork Production	20,000 Kg/ p.a.	21,000 Kgs	22,000 Kgs
Forestry			
Number of gazetted forests	2	3	4
No. of people engaged in forestry	80,000	90,000	100,000
Seedlings production	2 million per year	2.5 m	3m
Quantity of timber produced	212.2 tones	252.2 tonnes	300 tonnes
Cooperatives			
Active cooperative societies	100	110	120
Total Registered membership	55,572	56,572	57,572
Total turn-over	360,925,326	380,925,326	400,925,326
Human Resource Development- Health			
Beds capacity	1,000	1,100	1,200
Doctor/patient ratio	1:62,325	1:50,000	1:40,000
Nurse/patient ratio	1:90,000	1:80,000	1:70,000
HIV prevalence	4%	3.8%	3.5%
Average distance to health facility	7 km	6km	5km
Antenatal care (ANC)	92.8%	94%	96%
Health facility deliveries	42%	50%	60%
Contraceptive acceptance	51%	60%	70%
Children vaccination	79%	80%	85%
No. of CHWs, CBD, 300	250	300	400
HIV/AIDS:			
Number of VCTs	9	14	20
Number of trained counsellors	20	30	40
Crude Birth rate	35.8/1000	34/1000	33/1000
Crude Death rate	13.1/1000	12/1000	11/1000
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)	43.9/1000	42./1000	41/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	32/1000	31/1000	30/1000
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	11.9/1000	118/1000	117/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	29/1000	28/1000	27/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	82/1000	80/1000	75/1000
Life expectancy	52 Yrs	54 yrs	56 yrs

Sector/Sub- sector	Current situation (2008)	Mid-term Projection (2010)	End -term Projection (2012)
Human Resource Development – Education			
Pre- primary			
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:13	1:20	1:25
Total enrolment	13,547	14,000	15,000
Drop-out rate	5.455%	4%	3%
Primary			
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:38	1:30	1:25
Total enrolment	82,896	85,000	90,000
Drop-out rate	3.885%	3.5 %	3%
Secondary			
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:22	1:21	1:20
Total enrolment	14,826	15,000	15,500
Drop-out rate	3.87%	3 %	2%
District literacy level	77 %	80 %	85%
Population growth rate	2.8 %	2.7%	2.5%
Poverty levels	58%	55%	50%
Environment, Water and sanitation			
Households with access to piped water	30%	35%	40%
Households with access to potable water	75%	80%	85%
No. of shallow wells	175	180	200
No. of protected springs	34	38	40
No. of un-protected springs	75	71	69
No. of water pans/Earth dams	162	170	180
No. of Sub-surface Dams	19	25	30
No. of Bore holes	77	80	90
Households with roof catchment systems	70%	75%	80%
Average distance to nearest water point	5 Km	3 km	2 km
Households with Latrines	50%	60%	70 %
Number of Water Resource Users Associations (WRUA) established	4 groups 200 persons (WRUA) at formation station	10 groups	20 groups
Water quality	Fair	Fairly good	Good
Energy			
Households with electricity connection	5,800	6,500	8,000
Trading centres connected with electricity	40	45	50
Physical Infrastructure			
Roads upgrading to bitumen	172 km	180 km	200km
Gravel surface	161.3 Km	180 km	195 km
Earth surface	205.5 Km	270 km	300km